Montreal Weekly Witness

and Canadian Homestead.

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

THE CHALLENGE

It was nearly a year ago when I first told the readers of the 'Witness' the story of its life during the last fifteen years, and how it had been made possible only by drawing heavily—of late years about a thousand dollars a week—upon the capital of its editor. Fortunately for the 'Witness' he had made a good deal of money in other enterprises and investments. But he never was anywhere near a millionnaire, and $50,000 a year not only ate up all the profits but so ate into the principal that the end of this method of supporting the only paper of its kind was in sight. It was not till then that I ventured to tell the readers what one man was doing and to ask them if, with such leadership, they would not show more practical appreciation by a larger measure of co-operation in future. I showed how the 'Witness' was engaged in fighting the most powerful enemies of society in the land, and that only if it had behind it twice as many loyal subscribers could it hope to be able to continue its warfare. People began to send us donations; cheques as high as a thousand dollars came in and we promptly returned them. We were not begging. If more money was to be sacrificed the Editor had still some left. It was not money we needed but subscribers, and these could not be got for such a paper in time to avert a crisis by any premium scheme or by any army of hired canvassers that could be mustered. It could only be accomplished if the devoted friends of the 'Witness,' learning of its need, started out themselves by personal calls and correspondence to double the circulation. 'If only each got one, the deed were quickly done.'

At all events I tried to make it clear to each of our readers that such a paper could only maintain its independence and its stalwart warfare if its circulation were doubled. Its enemies were out of proportion to its friends. And yet there were, and still are, hosts of people who would prefer the 'Witness' to any other paper if they only made its acquaintance by a year's trial. This then was what I asked: That its present friends would each secure one or more new subscriptions, and thus save the 'Witness' for the rising generation in this rapidly developing land which needs such a paper more to-day than ever before.

THE RESPONSE

Hundreds of people immediately wrote to say they would canvass their localities; some even organized a canvass on a large scale by getting the members of their church or society to work—often under the leadership of the pastor. Hundreds of others sent one, two or three new subscriptions, and in this way the work has been continued for the past ten months or so, till now we have over sixty percent of an increase to report. I venture to say that had the months of December and January been more normal, as to weather, the circulation would have been doubled long before this. But in many parts December was rainy and January was bitterly cold, and the roads were so very bad that people could not get about without great difficulty. The weather and roads during February and March, on the other hand, were generally good, and there was increased activity in many directions.

But in the period so far the results have surely been most wonderful. Shall we not be able yet to say that the circulation shall have been doubled within a twelve-month? Some may still do signal service by sending in long lists of new subscriptions, but success depends chiefly on the many who can get only one new subscription but will get that one promptly.

Remember that your paper, the 'Witness,' is devoted to your interests by the publishers, who have devoted all their strength and resources toward making the 'Witness' the best possible newspaper; and will, with your further co-operation, succeed.

It is pleasant to be able to say that some of our new subscribers are already among our enthusiastic co-operators.

Don't put off till to-morrow what it is in your heart to do TO-DAY.

Can I—can the 'Witness' depend on you for one new subscription just now?

THE BUSINESS MANAGER.

MR. ASQUITH INTRODUCES MINIMUM WAGE BILL

Temporary Measure Only to Relieve Present Situation --District Boards to Supervise Conditions--- American Coal situation Delicate.

London, March 19.—Premier Asquith to-day introduced in the House of Commons the Coal Miners Bill, whose intention is to establish a fixed minimum wage for underground workers.

The Premier explained that the measure was only a temporary one whose specific purpose was to settle the present difficulty in the coal trade in Great Britain. The enactment will, therefore, be effective for only three years, unless the coal industry wishes to prolong it. A reasonable minimum wage for the miners with safeguards to protect the owners against slackness and deficiency of output will be settled by district boards. The minimum rate of wages will be retrospective, the men being paid from the date of their return to work at the rate subsequently fixed by the district boards.

The district boards will frame regulations and conditions for assuring the regularity and efficiency of the work in the mines, and workmen failing to comply with these conditions and regulations are not to be entitled to the fixed minimum wage.

The bill does not contain any penal provisions for either side and does not compel an owner to open his mine or the workmen to descend into the pit. Workmen who are paid less than the minimum wage will be able to recover in the courts.

Mr. Asquith said that he introduced the bill with great and unaffected reluctance, but that it was absolutely imperative in the interests of the country. The Government only resorted to legislation when all hope of a settlement by agreement between the employers and the miners had disappeared. He believed that after the passage of the bill and the establishment of the principle of a minimum wage by law there would be no longer any difficulty in settling the trouble.

Mr. Andrew Bonar Law, leader of the Opposition in the House of Commons, said that he would await the publication of the text of the bill which Mr. Asquith had promised would be available to-night before committing the Opposition for or against it.

His mistrust of the policy of the bill, however, was strong, and the remedy proposed by the Government was conceivably far more serious than the disease. The Government bill invited every other trade to ask for similar treatment.

STRIKE AVERTED.

Shamokin, Pa., March 19.—A strike of 5,000 workmen in the Shamokin field of the anthracite coal regions has been averted by the Mineral Railway & Mining Railway consenting to sell all sizes of coal to the mine workers for use in their homes.

Denain, France, March 19.—The strike which broke out yesterday among the coal mines of this region is extending throughout the district. Of the 13,000 miners attached to the pits about 7,000 have thrown down their tools. They demand an eight hour day and a pension of forty cents a day at the conclusion of 25 years service

PRESIDENT MAY ACT.

Chicago, March 19. — The 'Record-Herald' to-day says: 'President Taft may takea hand in the coal situation to avert a strike in the anthracite fields.

'Alarmed over the political possibilities of a general strike of coal miners, the President is said to be preparing to follow the precedent established by his predecessor in office in 1902 and bring pressure to bear on the anthracite coal operators to make concessions in the interests of peace.

'To gain information on the subject, President Taft has called John Mitchell, former president of the United Mine Workers, to Washington for a conference.

'While Mr. Mitchell does not at present hold any official position in the miners' organization, he is the confident of the leaders, and is in as close touch with the situation as any man in the country.

'President Taft is said to have great respect for the opinion of the former leader of the mine workers and believes he can give him better advices on the situation than any other man.'

London, March 20.—Considerable numbers of miners have already resumed work in some of the Scottish coal fields. These, however, are all non-unionists, and the police are having serious trouble in protecting them from assaults by the trades unionists.

There appears to be a daily augmenting desire in the whole of the coal fields of the United Kingdom to see a settlement of the dispute, and this will aid in bringing about a prompt resumption of work when an agreement has been reached. Fresh trouble, however, is threatened to-day, the Colliery Surfacemen's Federation having notified the members of the Labor party in the House of Commons that unless the minimum wage bill provides also a fixed minimum for the surfacemen the dispute will not be settled.

An abnormal exodus of miners from British ports for America is taking place. The owners hope to obtain cargoes of American coal for the Mediterranean.

James Henry Thomas, the labor member of Parliament for Derby and organizing secretary of the Amalgamated Society of Railway Servants, confirms the report that the railway men intend to submit a new national programme to the railway companies early in the month of May, but he would not commit himself as to whether the men intend to strike if their demands are not conceded.

According to later reports issued by the railway companies the decline in traffic receipts during the past week amounted to $2,855,000, as compared with the same week last year. The North Eastern, the Midland and the North-western Railway companies each suffered a decrease of between $490,000 and $450,000.

Preparations are already being made in most of the Yorkshire collieries for a resumption of work on Monday. Some of the men are even anxious to resume to-day, as the distress among them has become so acute, but they have been prevailed upon to await the passage of the Minimum Wages' Bill.

TERRIBLE TALE OF SUFFERING.

London, March 20. — The distress throughout the whole of the industrial districts of the United Kingdom as a result of the national coal strike, which has thrown one million miners and over 1,500,000 other workmen out of employment, is most acute. While the delegates of the miners and of the mine owners are discussing with politicians the Minimum Wages Bill, women, children and the workers themselves in many places are suffering from the most extreme poverty, and appeals are constantly reaching London.

The Earl of Harrowby, who had just made a long tour of the potteries district in Staffordshire in asking for funds, says that acute distress exists among all ranks of the population. Thousands of children in the chief centres of the district are being fed from charitable funds. In this region alone 20,000 miners are on strike, and the lack of coal thus caused has thrown out of work 60,000 potters, to whose number must be added thousands of general laborers, porters, railway men and barge men, who depend for their livelihood on the output of the potteries.

The prevailing conditions in the Erewash valley, the great hive of industry stretching from Nottingham to Chesterfield, serve as an example of the state of affairs in similar districts elsewhere. Here 75 percent of the workers in all trades are idle, and unlike the miners, they have no strike pay, and their families are thrown on to charity, which is being dispensed very extensively. The mayor of Ilkeston, the largest town in the valley, yesterday received applications from no fewer than 400 families for assistance, and in one of the elementary schools out of 600 scholars, 400 are being fed by the teacher.

Wales is suffering equally with England. Only three tin plate mills are working in the whole country, and every other industry is affected.

The cotton mills are slowly closing throughout Lancashire, and the last cargo of coal has now been shipped from Newcastle to the South of England.

Railway traffic returns available for the past week show a decline of receipts amounting to $310,000, in addition to $2,500,000 for the previous week.

Cleveland, Ohio, March 20.—All the mines in the bituminous coal fields of Western Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana and Illinois will shut down on April 1, and 200,000 miners will quit work for at least two weeks, according to the operators and miners' union officials who conferred here to-day.

It will not be a strike, they say, but merely a suspension of operations pending negotiations for a two year wage scale to follow the present one, which expires on March 31.

The conference of eight operators and eight union officials from each of the four states, was convened by Mr. John P. White, president of the United Mine Workers' of America, but after a brief session it adjourned until 2.30 o'clock this afternoon, because of the non-arrival of some of the delegates.

Mr. White announced the miners' delegates had come to meet the operators on friendly terms, but they intended to adhere to their demands.

The miners' demands as presented to-day were:

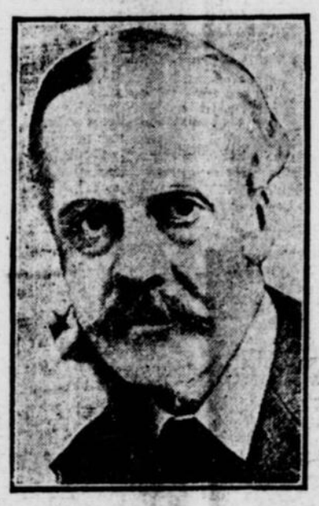
Ten cents a ton increase for lump coal and the mining of all coal on a tonnage basis.

Seven instead of eight hours a day.

Five hours on Saturday instead of eight.

Pay every week instead of every two weeks.

London, March 20.—The Coal Mines Minimum Wage Bill, designed to put an end to the coal strike, passed its first reading in the House of Commons last night. The bill is backed by Premier Asquith, Foreign Secretary Grey, Chancellor Lloyd George, and Sydney



MR. ARTHUR J. BALFOUR.

Former Unionist Leader, whose motion for rejection of the Minimum Wage Bill was defeated.

Buxton, president of the Board of Trade. It consists of six clauses and a schedule fixing 21 districts, the country being divided for the purposes of the bill.

An important clause provides that if within a fortnight any district lacks a recognized district board, the Board of Trade may appoint any person to act in place of the local body. There is nothing in the bill to prevent a recurrence of the strike should the miners be dissatisfied with the district board decision.

A brief debate followed the introduction of the bill, which does not give promise of easy passage through Parliament. The Opposition party is dissatisfied with the absence of penal clauses or measures for compulsory arbitration, and will move amendments with a view to remedying this.

THE CHANCELLOR'S DEFENCE.

Chancellor Lloyd George said that the Government was confronted by the necessity of speedily terminating the strike, but that recourse to drastic methods would create a perilous situation. The bill was far from revolutionary. It had been accepted by many owners, and to prevent a national calamity, which would result from prolongation of the strike, it was worth experimenting with. Even though the remedy provided was only temporary, it gave the nation time to devise a more permanent solution of th eproblem.

Critics of the bill, he added, had not suggested an alternative. They talked of applying governmental pressure on the disputants, but did not indicate how this should be applied. He denied that the demand for a minimum wage was a syndicalist proposal, as the Government conceded it to every civil servant.

MAY TAKE VOTE OF MEN.

At a meeting of the Miners' Federation last night much discontent was expressed at the indefiniteness of the minimum wage provisions, and it is expected that the labor leaders will renew their attempts to secure their schedule of minima by amendment.

Further rioting occurred in Lanarkshire yesterday on account of non-unionists, who went into the pits. Serious collisions between the police and miners ended with the arrest of some of the rioters, and the injury of others. A similar disturbance occurred at St. Helens, Lanarkshire. It is believed that the North British Locomotive Works will be shut down to-day, throwing 5,000 men out of employment.

LABOR LEADERS' ATTITUDE.

J. Ramsay MacDonald, on behalf of the Labor party, regretted the necessity for the bill, but said that the Labor members would hail it if it were amended in accordance with their desire. They would then give it all their support, but they would have to ask for some amendments in regard to the safeguards.

'The inclusion of a workmen's schedule will be one of the amendments,' he said. 'There must also be security that the district boards should have no power to refuse the existing rates of pay. Mr. MacDonald concluded that he thought the House ought to make it possible to get the bill through this week in a form which would be tolerably satisfactory to all concerned.

U. S. RAILWAYS HELD COAL.

Toronto, March 20. —It now appears that the American railroads are fully responsible for the coal blockade, by stalling consignments of coal on sidings ready for seizure in the event of a strike. The special raid made by the Grand Trunk Railway on Sunday, when about 1,500 cars of coal destined for Ontario points were moved out of black Rock and Fort Erie by a small army of engines cleared the congestion as far as that railroad was concerned. Every available car was moved and twenty-seven engines stood on Sunday waiting for more cars to be brought up for delivery by the American roads. Large though the delivery to Toronto was, it did not satisfy the local dealers. Only about one-third of the shipments consisted of the much needed soft coal.

The meeting of the coal section of the Board of Trade with the representatives of the Grand Trunk and Canadian Pacific railways satisfied the local lines that these two Canadian lines could be depended upon, now that the weather conditions are normal, to move coal with all due expediency. Even while the dealers were complaining of the inactivity of the Grand Trunk, that railway had every car which it had received for delivery either en route to its destination or actually delivered to coal yards.

Manager Hewitt, of the Consumers' Gas Company, stated yesterday that at any cost, and by any possible means the company would continue the manufacture of gas, though the strike should last a year.

Despatches from many cities and towns in Ontario, including Hamilton, Collingwood, Orillia, Barrie, Kingston, and Bowmanville state that the shortage of coal is already being seriously felt.

THE 'TELEGRAPH' OBJECTS.

London, March 20.—The 'Daily Telegraph' publishes in an editorial a bitter attack on the government in connection with its Minimum Wage Bill. It says: 'Nevertheless surrender to the desperadoes of the labor movement is apparent in every line of it. It contains nothing in contravertion of the leading principles of syndicalism. The government's action goes far beyond weakness. Its object is self-abasement.'

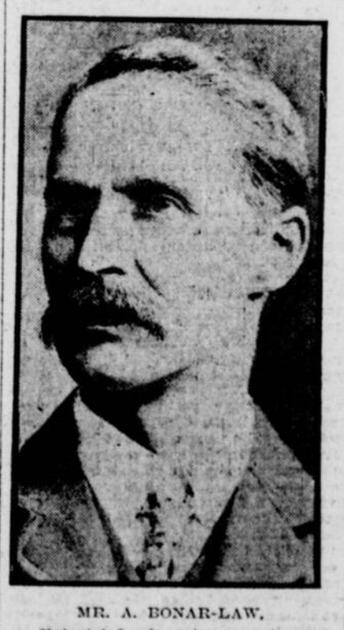
BONAR LAW'S CRITICISM.

New York, March 20.—A cable to the 'Tribune' from London says: 'Mr. A. Bonar-Law, the Unionist leader, appeared at yesterday's debate on the introduction of the Minimum Wage Bill as a plain business man among demoralized dreamers and opportunists. Mr. Asquith had preceded him in a speech which disclosed weariness of mind and lack of concentration. He failed to explain his bill with any degree of lucidity, and virtually confessed that it was a makeshift reluctantly adopted by the government because negotiations to end the big strike had proved futile, and that it would be tentatively applied for three years.

The Prime Minister disappointed his Radical followers with the feebleness of his argument, and consoled the Labor members by revealing the emptiness of his own phrases about safeguards, and convincing them that they would be able to vote for the measure, since compulsory arbitration was veiled and there was no mechanism for coercing the miners by levying tribute upon the strike funds of the trade unions.

When this lawyer-like appeal for the settlement of a strike which was unsettling every industry in the kingdom had ended, Mr. Andrew Bonar Law, without a sign of hesitation and without a single utterance which would commit the Opposition to organized resistance to the measure, subjected it to destructive criticism as an artificial makeshift of a most unsatisfactory character. It was described as a bill which would promote a similar agitation for a minimum wage in other industries and multiply strikes instead of settling them. The cool, business man pointed out the obvious defects of the despairing opportunist device embodied by the bill, and declared that there were no real safeguards for securing an adequate output in return for the minimum wage.

Mr. Law's speech foreshadowed deliberate attempt to amend the bill at



MR. A. BONAR-LAW.

Unionist Leader who severely criticised the Minimum Wage Bill.

its second reading. The proceedings in the Commons and the talk in the lobbies leave the situation in a more critical stage than ministers expected. The government has lost its grip upon this exceedingly difficult and dangerous labor question.

SCOTSMEN TO RETURN.

Glasgow, March 20.—The officials of the Scottish miners' unions this morning received telegraphic instructions from London to make arrangements for having the striking miners return to work in the pits on March 25.

TWO KILLED IN GERMANY.

Berlin, March 20.—The termination of the strike in the Westphalian coal fields, where nearly 200,000 miners laid down their tools on March 11, was marked by two fatalities late last night in the course of attacks by strikers on the non-strikers working in the pits at Hagen. A third man was wounded and his injury will probably have a fatal result.

In the Saar district the strikers have also abandoned the movement and gone back to work, but the miners in upper Silesia are leaving the pits in increasing numbers.

London, March 21.— The gravity of Great Britain's national peril arising from the labor war, which Arthur J. Balfour, the Unionist statesman, characterized as passing in magnitude anything that this country has heretofore experienced, was reflected in the tense atmosphere of the House of Commons this afternoon, when the Minimum Wages Bill came up for second reading.

The House has not been so crowded for years. Every gallery was packed.

Mr. Asquith formally moved the second reading of the bill, and then immediately yielded the floor to Mr. Balfour, who moved its rejection.

'The country,' said the former Unionist Premier, 'has never before been faced with a crisis such as this. We are witnessing the new strange and portentious spectacle of a single organization acting within its legal powers, threatening to paralyze the whole trade of the country.

'There is no indication that the leaders of the movement desired to temper the use of their legal powers with any consideration of mercy. Was there ever an American trust at any period of its existence which had used or misused the powers given to it by the law to the detriment of private interests and general trade to the extent we are now witnessing.'

Cries of 'yes' from the Labor benches greeted Mr. Balfour's question as to the American trusts.

Mr. Balfour recognized the earnestness of Mr. Asquith's efforts, but continued: 'There never has been a graver case of a government deceiving itself and deceiving the House of Commons.'

The former Premier said the Government defended its bill on the ground of the existence of abnormal places in some of the mines, but this

CHANCELLOR LLOYD GEORGE,

who says the Minimum Wage Bill was drafted with the sole purpose of preventing a national calamity.

was merely to save the face of ministers who had hastened under threats to yield to the conditions laid down by the miners. He complained that the Government had sanctioned the tearing up of existing agreements without a warning of protest, and declared that there was no justification for the Government attempting to force 'this colossal revolution' through the House of Commons in less than a week.

Mr. Balfour concluded by saying that even assuming that the Government were defeated there could not be a dissolution, as it was impossible to add the confusion of a general election to the horror of the strike. He intimated that although the Unionists intended to test the opinion of the House regarding the methods of the Government, they would after that do their best to see that the policy of the Government had its chance.

From this it appears clear that the Unionists will not obstruct the committee stage of the bill, and that the House of Lords will pass it.

MINE OWNERS SATISFIED.

London, March 21.—The mine owners appear to be pleased with the turn of events, which threatens to wreck the Minimum Wage Bill, which they characterize as a 'Blackmailing Makeshift.' Many of them contend that the passage of the bill will condemn numbers of the less productive collieries to permanent abandonment. They demand radical amendments to the bill providing safeguards, and giving the powers of an arbitrator to the chairmen of the district boards, who, they claim, should be appointed by the Lord Chief Justice of England and the Lord Justice General of Scotland, within their respective jurisdictions. 'Because political considerations entered so freely into the government's proposals.' For this reason the owners fear that appointments of chairmen of district boards by the Board of Trade, as proposed, would be positively biased.

THE WOES OF THE POOR.

London, March 21.—The crisis which has arisen over the Minimum Wages Bill introduced by Premier Asquith in the House of Commons in order to bring to an end the deadlock in British trade caused by the national coal strike continues. The idea appears to be gaining ground that there will be considerable delay in passing the measure even if it is not thrown out entirely, and that thus the strike will be prolonged.

The spread of this opinion has caused further consternation in the industrial districts of the United Kingdom where the suffering is already extreme. The total of the men out of employment is increasing daily, and it is now estimated that besides the million miners on strike nearly 2,000,000 other persons have been rendered idle.

The people in many centres daily besiege the offices of the mayors where relief is freely distributed. It is thought probably that unless something is quickly done to bring the crisis to an end hunger marches such as that which took place last night in the fishing town of Grimsby when 500 starving men marched to the town hall and begged for relief, will become a common sight all over the country.

In every town of the Kingdom people are anxiously awaiting the action of the House of Commons to-night. There is no doubt that the Minimum Wages' Bill will receive a second reading for the coalition composed of the Liberals, the Irish Nationalists and the Labor party will unite in voting for it. Trouble will begin, however, when the bill reaches the committee stage at which period the members of the Labor party will propose the amendments on whose adoption they insist.

Arthur Balfour, the former leader of the Opposition, who for the moment has again resumed his old position as chief of the Unionists, is expected to ask the government to give more than one day for the committee stage of the bill which would delay the passage of the measure until next week.

Then there is another danger. The Unionists under the leadership of Mr. Balfour having condemned the principle of the Minimum Wages Bill the House of Lords will possibly take the same stand and refuse to consent to its passage.

The Liberal party is now swept by storms of doubt. Some of its members wish the bill to be abandoned; others desire to accept the miners' schedule, and an even larger fraction of the party is willing to engraft on the bill a clause establishing a minimum wage of $1.25 daily for all men employed underground and fifty cents for boys.

The Government, however, is bound by its pledges to various parties not to state the figures of the minimum wage in the bill. If the Government accepts the amendment establishing a fixed rate of wages and inserts the figures in the bill, the owners, it is believed, will refuse to open the pits.

Liberal members of Parliament are warning the Labor members that should the bill be defeated it will be necessary for the Government, which is friendly to them, to resign and to hand over the management of the country's affairs to the Unionist party, which is not so friendly.

A general election would, it is pointed out, be impossible until the dispute is settled, and the Government would be carried on without a Parliament.

New York, March 21.— A London cable to the New York 'Times' this morning says: After full and careful consideration, the leaders of the Unionist party have decided to offer unqualified opposition to the Government's Minimum Wages Bill designed to end the coal miners' strike, and the task of moving its rejection will be undertaken in Parliament to-day by the Right Hon. A. J. Balfour, who will thus make his return to the parliamentary stage in a somewhat sensational manner.

This definite action by the Opposition means that the bill will be fought at every stage. The prospect that it will become law this week, as the Government hoped, is very dim, and the resumption of work by the miners, unless their leaders abandon their present unyielding attitude, will stand over to the indefinite future.

The Unionist press is now discussing the possibility of the defeat of the Government over the attempt to pass the bill. It is stated that the Government itself is so well aware of this possibility that the Liberal agents in the country have been warned to be prepared for a general election.

The Miners' Federation has ordered the Labor party in the House of Commons to insist on the insertion in the bill of the full figures of the schedule of minimum wages that the Federation approved. This is regarded as an impossible demand, which the Cabinet cannot concede. At any rate, such a demand will have no countenance from the Unionists. The object of the bill was to stop the strike, and it is now clear that it will not stop the strike.

The vital division on the bill will, it is expected, be taken at about midnight to-night. The present state of the parties is as follows:

Unionists, 278; Liberals, 266; Labor, 42; Nationalists, all groups, 84.

Unionist speculations regarding the result of the division take this form:—

If the Labor party should oppose the bill and join the Unionists in the division lobby they would command 320 votes. Against them would be a possible strength of 350, if all the Irish Nationalist group supported the Liberals, but that is more than the Government could hope for.

If the Government is defeated, it is stated, the Unionist party is prepared to take office. A general election would be the immediate consequence, however, as the Unionists would have to ask the country for a majority independent of all other parties in order to enable them to deal with the situation.

Whatever may be the fate of the Minimum Wage Bill, the country cannot much longer stand the unprecented strain and drain of the present contest between the mine owners and the miners. The situation is now worse than ever. Among the actually unemployed to-day are: Miners, 1,040,000; textile workers, 107,000; railway men, 87,000; laborers, 34,000; dock laborers, 69,000; sailors 30,000; brick makers, etc., 30,000; pottery workers, 60,000; gas workers, 20,000; engineers, 15,000; total, 1,492,000.

In addition there are thousands of coal porters, soap and chemical makers, glass workers, shop assistants, commercial travellers, implement makers, quarrymen, and others who are idle and who walk about, waiting for the end.

For a large part of the week upward of 300,000 other men and women have been working short time.

Among 1,750,000 workers on Saturday there will be distributed scanty doles from the trade unions funds, which are being gradually drained to the dregs, and this vast army of men and women has more millions depending upon it for the necessaries of life.

London, March 21.—The fate of the Minimum Wage Bill seems to be trembling in the balance. Mr. A. J. Balfour will re-move the rejection of the bill in the House of Commons to-day. The dramatic reappearance of Mr. Balfour in the role of leader of the Opposition comes as a great surprise, the decision being taken at a meeting of prominent Unionists, including Mr. Austen Chamberlain, Mr. Walter Hume Long and Mr. F. E. Smith, at which Mr. Andrew Bonar Law, who assumed the leadership on the retirement of Mr. Balfour last November, requested that the former leader undertake the duty of moving the bill's rejection.

Whether this development heralds the return of Mr. Balfour to the active leadership of the party remains to be seen. The Unionists lately have been greatly elated at the growing difficulties which the government has been encountering, due in part to the unpopularity of the Insurance Bill, the increasing labor troubles and the greatly increased public expenditure involved in social reforms, and evidence of a change in public opinion has been given in recent by-elections. If, as some of the Unionists assert, the government is riding for a fall, it may come over the Minimum Wage Bill, but there is little doubt that the government can carry the second reading of the bill, as the Labor party and the Nationalists have decided to give their support to that end.

(Continued on Page 2.)

MR. ASQUITH INTRODUCES MINIMUM WAGE BILL

(Continued From Page 1.)

TO RELIEVE DISTRESS.

The government had issued a circular to all local boards of guardians suggesting co-operation with all authorities and agencies able to assist in the exceptional distress arising through the coal strike, and empowering the guardians to find work for the unemployed.

BEGGING FOR RELIEF.

Grimsby, England, March 21.—Three hundred starving men marched to the Town Hall yesterday and begged relief. The Mayor promised to raise funds to supply their wants. Meanwhile food was distributed by the chief constable. Thousands of others are suffering in silence.

AMERICAN OUTLOOK.

Cleveland, Ohio, March 21.—Wage discussions between the operators and representatives of 200,000 union miners in the bituminous coal fields of Western Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana and Illinois, held in an effort to avert a prolonged suspension of business after April 1, and also to avert a possible strike, yesterday, were without definite results.

London, March 22.—Arthur J. Balfour's motion for the rejection of the Minimum Wage Bill was defeated, and the Government bill passed its second reading in the House of Commons last night by a majority of 125—a larger majority than the ministerialists themselves had hoped for. The vote stood 248 to 123. The Laborites and Nationalists voted with the Government.

DRAMA MOVED RAPIDLY.

London, March 22.—(Via Marconi).—Events moved dramatically in England in the last 24 hours, and it was thought during the day that there would be even more startling developments by midnight. Asquith's fall was freely predicted, and Balfour was prepared, it was said, to accept the King's invitation to take office and carry the country over the crisis which the Liberals proved incompetent to handle. As the debate in the Commons over the Miners' Minimum Wage Bill progressed, however, it became evident that the Government's knell had not yet sounded, and when finally the House divided before rising its majority was found to be 123. Some prognostications of a Liberal downfall are still being made, but they lack the enthusiastic confidence of those heard earlier in the day in Unionist quarters. Nevertheless the day's events are of importance in the political history of England.

Mr. Balfour's reappearance as the spokesman of the Opposition marked a crisis within a crisis. It was the practical deposition of Andrew Bonar Law.

Mr. Law will be retained in the post of nominal leader of the Opposition in the House of Commons until he can be conveniently and politely shelved, but his limitations have been too apparent, and his leadership has not been far removed from a fiasco.

In the emergency the Unionists turned to their old and tried leader, who when he resigned last year, intimated that his services would be at the disposal of his party should they be required.

BALFOUR THE TRUE LEADER.

The Unionists had not an embarrass de choix. There was nobody else in their ranks who had shown the special ability necessary to direct operations. It was Balfour or nobody. His return was welcomed with wild enthusiasm, which was but a poor compliment to the man who was forced to put on his shoes.

The news that Mr. Balfour would move the rejection of the Minimum Wage Bill in the House of Commons became known on Wednesday at the close of a day of depression and doubt in the Unionist ranks. It was like a clarion blast: heartening and inspiring.

The party councils had been divided. It was stated that Mr. Balfour had consented to move the rejection of the bill at the request of Mr. Bonar Law. This was not mere form of politeness. The Unionists generally were far from approving the idea of Mr. Law taking such decided action, as they wholeheartedly acclaimed when the moving spirit was Mr. Balfour. When Mr. Balfour's decision was announced his name had scarcely been mentioned among the rank and file of Unionists. One Conservative paper phrases it:

'The leader whose strength had been so freely expended in the conflicts of the past few years was not expected to step forward from his retirement and throw himself into the centre of a crisis more grave and more decisive of a fate of England than any within living recognition. But now that his fortunate resolution has been taken, it is evident at once that this is the hour for Mr. Balfour.'

Last evening, when Mr. Balfour announced in the House of Commons that there would be no dissolution of Parliament in case the Government were overthrown over the Minimum Wage Bill, the was practically almost the only definite point from which a ers, all carefully washed and brushed and polished—it must be a relief to have the grime off for several days at a time—either walking up and down the streets or standing smoking at the street corners. Their overcoat collars are turned up, though it is a hot day, and their hands thrust deep into their pockets; and, for the most part, they bear each other company in stolid silence. The shopkeepers are as busy as ever, this week. Aberdare has a larger percentage of licensed houses, I think, than any other place I ever saw (the number of chapels and meeting-houses, of many and various denominations, is almost as great as the number of licensed premises, by the way); but there is no crowding of the bars, no noise, and nothing to suggest that the Welsh miner cannot enjoy loafing per se, without a seasoning of four-ale. They are not worrying about the strike—as yet. 'They have got money this week,' a small tradesman said to me. 'We have not felt any difference. But if it goes on—we shall see!'

The Welsh miner is a happy man. He is absolutely self-sufficient in his idleness. He can do nothing, and enjoy it thoroughly. He thinks it is nearly time to get back to work, though; but—he will do as he is told!

London, March 22.—Premier Asquith in the House of Commons this afternoon refused to accept the miners amendment to the Minimum Wage Bill providing a minimum of $1.25 and 50 cents as the daily wage for men and boys respectively.

Enoch Edwards, Labor member of Parliament, and president of the Miners' Federation of Great Britain, immediately announced that the Premier's rejected of the miners amendment closed the door to an immediate settlement of the strike.

The House had just entered upon the committee stage of the Minimum Wage Bill when the miners amendment was moved, and Mr. Asquith's pronouncement, the gravity of which was immediately recognized, because it is practically certain to bring about another deadlock caused a sensation among the members.

In opposing the miners amendment the Premier said that he was inclined to think the figures reasonable ones, but said that it was most undesirable to insert in the bill any specific minimum wage or to establish the precedent of fixing the rate of wages by Act of Parliament. It would, he pointed out, be peculiarly dangerous to the men themselves, because if Parliament once expressed its judgment that $1.25 was a fair minimum wage that sum would be bound to be trotted as the maximum.

Enoch Edwards, the miners' leader, who seemed to be surprised at the government's action, declared that the decision announced by the Premier had shattered his hopes that the final form of the bill will commend itself to the good sense of both sides. The refusal of the amendment meant the closure of the door which yesterday appeared open to a settlement.

Andrew Bonar Law, the official leader of the Opposition, sided with the Government which he said could not have taken any other course.

3,000,000 NOW AFFECTED.

London, March 22.—The political crisis, which suddenly arose out of the British miners strike, seems over, but the greater industrial crisis, affecting, as it does, in a direct manner nearly 3,000,000 men, including the striking miners, and from which the whole country is suffering, is still far from its end.

Despite the decision of the unions, there is already, particularly in Scotland, a steady trickling of the miners back to the pits. Even with a general resumption, however, the mines will not be in working order again before Easter, and some of the small ones which have been flooded will never be reopened.

Some of the larger coal owners, too, declare that it will be impossible to work their pits if the minimum wages are granted.

In the meantime starvation stares the industrial population of the country in the face. The funds of the trades unions are running low, and in some places this week's payment of out-of-work benefit will be the last. Men who usually earn good wages, and who are generally quite independent of outside assistance, are now scrambling for bread for themselves and their families.

It is estimated that the miners thus far have lost in wages $26,408,850, besides the depletion of the union funds, which will make another strike in any trade pratically impossible for the next eighteen months.

Factories and works of all kinds all over the country continue to close down, and all the railways are reducing their services to the minimum. The food supplies from abroad are also threatened.

The bacon factories and creameries of Denmark which depend entirely on England for their coal, will soon have to discontinue their shipments to this country.

News comes to-day that one of the South American governments is commandeering the stocks of coal on hand in its ports for naval purposes, which will prevent the shipment of meat to England.

AMERICAN MINES SHUT DOWN.

Cleveland, March 22. — Whether 200,000 miners in bituminous coal fields would strike or merely suspend operations after April 1, depended largely on the deliberations to-day of a subcommittee composed of two miners, and two operators each from Western Pensylvania, Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois.

Although a shut down of all the union bituminous coal mines in the country is said by President White to be certain, both sides declare they are anxious to prevent a strike or even a suspension of long duration. With the wage dispute of the anthracite coal miners still unsettled, and with only about one month's supply of bituminous coal mined, they say a prolonged shut down would involve serious consequences to industry. The sub-committee is authorized merely to draw up a tentative compromise, which would have to be referred to the full conference of 61 members and again referred by the miners to their union for a referendum vote. The fact that only nine days remain before the expiration of the wage agreement wakes it impossible to avoid a temporary shut down.

London, March 23.—The Government's Minimum Wage Bill, introduced by Mr. Asquith in an endeavor to bring about a settlement of the coal strike, passed through the committee stage in the House of Commons at 1.20 o'clock this morning, practically in its original form. Nearly all the amendments submitted had been withdrawn or defeated.

Whether the bill ever will reach the statute books is questionable, for it is not unlikely that a conference of the mine owners and miners called by Mr. Asquith for Monday will result in an independent agreement between them, rendering the bill unnecessary. In this case the measure might be withdrawn.

MAY SETTLE OUTSIDE.

It is believed that the labor leaders, having failed to induce the Government to define in the bill the minimum rates to be paid underground, would prefer a settlement of the controversy without legislation. It is clear that the strike movement is weakening, and that the men are anxious to return to work. The attitude of the leaders Friday was in strong contrast to the spirit of defiance they previously had shown. They appeared to have realized the uselessness of fighting both the coal mine owners and the Government, while dependent upon their rapidly exhausting union treasuries, and the present indications are that work in the mines will be resumed in a few days. The situation, however, changes so rapidly that nothing concerning the strike can be predicted. It was considered significant that yesterday Lloyds was ready to accept low rates of insurance against the strike continuing beyond March 31.

The settlement now seems to depend upon the results of the conference between representatives of the mine owners and the miners next Monday, Mr. Asquith to-day issued the call for the meeting. Meanwhile the House of Commons will proceed no further than the committee stage with the Government bill, which was introduced in an endeavor to settle the strike.

London, March 25.—The discussion of the Minimum Wage Bill for miners has again been postponed. It will not be continued until to-morrow, as negotiations are still proceeding between the mine owners and the miners under the guidance of the Premier and the members of the Cabinet.

The employers and employees are endeavoring to make an arrangement in regard to the proposed minimum daily rate of wages of $1.25 for men and 50 cents for boys behind the scenes.

Glasgow, March 25.—A general breakaway of the miners from the strike movement seems probable in Scotland where 1,000 men resumed work in the pits at Bellhill, Lanarkshire, this morning. In other pits also there was a considerable resumption of work.

THE GENERAL SITUATION.

London, March 25.—Even if the national coal strike was settled at a very early moment and the million miners returned at once to work the condition of the remaining two million men in other industries who have been rendered idle by the lack of supplies of coal necessary to carry on their trades could not be immediately relieved. Their tens of thousands of dependents are suffering great privations and in South Wales where the funds of the miners unions are completely exhausted, the conditions have reached a terrible pitch.

Each day brings with it an augmentation of the suffering and distress. Many of the chapels and all of the schools in Cardiff and its vicinity have organized soup kitchens where the poor can secure meagre nourishment. Labor yards have also been opened by the authorities, and many of the men are there earning a small amount daily. Besides this the officials of the municipalities are busily engaged in relieving the women and children.

In one district alone in South Wales 400 non-unionist workmen have applied to the parish poor authorities for relief, and throughout Wales the army of unemployed continues to increase owing to the reduction of the staffs of the works in every branch of trade.

A similar story comes from Scotland. Large numbers of the miners of East Lothian are in such straits that they are searching for coal in the disused workings along the beach. Terrible distress also prevails among the wives and children of non-unionists who unlike their fellow workers have no strike pay coming in. Difficulty has been experienced by the miners unions in many districts in restraining numbers of the men from returning to the pits.

In Glasgow alone 40,000 men are idle apart from the miners, while all around that city work has come to a standstill in all the factories.

The industrial centres of England are in nearly as bad condition. The lack of wages and the difficulty of obtaining coal for domestic purposes are severely felt in every district where the miner's strike has caused the closing of factories and workshops.

Fortunately some of the cotton mills of Lancashire have been able to reopen as a result of the pooling of the coal stocks by their owners, while gas and other companies which had stored large quantities of coal are selling some of it to the cotton mills.

The casual laborers in other trades, however, are in a pitiable condition suffering from cold and hunger.

The train services on the railways have been still further reduced today, while the steamboat service across the English Channel has again been restricted.

The seaside resorts which had made preparations for a big Easter trade have had to cancel all their arrangements for special trains involving them in heavy loss.

Prof. H. S. Jevons estimates that the strike is costing the United Kingdom $50,000,000 at the lowest computation for every week it lasts. As the granting of the minimum daily rates of $1.25 for the men, and fifty cents for the boys working in the mines would cost only $250,000 per year, the professor argues that it would pay the mine owners to concede this demand.

The delegates of the miners and the owners held a meeting with Mr. Asquith and several member of the cabinet this morning prior to the joint conference which has been arranged for to-day.

U. S. CRUISER HELD UP.

Weymouth, Eng., March 25.—The U. S. cruiser 'Prairie,' which is now lying at Portland shipping 100 Whitehead torpedoes, is finding difficulty in securing coal for the voyage to America. An attempt made to-day to purchase 120 tons of steam coal was unsuccessful, and according to present indications the order cannot be executed.

AMERICAN SITUATION.

Cleveland, March 25.—Both the policy committee and the executive board of the Mine Workers of America, at a meeting here to-day, decided to take absolutely no action in the coal situation at present pending the outcome of the conference of the operators and miners of the bituminous fields, which will be resumed to-morrow.

RAILROAD STRIKE NOW POSSIBLE

Fifty Railways Turn Down Demand of Engineers for More Pay.

New York, March 25.—Fifty railways comprising practically all the lines east of Chicago and north of the Norfolk & Western to-day refused to grant an increase in wages demanded by their locomotive engineers.

The engineers' demand, presented on Jan. 22, was for an increase amounting to about nineteen percent a year. The railways' refusal is based on the assertion that they are financially unable to bear the increased expense.

The reply was presented to-day at a joint meeting of a committee representing the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers and twelve vice-presidents and general managers of the railways.

The influence for good or evil of one man cannot be measured—how much less that of a great National Newspaper.

Its effect upon the nation is too vast for speculation. How about its effect on your own family?

If a newspaper is false to any ideal, if it betrays any trust, if its disregard for truth, purity, righteousness is such that in its advertising or news columns it will print that which is injurious it will have a benumbing effect upon the higher sensibilities of a man's better self. This benumbing process, like a sneak thief, acts when a man is least aware of its operations. The influence of such a paper is bad.

If, on the other hand, a newspaper strives after the ideal and dares and sacrifices everything in the effort to attain to it, then it will build up the character of a nation and its homes. The Montreal 'Witness' has only one aim: to be the best possible NEWSPAPER and to fulfil the highest ideals of journalism.

Those who think that, in any measure, the 'Witness' is fulfilling its purpose will be both ready and eager to introduce it to their friends.

Those who think it is the best paper they know will be saying so on every opportunity, alike anxious that their friends should have the benefit of it and that the 'Witness' should have an ever wider sphere of influence and an ever increasing opportunity for serving the people of Canada.

The railways point out that the proposed increase will amount to $7,553,792.

This increase, they said, would be equivalent to placing on their properties a lien of $188,844,818 or four per cent securities which would have preference over first mortgage bonds, and to just that extent would lessen the ability of the railways to make the improvements necessary to increase the efficiency of their service and to insure greater safety to the public and employees.'

The railways point out that the wage increase to engineers and other employees since 1910 was made in expectation of a much needed advance in freight rates which the Inter-State Commerce Commission declined to allow. Since that period, they say, enforced reductions of rates have been more or less continuous and other rate reductions are pending. The railways declare that the fixing of a standard wage for the conductors and trainmen was the result of a crisis developed in connection with their demands and should not be taken as a precedent. The reply is signed by the conference committee of managers, J. G. Stuart, chairman.

Grand Chief Stone said he had no comment to make when told just before the meeting of the railwaymen that the demands of the engineers had been refused. Asked what the engineers would do, Mr. Stone said he had no predictions to make.

WANT HIGHER WAGES

Carpenters Seek Minimum of 40 Cents an Hour and Eight Hour Day.

The International Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners has sent a letter to the reinforced concrete and general contractors of the city asking for a new scale of wages from May next for a term of three years. The rate of pay proposed for the period is forty, forty-two and a half and forty-five cents per hour, and under the terms of the highest rate an eight-hour day is asked. The rate for the last three years has been thirty-five cents, although it is said that many firms in the city did not pay that much for their work.

A prominent builder said this morning that the demand was not being received with very good grace by the contractors, and that there were very many who thought that the proposed rate was too high, and that it was not warranted by the local conditions.

ENGINEERS' WAGES

Men in Forty-eight Lines Want Increase.

New York, March 25.—The reply of the forty-eight railways to the demands of the locomotive engineers for increased wages was ready for submission to-day at a meeting of a committee of the engineers headed by Grand Chief Warren S. Stone, of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, and a commmittee of twelve vice-presidents and general managers of eastern railways who have drafted the answer.

While the nature of the reply has not been disclosed it is said to contain a general refusal of the demands of the locomotive engineers, and that following its submission an adjournment will be taken in order that the engineers may consider it.

Members of both sides agree that whatever the reply may be that further negotiations are most likely, and will doubtless continue until an amicable adjustment of the wage question is arrived at. At two previous conferences of the engineers and railway men the reasons for making the wage demands were presented by the engineers.

Grand Chief Stone said this morning that the engineers were in the dark as to the attitude of the railways and until the reply had been received there was little to be said.

LAWRENCE STRIKE ENDS.

Lawrence, Mass., March 25.—The great textile strike, which was the direct cause of two deaths and the loss of several million dollars in business, ended officially to-day, after a successful ten weeks' fight by thousands of operatives to secure increased wages and improved working conditions. When the mill bells tolled at dawn upwards of 30,000 Textile workers proceeded towards their places of employment.

WAGE INCREASE.

120,000 Operators Receive Big Advance in Wages.

Boston, March 25.— More than 120,000 textile operatives in New England received a general advance in wages to-day, when the increases announced recently by many cotton and woollen manufacturers went into effect. The advances varied from five to ten percent, but with the exception of the 35,000 persons employed in the mills owned by the manufacturers of Fall River, where a ten percent raise has been granted, the operatives did not know the exact amount of their increase until pay day.

Most of the workers affected are employed in mills in this city, the number being estimated at 13,000. In Rhode Island 25,000 persons had their pay raised. Approximately 3,000 operatives in New Hampshire went to work on the increased wage schedule, while in Vermont 900 received more money.

MORE STRIKES.

Lowell, Mass., March 25.—Several hundred operatives at the Appleton Cotton Mills struck to-day as a protest against the failure of the management to advance wages more than seven percent. A squad of police was summoned to the Appleton plant.

Unrest at other corporations threatened to develop into a walk out.

Lynn, Mass., March 25.—Fifteen hundred operatives in 23 shoe factories in this city went out on strike to-day in support of the demand of the McKay stitchers, numbering about 125, an increase in pay of two cents a dozen pairs. The strikers are members of the United Shoe Workers of America.

WAR SENSATION.

Duke of the Abruzzi in Disgrace, Wants to Resign.

London, March 25.—Information has reached here that the Duke of the Abruzzi, cousin of King Victor Emmanuel, who is in disgrace at Taranto for having failed to sink two Turkish warships in the Aegean Sea, as he was ordered to do, offered his resignation, but the Italian Minister of Marine refused to accept it.

King Victor Emmanuel, it is learned, then sent the Duke a bitter reproof for having allowed his personal feeling to tempt him to throw up his command at such a critical time.

Since the opening of the war with Turkey the Duke has been in command of a squadron of Italian warships.

London, March 25.—The 'Times' has the following despatch from its Constantinople correspondent:

'According to reports from consular sources, five of the contact mines recently laid down in the Dardanelles, are missing. Several others, according to accounts as many as eight, have exploded.

'The usual rumors concerning the ability of secret agents are current, but there is reason to believe that the mischief was done by a particularly lively school of porpoises, which are hardly likely to have been pressed into Italian service.

The news caused considerable anxiety in shipping circles here.

G. T. R. AGREEMENT.

Ottawa, March 25.—Vice-President Kelly, who has charge of the transportation problems of the Grand Trunk, who was to have arrived in Ottawa to-day, to confer with the Hon. Mr. Crothers and other members of the government regarding the reinstatement of the company's employees who lost their positions at the time of the strike, will not come until to-morrow.

In the meantime the bill providing for increased subsidies to the Grand Trunk, which provoked Mr. Crothers scathing criticisms of the company is held over pending the conference.

What position Mr. Kelly will take to-morrow it is impossible to ascertain. It will depend entirely no doubt upon the word of Mr. C. M. Hays, who is at the present time in Europe, and who has been cabled an account of the whole difficulty.

Ottawa, March 25.—With the object of seeing that the bill for increasing the financial powers of the Grand Trunk Railway Company, which is before the House, does not pass before the company has been obliged to carry out its agreement, made at the time of the settlement of its strike, for the reinstatement of those who took part in it, Mr. S. N. Berry, of Toronto, vice-president of the Order of Railway Conductors, is in town.

'There was a feeling on the part of some people that the men were taking an unreasonable and high-handed course in connection with the strike settlement and recent reductions,' said Mr. Berry. 'But it seems pretty evident now that if the country can't trust the Grand Trunk their employees cannot.'

SUFFRAGETTE SENTENCED.

Six Months—Would Have Been More but for Ill Health.

London, March 20.—Ellen Pitfield, the suffragette who attempted to set fire to the General Post-office in London on the evening of March 3rd by throwing a boundle of papers saturated with petroleum into the building, was sentenced to-day at the Old Bailey Sessions to six months imprisonment in the second division. This means that she will be accorded many privileges which are not granted to ordinary prisoners. The judge explained that her sentence would have been more severe except for the fact that she was in ill health.

LABOR LEADER ARRESTED.

London, March 20. — The Labor leader, Tom Mann, was arrested here yesterday at the instance of the police of Salford, where he is alleged to have made an inflammatory speech recently. Mann is president of the Syndicalist Education League.

BRITISH ELECTION.

London, March 19. —Mr. Prefyman Newman, M.P., said yesterday that Lloyd's were quoting such heavy rates now that a general election must be only a few months off.

BRITISH POLITICS

Passage or Failure of Coal Bill Big Topic of Conversation

London, March 21.— The political possibilities which are dependent upon the Coal Bill overshadowed the main question in the lobbies of Parliament late last night. Talk of the resignation of the Government became the paramount topic, and it was reported that agents of the Liberal party in the country had been hurriedly warned to prepare for a general election. It is stated that if the Government resigns the Unionists are prepared to take office.

The parliamentary supporters of the Government admit that the situation is acutely critical. They believe that the Government is willing to yield to the Laborites' pressure and include five shillings a day as the minimum wage for adults and two shillings a day for boys, but in no case will they insert in the bill the miners' schedule, as demanded by the miners' conference. If the Government is unable to get a majority without inserting this schedule it will either abandon the bill, let the strike continue, or resign. The Liberals are very suspicious as to the Unionist tactics. The announcement that Mr. Balfour would move that the second reading of the bill be postponed for six months came to them like a bomb, but they see a more serious danger in what they believe to be a Tory plot to make a deal with the Laborites to overthrow the Government.

According to rumor, a number of unofficial Conservatives, disregarding Bonar Law's disavowal of any intention to make party capital out of a National crisis, have offered to support the Laborites if the latter introduce an amendment refusing to accept the bill unless it contains a schedule but not the Federation's schedule. If this matures, the Government is doomed.

The governmental papers say Mr. Balfour's proposed motion has changed the situation radically and do not conceal their anxiety. They don't pretend that the Government is not jeopardized and do not attempt to hide the fact that the Liberals are divided in reference to the bill.

One paper says: 'The Liberal party is swept by storm or doubt. Some wish to abandon the bill and others wish to accept the miners' schedule. The larger section is willing to engraft the five shillings' minimum in the bill. It is understood that the Government is pledged not to include any definite minimum in the measure. If it did the coal owners would probably refuse to re-open the pits. It must thus be realized the Government will have the narrowest path to tread.'

Meanwhile, the opponents of the bill are concentrating their forces and the operators are receiving encouragement from employers in other industries. A deputation from the biggest manufacturing groups in the country visited the coal owners on Wednesday and urged them to continue the fight; contending that in time there would be a movement of the men toward work, and this would give the operators the victory. Pessimism over the outlook developed through discussions of members of Parliament in the lobbies. The lukewarmness of the supporters of the bill and the reluctant belief of its opponents that the bill would pass, which was the feeling in the early evening, yielded rapidly to dejection as individuals exchanged views. But this stiffened the Unionist opponents of the bill and increased the determination of the Laborites to insist on a schedule soon become apparent, and many members went home under the depressing conviction that the situation had been completely transformed, and that a settlement is almost impossible.

THOUGHT HE WAS UNMARRIED

Applied for License to Wed When One Wife Was Still Alive.

Belfast, March 20.—At the Assizes here John Diamond was indicted for making a false declaration. He informed the registrar of marriages that he was a bachelor when applying for a license, but it transpired that he had a wife in Donegal, from whom the clergy are alleged to have separated him, he being a Roman Catholic and his wife a Protestant. Accordingly he believed he was not legally married. He was discharged on probation.

THREE RESIGN.

Sale Commissioners With Good Salaries Grow Restive.

Ottawa, March 25.—It is stated that Mr. Emile Golley, of Levis (who attended to the investigation and dismissal of Supt. Dube, of the I.C.R.), Napoleon Garceau, of Drummondville, and L. O. Beaubien, of Quebec, three sub-commissioners acting under the direction of the Public Service Commissioners, have sent in their resignations to the government. Back of the investigation, it is said, is refusal of the Auditor-General to authorize the payment of the large bill sent in for services rendered.

The sub-commissioners are paid at the rate of $15 per day with expenses, with the result that some pretty heavy bills are being rendered by the men to inquiries into alleged cases of political partisanship.

The amount of money which these inquiries are going to cost is already, it is stated, causing the government not a little uneasiness.

THE MORMONS.

Toronto Congregation Hears Sermon on Western Situation.

Toronto, March 25.—'A deadly menace to this country if allowed to carry out their tenets,' was the Rev. J. T. Reids' characterization of the Mormon situation in southern Alberta in an address on missionary work in Erskine Presbyterian church yesterday. Their conception of a dual God—male and female—which he could not explain to a mixed audience, Mr. Reid considered one of the most dangerous doctrines extant. Thanks to the work of the Mounted Police he did not think that the colony which now numbers 20,000, practised polygamy but quoted one Mormon with whom he was acquainted who had said: 'We most certainly believe in polygamy, but not to practice it against the law. We must work and get men into Parliament to hold the balance of power, and so legislate our beliefs into the laws of the land.'

Dr. Reid then sketched the devious paths by which the Mormons were strengthening their position in Alberta. A very large percentage of their girls are being trained as teachers who are bound to spread the tenets of their creed into the minds of their juvenile non-Mormon charges while in certain South Alberta districts every farm which falls in the market is snapped up by Mormons usually at a price slightly in excess of the market value. This present year he said, one hundred thousand acres of Alberta land had been bought by the Mormon church.

PARLIAMENT MAY PROROGUE ON APRIL 3RD

Ottawa, March 25.—It is practically certain that Parliament will prorogue on Wednesday, April 3. All hope of business being disposed of in time for an official winding up on Saturday next has been abandoned. The supplementary estimates on which the government put the finishing touches on Saturday have still to come down. They will be pretty heavy, and involving as they do, several new matters of public policy will naturally cause a good deal of discussion. Then the friction which is likely to arise betwen the Senate and the government majority of the lower House over Senate amendments to government bills is likely to cause some little delay. There is much speculation as to whether the government will concur in the amendments, and if not whether the Senate will back down or kill the legislation in question by adopting the six months hoist. It will be recalled that this occurred in 1898 when the then Conservative majority rejected some of the Laurier government railway proposals including the plan of building a line to the Yukon.

CONTROLLER LACHAPELLE GOING TO ROME TO TUBERCULOSIS CONGRESS.

Ottawa, March 25. —The appointment of David A. Stewart, of Ninette, Man., and Dr. Severin Lachapell of Montreal, as delegates to represent Canada at the seventh Internation-al Congress against Tuberculosis, to be held in Rome, beginning April 14, is officially announced. They sail for Rome this week.

HOME RULE

London, March 21.—That the Home Rule Bill has not yet been finally drafted is evident from the fact that the Irish leaders were called into consultation yesterday with the Cabinet committee concerning the details of the measure.

The meeting was shrouded in the utmost secrecy. It leaked out only this afternoon that John Redmond and T. P. O'Connor had spent two and a half hours in Premier Asquith's official residence at Downing street wrestling with the Premier; Augustine Birrell, the Irish secretary, and other members of the Cabinet over the final provisions of the proposed bill. The difficulties in this respect are understood still to be unsolved.

VOTES FOR WOMEN.

China Leads the Way by Granting Equal Suffrage.

London, March 22. — A Pekin despatch to the 'Daily Telegraph' says Mr. Ijuin, the Japanese minister at the Chinese capital, has suddenly started for Tokio. This is taken to have something to do with the fact that the Kalgan Railway is mortgaged, and the new trans-Mongolian sections may begin at any moment, which would entirely alter the aspect of North China from an international standpoint, inasmuch as if an independent railroad connection is established with Siberia, the Japanese factor in South Manchuria will be completely nullified.

London March 22.—According to a Pekin despatch to the 'Daily Telegraph,' the Russo-Belgian group of financiers will advance another loan amounting to $45,000,000, when the Nanking Council ratifies the agreement. The group announces that it is prepared to grant China accommodation to any extent on the same terms, and it is understood that Premier Tang Shao Yi proposes to call for $250,000,000 during the year.

EQUAL SUFFRAGE ADOPTED.

San Francisco, March 22. — Equal suffrage was granted to the women of China by the Parliament at Nankin, according to a cablegram received here yesterday. The law will become effective immediately. Women voters will be subjected to the same restrictions as men, and must be able to read and write and also be property owners and at least 20 years old. Yik Yug Ying, who has been called the Mrs. Pankhurst of China, was elected a member of the Parliament yesterday from Canton Province. She is a college graduate.

WEST INDIAN DELEGATES.

London, March 20.—The West Indian delegates reaching Ottawa this week are not likely to discuss political union between the Bahamas and Canada, as this intricate question will have to be dealt with by the Imperial authorities.

EMIGRANTS COMING.

London, March 20. — The Canadian Pacific third class steamship accommodation is full till the end of May.

CIVIL SERVICE EXAMS.

Ottawa, March 25.—The Canada 'Gazette' contains notice that preliminary and qualifying civil service examinations will be held commencing May 14 at a number of places throughout the Dominion, including:—Quebec, Sherbrooke, Montreal, Ottawa, Kingston, Toronto, Hamilton, London Sault, Ste. Marie, Port Arthur, Winnipeg, Brancon, Regina, Saskatoon, Calgary, Edmonton, Nelson, Vancouver and Victoria.

RUSH AT EDMONTON .

Edmonton, March 25.—Because of the overcrowded condition of all the hotels in the city and the influx of immigration, which is expected to be much heavier in a few weeks, the city commissioners to-day decided to request the hotel men in the city to construct an annex.

Pains Have Vanished

Neuralgia Completely Cured.

The cure of Mrs. H. L. Barrett, Guthrie, P. Q., is another victory by Hood's Sarsaparilla. This great medicine has succeeded in many cases where others have utterly failed. Mrs. Barrett says: "I suffered intensely from neuralgia in the head, face and shoulders. I had used various medicines without relief. I heard of Hood's Sarsaparilla and decided to try it, and I bless the day I did. I took it several months and now feel well. All my pains have vanished."

Get Hood's Sarsaparilla today. Sold by all druggists everywhere.

SINK SHIP FOR SHIP AND BRITAIN WOULD BE SUPREME

The Right Honorable Winston Churchill Says Process of Cancelling Would Conduct British by Ghastly Road to Certain Victory in War With Germany or Other Powers.

London, March 19 (Through Reuter's Ottawa Agency).—The Right Hon. Winston Spencer Churchill, First Lord of the Admiralty, introducing the naval estimates in the House of Commons yesterday, said that the foundation of a naval policy was finance and that the only credit that could be claimed by the Admiralty was for keeping their requirements at the minimum, consistent with public safety and securing the utmost possible development of war power from the funds entrusted to them. If the country was of the opinion that the needs of the navy had been well and amply provided for it was to the Commons and not to the Admiralty, to the Chancellor of the Exchequer and not to the First Lord that thanks were due. It was necessary that this should be recognized. It was right to say that the great scale which naval armaments had been forced to assume had been rendered possible, without additional taxation or recourse to borrowing, by the wonderful fertility of the great budget of 1909.

SOME OPEN SPEAKING.

The financial aspect of the estimates, said Mr. Churchill, was not cheerful. All the world was building navies of constantly increasing size, complexity and cost. It was true that the decrease in the estimate was £600,000. That, of course, took no account of any augmentation of the German naval programme. He proposed to lay bare to the House, with perfect openness, the naval situation. It would be necessary to do so mainly with reference to one power. He regretted this necessity, but nothing could now be gained by using indirect modes of expression. On the contrary the Germans were a people of robust minds, whose strong, masculine good sense and high courage did not recoil from and were not offended by plain, blunt statements of facts, if expressed in courtesy and sincerity. The time had come, he continued, when both nations should understand, without ill temper and without disguise, what would be the conditions under which naval competition would be carried on in the next few years. In modern times naval war battles are not decided by ratios or percentages. In a fleet battle, between good and efficient navies, equally matched tremendous damages would be reciprocally inflicted; many ships on both sides would be sunk or blown up, and many more receive injuries which would take months to repair, while others would not come out again during the whole war. Indeed, the hideous course of such a naval engagement would resemble the combat between Manilinus and Herminius at the battle of Lake Regillus, when Side by side those chiefs of pride, together fell down dead.'

UTILITY OF PRE-DREADNOUGHTS.

That was a very satisfactory reflection to the stronger naval power. It would always pay us to lose ship for ship in every case. The process of cancelling would conduct us, albeit by a ghastly road, to certain victory and to a condition not of relative but of absolute superiority. If all the Dreadnoughts in the world were sunk to-morrow, our naval superiority would be far greater than it is to-day. The pre-Dreadnought vessels would come out and play an important part. The government were, therefore, keeping such vessels carefully in reserve, and arrangements were being perfected by the war staff to bring them into commission at the sixth, ninth or twelfth month of a war. All this must be considered in judging the standards of new construction which would be appropriated to our needs. It was very easy to make rapid increases in new construction so long as they were not burdened by the expense of maintaining a great establishment. Our German neighbors had not yet begun to feel the weight of maintaining year after year a gigantic naval service. These changes matured slowly but remorselessly. It was wrong and wasteful to build a ship for the British navy a day before it was wanted. Up to the time when the contract was definitely assigned, a battleship was the heir of all the expanding naval science of the world. What he would call the 'more-the-merrier' policy was as harmful to efficiency as economy.

DOUBLE STANDARD UNNECESSARY.

Having thus reviewed existing naval resources, he said he was not prepared to recommend the House at present to adopt the two-keels-to-one standard in new construction against Germany. The time might come when it would be necessary, but it was not necessary now.

Mr. Churchill here discussed the changes in the situation which the passage of time and the rise of the navy of a single power to first place on the continent had effected and rendered the two-power standard inapplicable and inadequate. The actual standard in new construction which the Admiralty had followed in recent years had been a sixty percent superiority in battleships, dreadnoughts and cruisers compared with the German navy as fixed by the existing fleet law. If Germany were to adhere to her existing laws, the government believed that this standard would, in the absence of any unexpected development in other countries, be a convenient guide to work by for the next four or five years. Further than this it was idle to speculate. As, however, our pre-dreadnought vessels gradually declined in relative fighting value, our ratio of new construction would have to rise above the sixty percent standard. Every addition which Germany might make to the number of her new ships each year must accelerate the decline in relative fighting value of our pre-dreadnoughts, and, therefore, required special measures on our part.

Now, applying the standard just explained to the existing German navy law, it would appear to be necessary to construct four dreadnoughts and three dreadnoughts alternately during the next six years. That was the least that would maintain the sixty percent standard, and that was what the Admiralty had in its mind when it framed the estimates now presented to parliament. Mr. Churchill proceeded:

FOLLOW GERMANY'S LEAD.

'If we are now, as it would seem, to be confronted with an addition to German new construction of two ships in these six years, we should propose to meet that addition upon a higher rate of superiority by laying down four additional ships within the same period, spreading them, however, conveniently over the six years. Let me make it clear, however, that any retardation or reduction in German construction will, within certain limits, be promptly followed here, as soon as it is apparent, by large and fully proportionate reduction. For instance, if Germany likes to drop out any one, or even two, of her annual quotas, and keep her money in her pocket for the employment of her own people and the development of her own prosperity, we will at once, in the absence of any dangerous development elsewhere, drop out our corresponding quota, and all slowing-down on the part of Germany will be accompanied, naturally on our larger scale, by us within certain limits, because we have to consider to some extent the building of other powers. But take next year, 1913, Germany with three and Great Britain with five, supposing we were both to take a holiday for the year to introduce a blank page in the book of national mistrust, supposing Germany were to build no ships in that year, she would save herself between six and seven millions sterling. But that is not all. We should not in ordinary circumstances begin our ships till she has started hers. The three ships that she did not build would automatically wipe out no less than five potential British superdreadnoughts, which is more than they could hope to do in actual war. As to indirect resuts even from the single year, they simply cannot be measured, not only to the two great brother nations, but to all the world of toiling man, immeasurable in their hope and brightness. This is our position, that the Germans will be no gainers in naval power by any increases they may make and no losers, from the basis I have laid down, by any diminutions. Here then is a perfectly plain plan and an arrangement whereby, without any diplomatic negotiations, without any bargaining, without the slightest restrictions upon the sovereign freedom of either power, this keen and costly naval rivalry can be at any time abandoned. It is better, I am sure, to put it out quite frankly and simply for parliament and the people to judge.'

BUILD SMALL CRUISERS.

Mr. Churchill then explained the new policy of building small cruisers, which would be the eyes and ears of the fleet by night and day, strong enough and fast enough to overhaul and cut down any destroyers. He discussed the anxious and perplexing problem of oil fuel, which, he said, is incontestibly superior to coal, but could we make sure, he asked, of getting full supplies of oil at reasonable prices in time of peace and without restriction in time of war? Could we accumulate and store a reserve sufficient for ever growing requirements and properly protected from both aeroplane and submarine-botage?

After emphasizing the shipbuilding resources of the country and referring to the increase of men which the government is asking, Mr. Churchill said:

THE MARGIN OF SAFETY.

'We ask Parliament to assent to large margins of safety. We stand as a nation upon the defensive. It is inconceivable that we should make a surprise attack upon Germany or any other European power. Apart altogether from the moral aspect of such conduct, what would be the use of it? We have no means of following up such an attack, even if it were successful, and no means of bringing the war to a speedy conclusion. Therefore we are relegated to the defensive. It is necessary for us to be able to meet at an advantageous moment the naval forces of an attacking power at its selected moment. Moreover, the consequences of defeat at sea to us are so much greater than they can be to Germany or France. We are fed from the sea, we are an unarmed people. We are the only power in Europe that has not got a large army; that cannot menace the independence or vital interest of any great Continental state, that cannot invade any Continental state. It is not our wish to do so, but even if it were it would not be within our power. It is these facts which justify British naval supremacy in the face of the world. If ever any single nation were able to back the strongest fleet with an overwhelming army, the whole world would be in jeopardy and a catastrophe would swiftly occur. When we consider the strength of our navy, we are not thinking of our commerce, but of our freedom; it is not a matter of trade, but of our lives. Nothing can make us absolutely safe. We must never conduct our affairs so that the navy of any single power shall be able to engage us at any moment with any reasonable prospect of success. If this is insular arrogance, it is also a first condition of our existence.'

FLEET RE-ORGANIZATION.

Mr. Churchill next announced in considerable detail a complete recasting of the organization of the fleet. Under this new organization the ships available for home defence will be divided into the first, second and third fleets, comprising eight battleship squadrons of eight ships each, together with their attendant cruiser squadrons, flotillas and all auxiliaries. Each of these fleets will represent a distinct administrative status and standard of commission. The first fleet will comprise four battle squadrons of fully commissioned ships, together with one fleet flagship, three battle squadrons based at home ports and the fourth upon Gibraltar. The second fleet will be composed of two battle squadrons upon an active basis and the third fleet will also comprise two battle squadrons with nucleus crews. 'We can thus assemble, if necessary, sixty-five battleships, as compared with thirty-eight of the next strongest naval power. Torpedoboat flotillas will be placed under the command of a special admiral to be called 'Admiral of Patrols,' whose business it will be to protect the coasts from minor raids while the battle fleet is defeating the enemy.'

Mr. Churchill said in conclusion that he emphasized the necessity of augmenting substantially the list of lieutenants. He announced that it was the intention to promote about 100 of the younger warrant officers to a rank equivalent to sub-lieutenants, and to give commissions to senior midshipmen. He concluded by dilating upon the strange spectacle of the polite nation of the world devoting their wealth, manhood and science to producing gigantic military machinery which were obsolescent as soon as created; draining their coffers and stinting the needs of the people. The most hopeful interpretation of this strange phonemenon was that these rivalries were modern substitutes for the actual war of earlier ages, just as credit transactions superseded cash payments. 'Still,' he said, 'we live in an age of incipient violence and deep-seated unrest. The utility of war may be an illusion, but war itself is not. The Admiralty must confine itself to the simple duty of making quite sure of our stand and that the people shall come safely through whatever time brings forth.'

CANADA'S PART.

London, March 19.—During the discussion on the navy estimates in the Commons last night, Sir Gilbert Parker said he regretted that the First Lord of the Admiralty had omitted to take notice of one aspect of the naval policy. This was the co-operation of the oversea Dominions. He invited the right hon. gentleman to say whether the Government had any further information as to the intended policy of the Prime Minister of Canada and his Government with respect to the imperial naval policy. It was because the Dominions thought their efforts despised or held in slight regard that they hadn't co-operated in a more effective and substantial form.

Norton Griffiths said there was undoubtedly a belief in distant parts of the Empire that their co-operation was looked upon as of very small consequence, and hoped the First Lord of the Admiralty would make some precise and clear statement that the Admiralty did welcome the co-operation of the Dominions. It was a cry often heard in Canada that if the co-operation of the Dominion was desired they should have some representation. Canadian ministers were shortly expected to visit this country, and he urged that they should be sent back with a message to assure Canadians that the Admiralty wanted their co-operation and would give them some representation. Such a message would make their work much easier.

WHAT THE PRESS SAYS

London, March 19.—The Unionist papers, with the exception of the 'Standard' welcome Mr. Winston Churchill's speech in the House of Commons yesterday in bringing in the navy estimates, in which he declared that the battleship programme of this country depended absolutely on that of Germany.

The 'Morning Post' says:—'There has been no such exposition of Great Britain's naval policy for many years. The whole speech is a frank, sincere, and vigorous attempt to argue with Germany as to the wisdom of carrying on naval competition with Great Britain.'

The 'Daily Telegraph' says: Mr. Churchill presented himself in a fresh light as an administrator of the country's first line of defence, who will permit no party call or threat to deflect him from what he regards as his duty to the nation and to the Empire. He stood forth yesterday essentially an Englishman of courage and resource, but an Englishman with a vivid imagination, which enables to visualize the future and to frame his policy to meet coming developments.

'We welcome Mr. Churchill's candor. His was the voice of all the British people, and it was desirable that it should be raised in tones equally decided and non-provocative before the world was committed to further burdens due to an insenate rivalry.'

The 'Times' says Mr. Churchill's speech will do much to raise him in the esteem of his countrymen. We do not hesitate, for our part, to say that it was one of the best expositions, perhaps, indeed the best, exposition of naval policy which has been made since Lord George Hamilton's famous statement in 1889. It was not only vigorous and clear, but the policy which it disclosed is firm, intelligent, and statesmanlike.'

'Mr. Churchill stated frankly that our naval policy has been, is, and will be mainly determined by that of Germany, but in doing this he only put into plain but perfectly courteous and friendly words what all the world knows to be the truth. We have too good an opinion of Germany to fancy that she cares whether British ministers refer to her by name or by clumsy circumlocutious which cannot deceive anybody.

'Nothing, as he truly said, is to be gained by using indirect modes of expression. It is better that both nations should understand without ill temper or disguise the conditions in which naval competition between them must be carried on within the next few years.'

Berlin, March 19.—The Emperor William has most unexpectedly postponed his departure for Vienna, Venice and Corfu, which was scheduled for March 22. An announcement made this morning to this effect caused the most complete surprise. The reason officially assigned for the postponement is 'difficulties in the sphere of internal politics.'

This explanation is so indefinite that it may refer either to the coal strike or as is more probable to the conflict now going on in connection with the provision of finances to cover the increases in the army and navy recently decided upon, and which caused the resignation of Adolf Wermuth, formerly Secretary of the Imperial Treasury.

There is a strong disposition here, however, to connect the Emperor's action with the speech delivered yesterday by Mr. Winston Spencer Churchill, First Lord of the Admiralty, in the British House of Commons. This was strengthened in consequence of the Emperor, in the course of the morning, paying a long visit to Admiral Albert P. von Tirpitz, secretary of the Imperial Navy, immediately after which a number of the leading officers of the Admiralty staff assembled in conference, the object of which, however is not disclosed.

The Emperor William's decision to postpone his trip abroad follows closely on the abandonment by King George and Queen Mary of their visits to foreign courts this year, which was announced on March 15.

Strangely enough the change in the British royal programme was attributed officially to the coal strike, while the alteration of the Emperor William's plans is said to be due to difficulties in the sphere of internal politics.'

Berlin, March 20.—The Court Marshal states that the arrangements for the Emperor's departure to Vienna on Friday will be carried out.

The Emperor after visiting Admiral von Tirpitz, with the object of offering him congratulations on his birthday anniversary, which occured yesterday, conferred with Dr. von Bethmann Hollweg, the imperial chancellor, for three-quarters of an hour. The German Empress leaves for Bad Nauheim on April 9 to undergo an eight weeks' cure.

BERLIN PRESS COMMENT.

Berlin, March 20.—If Winston Spencer Churchill hoped by his speech in the British House of Commons to induce Germany to abandon the proposed strengthening of her navy, he will be disappointed by the comment of the German afternoon papers. Not a single paper considers this alternative. A few ultra patriotic organs indulged in the usual abusive reply, but comment generally is restrained, though firm.

The 60 percent standard, constituting the British ratio of new construction above that of Germany, as proposed by Mr. Churchill, has a surprisingly wide acceptance, but it is repeatedly pointed out that Mr. Churchill's figures are deceptive, and would work out in reality not less than 2 to 1. The 'Post,' referring to this, says: 'Mr. Churchill is attempting to gold brick Germany.'

This, though more politely, seems to be the attitude of the Admiralty.

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Does Your Neighbor Know What It Means

to this growing country, and particularly to its family life, to have such a newspaper as the 'Witness'—the only metropolitan newspaper of its kind in the world? If not,

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that he can have the 'WEEKLY WITNESS' for twelve months for ONLY SIXTY-FIVE CENTS on trial. Hand him the coupon below, or offer to send his subscription with your own.

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COMMISSION AND QUEBEC LICENSE LAW

Quebec, March 19.—The feast of St. Patrick was royally honored in the Legislative Assembly yesterday afternoon. Speaker Delage did the honors by decorating each desk with a pot of shamrocks and the majority of the members present wore a spring of Ireland's emblem. The house adjourned shortly after nine o'clock on motion of the Hon. L. A. Taschereau, seconded by Mr. Armand Lavergne.

Sir Lomer Gouin's motion to have two sittings daily beginning to-day; one from 11 a.m., until 1 p.m., and the other from 3 p.m. until the adournment, was passed on a vote of 21 to 8. Mr. Lavergne, acting Leader of the Opposition and his followers objecting.

Mr. Mercier was informed that in 1896 there were 34 night schools in the Province of Quebec, which were attended by 1,762 scholars, and the grant accorded by the Government was $6,792. In 1911 there were 223 night schools which were attended by 6,814 scholars and the Government grant was $19,973.

Quebec, March 20.—Sir Lomer Gouin, Prime Minister of the Province of Quebec, yesterday celebrated the fifty-first anniversary of his birth, and at the suggestion of Mr. Armand Lavergne, the House adjourned shortly after six o'clock in honor of the event.

In the course of the afternoon sitting Sir Lomer was presented with an immense bouquet which contained fifty-one large American Beauty roses, from the members of the House, and a smaller bouquet from the members of the Press Gallery.

Sir Lomer acknowledged the gifts very gracefully, and thanked the members of the House and those of the Press Gallery for their courtesy, while Mr. Armand Lavergne, on behalf of the Opposition, took occasion to congratulate the Prime Minister, and wish him many happy returns of the day.

The debate which was begun at the morning sitting of the Assembly yesterday on the sum of $24,000 for the 'Journal of Agriculture,' was continued yesterday, and after a long discussion the item was finally passed.

Sir Lomer Gouin's bill to abolish costs in cases of less than twenty-five dollars in the Circuit Court, was passed in committee of the whole and read the third time.

Quebec, March 20.—At this morning's sitting of the Legislative Assembly, the Hon. P. S. G. Mackenzie, Provincial Treasurer, presented resolutions providing for the appointing of a commission to inquire into the sale of intoxicating liquors in regard to the changes which it might be expected to make to the Quebec license law.

Quebec, March 23.— The Bill to amend the charter of the City of Montreal was passed by the Private Bills Committee of the Upper House last night.

The deliberations of the Legislative Council which have been extremely peaceful since the opening of the present session were somewhat disturbed yesterday afternoon, when the bill to meet the provisions of the Roddick Medical Bill was taken up as reported from the Legislative Committee of the Upper House.

The Hon. Mr. Lanctot proposed a six months' hoist, which was defeated on division of 13 to 7, after a rather long discussion, and the bill was read the third and last time.

Supporting his motion, Mr. Lanctot argued that the proposed legislation would infringe upon the autonomy of the Province, and criticized the composition of the Federal Medical Board which, he hinted, would not do justice to the French Canadian.

The Hon. Messrs. Amyot and Turner spoke in favor of the bill, and the Hon. Mr. Chapais made a fresh attack upon it on the same grounds as Mr. Lanctot, that is, on the question of Provincial autonomy. He considered that the Federal Medical Board alone was an encroachment on Provincial rights, and in opposition to Article 93 of the Constitution.

The Hon. Dr. Choquette described the fears of the Opposition as being illusions, and said that the idea of the bill had originated in Quebec, and if recourse had been had to Ottawa, it was only as a matter of necessity.

Far from being a menace to the French Canadians it guaranteed them greater advantages than they had at present, and he considered it the duty of the Province to set aside all spirit of intolerance and fall into line with the other provinces.

The Hon. Mr. Lanctot's proposal, as already stated was lost, the division being as follows:—

For—The Hon. Messrs. Bergevinf Berthaume, Champagne, Chapais, Cormier, Lanctot and Perodeau.

Against—The Hon. Messrs. Amyot, Bryson, Choquette, Desvarennes, Dubord, Garneau, Gilman, Girouard, Rolland, Sharples, Smith, Turgeon and Turner.

The bill was then passed in third reading.

QUEBEC LICENSES

Reduced from 100 to 60 by Legislative Assembly.

Quebec, March 22.—At the sitting of the Legislative Assembly yesterday afternoon Government resolutions were brought down by Premier Gouin by which the number of liquor licenses in the city of Quebec are reduced from 100 to 60. The resolutions are in accordance with the demands of the temperance bodies for less liquor selling in the Ancient Capital.

The resolutions provide that an indemnity of $3,000 shall be paid to every person who loses his license under the new act. The new regulations are to go into force in May, 1913. It is provided that the revenue to be derived from the sixty licenses shall be equal to that derived from the existing number. The last part of the resolutions provide for the naming of a commission to inquire into the sale of intoxicating liquors and as to changes expedient to be made in the present law. It is accordingly provided that the Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council may appoint in virtue of the act accompanying these resolutions, a commission consisting of not less than three and not more than five commissioners and of a secretary, called 'The License Commission of the Province of Quebec,' for the purpose mentioned in the act.

Quebec, March 23.— The bill respecting the Quebec License Law to reduce the number of licenses in the City of Quebec from 96 to 60 by the 1st of May, 1913, and to authorize the appointing of a Commission to study the conditions that exist with regard to the licenses and to make recommendations, was passed in Committee of the House in the Legislative Assembly yesterday afternoon and read the third time.

The bill concerning the Montreal Technical School to increase the guarantee from $700,000 to $800,000, and also to augment the annual grant from $20,000 to $40,000, was also read the third time.

The License Bill which was presented by the Hon. Mr. Mackenzie, Provincial Treasurer, met with the approval of both sides of the House, and was unanimously passed.

The bill provides that the Government shall pay a sum of $3,000 to each of the licensees who are struck off the list in virtue of the new law, and this project was supported by Messrs. Prevost and Lavergne, while Sir Lomer Gouin announced that if this compensation worked successfully in Quebec for the reduction of licenses, he did not see any reason why it should not be applied in other parts of the Province.

In reply to the Opposition, Sir Lomer said that the reason for the Government paying the sum of $3,000 to those who were cut off the list was that this was the amount usually paid for a license, when such was sold from one party to another in Quebec.

Sir Lomer said in connection with the appointment of a commission that no decision had yet been reached as to the membership, but he assured the House that it would be composed of impartial men.

Messrs. Prevost and Lavergne, while favoring the principle of the reduction of licenses in the City of Quebec, and while approving the system of compensation for those who lose their licenses, they considered that the referring of the question to a commission was ruse of the Government to avoid the election issue.

Without further discussion the bill was passed in Committee and read the third time.

CAR SHORTAGE REPORT.

Ottawa, March 19.—A. J. Nixon, chief operating officer of the Railway Commission, has completed his report on the car shortage situation, particularly in regard to hay shipments but including other commodities as well.

After stating that he found a marked shortage which was causing very great inconvenience to shippers, and which apparently the railways could not cope with, he expresses his conviction that the different railways are endeavoring to improve their equipment as rapidly as conditions will permit. That their present service is unsatisfactory they admit themselves. He finds on investigation that there has not been, as charged, any undue discrimination between point and point as regards furnishing cars, but that there undoubtedly has been discrimination in the allotment of cars to shippers, and suggests some regulations in regard to the method of car distribution to be submitted to the Railway Commission for approval.

'A copy of Mr. Nixon's report will be sent out to the railways, and we will ask them to try to arrive at some regulations to meet the existing condition,' said Assistant Chairman Scott.

SIR WILFRID LAURIER TO ADDRESS REFORM CLUB.

A deputation from the Montreal Reform Club has returned from Ottawa, where it waited upon Sir Wilfrid Laurier, the result being that Sir Wilfrid consented to be a guest of the club about the 15th of May next. The gathering will probably take the form of a dinner in the Windsor Hotel.

DEATH OF MISS HALL.

London, March 19.—Miss Catherine Hall, eldest daughter of the late Mr. Justice Hall, of Montreal, died here to-day.

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MILITIA ESTIMATES BRING OUT MEMBERS' VIEWS ON PRINCIPLE OF MILITARISM

Automobiles for Officers Led to Some Pointed Remarks About Working Hours and Gold Lace—The Cadet Movement—Mr. Graham and the Quebec Bridge Contract.

MONDAY'S SESSION.

Ottawa, March 19.—With morning, afternoon and evening sittings, the members of the House of Commons put in a long and strenuous day's work yesterday. In the morning much legislation of a minor character was passed and a number of interesting questions answered.

During the early part of the afternoon the bill for the encouragement of agriculture, introduced by the Hon. Martin Burrell some time ago, was put throught the committee stage. The only exception taken to it by the Opposition was on the score that it does not contain a clause setting forth that the monies to be voted must be divided between the various provinces on a basis of population.

Mr. Borden and Mr. Martin Burrell said that this will be done, but they declined to insert a declaration in the bill to that effect, saying that the division would be provided for in the Appropriation Act. An amendment was moved by the Hon. Dr. Pugsley setting forth the Liberal view, but it was declared lost.

There was much excitement during the discussion of the naval estimates, more particularly when the Hon. L. P. Pelletier and the Hon. Rodolphe Lemieux crossed swords, as they did on several occasions. The trouble between them was all over the alleged utterances of Nationalists as to the navy during the election campaign, Mr. Lemieux declaring that Mr. Pelletier had been one of the worst of them.

Mr. Pelletier retorted by reading a letter written by Mr. Lemieux in 1903 objecting to a resolution passed by the Chambers of Commerce of the Empire in regard to the navy. He said that the meaning of the letter was that Mr. Lemieux had declared that he would not agree to give anything to Great Britain.

The ex-minister said that he had opposed a cash contribution, and still does so.

The Hon. Dr. Pugsley, in explaining why the late Government had not let the contracts for vessels for the navy said that it was not because of the fear that the vessels would become obsolete, as had been stated.

The Hon. J. D. Hazen said that the delay of five months subsequent to the receipt of the tenders before action was taken would seem to indicate some such fear. He declared in favor of a naval policy in which there would be no divided control.

Mr. Borden said it was proposed to tell the British Admiralty that the policy brought down by the late Government was neither in the interests of Canada or the Empire. They would also show that this policy was disapproved of by the larger section of the Canadian people, and then they would proceed with the deliberation and consideration which the importance of the undertaking demanded to formulate a policy that would be of real aid and service to the Dominion and to the Empire.

'Instead of formulating a policy and thinking about it afterwards, we will think about it first and formulate it afterwards,' said Mr. Borden.

'No man need disguise from himself the fact,' continued Mr. Borden, that if the various Dominions enter into a system of Empire defence, then those Dominions cannot be barred from a greater voice in the councils of that Empire. We may enter upon a policy of constructing a number of small cruisers—'

'Hear, hear,' said Mr. Lemieux, 'but does the Postmaster-General agree with that?'

'Or we may decide upon some other policy,' continued the Premier; 'and whatever that may be, it will be submitted to this Parliament, and then the people will be given an opportunity of pronouncing upon it.'

Sir Wilfrid Laurier, in replying, said that at last they knew where they were at. The debate had been very instructive. They now knew that it was the policy of the Government to have a naval service and to participate in the defence of the Empire. 'For my part,' continued the leader of the Opposition, 'I have no fault to find with the criticism which has been levelled at the naval policy of the late Government by the hon. gentlemen who have spoken to-night, from their own standpoint. We did the best thing we could and what we thought in the best interests of the country, and if this new Government can do better, then I do not begrudge it to them. We shall judge your policy when it is brought down.'

The policy of the late government was condemned by some hon. gentlemen opposite because it was too autonomous. On the other hand it was denounced in the province of Quebec by some hon. members who I see before me on the treasury benches tonight because they said that Canada did not owe anything to England. If the statements which I am making now are denied, then I am within the judgment of some of the hon. members opposite who come from the province of Ontario. But I suppose that all this talk was purely for political purposes, and now that the elections are over I am sure that Quebec will come forward and like every other part of the Dominion, support a naval policy. Canada to-day turns over a new leaf, and let us hope that never again shall we hear the treasonable language which we heard last September in the province of Quebec.

The Hon. Mr. Pelletier then arose to reply, he said, to the statement made by Mr. Lemieux, that he had gone into the county of Drummond and Arthabaska. 'I will resign my seat,' declared the Postmaster-General, 'if the member for Rouville can prove that during the election in Drummond and Arthabaska I ever once set foot in that county.'

Mr. Lemieux was instantly on his feet and demanded the right to answer.

Mr. Pelletier, however, dramatically pointed to the member for Rouville's seat, while nothing could be heard for a few minutes above the shouts of the Conservatives to Mr. Lemieux to 'Sit down.'

Finally the chairman restored order, and although another tempest was nearly started by the member for Rouville telling Mr. Pelletier that he was 'too cheeky,' the rest of the evening passed off quietly.

The naval vote was passed before the House rose.

The first hour of the afternoon sitting was spent in considering Mr. Burrell's bill for the encouragement of agriculture. The Liberals in connection with this measure, as with the bill in regard to highways, made a fight for the inclusion of a clause specifically stating that the moneys to be voted must be apportioned according to the basis of population as ascertained at the previous census. An amendment to that effect was moved by the Hon. Dr. Pugsley and declared lost after considerable discussion.

Mr. Pugsley in discussing his amendment, said that it was desirable to avoid any system under which any province would be discriminated against. The adoption of the amendment he said would be a guarantee that at no time in the future would this or any other government be generous with one province or niggardly with another.

The Hon. Rodolphe Lemieux asked for a definite statement from the government. Would it not be advisable, he suggested, to have an interprovincial conference decide on the apportionment of the vote.

The Hon. Martin Burrell said that so far as he was concerned it was proposed to divide the money on the basis of population.

Premier Borden made the definite statement that no money would be appropriated except on the approval of parliament. The division will be made on the basis of population.

Mr. R. B. Bennett, of Calgary, expressed the view that the way should be left open for the government to give aid in special cases, such as crop failure, when one province might require more aid for the purchase of seed grain than another.

The Hon. George P. Graham said that this was to all intents and purposes a subsidy bill, having no connection with any conditions which might arise. The basis of the bill was co-operation in the development of agriculture. It had been promised that the money voted would be divided on a basis of population. All the Opposition desired was that this promise should be embodied in the bill.

Mr. Borden said that the question was the same that had been debated in connection with the Highways Bill. The division of the money would be made in the appropriation act. There was no reason, therefore, why it should be put in this measure.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier said that if anything could be done in connection with the appropriation there would be no need of this bill. The object of the bill, however, is to lay the foundation for co-operation in the encouragement of agriculture, and it is obvious that the bill should contain a declaration of the principle on which it is based.

Mr. Houghton Lennox having declared that he was in favor of the money being spent wherever it was needed, irrespective of the provinces, the Hon. Frank Oliver said that he had never seen a better argument for 'The right divine of kings to govern things.' The only object of the bill he said was to declare a principle, and yet the government advise to leave the declaration out. It declined to set forth the principle of the equal rights of the provinces.

After Mr. Borden had once more reaffirmed the attitude of the government and declined to accept the proposal contained in the amendment, it was declared lost and the bill was reported.

There is likely to be a renewal of discussion when the bill comes up for its third reading.

NAVAL ESTIMATES.

When the Naval estimates were taken up a stormimmediately descended upon the committee. A few remarks from the Hon. Rodolphe Lemieux, to the effect that the time had arrived for the Government to announce its policy, drew the Hon. L. P. Pelletier to his feet.

'The Government proposes to take its time and consider this question before launching out into any course that might or might not be in the best interests of or meet with the approval of the people of this country,' he said. 'We will confer with the British Admiralty, and we will submit a scheme to this Parliament which will later be put before the people for their approval. This is a great undertaking, and one that is deserving of the most serious consideration. You ask us to announce our policy now. Well, we are going to take our time, and when we are ready, at the proper time, we feel confident that we will have a policy that will meet with the approval of all the people.

'Will the hon. gentleman say that his friends in Quebec province will support and be willing to fight on any navy policy,' asked Mr. Carvell.

'When the French Canadians were called upon in the past they did their duty nobly by the Empire,' retorted Mr. Pelletier.

'Answer my question,' called Mr. Carvell. There were repeated cries of 'Order' from the Conservative benches.

'I will answer it in my own way,' said Mr. Pelletier, as he took his seat.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier said that he was glad to hear Mr. Pelletier make the statements which had just fallen from his lips. He hoped they would re-echo throughout Quebec. The country at large would be glad to hear that the member for Quebec county had gone back on what he stood for last summer and fall. 'I myself never heard him speak,' said Sir Wilfrid, 'but I read several of his speeches, and my impression was that he was then in favor of the "no navy" policy. I understood at that time that his stand was that Canada owed nothing to England. \$ am glad to hear him state now that we do owe something to England. But I venture to say that if he had taken a similar stand last year then I am afraid that the result in the province of Quebec in some constituencies would have been different.'

'If the leader of the Opposition had wished to hear me speak, and to know what my stand was last fall with regard to the navy, then he should not have refused me the privilege of replying to him, when he came into my constituency on the eve of the election' said Mr. Pelletier in replying to Sir Wilfrid.

'I believe,' he continued, 'that we owe to the British Empire all the liberties we enjoy. We are just as loyal as any other section of the Canadian people to the Union Jack. This is my opinion to-day, and that has ever been my opinion. It has been the sentiment of the Canadian people for years and years.'

MESSRS. LEMIEUX AND PELLETIER.

At this juncture of the wordy duel the Hon. Rodolphe Lemieux entered the Chamber carrying an immense file of 'L'Evenement,' and also a file of the Toronto 'Globe.'

'Will the hon. gentleman say,' he asked, addressing Mr. Pelletier, after turning up a marked page, that he did not run as a Nationalist candidate in the late campaign. Has he the audacity to tell this House that he did not? If he has, then he has more brass than can be found on board the "Niobe."'

Mr. Pelletier was instantly to his feet, but in the uproar that ensued his remarks were completely lost.

There were cries of 'Take it back' and 'Order' from the Conservative benches, and Mr. Lemieux finally said that if the term was offensive he would withdraw it.

'But I repeat the question,' persisted Mr. Lemieux. 'Will the hon. gentleman say that he was not a Nationalist candidate?'

'No, I was not a Nationalist candidate,' retorted Mr. Pelletier.

'Then I will read from the 'Evenement,' the hon. gentleman's own organ,' said Mr. Lemieux, 'what he said in the course of a speech in his own county a few days after the election, when he was flushed with his victory, he having won by forty votes.'

'That was better than being defeated in Gaspé,' interjected the Postmaster-General. (Conservative laughter.)

Mr. Lemieux proceeded to read from the paper an account of a meeting at which Mr. Pelletier was reported as having said that the French members would be less representative of their counties than of their race in the new parliament. It went on to the effect that the Postmaster-General pronounced himself as being proud of nationalism, and to express the wish that the day would come when the doctrine of Nationalism would spread throughout the entire land.

'You were a Nationalist then,' said the member for Rouville, pointing his finger at the Postmaster-General, and speaking in vehement tones. 'You proclaimed yourself a Nationalist before your master ,Armand Lavergne.'

Mr. Lemieux went on to say that if Mr. Hazen came back from England with a sane Imperial policy it would meet with the approval of all classes in the Dominion.

Mr. Pelletier was instantly to his feet when Mr. Lemieux made a motion to take his seat.

'The member for Rouville has, since the opening of this session,' he said, 'persisted in throwing mud at a large section of the people of the Province of Quebec. Whether it is that he is unable to accept defeat, I do not know, but at any rate he has not been in the best of humor of late. The other day he assailed a man of the high standing of Mr. Ducharme——

'A notorious boodler,' interrupted Mr. Lemieux. (Liberal cheers.)

'Ah, you would not dare say the things about Mr. Ducharme outside of parliament that you say, protected by your privilege as a member of this House,' tauntingly exclaimed the minister to the member for Rouville.

'You call people names,' he continued. 'Did I call you an arch-traitor?' asked Mr. Lemieux.

'You said that Mr. Ducharme was a boodler,' replied Mr. Pelletier.

'Notoriously so,' added Mr. Lemieux. 'Say so outside of this House if you dare,' came back the Postmaster-General, with increasing heat. 'No you will never do that,' he added, it would be a manly action.'

There was more cross-firing, and the atmosphere grew more tense as the verbal duel became more and more keen.

'I am quite willing to place my record side by side with the record of the member for Rouville,' continued Mr. Pelletier. 'I am prepared to place it beside the letter which he sent to the Montreal Chamber of Commerce regarding a naval contribution in 1905.'

'I still stand by what I said in that letter, and your leader refused to read it all the other day in this House,' interrupted Mr. Lemieux.

'Then I will get it, and read the whole of it to the House now,' said Mr. Pelletier, and he abruptly left the Chamber in search of the famous document.

THE LEMIEUX LETTER.

When Mr. Pelletier returned to the Commons chamber five minutes later with several copies of Mr. Lemieux's letter printed in French, Mr. Pugsley was speaking, but he gave way to the Postmaster-General. Mr. Lemieux asked for a copy of the pamphlet and the Postmaster-General sent two or three over to the Opposition benches. Then he proceeded to slowly translate the document, Mr. Lemieux breaking in occasionally too with the remark: 'So far, very good.'

The letter, which was addressed to Henri Bourassa, disapproved of a resolution passed by the chambers of congress of the Empire in favor of a direct contribution to the Imperial exchequer for defence purposes, and declared that the Parliament of Canada and not the chambers of commerce had a right to assume the responsibility for such a resolution.

Mr. Pelletier having concluded the reading, said that the letter placed the ex-Postmaster-General in a worse position than those people he was fond of calling names. It made it clear that he was opposed to Canada doing anything for the Empire. The country will know, he said, after hearing of this letter that we never went so far in opposition to the proposal to help the Empire than did Lemieux and his leader Laurier (the letter included extracts from Sir Wilfrid Laurier's speech proclaiming against the desirability of Canada being drawn into the votex of European militarism).

Then Mr. Lemieux took the floor again. He thanked Mr. Pelletier for having placed a good translation of his letter upon the records of the House. It was simply a protest against a proposal for direct contributions as against voluntary actions on the part of Canada. He stood by every word of that letter to-day. It was but an enunciation of the Liberal policy, and he had always been in favor of Canada coming to the assistance of the Mother Country in the times of stress.

Mr. Lemieux then repeated that in the course of the last election Messrs. Monk, Pelletier, Nantel and the Nationalists generally, had abused Sir Wilfried Laurier because he proposed to spend some money to help England. If the majority of the people of Quebec had voted for the naval policy of the late government in spite of the incendiary speeches made, it was only because of the campaign of education which had been carried on in Quebec by the supporters of the late government.

In conclusion, Mr. Lemieux repeated that if the government would bring down a sane navel policy, even if it provided for a larger expenditure of money than the late government proposed, the Liberals would give it their loyal support.

The Hon. Mr. Pugsley explained why the late government had not let the contract for the construction of naval vessels. The lowest tender, he said, was from a firm that desired to associate with another firm in the construction of a dry dock. Then the delay in consulting the Admiralty in regard to the several British firms brought the matter down to the time of the dissolution of the late parliament. After the election it was decided that it would be advisable to leave such a large matter of policy to the succeeding government. These were the sole reasons, he declared, and it was not, as had been asserted, because the Admiralty had advised the Canadian Government that the ships it was proposed to build would become obsolete. Mr. Pugsley argued that there is no necessity—real necessity—for again consulting the Admiralty. The Admiralty, as is well known, prefers as first choice, a contribution, and as a second choice the construction of a fleet unit to be maintained on the Pacific Ocean. The Admiralty would approve any reasonable plan approved. He doubted if either the first or second choice of the Admiralty would be acceptable to the people of Canada.

The Hon. J. D. Hazen in reply said that the records of the department showed that although the tenders for the ships for the Canadian navy were received on May 5 last, nothing had been done until Oct. 5, two weeks after the election, when an Order-in-Council was passed setting forth that the question of contracts should be left to the incoming government. He expressed the belief that this was ample proof of the fact that the late government was convinced that the vessels it was proposed to build would become obsolete. A report by Admiral Kingsmill was to that effect.

Mr. Hazen then proceeded to declare that the government proposes to consult the Admiralty, and that when its policy is announced it will be found to be such a policy as will commend itself to the people of Quebec as well as to the people of the other provinces of the Dominion. All self-respecting citizens of the Dominion, he said, were convinced that it was humiliating to place the whole burden of naval defence upon the shoulders of the British taxpayer. The minister then declared that there could be no effective navy with divided control. He agreed with General Botha, who had said that he failed to see how Great Britain could be at war without all parts of the Empire being at war. The navy must be a single unit, prepared to strike as a whole in the defence of the Empire.

The Hon. Rodolphe Lemieux, speaking again, covered somewhat the same ground as he did in the afternoon. He declared that the Liberal party did not propose to make a party question of the defence of the Empire, and would support any good naval policy. Incidentally he called Armand Lavergne the Beau Brummel of the Nationalist party, and declared that when speaking in Quebec constituencies Mr. Pelletier was the worst firebrand this country has ever seen.

RURAL MAIL DELIVERY.

Ottawa, March 19.—Notice has been served by the Postmaster General of an amendment to the Civil Service Act, which will provide:

(1). For the establishment of a branch of the Post Office Department, to be known as the Rural Mail Delivery Branch, and for the employment of a superintendent, and such other employees as may be required, who shall be appointed under the Civil Service Act, also of such skilled persons, technical officers, draughtsmen and other persons as may be required, who shall be paid a per diem allowance, to be determined by the Postmaster General, and,

(2) For the appointment of two chief clerks as case examiners, to be attached to the staff of such post office inspectors as the Postmaster General determines, with a salary of \$1,800 on appointment, and an annual increase of \$100 up to a maximum of \$2,000.

FENIAN RAID VETERANS.

Ottawa, March 19. —The Government proposed to give a grant of one hundred dollars per head to veterans of the Fenian raids. The announcement is contained in the following resolution, of which notice has been given by the Hon. Sam Hughes, Minister of Militia:

That it is expedient to provide for the payment of one hundred dollars to every person residing in Canada on the date of the passing of an act based upon this resolution, who was regularly enlisted in and served with the militia called out for active service, in the year 1866 by the government of Canada, Nova Scotia, or New Brunswick, or in the year 1870 by the government of Canada, with the exception of certain battalions of riflemen formed for service in the Northwest.

PRINCE EDWARD SUBSIDY.

Ottawa, March 19. — An increase of one hundred thousand dollars in the annual subsidy to Prince Edward has been decided on by the Government, it having been demonstrated that the cost of administering the government of the Island cannot be carried on with the present revenues. Notice of the increase is given in a resolution proposed by the Hon. W. T White, Minister of Finance. The additional subsidy will commence on July 8, 1912. Payments will be made each year in two instalments of fifty thousand dollars, on July 1 and Jan. 1.

DRY DOCK ACT.

Ottawa, March 19.— The Hon. F. D. Monk gives notice that he proposes to amend the Dry Docks Subsidies Act by increasing from four to five and a half millions, the sum on which the Government will pay interest at the rate of three and a half percent for a period of years in order to encourage the construction of drydocks. The change is made, it is understood, in order to provide for the construction of a large drydock at Levis, suitable for the accommodation of ocean going vessels of the largest type, the promoters of which are prepared to go ahead on the receipt of a subsidy on an amount larger than is provided for under the terms of the act as it now stands.

TUESDAY'S SESSION.

Ottawa, March 20.—There was considerable variety in the proceedings of the House of Commons, but the chief interest centred in the discussion of the Hon. Sam Hughes's militia budget for the fiscal year, which will commence April 1 next.

Early in the day the Hon. George P. Graham placed upon the records of the House a complete statement of the letting of the Quebec bridge contract with the object of showing that there had been no discrimination against British contractors. He said that in everything done the late government had acted on the advice of the commission of engineers named to supervise the construction of the bridge.

The Hon. George E. Foster, who spoke briefly, said that the late government had entered upon this great undertaking with too much levity. The matter, he said, should have been more seriously considered and more information secured before the construction of the bridge was undertaken.

When the militia estimates were taken up there was much criticism of the vote of \$130,000 for the training of cadets in camp as well as of a small item of \$12,000 to pay for automobiles recently purchased for the use of the general staff.

Several Liberals were inclined to the belief that the proposal to send boys to camp would not meet with the approval of the people generally. The objectors included Dr. Michael Clark, of Red Deer, who said that he was inclined to view with some alarm the minister's enthusiasm for things military.

Col. Hughes, on several occasions defended the appropriation with his customary spirit. He declared that nothing would do more to build up a capable Canadian manhood than military training for the youth of the country. He said the proposed camp had the approval of the churches and the Y. M. C. A.'s throughout the country.

Late in the evening a stir was created by an attack on the minister by Mr. Oliver Wilcox, Conservative member for North Essex, who objected to the purchase of the twelve automobiles for the staff. His chief objection seemed to be that he had not been consulted, but he charged that more had been paid for the automobiles than their advertised price.

The minister replied with considerable heat and explained that Mr. Wilcox had objected to the automobiles being bought from a firm whose head was a Liberal. As to the price, he explained that it was accounted for by extras.

The House regarded the minister's explanation as satisfactory, and the matter was allowed to drop.

On going into supply the Hon. Geo. P. Graham said he wished to make a statement with regard to the letting of the contract by the late government for the construction of the Quebec bridge. He wished to reply, he said, to criticisms which had been made on the other side of the Atlantic, and reprinted and enlarged to a certain extent, by certain newspapers in Canada. Proceeding, the ex-Minister of Railways briefly reviewed the history of the first Quebec bridge contract, and the tragic occurrence of Aug. 27, 1907. Getting down to the tenders received for the new late contract Mr. Graham said that all tenderers, and some who did not tender, visited the board of engineers, who prepared the plans for the bridge, and ascertained its views on the matter. Differences arose in the board over the methods, and style of construction. Some were in favor of double intersection, while others favored single intersection. Finally, however, a compromise was arrived at, and the various intending tenderers were invited to submit their tenders and engineering style of construction. Then Mr. Fitzmaurice, the English member of the board of engineers, totally disagreed with the rest of the board. When the tenders were all received the British Empire Construction Company's tender was found to be the lowest according to the board's design, but the British Empire Company alone among the tenderers did not submit an alternative style of construction from that recommended by the board. The board of engineers, after carefully looking into the tenders submitted by the various companies, unanimously adopted the tender and design submitted by the St. Lawrence Bridge Company. After their decision had been made known to him, he communicated with the St. Lawrence Company, and among other things asked a deposit from them of one million five hundred thousand dollars, besides a deposit of five hundred thousand dollars as a percentage on the work. After much careful consideration of details the contract was finally signed. In closing, Mr. Graham said that the government had entered upon the undertaking with a full conception and sense of responsibility of its tremendous importance, and with this in mind had selected a board of expert competent men in whose hands responsibility was placed. This board was separate and independent from the department in every way. Rightly or wrongly, the government relied upon these experts. He did not think that this board had made any mistakes, and he felt confident that it would carry the work to a successful issue. 'I am not sorry for what has been done, and I have no apology to offer. I believe that the government pursued the right and proper course and that future events will justify its policy.

MR. FOSTER'S CRITICISM.

The Hon. George Foster replied briefly to Mr. Graham. He said that Mr. Graham's speech was a severe condemnation of the extreme levity and light-heartedness with which the late government had at first approached the construction of this great work. He believed that never before in this or any other country was such a stupendous undertaking approached with such an utter lack of reflection and proper conception of the responsibilities attached to it. The late government had been taught a severe lesson and the country had been made to pay dearly for it. He thought that it was a righteous retribution that it should be left for an ex-minister of that same government to make an apology and at the same time utter a condemnation of the reckless conduct of his predecessors.

MILITIA ESTIMATES.

The House then went into committee of supply on the Militia estimates. On an item for the payment of caretakers, Mr. F. B. Carvell asked the minister on what basis caretakers were appointed.

Col. Hughes said that they must be efficient and soldiers.

Mr. Carvel asked the minister how, in view of such a statement, he could justify the dismissal of the caretaker at Woodstock Drill Hall, N.B., who was a soldier, and replace him with a man who conducts a beer hall and billiard room.

Col. Hughes said that the man dismissed had been a partisan. There had been complaints about him during election time. His policy in connection with the selection of caretakers was to appoint a Tory if one could be found who was efficient, and if not to look for some one else.

Mr. E. M. Macdonald asked the minister to define his policy.

Col. Hughes—'Qualification first and politics second.'

Mr. Macdonald said he thought this was an unfortunate statement to come from the minister so early in his career as the head of the Department. He thought that the militia was supposed to be free from politics.

Col. Hughes repeated that all other things being equal the Tories would get the jobs.

'Then we are to understand that in the future there is to be politics in connection with these appointments?' queried Mr. Carvell.

'If my hon. friend proposes to call that politics, its politics,' retorted the minister.

Mr. Macdonald expressed the hope that this ruling would not apply to officers of the service.

'In connection with promotions in the militia there is no such thing as politics,' stated Col. Hughes.

BOYS IN TRAINING CAMPS.

On a vote of \$130,000 for the training of cadets in camp, Mr. Macdonald expressed a doubt as to whether the parents of many boys between the ages of twelve and sixteen would consider it desirable to allow them to go into camp. He thought that the cadet teaching and competitions should be confined to instructors and the schools. Later on cadets would graduate into the militia. If they were sent into camp as boys the novelty of the thing would have worn off before they arrived at the state of manhood. Mr. Macdonald doubted the wisdom of the minister's proposal.

Mr. E. B. Carvell said he had made a study of the matter and had arrived at the same conclusion as the previous speaker. His views on the subject were more pronounced, however. The minister had issued a statement in which he had compared the 'positive' and 'negative' training of the country, and he had placed the cost of the negative training at \$127,000,000. While not desiring to decry the militia, which is necessary, Mr. Carvell said that he was not sure that militia training is so positive in its character as the Minister of Militia claims. There were many men in Canada to-day who had taken their first drink of liquor in camp. He doubted the wisdom of sending boys of tender years away from home to a militia camp.

Col. Hughes declared that the best way to make boys a success is to trust them. He doubted very much if there were very many Canadians who had taken their first drink in camp. In the old cadet camps liquor would not be permitted, and there would not be any temptation to drink. The minister stated further that in the city of Toronto not one boy trained as a cadet had ever been arrested.

Col. Hughes said that the Y. M. C. A. and the churches were in favor of the scheme, and that he had received several communications from clergymen offering their aid. He wished to emphasize he said that the scheme was one of physical development rather than a step towards militarism. He reminded the house that the greatest soldiers in the world were trained as such from their boyhood. The majority of those who formed the squares at Waterloo were below seventeen years of age.

'Don't be afraid to trust the boys, and you will make no mistake,' he reiterated in conclusion.

OFFICERS AND GOLD LACE.

An item of \$12,000 for the purchase of automobiles for staff officers called forth a warm protest from Frank B. Carvell, of Carleton, N.B.

'We have too many Militia officers in this country falling over each other now,' said Mr. Carvell. 'Why,' he continued there isn't a military officer that I ever heard of who is worked more than three hours at the outside. We are paying them big salaries so that they can parade in fluffs and gold lace, and now we are asked to buy them automobiles. I say it is absolute nonsense. We have altogether too much militarism in this country.

'Why didn't you mention this before?' asked Major Currie.

'Well, if I didn't mention it I have often thought it,' replied Mr. Carvell.

'Why,' he continued, 'I was astounded to read in this report sent out by the Minister that the people of this country are paying one-third per capita as much as Germany, which is the home of militarism. And we are paying for the gold lace variety.'

Col. Hughes, in reply, vigorously defended the proposed expenditure on the ground that it would greatly expedite the work of inspection. He took strong exception to the statement that the militia officers of the country had nothing to do. Some of them worked day and night he said.

Mr. Chisholm, Antingonish, said that the impression prevailed throughout the country that too much was being expended for military purposes. The farmers of the country would look upon the proposal to purchase automobiles as merely the furnishing of cars for the officers to parade their gold lace and to indulge in 'joy rides.'

The discussion drifted along for some time, when an entirely unexpected development in the shape of an attack by Mr. Wilcox, Conservative member for North Essex, on Col. Sam Hughes, in connection with the manner in which the automobiles had been purchased. Mr. Wilcox appeared to be very angry, and his remarks were followed with the closest attention by the members of the House.

Mr. Wilcox said that he regretted his inability to approve of the purchase of the machines inasmuch as they were made in his constituency. He said that he had received a letter from a certain party, in which the statement was made that he had endeavored to get the order for a firm outside the constituency. He had replied in a letter, in which he gave three objections to the purchase of the automobiles: (1) Because they were not needed, as the militia staff was already getting sufficient salary for the services rendered: (2) because they were bought without tender, and (3) because the price paid was \$1,219 more than the advertised price of the machines.

Mr. Wilcox spoke at some length, and in the course of his remarks declared his belief that the transaction was wrong. He also stated that he would not have brought the matter up had the minister not approached him in room 16 in regard to it.

Col. Hughes said he proposed to tell the House just what had occurred. When the purchase was made, knowing that the Ford machine was made in North Essex, he had notified Mr. Wilcox. The member then turned to him and said: 'Cannot you put in a word with that concern to help me.' 'I told him that I would, and I notified the agent accordingly,' the Minister proceeded to say. Subsequently Wilcox asked to have the contract changed, because the head of the firm was a Grit. He (the minister) told Wilcox that that made no difference, as he knew the employees would be intelligent enough to vote Tory anyway. Wilcox insisted on the contract being changed, but this the Minister declined to do. Col. Hughes added that he had spoken to Wilcox in regard to the matter at a more recent date, knowing him to be dissatisfied.

Mr. E. M. Macdonald wanted to know if the member for North Essex had complained because the contract was not let by tender.

'The matter of tenders was never mentioned,' replied Col. Hughes.

As soon as the Minister had taken his seat, Mr. Wilcox resumed the attack. He said that the price was in excess of the value, and that that in his opinion the expenditure was improper. 'I want to tell the minister this,' he continued, 'that he is the only minister of the Crown who does not consult me on matters affecting my constituency. I saw something in a paper not long ago which sets forth his weakness. During the coronation ceremonies he was invited on a platform with King George, and he spread himself all over it so that there was not room for the King. I want to tell him right now that he is not going to spread over North Essex without letting me know about it. If he does I will consult him on the floor of Parliament.'

After Mr. Wilcox had concluded, the minister in reply to a question by Mr. E. M. Macdonald, said that the regular selling price of the machine purchased was \$850. Because of necessary extras the government had paid \$951.10 for each machine. He did not ask for tenders, but bought the machine at its regular price.

TRANSPORTATION AID.

Ottawa, March 20.—The new government's first budget of transportation aid in the form of railway and bridge subsidies was brought down last night, and it amounts to \$22,927,200. Subsidies provided for 3,433 miles of railway, the construction of which at the maximum aid of \$6,400 a mile will involve government aid amounting to \$21,971,200. The aid for bridges totals \$956,000.

Of the total railway mileage subsidized 1,882 miles are renewals of former votes, the subsidy amounting to \$12,044,808. There are 1,551 miles of new line authorized to receive subsidies which at the maximum would receive aid to the amount of \$9,956,400.

A Federal subsidy for the Northern Ontario and Temiskaming Railway is also provided as follows: 'From North Bay to Cochrane, not exceeding 252.8, from Englehart to Charlton, not exceeding 3.9 miles; from Irequois Falls to Simmins, not exceeding 33.6 miles; from Nipissing Junction, to North Bay, not exceding 2.16 miles.

The subsidy will be paid upon the certificate of the chief engineer of the department as to the mileage constructed under conditions to be fixed by the government.

Another interesting subsidy is one of twelve thousand dollars per mile to the Canadian Northern Railway for its 525 mile line from the Yellowhead Pass to Vancouver. The terms of the subsidy provide that the line shall be commenced within two years from Aug. 1, and completed within reasonable time, not exceeding four years.

THE SENATE.

Ottawa, March 20.—Senator Casgrain move that the Intercolonial Railway rates be placed under control of the Railway Commission. He said he had previously read a resolution by the executive committee of the Montreal Board of Trade. He would now supplement that with a resolution passed by the executive of the Montreal Branch of the Manufacturers' Association, and sent to the Minister of Railways. It complained that the Intercolonial management gave a large number of private and special rates, which operated unfairly.

Senator Roche, of Halifax, thought Senator Casgrain had made no case for the transfer of rates. Apparently Montreal wanted to govern the trade of the country. The Intercolonial was a bond of confederation, and control of its rates should not be taken from the government. Some eastern industries depended on special rates, and would be ruined without them.

Senator Mitchell said Senator Roche had given no reasons to show that Intercolonial rates should not be transferred to the Railway Board. There was discrimination in rates which was not fair. The Railway Board would straighten this out.

Senator Choquette said discrimination had been confessed by Senator Roche. The Quebec Board of Trade had passed a resolution similar to to that of the Montreal Board. He would support the motion.

Senator Beique said he had received a statement from the Montreal Board of Trade giving a list of International discriminatory rates. He woul vote for the motion.

Senator Thompson said that there had not been enough evidence produced to warrant the Senate passing such a resolution. The Intercolonial had not been built to pay, but had been located as a military line.

Senator Bell, of Pictou, agreed that there was not enough to warrant such a resolution. The rates on the Intercolonial were chiefly to the advantage of the manufacturers and wholesalers of the West. The road was badly routed, had water competition, and was a bond of confederation, and was milked by a barren stretch in Quebec.

Senator Edwards said the only question was whether one railway should be singled out for treatment different from all other roads in Canada, which were all under the Railway Commission. The Canadian Pacific to British Columbia was also a bond of confederation.

Senator Domville declared that Intercolonial rates were by no means low. The road should be run so as to develop industries along its route.

Senator Campbell thought the Railway Board would take all special Intercolonial conditions and deal fairly with the people of the East.. However, he would like to see the present government have a little more time to show what they could do in managing the Intercolonial. Eventually, he thought, it would have to go under the Railway Board.

Senator Poirier thought the vote should not be pressed until the Senate had more information.

The motion was lost by 22 affirmatives, 25 negative.

WEDNESDAY'S SESSION.

Ottawa, March 20.—When the House met this morning Mr. Boulay, Conservative member for Rimouski, speaking in French, apologized to Speaker Sproule for the words used by him in addressing the House some days ago in connection with the debate on the Manitoba Boundaries Bill. Mr. Boulay remarked during the course of his speech that in 1896 Dr. Sproule had joined with Sir Wilfrid Laurier, the late Dr. Allen, McCarthy and others to deprive the Roman Catholic minority in Manitoba of their rights. He described the Speaker as a sectarian and a fanatic.

This morning he expressed his regret that he had made use of such language.

Several Government bills were introduced, which must be disposed of before the end of the session.

The Hon. C. J. Doherty, in introducing a bill to amend the criminal code, said that its object was to provide that in future, privileges in regard to betting on race tracks will be confined to associations incorporated by Dominion Parliament or provincial legislatures. From now on no charters will be given to racing associations by letters patent.

Replying to a question by the Hon. Rodolphe Lemieux, he said that the purpose of the bill was entirely re-

(Continued on Page 5.)

SPRING IMPURITIES IN THE BLOOD

A Tonic Medicine is a Necessity at This Season.

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People are an all year round tonic, blood-builder and nerve-restorer. But they are especially valuable in the spring when the system is loaded with impurities as a result of the indoor life of the winter months. There is no other season when the blood is so much in need of purifying and enriching, and every dose of these pills helps to make new, rich, red, blood. In the spring one feels weak and tired—Dr. Williams' Pink Pills give strength. In the spring the appetite is often poor—Dr. Williams' Pink Pills develop the appetite, tone the stomach and aid weak digestion. It is in the spring that poisons in the blood find an outlet in disfiguring pimples, eruptions and boils—Dr. Williams' Pink Pills speedily clear the skin because they go to the root of the trouble in the blood. In the spring anaemia, rheumatism, indigestion, neuralgia, erysipelas and many other troubles are most persistent because of poor, weak blood, and it is at this time when all nature takes on new life that the blood most seriously needs attention. Some people dose themselves with purgatives at this season, but these only further weaken themselves. A purgative merely gallops through the system, emptying the bowels, but it does not cure anything. On the other hand Dr. Williams' Pink Pills actually make new blood which reaches every nerve and organ in the body, bringing new strength, new health and vigor to weak, easily tired men, women and children. Try Dr. Williams' Pink Pills this spring—they will not disappoint you.

Sold by all medicine dealers or sent by mail at 50 cents a box or six boxes for \$2.50 by The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

MILITIA ESTIMATES BRING OUT MEMBERS' VIEWS ON PRINCIPLE OF MILITARISM

(Continued from Page 4.)

strictive. The Hon. Martin Burrell introduced a Bill to make more workable the present law in regard to live stock associations.

The Hon. C. J. Doherty's bill to provide for an assistant Judge of the Exchequer Court was introduced and given a first reading. The Hon. Rodolphe Lemieux and Mr. F. B. Carvell, both recommended Registrar Audette for the new judgeship, and the Minister of Justice while agreeing with them as to Mr. Audett's qualifications, said that it would be as well to create the position before disscussing the question who should fill it.

The Hon. W. T. White, Minister of Finance introduced a bill extending the charters of the banks for one year. The bill also provides for an extension of the period during which the banks may issue emergency circulation in order to handle the western grain crop. In future this privilege will be allowed the banks from Sept. 1st to Feb. 2nd instead of from Oct. to Jan. 31st as at present.

Mr. White also introduced a bill extending the characters of savings banks in the Province of Quebec for one year, including the charters of the City and District Savings Bank of Montreal. Then the Hon. Sam. Hughes explained a bill to confirm the title of Major General which has been conferred on General Otter by order of council. The bill also authorized Cadet Corps to drill in camps apart from the militia camps.

Ottawa, March 21.—The House spent an unusually quiet day considering the Hon. Frank Cochrane's estimates for Railways and Canals. Incidentally Mr. Cochrane broke his previous record for verbosity by indulging in a speech that lasted four minutes.

This was in reply to a lengthy expositon of the finances and other matters pertaining to the Intercolonial Railway. Mr. Emmerson, who is an ex-minister of railways, advocated among other reforms in the system of operating the Intercolonial, the abandonment of any attempt to create a surplus from the operation of the road, which surplus, he contended, must necessarily come out of the pockets of the people of that section of the country served by the railway. In this connection Mr. Emmerson pointed out that this year there are eighteen engines less than last being used. This he characterized as false economy and an attempt to create a surplus regardless of whether the interests of the people were being properly served.

The Hon. Geo. P. Graham, Minister of Railways in the late administration, took the same view as Mr. Emmerson, and also spoke of the advisability of double tracking the I. C. R. from St. John to Halifax.

Mr. Cochrane, in replying, said that when the supplementary estimates are brought down it will be found that practically the entire surplus of this year has been voted for the purchase of rolling stock. The minister expressed himself as being confident that the promises made by his leader while in Opposition with regard to the taking over of branch lines would be carried out in due time.

In the course of the evening Mr. Cochrane made the important announcement that it was the policy of the government to assist by subsidy any legitimate provincial railway enterprise that was in the interest of the people.

Mr. Sinclair, of Guysboro, had taunted the government with having given a grant to the N. T. and Ontario Railway as a reward for political services received from the provincial government of Ontario. Mr. Cochrane replied that the government was prepared to assist any railway being constructed in any province regardless of its political stripe.

AGRICULTURE BILL CAME UP.

When the Aid to Agriculture Bill came up for a third reading, the Hon. William Pugsley moved that it be referred back to the Committee of the Whole, and the following words inserted in it: 'Any money granted under the provision of this act shall be apportioned among and paid to the governments of the different povinces, in proportion to population of each of the provinces as determined by the last census.'

Mr. Borden, in reply, pointed out that the bill before the House did not authorize the government to spend one dollar. It was only to secure cooperation for money that may be voted by parliament. Distribution of the money was not effected by the proposed act, but by an appropriation act when it is brought down. Mr. Borden reiterated his statement of some weeks ago, that when the appropriations are brought down the distribution of the money will be based upon the principle of all other provincial subsidies.

The amendment was lost on division.

The I. C. R. main estimates were all voted before the House rose.

THE SENATE.

Senator John W. Daniel, of St. John, was introduced by the Hon. Mr. Lougheed and Senator Baird, and took his seat.

When the Grain Bill was moved to committee, Senator Davis said there was a delegation of grain growers in Ottawa, and asked that the Bill should not be proceeded with until they had been given an opportunity of addressing a meeting of interested senators.

The Hon. Mr. Lougheed thought that as the Bill was a long one, the session was closing, and only one or two clauses were contentious, the Senate should take it up in committee and deal with the non-contentious clauses. He had a telegram from the grain section of the Toronto Board of Trade asking that they be given a hearing. If the Bill was to wait until all conflicting interests had been reconciled it would not get through this session.

Senator Davis said the people interested, the growers of grain, would rather that the Bill should not pass at all with the new car distribution and new sample market provisions. They would rather remain under the present law.

Attention being called to the fact that the Bill had not been printed in French, it was put at the foot of the list to be taken up later.

The debate on the Manitoba Bill was resumed by Senator Belcourt, who said he proposed to deal with questions involved in a calm manner and to respect the feelings and even the prejudices of every one. At present the people in the territory of Keewatin were under the jurisdiction of the Dominion. They were constituents of the Dominion Parliament, and in transferring them to the jurisdiction of Manitoba it was the duty of Parliament to see that their rights were safeguarded. The union of Keewatin and Manitoba was a bargain, and if the people of Manitoba and the people of Keewatin could not agree to the terms of that bargain consummation should be deferred until they did agree. It was the duty of Parliament, and especially the Senate, to protect the rights of the Keewatin people. He thought an agreement could be reached which would be satisfactory to the people of Manitoba and of Keewatin if the parties approached each other in a spirit of honorable compromise, as had been done before, notably when Saskatchewan and Alberta were created from the North-west Territories. The present bill contained no reference to educational provision for the people who would be brought in from Keewatin. They had the right to receive a proper education. Was it not the duty of the Dominion Government to ask the Government of Manitoba if it is not prepared to grant to the minority of Keewatin the educational privileges to which they were entitled. He thought the majority in Manitoba were big enough and fair enough to grant the minority their proper rights. He thought the Manitoba Government would give a pledge of satisfactory schools in the new territory if they were properly approached. If they were not so approached, if they did not give the undertaking to protect the minority, if the majority insisted upon using their power and denying separate schools to the minority, he did not think that the result would be for the best interest of all. An injustice was always wrong. He commended the words of the Montreal 'Star' on the subject: 'Peace will not be furthered by too many repetitions of these victories of the majority over the minority.'

'With the financial and territorial advantages to be given them it is hard to understand,' said Sir Richard Scott, 'how the Government of Manitoba can decline to place the Catholic minority of Manitoba on the footing they enjoyed at the time they entered the union.' That province had violated the educational provisions of the act by which they came into Confederation. It was the only province which had done so. Religious teaching in the public schools was essential to produce a peace-loving, God-fearing people. The United States was an illustration of this. In conclusion, Sir Richard Scott said that he thought a minority might suffer through insisting too strongly upon what they held to be their rights. With the declaration of two ministers of the Government now before us I do not think it would be wise for the Parliament of Canada to force its views on Manitoba, but leave the treatment of the Manitoba minority in regard to schools to the generosity of the majority. I do not think it would be judicious to pass the proposed amendment.

Senator David said he had a subamendment to move. Laurier had been denounced by French extremists in Quebec, who declared he had betrayed his race and church. Now that he had been beaten did these people think that the position had been bettered for them. In the election they promised the repeal of the Manitoba School settlement, as well as the navy law. In vain one looked into the bill for the fulfilment of these promises. Not even the school system established in Saskatchewan and Alberta. This had been denounced when enacted, but had worked so well the Catholics of Manitoba had recently said they would be glad to have it.

Continuing in the evening Senator Cloran said the Protestants of Manitoba were practising legalized robbery by taking from Roman Catholic money for the education of Protestant children when they knew the Roman Catholic had to pay a second time for a second set of schools of his own. The Government was strong enough to put a provision in the bill maintaining the rights of the Roman Catholic minority of Keewatin after they were annexed to Manitoba. The Government had stated to their French supporters from Quebec that they had a promise from Premier Roblin that he would do justice to the minority in the matter of schools, but the promise should be in black and white in a statute.

Senator Choquette said the Manitoba settlement was not in question, but the rights of the minority in Keewatin were.

Senator Forget said there was a provision for separate schools in the act by which Manitoba had entered confederation. The Manitoba Legislature had gotten around them in a way the Privy Council approved of. If they could get around that nothing added to this bill would hold, and he therefore would vote against the amendments.

Senator Watson said he had been a member of the Greenway Government which had made the Manitoba school settlement with Sir Wilfrid Laurier. The Roman Catholics of Manitoba had been taught to believe that they had a grievance and for years Premier Roblin had obtained their solid support by declaring he would grant relief to the Roman Catholics of Manitoba which they demanded, if Sir Wilfrid Laurier's government would only let him. This had been set out by a delegation of the church headed by Father Coffey which met Sir Wilfrid in the West. Sir Wilfrid had told the delegation then that Premier Roblin had a free hand then as he always had, and also his entire sympathy. When the present bill passed Premier Roblin would have to deal with these grievances of the Manitoba ministry which he had talked of so long. It would be interesting to see what they would do.

Senator Beique reviewed the various acts and decisions touching the Manitoba school question. Under the present bill that portion of Keewatin attached to Manitoba would immediately come under the laws of Manitoba. There were no vested school rights in Manitoba, and if the Mondou amendment, declaring that existing Keewatin rights should continue had passed in the Commons it could not be made the basis of a claim which any court would recognize. He held that Parliament did not have the authority to put into the Manitoba Boundary Bill a provision for schools in the territory to be annexed which would be binding, because Manitoba received its constitution in an Imperial Act, which the Privy Council said gave the province the right to legislate on schools.

On the amendment Senator Beique declared he thought it but proper that the Domninion Government should approach the friendly Manitoba Government, and ask them what they would do. He could not support Senator Choquette's amendment which might kill the bill, but would support that of Senator David which should properly provide Parliament and the country with a statement by Premier Roblin.

Senator David's amendment was defeated sixteen to thirty-six.

Yeas—Senators Beique, David, Fiset, McSweeney, Thibaudeau, Godbout, Dandurand, Tessier, Costigan, Davis, Dessaulits, Belcourt, Choquette, Cloran, Boyer, and Lavergne—16.

Nays—Senators Lougheed, Mitchell, Ellis, Macdonald, (B. C.); Baird, Owens, Sir Mackenzie Bowell, Poirier, Daniel, Bell, McKeen, McMillan, MacLaren, Taylor, Pope, Bostock, Yeo, Campbell, Gibson, Legris, Leith, Lariviere, McMullen, Derbyshire, Jaffray, Prowse, Wilson, Thompson, King, Watson, Young, Deveber, Montplaisir, Ratz, Forget, and Speaker Landry—36.

Senator Choquette's amendment was defeated by fifteen to thirty-six.

Senator Montplaisir adjourned the debate.

The Senate adjourned until Thursday afternoon.

THE KEEWATIN MATTER.

Ottawa, March 21.—A return presented to Parliament contains an interesting letter written to Premier Borden by Mgr. Charlebois, the Bishop of Keewatin. The letter contains the following paragraph: 'You will notice that we are claiming for full right and not part of it. You will further remark this claim is a condition sine qua non of our consent to our annexation to the Province of Manitoba. You will perhaps object that it will be impossible to obtain the full right from Parliament under the present circumstances. I admit you will meet some difficulties, but I do not believe it is impossible. If you really want it you will certainly find your way of doing it. Be assured, however, if satisfaction is not given to our petition, our claims will remain, and the school question will continue to give trouble. It would seem to be clear to make an effort and to settle it at once.'

The letter was written to the Premier on Feb. 10, or before consideration of the bill to extend the Manitoba boundaries was taken up in the House. The return shows that two pititions have been received from Roman Catholic residents in the territory asking that their educational rights be guaranteed.

THURSDAY'S SESSION.

Ottawa, March 21.—In the House of Commons this morning the Right Hon. R. L. Borden moved to have expunged from the records of the House the disparaging remarks about the Speaker, Mr. Sproule, made by Mr. H. Boulay, member for Rimouski, during the course of debate on the Manitoba Boundaries Extension Bill. Sir Wilfrid Laurier expressed a doubt as to whether this could be done, because the words which it was desired to have expunged had since been referred to by Mr. Tobin, member for Richmond and Wolfe. If they were taken away Mr. Tobin's comments would be without meaning.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier agreed that Mr. Boulay's remarks were outrageous, but he thought it was now too late to have them taken out of the records.

Mr. Borden did not agree with the Opposition leader. Mr. Tobin's allusion to Mr. Boulay's remarks did not take away from the House the power to expunge them from the records of the House. Sir Wilfrid's objection was of a technical and small matter compared with tthe respect due to the Speaker of the House, who should be vindicated.

The Hon. Dr. Pugsley suggested that the proper way to deal with the matter would be by vote of censure, which, he said, the Premier should move.

Mr. Borden's motion was then declared carried 'on division.'

The Hon. Frank Oliver called attention to a press despatch from Moose Jaw stating that many horses being brought in by American settlers were being shot because they were suffering from glanders. It was believed that in most cases the animals were suffering from spring fever.

The Hon. Martin Burrell said he was getting a report on the matter. He thought the reports were exaggerated.

Ottawa, March 22.—Thursday was the record day of the session for the voting of estimates for the next fiscal year, over thirty millions of the money required by the Department of Railways being passed. This included the twenty-five millions required for the National Transcontinental Railway, and the two-million Hudson Bay Railway vote. The latter went through with comparatively little discussion.

Mr. Emmerson asked the Minister of Railways if any decision had been arrived at as to the operation of the road. Would it be by a private company or by a government commission?

Mr. Cochrane said in reply that the question had not been considered yet.

On the big vote fof the National Transcontinental Railway, the Hon. George P. Graham took exception to the statement of the cost of the road submitted to the House sometime ago by the Hon. Frank Cochrane. He argued that the minister should not have included interest charges for the seven years the company will have the road rent free after it is completed. On this account there should be a reduction of thirty-nine million dollars. Mr. Graham also objected to an item of seven millions for betterments included in Mr. Cochrane's figures.

The minister maintained, in reply, that his figures were all right, and that he proposed to stand by them. He expressed the belief that the road could have been built for less than it had cost the country. Just as good a road, he mainfained, could have been built for less money.

When the item covering the cost of the Railway Commission for the year was reached Mr. Graham asked if the government proposed to create eastern and western sections of the Railway Board.

Mr. Cochrane replied that he certainly did not propose to create two separate boards. It might be advisable, he said, to let a couple of the commissioners reside in the west to attend to business arising in that section of the country and pertaining exclusively to it. It would not do to have separate boards because they might give contrary judgments on similar cases, which would be awkward.

Mr. Graham asked if it was proposed to fill the vacancy on the board caused by the death of the Hon. Thos. Greenway.

Mr. Cochrane said that the vacancy would not be filled at least until after the close of the session.

He stated that the supplementary estimates would contain votes for the betterment of the commission.

Late in the evening a moderate breeze blew up over the question of dismissals, in which the 1896 and 1911 records were compared, but very little was said that had not been heard before in the House this session.

Dr. Edwards, of Frontenac, brought up the matter of short cheese weights at the port of Montreal. In a lengthy speech, and by the aid of numerous statistics the member for Frontenac showed that during the past ten years the dairymen of Eastern Ontario and Quebec have lost upwards of two million dollars in cheese alone owing to the system of weighing export cheese being shipped to Montreal. He said that during the past three years this matter had been called to the attention of the late government on several occasions, but for some reason no action was taken.

Dr. Edwards also referred to the losses being sustained by farmers through failures of commission buyers, who were allowed to enter into the buying and export of cheese and other dairy products without sufficient capital. He instanced several cases where in the past two seasons commission merchants failed because of the lack of capital and as a result of which farmers were out immense sums of money. He suggested that the Minister of Agriculture take such steps as would be deemed advisable and proper for the prevention of such losses through the weight system at Montreal as well as from the failure of commission merchants.

Mr. Armstrong, of Lambton, spoke in support of Dr. Edwards. Dwelling particularly upon the advisability of protecting the farmers from failures of commission merchants.

CHEESE BUSINESS.

Mr. Webster, of Brockville, gave the House some lessons he had drawn from thirty-five years' experience in the cheese business. He thought the system complained of by Dr. Edwards could be improved, but he paid a tribute to Mr. John McLeod, the public weigher of Montreal.

Mr. Paul, of Lennox and Addington, said that the system of testing cheese at Montreal was wrong.

Mr. J. Girard, of Chicoutimi, also discussed the matter.

Dr. Morphy, of North Perth, said that he had heard no complaint from his constituents regarding shortage in weights. He took this as an evidence of the efficiency of the industry in North Perth.

Mr. Robb, of Huntingdon, endorsed Mr. Webster's estimate of Mr. McLeod.

The Minister of Agriculture said the subject was not a new one, but that he had not been able to give it the attention it deserves. He referred to the former occasions when the House had discussed the matter. At the present criticism was directed against the rules of the Montreal Board of Trade and against the manner in which the cheese is weighed in Montreal.

The circumstances complained of were the outcome of an old statue governing the matter which might not be applicable to present conditions. He believed Mr. McLeod would be a fair man, but being appointed by the purchasers he might naturally be looked upon with some suspicion by the sellers, therefore there might be a case for the appointment of a government official.

Obviously there was a grievance, and he proposed to ppoint a qualified man to coaduct a thorough investigation of the whole matter, and if the conditions were found to acquire it he could promise remedy without delay.

TRADE WITH FRANCE.

The Hon. Rodolphe Lemieux brought up the matter of trade relations with France to the attention of the Minister of Trade and Commerce. He said the commercial treaty with France has not given the results expected. He dwelled upon the size and importance of French investments in Canada, and claimed the trade with France could be greatly increased if the peculiarities of the French people were taken into consideration more.

Mr. Lemieux urged upon the government the desirability of extending the provisions of the present treaty with France. Incidentally he remarked that harm was being done both in England and France by the financial fakirs who are borrowing money for Canadian enterprises. John Bull and the French investor were being ensnared. He considered it desirable that Canada should always be represented in France by a man capable of keeping the investing public properly advised as to business conditions in Canada.

The Hon. Geo. E. Foster said that with the idea of encouraging the development of trade with France the government had renewed the subsidy for the steamship service for a period of five years. Hitherto it had been renewed yearly, and this did not tend to encourage the company to branch out. The trouble about the trade with France in the past, he said, was that the balance against Canada was very heavy. From 1905 to 1911 the adverse balance grew from five to nine millions. He announced that the government had no intention of doing away with the commercial agent in Paris, and that the new Canadian Government offices were much better located than those occupied in the past by the Canadian Commissioner.

Mr. McCraney, of Saskatoon, read a letter from Thos. Lawrence, of Hanley, describing wheat blockade conditions in that district. The letter stated that 319 cars had been shipped, while there were 665 cars on the order book. All five elevators were closed. The writer had secured one car, and it had taken it one month and three days to get to Winnipeg.

Mr. McCraney said that the conditions described applied to a large portion of Saskatchewan, and asked the Minister of Trade and Commerce to do all in his power to better the existing conditions.

Mr. Foster said that he sympathized with the farmers in their troubles, and would at once communicate with the railways concerned and the grain commissioner. He was afraid, however, that the physical difficulties existing are such as to make it almost impossible to give immediate relief.

RAILWAY ESTIMATES.

When the House went into supply for further consideration of the estimates presented the minister of railways, the Hon. Geo. P. Graham raised a strong protest against the estimate presented to the House some time ago of the cost of the Transcontinental Railway, characterizing the arrangement of figures as misleading both to the people of Canada and to capitalists, who were in the habit of furnishing money for the construction of all Canadian railways from time to time. In the estimated cost, he charged, were included items amounting to over $46,000,000, which should not be included in the cost of the road. He claimed there was no justification for including in the estimate over $7,000,000 as 'betterments.' As well, he argued, could the estimate for betterments for the whole length of the lease of the road—fifty years—be added. This seven millions, together with over $39,000,000 interest charged up for the seven years' period the company is to have the road rent free, made a total of over $46,000,000, which he contended had no legitimate place in an estimate of the cost of the road. The estimated cost per mile of the road was from $130,000 to $143,000,000. But, taking out the unjustifiable charges, the cost per mile would not be over $106,000 per mile. Even should the road cost $100,000 per mile, he held that, judged by what it would accomplish for Canada and by prevailing standards, it would be the cheapest road in the country. He quoted Major Leonard and Assistant Chief Engineer MacPherson to show that the standard of construction was of the highest, and that the low maximum grades would make it possible for the road to haul double the load that could be hauled over any other line. Carrying charges would be reduced, and even brought lower than the prevailing charges for water transportation.

In a brief reply, the Hon. Frank Cochrane said that Mr. Graham had quoted the figures supplied by the chief engineer he had appointed himself when Minister of Railways. The figures showed the true cost of the road to the people of Canada, and as such he was prepared to stand by them. He further pointed out that not only had the road cost more than any other road, but that the country had not got any better construction than that estimated for by the late Government, when they put the cost at $53,000,000. He thought the road could have been built as good for much less cost. The management of construction and the resulting cost was deserving of the severest criticism, although nobody would find fault with the building of the road. The minister charged Mr. Graham with unfairness in quoting figures.

WELLAND CANAL.

Speaking on the Welland Canal estimates, the Hon. Geo. P. Graham came out strongly in favor of the construction of the Georgian Bay Canal and the early improvement of the Welland Canal. The country, he believed, from the buoyant state of finances, could afford to undertake both works, and when they were completed Canada would take her rightful place as the chief carrying agent of the continent.

SENATE AND GRAIN BILL.

Ottawa, March 22.—The members of the Western Grain Growers' delegation were granted an audience with members of the Senate yesterday, and thoroughly thrashed out the principles involved in the amended clauses of the Grain Bill to which they take issue. The chair was occupied by Senator Young, and the delegation received an earnest and encouraging hearing from all present. In addition to the western delegation, there were present C. B. Watts and J. D. Flavelle, representing the Dominion Millers' Association, who also expressed their views before the Senate committee.

Special emphasis was laid by the western men upon the vexed subsection 'E' in the car distribution clause, and upon the clause governing sample markets and mixing. It was stated by all that the emergency bill passed by the Minister of Trade and Commerce in the former connection had been the result of sufficient abuses already, without any further rope being given to the elevator men and the railroads. With regard to the latter clause, it was the opinion that the system should not be inaugurated without government ownership and operation of terminals. At the conclusion, Mr. E. J. Fream expressed the views of the delegation by declaring: 'If you cannot find it in your power to abolish these features of the bill, then we desire that the bill be thrown out altogether.'

Mr. Fream declared that abuses were being reported from all over the west. Elevator men applied for cars on the plea that grain was damp and in danger of damage. They received the cars, but the majority of the grain shipped by them was in good condition.

'You don't object to the principle embodied in the clause, but fear that the commission cannot carry it out?' asked Senator Lougheed.

'We know the forces which have fought to get that clause inserted,' Mr. Fream replied.

'What forces?' a Senator inquired.

'The elevator and railway interests,' Mr. Fream replied.

Coming to the sample markets clause, Senator Lougheed asked if this had not been inserted at the instance of the grain producers, and Mr. Fream said no.

Roderick Mackenzie, secretary of the Manitoba Grain Growers, took a similar stand to that of Mr. Fream. The railroads could create congestion at any point they wished, and so bring this clause into operation for the sake of the elevators when the latter were filled up. Mr. Mackenzie pointed out that in the month of January, before the emergency clause was brought into force, 15 percent of the grain went 'no grade.' Since the clause went into force only 19 percent of the inspection was 'no grade,' though the clause was primarily framed to get out the 'no grade' wheat. Two elevators at Sovereign, Sask., had asked for cars on the plea that grain was damp. On Saturday last six of these had passed inspection and each of them went straight grade. Farmers were paying in some parts as much as $15 to have cars shunted by railroad officials. If such abuses existed at present, what would be the condition when the clause was widened?

Sample markets under present conditions would not be desirable, said Mr. Mackenzie. The terminal elevators having line elevators all over the country, would be able to buy grain wherever they liked without using the sample market. They could then mix when they desired. It would give the elevators who now possessed a perfect monopoly, a still stronger hold on the grain business.

F. W. Green, secretary of the Saskatchewan Grain Growers, pointed out that the distribution clause was intended not only to guard against the greed of elevators, but also to protect the farmers against themselves, since in time of congestion they would be tumbling over one another to get cars, irrespective of turn.

J. D. Flavelle contended that the onus should be placed upon the railroads when cars had been ordered by shippers, and storage had ceased. The initial storage of 3-4 of a cent, and the charge of 1-30 of a cent after cars had been ordered, enabled the elevators to make enormous sums in storage, and was a temptation for railroads owning elevators to hold up cars and delay transportation, excepting for export purposes. There were five million busheis in store at the head of the lakes, for which cars had been ordered in December. This meant $50,000 for storage. The railway and elevator companies were making quite enough to pay dividends without charging storage after bills of lading had been delivered.

J. A. Maharg, president of the Saskatchewan Grain Growers, backed up the statements of his confreres in eloquent manner, and J. S. Wood, vice-president of the Manitoba Grain Growers, made an equally strong appeal.

C. B. Watts complained bitterly of the discrimination of the railroads in favor of export as against local consumption grain. Through this discrimination thousands of bushels had been held up at the elevators, which had been ordered by the local men, and as a consequence many of the Ontario mills had been forced to close down. The storage in elevators should cease as soon as cars had been ordered, and this might probably bring the railroads to time.

The bill will come up in the Senate to-day.

FRIDAY'S SESSION.

Ottawa, March 23.— Good headway in the direction of prorogation was made in the Commons yesterday. Several government bills were advanced a stage, while private legislation was also forwarded. Late in the evening the House went into Committee of Supply on the estimates for the Department of Trade and Commerce, practically all of which were voted.

The most important discussion of the day arose in connection with the Hon. C. J. Doherty's bill to amend the Criminal Code. This legislation involves an important new departure in that it provides that henceforth racing associations must secure their rights from the Federal Parliament or a Provincial Legislature. Up to the present time charters to race track associations have been issued by the Secretary of State on the applicants complying with certain specified conditions. One is to a London and the other to a Toronto association, both of which will have the right to hold meets in Montreal.

An important feature of the bill is a provision that henceforth not more than two race meetings a year may be held on any one track. The Hon. Mr. Pugsley then moved an amendment to the bill which made its provision retroactive by providing that it would come into force on March 1st, 1912. This he claimed would give the same treatment to the two companies which had received letters patent on March 18th, 1912, as would be meted out to similar organizations in the future uinder the provision of the bill.

There was an amusing scene late in the evening. The Hon. H. R. Emmerson spoke at considerable length in support of the right of employees of the I. C. R., who have been dismissed for partizan conduct to withdraw from the provident fund any money contributed by them.

The Hon. Frank Cochrane's reply was in the form of a one-sentence speech. 'It is my intention that these men shall get their money,' he said. The minister then rose, gathered up some papers from his desk, and walked out of the Chamber.

Mr. Emmerson laughingly observed that if the ministers's speech was not very long, it was at any rate quite satisfactory.

The resolution to provide an additional subsidy for $100,000 for Prince Edward Island was passed. The Hon. Mr. White stated that for many seasons Prince Edward Island was entitled to better treatment, more particularly because it has no public domain.

Ottawa, March 22.—Mr. George McCraney, of Saskatchewan, brought up a matter relating to the town of Broderick in his constituency. The name of this town he said had been changed to St. Alban, without the citizens having had a chance to give their views on the matter. Great confusion was being caused by the change, and he asked the postmaster general for an explanation. The Hon. Mr. Pelletier explained that the name had been changed from Broderick to St. Alban by the Canadian Pacific Railway Company. On the shoulders of that company he laid the blame for any confusion that had resulted. The postoffice department had communicated with the railway company with a view to having the name of Broderick renewed, but so far without result.

THE SENATE DEADLOCK.

Ottawa, March 23.—The dark cloud of a deadlock betwen the House of Commons and the Senate, which assumed threatening proportions at various times since the opening of the present session, hangs lower than ever at the present time. This is as a result of an amendment to the Hon. Frank Cochrane's Federal aid to Highway Bill, which was moved by the Opposition, and negatived by a large government majority in the House of Commons, being inserted in the same bill to-day in the Senate, by a majority of 35 to 11.

When this bill was in committee in the Commons, the Hon. Wm. Pugsley moved that a clause be inserted in it, which would provide that all federal aid granted to various provinces for the construction and maintenance of highways should be apportioned on the basis or principle of other provincial subsidies and according to population as determined by the latest census.

The Government while not opposed to the principle of the amendment rejected it. Mr. Borden explaining that no appropriation had been asked for. He stated that when the estimates for the expenditures are brought down next year would be time enough to determine as to how the money should be apportioned. The Premier gave a verbal assurance that it would be granted on the basis of other provincial subsidies.

In the Senate to-day an identical amendment by Senator Power was carried on a vote of 35 to 11. This in other words is a want of confidence vote in the Government. It is hardly expected that the Commns will now endorse what it rejected only a week or two ago, and in this event a real conflict between the two Houses must result, unless a compromise can be reached.

Further complications are arising over an amendment of Senator Davis to strike out clause E of the Manitoba Grain Act. This clause relates to the distribution of cars in the west, and is said to be unpopular with the grain growers. A similar amendment offered by the western Liberal members in the Commons when the bill was in committee was negatived by a large majority.

MR. C. M. HAYS SCORED BY LABOR MINISTER

Ottawa, March 22—The Grand Trunk must reinstate all men who went on strike in 1910 and who were not guilty of violations of the law, before the bill now before parliament, increasing the company's financial powers goes through. This was decided today when the bill passed the Railway Committee on this understanding. Incidental to the discussion the company, and particularly the president, Mr. C. M. Hays, came in for one of the severest criticisms ever heard from a minister of the Crown in a like case. The Hon. T. W. Crothers, Minister of Labor, dealing with the company's failure to reinstate its men, according to promise made in a letter from Charles M. Hays to the Hon. Mackenzie King, said the company would have to do justice to the men or parliament would have 'to use the only weapon at its disposal.'

The minister said he had Mr. Hays's original letter, and in addition to the promise to take back the strikers he had agreed to put in force, on Jan. 1, 1912, the same rates of pay as in force on the C. P. R. No sooner had this been done than the company gave notice to reduce the scale on some lines. 'My predecessor did his best to get these men back,' said the minister, 'and I have done the same. Judge Barron, in his report, said there were 138 men not guilty of violating the law who should be reinstated. Nearly eighty of these have not been taken back. Now Mr. Hays denies he made such an agreement, and declares he never asked Judge Barron to report. What are you going to do with a man like that?'

He had found Mr. Wainwright, the vice-president, and Mr. Biggar, the solicitor, men of their word, but what could be done when their superior would not keep his? The only thing was to refuse the company's request for legislation. 'All these men must be reinstated,' he declared in conclusion.

Asked why his company did not pay C. P. R. rates Mr. Wainwright said the latter was 'rolling in money from land grants.' On his suggestion the bill passes committee, and Mr. Kelly, the vice-president, will come from Montreal to explain things.

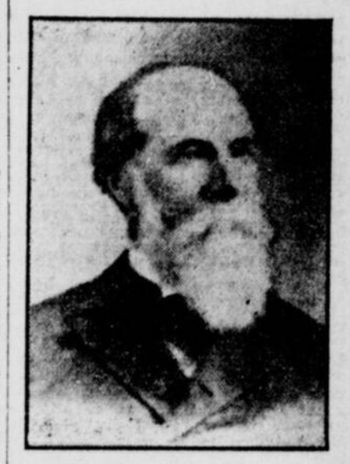
It will not pass the House, however, unless the men are reinstated.

DEATH OF HON. A. A. MACDONALD

Prince Edward Senator Died in Ottawa, Aged 83 Years.

Ottawa, March 22.—The Hon. Andrew A. MacDonald, Conservative senator from Prince Edward Island, died here yesterday, at the age of 83 years. He was ill only about a week, and very few knew of his condition. He was born at Three Rivers, P.E.I., in 1829, entered politics in 1853, in the provincial legislature, and was Lieutenant-Governor of the province from 1884 to 1891, when he was elevated to the Senate. His death leaves Sir Charles Tupper the sole survivor of the fathers of Confederation.

The death of Senator Archibald Macdonald, of Prince Edward Island, at the Hotel Cecil, to-day, removes



THE LATE HON. A. A. MACDONALD.

the last but one of those who took a personal part in the confederation of Canada. The only living link between the present and the historic gatherings out of which came the Dominion of Canada, is Sir Charles Tupper. With the death of Archibald Macdonald there is left on Canadian soil not one of the fathers of confederation.

The late Senator Macdonald had been in poor health for a number of years, but had come up to Ottawa regularly for the sittings of the Upper House. A day or two ago he showed symptoms of serious collapse, and he died this morning at nine o'clock, aged eighty-three. Senator Macdonald used to relate interesting recollections of the conditions in the Maritime Provinces leading up to confederation. He was perhaps the youngest member of the Charlottetown Conference called for the consideration of the projected Maritime union and to which were added delegates from the Canadas. He took notes of the conference, and these notes he used to say were the only ones taken at the time. He kept them in his possession. After the Charlottetown Conference he attended the Quebec Conference, and was with the party of nation builders who afterwards visited Montreal, Ottawa and Toronto with Sir John Macdonald.

DIFFERENCES IN CABINET.

Ottawa, March 22.—It is currently reported the Hon. L. P. Pelletier, Postmaster General, has been on the eve of resigning because of a difference with the Hon. W. T. White and the Hon. Geo. E. Foster, over increases in salaries he proposed for certain post office officials, including several in Montreal and Quebec, and which were opposed by the two English colleagues mentioned He threatened to retire from the Ministry, but was persuaded to reconsider the matter by the Premier, and will remain. The differences of opinion has delayed the bringing down of the supplementary estimates.

WON'T RESIGN.

Dr. Molloy Kills Story of Mr. Bourassa Going to House.

Ottawa, March 20.—When Dr. J. P. Molloy, M.P., for Provencher, was asked yesterday as to the report that he was contemplating resigning his seat in the House to make way for Henri Bourassa, as a leader of a so-called Catholic party, he replied:

'In the words of the Minister of Public Works, I am not in a resigning mood.

'There is absolutely no foundation for the story. I have only met Mr. Bourassa once, and I have never had the advantage of meeting Mr. Lavergne.

'The electors of Provencher have done me the honor twice of giving me their confidence, and I intend to do my utmost to retain that confidence so long as my health and strength permit, and as you see I am in pretty good condition.'

$179,710 DEFICIT.

Nova Scotia Budget Shows Shortage.

Halifax, N.S., March 20.—Premier Murray yesterday afternoon in the House of Assembly brought down the financial returns. The revenue account shows a deficit of $179,710. The revenue in a good many cases fell short of the estimates and the expenditures in several instances outran the estimates and appropriations. The expenditures had amounted to $1,790,778, the largest items of which were $303,762 for debenture interest, $327,314 for education, $88,257 for interest, $226,955 for public charities, and $226,648 for roads. The largest sources of revenue were mines, which yielded $647,606 in royalties, and federal subsidy $610,460.

PERFECTLY SATISFIED.

Ottawa, March 20.—'I am perfectly satisfied with the result of our endeavors. We merely wanted recognition of our services and not only financial aid,' declared Captain J. H. Patterson, president of the Canadian Veterans of 1866 and 1870.

Captain Patterson declared himself overjoyed by Col. Sam. Hughes' proposed resolution for the payment of $100 by the Government to those of the militia who were called out for active service in 1866 or 1870 by the governments of Canada, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick during the Fenian Raids.

'Of course, I don't quite agree with the resolution where it designates veterans only living in Canada and excludes the veterans living in the United States—a veteran is a veteran wherever he may be.'

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

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

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Sample and subscriptions blanks freely and promptly sent on request.

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

DAILY WITNESS—10c per line per insertion. Contracts on favorable terms. 'Employment Wanted,' 'Situations Vacant,' etc., 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.

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

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Address all business communications JOHN DOUGALL & SON, Publishers, 'Witness' Building, Montreal.

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

EXPIRING SUBSCRIPTIONS

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

MARCH, 1912

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

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

The Witness.

TUESDAY, MARCH 26, 1912.

The import of the coal strike is, as we have before said, deeper-seated than a question of whether wage payers or wage earners shall prove strongest in this conflict. It was a surprise to the country when Mr. Asquith refused to insert the five shilling and two shilling minimum in the coal bill, even after the Labor men had formally admitted that they would have accepted it with that definite amendment. This compromise had, for some reason, been confidently expected. The reason for its final refusal seems to have been that some of the coal owners had made known that, low as these figures are, they cannot carry on their mines if they have to pay them. Some of the mines, we are told, which have been flooded, will never be opened anyway. Now, whatever be the outcome of the present contest, these statements mean that, with the inevitable increase of wages, it must in some cases soon cost more to mine the coal than will pay for the mining of it, and that either Great Britain's coal supply must diminish or the price of coal in the markets of the world must rise. As the selling market is largely abroad, and necessarily at many points in competition with foreign coal, the question whether the price can rise or not depends on whether the coal from other sources also rises in cost of production. Labor everywhere is finding its wages worth less and less in exchange for necessities, and is demanding more. But certain it is that there are in the world workers who would gladly accept much lower wages than the beer drinking Englishman can keep his family on. For Britain to find her coal market contracting would be to know that the foundation stratum of all her commerce and industry and shipping business was being sapped.

Conspiracy is a fine word to toss about between contending parties. The alleged effort of the Labor men to overturn the whole industrial system was termed by Lord Robert Cecil a conspiracy, meaning, we presume, only that those leaders had designs beyond those they sought to put into practice. Now we have the word thrown back by Mr. Will Thorne, who says the coal owners are in a conspiracy to exhaust the union funds, meaning only that he has no doubt that those who deplore the strike are calculating on the fact that there is a limit to union funds. Still it is the miners who are continuing the strike, not the coal owners. There is a story among the often unveracious despatches that the Unionist party is jubilant in the hope of turning out the Government over this crisis, and that to this end they have deposed Mr. Bonar Law and called Mr. Balfour back to lead them to victory—even that they are trying to form a coalition with the Laborites against the Government. We should have thought that the worst enemy the Unionists had could not wish them worse than a victory upon the present issue, with the task of peace-making before them. Let them wait a little longer till the inevitable reaction sets in, and the people shake off their present nightmare and insist on changing the subject. It is then that almost any new policy will be swallowed.

Suppose it to be all true, as Lord Robert Cecil says, that the Government's strike bill is the climax of a great conspiracy on the part of a small band of revolutionaries to obtain dictatorial power over the industries of the country, and that they meant this, as Mr. Ramsay Macdonald had said, to be only the beginning of a demand for a fixed minimum wage in all employments; what would he under those conditions advise the government to do? There is no doubt a measure of truth in his description of the movement. A number of the labor leaders are, we believe, idealists and patriots, carrying out their honorable convictions as to what is right and fair, and as to how best to secure that result for the downtrodden sons of toil. But it is inconceivable that personal ambition and love of power has not a place in some of their hearts. If that be in any measure their motive, it may be within the bounds of language to call it a conspiracy; but just in the same degree as the efforts of the Unionist party, now out of office, is engaged in a conspiracy to regain power. It is moreover inconceivable that the success of the miners should not lead to similar demands in other directions. Lord Robert sees no end of what it may lead to. Neither does Mr. Asquith nor Mr. Lloyd George. Men of faith believe that things will work to their bearings in time. What will not work will not work. What then would Lord Robert Cecil, who is at least the son of a singularly able premier, do under such conditions? What is certain is that far-reaching disaster overhangs the country at the present time, and that, through long and persistent organization, the labor leaders have the power to ruin their country in their hands as a whip, to enforce their demands. Indeed, it is fair to them to say that they cannot help using it. They may themselves have some notion of the destruction of Britain's commerce that impends, but to this the masses behind them are altogether blind. They have no more power to call off the miners, except by convincing them, than Lord Robert has.

Is it not plain that it is the part of government to use the very utmost measure of conciliation that is possible? Of course there is an alternative proposed by some Unionists, that of coercion. A Continental philosopher, whose scheme of arbitration has been sent us, puts this alternative into blunt language when he says that those who refuse to the last to accept the decisions of the court of arbitration which he outlines, should be imprisoned for fifteen years, or if death has resulted from the strike, should be killed. We should fear that, if not in this judicial and cold-blooded way, there might be a good deal of killing should coercion be resorted to to force the men to work when unwilling. When the government has gone to the utmost length of appeasement possible, if that is rejected by the men, the general sympathy of the masses, probably at first on their side, will through misery and resentment at an unreasonable and wilfully despotic attitude, turn to hatred. After all that can be done by despotism on either hand, it is public sympathy and the common sense of most that generally adjudicate in such contests. When the reaction which such a stubborn attitude would create should come, we might then expect to see Mr. Bonar Law coming into power on the wave of public discontent against the failure of the government; but the revolution would be over. If coercionists were in power to-day the words attributed to Mr. Whitelaw Reid, the United States ambassador, and wickedly published to his injury, would probably describe the situation, namely, that the conditions would be open to comparison with those which preceded the French revolution.

The only purpose of Mr. Balfour's division of the House of Commons by a six months hoist resolution was to enable the Opposition to say, I told you so. The Opposition in putting Mr. Balfour forward to move this amendment were not necessarily deposing Mr. Bonar Law from the leadership, as would have been the case had they had any sort of hope of their motion passing. Mr. Balfour distinctly said that there was no thought of an appeal to the people at such a time of strain, and he certainly could not have carried on the government with the present House. It may be that the Unionists, after some experience of Mr. Bonar Law's leadership, did not think him fit for the job. It may be that he did not approve of the tactics, or that he did not wish to accept either possible victory or probable defeat upon the matter. Anyway, the amendment was small credit to the party that moved it, and its sweeping defeat proved a distinct advantage to the Government. In moving it Mr. Balfour had an opportunity of saying a lot of obvious things, with which all will agree, with regard to the revolution that lies wrapped up in this interference of government in the industries of the country. None can deny the danger that lies behind the socialistic principle of the minimum wage, namely, that it takes away from those who are satisfied with it the spur of necessity or the lure of ambition, and makes the shirking of work their one way of bettering themselves. Indeed, how to do least for one's money has been with some classes of workers as much of a principle as how to get most money for one's work. He also had an opportunity to say that no United States money combination had ever brought with it anything like the national disaster that this combination had already done. A Labor member denied this, but would have found it hard to make good his case.

These truisms of Mr. Balfour's would have been excellent argument had he had anything to propose by which the results he deplored could be avoided. Of any theory that his own party could have done otherwise, there was not a hint, so that he can, with the unprejudiced, win small honor by his futile protest. True—a reporter roaming the lobbies for opinions to put on the wires found one Unionist member who said the Unionists were not afraid to assume office at once, as they had a plan for facing the situation. This plan must be a sort of patent medicine, a secret prescription to be used only for the benefit of the patentees. If they have a cure for the nation's peril it is surely the part of patriotism at least to offer it to the nation, whether it will accept it or not. As it is, the only plan we have heard of, outside of the Government's bill, has been to temporize until the union funds run out, which they are fast doing, and then make what terms they choose with a starved enemy having the nation against it. This we admit is the prospect in sight should the labor men, as they threaten, refuse to accept the Government's measure, but the conditions it implies are fraught with such possibilities of nationwide agony and concomitant horrors that no one with any imagination, and not fiendishly coid-blooded, could look forward to it without shrinking. The Government has chosen the policy which humanity had to choose in the presence of the national misery and consequent turbulence that impends. It would be a still more socialistic condition to have had to feed the people generally out of the workhouses. These experiments in paternalism have to be tried, and they will themselves show how they will work.

A nasty thing that has developed out of this wearisome strike is an outbreak of anarchism. It is not probable that the miners who are holding fiery meetings over the arrest of Tom Mann have any formed idea of rising against government. They only know that a leader who has appealed much to their class sentiments has been arrested on a charge of sedition, he having written articles in a socialist paper called the 'Syndicalist' which, it is charged, have the intention of inciting the King's forces to 'traitorous and mutinous practices.' But, on the other hand, we do not suppose that the argument of the speakers at these meetings will rest on the contention that Mr. Mann did not do what he is accused of. If he did not do things like that he would not be a hero worth making such a fuss about. When a man becomes the hero of a disaffected multitude it is because he does things, whether it be bomb throwing in Manchester or shooting in Phoenix Park or smashing windows in Piccadilly, not because he does not do them. It is perhaps well, however, that such meetings should be held, and that such speeches should be made. It brings the people, mostly young hotheads, face to face with issues in which otherwise they would be liable to take an unthinking part. They first get their feelings off, then think a little, and then become wiser.

The New York 'American' has been openly and repeatedly accused of inciting to the murder of President McKinley. Now its terribly sensational handling of the Brandt case is followed by the sending of a bomb to a judge of the Court of General Sessions that nearly resulted in death. Brandt who confessed at his trial two years ago to having entered Mr. Schiff's house with intent to rob, and to having hid himself with a ten-pin for a weapon in the cupboard of the banker's bedroom, was sentenced by Judge Rosalsky to thirty years in the penitentiary. A story was set on foot that this long sentence was given for the purpose of getting Brandt out of the way, and so hiding a scandal. The infamy of sentencing a man for such a purpose was much dwelt on as were innuendoes that every attempt was being made to keep a woman out of the case. That there was no foundation at all for these hideous charges against justice was made plain by the readiness with which Judge Rosalsky himself reopened the case by quashing his own sentence on the ground of representations as to the irregularity of the trial. Yet so forcibly and repeatedly were they made that a re-trial was secured, and the governor was petitioned for a pardon with an assurance that implied that all that was said had been proved. However the prisoner's plea for a pardon when presented was coupled with a story of the case written by the prisoner that was so very false, and contradictory of his confession at the trial, that the governor peremptorily refused pardon. Mayor Gaynor wrote commending the governor and rebuking the 'American' whose owner, Mr. Hearst, is his bitterest enemy. This gave to what was depicted as the terrible offence of Judge Rosalsky in giving a long sentence on a judgment secured by wealth against a poor man an added embitterment. Even the governor and the mayor had joined in this conspiracy against a poor man according to the implications of yellow journalism. Under such circumstances it should be possible to mete out punishment to the right person without finding the sender of the bomb.

It was in answer to the seven governors that sent their petition to Sagamore Hill that Mr. Roosevelt announced that he would accept the nomination for the presidency if offered it. Of these seven, Governor Stubbs, of Kansas, has just seen his Republican State Committee endorse Taft by a vote of forty-five to fifteen, and declare themselves unequivocally for his renomination. Another of the seven, Governor Osborn, of Michigan, called together his state legislature that they might pass a presidential primary bill, and so give to the people the power to elect their nominee instead of having him appointed by delegates to a state convention. The legislature refused to pass the presidential clause, which might be called the Roosevelt clause, of the primary bill. In North Dakota the primaries are reported to be going against the colonel, and in favor of Lafollette, who has been telling the people that during the Roosevelt regime the trusts flourished as never before or since, increasing their capital from three billion to thirty billion dollars. Roosevelt shares are thus not so booming as they were. It was his utter rout in New York last year that brought him to bay, and made him show his teeth against Mr. Taft, but that rout killed the belief in his indomitableness that with many amounted to fatalism. The idea that all opposition is useless, which was one of his greatest assets, is gone.

Artists of even mediocre ability will not lack work if Brooklyn's example is followed. For twenty-five years there has hung in the City Hall a painting of Mr. Seth Low, whose benefactions to the city have been great, and who was once its mayor, but who is now the principal of Columbia University. Since the painting was made by Mr. W. M. Chase the fashions in clothes have changed, and the municipal art commission has induced the artist to make the painting modern by altering the length of the tail of the coat. The 'World' raises the objection to this that when future generations look on the picture and see the ex-mayor portrayed as a young man they will conclude that that was the style of coat worn then. But what of this when one considers all the profit and delight artists will enjoy if this precedent is followed in regarding the men and women of the last century or in a yearly retailoring of their paintings of men during their lives.

Some one in Toronto who has to do with the sending out of the figures and reports on the vote on church union is using his position to color his despatches against the success of the movement. That twenty scattered churches sent in returns about the same time showing an aggregate majority against union is taken as the basis of a despatch, which while it acknowledges that the previous vote had been six to one for union is headed: 'Church union vote surprise, Presbyterian figures show that proposal is declining in favor.' Another despatch that has been sent out broadcast says: 'The union of the Congregationalists, Presbyterians and Methodists on the present proposed basis, proving an impossibility, the leaders on all sides are discussing whether to abandon the proposal or change the basis.' The sending out of such reports, which can hardly be characterized as less than purposely misleading, just at the crisis of the vote when they would do most to discourage those who desired union from voting for it, was a calculated piece of mischief.

The very curious anomaly in our Montreal Orientation came up in Parliament, when it was found necessary to bring in a bill to correct an error in a former act in which the eastern boundary of our harbor was spoken of as the southerly one. The act substitutes the word eastern. Our people are determinedly ignorant of the fact, which they would learn from a glance at any map, that the river in front of Montreal runs due north. So that if our streets only ran parallel with the river, as they are assumed to do, what we call east, and have recently labelled on every corner as such, would be due north, and that what we have officially declared to be west would be due south. Some few of our streets, Wellington, for instance, do run due north and south, while the rest of those running lengthwise of the city run very much more nearly north and south than east and west. We note that the same traditional fiction is being extended to the new suburbs and garden cities beyond the mountain, where the natural base is the Back River, which flows in a northeasterly course. We see the sun every day or two. Some perhaps have a vague idea where he rises, a surer one where he sets. It never disturbs us to find that to us he rises in the south and sets in the north after spending the day in the western heavens. What matters it to us what the sun does? We have our own way of looking at things, which is good enough for us. It is our way, and we like it. So we shall go on officially and in deeds and charters, and in every other way declaring that west is north and east is south, and we shall go on posting it up at every street corner to show how determined we are to be independent of the equator and the pole.

OUR NAVY.

There were upon one day two debates on the Navy question, one in the British parliament and one in the Canadian parliament; also a great oration on the subject by Mr. Bourassa at Toronto. The contrast is most humiliating. It was Britain the great and Canada the little. The speech of Mr. Winston Churchill was majestic in its dignity, splendid in its clearness, epoch-making in its importance. It said to Germany, You lay down three Dreadnoughts; we must lay down five. You have a great army; we have not. Your navy is for aggression, ours is for defence. Every three you do not build will mean five fewer built by Britain; that is more than your three would be worth in war. It is with you to reduce this unreasonable and useless rivalry. The Canadian debate was a spat between two opposing members of ministerial rank, each accusing the other of refusing any share whatever in imperial defence. A Canadian member of the British House of Commons asked if the imperial government had learned from the Canadian premier what Canada proposed to do, and said in a weak sort of apology for her that it was because the dominions thought their efforts were despised that they had not cooperated in a substantial manner. The reverse is the case as far as Canada is concerned. Canada sets such very great store by anything proposed for her to do in the navy line that she is not going to lend a hand at all without representation in the counsels of the Empire—not she. This is what Mr. Ewart says and what Mr. Cahan says. This is what Mr. Lemieux says. Mr. Pelletier, being a minister, does not say it; he denies that he ever joined in the anti-British cry. But, strangest of all, this is what Mr. Bourassa now says!

And what they all say is quite right in theory—if it were not for this that, some at least of these people do not want the closer union implied in a supreme imperial council, some of them would in their best Nationalist stage moods have shuddered tragically at the bare idea of Canada being ruled from Britain on any terms whatever. What they all say is quite right in principle, if it were not that we are at present living and sailing under the shelter, and demanding the protection, of the British flag—demanding it without any sort of reserve, and yet contributing nothing to its support. The navy is our navy when we want it for our defence. Forty-two millions of people do it all and we who are equal to one in six of them, and much better off on the average, do nothing. Nay! We have indeed bought some little ships which we are told are more than needed for the protection of our fisheries. When we note this announced programme of three and a half super-Dreadnoughts a year and know that that means for us one super-Dreadnought, or its equivalent in value every two years; when we consider the expenditure, borne by those forty-two million fellow citizens for our defence as well as their own of two hundred and twenty million dollars, and realize that our share of this would be over thirty-seven millions a year, we realize that Canada's position in the Empire is very secondary indeed. No one deprecates the waste of war more than we do, but as Mr. Churchill says, war may be an illusion, but navies are not. We think the time is near when armaments will go largely to the scrap heap, but meantime navies cost these sums, and we are cuddling like chickens under the wings of our mother and yet cheeping out haughtily what we will not do to help her.

A GREAT THING TO DO.

Those people who go about the country making orations about Canada not being called upon to help in the imperial defence, until she has a share in the imperial government, got their answer from a later remark of the First Lord of the Admiralty, when he said, in reply to a question on the subject, that a move for closer relations between the parts of the empire must have its origin outside of the imperial government. In other words, the Dominions have a standing invitation to make approaches to this end, and if none are made it is the fault of the Dominions. The people of Canada have long been aware of the persistent wish of the mother country to draw the now dependent nations closer into counsel, and give them in the empire equal rank with herself. And it is notorious that the chief hindrance lies with the very persons who are doing their best to sow among our people jealousy of the mother country, and ill-will against the imperial tie, by disingenuously using this argument about having no share in the administration to which we should be contributing.

With regard to this matter we have in power to-day a Premier who is in favor of direct contributions to imperial defence, and who is, we presume, favorable to the correlative principle of collaboration in imperial administration. We have been told by Mr. Pelletier that we cannot go on with any naval policy until the government of which he is a member, has consulted the imperial government. Here is a beginning to start from. Not that we need to consult the imperial government on our general naval policy. We have from the first had its advice, as well as that of Lord Charles Beresford, the prophet of imperialism, in favor of the Laurier policy. If anything could be imagined to have been lacking in explicitness on this subject, we have the same advice now repeated in this reply of Mr. Churchill, to whose department it belongs. He declared that his government would give the Dominions every assistance in the development of their unit fleets, in harmony with the best conceptions of naval policy.'

Still we are not going to blame Mr. Borden and Mr. Pelletier for assuming that in giving that advice the imperial government was governed by an almost timid desire to fall in with the views of touchy dependencies, and that with imperialists like themselves, now in power, more daring acts of coordination and assimilation might be very welcome at Westminster. The significant fact, however, is that Canada and Great Britain are in consultation, or are about to be in consultation, on what concerns both equally, namely, imperial defence. Now, as our government favors closer relations, and as the initiative in bringing these about must, as we have been repeatedly told, come from the Dominions, and as amongst these Canada is the leader, is there not here a call frankly to accept the invitation so cordially, but so cautiously, given by the home government, and is there not an opportunity for great constructive statesmanship worthy of an empire's founder? For surely an empire consisting, as this would, of free self-governing nations all over the world, working voluntarily together, would be a new and a great thing in history, and one worthy of the best powers of great men.

A BOODLE DAY.

Such a day of outspoken unblushing political immorality as both the Senate and House of Commons indulged in on Wednesday has not been equalled in many years. First the Minister of Militia announced that it was his policy to appoint Conservatives wherever other qualifications were 'equal' as caretakers for armories. One of Mr. Borden's pleas to the electors during the recent elections was for power that he might put public appointments under a civil service commission. If this meant anything it meant that he disapproved of giving politics any consideration in making appointments. This policy of his leader, Mr. Hughes has now, as his colleague, repudiated openly. Postmaster-General Pelletier has been assiduously doing so in secret. One postmaster loses his head for having a picture of Sir Wilfrid Laurier hanging in his office. Another bids us no longer address his paper to him as postmaster, as he has just been put out of the position that he has held for twenty-five years. The smooth-flowing script and style of the letter are eloquent testimony that age or inability was not the cause of the displacement. If Mr. Hughes's sense of right is so blunted as to not be able to see the evil involved in dominating the civil service with politics, he can hardly be expected to refrain from always thinking that of two men the Conservative must be the best, and higher appointments will be made on the same ground. What a Pretorian Guard will, thus be built up!

Later in the day the debate developed an even more shocking piece of corruption, and again the ultra-British Mr. Hughes was guilty of a parliamentary speech that was so un-British in its morality that had it been uttered in the British Parliament it would have put a sudden end to his political career. In reply to the complaint of the Conservative member for North Essex, who charged him with having paid more than the advertised price for automobiles for the army, and with not having consulted him, the local member whose right it was, before purchasing, Mr. Hughes told how the member had asked him to speak to the automobile firm in his interest. This he had promised to do, and had done. It would be interesting to know just what the Minister said to this firm. If the joint acknowledgment of Mr. Hughes and Mr. Wilcox in the House meant, as it presumably does, that the local member was to have consideration of some kind, as being the authorized purchasing agent for the Government, it is, we think, the most extraordinary admission that has ever been made on the floor of the House by a minister of the Crown, and puts in the shade by its open effrontery anything that has gone before it, bad as the past has been. Mr. Hughes would seem to imply that the advantage asked was in the form of political support, yet so vague was the reference that it seemed intended to conceal rather than to reveal the purpose.

As if such an avowal of using political power to create a political machine as was made in the House by the two admissions of the Minister of Militia were not enough, the Senate, that serene House that sits on high above the clouds and storms of politics, had to augment it by simultaneously carrying on a debate in which the same principle was openly advocated. Senator Casgrain's motion that the Intercolonial Railway be brought under the control of the Railway Commission had the support of the Montreal Board of Trade, the Quebec Board of Trade and the Montreal branch of the Manufacturers' Association. Its purpose was to put an end to the large number of private privileged rates which are used as departmental largesse to government supporters, and have the Commission control its rates as it does those of all other Canadian railways, that all might have fair play and know that their competitors were not being helped to defeat them by political favors. The opposition to such a reasonable idea did not deny the charge of partiality, but senator after senator rose to demand the continuance of the system of carrying on the railway as a benefaction or charity. The Senate of Canada was asked to put an end to a large field of political corruption that has existed under all Canadian governments and refused.

RAILWAY OWNERSHIP OF GOVERNMENT.

When Sir Charles Hibbert Tupper turns in wrath against the boodling course of a Conservative Government that has gone to the country for re-election we may fairly conclude that there is something more rotten in the Province of British Columbia than there ever was in the state of Denmark. At the last provincial elections in British Columbia, which were run largely on the question of making a bountiful appropriation to secure railway construction, only one Liberal was returned in opposition. The McBride Government in appealing for renewed support having found railway grants so exceedingly popular, have many times multiplied their bid for votes by proposing large bonuses to each of the four railway systems to secure their promise to make extensions. Their policy includes so many and great extensions that almost every riding in the province has a vital interest in returning them to power. The enormous amount of money that is necessary to make these grants is not to be paid by the small population of the province. Like a spendthrift who has come into a vast inheritance, the province is mortgaging its estate in a series of loans that are always verging on an impairment of its credit. To supplement this, and make a visible security for these loans the government is realizing on all available timber, one of the province's biggest assets, as quickly as possible. They are selling their lands in large blocks, and parting with their coal lands for a song. The recklessness is extraordinary, but anything for money with which to promise roads and railways and maintain a forced labor market that brings immigrants and enriches settlers.

The following are a few of the sentences in which Sir Charles Hibbert comments on this state of things:—'There is nothing in the history of 'corporations, colonies or nations where 'relatively such expenditures and liabilities have been incurred.' • • • 'While 'concurring with those who are ready 'to mortgage our future to a reasonable extent, it appears to me greatly 'to be deplored that with a sparsely 'settled country, situated as we are, 'with an imperial tract to administer, 'there exists generally such a reckless 'spirit of speculation.' • • • 'We must 'not overlook the fact that the majority of the voters are practically exempt from the prevailing system of 'taxation' and under these circumstances a bold and reckless and unprincipled government has the opportunity to squander public money, 'waste our resources and involve us 'in titanic burdens.' • • • 'Party government has long ceased to exist in 'British Columbia. For instance, with 'its inception there was the avowal 'of the principle of government ownership of railways in British Columbia. We are now in the hands of a 'government owned by railway corporations.' With many more like sentences Sir Charles, whose desire to support the Conservative party, when possible, can hardly be questioned, continues to flay the Conservative Government of British Columbia. Yet the people are so steeped in the principle of government for immediate gain that has been so carefully fostered by Mr. McBride, that nine of his followers have been returned unopposed.

TARIFF COMMISSIONS.

Mr. Borden's tariff commission, being an almost exact copy of the tariff board secured from Congress by President Taft, every new development that shows the working or usefulness of that becomes of interest as showing the probable course of ours. After the Taft board had been in existence a whole year, Congress was anxious to change the tariff on the two most disliked schedules, woollens and cottons. The board being applied to for information said it was not yet able to report. Then Congress, not seeing why, as the supreme legislative power of the country, it should not deal with the duties, drew out a new woollen schedule and passed it through both branches by good majorities. President Taft, however, having been the chief mover in procuring the tariff board, was unwilling to see it so slighted, and vetoed the action of Congress on the ground that it must not legislate except in the light of figures supplied by the board. Another year having passed, during which the country has groaned under the burden of a duty on wool so excessive that it forces the ordinary man to wear shoddy, and, for underclothing, cotton, Congress has again tackled the problem. This time it has the report of the board before it, with all its findings and its great mass of figures. The report is the result of two years' work by more eminent and impartial men than Canada can hope to secure for her commission. The expense of obtaining the information has been large.

In the face of all this the leaders of the House of Representatives have introduced identically the same bill as that which they had drawn out and carried through Congress last year before they had received the report. This was done not with the purpose of discrediting a Republican plan of action, but to avoid friction in their own ranks. The real problem in the woollen schedule has never been a fine balancing of figures in the intricate details of the taxes imposed on all sorts and descriptions of woollen manufactures. It has on the contrary, and of necessity, been on such large matters as the country could understand. Was the duty to be raised or was it to be lowered? Was raw wool to be taxed fifteen or fifty percent? These are the questions that have aroused the people. It was to keep the free wool section of the Democratic party, led by Mr. Bryan, from splitting the party that the Democratic leader, Mr. Underwood, has now re-introduced his former bill, and so avoided the necessity for a party ca-

cus. It may be assumed that the Democratic House of Representatives will pass it as before. Will the Republican Senate also do so as it then did? It then acted with the knowledge that the President would veto the measure. But if it passes it again, and to be consistent, it must, the President will no longer have the only reason for vetoing it that he gave before. It would be hard to devise a clearer demonstration of the futility of attempting to put the tariff on any scientific basis. The Conservatives want duties up, and they do not care how high they go. The Liberals want them down, and they do not care how low they go. The work of a commission is of no use at all between parties. It can only draw some kind of a balance between the contending interests among the various manufacturers who are each pulling for the largest amount of public bounty they can secure. For the rest it is an excellent device to postpone the doom of the high tariff privileges.

TAXING WEALTH.

A measure with a distinctly levelling purpose would seem to be the bill which has passed the House of Representatives at Washington by the enormous majority of two hundred and fifty to forty, to tax incomes over five thousand dollars a year. This bill was not needed for the increase of the revenue. That could have been secured in an almost unlimited extent to the great advantage of export as well as import commerce by the lowering of what are now prohibitive duties. But duties fall unduly on the poor, and the fact that the Democratic majority has voted for this measure solid, and that eighty Republicans have joined them, seems to reveal the extent to which the people have become attached to the idea that wealth should be curtailed and that the cost of government should be a charge upon wealth. This is a distinctly socialistic idea. What is remarkable is that it has been so long in developing in a country which has lived under universal suffrage for many generations.

When England was governed by her gentry it was the poor who bore all the burdens of taxation. It was assumed, as a matter of course, that they should be the burden bearers, and that the rich existed for the excellent purpose of ruling them for their benefit, and should enjoy immunities accordingly. So long as the power was altogether in the hands of a class it was perhaps not unnatural that such reasoning should rule, and the workers seem to have for the most part had no thought of not accepting it along with the kicks and scorn of their 'betters.' Is it not then as natural, if not more so, when the power is in the hands of the once burden-bearing class that they should come to think that those who have more than enough to live on should carry the load in future. If the Senate, representing wealth, as it is well understood to do, does not reject this measure it will be a further evidence of the intensity of the sentiment in the country.

This measure is the culmination of a continued movement in the country. The taxation of incomes has ever since the civil war been a part of the legislation of many of the States, but it has been generally understood that direct taxation was not within the competency of Congress, though some say that the only limit to federal taxation is that it should fall on the various States in proportion to population. This income tax would fall on all States in proportion to wealth, which, according to the principle of it, is much fairer. It is believed that the wealthy eastern States would under it have to bear the most of the burden. A constitutional amendment has been before the country for a good while, which proposes to permit Congress to levy a direct tax without subterfuge, but a constitutional amendment needs the expressed consent of three-fourths of the state legislatures, and that has not yet been obtained, though the empire state of New York, the richest of all, has given in its adherence. In the meantime it is necessary to beat about the bush a little, and the present measure lays the tax only on incomes derived from interstate commerce, over which Congress has jurisdiction. It is a mischievous distinction, as it lays the burden on active business while relieving dead money.

GOOD BANK STATEMENT.

The government bank report just issued for February gives evidence of continued business growth all over the country, while there appears to be a plethora of money in the banks as well as floating supplies for trade and stock purposes. Canadians are apparently saving their earnings just now as demand deposits for last month total the large sum of $821,852,254, which is an increase over January of $5,750,000, while deposits payable after notice are given at $600,252,528, an increase of $4,500,000 over the preceding month. Deposits outside of Canada amount to nearly $81,400,000, a gain of $3,750,000 over January. Total liabilities of all the banks for February are given at $1,100,516,994, a slight increase from the last report. The statement shows that the note circulation for last month was $8,000,000 less than in January last, but nearly $9,000,000 greater than for the corresponding month a year ago. The amount of Dominion notes in circulation in February is reported at $98,074,887, which is slightly over $2,000,000 more than the previous month. Current loans in Canada are given at $793,853,547, or an expansion of $18,000,000 over January, call loans at $71,181,510 are about the same as in the previous report, but call loans in the United States were close on $88,600,000, an increase of $7,250,000. Total assets are better for last month, showing a total of $1,[illegible],835,613, or a gain of $20,000,000, a pretty safe margin for our banks to do business on in comparison with the liability column.

TIMELY SIGNALS.

One can agree with a writer in the Boston News Bureau, when he says that two wants are universally common to a young and growing country—population and money. Canada, he elegantly says, bursting her swaddling clothes at every seam, bids eagerly for both. While her virgin farms anxiously invite the landless, the Dominion has a large and ambitious programme of public works headed by her transcontinental and Hudson Bay railways, the Georgian Bay and Welland Canals, and ranging down through numerous provincial, municipal and industrial undertakings and another host of corporate flotations in mining, land, manufacturing and lumbering enterprises, she is borrowing, borrowing, borrowing. Last year Canadian issues of bonds abroad totalled close on $270,000,000, as against $230,000,000 in 1910. According to the Boston News Bureau Canada's own investors furnished but seventeen percent of the total, while the financial reciprocity with the United States was so slight as to provide only six percent in American money. On the other hand England supplied at least 77 percent of the total amount. In fact, during the past four or five years half of the whole English investment to her colonies has been sent to Canada, and during this period Canada is liable in all forms of securities for from $600,000,000 to $800,000,000. The commercial, industrial, agricultural and mining awakening from Halifax to Vancouver has had to resort to the British pocket, increasing from an annual average of $50,000,000 in London loans in the three years from 1905 to 1907, to an average of over $195,000,000 in the past three years. A detailed account of the latter period is shown in the following borrowings:

	1911.	1910.	1909.
Government—	$ 9,500,000	$ 58,000,000	$ 71,687,500
Municipal—	26,618,745	15,397,000	10,547,500
Railways—	85,611,265	41,030 000	88,123,140
Mining—	3,000,000	20,780,420	5,502,670
Financial—	12,541,250	5,778,805	.....
Land and lumber—	20,612,500	26,698,000	3,000,000
Industrial—	39,343,825	12,989,285	20,248,080
Total—	197,227,585	177,733,460	199,108,890

This rate of speed in our annual borrowing abroad seems to show that we are possibly exceeding a judicious pace. The English investor has met in Canada recent slight disappointments, especially in the London market for Canadian mining issues, while only recently cable despatches have told us of the partial failure of some of our municipal issues, which have proved underwriting failures. Possibly the trouble is partly due to disturbances and uncertainties which have been confronting the British money market at home, and it is only natural that investors in England should become chary. The Dominion is facing a great future, but this should not, as Lord Strathcona has warningly said, be taken as meaning that every hamlet is certain to become a metropolis, every acre of land to possess unprecedented values, and every mine to prove an Eldorado. Certain of the best known bankers and business men in Canada have periodically warned the public against promoting and extravagant habits, and it might be well to heed these timely signals.

WASTE FIGURING.

'Many persons, unfortunately—I say 'so advisedly on account of the am-'ount of brain labor that they have 'been compelled to go through—prefer 'to work in inches and pounds and 'feet. They have in fact had to learn 'the tables instead of acquiring them 'naturally without learning.' This statement of the case which occurs in a treatise on electricity written by one of the first students of the day is worth quoting because of the very forcible way in which the final sentence is put. It is somewhat difficult for us who have had to learn the metric system out of arithmetic books to realize how simple it would have been had we been brought up to it without having to transmute into it arbitrary traditional weights and measures. Those who remember the old lumbering system of pounds, shillings and pence which we once had to multiply into tons, hundredweights, quarters and pounds, ounces and pennyweights and into miles or acres, or feet and inches, or yards, halves, and quarters, can tell what a reduction of useless calculation was the introduction of the decimal system into money. With its introduction into weights and measures the difficulty of multiplying or dividing these into each other would disappear, and a term or perhaps a year of useless arithmetic would be eliminated from the expenditure of effort in all our schools.

In the aggregate this would make a tremendous saving. The great obstacle is that, so long as the United States and England hold to their present systems, so long will we have to go on learning the tables of pounds, shillings and pence, and the Troy and Avoirdupois tables of weight. Only a united conference of the three countries can put an end to it. In the mean time we not only have to learn all our own complicated tables, but learn the metric tables that present a considerable task as a school study instead of being, as it were, absorbed as we for the most part learn our grammar. The gain in saving of time in school and so getting better value from school would only be a part of the total. In the workshop, on the farm, in the factory, in the railway and above all in the commercial house the saving would be inestimable. If the change is to come it cannot come too soon. Every year new inventions and increasing manufacture are adding to the great total of mechanical parts that are made in inches and fractions of inches, though some progressive manufacturers and inventors are using millimeters.

While the change would confer a great practical benefit, as it has already on most of the rest of the world, there is an objection to it that will not down. The British system of weights and measures is largely based on twelves. That being the smallest number that can be divided into halfs, thirds, and quarters has a convenience that no other measure of units has. We have the foot of twelve inches, the Troy pound of twelve ounces, the shilling of twelve pence and the day of twelve hours. The mind is so constituted as to call for a unit that can be subdivided in thirds and quarters. It is only by a mental effort that fifths or tenths can be used. In view of this it is held by many that our whole system of notation should be changed to a duodecimal system; that our counting should repeat in twelves instead of in tens. This some of our provinces have already adopted in the same potential way that we have adopted the metric system by teaching it in the schools. That the argument for this system has more than theoretical value is amply attested by the British usage. Even the French have been unable to go as far as they planned. In dividing things into tenths they attempted to divide even time which seemed a necessary corollary from the decimal division of the circle. Here in usage they met an insurmountable obstacle.

So ingrained is the decimal system in the customs of all races, and so firm a hold has it on all history, that this change, though commended by Herbert Spencer, seems too stupendous to be possible, while concurrence in the decimal system of Europe is easily within reach. Whatever changes are to be made should be made as soon as possible. The waste and futility of teaching all the school children the English and French tables as well as teaching them the advantages of a duodecimal system of notation, and how to change any number reckoned in tens to an equivalent number reckoned in twelves, must find a limit. That we do not individually appreciate the cost of our backwardness is because we are surrounded by others who are working under a like handicap. As a people it must in the aggregate be a burden in the race for efficiency that the English speaking peoples can ill afford to carry, while their French and German rivals are running stripped not only of this but of the still greater load of a haphazard spelling that is as irrational as the characters used for words by the Chinese.

A HAPPY PROSPECT.

Probably ever since the theological schools began to gather around McGill University there have been those who greatly deplored the fact that there should be so great a waste of means, of ability and of inspiration as must result from four schools carrying on parallel courses with discouraging numbers and inadequate staffs, when by joining forces they could work with so much greater efficiency and enthusiasm. To the uninitiated it might seem that the idea of co-operation between the teachers of different creeds was preposterous. It is the prevalence among the masses of the membership of the various churches of this crude idea of what is taught in theological schools that has done most to continue this expensive anomaly so long. There has also, of course, been the practical fact that each school was supported by its own denomination for the training of its own ministers, and there was no common constituency for a non-denominational school. But for the most part no one has imagined that they could work together. It only requires, however, a glance at the subjects taught to see that, to secure the frankest results, most of them would be far better taught without any bias. There should be no denominationalism in learning the history of the church and that of its doctrines. These are facts which no differences of opinion can change. Nor should there be bias in the interpretation of the original Scriptures. People do not approach these to find arguments to establish preconceived convictions, but to learn what it is that they say; and the teacher who faces a mixed class is thereby guaranteed to some extent against the dominance of his own preconceptions.

Another thing that is not realized is that the theological differences which divide denominations are for the most part things of the past and differ greatly from those on which men are at issue to-day, and that there are much more essential differences of view between the adherents of each denomination than there are between the teachings of the different colleges, in each of which the same modern problems are being faced in more or less the same way. Any obstacle in the way of co-operation is therefore more one of denominational constituency than of principle. The practical fact is that we have a number of schools each teaching a few students, each with an ill-supported staff of professors, each of whom is dealing with too many subjects, when by co-operation the same men could divide up the subjects among them, each doing better justice to his own specialty, and having the inspiration of larger and more enthusiastic classes.

The few students in each of these colleges probably cost as much apiece as they do in the greatest and most highly equipped theological schools, while it stands to reason that in case of a vacancy, quite apart from the smallness of the emoluments—in some cases distressingly so—it is difficult to get a man of world-wide standing to consider an invitation to so small a work, or being here, to keep him. The conditions would be at least four times better if all our schools were, on general subjects, working as one, while, of course, retaining their present equipment for residential purposes and for the teaching of those facts and views that are peculiar to each denomination. That there is no impossibility about such a union was made abundantly plain to a gathering of men interested in our various colleges by the Rev. Principal Fraser, son of Sir Andrew Fraser, who related the success of efforts, largely his own, in this direction in Ceylon and Southern India, and by President Brown, who recounted the evolution of Union Seminary in New York, one of the most noted theological institutions in the world. There seems to some no reason why McGill University should not adopt a faculty of theology that should have for its constituency the various theological schools we now have in Montreal. But it would amount to the same thing, if, without reference to the University, these schools should agree to teach the most of their work on common ground, reserving the right to add in their own schools what each chooses. Such a scheme would, we are certain, evoke a liberality on the part of our citizens that would make the united school a centre that would attract the ablest teachers and the most earnest learners. It is at the colleges that church union, so much desired by all, should commence. By intercourse there the ministers would learn a common speech and their denominational provincialisms would drop away.

MOVING PICTURES.

The educational value of moving pictures is considered with some enthusiasm by Walter Pritchard Eaton in 'Munsey's Magazine.' We have long urged the introduction of the moving picture as an institution into our schools for the purpose of taking off the edge of the children's appetite for shows which elsewhere take debasing form. But Mr. Pitchard regards it as an educational requisite, and has a surprising amount of evidence to appeal to. The only true education, he says, comes through arousing of the child's interest, and this the moving picture does immediately and pre-eminently. He fancies that the time will come before long when every elementary school will be equipped with a film-projector to be used in the study of history, botany, geography and other subjects. Already many educational ends are being served by moving pictures, most of them without any further incentive than the desire of moving picture audiences to learn, and the desire of manufacturers of films to serve the best interests of their patrons. One of the popular films of recent seasons was called 'Boil your Water.' It was a microscopic film showing the bacterial life in a glass of water, multiplied ten thousand times. The water was shown in the process of boiling, the bacterial life was seen to die, and finally the water was filtered off clear. Among other films which preach sanitation Mr. Eaton describes one picturing 'the diabolical career of the house fly.' The fly is seen walking amidst garbage, and then wiping his feet in the sugar bowl 'all in a most vividly revolting manner.' This film was rented to the State Boards of Health of Louisiana, Kansas and Florida, to the Health Boards of Chicago and Galveston, to the Oklahoma agricultural experiment station, the University of Wisconsin, and the Battle Creek Sanitarium. Another film of educational value was prepared at the suggestion of the New York Milk Committee. It was a story, the plot of which contrasted vividly the results of old-fashioned dairying with its dirty, unsanitary cowshed and those of modern dairying where a clean, model, sanitary dairy stable is in operation.

France and Germany have gone many steps farther than this in using moving pictures in medical and technical instruction. Among other films used in medical school instruction are over a hundred showing surgical operations by skilled practitioners. In various schools of technology, moving pictures are utilized to show machine shop methods. The entire behavior of a machine in actual operation can thus be illustrated to a class room; chips fly, workmen move about, feed the machine, carry off waste, and so on. The United States Government in the Navy, the Army, and the Agricultural Department, has practically recognized the usefulness of moving pictures by installing machines and supplying suitable films. Commerce has also taken hold of the moving picture. A hop grower in New York State uses pictures of his plantation to interest investors and buyers in the city. The American Tobacco Company uses a similar series of pictures covering the tobacco industry, and salesmen for many other industries now interest possible buyers by means of motion pictures. Natural History is also taught by this striking method. A popular film shows the life and beneficent activities of the silkworm. There is also a splendid series of bird pictures taken by cameras hidden in trees close to the nests and operated by electricity. One of these taken at great danger, shows the life of sea birds on the face of a cliff. Incidentally it shows the men descending in sling chairs to take the picture.

It is a splendid method of teaching history, and as history in the United States commences with the revolution, there is of course a series of pictures depicting various episodes therein. Mr. Eaton says that 'great care has been 'taken with the costumes, the grouping 'and the staging.' We presume, as in the ancient Egyptian monuments, the heroism and triumph are all on one side. But in a way fable is as good as history. Who would teach English history to children without telling of King Alfred and the cakes, or St. Dunstan and the tongs. Two historic films show episodes in the lives of Napoleon and Washington. William Humphreys, the celebrated actor in Napoleonic roles, posed as the Emperor, and Joseph Kilgour, another expert actor, played the part of Washington. Still another carefully arranged series of pictures centres round the story of Lincoln, a New York business man, who resembles the great president, taking the part. Geography as well as science and history has gained a strong ally in the moving picture. Remarkable scenes in many lands have been portrayed most vividly. A French firm took pictures of Mount Etna in eruption. No amount of description would equal these pictures in showing children what a volcano was really like.

The writer in 'Munsey' quotes Edison to the effect that 'if geography 'were taught by moving pictures, if 'foreign lands and cities were shown '. . . . if the habits and demeanor 'of the people were depicted, and if 'their occupations and methods of 'work were illustrated, the child would 'have as clear an idea of everything 'as if the original scenes were viewed 'directly; and not only so, but the 'study of geography would be a 'tremendously interesting experience and 'not a hardship, as is now likely to be 'the case.' The splendid series of Durbar pictures which Montreal has seen during the last fortnight demonstrates what can be done in making a foreign land and a contemporary but distant historical episode real to us. Before the moving picture enters the field of education to any wide or general extent, however, it will have to be so perfected as to prevent its injurious effects upon the eyes. Granting that this mischief will be overcome, there is really no limit to its potential usefulness. The various 'health' series should prove very instructive indeed. There is no need for them to be quite as realistic as some of those mentioned by Mr. Eaton. We certainly believe with him that 'the moving pic-'ture is not necessarily an evil,' and that the part of wisdom is to bring out the good that is in it for the ends of rational amusement and education.

FAILURE OF RECIPROCITY

Ottawa, March 25.— The Senate Committee to investigate the loss or gain sustained by the failure of reciprocity to pass, held its first meeting this morning, with Senator Edwards in the chair. Two witnesses were heard, R. Mackenzie, secretary of the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association, and Georfie Lane, president of the Horse Breeders' Association, and vice-president of the Cattle Breeders' Association of Alberta.

Mr. Mackenzie quoted at great length figures showing the price of various things in Winnipeg and Minneapolis ,all going to show that the Minneapolis price was higher.

In answer to a question by Senator Edwards, Mr. Mackenzie said that reciprocity would have been a decided advantage to the western farmer. He could not see where they would have lost anything. It would have relieved the present agitation.

'Do you speak for the farmers of the west?' asked Senator Bell.

'Yes, fifty percent of the English-speaking population are members of the Grain Growers' organization, and they are a unit on this subject.'

Replying to another question by Senator Edwards, Mr. Mackenzie said that if present conditions continue they are not going to make much progress.

Ottawa, March 25.—Mr. Lane testified that the cattle industry of Alberta was rapidly being wiped out of existence. Five years ago there were 900,000 cattle in Alberta. To-day there are only 500,000. He said that the trade with England was unsatisfactory. It cost from $28 to $32 a head to market cattle in England. In 1906 they shipped 74,733 cattle, and in 1911 only 11,869.

Replying to a question by Senator Pope, Mr. Lane said that the British embargo had certainly hurt the trade. Access to the United States would, in his opinion, have helped the industry. While the United States had plenty of cattle to supply their own market, the Alberta cattle were superior to anything raised in the Republic.

'It is a strange thing,' he said, 'but every 500 miles north you go from old Mexico you add fifty pounds to a steer. It seems to be somewhat the same as growing hard wheat. The farther north you go the better it is.'

A PROMINENT CITIZEN'S PHILANTHROPIC ENTERPRISE

To the Montreal 'Witness':

Sir,—I would be lacking in my duty if I failed to write, and thank the Montreal 'Witness' for agreeing to publish, free of charge, any notices that I may send them for members of the Canada Council of the Knights of Columbus out of employment.

I wish to say that I wrote every paper in Montreal, and the Montreal 'Witness' was the only one that agreed to do it free of charge. One paper offered to do it for 50 percent of the regular rates. It is as a rule that a man out of employment is out of money, therefore, a reduction in that case would be of little or no value.

I honestly think that if the citizens of Montreal could only realize what seems to me one of the fundamental reasons, namely, for the presence of the Montreal 'Witness' that they are working for humanity, they would give such support as would quickly double your circulation.

Wishing you every success.—We remain,

THE HOUSE OF BROWNE, LIMITED.
FITZ-JAMES E. BROWNE, President.

Note.—To help one's unemployed fellowmen to find work and a means of earning their own living is one of the best things any man can do. To pauprise ablebodied people by supporting them in wilful idleness; or ostentatiously and publicly to 'patronize' the unfortunate is not merely a misdirected or mistaken kindness, it is degrading alike to giver and receiver, and in the long run aggravates the open sores of society. In devoting his energies to finding work for the unemployed in connection with his organization, Mr. Fitz-James E. Browne, the Hon. President of the Canadian Council of the Knights of Columbus, is doing more to solve social problems than many who, beginning at the wrong end, think by mistaken charity to smooth the road of the lazy.—Ed.

COLLISION AT SEA

Berlin, March 25.—The German battleship 'Esass' collided with and sank the Swedish coasting steamer 'Pollux,' in the Skagerra between Norway and Jutland, on March 23.—The crew of tthe 'Pollux' was rescued.

NONAGENARIAN COUPLES, WHO HAVE LIVED UNDER SIX BRITISH SOVEREIGNS.

MR. AND MRS. ALEXANDER McDOUGALL, OF ARRAN TOWNSHIP.

Bruce County until lately possessed the distinction of having in its midst two nonagenarian couples who had lived under six sovereigns. The late Alexander McDougall was a native of Islay, Argyleshire, Scotland, for over thirty years serving as an elder in the parish church of Kildalton. He lived on the homestead where he was born until in his seventieth year when he and his aged partner emigrated to Canada. Since then they have resided in Arran Township, County of Bruce, with their daughter, Mrs. Hugh McArthur. Though deprived of his eyesight for the last few years, Mr. McDougall was otherwise hale and hearty until his sudden death in January last, at the ripe old age of ninety-two. His wife, aged ninety-five, still survives him. The couple last spring celebrated the sixty-ninth anniversary of their wedding.

The late Mr. Robert Grieve was born in Roxboroughshire, Scotland, and came to Ontario when twenty-one years of age. After living in Galt and Stratford respectively for a few years he settled in Downie Township, County of Perth, and farmed there until some thirty years ago, when he and his wife settled in Saugeen, Bruce County. Here he lived, beside his sons, until his death a few weeks ago, at the age of ninety-two, and here his aged partner, ninety-three years old, still survives him. The latter, whose maiden name was Mary Irving, was a distant relative of Edward Irving, a noted London preacher and intimate friend of Thomas Carlyle. Both have been life-long loyal members of the Presbyterian Church.

MR. AND MRS. ROBERT GRIEVE, OF SAUGEEN.

BAD INFLUENCE ON CHILDREN

Judge Choquet's Scathing Criticism of Moving Picture Shows.

Judge Choquet, the presiding officer at the new Juvenile Court, assailed moving picture shows in his address at the formal inauguration of the court Friday afternoon. He said: 'Permit me to say with what regret I have noticed the bad influence of moving picture shows upon children. In every case, without exception, the children brought before me, whether Protestants or Catholics, were in the habit of attending these shows, and I have found in several cases that this had been the cause of their downfall.' (This statement was supported by citing the case of the boy who purchased a revolver with the intention of setting up as a cow boy.) 'It seems to me that the law in this respect ought to be made as strict as possible, that it ought to be the duty of the municipal authorities to insist upon the police watching these establishments in a special manner, visiting them during each performance with a view to assuring themselves that children are accompanied by parents as prescribed by the law, and the proprietors violating this law should be prosecuted without pity and their license cancelled for the first infraction of the law. The evil is greater than might be supposed. The majority of these moving picture shows are not what they ought to be. I have no doubt but that they are one of the principal causes of the moral ruin of children, and it becomes necessary therefore to regulate them with the utmost severity. I also think it necessary to act with more severity against youthful cigarette smokers and above all against those who sell to them.'

The Judge explained the history of the Juvenile Delinquents' Act, which embraces in its jurisdiction children who violate any provision of the criminal code, or any of the Dominion, Provincial, or Municipal laws. In order to help in the disposal of children, it was suggested that citizens wishing for a boy or girl should send their names to Mr. Owen C. Dawson, clerk of the court, at 209 Champ de Mars street.

MARRIAGE STATISTICS.

Mixed Marriages Common in Ontario Last Year.

Toronto, March 25.—Mixed marriages were numerous in Ontario in 1910, according to the report of the Registrar-General, issued to-day. Of 3,586 Roman Catholic bridegrooms, 665 married Protestants; of 3,765 Roman Catholic brides, 844 married Protestants. Apparently more women than men married outside their church. Thirty-one of the men who took Roman Catholic brides did not lay claim to any particular faith, and two Roman Catholic bridegrooms were wedded to Jewesses.

Marriages in 1910 totalled 24,036, and the statistics show that the marrying age is from twenty to twenty-nine for men. During that year 4,471 women married between fifteen and nineteen; 9,022 between twenty and twenty-four; and 5,194 between twenty-five and twenty-nine.

Of all the deaths in the province, 20.8 percent were children. The children who died under one year of age totalled 6,450. At present in Toronto it is estimated four babies died per day.

The death rate from tuberculosis shows a steady decrease. In 1881 the death rate per one hundred thousand population was 121; in 1891 it was 112; in 1901 it went up to 150, and in 1910 it was 102.

Windsor is still the Gretna Green of Ontario. The marriages there in 1910 exceeded those of 1909 by 375, the total for 1910 being 2,293. This leads Dr. McCullough to observe as follows: 'In our opinion all licenses to marry should be advertised in a local newspaper. This would have the effect of checking clandestine marriages.'

FORESTERS' BILL.

Ottawa, Ont., March 25.—In connection with the consideration of a bill respecting the subsidiary high court of the Ancient Order of Foresters in the Dominion of Canada, a controversial point arose over the right of fraternal orders to deal in real estate. A limitation of twenty thousand dollars war placed on the order on the original act of incorporation. Exception was taken to the bill before the committee to-day by the Hon. W. T. White who stated that it's practical effect was to revive all restrictions as to the right of the order to invest in real estate. He said that it would allow the order the right to put all its surplus funds into land.

It being explained that the Foresters desired to erect a building of its own, Mr. White declared that such an enterprise might not be in the best interest of the order.

J. A. M. Aikins, of Winnipeg, also objected. He said that banks were making large profits out of buildings. The law only gave them the right to build for their own use. It was decided to hold the bill over.

'WORLD WIDE.'

The following are the contents of this weeks' issue of 'World Wide':—

ALL THE WORLD OVER.

The Coal Crisis — The 'Spectator,' the 'New Age,' the 'Nation,' the 'Economist';—Mr. Cecil Battine, in the 'Fortnightly Review,' the 'Times,' the 'Westminster Gazette, the 'Pall Mall Gazette,' London; the 'Evening Post,' New York.

The Miners' Real Grievance—The Black Strike at Close Quarters—Charles E. Hands, in the 'Daily Mail,' London.

The Settlement of the Lawrence Strike —The Globe and Commercial Advertiser,' the 'World,' New York.

Strengthening the Neutrality Laws — The 'Evening Post,' New York.

Campaign Humors—The 'Evening Post,' the 'Sun,' the 'World,' New York.

A Jury of Twelve is Better than a Jury of One—The Brooklyn 'Eagle.'

Lord Kitchener in Egypt—The 'Morning Post,' London.

King Victor Emmanuel—The 'Sun,' New York.

Woman's Place in the State—Miss Cordelia Moir, in the 'Standard,' London.

The New Age — Evelyn Sharp, in the 'Manchtester Guardian.'

SOMETHING ABOUT THE ARTS.

Anomalies of Picture-Prices—The 'Evening Post,' New York.

Miracle-Working—Filson Young, in the 'Saturday Review,' London.

CONCERNING THINGS LITERARY.

Spring Flooding—Margaret Doane Gardiner, in the 'Outlook,' New York.

The Future of England—E.A.B., in the 'Academy,' London.

The Green Curtain — The 'Bookman,' London.

Choosing a Minister — A New Scottish Idyllist—The 'Christian World,' London.

HINTS ON THE PROGRESS OF KNOWLEDGE.

The Montessori Schools in Rome — Josephine Tozier, in the 'World's Work,' London.

PASSING EVENTS.

THINGS NEW AND OLD.

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

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

Subscription rate, $1.50 a year. With the 'Weekly Witness' for only $2.00 a year, to any address in Canada, or British Isles. See club offers on another page. Agents wanted. John Dougall & Son, Publishers, Montreal, Canada.

BANK REPORT IS FAVORABLE FOR FEBRUARY

Ottawa, March 19.—The bank statement for February, issued to-day, shows a continuance of healthy business conditions throughout the Dominion.

The principal figures report demand deposits at $321,152,954; notice deposits, $630,252,128; circulation, $58,920,598; reserve, $98,721,502; call and short loans in Canada, $71,181,151; call and short loans elsewhere, $88,589,062; current loans, $793,852,547; current loans outside of Canada, $35,946,475.

Assets are given at $1,387,835,613, with liabilities at $1,150,516,994.

BANK RESERVE UP ONCE MORE

London, March 21.—The weekly statement of the Bank of England shows the following changes:

Total reserve increased.. ..	£ 425,000
Circulation decreased..	68,000
Bullion increased..	357,220
Other securities decreased..	1,157,000
Other deposits decreased ..	1,892,000
Public deposits increased ..	1,226,000
Notes reserve increased.. ..	358,000

Government securities unchanged.

The proportion of the bank's reserve to liability this week is 43.13; last week it was 42.02 percent.

DISCOUNT RATE THE SAME.

London, March 21.—The rate of discount of the Bank of England remained unchanged at 3 1-2 percent today.

CLEARINGS

Clearing House returns for the week ended March 21 again show a large increase as compared with the corresponding weeks of the previous two years, being $2,048,917 more than in 1911, and and $2,296,662 more than in 1910, as follows

	Clearings.
Week ending March 21.	
1912	$45,994,408
Corr. week, 1911	42,945,491
Corr. week, 1910	43,697,715

WINNIPEG RY. UP POWER STRONG FAIR MARKET

Winnipeg Railway stock was again a lively object of trading in the stock market yesterday, when on small dealings the price rose two and a half points to 265.

Power and Crown Reserve maintain the firm position established at the latter end of last week.

General trading was of fair volume, but with no focus of interest. The buying of Detroit United, which was so active on Saturday morning, was not continued into this morning, although fifty shares were purchased at 62 3-4.

MONDAY MORNING BOARD.

Quotation Spanish Bds stamped sterling—96 1-2 to 96 1-2.

Ex. Div. to-day percent—Bell Telephone 2 percent.

Dividends declared—Standard Bank —3 1-4 percent payable 1st May record April 20th.

Power—75 at 194 3-4; 25 at 194 7-8; 25 at 194 3-4; 125 at 195.

Detroit—50 at 62 3-4.

Illinois Pfd.—30 at 90.

Winnipeg Ry.—10 at 260 1-2; 25 at 263; 10 at 262 1-2; 70 at 263.

Toronto Railway—1 at 133.

Rio—50 at 116.

Porto Rico—25 at 79.

Havana Pfd.—31 at 121 3-4.

Rich. and Ont.—280 at 121 1-4.

Pacific—100 at 233 3-4.; new stock—5 at 227.

Mackay Pfd.—25 at 70 1-4.

Stret Railway.—100 at 235.

Soo Com.—10 at 137.

Steel Corp.—175 at 56 1-8; 100 at 56 1-4.

Cement Pfd.—25 at 88 1-2.

Can. Cot. Com.—135 at 20 3-4; 25 at 21; 45 at 21 1-2.

D. Canners—22 at 62.

Iron Pfd.—10 at 101 1-2.

Span. Riv. Pr.—25 at 88 1-4.

Russell Car Com.—100 at 104 3-8.

Sawyer M. Pr.—8 at 93 1-4.

Steel C. of C. Pr.—1 at 88 1-4.

Cement Com.—25 at 28 1-4; 30 at 28.

Laur. Com.—25 at 179.

Can. Cots. Pfd.—25 at 72; 25 at 71 3-4; 25 at 72 1-2.

M. Cottons Com.—25 at 46 3-4.

Loco. Pfd.—2 at 90 1-4.

C. Reserve—25 at 3.20; 100 at 3.16; 20 at 3.20; 100 at 3.16; 10 at 3.20.

Union Bank—40 at 161 3-4; 10 at 162; 26 at 161 3-4; 35 at 161 7-8; 40 at 162.

Bank Mont.—5 at 242 1-2.

Quebec Bank—15 at 134.

Royal Bank—32 at 229 3-4; 5 at 229 1-2.

Mer. Bank.—2 at 135.

Ppan. Riv. Bds.—$10,000 at 97.

Power—4 1-2 percent; $2,000 at 99 3-4; $3,000 at 100.

Cement Bds.—$4,000 at 100.

MONDAY AFTERNOON BOARD.

Steel Com., ex-div.—5 at 56.

Spanish River—25 at 42 1-4.

Sherwin—2 at 37.

Street—1 at 233.

Tooke—25 at 35.

Soo—75 at 136.

Richelieu—5 at 121 1-2.

Winnipeg Ry.—25 at 263.

Cement Pfd.—22 at 89.

New Rio—2 at 112 3-8.

Spanish River, Pfd.—25 at 88 1-4.

Detroit—75 at 63.

Porto Rico—5 at 79 1-2, 25 at 79, 5 at 79 1-4.

Toronto Railway, ex-dividend—15 at 133, 25 at 132 1-2.

Canners—15 at 62.

Bank of Montreal—26 at 242 1-2, 11 at 245.

Bank of Nova Scotia—7 at 275.

Textile Bonds, A—$2,000 at 96 1-2.

Wayagamack, unlisted—$3,000 at 74, $5,000 at 74 1-4.

Spanish River—$4,500 at 97 1-4, $5,000 at 97 1-2.

NEW YORK COTTON EXCHANGE.

Messrs. J. S. Bache & Company, 29 Hospital street, Montreal, report the Cotton Market for the 'Witness' to-day as follows:

	Open.	High.	Low.	2.30 p.m.
March	1040	1042	1033	1035
May	1048	1048	1040	1040
July	1056	1058	1051	1052
Aug	1056	1056	1051	1051
Oct.	1065	1065	1058	1059
Dec.	1068	1068	1065	1065

SPRING TRADE BRISK

Hamilton reports to Bradstreets say spring trade was moving along very nicely until struck by the wintry have wave and retail business was slightly affected. From what business was done, however, there is every expectation that the season's business will be heavy.

Wholesalers in all lines are well satisfied with what has passed, and also with the outlook for later on. Local factories are all busy.

C.P.R. LETS BIG CONTRACT FOR $10,000,000 RY.

Toronto, March 19.—(Special).—The contract for the new Canadian Pacific lake shore road which will branch from the present Toronto and Montreal line at Agincourt and rejoin it twenty miles west of Smith's Falls, has been let to Messrs. Decks and Hinds, of Toronto. The value of the contract is $10,000,000.

Work has been begun on the details of the contract, and the contractors expect to begin the construction of the first camp within a fortnight. The contract calls for the completion of the work within two years.

Messrs. Decks and Hinds are likely to sublet their contract to about thirty firms.

The new line will tap almost every city now served by the lake shore line of the Grand Trunk. By the time that this line is built the Toronto and Eastern Electric line service serving the same district will, in all probability be running, so that three separate roads will tap the same territory, while the mainline of the Canadian Northern running a few miles inland will provide a fourth.

It will be seen from this that the north shore of Lake Ontario will have one of the best transportation services in the country.

GOOD DEMAND FOR CATTLE

Toronto, March 25.—At the Union stock yards the Easter demand is good and prices are good. Sheep, lambs and hogs are scarce, and prices steady. Export cattle are almost equal to the demand, and are steady at last weeks prices. Common butchers cattle are not in as strong demand as all last week, and in price are not strong but the good and choice butchers are in very strong demand with strong prices.

A few loads of very fancy butchers for the Easter trade sold at from $7.00 to $7.50., while the more common stuff ranged at from $6.50 to $7.00. Butchers cows remain about steady with a fair offering. Feeding steers and stockers are selling at good prices with a few load of good to choice offering. Sheep and lambs are decidedly scarce, although prices are not greatly changed. Hogs have taken another slight advance, but are not too plentiful.

Receipts show 124 cars consisting of 2,490 cuts., 50 calves, 454 hogs, and 31 sheep and lambs.

C.P.R. INCREASE

Canadian Pacific earnings for week of March 14 to 21 show an increase of $499,000.

G.T.R. EARNINGS

Grand Trunk Railway traffic earnings from March 15 to 21 show the following increase:

1912..	$940,536
1911..	875,309
Increase..	$ 35,227

RECEIPTS IN MONTREAL.

Following were the receipts in Montreal reported on the Board of Trade today.

	G.T.R. and I.C.R.	C.P.R.
Wheat	9235	
Oats	2823	6000
Barley		937
Hay, bales	646	644
Straw, bales	75	
Flour, sacks	1640	1640
Butter, pkgs	40	26
Eggs, boxes	115	

The Wall street 'Journal' discovers an anomaly. It says: 'New York state apples retail here for more than California oranges, while Nova Scotia apples sell in London for less than $2 a barrel. Our system of distribution might be improved.'

The Dominion Government will shortly undertake a 3,000-foot breakwater at Victoria, B.C., to cost $1,250,000, as added protection to greatly increased shipping in consequence of the Panama Canal.

Chicago despatches received on 'Change say that melting snow is starting spring floods, which threaten to prove more costly and disastrous than the recent blizzards. Many Mississippi valley bridges are already under water, forcing abandonment of regular train schedule. Forecasted rising temperatures are expected to bring floods to maximum in a few days.

MONTREAL STOCK EXCHANGE PRICES

Reported by W. P. O'Brien, 57 St. Francois Xavier street. Tel. Main 681.

	Sellers	Buyers		Sellers	Buyers
Bell Tel. Co.	....	146½	Dom. I. & S	....	....
B.C.Pk.A.A	....	....	" pfd.....	101½	100¾
B.C.Pk.A.B	....	....	Duluth com	....	....
Can. Con..	....	39	" pfd.....	....	....
Can.Pc-Ry.	234	233½	Halifax Ry	....	133
Crown Rve	3.19	3.15	Hav.Elec..	....	....
Detroit Ele.	63	62½	" pfd..	....	82
D. United com	....	....	Mex.L.&P	....	....
" pfd.	....	110	" pfd	....	....
Ill.Trac.pfd	....	89	M.&St.Paul	136½	136
Int.Coal. m	....	....	pfd.	....	....
Int.Pt.Cpfd	....	....	Mt.L.H.&P	195	194½
Int.Port.C	....	....	Mont.St.Ry	....	235
L.W.ds.com	135	133	New St. Ry.	....	....
" pfd.	122	....	Mont. Steel	....	....
Laur. Paper	179	176¾	" pfd	....	....
" pfd.	....	....	Mont. Tel..	151	147
Mackay com	....	....	Nipissing..	....	....
" pfd	71	69¾	Sao Paulo..	194½	193
Nor. Ohio..	....	....	Shaw W.&P	132	130½
N.S. Steel..	91	86	St. John Ry.	....	....
" pfd.	....	....	Toledo....	....	....
N.W. Land	....	....	Toronto....	132½	133½
Ogilvie com	131	129	Twin City	....	104
" pfd.	....	....	Twin City pfd	....	....
Penmans Ltd	....	66½	West India	....	....
" pfd	88	....	Winnipeg	263	260
R. & O. Nav.	121¼	120½			

BANKS

B.N.A.....	....	....	Nationale..	125	123
Commerce.	220½	219¾	N.w Brunsk	....	....
Dom.....	....	....	N. Scotia..	275½	275½
East. Tns.	....	....	Ottawa....	....	207½
Hamilton..	....	....	Quebec....	135	133½
Hochlaga..	....	....	Royal.....	229	228½
Imperial..	....	....	Standard..	....	....
Merch.....	136½	134½	Toronto....	....	209
Molson....	212½	205	Union.....	....	....
Montreal..	243	241½			

COTTONS

Can.C.Cot.	22	21¾	Dom Tex.pf	102	101
D. Tex. com	69	67¾	Montreal...	....	....

BONDS

Bell Tel. 5	101	103½	Ke'w'n Mfg	....	100½
Can.C.Co.6	....	....	L. of Woods	....	....
Can.Con.. 4	....	....	Lau.Paper 5	111	110
Cable.....	....	....	Mag. L.D. 5	....	....
Dom.Cent 5	99¾	99¾	Mex. E. L. 5	....	82¼
Dom.Cot. 6	107	102	Mex.L.&P 5	....	99¾
D. I. & S. 5	95	94½	M.L.H.&P 4	100¾	99¾
Halifax T. 5	101	....	Sao Paulo 5	....	....
Hav.El.R 5	....	....	St.John R 5	....	....
Mt.St.Ry. 4½	100	99	Textile S.A 6	97	....
M. Wareh 6	....	....	" " B 6	....	102
N.S.S.&C. 5	....	....	" " C 6	....	97
N.Sco.Cn 6	....	....	" " D 6	....	....
Ogilvie M 6	111½	110½	T.Y.k.Ra 5	....	....
series B..	....	....	Wes. Indias	....	....
Price Bro. 6	....	....	Win. Elec	105	....
Rio de J. 5	101¼	....	Win Hotel	....	....

SHAREHOLDERS OF LA ROSE CO. WELL TREATED

The decision of the directors of the La Rose Consolidated Mines Company, at their meeting in New York this week put the stock on a 10 percent basis by declaring a quarterly dividend of 2 1-2 percent, an increase of 1-2 percent from previous disbursements, shows the dividend record of the company, including the forthcoming payment, as follows:

	C.C.	Bonus	Amt.
1908, Oct. 20	3	..	$171,505
1909, Jan. 20	3	1	228,840
1909, April 20	3	1	228,840
1909, July 20	3	1	200,000
1909, Oct. 20	3	1	200,000
1910, Jan. 10	3	..	150,000
1910, April 20	3	..	150,000
1910, July 20	3	..	150,000
1910, Oct. 20	3	..	150,000
1911, Jan. 16	3	..	150,000
1911, April 16	3	..	150,000
1911, July 16	3	..	150,000
1911, Oct. 16	3	..	150,000
1912, Jan. 16	3	..	150,000
1912, April 16	2½	..	187,500
Totals	35½	4	$2,766,685

Dividends amounting to $1,204,862, were also paid by the La Rose Company, when privately owned.

COTTON SUPPLY FIGURES OUT

Washington, March 25, (Special).—The preliminary report of the Bureau of the Census on the supply and distribution of cotton for the six month period, Sept. 1 to Feb. 29 of the cotton year of 1911, with comparative statistics for the same period of the cotton years of 1910, as announced at 10 o'clock this morning was as follows:

Supply.	1911.	1910.
Total	16,723,221	12,788,572
Stocks held at be-		
ginning of period	1,375,031	1,040,049
Ginnings	15,279,552	11,612,951
Net imports	68,668	135,581
Distribution	8,007,814	6,337,968
Consumption	2,623,379	2,402,032
In cotton states..	1,350,622	1,186,007
In all other states.	1,272,757	1,215,885
Stocks held at end		
of period	6,992,928	4,098,572

The statistics are in running bales, including linters, except foreign cotton and exports have been reduced to 500 bales.

WHEAT & FLOUR EXPORTS

Exports of wheat and flour from the United States and Canada during the past week shows an increase over last week and a year ago. Corn shipments were far below last week and last year.

Bradstreet's figures of the week's wheat and flour exports compared with previous years as follows:

	1912.	1911.	1910.
Mar. 21 .	3,069,074	2,325,517	1,1838,578
Mar. 14 .	2,325,517	1,885,475	1,281,004
Mar 7 .	1,899,227	2,148,873	1,679,458
Feb. 29 ..	2,268,776	2,550,200	1,845,807
Feb. 22 ..	2,386,893	1,905,559	1,846,332
Feb. 15 ..	2,299,137	2,180,921	1,617,080
Feb. 8 ..	2,816,458	2,274,291	2,408,002
Feb. 1 ..	2,157,469	2,624,470	2,465,698
Jan. 25 ..	2,043,494	2,770,513	2,118,178
Jan. 18 ..	2,941,579	2,027,501	2,034,746
Jan 11 ..	2,560,821	2,587,655	2,677,185
Jan. 4 ..	3,291,867	3,66?,914	2,183,145

Exports since July 1 amount to 118,736,680 bushels, against 88,970,825 a year ago.

WINNIPEG GRAIN

Following was the course of prices in Winnipeg this morning:

	Wheat.			Oats.	
	New.	Dec.	May.	Dec.	May
Close yesterday..	101¾	102R	103¾	46	45¼
Open ..	101¾	101⅞	103¾	46	45¼
High ..	101¾	....	103⅞	46¼	45¼
Low ..	101¾	....	102¾	45⅞	45⅛
Noon ..	101½	....	102¾	45⅞	45⅛

Optimistic Reports Come from the Extreme West

Vancouver and Victoria reports say an excellent business is now moving all along the coast. Seasonable weather has much helped the opening of the spring trade, and any little setback that has occurred has not had serious results. Industrial activity in the interior is opening up on every side, and a larger amount of work than ever before will be under way in a few weeks.

The movement of supplies is large. Money is in good demand and firm. Collections are fairly generally satisfactory.

Smelter Trust Exempt No Proof of Combine

Washington, March 23.—Attorney-General Wickersham, replying to a House resolution asking for information as to the existence of a smelter trust, stated there was no such information now in possession of the department.

The Attorney-General further reported, however, that 'It is not compatible with the public interests to state whatever, if any, steps have been taken to investigate the existence of any smelting trust.'

DISTRICT TRADE ACTIVE.

London reports say general trade there has held up very nicely. Spring business has been moving well, and prospects for later have been very encouraging.

Local factories are busy, and wholesalers are still sending out spring goods. Trade in the district is fairly active. Collections are generally reported satisfactory.

LIVERPOOL MARKETS.

Liverpool, March 25, Closing—Wheat, spot nominal; futures, firm; May, 7s 8½d; July, 7s 6½d; Oct., 7s 4¼d.

Corn, spot steady; new, 6s 3d; old, 6s 10½d; American mixed, new kiln dried, 6s 7½d; futures firm; May, 6s 5d; Sept. 5s 3d.

Flour, winter patents, 29s 9d; hops in London, Pacific coast, £9 to £10 15s.

Beef, extra India mess, 102s 6d; pork, prime mess, western, 55s 9d; hams, short cut, 14 to 16 lbs., 56s; bacon, Cumberland cut, 26 to 30 lbs., 48s 6d; short ribs, 16 to 24 lbs., 50s; clear bellies, 14 to 16 lbs., 49s; long clear middles, light, 28 to 34 lbs., 51s; do., heavy, 35 to 40 lbs., 50s 6d; short clear backs, 16 to 20 lbs., 47s 6d; shoulders, square, 11 to 13 lbs., 45s 6d; lard, prime western, in tcs., 47s; American refined, 48s.

Cheese, Canadian, finest white, 75s 6d; colored, 75s 6d; tallow prime city, 31s 6d; turpentine spirits, 35s 9d; rosin, common, 16s 6d; petroleum refined, 9⅜; linseed oil, 38s 9d.

EGS IN GOOD DEMAND.

Receipts of eggs are only sufficient to meet requirements, and prices are unchanged at 25 to 26 cents per dozen in round lots and 27 cents in smaller orders.

BALED HAY STEADY.

No. 1 hay, $15.50 to $16; No. 2 extra, $14.50 to $15; No. 3 northern, $13.50 to $14; No. 3 hay, $11.50 to $12; clover, mixed, $10.50 to $11.

OAT MARKET FIRM.

No 2 Canadian western, 52 1-2 to 53c; extra, No. 1 feed oats, 51 to 51 1-2c; No. 3 Canadian western, 50 to 50 1-2c; No. 2 local, 50 to 50 1-2c; No. 3 local, 48 to 49 1-2c; No. 4 local, 48 to 48 1-2c.

FAR TOO MUCH REAL ESTATE BOOMING WEST

Mr. James Carruthers, who has returned from a short visit to the West, is pleased with general conditions in the main, but in speaking with the 'Witness' this morning he said that he observed with regret that speculation in real estate is spreading to dimensions which are positively threatening to the continued prosperity of the country.

Mr. Carruthers.

'It is being carried too far,' commented Mr. Carruthers, 'and prices of suburban lots are reaching extreme heights, which cannot but prove harmful in periods of only slight prosperity. In Edmonton, for instance, there are three hundred licensed real estate firms, while curb dealers are innumerable.

'It is being remarked by those in the business in various western cities and towns,' continued Mr. Carruthers, 'by way of an exoneration, that much of the money going into this land is being drawn from England and other countries outside of Canada. But this does not clear the evil, and unless the pace moderates there will be unpleasant consequences.'

Speaking of general business, he said he found it good and that there was no salient reason for anticipating a smaller wheat crop, as some people had expected.

'Signs pointed unmistakably,' he said, 'to a very large immigration this year.'

SMALL CHANGE IN GRAIN MARTS

Cables from Liverpool on wheat opened steady, up 1-4, and on corn the same. At 1.30 p.m. wheat was firm, up 5-8, and corn up 3-4. The closing cables came firm, up 1-2 to 3-4, while corn was also firm, up 1-4 to 3-4.

Despatches from Chicago speak of the wheat market as narrow, the main influence being the options of the interests. Corn is firm, but appears forced.

Statistically the wheat position is stronger at home and abroad than a week ago, through continued heavy consumption without any increase in production, the unvarying record of this season of the year.

Argentine wheat shipments for last week were considerably in excess of the previous week and also larger than the corresponding week last year. This feature had, however, been largely discounted earlier in the week.

SUGAR DOWN

New York, March 25.—All grades of refined sugar were reduced ten cents a hundred pounds to-day.

LIVE STOCK MARKET.

March 25.

About 700 head of butchers' cattle, 1,100 calves, 50 sheep, and lambs, and 900 hogs were offered for sale at the Point St. Charles stock yards to-day.

The offerings of live stock at this market during the week were 1,100 cattle, 1,400 calves, 75 sheep and lambs and 1,450 hogs.

Trade was fair, with no material changes in the prices, excepting that hogs are higher. Prime beeves sold at 6 3-4c to 7c per lb., but they were not extra; pretty good animals sold at 5 1-4c to 6 1-2c, and the common stock, 4c to 5c per lb. Calves sold at from 2 1-2c to 5 1-2c per lb.

Sheep sold at 5c to 5 1-2c per lb.; yearling lambs at 6 1-2c to 7c per lb. Good lots of hogs sold at about 8 1-2c per lb.

GRAIN ELEVATOR RECEIPTS.

Following were receipts of grain, in carloads, at Fort William and Port Arthur, yesterday, reported on the Board of Trade this morning.

Wheat, No. 1 northern, 3; No. 2 do., 44; No. 3 do., 74; No. 4 do., 68; No. 5 do., 31; No. 6 do., 56; other grades, 101; winter, 7.

Total, 384 as compared with 625 for the corresponding date of last year.

Oats 140, barley 30, flax 13.

Calgary cars, 31.

FLOUR QUOTATIONS.

Manitoba spring wheat patents, firsts, per brl., in wood	$6.00
In jute	$5.70
Manitoba spring wheat patents, seconds, per brl., in wood	$5.50
In jute	$5.20
Manitoba strong clears, per brl., in wood	$5.30
In jute	$5.00
Choice winter wheat patents, per brl., in wood	$5.10 to $5.35
Winter wheat, straight rollers, per brl., in wood	$4.65 to $4.75
Per bag, in jute	$2.15 to $2.25
Winter wheat, extras, per bag, in jute	$1.80 to $1.95

VEGETABLE MARKETS.

Following are wholesalers quotations for vegetables:—Potatoes—New Imported—per lb., 2 1-4c.; onions—Spanish—Large cases—per case, $4.25; Canadians Reds—in bags of about 100 lbs. —per lb., 5c.; Sweet potatoes—in baskets—per pkg., $3.00; celery—5 doz. per case—$5.75; tomatoes—Florida—6 basket carriers—per pkg., $3.50.

BRITISH CATTLE MARKET.

John Rogers and Company, Liverpool, cable to-day that there was very little business transacted in the Birkenhead market, and quotations last cabled remain unaltered, States and Canadian steers making from 14¼c to 15c per lb.

Liverpool, March 25.—John Rogers & Company cable that there was a very moderate business done at Woodside Lairages to-day, and a slow dragging trade was conducted at Saturday's quotations, viz., for United States and Canadian steers, 14 1-4 to 15 cents per pound.

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK.

Chicago, March 25.—Cattle receipts, 22,000; market steady to strong.

Beeves, $5.25 to $8.75; Texas steers, $4.50 to $5.85; western steers, $5.10 to $6.85; stockers and feeders, $4.25 to $6.50; cows and heifers, $2.40 to $6.70; calves, $5.50 to $8.500.

Hogs, receipts 58,000; market slow to 5c lower.

Light, $7.20 to $7.55; mixed, $7.20 to $7.55; heavy, $7.20 to $7.55; rough, $7.20 to $7.30; good to choice hogs, at $5.10 to $7.00; bulk of sales, $7.40 to $7.50.

Sheep, receipts 33,000; market slow, 10c to 15c lower.

Native, $3.90 to $5.85; western, $4.35 to $6.15; yearlings, $5.40 to $6.80; and lambs, native, $5.75 to $7.75; western, $6.15 to $7.85.

SPRING TRADE GROWING---DRY GOODS ACTIVE

As regards general trade, says Dun's, the wholesale movement this spring is of a much more satisfactory character than a year ago, and the district failure list is a remarkably light one, only five insignificant insolvencies being reported for the week, with liabilities of about $10,000. Collections might be better, but, as a whole, may be classified as fair.

Dry goods orders keep coming in well. Cotton mills are busy, and some of the knitting mills report they cannot undertake delivery of repeat orders before October.

Leather continues in very fair request at firm prices. Hides now coming in show poor quality, but prices are unchanged; calfskins are advanced two cents this week, No. 1 bringing 15 cents, and No. 2, 13 cents.

There is a good demand for flour. Supplies of bran and millfeed have rarely been in such narrow compass, and owing to the high prices milk producers are endeavoring to establish an advance.

Money is in good request. Some large offerings of trust funds were reported this week at 4 1-2 percent, but this apparently did not affect the general quotation for call funds, which is still 5 1-2 percent.

COLD HINDERS FRUIT TRADE

Wholesale fruit business of the past week has not been of large volume on account of the check put upon it by the cold weather.

Following are f.o.b. quotations of the Peterson Fruit Company:

Oranges, Floridas, very sweets, 126, 150, 176, 200, $3.75 per box; Cal. Navels, 96, 112, $3..00; do., 126, 150, 176, 200, $3.00; Valencias, very fine, sweet, $3.75 per case; grape fruits, Florida, $7.00 per box. Lemons, 300, new fruit, $3.50; do. 300 ch., $3; bananas, Jamaica Jumbos packed $2.25 per bunch.

Apples, Baldwins, Ben Davis, No. 1, at $4.50 per brl.; No. 2, $4; Spies, No. 1, $5.50; No. 2, $4.25; grapes, Malagas, $6 per brl.; pineapples, 24s, $5.50 per crate; do., 24s, $5.

Prunes, California, 25 lb., boxes, 4¢ to 50, 13c per lb.; 50 to 60, 12; 60 to 70, 11c; 70 to 80, 10½c; dates, Hallowii, at 5¾c per lb.; in packages, 7c per pkg.

Provision Business Good With Prices at Firm Level

A firm feeling prevails in the market for all lines of cured meats and lard owing to the recent advance in prices for hogs and the continued good demand from local and outside buyers. There is no change in the market for dressed hogs, for which the demand is good, and sales of abattoir fresh-killed in a jobbing way are being made at $11.25 to $11.50, and country dressed at $10.25 to $10.50 per 100 lbs.

Barrelled pork—Heavy Canada short cut mess pork, 25 to 45 pieces, $22.50; half barrels, $11.50; barrels Canada short cut back pork, 45 to 55 pieces, $22; half barrels, $11.25. barrels bean pork (small pieces, but fat), $16.50; barrels flank pork, $22; barrels pickled rolls, $20.50; barrels heavy boneless pork (all fat), 40 to 50 pieces, $22.50; barrels heavy clear fat backs (very heavy, all fat), 40 to 50 pieces, $23.50.

Lard—Compound, 50 lbs. net (parchment lined), 8 3-8c; tubs, 50 lbs. net, grained (2 handles), 8 1-2c; pails, wood, 20 lbs. net, 8 3-4c; tin pails, 20 lbs. gross, 8 1-4c; cases 10-lb. tins, 60 lbs., in case, 8 3-4c.

Extra pure lard—Tierces, 375 lbs., 11 3-4c; boxes, 50 lbs. net (parchment lined), 11 7-8c; tubs, 50 lbs. net, grained (2 handles), 12c; pails, wood, 20 lbs. net (parchment lined), 12 1-4c; tin pails, 20 lbs. gross, 11 5-8c.

CHEESE AND BUTTER.

The dairy produce situation remains firm and uncharged, with choicest creamery butter at 34 1-2c to 35c; current receipts, 33 1-2c to 34c; western dairy, 28c to 29c; rolls, 29c to 30c.

A fair amount of business is being done in Canadian and New Zealand creamery at 34 1-2c to 35c.

There is no new development in the local cheese situation, prices being firm. A few fodders which are coming forward meet with a ready sale at 14c to 14 3-4c. First western quoted at 15 1-4c to 15 1-2c; lower grades at 14 1-2c to 15 1-2c, and fodders at 14c to 14 3-4c.

INGERSOLL MARKETS.

Ingersoll, March 25.—White wheat, 88 to 90 per bushel; Red fall wheat, 88 to 90 do., do; peas, 70 to 75 do., do.; barley, 60 to 65 do., do.; oats, 42 to 45 do., do.; corn 75 to 80 do., do.; oatmeal, $375 to $400 do., cwt.; cornmeal, $375 to $4.00 do., do.; flour, $240 to $265 do., do. bran, $24.00 to $25.00 do., ton; shorts, $26.00 to $27.00 do., do.; dairy butter, 30c. to 35c., do. lb.; creamery, 38c. to 40 c., do., do.; eggs, 18c. to 20c., do., doz.; potatoes, 150c. to 175c. do. bag; live hogs, 640c. to 650c., do., cwt.; hay, $15.00 to $16.00 do., ton.; hides, $9.00 to $10.00 do., cwt.

HAMILTON PRICES.

Hamilton, March 25.—White wheat, per bushel, 90c to 91c; red, 90c to 91c. spring, 88c to 91c. Peas, 76c to 79c. Barley, 55c to 65c. Oats, 43c to 45c. Corn, 68c to 71c. Clover seed, $12.25 to $13.75. Timothy seed, $8 to $8.75. White wheat flour, per brl., $4.25 to $4.75. Strong bakers', $4.75 to $5.25. Dressed hogs, per cwt., $9 to $10. Apples, per bag of bushel and a half, $1.75 to $2. Dried apples, per lb., 6c to 8c. Potatoes, per bag of 90 lbs., $1.75 to $2. Butter, in rolls, per lb., 28c to 30c. Butter, in firkins, per lb., 23c to 25c. Eggs per dozen, 23c to 24c.

EAST BUFFALO CATTLE.

East Buffalo, March 25.—Cattle receipts 3,900 head; fairly active and steady; prime steers $7.75 to $8. Shipping $6.50 to $7.50; butchers, $5.50 to $6; stockers and feeders, $3.75 to $5.25; stock heifers, $3.75 to $4.30; fresh cows and springers steady, 3,500 to 6,8,00. Veals, receipts, 1,400 head, active, 5c higher; $5.00 to $10.25.

Hogs, receipts, 12,000 head; active and steady; heavy and mixed, $7.80 to $7.85; yorkers, $7.35 to $7.85; pigs, $6.75 to $7; roughs, $6.75 to $6.90; stags, $5 to $5.75; dairies, $7.25 to $7.75.

Sheep and lambs, 17,000 head; active and steady; $5 to $8.25; yearlings, $6.50 to $7.25; wethers, $6 to $6.25; others, $5.60 to $5.85; sheep, mixed, $2.50 to $6.

CHICAGO MARKETS.

Messrs. J. S. Bache and Company, 29 Hospital street, Montreal, reports the closing prices in Chicago to-day as follows:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Wheat—				
May	103¼	103⅝	102⅝	102⅝
uJly	98⅞	98⅛	98	98B
Corn—				
May	72¼	72⅝	71⅞	72⅛b
July	72½	72⅝	72⅛	72⅛
Oats—				
May	53⅞	54⅛	53⅝	53⅝
July	49⅞	50¼	49⅞	49⅝
Pork—				
May	1650	1662	1650	1655
July	1690	1695	1680	1687
Lard—				
May	937	960	955	960
July	....	980	977	980
Short Ribs—				
May	930	937	930	935
July	945	952	942	947

LONDON LETTER.

THE MOVEMENT IN FAVOR OF WOMAN'S SUFFRAGE.

(Correspondence of the 'Witness.')

London, March 5.—The cause of Woman's Suffrage is at the present moment in a very critical state. Readers of the 'Witness' will remember that, until Mr. Asquith brought forward his scheme for Manhood Suffrage, the Conciliation Bill was considered to have a very fair chance of becoming law. This bill proposed to confer the Parliamentary franchise on women who are inhabitant occupiers of any house or tenement when separately rated. Women were not to be disqualified by marriage, except that husband and wife could not vote in the same constituency. It was not proposed to enfranchise women lodgers nor women possessed only of a freehold qualification. The numbers enfranchised were to be about one million, of whom at best 80 percent would belong to the working class. The second reading of this bill will be moved by Mr. Agg. Gardiner on March 22nd, but it is inevitable that it will eventually be thrown out.

On the other hand, although Mr. Asquith refuses to add to his own Reform Bill any propos

NEWS OF THE PROVINCES.

ONTARIO

A DANGEROUS TRIP.

St. Thomas, March 19.—Mr. and Mrs. Charles Stanton and Mrs. John Nichol, of Port Stanley, last Sunday drove from that village to Port Bruce and back, on the ice on Lake Erie. The distance one way is about 12 miles. The return trip was a perilous one all the way. This is the first time the trip has ever been made so late in the season.

A BRAVE ENGINEER.

Port Arthur, Ont., March 22.—Falling from the top of an engine while looking over it during a stop at Loon, fifty miles east of here, Engineer Norris broke his arm, but remained at the throttle for the more than an hour's run here, though suffering excruciating pain before being taken to hospital.

WOLVES STARVING.

Port Arthur, March 20.— Richard Katela, who brought two wolf skins from Hematite to-day to apply for bounties, says wolves are finding it so hard to get food this winter that in many cases they are devouring their own kind. There are only a few inches of snow in the woods, which enables the deer to keep away from the pursuing packs.

$1,800 FOR AN EYE.

St. Thomas, March 20.—At the jury assizes yesterday before Judge Clute, W. Loucks, Michigan Central section foreman, was awarded $1,800 damages and costs against the company for the loss of his eye. Mr. Loucks had the eye injured by a piece of metal which flew off a rail bolt he was knocking off with a sledge hammer. He claimed that the tools given him for this purpose were insufficient.

GUESTS HAD NARROW ESCAPE.

Lucknow, Ont., March 20.—The Royal Hotel here was completely gutted by fire, which was discovered shortly after five o'clock this morning. Mr. Clark, the proprietor, and several of his employees, rushed through the smoke and aroused the guests, several of whom had to leave without their clothing. The blaze started in the cellar, but the cause is unknown. The loss is about ten thousand dollars, fully covered by insurance.

UNKNOWN MAN KILLED.

Toronto, March 21.—With his body so badly mangled that he will probably never be identified, an unknown man was found lying beside the Canadian Pacific Railway tracks, about three-quarters of a mile west of Weston yesterday forenoon, and the indications were that many trains had passed across the body before it was removed from the tracks. The clothing was in shreds, and no papers or name of any kind were found.

EMIGRANTS' ADVENTURE.

Fort William, Ont., March 22.—Four passenger coaches of a train laden with Old Country emigrants were ditched at Jackfish early yesterday morning, several passengers injured, but none severely, and not necessary to call for medical aid. The coaches belonged to the fourth section of No. 1 C.P.R. express. The wrecking crew at Schreiber, 145 miles west of the accident, had to be wired for via Montreal, Chicago, Winnipeg, and Fort William, as wires were down west of Jackfish.

Y. M. C. A. CHANGES.

Woodstock, Ont., March 22. — The resignations of two popular Young Men's Christian Association officials were placed in the hands of the board yesterday. Frank S. McCann, who has been the physical director since September last, will leave on April 15 and will go to Toronto, and thence to Edmonton with the Rev. Mr. Whitehead, the two having secured the agency for western territory of the Frontier Press Company of Buffalo. Mr. Blackman, who has been a Y.M.C.A. worker lately in the capacity of assistant secretary, goes to Wallaceburg to go into business.

A BRUTAL FARMER.

Windsor, March 19.— For brutally beating George Fisher a nine-year-old waif, whom he had taken from the McPherson Home at Stratform for adoption, William O'Brien, a farmer living in the township of Sandwich was fined $9.50 by Police Magistrate Liggatt yesterday, with the option of thirty days in jail. It was shown that O'Brien, who is a burly looking fellow, had pounded the little boy over the back and shoulders with a poker until the child's body was black and blue. The magistrate ordered that the boy be at once removed from O'Brien's care, and placed in the home for the friendless here until the authorities at Stratford can be communicated with.

KINGSTON'S POWERS.

Kingston, Ont., March 19.—Kingston wants cheap electric power, and its civic utilities committee feels that it cannot wait any longer upon the Hydro Electric Commission, which promised a supply by April 1. A committee two weeks hence will again take up the proposition of the Seymour Company, with a view to entering into a contract until the Hydro Electric Commission is able to take over the business of that company. The Seymour Company has its transmission line as far east as Napanee, and it would be easy to connect up with Kingston. Kingston feels that it will be several years before the commission will be able to give the east power from Chat's Falls.

ONTARIO GAME LAWS.

London, Ont., March 22.—At a largely attended meeting of the London branch of the Ontario Forest, Fish and Game Association last night, committees were appointed to further two important workers. The first will lay before the Federal and Provincial government surveys of the river Thames, asking that openings be made in the dams in the city for fishways to enable the fish to make their way up to natural spawning grounds. The other committe will meet the water commissioners to urge that a pond be granted at Springbank for the placing of parent bass. It was also decided to petition the government to permit the killing of the merganzer duck, which is not a game baird and which is destroying the fish. President William Smith occupied the chair.

ENGINEERS TRAINING.

Ottawa, March 21.—The officers of No. 3 Company, Canadian Field Engineers, are trying to bring force to bear upon the militia headquarters to amend the order recentl, passed ordering the field engineers to camp this summer for the full sixteen days of training. In former years only half of the company were sent to camp, and it was easy to muster 100 men who could go. This year, however, they must go in full strength, 200, and the officers have found that they cannot get all their men away, they being mechanics in the various shops of the city. It is thought, however, that the men will be able to get away for a week, and the officers are endeavoring to have the order amended so as to make the number of days spent in camp optional with the company.

MISSIONARY EXHIBITIONS.

Toronto, March 19.— 'I am not at all opposed to a missionary exhibition if it is properly undertaken. Great care, however, should be taken not to mislead people, otherwise the whole enterprise will be valugless. We still need missionaries, but we do not want any assistance if it can be obtained only at the expense of our national dignity. I sincerely appeal to my Canadian friends and the mission board and would ask them to study the east a little more deeply instead of satisfying themselves with a superfluous and childish information such as we had demonstrated at the recent exhibition.' This is the statement of Mr. Kioke, a Japanese resident of this city, who criticizes severely missionary exhibitions held here from time to time, more especially the Japanese sections of them, on the ground that they imperfectly present conditions in regard to Japan's religions and that they thus create misapprehension damaging to his country and his people.

QUEBEC

HORSES ARE SCARCE.

Melbourne, March 22.— Mr. E. S. Pierce recently refused quite a fancy figure for his driving horse. Horses are very scarce in this vicinity, and those having any for sale are realizing very good prices.

SENATOR INJURED.

Quebec, March 21.—The Hon Senator De Boucherville, former Prime Minister of the Province of Quebec, broke his arm by falling down the stairs at the Chateau Frontenac. Senator De Boucherville is ninety years old.

GETTING AMERICAN SETTLERS.

Clarenceville, Que., March 22. — The west is not the only section of the Dominion where Americans are settling down to share in the property of this country. Within the past few days six families have come in from the other side, and qualified as Canadian citizens.

GRANBY TO FARNHAM.

Granby, March 22.—Mr. G. H. Gardner, C.E., of the C. P. R. staff, was in town on Monday and made arrangements for the lease of offices in the old Bank of Ottawa Building. He will return with a staff on Thursday and commence the location of a line to Farnham.

WORD FROM CHINA.

Scotstown, March 22. — A postal card written in Wuchu, China, and dated Feb. 8th, has recently been received by Mrs. Samuel Boy. It came from a missionary who had been working in Nanking. The card said that 'if things continued quiet the regular school work would be resumed this month.'

WIRELESS STATION.

Quebec, Que., March 19.—The federal government is endeavoring to find a site suitable in or around Quebec for the purpose of establishing a more powerful wireless station. The present station does not give direct connection with Montreal nor farther points. It is probable that a five kilowatt station will be built to give direct connection between Quebec and distant points.

SIR WILFRID TO ATTEND.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier has promised to be present at the annual banquet of the Quebec Section of the Commercial Travellers, which is to be held on April 8h, in Quebec, and will mark he enh anniversary of its foundation. It is also probable that the Hon. R. L. Borden may be present. The banquet in celebration of the event will be held at the Chateau Frontenac.

ASSOCIATED BOARDS OF TRADE.

Sherbrooke, Que., March 20. — Twenty-seven delegates from towns, cities and villages of the Eastern Townships met here yesterday for the purpose of organizing what will be known as the Eastern Townships Associated Boards of Trade. Thirteen boards of trade were represented. Principal business was the passing of a resolution appointing a large and influential delegation to go to Quebec and ask the Provincial Govern ment for an annual grant of $10,000 per year for three years, to carry on a publicity campaign for the Eastern Townships.

MORE SMALLPOX.

Another case of smallpox has been discovered among the pupils of Rigaud College, and that institution which was released from quarantine only recently has again been placed under surveillance. The College will be kept under observation for another ten days, and in the meantime a thorough examination will be made in order to determine whether all the pupils and inmates have undergone effective vaccination. During the former outbreak of smallpox the College authorities stated that while fully aware of the value of vaccination a reluctance was felt in enforcing it without the consent of the pupils' parents. It was while waiting for this permission that the disease first broke out.

BURNED TO DEATH.

Quebec, March 21. — The charred bones of a man were found by employees of the Chicoutimi Pulp mills some eight miles from Jonuieres, according to a telegram received in Quebec yesterday. The remains were found among the ruins of a hut camp belonging to the company, the smoldering cinders of which were still warm. The camp was situated in the woods known as Moncouche, and the victim was a workman named Willie Fortin. It is supposed that when the fire broke out Fortin was alone, and that he was overtaken by the flames before he could escape. The unfortunate man was no doubt asleep, and was probably asphyxiated before the fire reached him. Fortin was a married man and a father of several children.

QUEBEC CANADIAN CLUB.

Quebec, March 22.— The Canadian Club of Quebec has just completed its fourth year of operation, and at the annual meeting, held at the Chateau Frontenac, the treasurer's report showed that it had a balance of $700 to its credit. The club started in February, 1908, with a list of 227 members. At the annual general meeting in March the number was increased by 40. At the annual meeting in March, 1909, the number was 269, but the list is now under 200. The attendances at the first luncheons averaged 60, but in 1911 it seldom exceeded 30. Theer were only four luncheons last year, and the report points out that an understanding should be reached wih the Montreal club in order to secure more lecturers.

QUEBEC'S NEEDS.

Quebec, Que., March 22.—At a largely attended meeting of citizens held last evening at the City Hall, the question of a modern dry dock in the port of Quebec was discussed. The gathering was a representative one, and the resolution adopted was to the effect that the site of the dock be left in the hands of the Government and its engineers, providing it was in Quebec port. There was a number of speeches, all being to the effect that it was time for the people of Quebec to get together and present their claims, as other cities, notably Montreal, do. The new dry dock, it was pointed out, would be a national work and not alone one affecting Quebec, as the question of the reduction of marine insurance depended greatly upon it. A delegation to Ottawa was suggested, irrespective of politics.

P. E. ISLAND

DELAYED THE MAILS.

Georgetown, March 20.—The heavy ice outside this week has made it most difficult for the steamers to get through with the mails. However, a fairly prompt service has been given.

RE-ELECTED R. W. G. M.

Charlottetown March 21.—At the meeting of the R. W. Grand Orange Lodge of Prince Edward Island here on Saturday the Rev. George Ormon was re-elected Right Worthy Grand Master.

WANT ACT ENFORCED.

Charlottetown, March 21.—The executive of the Central Farmers' Institute has passed a resolution here asking that the government enforce the act regarding encroachment on highways.

NOVA SCOTIA

UNIQUE WEDDING ANNIVERSARY.

Truro, March 20.—It is quite a unique event when husband nad wife celebrate a diamond anniversary, sixty years of married life, but Mr. and Mrs. Isaac Douglas, of Maitland, on March 18, celebrated the 67th anniversary of their wedding day.

MEDALS FOR BRAVERY.

Halifax, March 22.—Harry I. Mathers, Norwegian Consul at Halifax, has received a communication stating that His Majesty King Haakon, of Norway, has awarded Royal Norwegian silver medals and diplomas to seven Halifax County men at Pennant, for brave deeds for services rendered in rescuing the crew of the Norwegian barque 'Petra St. Flekkefjord,' which was wrecked on Dec. 9, 1910, about a mile from Pennant.

BOUND FOR THE WEST.

Halifax, March 21.—Three steamers, carrying 2,779 passengers and 1,065 tons of freight, arrived here yesterday afternoon. The steamers were the Royal Liner 'Royal Edward,' from Bristol, with 1,023 passengers and 1,000 tons of cargo; 'Volturno,' from Rotterdam, with 1,101 passengers and 30 tons of cargo, and the 'Rotterdam,' with 675 third class passengers and 45 tons of cargo. The passengers of the two Rotterdam boats represented twenty-five different nationalities. They were mostly bound for Western points.

EXPROPRIATE WHOLE DISTRICT.

Halifax, March 21.—The Halifax Board of Trade at its quarterly meeting went on record unanimously in favor of what is known as Alderman Clarke's scheme for expropriation of the whole district west of the City Hall and east of the Citadel, and between Buckingham and Sackville streets. Eleven and a half blocks would be taken, nad the whole cost of expropriation, razing the buildings, and preparing the land for sale on new plans, would be within half a million dollars. Ald. Mackenzie spoke on behalf of the scheme, arguing that the slum district would be removed and in its stead the city would have a great area, laid out with streets on modern lines, without a dollar of ultimate cost to the city. The improvement will have to be made some time, he urged, and now was the opportune time.

FUNERAL OF LATE SENATOR ROSS.

Halifax, March 21.—The funeral of the late Hon. Senator Ross took place from the residence of his son, Dr. James Ross, on Pleasant street, yesterday afternoon, and was very largely attended. Although the weather was disagreeable the body of citizens that attended, as well as the members of three organizations to which the late Senator belonged, was large and representative. The Grand Lodge of Masons, Virgin Lodge A.F. & A.M., the North British Society and Clan Maclean were all largely represented. Out of respect to the late Senator Ross, Premier Murray adjourned the House of Assembly, of which the deceased was a member over fifty years ago, and quite a number of the members were present at the funeral to pay a last tribute of respect. Of the six pall-bearers two were from the Grand Lodge of Masons, two from Virgin Lodge and two from the North British Society. The service at the house was conducted by the Rev. R. W. Ross, of Fort Massey Church, assisted by the Rev. Dr. Forrest and Prof. J. W. Falconer.

NEW BRUNSWICK

CANADIAN BIBLE SOCIETY.

Moncton, March 21.—An auxiliary of the Canadian Bible Society has been organized here with Judge Forbes as president.

WILL EXTEND BOUNDARY.

Moncton, N.B., March 22.—The City Council has decided to extend the city's western boundary to take in Georgetown, and the Legislature will be asked to pass the necessary legislation.

DEATH OF A PIONEER.

Milltown, March 22.—Patrick Tyrell, one of the oldest residents of Milltown, is dead at the advanced age of 85 years. Mr. Tyrell was a native of Ireland, and emigrated to Canada when a young man.

LIBERAL STANDARD BEARERS.

Rexton, N.B., March 20.—Kent county Liberals in convention here yesterday, nominated the Hon. O. J. LeBlanc, of St. Mary's; C. Atkinson, of the parish of Carleton, and Auguste Bordage, councillor of St. Louis, as standard bearers to contest the next provincial elections.

NEW SYSTEM ON I. C. R.

Moncton, N.B., March 22.—The I. C. R., after April, will adopt the system in vogue on other roads whereby the conductor will be relieved of the work of collecting tickets on express trains. This means that an additional official, called a ticket collector, will be placed on trains, and his duty will be to collect all fares and tickets, and will be expected to be well posted on information required by the travelling public. The conductors of trains will be relieved of collecting fares and tickets, and their sole duty will be to look after the trains.

POSTMASTER DISMISSED.

Fredericton, March 22.—J. A. Edwards ceased to be Postmaster of Fredericton Monday afternoon. Assistant Inspector Whittaker arrived from St. John and tendered Mr. Edwards his formal notice of dismissal, to take effect, and E. W. Vavasour, senior clerk, who has been in the service almost forty years, takes charge of the office as acting postmaster.

INDIAN MISSIONARY DEAD.

St. John, N.B., March 20.—The Baptist Foreign Mission Board of the Maritime Provinces has a cable today from Visianagram, India, announcing the death of Miss A. Laura Peck, one of boards missionaries. She was a native of Albert County, N.B., and a graduate of Acadia University. She was seven years in India, and was coming home on furlough next year.

STRIDES IN FRUIT GROWING.

Fredericton, March 20.—At the thirty-sixth annual meeting of the Farmers' and Dairymen's Association of New Brunswick, C. N. Vroom in his address pointed out the progress which had been made in fruit culture in New Brunswick during the year. Forty thousand apple trees had been planted, and it was expected 60,000 would be planted during the coming year. Progress had been made in rearing of nursery stock and stock of first-class type could now be obtained within the province. The province was getting much more publicity and was beginning to be known as an apple-raising region. That was an excellent feature.

DIED AT SEA.

St. John, N.B., March 22. — Death was a visitor to the C. P. R. steamer 'Montreal' on her voyage from Antwerp to St. John, and at noon on March 16 the body of a passenger on the ship, which arrived here late last night, was consigned to the waves. The victim was a young Austrian, 26 years of age, Russell Kramarink, who was bound for Sault Ste. Marie. He was stricken with epilepsy, and died on the morning of the 16th instant. His brother was with him on the voyage, and to him the dying man consigned his effects and his last message to the family at home. The steamer sailed from Antwerp on Mar. 6, and with the exception of two days on which the weather moderated, she had a continuous battle with storms all the way across. On Tuesday a gale which struck the vessel blew her off her course and delayed her arrival in port for several hours. The passenger list numbered 1,927, all but 69 of whom were destined for Canadian points, the 69 going to the United States. Among the passengers was a group of sixty people, who were bound for one of the C. P. R. model farms in the West. Another group was composed of a number of wrestlers of unusual ability.

PRAIRIE PROVINCES

MUST PAY PENALTY.

Portage La Prairie, Man., March 21. —Paulo Koslowski, convicted of the murder of a Galician, was sentenced to death this afternoon. The jury deliberated three hours.

MAY HAVE PRINTING BUREAU.

Regina, Sask., March 14.— Acting Premier Calder made the statement in the house that the government is considering the installation of a public printing bureau in the province. The printing contract last year amounted to a hundred thousand dollars.

COMMITTED FOR TRIAL.

Stettler, Alta., March 19.—After a lengthy hearing, H. S. Drysdale, was arrested at the instance of the Canadian Northern Railway Company for stealing building material, was committed for trial, bail being fixed at $7,500.

SIX WERE INJURED.

Regina, Sask., March 18.—Six men were injured, as a result of an accident on the new Leader building here. The men were going to work on the sixth story of the building, and were being taken up by a steam hoist. The cable of the hoist broke and all were dropped to the ground.

G. T. P. BRANCH LINES.

Winnipeg, March 18.—In a few days contracts will be let by the Grand Trunk Pacific for a number of branches in Western Canada, chiefly Alberta. A number of well-known contractors are at present in the city conferring with the G. T. P. officials, and submitting bids.

WANTS RECOUNT.

Edmonton, March 20.—Bryce J. Saunders, who was defeated by a majority running well up towards 1,000, as candidate for Mayor, has taken out an ex-parte injunction restraining the city's secretary-treasurer from destroying the ballots cast in February. The injunction is for a period of ten days, and is to permit of a recount of votes cast.

HUGE NEW FLOUR MILL.

The Ogilvie Milling Company has arranged for the construction of a three thousand barrel flour mill in Medicine Hat, Alberta, at a cost of $500,000. There will also be an oatmeal mill and cereal plant. The city gives free natural gas for ten years and a free site. Mayor Spencer, of Medicine Hat, was summoned to Montreal to sign the agreement.

MURDER CLAIMED.

Melville, Sask., March 22.—The body of an unknown man found cut to pieces on the Grand Trunk Pacific tracks near here, has been identified as the Rev. Joseph Czerkowsky, priest of the Greek Catholic Church. J. A. Uzischuk, a farmer near Goodeve, is under arrest charged with having murdered the priest and placed the corpse on the track to be mutilated.

DROPS DEAD AT CHURN.

Regina, Sask, March 19.—Mrs. Melnelchok, an aged woman, living at Pilot Butte, was churning on Saturday morning when one of her grandchildren remarked that she could not make the churn go as fast as she used to. In a pathetic attempt to disprove her growing feebleness the old woman worked rapidly. In a few minutes she was seized with an attack of heart failure and died before medical help could arrive.

LOSES FEET AND HANDS.

Calgary, Alta., March 20.—After being lost in a blizzard in the vicinity of the town of Gleichen, east of Calgary, during January, Peter J. Murphy, a young teamster, had his feet and hands frozen and afterwards amputated at Holy Cross hospital a few days ago. Murphy was driving when the storm overtook him, and he was forced to abandon his team and crawl to a nearby house. He was exposed for hours and came near to losing his life.

MOOSE JAW GARAGE BURNED.

Moose Jaw, Sask., March 20.—The garage of Mackenzie and Whyte was destroyed by fire and damage amounting to $9,500, was done in the space of half an hour. The fire originated near a heater at the north end of the building. A strong north wind fanned the flames and before the fire department could reach the scene the whole building was a mass of fire. Mrs. Sillings, who was sick in bed, in a shack two feet from the east wall of the garage, had a narrow escape.

WAS PIONEER OF 1886.

Brandon, Man., March 18.—Mrs. H. F. Partridge, 74 years old, a pioneer of this district, passed away early on Sunday morning after a short illness. Mrs. Partridge, who has been living for some years with her only daughter, Mrs. E. G. Daniels, 612 Twelfth street, came to this country in 1886, settling with her family at Crescent Lake, Sask. She is survived by her husband, four sons and one daughter. The funeral service, which was private, was held at nine o'clock on Sunday evening. The body was taken to Saltcoats, Sask., for burial.

C. P. R.'S BIG CONTRACT.

Several important contracts have been let from the office of the chief engineer of the Canadian Pacific Railway at Winnipeg, included in which are some providing for the increased motive power rendered necessary by the rapid western development. At Saskatoon J. H. Simmons, of Winnipeg, has secured the contract for the construction of an express building and outward and inward freight sheds. At Swift Current a six stall engine house and express building will be constructed by J. McDiarmid Co., of Winnipeg. At Moose Jaw, a rooming house for dining car employees. At Outlook, a six stall engine house and boiler house. At Wilkie, a six stall engine house. At Regina, a six stall addition to the present engine house. At Weyburn, additional freight sheds.

WRONGFULLY IMPRISONED.

Winnipeg, Man., March 22.—Through United States Vice-Consul Jones here, an appeal is being made to Secretary of State Philander Knox on account of an American citizen, John Edwards, a land seeker from Denver, Col., who, it is said, was wrongfully arrested at Saskatoon, Sask., Nov. 25, 1911, on the flimsy charge of receiving stolen goods, by order of Attorney-General Turgeon, of Saskatchewan. Speedy trial was ordered, but he lay over four months in Prince Albert jail, consorting with felons before being brought to trial, when he was promptly acquitted. The petition states that though the Government of a new province may be in a crude state, something better than the treatment of an unfortunate by the minions of the Czar in Siberia might have been expected from British justice. A demand for compensation is urged.

C. P. R. IN THE WEST.

Lethbridge, Alb., March 22.—On April 1st the A. R. & I. Railway lines, coal mines, lands and other property will pass into the hands of the Canadian Pacific Railway, and will be controlled by the latter company. This is the statement made from semi-official sources, may be taken as correct. The transfer of the property to the Canadian Pacific Railway has been held up on account of the fact that there has been no official of the company in Canada up to the present time who had power to sign necessary documents and also because the transfer required a special act of Parliament to make it legal. This act will be rushed through in the dying days of the session and all papers will be signed before April 1st, to go into effect on that date.

MAY SUE THE GOVERNMENT.

Weyburn, Sask., March 20.—Serious developments are likely to arise out of the shooting of nineteen horses belonging to G. Beichell, of Weyburn, at the instigation of the Dominion veterinary surgeon. Beichell imported the horses from Iowa but, owing to an alleged flaw in the certificate at the port of entry, he was not allowed to dispose of them until they had been examined by the Dominion authorities. When the examination took place the nineteen horses were declared to be suffering from glanders and the inspector ordered them to be destroyed. Beichell has called in a number of the best vets from the east and prairie provinces, who declare that there are no traces of glanders in the carcases. It is stated that the only thing wrong with the horses was train fever. It is understood that Beichell will at once take action against the government department responsible for the destruction of the horses.

RECORD FOR SETTLERS.

The immigration figures for the past week at Winnipeg have broken all records as compared with the corresponding week of last year. Over 3,327 passed through Winnipeg during the week, the week's figures culminating in the 435 steerage passengers who arrived in the city over the Canadian Pacific Railway at six o'clock on Friday night. Unless all signs fail this will be the record year for immigrants to Canada west. Mr. J. S. Dennis, head of the Natural Resources of the C. P. R., announces that after careful computations, he believes 200,000 Americans will make their homes in the west this year. The steamer passengers are booked to capacity for three months ahead, and with a larger service than ever before, all records must be smashed. The record number of immigrants to arrive for any one month was during June of last year, when 7,000 passed through the city, and the record for any one year was last year, when over 335,000 came here as settlers. Many train loads of settlers' effects are reported by immigration officers all along the line.

SAYS DEAL IS COMPLETED.

Winnipeg, March 20.—J. P. Morgan & Co. officially deny that they are interested in the purchase of the Winnipeg Street Railway Company. E. M. Reese, moving spirit in the Manitoba Power Company, says in spite of Sir William Mackenzie's denial the deal is completed, only awaiting legislation to pay over some twenty-five million dollars. To-day a strong delegation of citizens, including city officials, before the law amendment committee, savagely opposed legislation calculated to permit the Manitoba Power Company to take over the Winnipeg Street Railway Company and allied interests, with increased powers. An animated debate continued for three hours, and the matter will be taken up in the legislature this afternoon. Citizens are determined to oppose the deal to the bitter end, as they claim it infringes on the city's interests. Other municipalities of the province joined in the opposition, as the Manitoba Power Company bills in the nature of a blanket franchise, permitting them to do almost anything throughout the province.

C .P. R. AND SOUTH ALBERTA.

Mr. Grant Hall, assistant to Mr. G. Bury, vice-president and general manager of the C.P.R. western lines, has just completed a regular tour of inspection of the western division, accompanied by Superintendent Uren, of Cranbrook. While at Lethbridge, Mr. Hall said it was quite possible that a supplementary estimate would be put through this year for the completion of the Lethbridge-Weyburn branch, so far as the financial end of the matter was concerned, but the amount of work which the C.P.R. had undertaken in the west was not a matter of money so much as of material and labor. With the immense programme mapped out by the C.P.R. and the other railways, material and labor supplies are to be reckoned with before anything else. Under those circumstances he could not say whether anything more would be added to the programme in Southern Alberta. As to what was to be done locally in the matter of yard accommodation he was unable to say, but a considerable sum had been set apart for improvements, and there was little doubt that the work would be shortly commenced.

BRITISH COLUMBIA

VANCOUVER LIBERAL CLUB.

The Young Liberal Club of Vancouver held an enthusiastic meeting recently, when the prediction was made by President George E. McCrossan that the club would have a membership of over 2,000. Ralph Smith addressed the meeting and was given a very flattering reception.

FERNIE SCHOOL EXPENSES.

The Fernie School Board will ask the city for $16,000 for current expenditures for the year. This is $2,000 more than was required last year. Another division will be opened after Easter and probably two more will be required after the summer holidays.

NANAIMO BOARD OF TRADE.

At the annual meeting of the Nanaimo Board John W. Coburn was re-elected president; Jno. Shaw, vice-president, and Herman Mahrer, treasurer. The election of a secretary was left over to a meeting of the council, and a committee was to select twelve members of the council and report their selection to the next general meeting of the board.

DIES SUDDENLY.

Stricken with heart failure just as he was retiring for the night, J. E. Lefurgey, one of the best known real estate men in Vancouver, died in his home at 1285 Pacific street. Mr. Lefurgey's death will come as a shock to those who knew him, as he was seemingly in excellent health. He leaves a wife and two daughters. Mrs. Lefurgey was Miss Alice Shields, of New York.

IS CAUSING ANXIETY.

Some anxiety is now being felt in Victoria and Sound ports for the safety of the British barque 'Celticburn,' which is en route from Tacoma to the United Kingdom with a cargo of wheat. Windjammers which left after her have reached their destination. Unless word announcing her arrival is received within a few days grave fears will be entertained for her safety.

LABOR COUNCIL IN WAR.

A split is threatened in the Victoria Trades nad Labor Council as the result of the vote endorsing socialism at a recent meeting. At one stage of the proceedings, coats were shed, and a free fight was imminent, until one of the delegates, to avoid trouble, withdrew some expressions he had used. Several of the unions affiliated with the Council are likely to withdraw and organize another body.

BRITISH COLUMBIA FIRE.

Nelson, B.C., March 21.—A second incendiary fire last night destroyed the Yale-Columbia saw mill and some hundreds of thousands of feet of lumber worth $75,000, and but for the direction of the wind a large area of the city would also be in ruins. The mill had just been preparing for the season's run, and fifty men will be out of employment. There is no clue to the identity of the fire bug, and the police are completely baffled. Around the mill, which is now a heap of smoldering ruins, are some millions of feet of lumber still in danger.

RECEIVER IN CHARGE.

By order of Mr. Justice Morrison, Gordon Tansley, of Vancouver, is appointed to act as receiver and manager of the affairs of the Dominion Saw Mills, Limited, Douglas Armour, the lawyer who made the application, stated that a complete scheme of reorganization was contemplated. Headed by Lord Desborough, the company was started two years ago, with a capital of $4,000,000, but did very little business, though it is the owner of some very valuable and extensive assets, including saw mills at Revelstoke and other places.

FOR COAST TRAFFIC.

Another steamer will be added to the long list of vessels which have been brought—or are en route—to Vancouver to engage in the increasing freight business on the coast of British Columbia during the present great era of development. Advices have been received in Vancouver that the president of the British Columbia-Portland Cement Company, who recently went to England to secure a new boat, has purchased a steamer from a firm in that country for the cement trade between Tod Inlet, Vancouver, Victoria and New Westminster.

KILLED DEER OUT OF SEASON.

Upon information sworn out by F. B. Tyrrell, of the provincial game warden's office, William McDonald, of Nicomen, appeared before the stipendiary magistrate, at Chilliwack, on two charges of killing deer out of season. To the first charge, that of killing a deer near Sumas City, Feb. 6, he pleaded guilty, and was fined $50 and costs, or in default of the payment of this fine, sentenced to thirty days in jail. He paid the fine. The other charge, that of having killed a deer at Devil's Run on Feb. 9, was dismissed, not enough evidence being brought forward by the prosecution to show that he had done so.

TO MANUFACTURE PIG IRON.

The establishment of a plant at Port Mann for the manufacture of pig iron is contemplated by Sir William Mackenzie and Sir Donald Mann, of the Canadian Northern Railway. Following a recent conference between the two magnates, Robert Flaherty, a noted mining engineer in their employ, and who was formerly an expert of the United States Steel Corporation, was sent west to report on the possibilities of the iron industry in British Columbia. As some doubt has been expressed as to the existence of an ample supply of iron ore, Mr. Flaherty will go into the subject very thoroughly. Accompanied by Mr. James D. Sword, M.E., of Victoria, the expert left Vancouver a few days ago for Prince Rupert, en route to Louise Island, one of the Queen Charlotte group, to examine a large deposit of magnetite said to exist there.

MONTREAL

SIX YEARS FOR ROSS.

Six years in the penitentiary was the sentence meted out to John C. Ross, by Mr. Justice Lavergne, as punishment for the shooting of Robert Fitzsimmons, following a quarrel over a game of cards in the cloak room of the Orpheum Theatre.

STARTING THE TUNNEL SOON.

'Now that our Tunnel Bill has been passed' said Sir William Mackenzie, president of the Canadian Northern, in an interview with the 'Witness' we shall begin work on the tunnel under the mountain almost immediately, and we expect that not only it, but the whole transcontinental system of the Canadian Northern Railway from Quebec to Vancouver will be finished by the end of 1913.

INDIAN TAKES ACTION.

An action for $199 damages has been entered by Charles Mitchell, coal merchant, of the Caughnawaga Indian Reserve, against John Siabo. The case arises out of a police court action in which Siabo was the complainant, who charged the merchant with defrauding him to the extent of $6 by giving short weight. Mitchell was acquitted, and has taken the above action to obtain damages.

REFUSED THE OFFER.

The trustees of St. James Methodist church at a meeting held Thursday, refused to accept the terms of sale proposed by Mr. J. C. McGreevy, of Winnipeg, who has been attempting to secure the big property for $2,000,000 since last fall. The meeting lasted until a late hour, and nearly every member of the trustee board was present to consider Mr. McGreevy's offer.

FORCED TO LEAVE HOME.

The breaking of a four-inch main at the corner of Sherbrooke and St. Urbain streets, Montreal, has forced a resident of Sherbrooke street to leave his home, which was filled with escaping gas. The Montreal Light, Heat & Power Company have informed the Board of Control that this damage to the main was caused by the contractor for the sewer, and intimated that they will hold the city responsible for all resulting claims and damages.

HEAVY LID HURLED HIGH.

An accumulation of gas in a manhole at the corner of St. Catherine and Bleury streets caused an explosion on March 19th that smashed the heavy lid, hurling one piece above the electric trolley wires, while other pieces fell among the crowd of people waiting for their cars. The explosion was followed by a column of flames and smoke which shot up over the roofs of the nearby buildings, the force of the concussion shaking everything in the neighborhood.

OPENING OF NAVIGATION.

The prospects are fairly good for a well-contested race up the St. Lawrence at the opening of navigation this year to Montreal. The Cunard 'Ultonia' will leave Southampton on April 18th, and is expected in Montreal on the 28th. The Donaldson Line 'Cassandra' will leave Glasgow on April 20th, and is expected to reach Montreal on the 29th. The Allan Line 'Tunisian' is due to leave Liverpool April 18th, and will arrive about the 27th. The White Star-Dominion SS. 'Canada' will be in this great transatlantic race, leaving Liverpool on the 20th of April she should reach Montreal on the 28th.

HOLSTEIN BREEDERS' MEETING

The Holstein Friesian Association of Canada (Quebec branch) will hold its annual meeting on Thursday, March 28th, at 10.30 a.m., in the Queen's Hotel. The business will be the election of officers for the ensuing year; appointing of fair delegates and fair judges, and several speakers prominent in the dairy world will be present. Some of the French members are making great records, one cow having given 101 lbs. of milk per day.

One of the members, Mr. Sangster, has made a world's record at the Ottawa Dairy Test, having bred the 1st and 2nd prize winners. The 2nd prize cow milked 105 1-2 lbs. in the day.

LOG HAS GRIM HISTORY.

A large hardwood log about twelve feet long and three feet and a half thick, was destined for use in some improvements which the harbor commissioners carrying out at their works on the McKay pier, has now a somewhat grim history, as it has now played a prominent part in the death of one man and four horses. Some time ago when the log was being unloaded it rolled onto a man, causing injuries from which he subsequently died, and only Wednesday, while being drawn over the ice of the basin in front of the harbor commission, it went through the ice, carrying four good horses with it, and Mr. Moise Bourcier who owned the horses narrowly escaped a like fate.

McGILL EXAMINATIONS.

The examinations in the Faculties of Arts, Science and Law at McGill University start on April 16th, and convocation will take place on May 10th. Already there is considerable disclussion among the students as to where the class day exercises and convocation should be held. Last year hundreds of the friends of the students were unable to gain admission to the Royal Victoria College Hall, where the convocation took place, and th students think that with a view to preventing this occurring again, a larger hall, such as His Majesty's Theatre or the Monument National should be secured. In regard to the 'class day,' which takes place two days before convocation, an agitation is on among the students to have the exercises held on the campus, if the weather is at all suitable.

BESIEGED AGENT'S ROOM

Witness Tells of Farmers Eagerness to Subscribe for Farmers' Bank Stock

Toronto, March 19.—Sir Edmund Osler was the first witness called this morning, when Sir William Meredith, commissioner in the Farmers' Bank inquiry, resumed the investigation at Osgoode Hall.

Sir Edmund said he had had one interview with the Hon. W. S. Fielding in Ottawa before the certificate was granted to the Farmers' Bank and told the former Minister of Finance that he had personal knowledge that the money deposited with the government pending the issue of the certificate was obtained by false pretences. It did not represent bona fide deposits. He had not gone into details as to the source or extent of his knowledge in the matter.

'Mr. Fielding was very much worried over the matter,' said the witness. 'He said that if he withheld the certificate the government would be accused of favoring the larger institutions.'

To the commissioner Sir Edmund said that he knew that part of the funds were obtained by fraud. He had made the statement to Mr. Fielding in a general way, and the interviews had taken place either in the chamber or in one of the committee rooms.

Mr. A. D. N. Braithwaite, former Toronto manager of the Bank of Montreal, said that Travers had, on Oct. 16, deposited with him $230,000, and on Oct. 23 had made a deposit of another $20,000, completing the amount of $250,000, which the Bank of Montreal forwarded in the form of a draft to the Receiver-General's department. Previous to depositing the twenty thousand dollars Travers had sought to obtain a loan for that amount, offering notes over shareholders as collateral. He (Braithwaite) had refused to make the loan, not because he believed there was any fraud about the transaction, but because, knowing Travers, he wished to have no dealings of that nature with him.

Messrs. A. G. Mackay, K.C., M.P.P., Owen Sound, and John B. Ivey, merchant, of Toronto, both testified to having been canvassed for stock subscriptions, and the former had been solicited to become a director. Neither had subscribed, nor had they authorized their names to be used as willing to become directors, although this had been done in the promoter's literature.

A. S. Lown, K.C.—One of the provisional directors, repeated the history of the arrangement with Travers in connection with the organization in which he explained they had given Travers a pretty free hand to go ahead and complete details essential to getting the bank started. They had seen Travers first on March 12th, 1906, and between that and July 1 of the same year Travers and his agents spent the time getting subscribers to the stock. Travers had agreed to pay the provisional directors $16,000 out of his commission of ten percent on the par value of shares sold. On July 4 of the same year Travers had agreed to make the amount $20,000 to be distributed among the provisional directors. A. S. Lown, Alexander Fraser, James Gallagher, Dr. John Ferguson and John Watson, to reimburse them for a loss of time and expenses for advertising, etc., Mr. Lown said he had not been elected a regular director of the bank nor had he had anything to do with opening the books of the bank when it threw its doors open for business. He had nothing to do with application for securing of the certificate, but had signed a cheque for $150,000 on deposit with the Traders Bank, this amount representing cash paid in by shareholders. It had been a part of the $250,000 deposited with the Bank of Montreal for transference to the Receiver-General's Department.

Toronto, March 20.—It was expected that W. R. Travers would be the first witness called in the Farmers' Bank investigation this morning, but he was not. Instead James Fitzgibbon, chief accountant of the bank, was recalled and closely questioned as to various entries in the books of the institution. Broadly speaking, his testimony went to show that Travers had given orders that entries not entirely regular should be made in the books, and as he had only been with the bank a short time he raised no protest. This statement was particularly true as regards the stock subscribers' book. There was one entry which showed that W. J. Lindsay had subscribed for five hundred shares and paid up $3,800, whereas he had not made any payment.

Fitzgibbon was also shown to hold one share, the date of issue being Oct. 22, while he did not enter the employ of the bank until Nov. 16, 1906. The date of issue had been ordered put back by Travers so that it would be thirty days ahead of the application for a charter.

In addition to Travers, who was brought up from Kingston last night, W. J. Lindsay and ex-Mayor Thomas Urquhart, K.C., of Toronto, are to be examined at to-day's sitting of the commission.

Toronto, March 21.—W. J. Lindsay, who placed a large part of the Farmers' Bank stock six years ago, occupied the witness stand almost the entire morning, in the investigation conducted by Sir William Meredith. His commissions on sales of stock, Lindsay said, had not exceeded twenty-one thousand dollars. Previous to the organization he had split commissions with Travers, he taking one-third and Travers two-thirds, after expenses were paid. He also had to divide up with sub agents and had spent five thousand dollars of his own money for which he is now suing the defunct bank. He related that he had seen five or six farmers of Halton county besieging his room in his hotel before breakfast, anxious to subscribe. That was early in the game. Later on the results of the Ontario Bank failure made them more diffident.

Five hundred shares standing opposite his name in the shareholder book, he explained, were really reserved for a Mr. Menzies, who was to have become a director. The latter never qualified, and shares were never purchased, though he had heard from Travers that part of his (Lindsay's) commissions had been placed to his credit for that purpose. During the Lindsay testimony Travers was an interested spectator.

Toronto, March 21.—'No power under heaven can make me speak until I see my counsel,' said W. R. Travers to Crown Counsel F. E. Hodgins, K.C., in conversation at the conclusion of yesterday afternoon's sitting of the Farmers' Bank investigation before Commissioner Sir William Meredith. Mr. Travers went from his seat at the end of the table to where Mr. Hodgins sat near the commissioner, and asked that he be not called until Friday morning, or next week if possible. Mr. Hodgins would not consent until Sir William was informed. 'I have nothing to hide. I don't want to be discourteous, in fact, I want to assist you all I can, but I must see my counsel,' Travers said. Hartley Dewart, K.C., is his solicitor, and is busy in another case, and Travers said that he had been told he could not see him until late this afternoon.

Mr. Hodgins explained that there were other witnesses who could not testify until they had seen their solicitors, and he wanted to be fair. 'You can't postpone my examination too long to suit me,' replied Mr. Travers. 'You don't want to hurry me back to chains too soon, do you?' The prisoner sat all through the hearing to-day, and seemed to enjoy his freedom from restraint. There was a guard in the room with him, but people spoke to Travers and he moved about after the commission rose, without interference. The hearing goes on to-day at Osgoode Hall. The evidence of Travers will not be taken until after W. J. Lindsay has been examined.

FATHER HAS PRIOR RIGHT

Judge Charbonneau Rules that Tutorship is a Sacred Right of the Father's

In disposing of the hearing of a petition in the Practice Court March 19th, in which it was sought to have the tutorship of a little girl of seven years of age rested in the maternal grandmother on the grounds that the father was an unworthy person to look after the upbringing of the child, Mr. Justice Charbonneau made the following statement:—

'As long as I preside in this court, whenever I am called upon to preside at a judicial family council, I will never consent to authorize the taking of the tutorship of a child from the father, unless those desiring me to take such a course are in a position to adduce evidence showing that the father is a fit subject for interdiction. It matters not whether the father be separated from his wife, he has the inherent right to the tutorship of his children, and I will never consent to despoil him of that right, unless I am shown adequate cause to take such a course.'

The case was that of a well known local musician who is separate as to bed and board from his wife, and the recommendation brought before His Lordship was the result of the deliberations of a family council, on the matter. Generalities regarding the character of the father were brought forward by the family council, but were brought to a halt by Mr. Justice Charbonneau with the statement above quoted.

NEW S. S. UNION SECRETARY.

The Rev. J. G. Fulcher, of Hudson, Succeeds the Rev. E. T. Capel.

The Rev. J. G. Fulcher, of Hudson, has been appointed by the executive of the Sunday School Union of Quebec, secretary in succession to the Rev. E. T. Capel. Mr. Fulcher takes charge in June. He was assistant to Mr. Capel for a year, and has

THE REV. J. G. FULCHER.

been president of the Brome County S. S. Union. Mr. Fulcher is well-known in Montreal, being a graduate of the Wesleyan Theological College. He was frequently called upon to supply various city pulpits in the Methodist churches during his student days, and was always an acceptable substitute for absent pastors.

CHINESE FAMINE FUND.

Previously acknowledged...	$873.48
M. E. B. W., Montreal..	5.00
Rev. T. Harris..	1.00
J. W. R., Fergus..	10.00
Carlisle member, Falkirk..	2.00
Class No. 40 L, per Canon Troop	2.00
Jacob White, Warsaw, Ont..	5.00
Urbania S. S..	3.00
A Friend, L'Orignal, Ont...	5.00
M. J. S., Lachine..	3.00
Mrs. W. MacKenzie, Green Hill, N.S..	1.50
Simon M. Kinnon, Petrel..	5.00
Total..	$915.98

How to Cure Horse Distemper

An Experienced Horseman Solemnly Declares Nothing is So Satisfactory as Nerviline.

Says Nerviline is Fine Liniment.

"After fifty years' experience in raising horses I can safely testify that no remedy gives such good results for an all-round stable liniment as Nerviline." Thus opens the very earnest letter of J. J. Evanston, who lives near Wellington. "I had a very valuable horse that took distemper a month ago, and was afraid I was going to lose him. His throat swelled and hard lumps developed. His nostrils ran and he had a terrible cough. I tried different remedies, but was unable to relieve my horse of his pain and suffering till I started to use Nerviline. I mixed a bottle of Nerviline and sweet oil and rubbed the mixture on the throat and chest three times a day, and you would scarcely believe the way that horse picked up. Nerviline cured him. I also have used Nerviline for colic in horses and cows, and earnestly recommend it to every man that is raising stock."

For strains, sprains, swellings, colic, distemper, coughs and colds, no liniment will prove so efficacious in the stable as "Nerviline" — it's good for man or beast, for eternal or external use. Wherever there is pain, Nerviline will cure it. Refuse substitutes. Large size bottles, 50c; trial size 25c; at all dealers, or the Catarrhozone Co., Buffalo, N.Y., and Kingston, Ont.

'ALL RED' WIRELESS

Marconi Company to Help in New World-wide Imperial Scheme.

Mr. A. E. Reed, secretary-treasurer of the Canadian Marconi Company, received details Friday of the proposed arrangements between the Marconi people and the British Government for the establishment of an Imperial scheme of wireless communication which would eventually embrace practically the whole world.

The various governments concerned have agreed to proceed at once with the construction of high power wireless stations at London, Egypt, Aden, Bangalore (India), Pretoria (South Africa), and Singapore. This chain of stations it is announced represents only the beginning of a scheme which will be ultimately extended throughout the British Empire, so as to render it to a great extent independent of submarine cables.

According to the plans announced the stations will be operated for the first six months on account of the Government by the Marconi Company, and after that will be taken over by the Government. The company will be paid $300,000 for each station, exclusive of sites, foundations and buildings. The company shall receive 10 percent of the gross receipts of all the stations during the term of the agreement, which is for 28 years.

It is expected that the extension this will bring about by means of smaller stations will bring the cable rate in many cases down to one-seventh of the present cost.

SHALL THE PEOPLE RULE

Mr. Roosevelt in Characteristic Declaration on Essence of Democracy

New York, March 21.—In the first speech of his campaign for the presidential nomination, Colonel Roosevelt last night contrasted his position with that taken by President Taft. The real issue, he said, was whether the American people should govern themselves.

Colonel Roosevelt's speech was delivered before a crowd which filled Carnegie Hall. So many persons wished to hear him that an overflow meeting was held in a smaller hall within the same building. The street in front of the hall contained a throng of persons who were unable to gain admission to either meeting. Col. Roosevelt was received with marked enthusiasm.

President Taft's recent speech at Toledo was referred to several times by Col. Roosevelt, who devoted a large part of his remarks to a reply. 'Mr. Taft again and again, in quotations I have given and elsewhere through his speech,' said Col. Roosevelt, 'expresses his disbelief in the people when they vote at the polls.' He asserted that the President's position was that 'We have in this country a special class of persons wiser than the people, who are above the people, who cannot be reached by the people, but who govern them and ought to govern them.'

Col. Roosevelt said that this was 'the old, old doctrine,' which has 'tended to create a bulwark for special privilege.'

'This doctrine is to me a dreadful doctrine,' said the speaker, 'for its effect is, and can only be, to make the courts the shield of privilege against popular rights.'

Col. Roosevelt began with a characteristic declaration that he believed the common people of the United States were fit to govern themselves, a thing which he charged his opponents with denying. The country was to-day suffering from a tyranny of the minority, which controlled the legislators. 'Have our political leaders,' he asked, 'always or generally, recognized their duty to the people as anything more than a duty to disperse the mob, see that the ashes are taken away, and distribute patronage? Have our leaders always, or generally, worked for the benefit of human beings, to increase the prosperity of all the people, to give each some opportunity of living decently and bringing up his children well? The questions need no answer.' The people, he declared, had now come to believe that when the majority ruled, in fact as well as in theory, there would be a quicker response and more ready obedience on the part of their servants.

From this he passed on to discuss the changes necessary to bring about the desired reform, formulating his proposition as follows:

'(1) I am not proposing anything in connection with the Supreme Court of the United States, or with the Federal Constitution.

'(2) I am not proposing anything having any connection with ordinary suits, civil or criminal, as between individuals.

'(3) I am not speaking of the recall of judges.

'(4) I am proposing merely that in a certain class of cases involving the police power, when a state court has set aside as unconstitutional a law passed by the Legislature for the general welfare, the questions of the validity of the law—which should depend, as Justice Holmes so well phrases it, upon the prevailing morality or preponderant opinion—be submitted for final determination to a vote of the people, taken after due time for consideration. And I contend that the people, in the nature of things, must be better judges of what is the preponderant opinion than the courts, and that the courts should not be allowed to reverse the political philosophy of the people.'

President Taft's criticism of his proposition he declared to be more a criticism of popular government than of his proposal, and wholly unfounded unless it was founded upon the belief that the people are fundamentally untrustworthy. All that he wanted was to give them an opportunity of stating their own views of justice and public morality so that they would not have to sit meekly by while their views were announced for them by well-meaning adherents of out-worn philosophies, who exalt the pedantry of formulas above the vital needs of human life.

Alluding to Congressman Campbell's recent speech in which he declared Mr. Roosevelt's plan was equivalent to allowing an appeal to the bleachers, he retorted that Mr. Campbell's conception of the part the American people should play in self-government is that they shall sit on the bleachers and pay the price of admission, but shall have nothing to say as to the contest which is being waged in the arena by the professional politicians. Democracy meant nothing unless the people were able and willing to show that they are their own masters. Many honorable and well-meaning men took the view that the constitution was a straight jacket to be used for the control of an unruly patient—the people. He held that this view is false and mischievous, and that it is wrong to see in the constitution only a means of thwarting the popular will and of preventing justice. The belief that there were different classes, each having a voice in the government, was responsible for much of their present difficulty. Under his proposition two years would be required for the people to decide that a decision of the courts should be overruled, a much less time than is now required to elect a president. Yet Mr. Taft declared his proposition to be one to submit to the 'fitful impulse of a temporary majority.' 'Mr. Taft's position,' he declared, 'is perfectly clear. It is that we have in this country a special class of persons wiser than the people, who are above the people, who cannot be reached by the people, but who govern them and ought to govern them; and who protect various classes of the people from the whole people. That is the old, old doctrine which has been acted upon for thousands of years abroad; and which here in America has been acted upon sometimes openly, sometimes secretly, for forty years by many men in public and in private life and I am sorry to say by many judges; a doctrine which has in fact tended to create a bulwark for privilege, a bulwark unjustly protecting special interests against the rights of the people as a whole. That doctrine is to me a dreadful doctrine.'

In conclusion he stated that he was not leading in this fight as a matter of aesthetic pleasure, but because some one had to lead or else the fight would not be made at all.

ORANGEMEN IN KINGSTON

Kingston, Ont., March 20.—Three hundred Orangemen are here to-day for the opening of the Ontario East Grand Lodge this afternoon. The sessions will be held in the City Hall. Following the address of Colonel John Hughes, Grand Master, this afternoon, Mayor Hoag and the aldermen will officially welcome the Grand Lodge to Kingston. To-night, at St. Paul's Anglican Church, the Rev. W. F. Fitzgerald, the rector, who is Grand Chaplain of the lodge, will preach to the Grand Lodge on the Anglican position towards Orangeism.

The Black Chapter met yesterday afternoon and this morning, but the committee reported only routine business. It is understood strong resolutions on Home Rule, the marriage question, bi-lingual schools, will be passed by the Grand Lodge. Under the jurisdiction of Ontario East, there are 24 county lodges, 81 district lodges, and 393 primary lodges, with an executive membership of over 14,000. The past year has been an exceedingly progressive one in the jurisdiction, there having been more initiations into the order than in any similar period during the last forty years.

Kingston, Ont., March 20.— The Grand Black Chapter of Ontario East elected the following officers this morning: Right Worshipful Grand Master, W. H. Sproule, Ottawa; Right Worshipful Deputy Master, W. Mechan, Madoc; Right Worshipful Associate Deputy Master, William Warren, Lindsay; R.W. Grand Chaplain, the Rev. W. F. Fitzgerald, Kingston; R.W. Grand Registrar, W. J. Rhodes, Hazzard's Corners; R.W. Grand Deputy Registrar, W. E. Tummon, Madoc; R.W. Treasurer, T. C. McConnell, Springbrook; R.W. Deputy Treasurer, T. H. Moore, Madoc; Lecturers, E. R. Morris, Stirling; T. C. Holden, Peterborough; censors, C. E. Moury, Peterborough; W. J. Straight, Athens; Standard Bearers, A. Johnson, Lombardy; E. Adanby, Elgin; Committee, A. J. Love, Elgin; E. Zealand, Port Hope; W. H. Martin, Ottawa; Charles Morton, Smith's Falls; John A. Graham, Smith's Falls; E. A. Jackman, Madoc; Jay Farrer, Prescott; Pursuivant, H. A. Graham, Kingston.

Kingston, Ont., March 22.—The Orange Grand Lodge of Ontario East yesterday afternoon adopted unanimously a resolution approving of the action of the Borden Government with regard to the Manitoba Boundary Bill. Another resolution expressing strong opposition to Home Rule for Ireland was also adopted. A third resolution passed was that concerning bi-lingual schools, the lodge requesting the Ontario Government to enact such laws as will make it illegal and impossible for the French language to be used in any public or separate school in Ontario. The lodge expressed regret at the absence of Robert Gordon, of Tweed, Grand Treasurer for over thirty years. Mr. Gordon is seriously ill at his home. He is over 80 years old.

Col. John Hughes, Grand Master of Ontario East, was appointed representative from the Grand Lodge to the Triennial Council to be held in Belfast, Ireland, in July. The officers elected were: Grand Master, Lieut.-Col. John Hughes; Grand Secretary, F. M. Clarke, Belleville; Grand Treasurer, T. B. Collins, Millbrook.

TORONTO TRAGEDY

Mother Kills Three Children With Herself.

Toronto, March 21.—Mrs. Emily Orr, wife of James Orr, a carriage maker, put her three children to bed yesterday afternoon at their home, 28 Seskville Place, and with a borrowed wrench unscrewed a cap from an unused gas pipe. She then laid down with the children and shared their death by suffocation.

In the letter left by Mrs. Orr, and addressed to Mrs. June, the woman said that since Mrs. June's sojourn at Lillydale, the spiritualist colony in New York State, things had gone wrong. The letter was undated, but signed, and at the top was written in large letters, 'You will all be glad.' Mrs. Orr invoked a curse on Mrs. June and those who spoiled her happiness, and said that she was glad to die and be out of their presence. She also accused Mrs. June of having gotten her into debt.

Mrs. Orr was born in Ottawa. An inquest will be opened.

SEAL FISHERY OUTLOOK.

St. John's, Nfld., March 20.—The outlook for the annual seal fishery season, which opened last Wednesday, is decidedly unfavorable thus far. Several of the steamers have met with mishaps, according to wireless despatches, and the whole fleet is believed to have missed the main seal herd. The steamers are now headed south seeking the herd. All of them report poor catches.

WOULD AMEND MARRIAGE ACT

Member of Ontario Legislature to Introduce Important Bill.

Toronto, March 19.—Dr. Forbes Godfrey, member of the legislature for West York, will introduce a bill to amend the Marriage Act. His bill strikes at the source of the stream of misfits and feeble-minded pouring into the provincial institutions, and now costing the provnce for mantenance well nigh two million dollars a year. Dr. Godfrey's bill would prohibit any clergyman from solemnizing a marriage if he has reason to believe that either of the parties to the contract is an idiot, or insane, or if either or them is under the influence of liquor. A penalty of five hundred dollars is provided for the infraction of this law, and at the discretion of the court any minister violating this statute is also liable for imprisonment for any term up to twelve months. Responsibility is placed upon the contracting parties and upon the issuer of licenses. An applicant for a marriage license under the Godfrey bill would be required to make a statutory declaration as to his mental condition. If the issuer of licenses should have reason to suspect that the applicant were an imbecile, an epileptic, idiot, or insane, he must refuse the license until the certificate of a duly qualified medical practitioner is obtained declaring that the applicant is not on any of the grounds unfitted for matrimony.

In case of the marriage license being issued in spite of the issuer having reason to suspect the appliant's soundness, and not having the sanction of a medical certificate, the issuer shall be liable to a fine of five hundred dollars.

JAP. EXPLORERS RETURN.

Wellington, N.Z., March 23. — The Japanese Antarctic expedition returned here to-day. They report having seen nothing of the British Polar expedition of Captain Robert F. Scott.

The Japanese reported all on board well. They were engaged chiefly in coastal exploring on King Edward Land.

CHURCH UNION.

Vote of Quebec Presbytery on Topic of the Hour.

Three (3) Congregations and three missions in Quebec Presbytery made returns. In several of them the vote was light.

Seventeen congregations and four missions returned a unanimous vote for both Union and the Basis. These are:—

Congregations.—Three Rivers where but one-fourth of members voted. Leeds Village, Grand Mere. (Every member and adherent voted.)

Missions:—Valcartier, Marlow (Kennebec Road), St. John's (French, Quebec), Kingsbury and Flodden—one members against.

Windsor Mills—Two (2) adherents against.

The following congregations gave majorities against:—St. Andrew's, Quebec; Hampden, Winslow, Marsboro, Lingwick.

Yet in the Presbytery there is a majority of Elders, members and adherents in favor of the Union and of the Basis.

The vote is as follows:—

Elders for Union	51
Elders against	38
Majority for Union	13
Elders for Basis	41
Elders against	27
Majority for Basis	14
Members for Union	843
Members against	501
Majority for Union	342
Adherents for Union	327
Adherents against	246
Majority for Union	81
Members for Basis	685
Members against	392
Majority for	293
Adherents for Basis	248
Adherents against	192
Majority for Basis	56
Elders for Union	51
Members do.	843
Adherents do.	327
	1221
Majority for Union	436
Elders against Union	38
Members do	501
Adherents do.	246
	785

Lachute Presbyterian Church.

	For.	Against.
Elders..	10	3
Communicants..	184	147
Adherents..	23	11
Total..	217	161

According to the ballots returned to the session a very small proportion of the members of Verdun Presbyterian Church voted on the Church Union question. Thirty-nine members voted in favor and two against; adherents, four in favor, none against; elders, five in favor, none against on the basis of union submitted, 38 members voted in favor, two against; and elders four in favor and one against.

Brockville, Ont., March 19.—First Church, Brockville, the largest Presbyterian church in this presbytery, voted 456 to 30 in favor of organic union, and 429 to 24 in favor of the basis of union with the Methodist and Congregational churches.

Ottawa, March 19.—The vote on church union in Bank Street Presbyterian Church stood, out of 374 votes cast, 318 for union and 56 against. Three to one was the proportion in favor of union at the St. Andrew's Church on the count of the ballots. The total vote was 348, and of these 262 were for the union and 86 against.

Cobourg, Ont., March 16.—Millbrook Presbyterian Church has declared itself against church union by a majority of 111. The vote was as follows:—Session for union 3, against 2; session for basis 3, against 2; members for union 45, against 80; members for basis 26, against 61; adherents for union 9, against 26; adherents for basis 6, against 22; total for union 57, for basis 35; total against union 108, against basis 85.

St. John, N.B.—March 21.—At a meeting of St. John Presbytery reports showed a majority of 27 against union with Methodists and Congregationalists and 46 majority in favor of basis of union. Only 35 percent church members and adherents voted. Reports covered voting in 52 congregations.

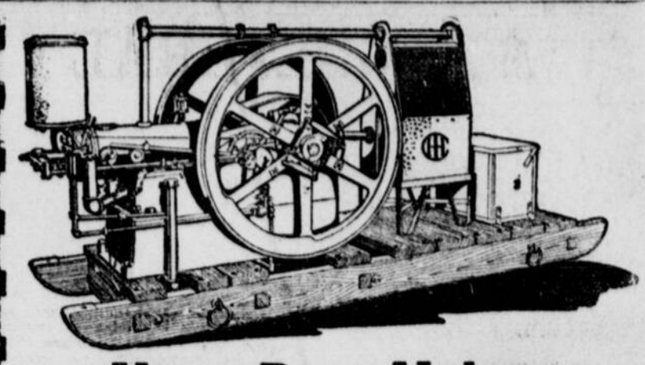
The vote on church union in the Methodist Church, Clarenceville, is as follows:

For union—	
Members 18 years and over	136
Under 18 years	14
Adherents	80
Total	230
Against union—	
Members 18 years and over	35
Under 18 years	3
Adherents	4
Total	42

Majority for union, 188.

Westboro, Ont., March 22.—The vote on church union of the Nepean circuit of the Methodist Church is as follows: Quarterly board, 13 for, 7 against. Membership and adherents. City View, 53 for; 9 against. Westboro, 39 for; 21 against. Britannia, 18 for; 12 against. Total membership, 73 for; 32 against. Total adherents, 37 for; 12 against. Total circuit, 110 for; 42 against. Membership not voting, 42.

Camlorne, Ont., March 22.—Camlorne Methodist circuit, the Rev. Thos. Snowdon, pastor, gave a majority of 200 in favor of church union in their recent vote on the quetion, which was as follows:—For union, members, 182, adherents, 41; against union, members, 21; adherents, 2.



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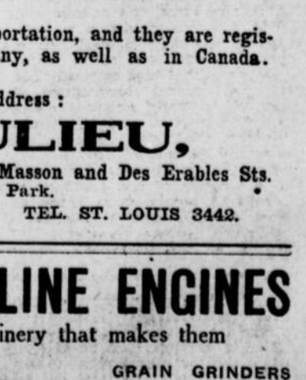

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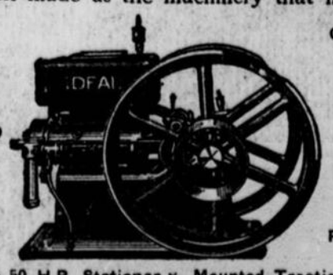

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AGRICULTURAL.

SASKATCHEWAN GRAIN GROWERS

Pass a Number of Important Resolutions—Tariff Discriminates Against the Agriculturists

Important resolutions were submitted and adopted by the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association recently. They are as follows:—

Resolved that this association is of the opinion that whereas the province of Saskatchewan is growing over 100,000,000 bushels of wheat annually the time is now ripe that the standard grades should be fixed and be taken from samples from the three provinces in proportion to the amount of wheat grown by each.

Resolved that we are in favor of a sample market ,but under present market conditions it would not be in the best interests of the grain growers to have legislation passed allowing the mixing or regarding of graded wheat or the establishment of what is known as 'mixing' or 'skinning' elevators in order to establish a sample market in Winnipeg.

Whereas, dockage that is not cleaned out has proved a serious loss to western farmers. Be it resolved that every endeavor be made to have all grain cleaned to grade at initial points.

Resolved, that this association believes that a system of average elevators at central points, with terminal facilities would materially assist in the marketing of grain.

Resolved that the Grain Growers' Association favor complete government ownership and operating of all the Canadian terminal elevators, the operation to be conducted by a commission as free from influence as possible.

DISTRIBUTION OF CARS.

Whereas a circular has been distributed in the community asking tha the clause dealing with the distribution of the cars be temporarily suspended and that the distribution of the said cars be left to the discretion of the commissioners. Be it resolved that this association declare themselves as being opposed to any tampering with the above mentioned clause of the act, temporarily or otherwise, and would respectfully ask all farmers to use caution and forethought before signing any such petition.

Whereas it has been brought to our knowledge that the steel corporation of Canada has assurances from the Canadian government that they will have more protection either in the form of duty or a bonus on steel and iron rods also, we are opposed to any bonus being given to any manufacturer whatever.

Be it resolved that the grain growers as a body petition the legislature to draft a uniform contract which will be fair and equitable to purchaser and vender alike. A contract that will be freed from those clauses which tend to restrict to the minimum the responsibilities of the vendor to the detriment of the purchaser, and which will make due provisions for the responsibility of the vender as to the representations made by his respective agent or agents.

UNDULY DISCRIMINATES.

Whereas the president tariff is a protective tariff, and whereas the manufacturing industries of Canada are long since past the need of such protection, and whereas such protection unduly discriminates against the agriculturist. Therefore, be it resolved that we, the grain growers of Saskatchewan, reaffirm the position of the Ottawa delegation of December, 1910, and continue the struggle for immediate reduction of the tariff with free trade the ultimate act of legislation.

Whereas the finances of the country must always be provided for and free trade would mean the wiping out of revenue. Therefore be it resolved that the financial needs of the country be met by a direct tax on land values.

Resolved that this convention demand the extension of the civil service regulations to include all government employees.

Resolved that this convention is of the opinion that the farmer who is forced by circumstances to sell his grain in less than carload lots is very often defrauded out of 10 cents and more per bushel that is justly his, and that the central association should endeavor to bring about a change in our credit system so that notes given for twine, machinery, etc., fall due in the spring instead of Nov. 1.

That in the opinion of this convention the credit of the province should be used to secure farm loans at the lowest possible rate of interest. (Discussion by George Langley.)

Owing to the increased value of horses, the present valuation allowed by the government for the destruction of glandered horses is totally inadequate. This convention requests the government to increase the valuation.

DIRECT LEGISLATION.

Whereas direct legislation appears to be the only way to effect legislation equal to all. Be it therefore resolved that this association declares in favor of the initiative, referendum and right of recall, and that all legitimate means be used to have the same placed on the statute books of provincial and federal governments.

That threshers be compelled to screen all grain that the pile of screening under the machine are to be estimated as to the number of bushels, and paid for by the owner of the grain at the same rate per bushel as was charged for threshing the grain.

That the provincial government be approached asking that an amendment be inserted in the noxious weed ordinance providing that all seed grain shipped into a municipality should pass inspection by an official appointed by the municipality before being invoiced from railway premises.

That whereas great inconvenience and in some cases great actual loss has been caused by grain growers having to act as jurors at the spring assizes when they should be seeding. And whereas this could be easily avoided if the necessary instructions were issued to the sheriff by the provincial attorney's department. Therefore be it resolved that this convention urge upon the attorney-general the necessity of having such instructions issued.

Resolved that in the event of the government appointing a tariff commission that the grain growers' association be given a representative, the Canadian council of agriculture of the said nomination to come from the Canadian council of agriculture.

No. 22.—Resolved that this convention urge the Dominion Government to enact the law providing for the passing of the incorporating of co-operation societies.

That we, the members of the convention, request the government of Canada to extend the franchise to women and grant them the right to take up homesteads and premption on equal rights with men.

PARCEL POST SYSTEM.

This convention urges the provincial association to continue placing itself in line with the Alberta association re handling markets' cattle and cold storage. That this convention desires to place themselves on record as favoring the parcel post system.

Resolved that this convention place itself on record as being in favor of the grain growers' platform in its entirety as submitted to the late Premier, Sir Wilfrid Laurier, at Ottawa, on Dec. 16, 1910.

Resolved, that if the railway companies cannot supply 40,000 pound cars to grain shippers upon demand, but not more than one to any individual in any calendar year, such companies should be obliged to transport 40,000 or less at the 40,000 pound rate in any car they may supply.

Whereas, the Hudson's Bay Railway is needed beyond expression. Be it resolved that we call upon Premier Borden to immediately implement his pledges regarding this road.

Therefore, be it resolved that in the opinion of this convention the time has arrived that the Dominion Government take immediate steps to equalize the freight rates so that the basis of charges shall be equal to east and west alike.

Moved by L. A. Gould, seconded by Stanley Lamb, that the grain act be amended to require railway agents to notify applicants or their agents of their allotment of cars.

Resolved, that in the opinion of this convention reciprocal progress demurrage is an absolute necessity to promote the transportation required for the western development.

FEEDING CRUSHED OATS.

The plan of crushing the oats fed to horses instead of feeding them in their natural condition is frequently recommended. It is urged in support of this plan that crushed oats are more easily and more thoroughly digested than whole ones. As a matter of fact, however, the crushing of oats does not in any way increase or promote their digestibility. No advantage is, as a general rule, to be gained by crushing oats when feeding horses. The molar teeth of horses possess great grinding or crushing powers and a horse whose teeth are in a normal condition is perfectly well able to chew and masticate whole oats in a thorough and competent manner.

Oats, it should be remembered, are not particularly hard. On the contrary, they are of a comparatively soft character as grain goes, and there exists no necessity as a rule to subject them to any preparation before feeding them to horses. In exceptional cases, however, when a horse's teeth are not in good working order, and when the animal experiences difficulty or pain in chewing its food in consequence, it is advisable to crush the oats in preference to feeding them in a whole state.

DAIRY NOTES.

Keep the shippon free from hay and other dust at the time of milking. Dust from the cow-shed floor contains bacteria, which soon multiply rapidly when in warm milk, and prove very harmful to the milk and products made from it.

Do not use any milk pails or other utensils in the dairy that are in need of repair. Any cracks or crevices in vessels, wherein milk or cream is placed, form a harbr for germs to breed in. In this way taints in dairy products often arise.

Test the milk occasionally when it is to be made into butter or cheese. Note the quality of milk employed for the manufacture of either of these products, then weigh the finished article. If the yield of butter or cheese is lower than it should be ascertain the cause.

A low yield of butter may be due to churning unripened cream, or employing too high temperatures throughout the process of manufacture. In cheese making a small yield of cheese is generally due to not dealing with the curd in a careful manner, or vatting it when at too high a temperature.

It is most important to have a good supply of pure water in the dairy. If the water is contaminated it should be boiled and cooled before being used, until the trouble can be remedied. It is also imperative to have a good supply of clean water on the dairy farm. If cows are allowed to stand in stagnant water the legs and udders become charged with obnoxious organisms which enter the milk during milking.

DON'T KEEP OLD EWES.

Don't keep ewes that are getting old. Often they are not able to give nourishment to the lambs because the condition of their teeth will not allow them to properly masticate their food. Keep only young and vigorous stock. The old ewes should be fattened and sold as fast as they begin to decline. The best lambs are usually obtained from ewes of from two to four years old.

Start with some sheep this year. Don't try to go in for this kind of live stock on an extensive scale until you have learned the business. A flock of twenty-five or fifty will do to learn on. A small flock of sheep should be kept on every farm. They fit into a proper scheme of general farming, cleaning up the fence corners and utilizing feed that the other stock will not use.

When a man does not mind the bleat of a sheep that wants more feed, salt or water he has not the true spirit of the shepherd. Neither is he worthy of the name of shepherd if he does not do at once those things which should be attended to, but says he will do them to-morrow or some other day.—'The Homestead.'

LIVE STOCK CENSUS.

The bulletin of agriculture statistics issued by the International Agricultural Institute at Rome gives an interesting table of figures concerning the live stock population of the United States. It shows that while the number of horses in that country have been increased by 1,681,739 since 1900, the total number now being 19,731,000, the number of cattle have decreased by 4,994,255. In 1900 the census placed the number at 66,220,046. There is also a decrease of 6.8 percent in pigs, the total number according to the latest figures is 58,000,632. A big decrease is noted in the number of sheep. In 1900 there were 61,486,708, while the latest figures show only 51,809,068, a decrease of 9,667,640.

DEHORNING CALLVES.

The best time to dehorn a calf is when it is only a few days old by using caustic potash. After the horns have made a fair growth they can best be cut off with the saw or clippers. The animals should be fastened securely in a position where the operator can get at the horns. The best method for fastening the animal is to put it in a chute built for this purpose. In sawing or clipping the horn, care should be taken to cut deep enough or the horn will grow out again. The clipping should be deep enough to include a ring of skin and hair. The base of the horn that is amputated should show a ring of hair.

CLOVER SEED.

Clover seed is too dear to waste this spring. Sow plenty of it on every acre you seed down, thus doing your utmost to economize in the truest sense, by reducing the chances of failure to a minimum. Of course, first-class soil preparation should accompany the reasonably liberal use of seed Red clover being so extremely dear, it is worth considering the advisability of substituting some alsike, which, containing so many more seeds to the pound, goes further. A little alfalfa seed may also with advantage be scattered over the high ridges before drilling the grain.—'Farmer's Advocate.'

HAVE SEED CORN FOR SALE.

The Ontario Corn Growers' Association has issued a list of members having seed corn for sale, which should be of interest to all corn growers. Some helpful information is also given. A copy of the list can be had by applying to W. E. J. Edwards, secretary of the Ontario Corn Growers' Association, Essex, Ont.

SPRING TONICS FOR LIVE STOCK

Animals Require Some Good Tonic After Being Penned Up all Winter

Now, that the winter is leaving us, and giving place to that season of all seasons—spring, the cattle that have been penned up in narrow stalls or small yards throughout the severe weather of the past season, are to be allowed their freedom once more. Doubtless, if they could explain their feelings in words, they would not express any very deep regret at the prospect of having liberty bestowed upon them once more, and freedom smiling in their faces. However emotional they may be, instinctively they refuse to betray their animosity towards that which has sheltered them from storm and snow, but which has caused them to endure much hardship, through lack of natural herbage, which they value so highly, and rightly too. On being liberated, they cavert around for a few moments and then head for the gate that leads to the lane, thence to the pasture grounds beyond, wherein lie hidden the sweetnesses of their existence, that—without which this world would, to them, be a blank—their cud.

As a rule, most farmers are pleased to see folks pleased; hence his broad, glad smile, which speaks forth the thoughts that lie hidden innermost in his mind. He is pleased to see his stock have survived the cold spell and are in fine condition apparently.

ARE YOUR HORSES IN CONDITION?

But hold, one moment; are they? Does it seem natural that any animal cooped up in a stable in close proximity to so many other cattle, and living in the same unhealthy condition can actually be in A1 form? Suppose, for instance, a man came along to purchase some stock and brought with him a veterinary surgeon to examine each animal thoroughly, do you think for one moment that he would pronounce them as perfect specimens of live stock? No! Certainly he would not! And with a great big not at that. Your hopes might collapse when you saw the prospect of an easy sale slipping from your grasp, but a business deal is a business deal, and sentimentalism has no play, or a rarity, and seldom to be met with. Those ancient veterans who have experimented with stock in every manner, pronounce this method as superior to all others for insuring satisfaction; so who can dispute them, for don't we all acquire wisdom with age? —L. A. Murchison, Harriston, Ont.

BEST METHODS OF GROWING CELERY

(By Prof. W. S. Blair, Macdonald College, Que.)

Celery may be grown on almost any soil, from light sandy to clay, and even muck or peaty soil may be used. The chief requirement is a soil retentive of moisture but well drained and rich in plant food. A rich, sandy loam produces firm, crisp heads, that keep better in storage and superior in quality to the average celery grown on peaty or muck soils.

The objection to peaty or muck soils is that unless carefully fertilized a pithy celery is obtained, and a heavy clay is objectionable because of difficulty in working.

Farmyard manure is the best fertilizer. Twenty to thirty tons per acre may be used. The ground cannot be made too rich. Well-rotted manure is advised. Land in fair fertility, with plenty of humus, may be fertilized with commercial fertilizer, at the rate of 1,000 to 1,500 lbs. per acre. The ground should be thoroughly worked and the manure well incorporated with it by ploughing and cultivating.

For early celery the seed should be started about the middle of February, and for late crop six weeks later. It takes about three weeks for the seed to germinate. The seed is usually sown in flats, and about six weeks after seeding the plants may be transplanted to other flats 1 to 1 1-2 inches apart, where they remain until planted out. This transplanting develops a very desirable root and a stocky plant necessary for successful transplanting.

The plants are usually set on level ground in rows 4 feet apart and 6 inches apart in the row. If the soil has been freshly worked no watering will be necessary, but if the ground has become dry watering may have to be resorted to.

Frequent cultivation to keep down weeds and form a fine earth mulch on the surface is all that is required.

Early celery may be blanched by standing 10 to 12 in. wide boards on edge at each side of the row close to the plant. Late celery is blanched usually with earth. The plants are banked first when 8 to 10 in. of growth has been made, and as the plants develop more earth is banked up to them. In banking, one should hold the plants together while the earth is shovelled up to the plant, otherwise soil will get into the heart of the plant, which should be avoided.

Early celery is dug, trimmed, washed, bunched and marketed as soon as fit. Late celery is dug with roots attached, broken stalks are removed, and the plants packed upright close together in about 5 inches of sand or soil. An earth floor is best, because the soil does not dry out so quickly.

A dry atmosphere and temperature as low as possible is necessary for successful storage. The foliage of the plant should always remain dry, and the root should be in contact with moist soil. If this soil dries out water should be added, but in no case pour any water on the foliage. To blanch green celery, growth should continue after storage and light should be excluded..

Jean Armour (15591).—Milk record in 72 hours, 186.3 lbs. with 7.28 lbs. fat. A Canadian bred cow that is now making good in the United States.

COTSWOLD RAM LAMBS.

PROLIFIC ALFALFA PLANT.

Forty-one thousand three hundred seeds is a new record established by one of Professor Hansen's new alfalfa plants. 'This fact was brought forth recently by Professor Hansen, at the Sioux Falls Conservation Congress and at the State Horticultural Society, which met at Brookings, when a report was made of the progress with the Russian and Siberian alfalfas. It will be recalled that Professor Hansen was special agricultural explorer for the United States Department of Agriculture, and that he brought these plants back with him in 1906 and 1908. One of these plants was exhibited at the state fair at Huron last September, bearing 25,000 seeds. This was considered wonderful, but recently in checking up the season's selection the professor finds a great many plants far exceeding this record, including the plant already mentioned bearing over 41,000 seeds.

According to Professor Hansen one acre set with these plants at two by four feet would yield in round numbers eighteen bushels of seed, worth about $200 at present prices. One hundred acres would yield 100,000 pounds 'enough to transfer the alfalfa industry of the state from an uncertain to a certain foundation.'

IMPORTANCE OF THE SPRING TONIC.

It cannot be too greatly impressed upon one, that the farmer's absolute duty is to see that his stock receive this 'dose,' as it is termed, in the spring of the year. It is necessary, absolutely necessary. Just as the human system necessitates a thoroughly clean set of internal organs to sustain life, so also does animal life require the same. 'Get the most from your cattle that you can possibly get' is the motto of nearly every farmer, but it is few who seldom derive all that can be derived from them. Why? Simply by lack of attention to the minor details. Incidents of this variety, no matter how apparently small, are of great importance. Its' the little things in life that count; therefore heed this bit of practical advice. It is worth consideration, for it will benefit you tenfold. A spring tonic keeps the system in the pink of condition, hence pure milk. And pure milk nowadays is, in many localities, cannot scope with the disadvantages that surround it in this case. But why, you ask, are not the stock in perfect condition? Have not the stables been kept scrupulously clean; have not the cattle been fed regularly and proportionately? Yes, we will admit that much; but there is one thing else, an important factor and one generally unheeded. It is this: Have you administered regularly and in proportion to the quantity of food consumed and the diet partaken of; any medicines of either local or patent prescription? I say, regularly have you administered these things, necessities which are required to keep the organs of the body free from all accumulations—worn out tissues, impure blood, overflow of blood, etc. If you have not, your cattle are not in the pink of condition; if you have give them some more, and in sufficient quantity to insure the cleansing of the internal organs and the entire system of all vile impurities; then with a proper grooming and a few good meals of fresh green feed, you may say that they are 'fit' for inspection and worthy of the care bestowed upon them.

FEED FOR STALLION.

The feed for a stallion depends some on the condition of the animal, but, as a rule, good, sound, well-cleaned oats is the best feed. With horses, as with other stock, an occasional feed of corn or barley, preferably corn, just for variety, this will be the best kind of feed you can give your horse. In connection with the above grains, a little wheat bran is often very good, as it assists in keeping the general health of the stallion a little higher than if no wheat bran is fed.

Hay, like grain, should be clean and not moldy, musty, nor dusty. The idea that some particular feed will materially benefit your horse is a mistake. Any kind of feed, such as the grains refered to above, that will aid in building up his general strength, health and vigor, should be fed regularly, disregarding most of the commercial feeds that are now on the market.

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To settle all doubt about which is the BEST OUT-THROW DISK HARROW, we ask you to test the "Bissell" Out Throw in a field competition with other Out Throw Harrows.

The "Bissell" Out Throw has many features that have made the name "Bissell" famous in connection with Disk Harrows. It has plates of the correct shape. One gang is set slightly ahead of the other. The gangs cannot crowd or bump together and cause the Harrow to rock when you come to hard soil—a new feature in Out Throw Harrows. The hitch is well back, the draught is light and there is no neck weight.

The machine in actual use is our best advertisement. No need to send special travellers to sell the "Bissell." We put our name on every Harrow. If you would like to learn more about Disc Harrows, send to Dept D for free booklet of both out-throw and in-throw styles. 58

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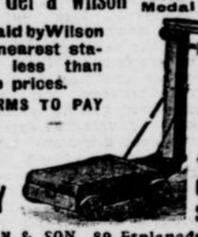

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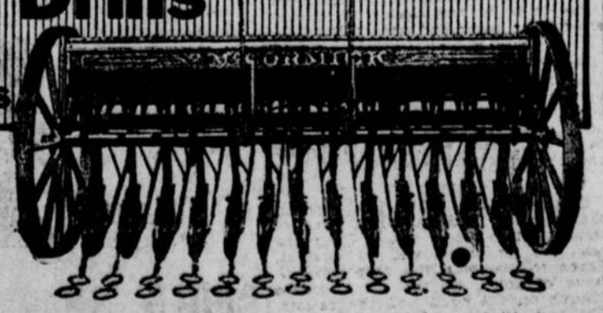

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POULTRY

INCUBATION PROBLEM

Natural and Artificial Methods of Incubation—Advantages and Disadvantages of Each.

Last week we discussed the problems of the beginner, and we noted that his most difficult problem was to secure good foundation stock-birds of good health and vitality, and birds that would reproduce their desirable qualities in their offspring. After selecting the variety, great care should be exercised to get a good strain of that variety.

It looks easy to see a hen come off with a good brood of chicks and leave none behind dead in the shell. But when we come to interfere with nature's ways we are sure to bump into some hard problems.

Eggs for hatching must be produced by hens of good vitality.—The hen that sits upon her nest of eggs in the fence corner or in some secluded place is usually in good health and vigor. She was not confined in any way, and could take advantage of nature's provision in the way of feed. Eggs laid by such hens will hatch better than those from hens cooped up under artificial conditions. Health and vitality in the hen are transmitted to the chick. The breeding stock is the foundation upon which the health and vitality of the chicks depends. The method of hatching, or the method of brooding is not always responsible for eggs failing to hatch and for chicks failing to live and grow well. The parent stock, or the conditions under which the parent stock is kept, are sometimes to blame. Breeding stock, therefore, should be carefully selected, and should have abundance of constitutional vigor, be well housed, receive proper food, and should be carefully managed at all times.

Nature's incubator is the sitting hen. Of course, we cannot follow nature in all her ways, but as far as the principles of incubation are concerned we have found from experience that the nearer we can get to nature's way the better success do we have. Artificial incubators have been designed to take the place of hens for hatching, and in this they have succeeded quite well, though it is doubtful if on the average they are as efficient as hens.

Below are given the results of a number of experiments in which incubators and hens were used in hatching chicks. The incubators hatched 60 percent of the eggs placed in them, while the hens hatched 78 percent of the eggs given them. The incubators hatched 78.5 percent of the fertile eggs, while the hens hatched out 96.5 percent. The incubators showed 16.8 percent of chicks dead in the shell, and the hens 2.8 percent. Chicks hatched under hens weighed more than chicks hatched in incubators. The mortality of hen-hatched chicks brooded under hens was 2.2 percent, and of incubator chicks 49.2 percent. Hen-hatched chicks made greater gains in weight than incubator chicks, whether brooded by hens or brooders.

The results from these experiments would show that hens will hatch and raise better chicks than can be hatched and raised with the incubator and brooder. On large poultry plants, however, where chicks are raised by the thousands, the natural method of incubation could not be resorted to because of the great amount of time required to look after such a large number of hens, and also because of the insufficiency of broody hens. The principle problem in artificial incubation is to keep up the vitality of the stock, for it does seem that the chicks hatched with incubators do lose considerably in vitality.

M. A. JULL.

RUNNING THE INCUBATOR.

The first thing after setting up an incubator is to select a place for it. The incubator should be located in a room where the temperature does not vary much during the day or night. It is best that the room be not freezing cold, as it is hard to keep up the temperature in a freezing cold atmosphere. A north or north-east room is suitable for the incubator, as the sun does not affect the temperature much during the day. I found the cellar a very satisfactory place for the incubators, as it was not necessary for me to be looking after the thermometers every few hours.

After locating the machine, one should take a good spirit-level, and see that it is perfectly level. After levelling my incubators I filled the tanks with water, as my machines were of the hot-water variety. I use hot water because it does not take so long to heat up the machines after filling them, neither is there danger of the water expanding and running out when the lamps are lighted. I filled the tanks to one inch of the top. One cannot be too careful in looking after the water-supply. I have known some of my neighbors to come near losing a hatch by letting the incubator tank get dry and become unsoldered by the heat from the lamp. I filled the tanks every other day until I found how great the evaporation. With my machines it was necessary to fill the tanks about twice each week.

USE THE BEST KEROSENE.

I purchased the best kerosene on the market, for I do not believe poor oil is very satisfactory for an incubator. I filled the lamps and trimmed the wick square across, rounding off the points so that there would be no forked flames.

It is very necessary that the lamps be filled each morning or each evening. If lamps are not filled every day, one is liable to forget or neglect them, and that may mean a spoiled hatch if the oil becomes exhausted. When filling lamps the char should be struck from the wicks, and the bowls wiped clean of oil or dirt. When the heat gets high, turn down the blaze, for it is more economical than running with a hot blaze and an elevated damper. I made it a point to wipe the soot out of lamp and tank flues every week. If it is allowed to accumulate it may take fire some day and cause one endless trouble.

In starting the incubator, I found it was best to leave the damper down until the thermometer registered one hundred and three degrees.

Then the trays were taken from the machine and filled with eggs. I put in as many as the two trays would hold without standing any eggs on end.

I laid the thermometer with the bulb on an egg that would be about the centre of the machine.

GETTING THE PROPER TEMPERATURE.

After the eggs were put into the machine the temperature ran down, because the eggs were cold, but it soon climbed up again. I found it best to set the incubator early in the morning, as one has all day to get up the heat, and see that everything is all right. The first week I kept the temperature from one hundred and two to one hundred and three, and after that let it run from one hundred and three to one hundred and four. I had the best hatches when I kept the temperature up to these points. I let it run low on one hatch, and only about half of the eggs were hatch, and the chicks were so weak most all of them died. One must not get nervous about the incubator, and keep running to the machine to look at the thermometer. Opening the machine too frequently holds down the temperature.

Turning and airing the eggs is important. I have had the best results by not turning the eggs at all until the third day. I set the trays out for an instant, shook up the eggs by running the palms of my hand over them, and then slipped the trays back to their places. After the third day I turned the eggs twice each day, airing them only while turning. I take a few eggs from one end of the tray, and roll the others until every egg is turned. After the tenth day I found it better to air the eggs a little longer than before. If the weather is warm, it is a good plan to air them in the middle of the day about ten or fifteen minutes, especially after the fifteenth day. Be careful not to let the eggs go cold. The time of airing must be governed by the temperature of the room. After the nineteenth day I ceased turning or airing the eggs, keeping the incubator shut.

There are some poultrymen who never test out the infertile eggs, but I think it is best to, as it gives more room for the fertile ones, and prevents foul odors in the incubator. At the end of the seventh day is soon enough. The tested-out eggs, if infertile, may be kept and cooked for the baby chicks.

QUESTION OF MOISTURE AN IMPORTANT ONE.

The question of moisture is an important one. In rainy sections there will be no need of supplying moisture except to hot-air machines. I live in a dry climate, and have found it beneficial to supply a little moisture after the tenth day if the air-cell in the egg is large as the thickness of my tumb. I sprinkle the eggs with warm water once or twice each week, and sprinkle water on the floor of the cellar. On the evening of the eighteenth day I wring out light cloths in hot water, and lay them over the eggs, leaving them until the next morning. This softens the shells of the eggs, supplies plenty of moisture, and makes it easy for the chicks to pip the shells and kick out into their new world.

Before the hatch is to come off, it is a good plan to spread light cloths on the floor of the egg-chamber. This will prevent any filth from hatched eggs or chicks befouling the incubator. It will also furnish a soft place for chicks and prevent any leg weakness apt to be caused by a hard floor. I have found that it is best to keep the incubator closed while the hatch is coming off, and to hold the temperature up to one hundred and four. I have tried opening the incubator and removing chicks as soon as they were dry, but opening the incubator gives a draft of cold air, reduces temperature, dries the shells and delays the hatch. I never lost a chick from smothering during any hatch.—W. D. Neale.

RATIONS FOR CHICKENS.

(Parts by weight.)

Cracked wheat	15
Pinhead oatmeal	10
Fine screened cracked corn	15
Fine cracked peas	3
Broken rice	2
Chick grit	5
Fine charcoal (chick size)	2

Mash (until chicks are about three weeks old.)

Wheat bran	4
Corn meal	3½
Linseed meal	½
Beef scrap	2
Alfalfa meal	1

This mixed is scalded and then dry rolled oats are mixed with it in the proportion of two parts rolled oats to six parts of the mixture. The reason for mixing in this way is that it has been found by experience that if rolled oats are mixed with the other materials of the mash before scalding there is a tendency for the mash to be soggy after it is wet. Mixing in the way outlined has been found to improve the mash greatly.

Dry mash (used from three weeks on to six or eight weeks.)

Wheat bran	2
Corn meal	3
Linseed meal	1½
Low grade flour	1
Beef scraps	1

From this time on the composition of the mash is varied to suit the needs of the birds, as indicated by their stage of development.

Green Food.

For chicks up to three weeks of age—the tops of sprouted oats, chopped fine, or lettuce.

From three weeks up—Rape, clover, or alfalfa.

THE WHITE WYANDOTTE.

The White Wyandotte is a general purpose fowl belonging to the American class, and is very popular as a utility fowl. As with other American varieties, time and wide distribution of the best stocks has gradually produced great uniformity of type. After the Barred Plymouth Rock the White Wyandotte became the most popular fowl in America. It is a good sized bird, with great depth of body, and is especially adapted for table purposes, as well as being a good layer of brown-shelled eggs. It is used to some extent in the production of broilers, but is more popular for roasting purposes. It is a fairly quick grower, and is hardy. When dressed for market it shows a plump carcass, which usually weighs from 4 1-2 to 6 1-2 lbs. It has a rose comb, yellow legs and yellow colored flesh, and is well adapted for fattening purposes.

HENS MAKING GOOD RECORDS

In Egg Laying Contest—White Leghorns in the Lead—Some Interesting Figures

The Philadelphia North American Egg-laying Contest has been in progress for eighteen weeks and the hens are making good records. A pen of single-comb White Leghorns have been in the lead all along, and it has laid up to the present 344 eggs, with a pen of rose-comb Rhode Island Reds second with 295 eggs to its credit. The third pen is a pen of Single-comb White Leghorns, with 290 eggs. There are more entries of White Leghorns than any other breed, and Barred Plymouth Rocks are second in number, and Single-comb Rhode Island Reds third. The fourth largest number of entries is in White Wyandottes.

There are one hundred pens of five birds each, and a heavy record is being established. One Buff Orpington bird has just laid 27 eggs in 28 days. The highest number of eggs laid by the Barred Plymouth Rocks to date is 240, the highest number from White Plymouth Rocks is 174, White Wyandottes, 279; S. C. Rhode Island Reds, 284, with another pen laying 283; R. C. Rhode Island Reds, 295; S. C. Brown Leghorns, a Canadian pen, 201; S. C. White Leghorns, 344; with a second pen laying 290; third pen of same variety, 268; S. C. Buff Orpingtons, 275

'UNEEDA.'

Fourth hen (White Wyandotte) at Madison Square Garden, 1911, in a class of 43, the best of two continents. Bred and owned by Wm. Meore, Hamilton, Ontario.

and 262 respectively; S. C. White Orpingtons, 254 and 252 respectively. All Canadian pens are continuing to do well, some of them coming near the top in their variety classes.

The International Egg-Laying Contest, under the joint auspices of the British Columbia Poultry Association, Vancouver Exhibition Board and the Provincial Government has been in progress for four months. The record to date is as follows:—

Pen.	Class I.	Eggs Laid.
2.	White Leghorns	149
9.	White Leghorns	103
10.	White Leghorns	98
3.	White Leghorns	93
5.	White Leghorns	93
4.	White Leghorns	80
14.	White Leghorns	67
23.	White Leghorns	45
8.	White Leghorns	40
19.	White Leghorns	31
22.	Buff Leghorns	30
6.	Brown Leghorns	30
12.	White Leghorns	26
13.	White Leghorns	24
20.	White Leghorns	22
1.	White Leghorns	19
19.	White Leghorns	14
17.	White Leghorns	14
11.	White Leghorns	1
21.	Anconas	1

Pens 7, 15 and 16 have not laid yet.

Pen.	Class II.	Eggs Laid.
40.	Silver Laced Wyandottes	149
39.	Buff Orpingtons	111
31.	Rhode Island Red	96
34.	White Wyandottes	91
33.	Rhode Island Reds	79
38.	White Wyandottes	76
29.	Buff Rocks	41
37.	Barred Rocks	33
26.	Barred Rocks	32
32.	Rhode Island Reds	23
30.	White Wyandottes	12
36.	Partridge Wyandottes	12
27.	Silver Pencilled Wyandottes	8
25.	Buff Orpingtons	3
35.	Barred Rocks	1

Pen 28 has not laid yet.

Average price received for eggs dur. ing the month, 49 cents per dozen.

Pen temperature, highest, 43 degrees; lowest, 19 degrees; average mean, 33 degrees. Rain fell on 11 days and snow fell on 5 days, six inches falling on one day. The runs were snow-covered from December 29th. Freezing occurred on 16 days. Heavy blasting occntuier didnu5 Heavy blastting continued during the month, no less than nine windows being broken on one occasion.

In Class I., Pens 2, 3, 9, 10 and 4 distinguished themselves: Pen 2 and 9 laying 62 and 61 eggs respectively. Pen 10 continues to lay regular and uniformly.

In Class II., Pens 31 (73 eggs 38 (66 eggs), 33 (62 eggs), 39 (57 eggs), and 34 (50 eggs) have been the most productive. Five more pens have entered the producing class.

Several pens in Class II have moulted slightly during the month.

At present two hens are in hospital, one of the light-weight class, suffering from bronchitis, and one of the heavy class, suffering from canker of the nostril. This last bird has had to be removed from pen twice owing to this trouble.

Up to the present the lightest dozen eggs have weighed nineteen and a half ounces, and the heaviest dozen totalling twenty-five and a half ounces.

Each pen consists of six pullets.

POULTRY QUERIES.

PROPER FEEDING.

(Editor 'Weekly Witness.')

Sir,—Do you think the following the proper amount for thirty (30) chickens? Corn, 2 1-2 lbs., fed at night; wheat, 2 1-2 lbs., fed in the morning; corn chops, 2 lbs., oat chop, 1 1-2 lb., bran, 3-4 lb., fed at noon, mixed with boiled potato peelings. In addition to the above they have all the skim milk they can drink, and quite a lot of table scraps. The cost of grain, chop and bran is about ten cents per day. There are six Leghorns and the remainder are White Rocks. Do you think chickens can be kept successfully by the philo system? Thanking you in advance, I remain, yours truly

JNO. WHITE.

Answer.—1. You are feeding your hens a good ration and plenty of it. It is very difficult to say how much thirty fowls will eat each day, as a fowl will eat more one day than another. I never make a practice of feeding so much feed by weight from day to day, but rather feed so that the fowls' appetites will be kept keen all day, and then at night give them all they will pick up clean. As warm weather comes on I would cut down on the amount of corn, as it is rather fattening. 2. Chickens have been and are being raised successfully with the philo system, though considerable care and attention must be given the system. The poultryman should understand the principles of brooding before adopting this system.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

(We invite questions on all possible subjects of general interest, to which we shall do our best to obtain correct answers, and shall insert such queries and replies as we can make room for. This must not be used, however, as an advertising column or as an inquiry bureau for matters not of public interest. Every query must be accompanied with the name and postal address of the sender, and no notice will be taken of anonymous communications.)

GENERAL.

OLD AGE PENSIONS.

Alberton.—Has the old age pension system been adopted in Canada? Ans.—No.

PLANS OF HOUSE.

A. McL.—If you will send your name and address—your letter was signed only with initials—the address asked for will be forwarded to you.

SINGLE TAX.

Subscriber.—Is the single tax system in operation in any part of Canada? If so, where? Ans.—Yes. In British Columbia.

G. T. P. LANDS.

W.R.—Will you please state how the G.T.P. Railway Company acquired the land they are advertising for sale, as I understand the government did not give the company any land grants to assist in building the railway? Ans.—The land which the G.T.P. is advertising for sale in townsite property, was secured by purchase. The government did not grant any land to the G.T.P.

WHITEWASH.

Mrs. F.W.B. asks for a recipe for whitewash for a rough cast house. Answer. — Following is a formula from the 'Scientific American Cyclopaedia' for a whitewash for outdoor use If this is not the one asked for, perhaps some of our readers may be able to supply the other. Put into a water tight barrel one-quarter of a bushel of lime; slake by pouring boiling water over it, enough to cover to a depth of five inches, stirring until thoroughly dissolved. Then add one pound sulphate of zinc with half a pound of common salt, dissolved in water. Another formula gives, with the same quantity of lime, half a pound of salt, quarter of a pound of sulphate of zinc, and two quarts of sweet milk.

THE GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY.

A Western 'Inquirer.'—When was the first line of the Grand Trunk Railway built, and how far did it extend? Was it this railway that built the Victoria bridge? Ans.—When the Grand Trunk Railway Company was incorporated, in 1852, it was authorized to amalgamate with the St. Lawrence and Atlantic, the Toronto and Guelph, the Grand Trunk Company of Canada East, and the Quebec and Richmond Railway Companies. The amalgamated lines formed 964 miles of railway. In 1852 a charter was obtained for the construction of a line from Montreal to Toronto by the Grand Trunk Railway; this may be called the parent stem of the Grand Trunk. In 1853, a contract was made for building the Victoria Bridge.

FOOD VALUE OF EGGS.

Subscriber's Daughter.—1. In what way, if any, are eggs used, besides for cooking? 2. Of what are eggs composed? 3. What is their nutritive value? Ans.—1. They are taken raw by invalids suffering from certain diseases that makes it necessary for them to have this form of concentrated, easily digested nourishment. The white of egg is given in cases of poisoning by strong acids, corrosive sublimate, etc., as the albumen congulates with the poison and protects the stomach. Albumen heated with a liquid hardens and gathers into it solids or impurities in the liquid, rising with them as scum, or sinking to the bottom, consequently the white of egg is sometimes used to 'clear' soup, coffee, and jelly. The white is used in the preparation of some kinds of photographic paper, and great quantities of eggs and products of these are used in dye works, manufacture of certain kinds of leather, etc. 2. The white of egg contains soluble albumen, mineral matter, and water; the yolk, in addition to these, fat and sulphur. 3. Hen's eggs contain on an average 65.5 percent water, 13.1 percent protein, 9.3 percent fat; .09 percent mineral matter, and 11.2 percent refuse. The food value is 635 calories per pound (a calorie being the unit of measurement of potential energy). To compare, the food value of sirloin steak is 975 calories per lb.

PROVINCIAL SUBSIDIES.

Nova Scotian.—1. On what basis are the amounts of the provincial subsidies determined? 2. Why should the western provinces receive such large subsidies as they do? 3. From what sources does our Federal Government derive the money required for immigration and the settlement of the West? Ans.—Our Ottawa correspondent replies as follows: 1. On the basis of population at the time the provinces entered Confederation. 2. The western provinces receive extra subsidies because they have not possession of the public lands. Also, because when they were formed into provinces they had a pretty large population. Manitoba's subsidy, based upon population, is increased by the bill to extend the boundaries. This means that the basis for the other provinces will probably have to be revised. 3. Principally from customs and excise.

SELECTIONS WANTED.

A P.E.I. Reader of the 'Witness' asks if any of our readers can supply the verses written on the martyrdom of Margaret Wilson and Margaret McGlaughlin by drowning in the River Bladnock for refusing to take the abjuration oath.

Mrs. W. R. M. asks for a poem, 'A Rainy Day in the Garret,' in which are the following lines:

'Grandmother called upstairs,
"Children, do not touch the wheel,"
But how could we help it,' etc.

Enquirer asks for the verses complete, of which the following lines are a part:

'And when I'm to die,
"Receive me, I'll cry;
Jesus has loved me,
I cannot tell why.
But this I do find,
We two are so joined,
He'll not be in glory
And leave me behind."'

C.S. would like to receive the words of two songs the last line of one of which is: 'And I'll bless the ship that takes me to my little Irish rose'; and the other beginning: 'She was only a laboring man's daughter.'

STORIES WANTED.

D.M. would like to know if he can obtain, in book form, the story 'The Toilers of Babylon,' which appeared as a serial in an English magazine about 1888.

P.P., Chicago, writes that some 35 years ago the story of Plantagent in poetic form was published in a monthly magazine, and later as a pamphlet, and he wishes to know where he can procure a copy.

BUFFALO BUGS.

Mrs. D.—Can you tell me what will kill Buffalo bugs? We are bothered with them quite a little in the spring, and would like to know how to get rid of them entirely? Ans.—The Buffalo bug, also called carpet beetle, is oftenest noticed in spring, frequently in the flowers of red and yellow tulips and other spring blossoms. We do not know any way of destroying them out of doors, unless by capturing them in the flowers or wherever they can be found. The essential thing is to keep them from entering the house to lay their eggs. Fine mosquito netting or screens should be put on the windows early in the season. When the carpets are taken up to be beaten, the floors should be scrubbed and scalded, and when they are dry, benzine or gasoline driven into the crevices by an atomizer. Before putting down the carpets dust the floors with a mixture of equal parts of pyrethrum insect powder and ground cloves.

ARMS OF PROVINCE.

An Old Subscriber, Danville. —How many 'coats of arms' has our Dominion? To which provinces do they belong? Please give descriptions. Ans. —The arms of the Dominion are composed of the original four provinces—Ontario, Quebec, New Brunswick and Nova Scotia,—quartered in one shield. The armorial bearings of the other provinces are sometimes added, but without warrant until this is ordered by Royal authority. The quarterings are, in simplest terms, upper right hand, fleur de lis, maple leaves and lion, for Quebec; upper left hand, maple leaves and cross, for Ontario; lower right hand, lion and old ship, for New Brunswick; lower left hand, Scotch thistles and salmon, for Nova Scotia.

LEGAL.

QUEBEC.

RE NE TEMERE.

R. F. W. — Bishop Bruchesi, says that two may marry validly and licitly before two witnesses. I presume without banns or license or administration. Is this licit marriage legal in British law? Ans.—The marriage certificate must have been obtained or the banns published, before a marriage can take place. The presence of at least two witnesses and their signatures to the act or record of the marriage is also necessary.

A WILL.

Anxious Farmer.—A farmer and his wife went to a notary public in the Province of Quebec, where they live, and had him write their wills, which were duly signed, witnessed and registered. In these wills, they left the farm, stock, implements, etc., to their son; to an unmarriad daughter a house with the son, and a sum of money to be paid her yearly; to their married daughters, books and pictures, but no money. Can they, or their husbands, break their parents' wills on that account, or must new wills be made in order to protect the son? Ans.—If the wills are in legal form, and the parties who made them, were at the time of full age, of sound intellect, and capable of alienating their property, the will cannot be broken. The testators have a right to dispose of their property by will as they think fit.

MARRIAGE CONTRACT.

A Constant Reader.—Could you kindly advise me through the columns of your paper 1. What are the advantages derived from a marriage contract, to the woman concerned? 2. Is such a contract, if obtained in the Province of Quebec, legal anywhere, or just in Canada? 3. What is the cost of obtaining such a contract, previous to marriage? Ans.—1. The advantages will depend upon the provisions of the marriage contract, and also the property acquired by the respective parties before and after the marriage. If the parties are domiciled here and desire to be separate as to property during their marriage, a marriage contract must be entered into prior to the marriage. If no marriage contract is entered into, the parties are held to be in community of property. Such community will consist of the movable property, acquired by the parties before and after the marriage, and of the immovable property acquired during the marriage. The marriage contract usually provides for a sum of money to be given to the wife in consideration of the release of her dower. 2. A contract is recognized anywhere. 3. The cost will depend upon the length of the contract. Would advise that you see a notary.

ONTARIO.

UNCLAIMED LEGACY.

Subscriber, Ont.—I have good reason to believe a legacy has been left to my father or grandfather in Scotland, possibly fifty or sixty years ago, which so far as I know would not be claimed. Where can I write to to get full details of the matter? Ans.—You do not give sufficient particulars to enable us to answer your question. See a solicitor personally about the matter.

A FATHER'S WILL.

———, Ont.—1. Should my father die, and leave his property and effects to my sister and myself, could my brother claim? 2. Or is it compulsory that my father must make some allowance for him? Ans.—1. No; assuming, of course, that the property is left as proposed, by will properly worded and executed, and that your father is, at the time of making such will, of sound and competent mind and memory. 2. No.

WIDOW'S PROPERTY RIGHTS.

———, Ont.—1. What claim, has a wife on her husband's property? Does it make any difference if it be cash, or land property? What is her share? 2. Can the husband will away his wife's dowry, so she will have no claim? 3. What is the law in Ontario on this? Ans.—1 and 3.—If no will, she can take her dower—that is, a third for life, of the real estate; or, in lieu thereof, a distributive share of the whole estate, being a third of the same if there are children, or, if no children, all the estate up to one thousand dollars and a half of the surplus. 2. No.

COUNSEL FEES.

———, N.S.—1. Would a lawyer's bill for services as counsel, for a married woman be collectable if bill was not rendered until more than a year after her husband's death? 2. If so, of whom could he collect, from widow or from estate? Ans.—1. Probably. 2. From the widow. We would add, however, that in view of what you say in the letter which accompanied these questions, it would be advisable for you to see the lawyer himself about the bill, as, under the circumstances, it is possible that the rendering of it was unauthorized by him as to part if not the whole of the services the amount of it represents. Or, seeing that the amount is the same as that of the other bill you speak of as having been already paid by you, it may be that the bill in question was rendered by mistake owing to some confusion of accounts in the lawyer's office.

A Fortune in Chicks

One Man and His Son Made $12,000 In One Year With Poultry

You will want to read his letter telling how it was done. And best of all any one who will follow the same simple practical rules will be sure to make big money with poultry. Every one who keeps poultry or who is thinking of starting in this business should have a copy of this big

112 Page Book—Free

Nothing like it has ever been published before. It is filled from cover to cover with splendid illustrations and bristles with money making—money saving facts. You will be interested in the articles by Prof. W. R. Graham of Guelph, Ontario, "Hatching and Rearing" and "The Automatic Henhouse." Other subjects discussed are "How to Select Layers," "Which Breed is Best," "How to Treat Diseases." Just think of it—25 of the 112 pages contain no advertising—full helpful information from the greatest authorities on poultry raising. This book will save you a thousand mistakes and make poultry raising profitable if you will follow the advice it gives.

Write Your Name on a Postal

and mail it to us at once. We will send the complete book free and prepaid. You will want to know about the new GUARANTEED Self-Regulating, Self-Ventilating, Self-Cooling, Self-Moistening, Self-Turning Incubator and Brooder. Also about the MARVEL Fireless Brooder. Write for free book. Ship your eggs to us and get highest market prices.

Gunn, Langlois & Co., Ltd.

Box 111 Montreal, Canada

Manufacturers of Chicks of the Famous Fyfield State Incubators.

FARMERS' SALES AND WANTS

ADVERTISING RATES.—Under this heading advertisements will be inserted without display at a cash-with-the-order rate of one cent a word per insertion twenty-five cents being the minimum amount of an order for a single insertion, and forty cents the minimum amount for orders of more than one insertion. SIX consecutive prepaid insertions will be given for the price of FOUR, a number or a single letter to be counted as one word. When replies are to be addressed in care of the 'Witness' Office, an additional charge of twenty-five cents is made.

Copy for insertion in these columns should be in the 'Witness' office not later than Friday morning to secure proper classification in following Weekly Edition.

EGGS AND POULTRY.

EGGS FROM PRIZE WINNING STOCK; Rouen Ducks, $1 per eight; Brown Leghorns, $1 per fifteen. WALLACE FROOD, Box 208, Renfrew, Ont.

EGGS FOR SALE. FROM PRIZE-winning Barred Rocks, Buff Rocks, Brown Leghorns, Rhode Island Reds, $2 per setting; $3 for 2 settings; a few fine birds for sale at fair prices; also Golden Pheasants. WILLIAM MOORE, 19 Oxford street West, London, Canada.

MACKENZIE'S TWO HUNDRED EGG Strain; S.C. Reds, bred for years, for heavy laying. Eggs, $2 per setting. Box 68, Winona, Ont.

EGGS FOR HATCHING FROM PURE bred Barred Rocks, S. C. Brown and White Leghorns, $1 per setting; $5 per 100. E. R. SMITH, Dixville, Que.

BRED TO LAY, BARRED ROCK, White Wyandottes, White Orpington, White Leghorn, Brown Leghorn Eggs, $1.50 per setting. Two pullets, one hen, yearling cock, Barred Rocks, $6. E. CARSWELL, Grafton, Ont.

HALEY'S BRED TO LAY WHITE Wyandottes; bred for constitutional vigor and heavy winter laying; eggs, $1.50 per 15; $2.50 per 30. A. HALEY, Box 245, Burlington, Ont.

BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCKS EGGS for hatching, from prize winning exhibition and utility strain; $1.00 per dozen, straight; orders in rotation. J. R. GILLAM, Boudville, Que.

WHITE ORPINGTON (Kellerstrass) and Partridge Plymouth Rock, prize and utility stock, and eggs for sale. Eggs, $3.00 and $2.00 per setting 15. W. A. MATTHEWS, Cannington, Ont.

EGGS FOR HATCHING FROM BARred Rocks, Partridge Rocks, Rhode Island Reds, White Wyandottes, White and Brown Leghorns. Bred to lay. Grow quickly. Fatten readily; $1.50 per 15, $6.00 per 100. Circular free. NORFOLK SPECIALTY FARMS CO., Limited. St. Williams, Ont.

EGGS FOR SALE — FROM THESE three very prominent breeds — Houdans, Cornish Indian Games and White Rocks. Select matings. ZINN SEELY, Iroquois, Ont.

EGGS FROM PRIZE WINNING Stock; $1.50 for 15 eggs, from select matings of Buff Rocks, Buff Wyandottes, Buff and White Leghorns, Blue Andalusian, Buff, Black and White Orpingtons. WM. MUNROE, Grafton, Ont.

A GOOD LAYING STRAIN OF S. C. W. Leghorns. Eggs, $1 per fifteen; $5 per hundred. MARTIN ROBERTSON, Kent Centre, Kent Co., Ont.

'CANADIAN POULTRY REVIEW' published first of each month. All the poultry news of the Dominion, 64 pages, 50c year. 'Poultry Advocate,' the utility poultry paper. The paper that 'tells you how,' 50c year. Both to one address, 75c one year. Poultry books on various subjects. Address, H. B. DONOVAN, 184 Adelaide St. West, Toronto, Ont.

BRONZE AND WHITE HOLLAND Gobblers, $3.00; Hens, $2.00; Toulouse and African Geese, pairs, not related, $4.00. All varieties Ducks and Guinea Fowls, 50c each. WADE & SON, Sarnia, Ont.

EMPLOYMENT WANTED.

WANTED, POSITION AS NURSE OR Companion to an invalid in town or country, by an English Graduate. Apply, Box 10, 'Witness' Office.

SINGLE MAN, AGED 39, WANTS A situation on a farm. No wages wanted. Will take half what eggs and poultry trns in. Will increase the flock. SAM LEWIS, 527 Richmond street, London.

SHAFTESBURY HOTEL, LIVERPOOL

A First Class Temperance Hotel, Homelike and modern Adjoining Central Hall, and Roscoe Gardens, and near stations. Mount Pleasant Cars from Landing-Stage Stop at the door. Cab fare 1-6. References: Rev. Dr Briggs and Rev. Dr. Crews, of Toronto.

FARMS AND OTHER LANDS.

HUNDRED ACRES, LEVEL, NINETY cleared, balance timbered, good soil, first class state cultivation; well fenced; new brick house, frame barn, convenient to school and churches; first class water; 6 miles Burk's Falls, on main road, $2,500. COTTINGHAM BROTHERS, Doe Lake, Ont.

FARM LANDS. — DO YOU WANT a Ready-to-Work Farm in South-Eastern Saskatchewan? If you give us a chance we can interest you in farm lands, with good soil, in the Carnduff District, just north of the International Boundary, within easy reach of railroads, schools and markets. Do not put this aside; it may be your chance to make good! Come and investigate the conditions, prices and terms, or write to LOCKHART & FOULDS, Carnduff, Saskatchewan, Canada.

TREES, PLANTS, ETC.

STRAWBERRY PLANTS, $3.00 PER 1,000; Raspberries, $6.00 per 1,000; Blackberries, $2.00 per 100 and up; 150 Strawberry plants, $1.00, or 200 Strawberry and 50 Red Raspberry plants sent postpaid for $2.00. Gibraltar Black Cap, greatest yielder at Experimental Farm. First class seed corn shipped on approval. Samples on application. Send for circular. N. E MALLORY, Blenheim, Ont.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

FARMER WANTED FOR MOUNT Pleasant Farm, Upper Melbourne, Quebec. Must be experienced and reliable, and capable of keeping up a gentleman's place. Free house, milk, and fuel. Address, stating experience, references, age, family and wages, expected, to A. W. ROBINSON, 35 Church Hill Avenue, Westmount, Que.

WANTED AT ONCE, CAPABLE MAN; work on dairy farm; references required as to ability and character. Apply, Box 104, Howick, Que.

NURSES WANTED.

WANTED, LADIES TO ENTER IN training as nurses. For terms, etc., apply to the Lady Superintendent, Cornwall General Hospital, Cornwall, Ont.

BOOKS, POST CARDS, ETC.

25 FANCY POST CARDS, Postpaid, 25c. Greetings, Mottoes, Lovers, Views, etc. Beautifully colored and gold embossed. Extra 100 given free. Best value ever seen. Money refunded if not delighted. EMPORIUM CONCERN, Beebe, Que.

BOOKS ON POULTRY, PIGEONS, RABbits, Pheasants, Horses, Cattle, Farming, Fruit, Flowers, Vegetables, etc. Book catalogue free. MORGAN'S PET STOCK SUPPLY HOUSE, London.

"BRAID SCOTS"—THE NEW TESTAment in Braid Scots, by the Rev. W. Wye Smith. Nicely bound in cloth, complete, with glossary, good readable type, printed at Paisley. Price $1.65 postage paid. Address, A. P. NICHOLSON, 68 Beaver Hall Hill, Montreal, P.Q.

AGENTS WANTED.

DO YOU REALIZE THAT FARMERS are now keenly interested in fruit-growing: that you can make big money selling fruit and ornamental trees? There is money in the business if you represent a reliable firm; we want now a reliable agent in every unrepresented district. Write for terms to THE PELHAM NURSERY COMPANY, Toronto, Ont.

MISCELLANEOUS.

BEES — PAY CASH FOR HONEY. Wax and Bees, and sell A. I. Roots and other manufacturers, beekeepers supplies. F. W. BELL, 4 Cherrier street, Montreal.

FOR SALE, BLACKSMITH SHOP and complete outfit in good live Manitoba town. Easy terms. Good reasons for selling. Apply to P.O. Box 25, Cartwright, Manitoba.

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.)

PROLAPSUS OF BOWEL.

W.C., Alta.—Her little boy, aged two and a half years, has prolapsus of the bowel. The trouble started nearly a year ago. When he has a motion the bowel protrudes. It is not swollen, and is nothing like piles. The bowel has to be pushed back every time. He is otherwise healthy. Ans. — You should make a point of keeping his bowels regular every day. The motions should be soft so that he will not strain. Let him have oatmeal porridge, syrup, preserves, and brown sugar frequently. He should drink plenty of water also. If he needs a laxative, give him a grain of calomel at bedtime once in a while. Also, when he is about to have a motion, place your hands, one on each side of his buttocks and draw the opening to right and left, thus converting the round orifice into a slit. This will often prevent the bowel prolapsing. When it comes down bathe with hot water in which you have dissolved alum, in the proportion of a teaspoonful to a pint. This acts as a mild astringent. If you persevere in this treatment he will probably get well. If controlled, the condition tends to cure itself as a child gets older. But it will need months, if not a year or two, of constant attention.

ECZEMA.

M. asks for a remedy for eczema. Also, if it is infectious or simply a skin trouble. What can an aged person do to strengthen the knees and how should he live to ward off the infirmities of old age. Ans.—Eczema is generally considered a disease of the skin. Occasionally it is due to some constitutional trouble, such as rheumatism, gout or Bright's disease. It is often the result of some local irritation in a susceptible person. It is not infectious. I cannot tell you much about the treatment of it, as everything depends on the kind of eczema and the stage it is in. In general do not touch the parts affected with water. Cleanse the skin with a soft rag wet with olive oil. If water must be used, use rain water as short a time as possible, and dry off quickly and thoroughly. Avoid all sources of irritation of the skin, perspiration, rough underwear, etc. The bowels should be moved daily, and the food must be plain. For the knees, make a sort of cap of leather to surround the joint. It should lace behind. If the leather be wet it can be readily moulded into the required shape. To keep young, live plainly, but well, keep the bowels open, sleep with the window open at night, take frequent baths, stay in the open air as much as possible. Finally, preserve a sunny disposition. Do not worry. Read Oliver Wendell Holmes's essay 'De Senectute.'

SUPERFLUOUS HAIR.

Mrs. H.H. has been trying the X-ray treatment for superfluous hair, but it has not been very satisfactory. She has taken thirty-four applications in all in three separate periods. Each time she has waited until the hair grew again before renewing the treatment. She is unable to bear more than eight or nine treatments at a time, as the face is burned. Wishes to know if it is possible to remove the hair permantly by this method; if so, how many applications does it take, and of what duration. Ans.—It is impossible to tell you just how many applications are needed, and what their duration should be. Much depends on the patient and, also, on the

The BOY SCOUTS

PROFICIENCY BADGE EXAMINATIONS.

The following are further lists of successful candidates:

PHOTOGRAPHERS' TEST.

J. Roberts .. .. 14th (Y.M.C.A.)
A. Cole 16th

BUGLER'S.

G. Boon .. .. 4th (Longueuil).

MUSICIAN'S.

Jones .. .. 6th (Westm't).
J. Griffiths .. .. 14th (Y.M.C.A.)

SEAMAN'S.

E. Bergeron 16th

SIGNALER'S.

F. Bushe .. .. .. .6th (Westm't,.
A. Bushe .. .. .. 6th (Westm't.)
J. Porter .. .. .. 14th (Y.M.C.A.)
E. Walford .. .. 14th(Y.M.C.A.)

Up to time of going to press the following for Fireman's has been received.—

H Carriveau .. 14th (Y.M.C.A.)
J. Roberts .... 14th (Y.M.C.A.)
E. Clark .. .. .. 14th (Y.M.C.A.)
Elsdon .. .. 14th (Y.M.C.A.)
J. Griffiths .. .. 14th (Y.M.C.A.)
Crombie .. .. .. 6th (Westm't.)
McLean .. .. .. 6th (Westm't.)
Hubley .. .... 6th (Westm't).
M. St. Marie .. 5th (Outrem't).
D. Wells ..... 5th (Outrem't).

SWIMMING AND LIFE SAVING.

A. Kyle .... .. 4th (Longueuil).
H. Greenshields . 4th (Longueuil).
H. West .. .. (4th (Longueuil).
D. Davidson .. ..6th (Westm't.)
H. Elsdon ..... 14th (Y.M.C.A.).
J. Davey .. .. 21st.

CARPENTER'S BADGE.

Carpenters.—A. Kyle, 4th Montreal (Longueuil); G. Boon 4th Montreal; F. Hale, 20th Montreal; R. Dietsche, 12th Montreal.

Final of Ambulance Examination To-day.

All the scouts who have passed in the practical work for their Ambulance Badge will please report at Provincial Headquarters at 5 o'clock today, to listen to a short talk by Mr. J. E. Merritt, P.B.E., on he last clause of the badge. It is necessary for every Scout to be present at this lecture before the Ambulance Bandge can be handed over to him.

Life-Saving Examination.

Scouts wishing to take the Swimming and Life Saving test will report at the O'Connel Baths, Hay Market Square, at 3 o'clock this afternoon. This arrangement has been made for the benefit of those Scouts who were undergoing other examinations when the first test was taken two weeks ago.

COMBINED MEETING.

One of the largest musters of scoutmasters and patrol leaders we have had was gathered together on Monday evening last. The occasion was the combined meeting of the S.M.'s training course, and of the patrol training course, and of the Patrol Leaders' Club.

From 7.30 for a half hour the P.L.'s discussed some club business. The suggestion made by the executive that a week end camp for P.L.'s be arranged for as early as practicable met with favor. Mr. President Simons was asked to be responsible for getting his committee working out the plans.

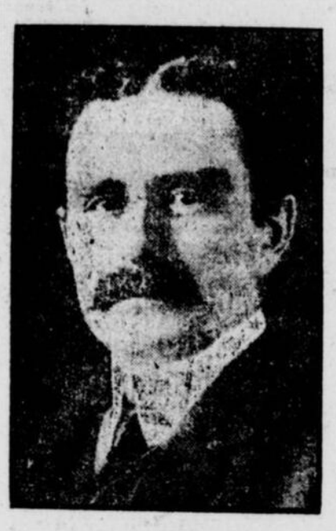
At eight o'clock the P.L.'s were joined by the S.M.'s, and an audience of seventy-two enjoyed a very interesting talk on the 'Birds of Montreal' by Mr. I. Gammell, B.A., of the Montreal High School. Mr. Gammell gave some very practical hints on how to go about the study of birds. He emphasized the fact that no study could be found which would develop better the powers of observation and deduction.

Mr. Gammell is a firm believer in the scout movement. 'It supplies a something which is lacking both in school and business training.'

Shorts vs. Breeches.

The second hour of Monday evening session wasspent by those able to stay in an endeavor to arrive at some settlement of the vexed question of 'Shorts vs. Breeches.' The discussion was opened by S.M. Paterson, who moved 'that this meeting of scoutmasters and patrol leaders places itself on record as being in favor of allowing any troop the use of either breeches or shorts as part of its uniform in summer as well as in winter.' This motion was supported by P. L. Simons. The mover supported his motion by pointing out that it was not a question of shorts versus breeches which was being raised, but that those troops who wished to wear breeches would like to feel that they have the right to make the experiment.

A lively debate brought out very little that was new. When the motion was put, the meeting seemed quite ready to vote. The scrutineer announced that of the 52 who had cast votes 21 were of opinion that shorts and breeches should both be optional, 31 felt that shorts only should be recognized. These figures will be put before the Montreal Council at its next meeting, when the application received from one of the troops for permission to wear breeches will be discussed.



MR. I. GAMMELL, B. A.

HINTS.

I have two hints for Scouts: First. When damp shoes or boots have been stuffed with paper, rags, oats or other absorbents to keep them in shape, they should be then tied together loosely by laces or buttoned and slung over a line, banister, chaldback or hook, anything to ensure the circulation of air around the soles in which otherwise the dampness concentrates.

Second. When saucepans, etc., are to be cleared in camp pull up a handful of grass or weeds with roots and gravel attached. Holding these rub, the roots and earth will make an excellent pot cleaner; rub hard and when the supply becomes greasy or smooth, pull up another. L. G.

A CORRECTION.

I note in the Scout page of Saturday's issue of the 'Witness' that the Earl of March has become honorary scoutmaster of a troop in Toronto, that of Mr. M. Kirkwood, which, however, is not the '20th,' and I think it would only be fair to Mr. Kirkwood if you would make the necessary correction in your next issue. The '20th Troop,' of which I have the honor to be honorary scoutmaster, along with my old friend, Mr. Buroughs, quite appreciate the honor it would be to have the Earl of March as our honorary scoutmaster or patron, and while the '20th' are quite ready to seize on to anything that comes their way, and that honorably belongs to them, they cannot take the credit this time. Mr. Kirkwood's troop is the '24th,' and a jolly fine little troop it is too. It well deserves any honors that may accrue to it.

Yours very truly,
COLIN J. STALKER,
Hon. S. M., 20th Troop.

CALVARY CHURCH STARTS TROOP.

On Thursday evening, the 14th inst., about twenty boys from Calvary Church Sunday-school met together to learn something about the scout movement with a view of starting a troop.

Assistant Scoutmaster Smart and P. L. Simons, the two officers, who have arranged to take on the work of organizing and carrying on this troop, were in attendance. The provincial secretary, in a short address, presented the movement to the fellows, after which a list of names of those wishing to identify themselves with the movement was taken.

A nucleus of a strong troop has already been formed, and work is to be commenced right away.

COMPETITION FOR CREST.

The Montreal Council have decided to invite the scouts throughout the province to compete in submitting a design for the provincial crest. The design should be as simple as possible and should include the 'fleur de lis.' Three efforts have already been received, but before finally deciding the council wish to give every scout the opportunity to compete. Further particulars may be had at provincial headquarters, 584 St. Catherine street west.

DOG-SLEIGHING.

Mr. Stanger, who has been for some time running dog-teams in the Porcupine district, is now staying in the city and he is busy teaching his brother Scouts, Stauger and Howell, of the Westmount troop, how to run a dog-team.

The dogs are called 'huskies,' and are more or less cross-breeds of various kinds. They commence work when about twelve months old, and sometimes continue in harness for twelve years. The weight that they can pull is remarkable. The two animals in the photo travelled more than thirty miles every day all winter over bad roads. Olice, the leader of this team, which is a cross between foxhound and St. Bernard, made an emergency trip of one hundred and five miles from Golden City to Cochrane, in two days, pulling a man weighing two hundred and seventy-five pounds.

The dogs require very little attention. At the end of the day a mixture of cornmeal and dripping is mixed and given to them in a hot mess or frozen. Then each dog separately burrows under the snow and sleeps there till morning. The driver uses a special language, which his dogs understand: Hurrah, to go ahead; Ha, left; Gee, right, Ho, to stop.

Sometimes fifteen or twenty dogs are harnessed to a tobogan and the teamster carries a twelve-foot whip called a 'black snake,' with which he becomes so expert that he can knock a fly off the leader's ear or a fleck of snow which is more likely to be there in tobogganing days. Needless to say, the dogs are in mortal dread of the 'black snake.'

A PLUCKY SCOUT.

P. L. Weston, with three other Scouts, was walking down Park avenue last Saturday afternoon when at Milton street he heard a shout from a scout in the rear, and turning saw a runaway horse. Immediately Weston set out on a dead run after the horse. At St. Famille street, he caught up and managed to climb aboard, capture the reins, turn and drive back to the owner.

In every part and corner of life, to lose one's self is to be gainer; to forget one's self is to be happy.'—Robert L. Stevenson.

'There has never been but one real religion, and that religion is the religion of Christ, "to be good and do good."'—Charles F. Dole.

MOOSE JAW.

The week opened with a Church Parade of the combined 2nd Moose Jaw and Y. M. C. A. troops at St. John's church. There were about twenty present, including the Scoutmasters. The Bishop of Quappelle was also present and preached.

On Monday there was the troop meeting at the Y. M. C. A., and the summer camp was discussed. The only thing decided was to camp on East Mountain Lake, and all other Last Mountain Lake, and all other discussions were held over.

Friday night however was the night of the week, when we went to the Scoutmaster's house and had supper. There were eight boys and four scoutmasters there. Three pies made by Scoutmaster Stevens were quickly demolished, and after supper was over we had some games and tricks.

Yours truly,
Harold W. T. Mathias.

THE OWL

JOTTINGS.

'Breeches vs. Shorts' is not dead yet judging by the P. L.'s and S. M.'s meeting last week.

This storm in a tea cup must be causing quite a little amusement to Scouts in other parts of the Dominion.

The plucky action of Scout Weston, Y. M. C. A., in stopping the runaway horse, deserves great commendation.

By using his wits and without a moment's hesitation, doing the right thing he prevented what might have been a series of bad accidents.

It is a part of the Scout's duty to be looking out for chances to be useful.

However, don't do as a certain S. M. did last week.

Scene, Victoria Square, streets full of puddles of water. Time, twelve o'clock—mid-day. Personae, blind man and S. M.

Blind man on edge of pavement endeavoring to cross the square. S. M. anxious to do good turn, takes him by the arm. S. M. is carrying one or two grips.

S. M., forgetting things are not always what they seem, gently but firmly leads his friend on to a hummock of nice looking snow.

Result, both find themselves in an icy pool of water, up to their knees, or there abouts

B. M., sotto voche, 'Oh were are the snows of yester year?'

S. M. whistles and hopes none of his friends have been watching. Meanwhile, he puts a conundrum to himself, viz, when is a good turn not a good turn?

The Patrol Leaders have decided to have a week-end camp as soon as the weather breaks

Perhaps it would be a good idea to have visits from a few instructors to give lectures on Scout problems

For instance, a half hour's work on tree felling or bridge building, is worth months of lectures in the Scout headquarters.

Camp kitchens could be built, and proper incinerators erected. One week-end under good instructors would be of great value to the P.L.'s.

On page forty-one of the 'Canadian Boy Scout,' the Scout's salute is fully dwelt on.

But few boys carry out their promise in this respect.

At the headquarters one can see Scouts dropping in any day of the week.

Some of them, a few, salute S. M.'s or Commissioners, perfectly, but the majority salute by just stopping to make an ungainly stretch of the head.

And as to giving the half salute to other Scouts!

That is a thing of the past.

Perhaps S. M.'s have been too busy to notice this, but I hope now their attention is called to it, that they will speak to the boys on this point.

Of course, it is only forgetfulness.

The hockey season is over, and there has been no match between the S. M.'s and Scouts.

Too bad, I wonder if the former were scared!

Arrangements for the combined summer camp are in good hands.

A friend says the site will be settled.

This camp will probably last six weeks or so, and will be in charge of the Prov. Sec.

However, all troops will camp independently of one another.

A medical man will be resident; every provision for the safety and comfort of the Scouts will be provided for by the headquarter's Council.

THE OWL.

MONTREAL COUNCIL.

The agenda for the executive, which met on Thursday, the 14th inst., was so long that it was necessary to call for an adjournment before it was covered.

It was reported that Mr. Hugh Paton had accepted a commissionership; that the first issue of the 'Canadian Scout' had been received; that the pamphlet on the scout movement was in the hands of the printers and would be available in a week or so; that nine scouts were taking riding lessons at the Hutchison Riding Schools—12 at the Westmount Stables, Ltd.

The summer camp proposition was discussed at some length, and the sub-committee on location presented a report of the work done so far. One proposition for the Laurentians was felt to be worth going into further, and the chairman will instruct the provincial secretary to pay a visit to the location mentioned if deemed necessary after further particulars.

Discussion of a proposition brought forward by S.M. Forman, and other business, was left over until Thursday, the 21st inst., as the hour was getting late.

S. M.'S TRAINING COURSE. Closing Night.

On Monday evening next, the 25th inst., the scoutmasters and assistant scoutmasters will meet at supper at the Edinburgh Cafe, at 7 o'clock p.m. The occasion is to be the closing up of the short term training course which has been in progress for the last eight weeks. The supper will be followed by a discussion on the part of several scoutmasters on some troop problems. Following this an ordinary meeting of the Scoutmasters' Club will be held, when a discussion of plans for the coming season will take place.

WESTMOUNT.

Friday's wekly meeting was well attended. Mr. Allen spoke on the different topics he had mentioned in his weekly letter, which he sends to each of us. We were divided into different classes for signalling and ambulance work. The senior boys had bridge-building. A. S. M. Almon is offering a prize for the best model in bridge-building, the design to follow the regulation lines. After the roll-call the meeting closed, but before we dispersed Mr. Allen read the orders for the following day.

CORPL. BEN. A. HOWELL.

MACDONALD COLLEGE CO-OPERATES.

Prof. H. Barton, Mr. R. Summerby, Mr. M. A. Jull and Mr. J. R. N. MacFarlane, of Macdonald College very kindly undertook to examine the Scouts who had put in application for examination for dairyman, poultry farmer, farrier and farmer.

HOW TO BECOME A SCOUT.

For information on all Scout matters write the Provincial Secretary Evans, 584 St. Catherine street, Montreal.

WINTER BIRDS.

(By C. William Beebe, Curator of Ornithology, New York Zoological Society.)

This is the season when bird-life seems to be at lowest ebb; when the tide of migration has ceased, taking with it almost all of our summer and spring birds. To find our warblers, our thrushes, and our swallows, we must go hundreds or even thousands of miles to the southward. The humming birds of our city parks are now in Central America, while the barn swallows of the Bronx meadows, and the nighthawks, which next summer will lay their eggs on our apartment roofs, are twice as far away, perhaps among the swaying palms and the coffee trees of Southern Brazil.

But I say the season of apparent lowest ebb, advisedly, for the actual number of birds—both numbers and species—at this moment would surprise the average nature lover. We may indeed search the shrubs and trees of a city park for an entire day and have but a meagre list of birds, or, if the fates are kinder, a wave of northern migrants may fill the trees. It is all a lottery at this season.

But let us take a winter day at its worst. If English sparrows and wary crows seem to represent the bird world, let us see what the nearest fields and woods have to offer. In the first place, living birds themselves are not the only delight of the ornithologist. Let us do some detective work, and see what we can learn of our feathered friends. To whom do we owe the decorative row of cedar trees planted so neatly along the farmers' fences? Certainly not to the farmers. Next summer, watch the cedar birds as they fly from the cedars to the fences with their mouths full of berries, and back again, and we shall learn the secret of this avian decorative landscape work. Can you decipher the woodpeckers' hieroglyphics on the apple, the birch, and the maple trees? They mean something different in each instance. Try and find out for yourself. Reach your hand into the hollow of every tree you pass, and if indeed, you do not once in the afternoon pull forth a comic, blinking little owl himself, you will at least on your return have gathered a collection of the cast-up pellets of owls, which should afford hours full of interest. Each represents a night's hunt, and as you carefully pull them apart you can never tell what skull of a rare shrew or feathers of a scarce bird may come to light. A night census at this season will try your knowledge of birds to the utmost; and when the puzzle of the architect seems insoluble, take your hand lens and, like Sherlock Holmes, search for some clue of broken feather or bit of shell among the framework of the deserted home. 'The Clue of the Baby's Skull' sounds gruesome enough, and yet by the skull of a nestling, which had been entangled and slain by a single horsehair, I have identified a nest which otherwise would ever have remained a mystery.

WHY NORTHERN BIRDS ARE TAME.

Winter birds are interesting because of their strong individuality. In the cedar grove we may find a flock of crossbills or of redpolls feeding busily; in the nearby field white-throated and tree sparrows are cracking the tiny weed seeds. If birds are scarce, make up for it by a careful study of what you find. Did you ever think why so many Northern winter birds are tame? Not because it is cold or because food is scarce, but because they come from an almost manless land. The Northern spruce forests have only the Indian trapper, who does not molest the small songsters, and the fishermen along the bleak Labrador coast are too tired after their day's labors to think of mischief when the redpolls sing to them. The pleasure of the study of nature is what we individually put in it or take from it, and the trust placed in us by a flock of these little feathered travellers should thrill, as it seems to link us with that home in some far-off, desolate, Northern wilderness which the eye of man has perhaps never seen.

Most of our winter birds are identified by their names; who could mistake the white-crowned and white-throated sparrows, brown creeper, winter wren, redpoll, crossbill, or blue jay?

To be sure, the purple finch is not purple, but rose-bud, while his mate is streaked brown like a sparrow; also, the 'tree' sparrow prefers a perch on a weed stem, but he may always be known by the dark spot upon his breast. The gray and white bird with black wings and tail is a northern shrike or butcher-bird, but you can tell him by his perch—the top of an apple tree—where he sits solitary, patiently waiting, or launches out to pursue his hawk-like vocation of sparrow and mice catching. The name 'snow-bird' is indefinite; it may be applied to the junco, which is slaty-blue above and white below and one of the commonest of our winter birds, or to the snowflake, a well-named lover of those crystals, which comes to us only in the path of blizzards, clad in ermine and rusty brown.

AT SEASHORE AND MARSH.

But the downy woodpecker, the chickadee, the nuthatch, are any one's prey—the veriest tyro may add them to his list! These are far from the rarest and most interesting of our winter visitors. Go to the nearest seashore or brackish marsh and crunch through the frozen reeds, and scan carefully every bird which flies, for here the rarest treasures await the observer. When you hear the unfamiliar roar of breakers on the icy sands you will be glad that you have braved the cold. And it will be a pleasant surprise to find that the winter air on the seashore is often more temperate than that inland.

I shall speak of only a few of the many birds which one may see after the last autumn sandpiper and plover have flown. Horned larks will often be seen running over the sand dunes like scurrying mice. Look for the sulphur-yellow markings on the head and throat, and the black facial band and breast bar, although these may be somewhat veiled at this season. Or the tiny feather horns will betray them. Then use your glasses very carefully and see if among them you cannot detect one with the line over the eye and the throat pure white. If so, you are looking at the rare prairie horned lark. The others have come to us from Greenland or Hudson Bay, but the bird of the western prairies has only recently ever been found on our coast. The cleared fields have probably caused it to extend its range since the time of the Indians. The brotherhood of the birds of winter may be shown by other species in such a flock of larks—but very rarely. You have indeed cause for rejoicing if you can find among them one or more Lapland longspurs. These are buntings, but usually associate with the larks, and like them they do not hop, but walk or run. The upper parts are blackish, streaked with rufous and creamy-buff, and the under parts are white streaked with black. With care you may approach within a few feet of these winter birds, and when at last they take to flight you will detect among the notes of the larks the sweet trilling call of the longspurs, and then, too, you may catch the flash of white in their tail-feathers.

Another bird haunts these littoral dunes, one which is well worthy of careful search, and which will require all your craft for approach and identification. A little flitting form, clad in brown, or ashy, rarely uttering a sharp chirp, and more than likely giving only a brief glimpse or two, is the Ipswich sparrow. His hallmarks are a spot of yellow before the eye and on the bend of the wing; ashy above, streaked with black and cinnamon. He spends his summer on little Sable Island, near Nova Scotia, and in winter comes to our coast, where you may find him—if you can.

SEA-BIRDS SEEN FROM THE DECK.

If you have scanned the surface of the ocean now and then with your glasses, you may have discovered tiny black dots here and there, or, perhaps, these were near enough for you to distinguish ducks. Here is the treasure trove of the winter bird-lover. Tramp the sands on spare afternoons, and you will add many new names to your list.

From the deck of an outgoing steamer we may catch a glimpse of the hosts of sea-birds which haunt our coasts at this season, but there are two good ways in which we may study them. Armed with your strongest glasses, make yuorself an igloo among the sand dunes, a cozy little shelter, where the wind will not find you out, and here, with note-books and lunch await what the gods will send toward shore, within range of your optical artillery. Or, better still, go out once in a while to the fishing banks on one of the public fishing-boats, and while the lower decks are lined with shivering but ever-enthusiastic anglers, take your stand on the highest possible point of the steamer, watch for your prey, and your day will be one long delight. Any good hand-book will provide means for identification, and a half-hour's work with it at the public library will give data sufficient for the birds of twenty trips.

From such a lookout one may at times see great rafts of strange ducks—old squaws, scaup, scoters, mergansers, golden-eyes, widgeons, red-heads, and teal. Do not count your list nearly complete until you have seen fifteen or more. Loons—those weird-voiced tenants of lonely Northern lakes—you will be surprised to find spending the winter here, and now and then one of the red-throated species. And the gulls! How unlike the herring gull scavengers of the Hudson and Harlem are the big, black-backed fellows and their lesser brethren, the ring-billed and Bonapartes; then come the rarer ones—the kittiwake, glaucous, and even the Iceland gull.

Never will you dare to cease watching, for always there is the chance of a stray murre or guillemot, auk or puffin, from the Labrador cliffs, bobbing cheerfully in the icy waves. Even the few disciples of old Isaac Walton are intent only on the life below the surface. Here is a wintry world which you may have absolutely for your own!—The 'Evening Post.'

IT COULDN'T BE DONE.

(By Edgar A. Guest, in Detroit 'Free Press.')

Somebody said that it couldn't be done,
But he with a chuckle replied,
That maybe it couldn't but he would be one
Who wouldn't say so till he'd tried.
So he buckled right in with the trace of a grin
On his face. If he worried he hid it.
He started to sing as he tackled the thing
That couldn't be done—and he did it!

Somebody scoffed: 'Oh, you'll never do that—
At least no one ever has done it';
But he took off his coat and he took off his hat,
And the first thing we knew he'd begun it.
With the lift of his chin and a bit of a grin,
Without any doubting or quiddit,
He started to sing as he tackled the thing
That couldn't be done—and he did it!

There are thousands to tell you it cannot be done,
There are thousands to prophesy failure;
There are thousands to point out to you, one by one,
The dangers that wait to assail you.
Just start in to sing as you tackle the thing
That 'cannot be done'—and you'll do it, buckle in with a bit of a grin,
But just buckle in with a bit of a grin,
Then take off your coat and go to it;

AUTHORS.

The holiest author—Pope.
The fastest author—Swift.
The happiest author—Gay.
The meekest author— Lamb.
The noisiest author—Howells.
The tallest author—Longfellow.
The most fiery author—Burns.
The most amusing author—Tickell.
The most cheerful author—Smiles.
The most talkative author —Chatterton.
The most distressed author—Akenside.
The most troublesome author—Bunyan.
The most flowery author —Hawthorn
The most desirable author for breakfast—Bacon

—Selected.

Puzzles

BEHEADINGS.

1. Behead part of a ship and get a tree.
2. Behead a ruler and get a flower.
3. Behead a woman and find a man.
4. Behead a certain kind of fish and get an animal.
5. Behead one animal and find another.
6. Behead a thorn and find a tree.
7. Behead need and get an insect.
8. Behead a small hound and find a bird.
9. Behead the seed of a tree and find grain.

NUMERICAL ENIGMA.

My 14, 13, 11, 10, 2, 3 is found on a ship.

My 1, 8, 7, 4 is used for culinary purposes.

My 5, 11, 12, 6, 9 is the final name of a great novelist.

My whole is a prominent Canadian.

ADDITIONS.

By the addition of a letter change kitchen utensils into a flower; a fruit into an Arctic explorer; a flower into backward; a token of distinction into an animal; a meadow into a metal; a decree into a kind of linen; a weapon into a surgical instrument; a stamp into an assembly.

ANSWERS TO LAST WEEK'S PUZZLES.

ENIGMA.

Or-I-gin—Origin.

DOUBLE ACROSTIC.

J o h N
A b l E
N. S. W.
U n i t Y
A l i c E
R h o d A
Y e a R

January—New Year.

WORD SQUARE.

A V O N
V A L E
O L G A
N E A T

Correct answers to the puzzles of March 9 have been received from E. A. Edmiston, Cookstown.

Correct answers to the puzzles of last week, though with slight variations from the published ones, have been received from Jessie Dobbie.

There was a slight error in the Acrostic in Eric Crawford's set of answers We were pleased to hear from you, Eric; try again.

In Newman T. Hunter's answers there was an error in the Acrostic; the rest were correct.

Jean Cartier's answers were correct with the exception of some slight errors in the Acrostic. Thanks for puzzle.

The answers of Eric Barnett, Highwater, Que., were correct.

E. A. Edmiston had one error in the Acrostic, and Keith L. Christie had one in the Square.

Indoor and Outdoor Department

THE KITTEN'S STRANGE FRIEND.

(From 'Suburban Life.')

One summer afternoon 'Rover' lay dozing in the grateful shade of a spreading apple tree, when suddenly the piteous wail of a kitten broke the stillness. The dog slowly opened one eye and listened dreamily.

Again the cry was repeated. Now wide awake, with ears alert, he seemed to conclude that something was wrong, and as the kitten gave another yowl, he started off around the house on a lively trot, followed by his master, whose curiosity was also aroused. A little black kitten lay sprawling in the grass, while at a short distance, his lordship, 'Jim Crow,' the pet and pesterer of the family, eyed it narrowly.

The kitten made a feeble effort to regain its feet and crawl away, when the crow made a sudden dive and grabbed its tail in its beak. Bracing his feet, he held fast, while his poor victim tugged and wailed helplessly. As soon as the kitten sank exhausted, the mischievous crow sidled off, and perking his head on one side, he gazed at his victim with a mocking grin, —I am quite sure it was a grin—seeming to consider it all a huge joke, really the best of the season.

Again the kitten made a frantic effort to escape; again the wicked crow grabbed his tail and brought its victime to a sudden halt.

By this time the dog grasped the situation, and, with one mighty bound he dashed at the villain, who, however, managed to elude the avenger and flew to a convenient tree top, where his mocking 'caw, caw,' challenged the dog to catch him if he could.

The crow out of reach, 'Rover' turned his attention to the frightened kitten. He licked it soothingly, and tried his best to comfort the poor, quivering thing, occasionally stopping to bark at the crow, which continued to hover near.

Finally, appearing to conclude that the crow had the field, he carefully picked up the kitten and carried it around the house to an old apple tree, where he deposited his burden, and, stretching himself on the grass, resumed his nap, so unceremoniously interrupted.

THE 'WORKING TOOLS' OF A HORSE FLY.

That huge buzzing monster of the hot days of summer, the horse fly, is on the black list of malevolent insects along with his cousin—or is it a nearer relative?—the ubiquitous house fly. Fortunately the species is by no means as numerous as the latter pest; otherwise the lives of both man and his faithful quadruped, the horse, would be almost unendurable during the heated period of the year.

The horse fly is usually regarded as being more annoying than dangerous. His quick buzzing attack, terminating in a stinging or biting sensation, is regarded usually as the extent of his crime. He is, however, even more harmful than his home-loving relative. He transmits the germs of typhoid, pneumonia, and other deadly diseases to foods, and his sharp, penetrating weapon, in his onslaught on human or animal, deposits such germs also directly into the blood. The pain experienced during this operation while generally referred to as a 'prick or sting' is scarcely either. It might more properly be spoken of as a 'sawing,' inasmuch as the instrument of torture shows itself under the microscope in the form of jagged teeth.

CORK TREES IN CALIFORNIA.

Deputy State Forester A. H. Nodson, who has recently been in Chico, Cal., making a thorough inspection of the forest plantation there that is owned by the University of California, and is officially known as the forestry sub-station, is of the opinion that cork culture will, in the near future, become commercially very important among California's numerous industries.

More than five acres of Spanish cork oak are now under culture at the forest plantation, and all of the trees are thriving, and growing vigorously. On the elder trees there is already a good growth of young bark—some of it more than an inch in thickness.

The most of the trees are now about seven years old, and are from 25 to 30 feet in height, and from 8 to 10 inches in diameter at the butts. This culture has been made in ordinary soil. Both the climate and soil seem very favorable to the growth of the Spanish cork oak.

This is the first time that any attempt has been made to grow cork in California, and the experiment seems to have been worth making.

For a long time the question of the almost entire exhaustion of the supply of natural cork has been confronting the commercial world. At the present time the great bulk of cork used in the United States is imported from Spain and Portugal; and from those two foreign countries the source of supply is reported to be getting low.

WHERE EXTREMES MEET.

Syria is a land of contrasts. Many of the customs date back uninterruptedly to the dim days of history, yet one finds even in the inland towns the latest phonographic records and hears the whir of the brand new sewing machines. The farmers have clung closely to their ancient customs. The same crooked stick that Noah trimmed out to plough the garden with is still in use with all its original knots and bumps carefully retained. They thresh their wheat by driving over it with a rough 'stone boat,' after which they winnow it by throwing it in the air. Within the past year the first modern threshing outfit reached the interior, half way between Beirut and Damascus. When the outfit was first set up the natives came from far and wide to see it. At first they did all they could to injure it, even throwing stones and their wooden pitchforks into the separator, but when they found that with it they got their wheat on the market at least sixty days earlier than by the methods of their forefathers, all their opposition changed to enthusiastic support and assistance.

LETTERS FROM READERS.

QUEEN'S COLLEGE BILL.

(To the Editor o. the 'Witness.')

Sir,—I gladly comply with the request of Mr. Bernard Rose, and give extracts from the Royal charter of Queen's College, granted by the late Queen Victoria in 1841.

The first sentence of the preamble runs:—'Whereas, the establishment of a college within the province of Upper Canada, in North America, in connection with the Church of Scotland, for the education of youth in the principles of the Christian religion, and for their instruction in the various branches of science and literature, would greatly conduce to the welfare of our said province.'

The 4th clause reads:—'And we do furthermore will, ordain and appoint that no religious test or qualification shall be required of, or appointed for, any persons admitted or matriculated as scholars within our said college; or of or for persons admitted to any degree in any art or faculty therein, save only that all persons admitted within our said college to any degree of divinity shall make such and the same declarations and subscriptions as are required of persons admitted to any degree of divinity in our University of Edinburgh.'

Clause 9 is as follows:—'And "provided always," that every trustee, whether minister or layman, before entering on his duties as a member of the said board, shall have solemnly declared his belief of the doctrines of the Westminster Confession of Faith, and his adherence to the standards of the said Church in government, discipline and worship.'

Clause 12 relates to arts professors: 'And "provided always," that such persons as shall be appointed to professorships, not in the theological department in the said college, shall, before discharging any of the duties, or receiving any of the emoluments of such professorships, subscribe such a formula, declarative of their belief of the doctrines of the aforesaid Confession of Faith as the Synod may prescribe.'

Having thus complied with Mr. Rose's request, perhaps I may be allowed to offer a few remarks on his communication to the 'Witness' of today.

He seems to have learned something of what occurred before the Private Bills' Committee at Ottawa. There is, therefore, the less excuse for his not knowing that the word 'national' was dropped from clause 3 at the third reading. As his homily to the authorities of the college has this clause mainly for its text, it is so much 'hot air,' as the slang phrase goes. They may be supposed to know how to manage their own private institutions without advice from Mr. Rose. Does Mr. Rose agree with the German professors who doubt whether any Jesus Christ ever lived, or with those who think Christianity discredited? If he does, we shall know what weight to attach to his opinions. If he does not, why should he refer to them? Is it of any consequence to be informed of the vagaries of men who set up their extravagant speculations against the convictions of nineteen centuries of students? As well say that the sun did not shine yesterday as that no Jesus of Nazareth ever lived. I notice, too, that Mr. Rose airs the shallow fallacy 'that it matters not what a person believes, that what matters is his conduct. Every well instructed student of morals knows that there is a constant relation between belief and character. What a man really believes—not necessarily what he says he believes—whether it be God's truth or the devil's lie, inevitably moulds one into its own shape, when it gets time to operate unchecked. 'As a man thinketh in his heart, so is he.' Mr. Rose made a heedless slip in ranking Quakers with non-Christians. In addressing the Private Bills' Committee, I anticipated Mr. Rose's just remark that there should be kind relations between Christians and Jews, since the larger part of our sacred books they also hold for theirs. I go further and give it as my view that Christianity is just advanced Judaism—of which it is the outgrowth and supplement. I should have no fear of having Jews as professors in Queen's College; but I do not see how they could accept an office which implies that they are to give instruction in the Christian religion. Does Mr. Rose want us to give up the foremost aim of the charter in order to provide berths for Jews in the college? Oxford and Cambridge ought not to be adduced as models by which a private institution like Queen's is to be governed, as the great English universities are state institutions, while Queen's is to pass into the hands of private parties, namely, its governing body, its professors, benefactors and graduates.

Mr. Rose departs from his own rule in his method of estimating Mr. Andrew Carnegie, namely, judging of his faith by his works. Our critic presumably does not know that Mr. Carnegie at the present time, while Queen's is still a Presbyterian institution, is giving three pensions, out of his private funds, to retired professors of the college. More than that, there is a standing offer from Mr. Carnegie to give $100,000 to endow Queen's, as it now is, provided the Church will raise $400,000. We may gather his attitude towards the Church of his fathers from that fact. Besides, the authorities of the university may be presumed to be in as favorable a position as Mr. Rose to know whether clause 20 of the bill is likely to interfere with the chance of retired professors being admitted to share in the benefits of the Carnegie pension fund.

My last remark is as to Mr. Rose's definition of the word 'non-denominational.' The terms of the bill, taken in connection with the history of the institution, explain the sense in which it is used. Hitherto it has been governed by one denomination, Presbyterians; henceforth it is to be open to all denominations. Denominations of what? Of Christians, of course, is implicitly signified. And so when the word 'sect' is employed in the charter of the Carnegie fund—a part cut off a whole—the whole here again is implicitly Christianity. None of the great religious systems, Christianity, Buddhism, Mohammedanism, can be properly spoken of as a sect or denomination. It is only portions broken off the main stem that ought to be so designated. There is a use of the word denominator, however, which well illustrates the point I aim at making. The illustration is borrowed from arithmetic. Christianity as a whole is the common denominator, while the several sections of Christianity, embraced in the churches of different names, are the numerators.

ROBERT CAMPBELL.

St. Gabriel Manse, March 16, 1912.

CHURCH UNION.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—Dr. Robert Campbell, in order to justify the position of a recalcitrant, which he declares he will take should church union be consummated, maintains, in your issue of Saturday last, that a minority in the church is altogether different from a minority in any other organization, because 'the church is not a thing of man's making, it is of the living God and the pillar and ground of the truth.' It is not made by a majority of men nor is it the echo of human opinions.' From what he states further on, it is quite evident that the church which he is speaking of is not that unorganized body of true worshippers throughout the world which is sometimes called the church invisible, but it is the denomination to which he himself belongs—the Presbyterian. His argument would have no point on any other assumption. According to his estimation, this is the only perfect church, embracing in its polity and creed all religious truth, inasmuch as it is 'of the living God.' He, apparently, refuses to recognize any other denomination under the name of the church. He would not join any other, nor would he become merged into another with a different name, even though there was no essential difference. His Church of England brother would as stoutly maintain that his church is the only real one and he would be as ready with arguments and texts to support his contention as would Dr. Campbell himself be in defence of his position. The Roman Catholic clergy regard their church as the only true one, and they are able to satisfy themselves, and apparently a large number at least of their followers, that their claims are well founded. Now, who is right? Not one of them. The whole truth in the realm of religion is not compassed within the organization of any one church, not even the Presbyterian. Each denomination seems to be able to advance very good reasons in support of its own particular teaching, and on many points it is only a matter of opinion as to which is right. This is the judgment of intelligent men everywhere. The age has gone by when it is possible to dogmatize on every trivial difference between the various Christian churches, especially the Protestant. There are essentials on which all Christians are agreed. These it should be our aim to magnify, instead of eternally dwelling on the insignificant things that divide. 'It (meaning, of course, the Presbyterian Church—it can't mean anything else) is not made by a majority of men, nor is it the echo or men's opinion,' says Dr. Campbell. Am I wrong in supposing that the Presbyterian Church began its existence as such when the Westminster Assembly of Divines completed their deliberations and formulated the doctrines of the Church as we find them embodied in the Confession of Faith, and when they decided on their particular form of church government—a form which Dr. Campbell declares to be 'of the living God'? Am I wrong in supposing that this Confession of Faith was adopted by an assembly of men—a hundred and fifty or so—and also that the system of church government was established in the same way, namely, by a majority vote of the members constituting that assembly? I am not aware that there was any special revelation from God to these men or that they were inspired to such a degree that their decisions could be considered as a registration of the divine will. Surely Dr. Campbell does not mean to make any such assertion, and yet his statements would almost lead one to think that he holds this idea. The fact is that the decisions reached were the result of human opinion. According to their best judgment they built up the structure. They were not infallible, they were perhaps not even judges in the real sense of the term, for I imagine they met to carry on their deliberations with more or less preconceived ideas on all points of discussion. The Presbyterian Church was established by a majority of men, and it is the echo of human opinions; so is the church of every other denomination. This being so, the contention that the Church does not come under majority rule is surely not well founded. If this principle were applied to congregations, for instance, where would we land? In anarchy and disruption. The fact is that what suits one age will not suit another, and the more this is recognized the more successful will the Church be. Dr. Campbell is willing to be bound, it seems, by the opinions of a body of men who lived two hundred and sixty years ago—men who, no doubt, exercised their best judgment and formulated a system of doctrine with the best light they had, but he is surely one of a small and constantly decreasing class. With all the knowledge that man has gained since that time and with the deeper insight into the meaning and purpose of the Scriptures which we now have, it is not surprising that viewpoints have changed, and that what was considered in some cases to be absolute truth then is now discarded as untenable or absurd. Because the Basis of Union is not the exact counterpart, as it were, of the Confession of Faith and the form of church government in vogue in the Presbyterian Church, it is condemned, as if, forsooth, the Confession of Faith were a perfect document. What well-balanced man would uphold to-day the doctrines of election, predestination (with their logical conclusion, fatalism) and limited atonement, as set forth in the Westminster Confession of Faith, without any relieving feature, with the idea of God's love and man's will practically buried out of sight and his justice, nay I might almost say his vengeance, unduly magnified? Even if things should go on as they now are, Dr. Campbell and those who think with him will undoubtedly sooner or later receive a ruder shock than they would over the consummation of the proposed union, for if the Confession of Faith is to be insisted on as expressing Presbyterian belief the numbers will speedily decline. I venture to think that not twenty-five percent of the present membership will be found to defend it as it now stands. To express the creed of the remaining three-fourths it would have to be materially changed.

The proposed basis of union affords us an opportunity of escaping from this dilemma. It may not commend itself in its entirety to every person, but it certainly more nearly approaches what most Presbyterians believe than does the Confession of Faith.

Towards the close of Dr. Campbell's letter he advances still another remarkable argument, that because only about one-third of the membership have voted on the question, one way or the other, there is a majority opposed to union. It matters not that in the case of those who have expressed an opinion the vote stands about three to one (when the returns are all in it will probably be five to one) in favor of the scheme, the two-thirds who have not voted are to be reckoned of more value than the one-third who have, and, moreover, are to be counted as opponents. Can any person conceive of a more absurd contention? In any ordinary election the man who receives a majority of the votes cast is elected. Those who did not vote are counted as being utterly indifferent as to the result. They will be as well satisfied with one candidate as with the other. They care not how it goes. Why should a different principle be applied in this election to ascertain the mind of the people? Is it not reasonable to conclude that those who have not voted will be quite content under either arrangement—to continue as we are or to unite? Any other conclusion is ridiculous. Then let the question be settled by those who have voted, as is invariably the case. Those who have not done so can raise no objection. It is quite evident that they would not wish to do so.

If when the time for action comes there will be found some who refuse to recognize the new order of things, no person or body can deny them the right to continue as Presbyterians. There would probably be some congregations who would prefer to remain as they are, as was the case at the time of the Presbyterian union in 1875, but the fate of the dissenting congregations would doubtless be the same as was that of those who 'stayed out' in 'seventy-five'—sure and gradual decay. Being composed of people who prefer a name and a form to a great opportunity, and moreover few in number, it seems to me that they would not be likely to advance to such an extent as those who are actuated by a broader motive. That church which is most fully possessed of the unselfish, loving, helpful, generous spirit of the Master will be the church of the future.

J. A. NICHOLSON.

Westmount, March 14, 1910.

A CRITIC CRITICISED.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—In your issue of March 9 I notice that a Mr. Salter, of Owen Sound, has been treating your readers to a disquisition on 'The churches and their college teaching.' Now, I have no disposition, or even need, to defend the teachings of the colleges, but when a person becomes a critic he should be fairly sure of his ground lest his criticism becomes a boomerang and recoil upon himself. I cordially concede to Mr. Salter the same right to ventilate his views through your columns as I claim for myself. But I would be sorry that such views as he has promulgated should pass unchallenged lest some might infer that they were orthodox or unanswerable. I will endeavor to be as brief as consistent with a full and satisfactory reply.

1. Your correspondent assumes that if the Church would only be willing to place herself 'under the guardianship of the Holy Spirit of God,' she would get more life (light?), etc. 'The ablest leaders of the Church,' he says, 'are only fallible men.' Just so, and what then? Why, if they would only 'place themselves under the guardianship of the Holy Spirit of God,' who 'cannot err,' they would become infallible also. This is implied. Did not Christ say, 'When he, the Spirit of Truth, shall come he shall guide you into all truth?' And what are we to understand by this? Is it to be interpreted in its widest possible sense, or with some modifications? If in its broadest sense it must include scientific truth, mechanical truth, historical truth, and moral and religious truth. And if the words apply to the entire Church in all subsequent ages it must mean that every believer who places himself 'under the guardianship of the Holy Spirit of God' shall be as wise as God himself, for his omniscience can scarcely include more than 'all truth.' But perhaps Mr. S. will concede some modifications or limitations in the interpretation of the clause. If so, what modifications? Not knowing what they are I must await his explanations. But let me say that the widening of the scope of this clause and the assumption of special Spirit-illumination by pious cranks has hitherto resulted in the most arrogant claims to spiritual understanding, and the most arrant nonsense in doctrine. Is it not as truly the prerogative of one person as of another to claim divine illumination and guidance? Surely it is. And where two persons of apparently equal spirituality disagree, as disagree they always have in the past, who is to decide which is right? I need not enlarge on this point as every sane person possessed of ordinary intelligence can see where such a condition would lead. Suffice it to say that the Church has in all ages recognized the inspiration of the 'holy men of God,' who wrote the Bible 'as they were moved by the Holy Ghost,' but it would be a calamity to acknowledge the same degree of inspiration to every Dowieite or religious fanatic who sets up such claims for himself. Mr. S. had better re-examine his grounds of doctrine.

2. Let me also direct attention to his views regarding the Church, or Bride. He quotes from the doctrinal basis of the contemplated church union as follows: 'We believe in one Catholic Church, composed of the saints of all ages, and of all baptized children,' etc. But he would rule out all children, whether baptized or unbaptized, and all Old Testament saints. He assumes that the Church consists of 'every sinner who by faith has owned his lost estate and fled for refuge to Christ' since Pentecost, and of no others. I wonder will he distinguish between the Church and the Kingdom. Until he does I shall assume that they are but different names for the same thing. But in any case the word 'family' must be intended to cover or include the Church, and St. Paul says: 'For this cause I bow my knees unto the Father of our Lord Jesus Christ, of whom the whole family in heaven and earth is named.' Does the family in heaven include any Old Testament saints? Jesus says 'That many shall come from the east and west, and shall sit down with Abraham, and Isaac, and Jacob, in the kingdom of heaven.' (Matt. viii., 11.) Accordingly Abraham and Isaac and Jacob must be in the kingdom, or New Testament saints could not sit down with them in the kingdom. Your correspondent insists on the new birth as a condition of being in the Church. And Christ just as strongly insists on the new birth as a condition of being in the kingdom. 'Except a man be born again he cannot see the Kingdom of God.' The conditions of entrance into the Church and the kingdom, then, are the same. It was as a King that Jesus shed forth the Holy Spirit on the Church on the day of Pentecost. (See Acts ii., 30-33.) 'Abraham believed God, and it was accounted unto him for righteousness. Know ye, therefore, that they which are of faith are the children of Abraham.' Yet poor Abraham is excluded from the Church, and his children are let in! But 'they which be of faith are blessed with faithful Abraham.' The children are blessed with Abraham, but Abraham is not blessed with his children! This is the theology of Mr. S. 'Christ hath redeemed us from the curse of the law . . . that the blessing of Abraham might come on the Gentiles through Jesus Christ . . . . that we might receive the promise of the Spirit through faith.' Then the 'promise of the Spirit' was 'the the blessing of Abraham.' But the mere promise would be of little worth unless it was fulfilled. 'Now to Abraham and his seed were the promises made . . . . And if ye be Christ's then are ye Abraham's seed, and heirs according to the promise or covenant. (See Gen. xvii.) 'Now we, brethren as Isaac was, are the children of promise. What advantage, then, has the New Testament saint over the Old Testament saint? Is God a respecter of persons? Does salvation mean one thing to an Old Testament saint and some other thing to a New Testament saint? We wait to be told.

But Mr. S.'s theology excludes Moses from the Church for he was an Old Testament saint. But Stephen said concerning Moses—'This is he that was in the church in the wilderness.' The Psalmist said: 'In the midst of the congregation will I praise thee.' (Psa. xxii., 22.) And the author of Hebrews quotes this as follows: 'In the midst of the church will I sing praise unto thee.' (Heb. ii., 12.) Therefore, congregation and church are the same thing. Christ is 'Head over all things to his church,' yet he is to 'rule over the house of Jacob forever.'

I presume that Mr. S. will scarcely deny that the city the revelator saw coming down from heaven, 'adorned as a bride for her husband,' was the Church, yet he will notice by reading the twelfth verse of the twenty-first chapter that this city had 'a wall great and high, and had twelve gates, and names written thereon which are the names of the twelve tribes of the children of Israel: And the wall of the city had twelve foundations, and in them the names of the twelve apostles of the Lamb.' And with this agrees what Paul says Eph. ii., 19, etc. Jews and Gentiles 'builded together upon the foundation of the apostles and prophets, Jesus Christ himself being the chief corner stone.' Will Mr. S. please explain why these New Testament writers so strangely intermix the apostles and prophets, and the twelve tribes of Israel with their descriptions of the Bride on the presumption that there is no essential connection between the two? I will not now insist upon the allegory of the olive tree (Rom. xi.), or Christ's threatening to the Jews that the Kingdom of God should be taken from them and given to a people bringing forth the fruits thereof, but allow your correspondent to digest the arguments advanced in proof of the oneness of the Church under all dispensations.

I cannot, however, overlook the fact that all infant children are excluded from the Christian Church by Mr. S., notwithstanding the fact that the Master invited them to come to him, saying, 'Of such is the kingdom of heaven.' But my letter is already too long, hence I will not amplify this point. I would simply remind your correspondent that our Lord prayed for his people of whatever clime, color, or dispensation, 'that they all might be one.' And this included 'The men whom the Father gave him out of the world.' And were not Abraham, Isaac and Jacob with 'Gideon and Barak, and Samson and Jephthae, and David and Samuel and the prophets, who through faith subdued kingdoms, wrought righteousness, obtained promises, stopped the mouths of lions, and quenched the violence of fire, etc., . . . of whom the world was not worthy,' given to Christ out of the world by the Father?

T. L. WILKINSON.

THE PREACHER AND HIS BELIEF

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

'If the foundations be destroyed what can the righteous do?'—Ps. xi., 3.

There is incontrovertible evidence constantly coming to hand that there is a deep laid plot among the mutilators of the Holy Scriptures—the destructive critics—for the blasting of the faith of the common people in the Word of God. The Rev. R. V. Bingham, Toronto, editor of the 'Evangelical Christian and Missionary Witness,' in an editorial in the March number of his paper, under the heading, 'Blasting the faith of the common people,' writes: 'Some years ago the writer sat in the study of a certain Baptist minister, in a large city, and during conversation he was astonished to hear this pastor avow his disbelief in the inerrancy of Christ, and further astonished to hear him state that "Paul's code of morals would not be tolerated in our day." Other portions of Scripture were in like manner assailed in this conversation. As this man had been one of those who sat on the council to decide the fitness of the writer to become a minister of the Gospel, our readers will enter into something of his horror at such an avowal. In concluding the interview I said: "Well, S—, you mean to tell me that you are preaching these things in your church?" "No," he replied, "My people are not ripe for it, but I am educating them up to it." A little later on a friend of ours visiting a city not far from this place, listened to a similar declaration of a Methodist minister, who in like manner stated that he did not air his views in the pulpit. My friend questioned the honesty of such a position, when this minister replied: "If we were to tell the people what we believe to-day they would put us out of the church. But just wait a few years; we are fast getting a majority in the ministry who share our views, and when that day comes, when we hold the balance of power, then the people will know what we believe."'

The great restraining power, Mr. Editor and reader, back of all civil power, is the power of the Word of God, backed by the spirit of God.

Such an insurrection against the Word of God has not been known in the history of this world since 'the days that were before the flood' as is now upon Christendom. Is it any wonder that the clouds on the horizon of the civilized world are so heavily freighted with actual and threatened revolt, lawlessness and anarchy? Let the faithful watchmen continue to sound the alarm for the coming of the Lord draweth nigh.

JNO. CARLISLE.

Peterborough.

P.S.—'As it was in the days of Noe. . . . Likewise also as it was in the days of Lot. . . . Even thus shall it be when the Son of Man is reveal ed.' (Luke xvii., 26-30.) When the Son of Man cometh shall he find faith on the earth?' (Luke xviii., 8.)

Note.—Preachers who should try to feed their audiences by telling them what not to believe would be without spiritual power. The preacher must know what he does believe, or rather Him in whom he believes. Only with a gospel that to himself has been salvation can he accomplish anything. On the other hand we deprecate criminations. Nothing is gained by a railing accusation against men who honestly hold to different convictions from our own, even those of them who talk wildly. To call the promulgation of people's convictions conspiracy is a charge that could be used against the advocacy of any set of views, and is therefore nugatory as an argument.

HEEDLESS BIBLE READING.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—Reading 'A Layman' in your 'Letters from Readers,' of Jan. 23rd, strengthens a conviction of long standing that heedless reading of God's Word was the cause of much 'higher' (?) criticism. 'Many took in hand to set forth in order,' as eyewitnesses told them (Luke i., 1). Two also wrote of what they had seen and heard ,and handled of the 'Word' (1st. John i., 1). As the 'land' ('world') (Amos 7-10; Jno. 21-25), could not 'bear' (contain) all, they barely wrote enough. Each wrote as the Spirit that abode with (in) them directed, and only repeated events of most importance to faith. That a nervous, restless woman made a double trip to the tomb of Jesus 'very early in the morning,' on her first return meeting, and answering the question, 'who shall roll us away the stone' of, the others; or that she lingered, weeping, till she saw her Lord, after the others had started on their trip to obey the angel's command (Mark 16, 7); because 'they' are credited with doing what only part of them did, does not shake my faith. I find the like in many other places, and the writings of others. Nor because many women 'told these things unto the apostles' (Luke xxiv., 10), do I doubt that 'Mary Magdalene came and told the disciples that she had seen the Lord' (Jno. xx., 18).

The 'scattered sheep' (Mark xiv., 27), had to be gathered, and many could do it quicker than one, though they repeated the others words.

If zeal had caused the Jews to have a tradition that unleavened bread must be eaten during the three days of 'preparation,' while the lamb was being kept up, Exodus xii., 15, is good authority for it, and more, for it says 'from the first day until the seventh day,' and it is very evident that the 'supper' mentioned in Jno. xii. 2 was not the Jewish Passover, which the Rabbis kept after Jesus was crucified.

How 'Layman' can call refusing the testimony of 'the father of lies (Mark i., 25, 34, etc.), 'concealing,' 'passes me.' Even now people sometimes say of a man, 'he is such a liar I should know it was not so if he said it was.'

I had read my Bible, I thought, carefully, for many years, and surely read the word twenty or thirty times before I noticed the significance of the word 'prepared' in the account of Jonah. Whether a deadly wound by a sharp rock or large swordfish was said 'preparation' or not, it is evident that it was in an abnormal condition, probably bloated full of air, to sustain a man 'three days,' and drifting against the vessel. Falling through this wound would be to be 'swallowed up' as truly as if 'down its throat and would, naturally, cause some oil to flow, thus quickly quieting the sea. Also it would stir the 'fish' to move somewhat, though it might drift several days before it finally exploded. But this would be as great a miracle as any.

Before the 'Ram's Horn,' in 1902, printed my article on 'Joshua's Long Day.' Higher Critics were hooting at that, but soon afterwards they were reconciled to the 'Refraction Theory' therein published.

Last fall, after thirty years' Bible study, I noticed the import of a word in the first chapter of Genesis, 28th verse. God told the others to 'multiply, and fill,' but to man he said, 'multiply and replenish' the earth. God repeated the command to Noah, after the flood, 'multiply, and replenish the earth.' Nothing can be replenished that has not been depleted, and Adam or Noah could only 'replenish' with their kind, so I must believe that the earth had been filled with men before Adam's time, and probably with more than since.

What a wonderful book, that a man can study for thirty years, and then notice a single word that changes the belief of a lifetime! My faith says, 'Truth is all in the Bible if I had eyes to see, as a little child.'

'A LEARNER.'

THE HOME AND ITS RELATIONSHIP TO THE CHURCH.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—The National Religious Education Association held its ninth annual convention at St. Louis, Mo., during four days of last week, during which a number of important papers were read and discussed relating to religious education in the homes, the schools and the churches. Most of these papers will appear in the 'Journal of Religious Education' during the present year, but many of them ought to have a much wider circulation than that journal affords. At the last annual convention of the Religious Education Association, held in Philadelphia, Dr. Ernest Allen, of Toledo, Ohio, read a very interesting and instructive paper on 'The home and its relationship to the Church.'

Dr. Allen classified the various homes into four distinct groups as follows: The ideal, the indifferent, the ignorant and the antagonistic; and he dwelt at some length in pointing out how the Church might give the most efficient aid to each of these kinds of homes. After saying that the ideal homes were few in number, he went on to state that the ideal home itself had undergone radical changes during the last two or three decades. Returned missionaries familiar with the home life of the preceding generation, comment on the absence of family prayer, catechetical instruction and memorizings of the Bible once more common * * * Just what has come to take the place of these habits is hard to say. Few houses have even a 'children's hour.' Many children seem to be indifferently 'farmed out'—to the church for morals, to the school for reading, writing and the rest.' After showing by what means the Church could render effective service in the various classes of homes, Dr. Allen said: 'In spite of all the machinery at the disposal of the Church it is startling to reflect that for every child of school age in Sunday-school to-day there is another one outside.' * * * * 'Perhaps one half of the number outside the range of the Church for religious training are from homes where very little such training is given. There are thousands of newsboys, night and day messengers, elevator boys, cash girls, mine and factory employees, who do not come within the range of the influence of the Church, and are not adequately trained or protected at home. The Church is an institution far abler to attack the problem than the home. It can create public sentiment and muster the forces which make for improvement.

'Herein lies the value of supplemental social service by the Church. It must speak vigorously in favor of adequate laws against child labor. Having prevented exploitation it must provide for the child thus released, lest idleness become a worse evil than compulsory toil. If the home cannot support itself without a child's labor it must be aided. School doors must be opened, playgrounds provided, health protected. The glaring temptations of the city must be minimized. Rational pleasures must supplant those which are tainted. Scientific approach to the 'boy in the gang,' adequate knowledge of the physical, mental and spiritual opportunities of the adolescent period, must enlarge the Church's equipment and work. The task is great when we take it up with the home that is moderately interested: It is stupendous and challenging when we face it in connection with the ignorant, the thoughtless, the selfish home.'

D. C.

EVOLUTION.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—In your issue of March 5 I see that Mr. Boudreau still persists in his former method of refuting evolution, i.e., quoting extracts from the writings of certain scientists, most of whom have been dead for years, utterly ignoring the fact that the scientists of to-day almost to a man have accepted evolution in some form or other.

The only really modern writer which he quotes is Prof. Conn, out of whose book he takes a few extracts—torn from their context—and in this way discredits 'this degrading theory,' as he calls it. I believe there are few who have read Prof. Conn's book, calmly and with open mind, but will admit that the evidence for evolution there presented is of the most convincing character.

Your correspondent asserts that Haeckel confessed to having forged photographs of embryos that he inserted in his biological scheme of man. This accusation was made in 1909, by a German, Dr. Brass. At once forty-six eminent scientists of Germany signed a strong repudiation of the charge, and one of them, Prof. Rabl, one of the leading German embryologists, retorted with deadly effect, that Dr. Brass himself had been flagrantly guilty of the very practice he was unjustly charging against Haeckel.

Your correspondent quotes with approval Carlyle's statement that 'Evolution is the gospel of dirt.' It would be just as true and appropriate to call gravitation 'The gospel of dirt.' Mr. Boudreau evidently thinks that all that is necessary to discredit anything is to give it a bad name. He also says that 'the whole aim of this degrading theory to dispose of the supernatural and get rid of the God of the Bible is as clear as day.' Evolution is not a degrading theory, and as I pointed out in my last letter, it is just the reverse. The world's greatest thinkers have been accused of trying to dispose of the supernatural. Copernicus, Galileo, Newton, Darwin, have each in their turn been represented as engaged in this unenviable task.

Evolution is the law of development, the divine method of evolution. It no more disposes of the supernatural than the law of gravitation or the law of the conservation of energy.

If your correspondent's accusation be true, then the scientists of all ages were not truth seekers at all, but were animated solely by the desire to dispose of the supernatural.

Mr. Boudreau takes comfort from the fact that evolution is not generally accepted by the masses. I would remind him that no new conception of things will at once meet with popular approval, no matter how strong may be the evidence in its favor. Age-long beliefs and prejudices have to be overcome before truth is universally recognized.

J. H. RICHARDS.

Brandon, Man.

QUINQUENNIAL ASSESSMENT.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—In the Province of Ontario, and in the Legislature as convened, there is much said on the subject of Taxation. The question of taxing improvements, and of taxing land values is much canvassed.

The scheme suggested in the heading of this letter, has not been brought forward. Almost every day we read of some new factory proposing to locate somewhere; and the municipality is asked (and generally agrees to), a 'fixed assessment' for five, six or ten years. That is, the new enterprise shall pay no taxes on their 'improvements' for such a number of years.

Now this other scheme would simply give to every citizen the same privilege! If a man benefits his town by putting up a new house, or beautifies his street by painting and improving his dwelling, why should not he—as well as the new firm coming in—have a 'fixed assessment?' I recall the case of a firm, in the town where I then lived, who had put their last dollar in a larger mill property, by which they intended to enlarge their output; and before they had time to gain a cent out of their new venture, they had—the very next year

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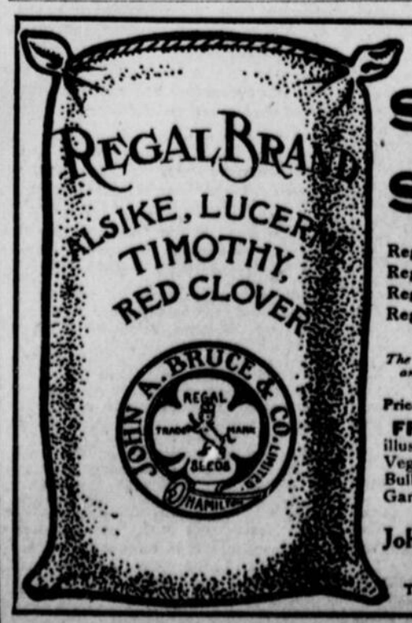

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—to pay $120 extra taxes! If they had been a new firm coming in they most probably would have asked and received a 'fixed assessment' for six or eight years, and a 'bonus.'

Let the thing be universal; so as to apply to all such improvements. Then a firm or a private house-owner, would have, say, four years' benefit of his enterprise, without being taxed (essentially fined) for it. It would largely encourage building and 'improving.' And it would encourage many a workingman to try to own his own house!

Let the law give municipalities the option of introducing this scheme—and of repealing it if they find (or think), it does not work well.

And let the assessment year be different in the different wards—so as to do away with the possibility of a 'boom' for one or two years in the town, and then a 'stagnation.'

And let the annual assessment take notice only of subdivisions and change of ownership. But every fifth year, the value also.

And in the long run the coffers of the municipality would hold more money; and its streets would show more and better buildings—especially in the matter of more and better houses owned by their occupiers.

WILLIAM WYE SMITH.

151 Galley Ave., Toronto.

Note.—Why should a man be fined even after five years for making 'improvements? Would it not be better policy to fine the non-improver, by putting the tax on all land alike, used and unused?

BINDING EAST AND WEST.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—I see in your March 8th issue a report of an address by H. B. Ames, M.P., before St. James Literary Society on the above subject. As some of his statements are misleading, kindly allow me space to reply briefly.

His first statement is: 'It has been said that Canada is hard to govern.' Not necessarily so. With honest taxation this difficulty would vanish. I venture to say that no individual or company in Canada or any other country would attempt to transact business on the principles upon which our taxation is based, or I should rather say the want of principles. He rightly points to the 'vigor, honesty of purpose and energy of the west.' Mr. Ames then points out how rapidly the west has been settled, and shows that 'at least two-thirds of this immigration is non-Canadian.' Going further, he shows that 'fifty-four and a half percent of the recently added population is from the Republic..' He describes them as 'among the most virile, energetic and progressive citizens of the Union, and they are independent, masterful and self-reliant.' . . .'They are full of radical ideas on law-making.' He shows that these men had been engaged before leaving their own land in a struggle for their rights with the eastern states and that it is not unnatural that they should be prepared to continue the fight. He says further: 'These men are the cream of the population out of which they come. They require careful handling.' These statements show that Mr. Ames has correct information as to the class of people with which the east must deal. It is when Mr. Ames attempts to lay down principles to satisfy this people and to reconcile them to the unjust taxation of the east that he utterly fails. He points out many things which the government may do to help us, and closes the list with a proposal that a bonus on manufactured articles for export and a bonus to pay half the freight on flour, when shipped to Montreal, make bad worse.

Now, let me say that we have waited patiently for Mr. Borden to fulfil some of his promises, and what has he given us? He has, as far as the House of Commons is concerned, taken from us the right to ship our own grain, in the face of protests from the organized farmers of the west. We hoped he would deal fairly with us, but he seems unwilling to respect his promises.

A very strong sentiment has already sprung up in favor of a separation from the east. What holds it in check? It is the settlers from eastern Canada, in the hope that a reasonable settlement may be reached. But already a large percentage of these would favor separation, and all that is necessary is a strong leader, and once started no power can stop it. Is our government mad enough to think they can continue to oppress us and hope to check this movement? Does Mr. Ames suppose that a people such as he has described can be oppressed? Can he suppose that these Americans will not to a man join with us in demanding our rights? The west will soon cease to purchase goods manufactured in the east. We ask justice, and will be satisfied with nothing less. He says the defeat of reciprocity had a tendency to make us restive and impatient. This is correct. He says, 'The west looks to the new government to do more for it than the last and its demands savor of paternalism.' This statement is not correct. Mr. Ames says we 'need education along patriotic lines.' This is rich. The east is likely to awake when it is too late. I could not have believed that the Hon. R. L. Borden would be so blind as to run the risk of wrecking Canada, and have history record that he was the author. I appeal to Mr. Borden to act before it is too late, and earn the gratitude of Canada. I need not here state our wants. They are well known.

Why had Solomon two successors?

JAMES SMITH.

Yellow Grass, Sask.

CANADA'S NAVY.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—Canada's naval policy is not settled because the Liberal Government did not settle it right. If Sir Wilfrid Laurier and his ministers had followed the advice of the 'Witness,' instead of that given by the Montreal 'Herald' and the Toronto 'Globe,' on the naval. British preference, and other political questions, I believe they would still be in power. Reciprocity, which would be a good thing for both the United States and Canada, and which we will have before many years, was not the sole cause of the defeat of the Liberal party, which has been taught that a political party cannot escape punishment for wrong-doing any more than an individual.

One of the wrong things the Laurier Government did was the adoption of its naval policy, which to independent Liberals was an abomination; it was the most useless, wasteful policy any government could have adopted; no intelligent, truthful man would say that its proposed navy would be any assistance to the Empire in time of war; it would have been more dangerous to ourselves than to our enemies. At first our vessels would have been manned by British officers, but in a short time these would have been replaced by party hangers-on, who, with their heads swelled by their gilt braid and brass buttons, would be more than likely to act injudiciously when they met the vessels of other nations.

What Canada should have done was to make a grant of money to the British Government for the support of the British navy, as New Zealand did. Such a policy would have been approved by the best of Canadians, French and English and would not have given Mr. Bourassa the opportunity of making his untruthful statements about conscription, etc.

The giving of a sum of money would also have allayed the doubts which had arisen in the minds of some of Sir Wilfrid Laurier's oldest and best friends as to his loyalty to the British Empire, owing to his hesitation to assist in the South African war, and his attitude at the Imperial Conference. Talk of loyalty to the British Empire is cheap in Canada. Here was an occasion for action, which speaks louder than words, but both parties and their leaders failed miserably in their duty. The mother in her need wanted bread from her children. From one of them, Canada, she got a stone. Had Mr. Borden at that time proposed a grant of five million dollars I am sure he would have had the country at his back; but his proposal of twenty-five million dollars seemed to prove that he was more anxious to embarrass the government than to assist the Empire.

The Borden Government now has an opportunity of doing the right thing, and the 'Witness' and other independent Liberal papers should inform Mr. Borden that he will have the support of independent Liberals if he proposes a reasonable grant of money for a few years till the danger which threatens has passed. The sum of five million dollars yearly for a few years would probably meet with the approval of the majority of Canadians. The cancellation of the proposed building and purchase of other vessels is a wise act. The government should go further and arrange with the British government to take back the two vessels we have got, letting it keep the money paid for them. In doing this Canada will give a large sum of money yearly.

D. CREAM.

Montreal, March 21, 1912.

Note.—While agreeing with our correspondent that the defence of our own shores, supposing that to be provided for, would not pay our debt to the Empire, and while supporting his plea for an annual grant to the Imperial navy, we do not go so far as to hold that even the slim defence undertaken is no aid to the Empire, though, with him, we fear that its efficiency would be much reduced by political favoritism in appointments. Leading British authorities approved that policy, so far as it went, and the last speech on the subject by the First Lord of the Admiralty declares the creation of colonial naval units to be the Empire's best policy. In taking this ground, however, he implies that the fleets of the dominions would fully co-operate with the Imperial navy.

PRESERVATION OF GAME.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—I read in your paper of the 11th of March an article headed, 'Bad man of the North Captured.' Can you read that article without wondering whether the game protection law is really just in all cases. Here are a lot of people on the verge of starvation, and are prosecuted for killing some moose that their families may live. Game warden goes in and fines some and lets others off on suspended sentence, but carries away the meat. These people are not allowed to kill game in the season when they really need it tsat the game may be preserved for the 'Winchester Club' that has its headquarters in the locality. Would it not be more just to allow these poor people to kill what animals they need to keep their families alive than to save it for the wealthy people of the Winchester Club.

JUSTICE.

Port Perry, Ont.

Note.—The game is not preserved by law for the Winchester Club. If not preserved it would disappear. The dwellers in such regions have most to gain by its preservation. Those in question no doubt make more out of the Winchester Club's being there than they would out of being able to kill off the game indiscriminately. People who live in the wild are very defiant of the game laws, and if the game is to be preserved at all these must occasionally feel their force.

LITERARY REVIEW.

TENNYSON AND HIS FRIENDS.

A charming addition to Tennysoniana is a volume of literary and personal reminiscence and gossip, 'Tennyson and His Friends,' edited by Hallam, Lord Tennyson (The Macmillan Co. of Canada, Toronto, $2.75). The entire circle of those who remain of the intimate friends of Tennyson have contributed their memories and their treasured notes of that friendship and the whole is so woven together into a harmonious framework for the picture of the great man and great poet as to afford a fresh proof of the wonderful comradeship and kinship of spirit between him and the son whom he appointed his literary executor. The abhorrence of publicity was for most of his life almost an obsession with Tennyson and led to the stories of his gruffness which were scattered broadcast during his later years. His friends resent this characterization and one and all speak of his gracious tenderness, though Mrs. Ward does tell the story of the American visitors, who, arriving at an inopportune moment, 'came to see a lion and found a bear.' His instructions to his son, that 'the inevitable biography' was to be as simple as possible, yet complete enough to make any other unnecessary, which were so finely complied with in the 'Memoir,' are as fully met in this volume. From the opening chapter by Lady Tennyson, telling of her girlhood days in Lincolnshire before her marriage, to the closing tribute by Prof. Butcher, there is no striving after fine words, just the straightforward simplicity of those who lived under the spell of Tennyson and knew how he would wish them to speak.

Among such a multitude of treasures as this volume contains it is hard to pick and choose the rarest. The deep love that answered to the friendship of Tennyson, wherever that was given, 'his friendships were loves,' adds charm to the narratives in addition to the fundamental interest of their subject. 'Tennyson and Lincolnshire,' by Willingham Rawnsley, gives a picture of 'the wold, the fen, the marsh,' and the great sandy stretches of shore that illuminates many passages of description, especially in the early poems. Somersby, the boyhood home of the poet, was close to the scene so graphically described in Jean Ingelow's poem, 'The High Tide on the Coast of Lincolnshire,' and though it has not the scenic attractions of many other parts of beautiful England, 'This precious stone, set in the silver sea,' yet, as pictured by Mr. Rawnsley, its golden skies, mighty seas and waving meadows formed no unfit surroundings for the gifted boys of Somersby rectory during their formative years. 'Tennyson and his Brothers,' gives the great diversity of character, yet oneness of spirit and devotion of the two brothers of lesser fame, in their relation to their younger brother, whom they affectionately looked up to as their master. Each one was in his way a genius and a saint and seldom has one home produced three such 'men greatly beloved.'

Tennyson's intimacy with his Cambridge friends, 'the Apostles,' is perhaps the most familiar feature of his career. His son has selected verses to these friends which show the spirit of this intimacy, full of lofty thought and feeling. Papers on the poet in relation to Lushington, his brother-in-law, Fitzgerald, Carlyle, Thackeray, Bradley, Sir John Simeon—'The Prince of Courtesy'—Dakyns, Clough, Wilfrid Ward, James Spedding, and, chief of them all, Arthur Henry Hallam, present every aspect of Tennyson's mind, character and life. Delightful descriptions of Somersby, Farringford—the lovely home in the Isle of Wight—and the still more beautiful Aldworth show the happy and inspiring surroundings in which he worked, and where his happy family life with beautiful Lady Tennyson, and his two loved sons, was in itself a continual poem. The close friendships with Sir John Simeon's household, and those of Professor Ward and Professor Bradley make the contributions of Mrs. Ward and Mrs. Bradley especially interesting, for they show Tennyson as he was in his best hours, among those whom he knew for kindred spirits and for whom he unlocked the priceless treasures of his mind and heart. The poems grew before their eyes, during walks in garden or woods or in the friendly atmosphere of the home. 'The lines on "The Flower" were the result of an investigation of the "Love in Idleness" growing on a wall in Farringford garden. He made them nearly on the spot and said them to me next day. . . . Another day he took me into the garden to see a smoking yew, and said the lines on it which he had just made and afterwards interpolated in "In Memoriam".'

Some of the later papers in the volume have appeared before. Such are 'The Attitude of Tennyson Towards Science,' by Sir Oliver Lodge: 'Tennyson as a Student and Poet of Nature,' by Sir Norman Lockyer: 'Tennyson, His Life and Work,' by Sir Alfred Lyall, and 'Arthur Henry Hallam,' by Dr. John Brown. Interesting as these are it is to the more personal element of the book that its chief charm is due. The tall, Spanish-looking figure in loose cloak and sombrero, appearing in silent sympathy at the window of the room where Thackeray's son and daughter sat in the shadow of bereavement after the death of their father, the genial neighbor catching in his arms the little three-year-old girl with the same birthday as his own, when she is thrown to him from the haystack where she is celebrating her birthday feast, the long walks and talks with the adoring girl-friend, Louisa Simeon, have a human interest that lends new life to the ideal of the 'Great Voice of the Victorian Era.' Lovers of Tennyson have a treat in store in this delightful volume.

AN OXFORD EDITION OF SOUTHEY'S LETTERS.

To the average reader, nowadays, the poetry of Southey is almost unknown beyond a few ballads and hymns, and he himself is but a name. A popular edition of his letters should do much to recall to remembrance a great and good man, by some counted the greatest personality among the illustrious group that made the Cumberland lakes famous for literary associations as well as for beauty. The World's Classics Series now contains such an edition, 'Southey's Letters, a Selection,' edited by Maurice H. Fitzgerald (Henry Frowde, Oxford University Press, one shilling net). Of these Thackeray speaks in 'The Four Georges' with the warmest appreciation.

In the combat between Time and Thalaba, I suspect the former destroyer has conquered. Kehama's curse frightens very few readers now; but Southey's private letters are worth piles of epics, and are sure to last among us as long as kind hearts like to sympathize with goodness and purity, and love and upright life.

Maurice Fitzgerald is as affectionate in his introduction to this edition:

They offer us a complete self revelation of one of the most remarkable men of his day. They breathe an atmosphere as clear and bracing as the air on some Cumberland mountain top. They set before us a character conspicuous for its generous affection, its cheerful devotion to duty, its quenchless enthusiasm, its disciplined strength. . . . So far as style is concerned, Southey's letters can have few superiors, they are easy and vivid, free from any touch of mannerism. . . . No man ever had truer friends than he. Southey's letters abound in interesting references to men whose names are great in English literature and politics. The letters of a contemporary who has keenly felt the hopes and fears of such times as his can hardly fail to remain full of living interest.

The letters chosen show Southey in every relation of life, from a humorous epistle to his little girl, telling of the affliction of the family cat, to reflections on the French Revolution and the dangers of popular government. The letters contain some fine bits of description of the lake scenery, notably one of a calm day on Derwentwater.

As there was not a breath of air stirring, the surface of the lake was so perfectly still, that it became one great mirror, and all its waters disappeared; the whole line of shore was represented as vividly and steadily as it existed in actual being—the arch (of the hills), the vale within, the single houses far within the vale, the smoke from their chimneys, the farthest hills, and the shadow and substance joined at their bases so indivisibly, that you could make no separation even in your judgment. As I stood on the shore, heaven and the clouds seemed lying under me; I was looking down into the sky, and the whole line of mountains having one line of summits at my feet, and another above me, seemed to be suspended between the firmaments.'

Letters containing such passages as this deserve all the enthusiastic admiration they have received. This popular edition is one more of the constant succession of benefits to the English reading public for which they are indebted to the Oxford Press.

THE MAID OF THE WHISPERING HILLS.

A romance of a Hudson Bay fort in the far north is 'The Maid of the Whispering Hills,' by Vingie E. Roe (William Briggs, Toronto, $1.30 net). The time is the last decade of the eighteenth century and the tang of the tale is supplied by the rivalry between a Hudson Bay post, long established, and a newly-established post of the North-West Co. The young factor of Fort de Seviere, Anders McElroy, is one of the finest specimens of the many fine men who have served the great fur company; Alfred de Courtenay, a French adventurer, factor of the North-West Company is his rival. The chief object of their rivalry is not the bid for the rich fur harvest of the northern forests, but rather Maren Le Moyne, a transient visitor at the post of the older company. She is one of a party of French-Canadians trekking to the 'whispering hills' of the Athabasca and spending an enforced delay of a year within the shelter of the fort. She is the intrepid leader of the little party, its inspiration and its brain. Of course, the hitherto heart-free factor becomes enamored with her charms of person, mind and heart, so, likewise, does the more susceptible, mercurial Frenchman who meets her on a chance visit to the abode of McElroy. How the hot passions of the two aspirants for her favor cause a clash with the wild Indian tribesmen assembled at the fort; how the factor and the adventurer are carried off by the enraged red men to torture and probable death; how the maid reaches her lover by surmounting almost insurmountable difficulties: his long, long illness and delirium and slow convalescence; the straightening out of the misunderstandings and the reunion of the lovers are the outstanding incidents of the story. That the prodigies performed by the maid are almost inconceivable of accomplishment will not detract from the appreciation of the lover of romance, in following the exciting fortunes of this high-minded maid who inspired a feeling of worship in men and won the devotion of even her rejected lovers. As a first novel the book promises well for the future efforts of its author.

THE LAST OF THEIR RACE.

A story of the Highlands, in which the shattered fortunes of the proud Mackinnons of Achree form the web of the tale is 'The Last of Their Race,' by Annie S. Swan (The Musson Book Company, Limited, Toronto, $1.00). The last of their race are the ne'er-do-well son and the noble, high-spirited daughter of the aged General Mackinnon. Intertwined with their failing fortunes and the tragedies of their lives is an American family of the best type, who have leased the ancestral home of the Mackinnons The story is a tragical one, the tragedy of the suffering brought upon the innocent by the selfishness, lightness and shirking of duty of a base son and heartless brother. After many sorrows the heroine at last comes into the highest joy of womanhood, the love of a true man. The sorely-tried daughter of Achree wins the heart of the 'Bridge Builder,' who had leased the home of her ancestors. The story is enjoyable reading, though unstamped with any mark of greatness. Those who have read other books by this author will recognize her usual manner.

CANADIAN CANTICLES.

'Canadian Canticles' is a small volume of poems, most of them very short, issued without preface, introduction, or author's name, not even an initial conveys a hint of the unnamed poet. The topics are varied, but many of them time-worn. It is as true in the realm of poetry as in other realms of thought that under the sun there is nothing new, but we look for the new expression when we greet a new poet, and in these canticles there is not very much originality. One, entitled 'Christ,' seems to be an alteration or adaptation of Sydney Lanier's exquisite poem, 'Into the woods my Master went.' We quote one of the prettiest of the 'Canticles':

HOURS.

Four-and-twenty heralds go
Across the fields of light;
Twelve are in black with sable plumes,
And twelve in flowing white.

Twelve mount on steeds of ebony,
In towns where no man stirs;
Twelve of them snow-white palfreys ride
And wear their golden spurs.

Twelve of them run from east to west,
And twelve from west to east,
To bid the earth's inhabitants
To mourning, rest, or feast.

No swords clang as they swiftly ride,
Their largess wide they fling—
They carry gifts to every one,
These heralds of a king.

'Canadian Canticles' (The Musson Book Company, Limited, Toronto, $1.)

BETTY MARTINDALE'S SECRET.

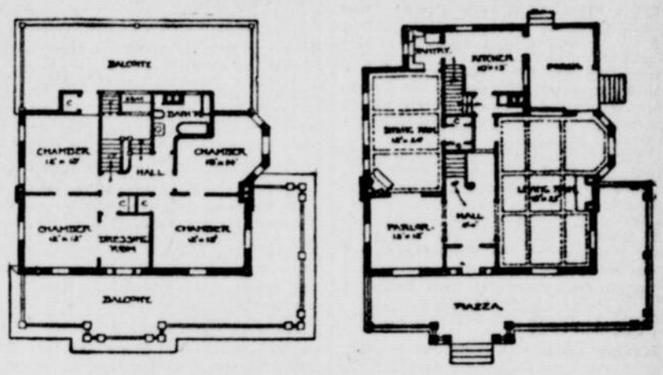
'Betty Martindale's Secret' is a story for girls or boys by Lena Lyack, (The Religious Tract Society, 4 Bouverie st., London, E.C., England. 2s. 6d.) Betty is a little English girl, one of a numerous family, bright, helpful, and conscientious. She, with her sisters and brothers, dearly loved one of the best of fathers who told them so many stories of his boyhood in the palatial home of his uncle, Sir Richard Martindale. But one story is never finished: it is too sad to tell. After their father's death the oldest boy is invited to visit his granduncle, and eleven-year-old Betty goes with nine-year-old Martin to keep him out of mischief. Her secret is her father's secret, the blame which rested upon him all his life for something of which he was not guilty. How Betty finds out the truth of the matter, and the doings of the two children and their friends at Martindale make quite an entertaining story, good without being over good.

ALSO RECEIVED.

'Christina Holbrook' by Margaret Hope, (Methuen & Co., Ltd., London); 'My Lady Caprice' by Jeffery Farnol, (Wm. Briggs, Toronto); 'Canadian Men and Women of the Time' edited by Henry James Morgan, M. A., LL. D., D. C. L., F. R. S. C., (Wm. Briggs, Toronto); 'James Chalmers,' by Richard Lovett, M. A., (The Religious Tract Society, London); 'The Better Man,' by Cyrus T. Brady, (Greening & Co., Ltd., London); 'Carrow of Carrowduff, by Louise Stacpoole Kenny, (Greening & Co., London); 'Lyster O' Mallerstangs,' by Eric Harrison, (Greening & Co., London); 'Simplified Spelling' (Simplified Spelling Society, London); 'War Pictures from Clarendon,' by Edward, Earl of Clarendon, (Henry Frowde, Oxford University Press, London); 'Rhymes of the Survey and Frontier' by George B. Field, (Wm. Briggs, Toronto); 'Rod and Gun' (March), (W. J. Taylor, Ltd., Woodstock, Ont.)

A COLONIAL BRICK HOUSE

The distinguishing feature of the Colonial brick house is its broad gambril roof towards the front, and its symmetrical centre chimney on either side, projected from the face of the brick wall and carried up through the gables, the front of the roof pierced with three dormer windows. The broad and spacious piazza across the front and side gives a look of comfort and makes a very inviting home. The walls are built solid of brick, faced with a dark vitrified brick and trimmed with a lighter colored brick. The piazza has a solid stone foundation and a concrete floor. The general size is 38 ft. frontage by 41 ft. in depth, exclusive of piazza. There is a wide centre hall, opening with columned archways on each side into the large living room on the right, and a small reception room or parlor on the left, with sliding doors opening through to the dining room. The living room is 15x25 and the dining room 12x20. The first floor is finished throughout in oak. The second story comprising four large chambers dressing room and bath room with ample closets is finished in white enamel. The entire house is complete throughout. The attic story is finished in two fine large chambers with a central hall between. The basement is full and complete. The estimated cost exclusive of heating and plumbing is $6500.



LITERARY NOTES

Sun Yat Sen contributes an account of his career in the 'Strand Magazine' for March. Up to 1892 when, as a young doctor in Macao, he joined the Young China Party, his life was that of the ordinary Chinese youth of the professional class. His father's conversion to Christianity and his employment by the London Missionary Society led him into close contact with English and American missionaries in Canton. Sun Yat Sen's first plan was one to capture Canton in 1895. It miscarried, and Sun, now a marked man, began a life of constant peril and flight. He fearlessly sowed the seeds of revolution all through those anxious years, and when the Boxer rebellion broke out he went back to China. A year ago Yuan Shih Kai sent for him, but he believed it was a trap, and he said to the messenger, 'Go back to your master and tell him I have not labored fifteen years and suffered so many perils to be tricked so easily. Tell his Excellency I can wait.' In conclusion Dr. Sun says, 'Whether I am to be the titular head of all China, or to work in conjunction with another, and the other Yuan Shih Kai, is of no importance to me. I have done my work . . . . and China—the country in the world most fitted to be a Republic, because of the industrious and docile character of the people will, in a short time, take her place among the civilized and liberty-loving nations of the world.'

'The Shadow Men,' by Donald Richberg (Forbes & Co., New York), a book in which the author deals with business puzzles and problems in detail, is a story for men. The gist of the story is that 'shadow men,' men who keep in the background, keep themselves from being seen, are the real criminals in most cases of corporation dishonesty, but that the penalty frequently falls on the head of an innocent sufferer who happens to be in the foreground. The book is very long, and there is a love story, but it is not the main feature, though much of the best characterization is developed through it.

The scene of 'Vane of the Timberlands,' by Harold Bindloss (Frederick A. Stokes Co., New York), is laid in the West. The British Columbian Pacific Coast, land of the log-driver, the miner, the prospector, supplies again the substance for Mr. Bindloss's story. For background there are men and women, love and rivalries, and mutual service, but they are second in importance to the great romance of forest, river, and sea.

THIS WEEK'S
WORLD WIDE
A Weekly reprint of Articles and Cartoons from the leading journals and reviews reflecting the current thought of both hemispheres.

The Coal Crisis.

The Miners' Real Grievance—The Black Strike at Close Quarters—By Charles E. Hands.

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TORTURED FOR NEARLY TWO YEARS

Mrs. Poulin Found Relief in Dodd's Kidney Pills,

Rheumatism, Backache, and Headaches Were Her Portion, But Now She is a New Woman.

McCreary, Man., March 22.—(Special)—"Four boxes of Dodd's Kidney Pills made a new person of me.' The speaker is Mrs. Oliver Poulin, of this place, and her numerous friends here fully verify her statement.

"For nearly two years," Mrs. Poulin continues, "rheumatism tortured me. My back and head also ached. My eyes were puffed and swollen. I am sixty-three years of age, and you can see I was a pretty sick woman. But Dodd's Kidney Pills cured me."

Mrs. Poulin is only one of many who have had a similar experience. They were weak and run-down, and sick all over. Dodd's Kidney Pills cured them. How? Simply by curing the kidneys. The diseased kidneys were the cause of all the trouble. They were failing to strain the impurities out of the blood, and the result was disease all over the body. Dodd's Kidney Pills cured the kidneys, the impurities were strained out of the blood. The result was pure blood and good health all over the body. The cause of the disease had been removed.

CASTORIA
For Infants and Children.
The Kind You Have Always Bought
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher

Home-Makers and House-Keepers

SENSE AND NONSENSE

(By Josiah Allen's Wife.)

A TALK ABOUT WORRY.

It beats all how some folks will set down and fold their hands and worry, instead of takin' holt cheerfully of the burdens that have to be lifted. How many lions they tremble and shrink from that never prowled and roared, only through their worrisome minds! How many bridges they cross before they come to 'em—bridges built by Old Forebodin,' the father of Worry, over dry waters that never raged furious only through the excited foretops of the worriers!

Worry never did a mite of good to any one, but only onfits us from tusslin' with real troubles that crouch in our way, and from buildin' a solid footbridge of hope, faith and earnest labor over wet waters that must be crossed in our life's journey.

But the Widder Trimble wuz the greatest worrier I ever see. She never seemed to enjoy herself unless she wuz miserable. She would worry for hours about the weather, and sunstrokes and such, and drouts, and about airships fallin' onto her, and tidal waves (she lived on the canal, and I told her there wuz no danger.)

And she didn't know but a auto would run over her.

I told her they wouldn't, if she kept clear of 'em.

But she didnt' know but she would git kinder lost in her mind some time and run out in front of 'em.

And she would worry dretfully for fear she would marry agin.

I told her there wuz no danger on't (she's grown awful humbly.)

But she said men wuz so fascinatin' and persistent that she thought like as not one on 'em would git round her and marry her. I've seen her cry about it time and agin. Elam Trimble didn't treat her well, and she meant every word she said.

But how foolish it wuz for her to worry so! Time has rolled on and not a man has ever tried to make her change her mind. She writes poetry which she has printed with little vines runnin' round it at her own expense; for the editors where she has sent it, though they wanted it dretfully, they wuz so full of poetry they had to send it back onwilling'ly. But her worryin' sperit shows plain in her verses. She thinks highly of us. I've advised her so much for her good. And she writ twenty-nine verses on Josiah and sent it to us for a Christmas present. But though writ on him, he never would hear furder than the first two lines:—

What if your Josiah
Should fall in the fire—

He flew mad as I read it and yelled out, 'Duz the consarned fool think I don't know enough to keep out of the fire?'

And he started for the barn bareheaded, but though he is so bald, and zero weather, he didn't ketch cold, the top of his head, where his mind is, wuz so het up. But I read every word on't, and in spite of my remarkable reasonin' powers, I got so wrought up readin' about Josiah's turrible sufferin's, and my mournful state as his widder, that I sithed considerable, and shed a number of tears.

But how foolish it wuz in me! Josiah is alive and well to-day. And his appetite wuz never more to be depended on ,when I set him down before a good meal of vittles.

But Miss Trimble would worry about the sun givin' out, and the earth freezin' up; and turnin' right round, would worry about the inside of the earth bein' afire, and spozin' the flames should bust out in her dooryard!

And when I'd git her mind offen that, she'd worry about her hens, if they didn't lay good, she thought it wuz a judgment on her; and if they laid profuse, she wuz afraid they wuz workin' too hard, and it wuz too much for 'em. And then she'd worry about sinners and sizm, and politics, and her relation, and blizzards and earthquakes and etc., etc.

But the curiousest thing! The last time I see her she wuz worryin' about not worryin'| She said 'she hadn't foreboded about anything for most two days. She said it had never happened before, and she thought mebby it wuz a warnin', or else her heart wuz hardenin' like Pharo's.'

But I am some in hopes that it is her head that is hardenin'. You know, heads can be so soft that good advice can't sink in and stick.—'The Christian Herald.'

OLD AND NEW METHODS OF INTRODUCTION.

The old method of double introduction has gone entirely out of fashion. People no longer say, Mrs. Z—this is Mrs. A—Mrs. A—this is Mrs. Z. This old form had the advantage of putting the two parties on an equality. It was cumbersome, however, and on that account, doubtless, it has been abandoned.

In introducing two men or two women to each other, the youngest is presented to the older. Thus the person making the introduction looks at and addresses the latter, mentioning the name of the former first, as 'Mrs. Younghusband—Mrs. Senior.' Or she may say, 'Mrs. Senior, this is Mrs. Younghusband.' The name of the younger woman is usually more strongly accented, showing that she is the person presented. Where there is little difference in age, one would pronounce the two names in the same tone, without seeking to accent either.

A man is always presented to a woman, she is never introduced to him. One may say, 'Mrs. Jones, may I introduce Mr. Johnson,' or 'Mrs. Jones, this is Mr. Johnson.' The more formal phrase, 'Allow me to present' is also used. In introducing a man to her daughter, a mother would call the former by her Christian name, or she might prefer to say, 'My daughter, this is Mr. —.' She would present the former to another lady, however. A young girl would introduce her friends, whether men or women, to her mother. A sister would use the phrase, 'Florence, may I present Mr. Kay,' or a similar formula, thus avoiding the use of the last name. To speak of your sister as 'Miss Smith' seems too formal, especially for a young girl.

The phrase, 'Allow me to make you acquainted with,' is not used now.

If one wishes to present a man to a woman, one should always bring him up to her, she should never be taken up to him. It is usual to ask the lady's permission before thus making a formal introduction. People who are very strict in matters of etiquette hold that at a ball a man should first be presented to the mother or chaperon and afterward to the young girl. At many young people's dances, however, only a few chaperons are present and dancing partners are introduced to the young girls without first asking their leave.

TRAVEL MADE PLEASANT.

Train travel, while a delight to some, becomes after a short time, exceedingly wearisome to others, particularly if foresight has failed to provide reading matter to beguile the long hours. A writer in 'The Woman's Home Companion' suggests a way for relieving the tedium not only for herself, but for others at the same time.

We were coming home on the train, she writes. The journey had been long and dusty ,and, to help while away the time, my husband bought a newspaper. After we had read it, he tossed it into an empty seat across the aisle to get it out of the way.

In less than a minute the man in the seat behind reached over for one section and a woman who passed took the other. When they had finished reading ,they put the pages back where they had found them and others who seemed to be watching for the opportunity took them to read. Someone was reading and enjoying that newspaper all of the time after we were through with it.

That incident opened my eyes to a way of making a railway journey more pleasant for others. I have always taken a current number of a popular magazine with me to read when I could on such a trip, but I had never thought of passing it on to others. Now I buy a couple before boarding the train, and while I am reading one I lend the other to some woman who is travelling alone. When we are through we exchange. Then I write upon the back covers, 'Kindly return to this seat when you are through,' and put them into an empty seat near.

TWENTY-THIRD PSALM.

The Lord my shepherd is,
My wants he will supply;
For he is mine, and I am his,
My shepherd ever nigh.
In pastures green he leadeth me,
Beside those waters still
In paths of peace he still will be
My guide through every ill.

The Lord my shepherd is,
My soul he will restore;
And in the paths of righteousness
I'll walk for ever more.
Yea, though I walk through valley drear,
No evil will I fear.
His rod and staff they comfort me,
My shepherd still is near.

The Lord my shepherd is,
A feast he will prepare
In midst of all my enemies
For me with tenderest care;
My cup o'erflows with happiness,
His goodness I can see;
His love and mercy will provide
All coming days for me.

The Lord my shepherd is,
Oh, sweet these words to me,
That thou, dear Lord, will be my guide,
E'en through eternity;
That in thy courts I may abide,
With thee, my Lord, I'll be.
Through endless ages I may dwell
With those I love, and thee.

IF WE ONLY UNDERSTOOD.

If we knew the cares and trials,
Knew the efforts all in vain,
And the bitter disappointment,
Understood the loss and gain —
Would the grim eternal roughness
Seem—I wonder—just the same?
Should we help where now we hinder?
Should we pity where we blame?

Ah! we judge each other harshly,
Knowing not life's hidden force—
Knowing not the fount of action,
Is less turbid at its source;
Seeing not amid the evil
All the golden grains of good;
And we'd love each other better
If we only understood.

Could we judge all deeds by motives,
See the good and bad within,
Often we should love the sinner
All the while we loathe the sin;
Could we know the powers working
To o'erthrow integrity,
We should judge each others' errors
With more patient charity.

—Rudyard Kipling.

The thing to seek is not the good time, but the spirit which can make good times out of common times—the spirit of good cheer. The spirit of good cheer—that is the spring in the hills whence laughter runs.—The Rev. W. C. Gannett.

RECIPES.

Vermicelli with Anchovies.—Take one-half pound of vermicelli and cover it well with salted water. Cook for about ten minutes. While it is boiling put into a saucepan four tablespoonfuls of olive oil, three anchovies cut up fine with six olives, and one-half tablespoonful of capers. When these are fried add the vermicelli (well-drained), mix well and put the saucepan at the back of the stove. Turn the vermicelli over with a fork every few minutes until it is thoroughly cooked.

Spraghetti with Tunny-fish.—While one-half pound of tunny-fish is boiling in salted water prepare the following: Take two ounces of tunny-fish and cut them into small pieces. Put them into a saucepan and fry them in their own oil. This oil is generally sufficient, but should it not be, add another tablespoonful of olive oil. When the tunny have been fried, add a teaspoonful of chopped parsley and four tomatoes, peeled and the seeds removed, and a pinch of pepper. Let the tomatoes cook thoroughly. When they are cooked put the spaghetti into the saucepan and move them about with a fork and spoon until they are thoroughly mixed with the sauce and the tunny. Then serve.

Vermicelli with tomatoes.—Sprinkle on salt and pepper. Break the raw vermicelli the length of the baking dish and put a rather thick layer of it on top of the tomatoes. Now add another layer of the tomatoes, salt and pepper, and another layer of the raw vermicelli, and so on, the top layer being of tomatoes. Heat two or three tablespoonfuls of butter, and when it boils pour over the tomatoes and vermicelli; then put the dish into the oven and cook until the vermicelli is thoroughly done.

Rice and Tomato.—Take a small piece of onion, cut it into small pieces, and put into a saucepan with two tablespoonfuls of butter. Cook until the onion is browned.

Wash one-half cup of rice, put it into the saucepan with the onion, add salt and pepper, and fry until the rice is dry. Then take one and one-half tablespoonfuls of tomato paste, thinned with hot water (or two tablespoonfuls of other tomato sauce), and add to the rice. Little by little add hot water until the rice is cooked through (about one cupful of hot water). Then add grated cheese, Parmesan or Gruyere, one and one-half tablespoonfuls of butter, and mix well over the fire; then serve.

Farina Nuts.—One pint of milk, one egg, one-half cupful of farina, butter and cheese.

Put the milk on, and when it boils add salt. Take a wooden spoon and, stirring constantly, add the farina little by little. Cook for ten minutes, stirring constantly. Take off the fire and break into the farina one egg; mix very quickly, so that egg will not have time to set. Spread the farina on to the breadboard about the height of a finger. Allow it to cool, then cut it into squares or diamonds about two or three inches across. Butter well a baking dish, and put in the bottom a layer of the squares of farina; sprinkle over a little grated Parmesan cheese (or Gruyere), and put here and there a small dab of butter. Then put in another layer of the small squares of farina; add cheese and butter as before. Continue in this way until your baking dish is full, having on the top layer butter and cheese.

Bake in a hot oven until a brown crust forms. Serve in the baking dish.

Chestnut Fritters.—Take twenty good chestnuts and roast them on a slow fire so that they won't color. Remove the shells without breaking the nuts, and put them into a saucepan with one level teaspoonful of powdered sugar and one-half glassful of milk and a little vanilla. Cover the saucepan and let it cook slowly (simmer) for more than a half hour. Then drain the chestnuts and pass them through a sieve. Put them back in a bowl with one-half a tablespoonful of butter, the yolks of three eggs, and mix well without cooking. Allow them to cool, and then take a small portion at a time, the size of a nut, roll them, dip them in egg and in breadcrumbs, and fry in butter and lard, a few at a time. Serve hot with powdered sugar.

Rose-cake.—Take the recipe for May day cake and when cold cover it with icing flavored with rose water extract and scatter over top candied pink rose leaves.

Breakfast Rolls.—Two quarts of sifted flour, one quart of milk, two tablespoonfuls butter or lard, one tablespoonful of sugar, one teaspoonful salt and a cake of compressed yeast. Scald the milk in a double boiler and cook it until it is lukewarm; add the butter, sugar, salt and yeast, dissolved in a little lukewarm water, to the milk; then stir the mixture into the flour and make into a dough. Knead and let rise one night in a cool place. Then cut off pieces and shape into rolls the desired size by rolling between the hands, but do not knead them. Set in a warm place to raise quickly, then bake.

Corn Bread.—One pint of yellow Indian meal, one pint of flour, three ounces of sugar, two ounces of butter, two teaspoonfuls of cream of tartar, one of baking soda, one pint of milk, two eggs and one-half teaspoonful of salt. Sift the flour with the cream of tartar and salt into a bowl, dissolve the baking soda in a little boiling water, and stir it into the milk. Stir butter and sugar to a cream, add gradually the eggs, next alternately the flour and milk, with the dissolved soda. Pour the mixture into a square well buttered tin pan, and bake in a hot oven. The batter should be one inch thick in the pan. When done cut the bread into squares. The preparation may be baked in gem pans; it will produce sixteen corn gems.

Stewed chops.—Put two mutton chops in a shallow pan, having a tight cover, with two carrots, a turnip and two onions. Pour on boiling water to the depth of one inch; cover and simmer one hour; and when the meat is nearly tender, add two common-sized potatoes, having first soaked and scalded them. Add one teaspoonful of salt and a little pepper. Remove the vegetables without breaking; let the water boil nearly away, leaving enough for a gravy. Remove the fat, thicken the gravy with flour, and, if needed, add salt and tomato catchup. Pour it over the meat.

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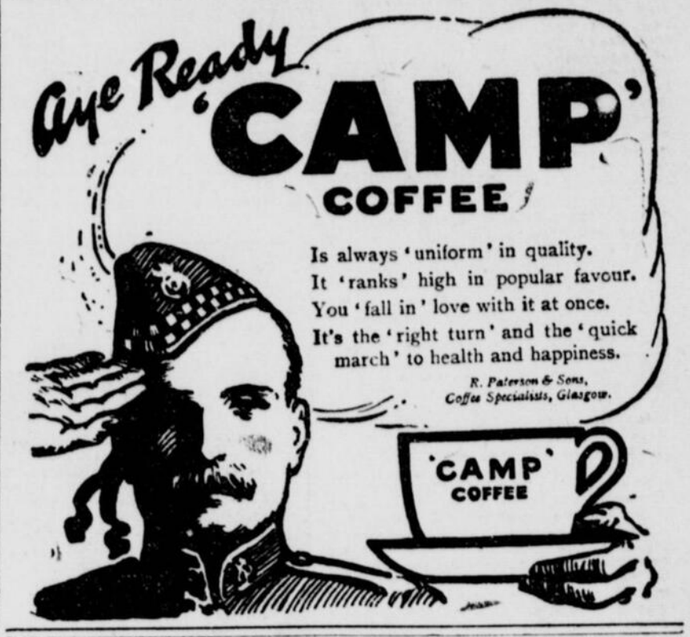

THE GARDEN

CARE OF THE PLANTS IN MARCH.

As growth quickens, the window plants stretch out to the sunshine and require more water, and greater care as to sudden changes of temperature. If all has gone well, the Azaleas will be past their bloom, and can be kept growing in cooler quarters, primroses will be rather seedy, but the geraniums coming out in renewed beauty. Rex Begonias need less water at the root than is usually supposed, but require more air; they like warmth, but not direct sunlight. Cinerarias are variable, and often badly treated, for they have two enemies, insects and over-watering; both must be guarded against.

Callas and Heliotrope should have warm water placed in their saucers for a while every morning, and have a little of some good fertilizer applied once a week.

A Boston Fern should be at its best at this season as a decorative plant if given a well drained pot, with a compost of woodearth, garden loam and sand. It grows very fast, and needs re-potting when the roots fill the receptacle, which should be wide, but does not require depth.

If there is a rose-bush that should be in blossom, let it have all the sunlight possible, and give a fertilizer in the form of a teaspoonful of household ammonia to a gallon of water once a week. As the young and tender plants grow, the insects are apt to hold a carnival of their own.

The scale is easily removed from large-leaved plans by washing regularly with whale oil soap, or a little fir tree oil mixed with water. This also destroys the mealy bug that is so pestiferous.

Aphides are much discouraged if plants are washed with weak tobacco water, that is easily made by pouring boiling water over a handful of tobacco stems, letting them steep a while before application. It should be a light brown, for if too strong the leaves will curl up.

Red spider succumbs to the application of clear cold water, if applied thoroughly to the underside of the leaves.

Change the position of the plants if required, so that those needing sunshine will have the benefit of the lengthened daylight, and grow into further beauty during the promising March days.

HOLLOW CELERY.

Horace.—Sometimes the most solid varieties of celery will be hollow or pithy, and it is generally upderstood that such is the case when planted on loose soft soil, and the hollowness is said to be due to a surplus of nitrogen.

An application of lime would be a help, and a liberal allowance of potash, which can be easily found in wood ashes, which contain both potash and phosphoric acid.

Celery often does best on clay soil, but it is not fair to put all the blame on the land, if it does not succeed, as the fault may be in the seed, or the cultivation.

SEED SOWING.

E. J. P.—It is quite true the gardening fever gets into some of us with the first March sunshine, but do not be in too great haste or plants may spindle up before the ground is ready for them.

If soap boxes are cut up they make very good flats for starting seed. Be sure to have some holes left for drainage, and do not have the boxes more than three or four inches deep, and wide enough for conveniences.

A south window in kitchen or living room is a good situation, and it is well to select such seeds as are slow to germinate for this purpose or those slow to come into bloom. Salvias belong to the latter class, and the Cosmos, which blooms earliest, if transplanted to a poor, thin soil. Early sowing gives to these plants a much longer season.

GOOD ROSES.

Good roses may be grown in almost any rich soil, but for the best results it is necessary to select an open sunny position, sheltered from north winds, and clear of the roots of trees and shrubs.

It is worth while taking special care in preparation of the beds, the best soil being sod from an old pasture and well rotted manure.

The bed should be dug out to the depth of two feet, and if the drainage is imperfect, it must be provided by putting six inches of cinders, stones, or any rough material at the bottom, filling in with the soil, and allowing some time for it to settle before planting. After the soil is settled it should be about an inch below the level of the adjacent surface, and if the rose bed or border is about three feet wide, it will allow for picking the flowers without stepping upon the ground to harden it.

The best time to plant is in spring just when danger of frost is over, and the distance apart for Perpetual and June roses is about two feet, while Tea and Hybrid Tea can be set 18 inches apart.

In regard to insect enemies, whale oil soap is a remedy for the green fly; sulphur for mildew, dusted on when the plants are wet, and white hellebore for the green worm, and many other enemies to the rose. Besides this, they require 'eternal vigilance.'

GROWING A PALM.

Inexperience.—It is a mistake to suppose that the Palm requires to be kept in the shade, for light not only assists evaporation, but has a health giving quality that is essential for the well-being of all plant life. So if you wish your Palms to do well, keep them as near the glass as possible.

It is a melancholy fact that in nearly every instance of failure, the fault is not in the plant, but the result of improper treatment.

As regards watering, it is important to consider the condition of the soil, for if watered too copiously, the roots will become diseased.

Many palms are kept standing in jardinieres, and are ruined by water being allowed to collect there, for they are not aquatics, and resent such treatment. If a jardiniere is used, place a block of wood under the pot to keep it out of the water, and see that it is emptied two or three times a week.

Re-potting should not be attempted unless very necessary, for many a fine specimen has been lost by re-potting when unnecessary.

Palms do not require pots if they are well fed; the foliage must be kept clean, especially the underside of the leaves, so as to prevent the inroads of insects, as prevention is better and easier than cure.

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NOSEBLEED IN ADULTS.

Sometimes Serious Symptom—Underlying Cause Should be Found.

(From the 'Youth's Companion.')

In the young epistaxis, or nosebleed, is of slight consequence, in the mature it is mort significant and in the elderly or the aged it may be a serious symptom.

When a middle aged person has attacks of nosebleed the underlying cause must be found, for it may be anything from some slight change in the mucous membrane of the nose to organic disease or a malignant growth.

The bleeding may be a symptom of disease in the heart, the kidneys or the liver. Although the blood comes from the nose, the nose itself is not always at fault. Sometimes the hemorrhage is so slight as hardly to cause remark on the part of the patient; sometimes it is so severe as to menace life itself; in still other cases the loss of blood is distinctly beneficial, for it relieves some overburdened organ. That is the case with middle aged persons whose nosebleed is the result of increased blood pressure due to trouble of the heart or the kidneys.

Any disease that interferes with the return of the blood from the head into the body may cause a passive congestion of the mucous lining of the nose—sometimes seen in cases of valvular disease or in chronic bronchitis. Goiters, or tumors of the neck, act mechanically to produce the same result.

In stout full blooded adults an attack of nosebleed is often preceded by a severe headache or other symptom indicating too much blood in the head, in which cases the hemorrhage will relieve the headache. The same thing is often true in cases of tinnitus, or noises in the head. If the hemorrhage is severe the same symptoms—headache and tinnitus—may follow as a result of the anaemia.

A person no longer young who has recurring attacks of nosebleed for which he can find no local or mechanical cause should have a physician make a thorough examination of him to see that nothing ails his kidneys, heart, lungs or liver.

BABY THIN—HAD NO APPETITE

Mrs. Uldéric St. Georges, St. Mathias, Que., writes: "I am writing to say I am well satisfied with Baby's Own Tablets. My baby was ill and I tried several remedies, but the result was discouraging. He became very thin, had no appetite, hardly slept at all and was extremely weak. I got Baby's Own Tablets and they soon set him right again, till at the age of eleven months he was able to walk and was a strong healthy child. I do not think there is anything to equal Baby's Own Tablets for little ones." The Tablets are sold by medicine dealers or by mail at 25 cents a box from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

Andrew and the Almighty Dollar

(BY HOPE GLADDEN)

One evening in the latter part of August Andrew Spratt, sat on the top step of the porch. He heard his wife, Melissy, come through the kitchen door and start down the cellar stairs.

For years Melissy had travelled over those same stairs, and nothing in particular had happened. To-night, however, something did happen. Andrew heard a crash and a yell.

'Melissy!' he called.

A groan was his only answer.

'Melissy!' he called again. 'Be yer hurt?'

'Killed, I guess,' gasped Melissy.

Andrew knew that something was wrong, and slowly descended the stairs, going down one foot at a time, and bringing the other foot to meet the first one before the next step was taken. Andrew was naturally moderate. He prided himself on always keeping 'ca'm,' as he used to say; and he certainly was 'ca'm' now, considering what was ahead of him. Finally he reached the bottom step, but could get no further. There lay Melissy in a heap at the foot of the stairs; and there was no getting over, around, or under that two hundred and twenty-three and one-half pounds.

'Can't yer git up?' Andrew asked.

'Well, if I could, I most likely would,' Melissy answered. 'I think my ankle is broke. Get some one to help you, quick, and get the doctor.'

'Why, Melissy!'

'Yes, quick, and get some water,' she added faintly.

Andrew actually hurried up those cellar stairs. It was, no doubt, the surprise of hearing those hasty steps taken by so moderate a man as Andrew that kept Melissy from fainting at that moment.

About an hour later, Andrew, with the help of others, succeeded in getting Melissy upstairs and into bed. After the doctor's arrival Andrew was not long in learning that Melissy's ankle was really broken, her left arm bruised and her right wrist sprained. By the time each wound had been attended to properly, the evening was over.

As Andrew was thanking Mrs. Tibbetts and Alice Lowry, two of the neighbors who had called, the former turned to him, and said:

'I've been thinking, Mr. Spratt, how Marthy Slocum got through at the Googins's to-day. I b'lieve, now, you could git her as well as not to come over and do the work while Melissy is laid up. It'll be a good spell afore she's able to be around ag'in.'

While she was speaking, Andrew was measuring the depth of the hole it would make in his purse, and adding that distance to the one that must necessarily be made there by the doctor's visits. Any distance into his pocket-book he always measured through a magnifying-glass; and to-night the two distances together made a regular tunnel, so long and dark that he could not see daylight. One part of it he might stand, but not the two together.

At last he said slowly:

'Wall, I dun know as we'll need her. There hain't much to do here, just Melissy and me; and the crop is in and taken care on. I kin tend to things around here, I reckon, for a spell, till Melissy gits round ag'in. She won't be keeled up long, I kin tell ye that.'

'But she's heavy, Mr. Spratt, and her ankle's broke,' replied Mrs. Tibbetts.

'I know, but Melissy's rugged. Her bones'll knit quick, I think.'

'Of course you know yer own business best, Mr. Spratt; but I should say, if ever a house needed some one, this does.'

'But ain't I some one?' queried Andrew with a half-grin, as if to make his neighbor realize what a mistake she was making.

Mrs. Tibbets was about to reply,

'No, only half a some one,' when she checked herself, and said instead:—'Well, I must be going. I hope you'll git along all right, and you take good care of Melissy, now. You jest remember, will yer, that spring you had rheumatic fever, and how Melissy waited on you by inches?'

'I know she did,' assented Andrew meekly.

The two women left, and, if there is any truth in signs, Andrew's left ear must have burned considerably; for certainly some of the adjectives they applied to him were not complimentary.

Morning came, and Andrew, like most country people, was up at half-past five. In past years Melissy had done the milking. On this particular morning Andrew attempted the task; but he had no more than gotten well seated on the three-legged stool before Spot's tail began to brush the flies from her sides, and it invariably hit Andrew before it did the flies. The man was almost frantic. He was just congratulating himself that this part of the programme was almost over, when Spot's foot hit his foot, which he had brought up to steady the pail, and half the pail of milk went over his trousers leg or into his shoe.

'Thunderation!' roared Andrew, forgetting to keep 'c'am.'

It was well for him that Melissy was not in sight, for the toe of his boot went into Spot's sides two or three times before she started for the pasture.

Melissy, expecting trouble if a new hand should go near Spot, was not surprised a few minutes later when Andrew appeared at the door and asked for extra stockings.

In all the years of their married life Melissy had always known when her husband's stockings needed changing, and had always left them in one particular place at that particular time; and never before had Andrew thought or cared where they were kept at other times.

'You see that covered box under the window?' answered Melissy. 'Just lift the lid. Your stockings are in this end ofthe box. They are all darned and ready.'

Andrew started for the kitchen. In a few minutes both discarded shoes and stockings were lying on the edge of the zinc beneath the stove; and by the time the fire was kindled burned matches, chips, shavings, and three or four sticks of kindlings had joined the shoes and stockings to keep them company.

Andrew had never cooked breakfast in all his life, and he did not know how nor where to begin. He knew that tea must be made. As a matter of fact, Melissy was very fond of coffee; and with fresh eggs and cream there was no reason why they should not have had the best—that is, no reason except that Andrew had said they could not afford it, and said it so emphatically that tea was never after used except when company came.

'You have put fresh water in the tea-kettle, I suppose,' said Melissy when he passed her door.

Andrew made no answer. When he reached the kitchen, he found that there was no water in the teakettle or in the pail itself. This lack of planning was manifest in everything. Andrew had forgotten the dainty trays she used to take to him when he was sick; for, when he did appear, he held in one hand a plate on which were a slice of bread and butter and a hard-boiled egg; in the other, a cup of herculean tea, judging by its color.

Melissy, still hungry, thought it wise to prepare him for what was to follow. If he was to take a maid's place, he might as well have his first lesson at once.

'What did you strain the milk in, Andrew?' she asked calmly.

For a minute no answer came.

'The milk!' he said at last. 'Why, it's out there. I never thought of that,' answered Andrew.

This was just what Melissy had thought, and she had taken this way to find out.

'Well, down cellar on the big box you will find the pans turned bottom upwards, and the strainer is there with them. The two pans of milk on the top shelf need skimming this morning. The cream-jar sets right under the selves. You'll have to churn by to-morrow, sure.'

Here Melissy halted to see how all this affected Andrew. She had overheard the conversation the evening before with Mrs. Tibbetts, and knew very well why Andrew had chosen to do the work.

'Y-e-s,' was all he said, as if in the present state of affairs he did not exactly comprehend the situation. He certainly had not thought of churning.

'And you like corn, Andrew. Ours is late, I know; but I was looking at it yesterday, and thought we might have some to-day.'

Andrew's mouth began to water.

'And when you go, that and dig the potatoes,' continued Melissy, 'you might bring in a cucumber, too, and the string-beans. It will save time to make one trip of it.'

'Y-e-s,' assented Andrew again slowly.

(To be continued.)

WORLD'S WELFARE

A RAJA WHO SACRIFICED A THRONE FOR CHRIST.

(By Saint Nihil Singh, in the 'Missionary Review.')

Those who think that converts to Christianity are 'rice Christians'—Asiatics who turn converts for economic reasons—need to be told about Raja Sir Harnam Singh, Knight Companion of the Indian Empire who, for the sake of Christ, sacrified the throne of Kapurthala State and gave up the comforts and luxuries of the palace in which he was born to abide in poverty and want. It is a story full of hardship and struggle, in which faith and conscience finally overcome unmerited persecution, and the believer, who in earlier years, gladly bartered a mundane for a spiritual kingdom, in older age triumphs over his enemies and obtains earthly honors in addition to his soul's salvation.

The state of Kapurthala is situated in North-western India, and, though small, is regarded as a premier Sikh principality. During the days of the Sepoy Mutiny in 1857, when India's horizon was menacingly beclouded, the then Raja of Kapurthala rendered important help to the British, for which he was given a valuable estate in Oudh—which alone yields the State an annual income of $400,000. To this chief—His Highness Raja-i-Rajgan Sir Randhir Singh, Bahadur of Kapurthala, Grand Commander of the Star of India, to give him his proper titles—was born the hero of this story on November 15, 1851, about six years prior to the mutiny. A brother, Kharak Singh, two years older, had preceded the Kunwar Prince. The heir-apparent succeeded to the throne of Raja Randhir Singh on his demise in 1870, at Aden, while he was on his way to England. This Raja, too, died seven years later.

A tale is told by the friends of Raja Sir Harnam Singh as to how Christianity cheated him out of the throne of Kapurthala, to which, as heir-presumptive, he otherwise might have succeeded on his elder brother dying sonless. The romance has it that the Raja's relatives were so incensed at his conversion that they planned a ruse to deprive him of his inalienable rights. This meant nothing short of bringing a baby boy from the outside into the palace, and giving out that an heir was born to succeed as grandson to the throne of Raja Randhir Singh.

Just how far this story is true, I cannot vouchsafe, but this much is certain, that his leanings toward Christianity drove Raja Sir Harnam Singh from the palace in which he was born and in which he resided with his brother after his becoming the ruler of the state in his father's place, and his acceptance of Christ completely estranged him from Kapurthala. When he was nine years of age, the late Rev. J. S. Woodside, of the American Presbyterian Mission, who had settled in Kapurthala, the capital of the state of the same name, was appointed his tutor. From him the Prince learned English. Even though the missionary taught him for two years only, he was able to saturate the boy's mind with Christian teachings. Within two years of the ascension of Kharak Singh, Kunwar Harnam Singh left Kapurthala, unable to pull on with his brother, the Raja—one important cause of which is said to be the Kunwar's sympathy for Christianity. He proceeded at once to Jallunder—but a few miles distant from his brother's capital—to which place he was attracted by the presence of a missionary, the late Rev. Charles Golaknath, whom he had previously met. It took the young prince a comparatively short time to finally make up his mind to accept Christianity. He was baptized by his friend, the Rev. Golaknath, and in 1875 married his youngest daughter. Thus Kunwar Harnam Singh once for all burned the bridges between himself and his State.

The prince was destined to find the first few years of his residence in Jallunder very trying. The power and the purse of the royalty of Kapurthala are not limited by a constitution, and naturally the state funds are lavishly spent to maintain the reigning chief and his relatives in gilded pomp and unbridled luxury. Harnam Singh, in leaving his principality, left behind him not only these luxuries to which he had been accustomed from the time of his birth, but also the most elementary comforts. His brother provided him with a wretched shack and a miserable pittance. His quarters were so poor that when dust-storms blew in, as they frequently did in hot weather, the prince was compelled to postpone his meals for hours, until they had passed, as his house was not well enough built to keep out the dust at these times. His hardships would have been intolerable but for his prayers, the advice of his missionary friend, Mr. Golaknath, and later the companionship of his sympathetic Christian wife.

However, the prince being gifted with rare intelligence, soon worked himself out of his sore situation. In 1777 the British Government of his province—the Punjab—used its influence and persuaded his young nephew, the then reigning chief of Kapurthala, to appoint Prince Harnam Singh to act as manager of the Oudh estates. The Kunwar remained in this position for eighteen years. During his management, the Oudh estates made great progress. The income was almost doubled in half a generation. Under his inspiration, the property was improved by laying out macadamized roads, constructing bridges and improving the forest reserves. He added to the comfort of his tenants by building hospitals and schools, urged on to good deeds by the spirit of Christ that dwelt within him. While acting as manager of the Oudh estates he received a fairly large salary, out of which he was able to save a small competence. To-day he receives a pension from the estates and an allowance from the State of Kapurthala. Thus he and his family are enabled to live in comfort.

Besides acting as manager of the Oudh estates, the prince has done invaluable work as a member of the Hemp Drugs Commission in 1893-94, as the honorary secretary of the British India Association of the Landlords of Oudh, as honorary magistrate, and as a fellow of the Punjab University.

RAJA SIR HARAM SINGH, K.C., I.E.
The man who gave up a kingdom on earth in order to gain the Kingdom of Heaven.

He served as a nominated additional member of the Imperial and the Punjab Legislative Councils. He attended the coronation of King Edward as his late Majesty's guest. The Government knighted him in 1899 and created him Raja in 1907, and thus although he failed to secure the Kapurthala throne through his conversion, he still enjoys the title. The Raja and his consort are often invited to the Viceroy's table, and the Governor-General of India frequently pays informal visits to their Simla home. Raja Sir Harnam Singh has lived to see himself honored by orthodox Sikhs and Hindoos, who love and esteem him for his gentlemanliness and saintly character, even though he is a Christian.

Through the earlier years of trial and poverty and during the present years of triumph, the Rani Lady Harnam Singh has been a faithful friend and comforter, and a helpful adviser. She is gentle-mannered and intelligent—one of the best educated women of India. She ever is devising means to help emancipate her countrywomen. Her philanthropy goes hand in hand with her sympathy. She gives a great portion of her time and money to charitable work, for the most part in connection with the Christian missions in India.

Seven sons and one daughter have blest the union of the Raja and Rani. The Raja has provided a splendid education for all of them, sending all of them except one son living, every one of his children, including his daughter, to England for schooling. Three of the sons successfully passed the barrister-at-law examination. Two of these three, however, are employed in government service and one shortly is to begin practising as a lawyer. Another son is in the Indian medical service. The rest still are receiving education. The Raja's second son is married to an English woman. Miss Harnam Singh is a charming young woman, still unmarried and living at home with her parents.

The career of the Raja forcefully reminds one of the prince who came to Christ to ask the way to eternal life. Christ commanded him to sell all he had and give to the poor; but the young man lacked the courage of his convictions and sought an easier way to save his soul. Raja Sir Harnam Singh took Christ literally, and set about at once to forsake the treasures of earth, and lay up for himself treasures in heaven. By so doing he has not only gained for himself the Kingdom of God, but has enthroned himself in the hearts of men as a man among men, a faithful friend, a king at heart, even if he is without an earthly throne, and a temporal Kingdom.

A TRAVELLER'S IMPRESSION.

The Right Hon. James Bryce in an article written for the 'International Review of Missions,' a quarterly review issued by the Continuation Committee of the World Missionary Conference, refers to the check put upon the influence of Christianity in heathen lands by the unchristian lives of individuals, traders, etc. He says, 'Everywhere the white adventurer or trader has attempted to treat him as if he had no rights, or has regarded him as a mere instrument by the use of which he can profit. To some extent it is inevitable that the weaker race should suffer by this contact, but there has also been much wilful and needless wrongdoing on the part of the white men who have gone among the aborigines. * * * In spite of all that governments can do the refers particularly to the rule of Great Britain in India and of the United States in the Philippines) the action of pride of white men who go among the natives often disgraces the Christian name, and their conduct constantly hinders or retards the good work which the strongest and most enlightened governments desire to do, as well as that of the missanioreis D'U' HD as that of the missionaries. * * * The missionary comes preaching the Gospel of peace and love, but when the natives see the rapacity and injustice of men professing the religion which the missionary preaches, the preachings lose their power.

'Accordingly, the feeling and conclusion which the traveller cannot but bring back with him is of the necessity that exists for the most constant and strenuous vigilance on the parts of governments to protect and help the native, and to repress every attempt to exploit him, to secure for him full justice and considerate treatment, to endeavor to inculcate upon the adventurer and trader, and the man who employs natives to work for him in agriculture or in mining, that he should treat the natives with the same justice which he is obliged to show to a man of his own race.

'There is a second reflection which forces itself upon the mind of the traveller who studies the phenomena of the contact between advanced and backward races. The age in which we are now living is a critical time. * * * In another fifty years that which we call our civilization will have overspread the earth and extinguished the native customs and all that is associated with these customs and peoples. They are being exploited as they never were before, and the means of transportation by land and by sea which they have penetrated among them have brought foreigners everywhere, and are completely breaking up and destroying not only the material conditions of their life, but also their ideas and beliefs and worships, their ancient customs and all that is associated with these customs and beliefs. * * * Unless the backward races receive some new moral basis of life, some beliefs and precepts by which they can live, something to control their bad impulses and help them to form worthy conceptions of life and work, their last state will be worse than the first.

'This then is the critical moment at which we are bound, since we have destroyed the old things, to replace them by new things of a better kind, to give something by which they may order their life and through which they may begin a truer progress than was possible under their ancient ways. And what we give we must give by example as well as by precept; by showing that what our missionaries teach is the rule of our own conduct, both as governors and as private persons.

'We are becoming, in some countries we have already become, responsible before God for our treatment of these backward and non-Christian peoples. We are bound to provide them with a new foundation of life instead of that which is crumbling beneath them. Let the Gospel of Christ come to them, not as a crushing force in the hands of their destroyers, not as being the mere nominal profession of those who are grasping their land and trying to profit by their labor. Let it come as a beneficent power which can fill their hearts with new thoughts and new hopes.'

TRANSFORMING A PRISON.

The recent death of the Rev. N. Sakamoto at Sapporo, in Northern Japan, calls fresh attention to a remarkable figure in the Christian history of that empire. In the troublous times when Japan was changing her government, he was made a political prisoner. His sympathies were drawn upon in behalf of other prisoners, and when he came under missionary influence he accepted Christianity and decided to devote his life to spreading that faith. In the last number of the 'Mission News,' Miss Daughaday comments upon the life history of this man, and gives from various sources striking testimony as to his ministry, particularly among the warders and convicts of Tokachi prison.

The way had been prepared for his coming by a Christian governor of the prison, Governor Kuroki. Here were confined prisoners on long term sentences, many of them for life, regarded as the worst criminals of Japan; they had been brought together from other prisons in all parts of the empire and represented the lowest dregs of Japanese life. In this forbidding prison Sakamoto so wrought that the men went about their tasks with a new spirit, bearing their punishment and performing their labors with faithfulness and even with enthusiasm, their faces transfigured with joy when they got sight of their beloved teacher.

Under the administration of this man hundreds of criminals and scores of warders became Christians. The sight of one of those prison services with Mr. Sakamoto preaching, against the background of a Buddhist shrine guarded by two priests, the official chaplains of the prison, and with the criminals in their red kimonos listening intently and even sobbing aloud for mercy, was one never to be forgotten. The entire story is a tremendous witness to the power of God's spirit working through a devoted servant of God.—'Missionary Herald.'

THE OPPORTUNITY IN CHINA.

When China is at peace once more, we shall be for the first time face to face with the Chinese people. It is not too much to say that in the past the world has known the people through their government. Always the imperial power intervened to hinder and even to persecute. It met the world with a stubborn refusal to change, a determination to prevent any friendship or intercourse between the Chinese people and those of other lands. It changed, no doubt, at times, yielding to superior force, or following a tortuous policy; but its spirit never changed. Hence the contradiction between what those who knew the people felt about them, and the face they showed as a nation to the world. When the revolution is accomplished, we shall find that the world will recognize the reasonableness and fine qualities of the Chinese, as it has not been able to do before. Many Chinese puzzles will vanish, and men will see things as they are. —The 'Chinese Recorder.'

'SEEING GOD'S COUNTRY.'

Mr. R. W. Smith, of the Qua Iboe Mission, West Africa, when engaged, at Enen, in examining some boys who were desirous of being baptized, called them in one at a time for conversation. At length, it became the turn of a very quaint fellow. Mr. Smith writes: 'On my asking him if he wanted to become a Christian, meaning of course, "Have you given up all your heathen customs?"—like a flash he answered me: "That is a foolish question to ask me, Master." I was surprised, and inquired what he meant. "Well," he replied, "you come here and tell us of our sin, and that if we do not believe in Christ we shall never see God's country." I said, "That is quite true." He then shrugged his shoulders, as if to say, 'Well, where is your sense?" Then I saw what he meant. To him, the only sensible thing for a man or a woman to do when they heard of God's wonderful offer of salvation was—to accept it. The message had only one meaning for him. It was a glorious thing to go into "God's country" some day, and who could be so foolish as to reject the offer?'—The 'Christian.'

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Headache of whatever nature is nearly always symptomatic of other diseased conditions, rather than a disease itself, but in most cases a disordered stomach, constipation, or bad circulation is the chief source of the difficulty. Burdock Blood Bitters removes the cause of the trouble through its cleansing, strengthening and tonic action on the stomach, liver, bowels and blood. Mr. Wm. Redmond, Cardigan Bridge, P. E. I., writes:—"I have been troubled with headache and constipation for about two years. After trying every doctor I knew, a friend advised me to try Burdock Blood Bitters. I found myself, after using one bottle, getting much better, and after using three bottles I was completely cured.

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Any new subscriber to the 'Witness,' or any casual reader who would like particulars of the 'Witness' Bible Question Club, can have same by sending self addressed and stamped envelope to this department.

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As only a few weeks now remain members of the Bible Study Club who are intending to enter for prize should remember that in addition to all the coupons they have saved and filled in, as guarantee of faithful study, they must answer any five of the questions which during the year have been printed in heavy type and indicated as one that **'may be answered in writing.'**

Each of the five questions must be answered separately and the paper written on one side only. No answer must exceed two hundred words in length and may be less. Each answer must have the name and address of the writer at the bottom of the answer.

The answers must be delivered to this office and they will be collated at the close of the contest and forwarded, along with the coupons, to headquarters for independent examination by competent examiners. The prize will then be awarded according to the highest number of marks won by members of The International Newspaper Bible Study Club, and prizes which may be awarded to members of this Local Club will be given out fro this office.

MEMBERS' PRIZE COUPON.

Cut out, fill in, keep safely and send to this office at the end of the course, along with your five answers.

INTERNATIONAL PRESS BIBLE QUESTION CLUB.

I have read the Suggestive Questions on the Sunday School lesson published in the Montreal 'Witness,' also the lesson itself for

SUNDAY, APRIL 7, 1912.

and intend to follow the rest of the course.

NAME .....
(Mr., Mrs. or Miss)

ADDRESS .....
(in full)
.....

No. 49. (W)

Suggestive Questions on the Sunday School Lesson for the International Press Bible Question Club.—(Copyright, 1910, by the Rev. T. S. Linscott, D.D.)

April 7, 1912.

The Appearances of the Risen Lord. (Easter lesson.) I. Cor. xv., 1-11.

Golden Text.—This Jesus hath God raised up, whereof we are all witnesses. Acts ii., 32.

(1.) Verses 1-2—How many ideas or facts are absolutely essential to complete 'the gospel of Christ'?

(2.) How much is essential for a sinner to know or believe in order to be saved by Jesus?

(3.) Is it possible to be saved and yet differ with Paul in some of his doctrines?

(4.) Verse 3—What is your precise understanding of the phrase, 'Christ died for our sins?'

(5.) Verse 4—What is the proof that Christ was crucified and buried?

(6.) What Old Testament proof is there foretelling that Jesus would be crucified and buried and that this would be essential in order to complete his mission?

7. Verse 5—What are the facts concerning the statement that Cephas saw Jesus after his resurrection from the dead? (See Luke xxiv., 34-36.)

(8.) When and where was Jesus seen after his resurrection by all the apostles? (See Matt. xxviii., 16; Mark xvi, 14; John xx., 26.)

(9. Verse 6—What is the value of Paul's statement as evidence that Jesus was seen after his resurrection by over five hundred brethren at one time? (This is one of the questions which may be answered in writing by members of the club.)

(10.) Verse 7—What proof did Jesus give at his various appearances after his resurrection that it was really himself they saw?

(11.) Verses 8, 9—What are the facts in connection with the appearance of Jesus to Paul?

(12.) How many recorded times are there that Jesus appeared after his resurrection?

(13.) How many years after the crucifixion did Paul write this evidence concerning Christ's resurrection?

(14.) Verses 10, 11—What are the reasons which compel belief in Paul's testimony to the resurrection of Jesus?

Lesson for Sunday, April 14, 1912. The Use of the Sabbath. Mark ii., 23; iii., 6.

SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON

April 7, 1912.

THE APPEARANCES OF THE RISEN LORD.

I. Corinthians xv., I—II.

GOLDEN TEXT.

This Jesus hath God raised up whereof we all are witnesses—Acts 2.32.

BIBLE STUDY FROM PELOUBET'S NOTES.

1. Read our lesson, together with the Gospel accounts of the appearances of the risen Lord, at the close of each Gospel; also Acts i., 1-9.

2. On verse 1., 'Wherein ye stand,' see Rom. v., 2; 2 Cor. i., 24; Eph vi., 11, 13, 14.

3. With verse 2 compare Matt. i., 21.

4. On Christ's dying for our sins see Matt. xx., 28; Rom. iii., 23-26; v., 8-10; 2 Cor. v., 14, 15; Gal. iii., 10-14; i., Tim. ii., 6; I. Pet. i., 18, 19, etc.

5. On the Old Testament prophecies of Christ's death and resurrection see Genesis 22; Psa. xvi., 10; Isaiah 53; Hos. vi., 2; Jonah ii., 10; Zech. xii., 10; and compare these with Matt. xii., 40; Luke xxii., 37, 24, 26, 27.

6. Compare with this passage other passages in which Paul insists on the resurrection of Christ: Rom. iv., 25; vi., 8; viii., 11; 2 Cor. v., 10; Eph. i., 19, 20; I. Thes. iv., 14.

7. For the occasions when Paul saw Christ see Acts ix., 3-17; xxii., 14-18; xviii., 9; 2 Cor. xii., 1-4.

8. With verse 9 compare Eph. iii., 8; I. Tim. i., 12-16.

How many separate appearances of the risen Lord does Paul name? Six, or perhaps seven. 1. He was seen of Cephas (Peter.) We have no detailed account of this interview, which is only mentioned in Luke xxiv., 34. Doubtless what took place between the Saviour and the repentant apostle was too sacred for Peter to tell even Mark for the latter's Gospel.

2. Then of the twelve. 'The Twelve' was the formal name of the apostles, without regard to number. This refers to the two appearances in the upper room at Jerusalem, first to the ten apostles (Thomas being absent, and also, of course, Judas Iscariot), and then a week later to the eleven apostles, Thomas being present.

3. Above five hundred brethren at once. This was the general gathering of Christ's disciples in Galilee, not described in the Gospels, but appointed by Christ in Matt. xxviii., 7, 10; Mark xvi., 7. 'The appearance to the eleven described in Matt. xxviii., 16-20 is recorded as the sequel to this summons, and implies the presence of a larger assembly.'—'Expositor's Greek Testament.' Some of these five hundred were dead, for Paul was writing a quarter of a century after the event; but most of them were still alive (v. 6), showing that the majority of Christ's disciples were young,—a very significant fact.

4. After that, he was seen of James. This was not James the apostle who became the first martyr, but James our Lord's brother who after the death of the other James became the head of the church in Jerusalem. This interview with the risen Lord, mentioned only here, was probably what finally convinced James that Jesus was actually the Messiah, for he had been among the unbelievers (John vii., 5.)

5. Then of all the apostles. This was the final appearance and ascension from the Mount of Olives.

6. And last of all (implying a long series—Paul could have named other appearances) he was seen of me also (on the Damascus road at the time of his conversion), as of one born out of due time. Rather, as in the American version, 'as to the child untimely born.' Paul's thought is that the other apostles, when Christ appeared to them, were living and growing in his kingdom; but Christ took him when he was altogether lifeless and unformed, and breathed into him the breath of life.

What appearances, recorded in the Gospels, does Paul omit? Those to Mary Magdalene, the two of Emmaus, and the seven disciples by the Sea of Galilee.

How may we be sure that these all actually saw Christ, and did not merely imagine that they saw him? They were not expecting to see him, but were surprised and incredulous. They would not have recorded their doubt, such as that of Thomas, and of the two of Emmaus, and of all the apostles (Luke xxiv., 11) if it had not been real, for it was not at all to their credit. There was no time to work themselves up to the state of ecstasy that sees visions, for Christ rose on the third day. They could not have been hypnotized into such a belief, for at one time the risen Christ was seen by more than five hundred at once. It is impossible to explain away so many and so varied appearances. Moreover, they were many at first but grew less during the forty days and finally ceased abruptly at the ascension. If the appearances had been imaginary they would have increased in number and complexity with the growth of imagination and the passage of time. Indeed, it may be said with all confidence that there is not in all history a fact that is more strongly proved than this most important of all facts, the resurrection of Jesus Christ.

Results of the Resurrection.—vs. 9-11. Paul saves for the last the most convincing proof of the resurrection that he personally could give, though with modesty he only hints at it. It was the resurrection that transformed him from a persecutor into an apostle.

What change did Christ's resurrection work in all the apostles? Before the resurrection, according to their own accounts, they were all timid and distrustful. At the arrest they all forsook Jesus. Peter denied him. After the resurrection they preached Christ so boldly that three thousand converts were won in a day. From that time 'Jesus and the resurrection' (Acts xvi., 18) became the glad basis of apostolic testimony. The apostles had everything at stake, and they possessed abundant means of investigation. We know that such keen and able men as John, Matthew, Peter, James, and Thomas would not have allowed anything but a well-proved fact thus to transform their lives.

Why is this transformation especially convincing in the case of Paul? Because he possessed the most powerful and lawyerlike mind of them all, and because he had so bitterly persecuted the church of God. Paul never forgot the misery he had wrought in hailing men and women to prison (Acts viii., 3,) carrying them in chains even from distant cities to Jerusalem (Acts ix., 2,) dividing families, causing tortures and probably many deaths. His evil past made him 'less than the least of all the saints.'

EASTER ILLUSTRATIONS.

Christ is Living. Dr. Dale was once writing an Easter sermon, and, when halfway through the thought of the risen Lord broke in upon him as it had never done before. 'Christ is alive,' I said to myself; 'alive,' and then I paused. 'Alive,' and then I paused again; 'alive—can that really be true? Living as really as I myself am?' I got up and walked about, repeating 'Christ is living'; 'Christ is living.' At first it seemed strange and hardly true; but at last it came upon me as a burst of sudden glory: yes, Christ is living. It was to me a new discovery. I thought that all along I had believed it, but not until that moment did I feel sure about it. I then said, 'My people shall know it; I shall preach about it again and again until they believe it as I do now.' For months after, and in every sermon, the living Christ was his one great theme, and there and then began the custom of singing in Carr's Lane on every Sunday morning an Easter hymn.—'Marcus Dods, in Christ and Man.'

Our Need of the Living Christ. Personally I have no more use for a dead Christ than I have for a molten image. The Christ who once did loving deeds and does them no more, who once spoke words of comfort, but has been silent for centuries, means nothing to me. A Christ who could heal the sorrows of body and souls once, but whose power has perished thousands of years ago, is no Christ for me. It is the Christ whose fellowship I can share, and whose presence I can realize in the fellowship of those who love him, that I want, the Christ who in danger says now as once he said, 'Fear not, I am with thee,' a Christ of whom we can still say, 'There stood by me this night one whose I am, and whom I serve,' a Christ who, when we have done our best and all that remains is the consciousness of our own impotence, we realize is near us, that is the Christ I want, and that is the Christ my faith to-day acclaims. The 'seeing him who is invisible' is the awakening of our soul, the energizing of our efforts, the sustaining of our courage, and that shall one day be the thousandfold reward of our poor service, when we see him as he is, and in complete fellowship shall be made in his likeness.—Dr. Wilfred T. Grenfell, in 'A Man's Helpers.'

HOME READINGS.

Monday—I. Cor. xv., 1-11. The Appearances of the Risen Lord.
Tuesday—Matt. viii., 1-10. Angel's Message.
Wednesday—Mark xvi., 1-8. Witness of the Women.
Thursday—Luke xxiv., 13-27. Journey to Emmaus.
Friday—John xx., 1-12. Jesus and Mary.
Saturday—Acts i., 1-11. The Lord's Ascension.
Sunday—I. Thess. iv., 13-18. Resurrection of the Saints.

THE SERMON.

THE IRRESISTIBLE GERM.

(By the Rev. F. B. Meyer, B.A.)

Text.—The kingdom of heaven is like unto leaven, which a woman took and hid in three measures of meal, till the whole was leavened.—Matt. xiii., 33.

We generally speak of the leaven as 'yeast.' 'Yeast' is a very old word, which was probably spoken in the grey dawn of history. It is akin to 'east'—the rising of the sun; to the 'geyser' of Iceland—the up-rush of hot water; to the German 'geist,' or spirit. You all know what yeast is. You have seen the yeast put in the spongy dough, and you have watched it ferment. The yeast is really the rapid multiplication of small living organisms, and the multiplication only stops when the limit of the dough is reached, that is to say, where there is no more work to do. The woman hides the yeast in the dough and leaves it there, and once it begins to work there come cracks on the surface to show that a new energy is working. Beneath there is fermentation, quiet, persuasive, until the whole is leavened.

Our Lord says that ferment is like the kingdom of God. But it must have led people ages ago to think of the leaven as a sign and symbol of impurity. I have been trying to discover all this week why it was that leaven, both in the Hebrew system and also among the Babylonians, was always looked upon as a symptom of putrefaction and corruption, and therefore sin. Remember, the Jews were taught by Moses in their most solemn Passover feast to offer unleavened bread. Even to this day before the Passover comes the Jews will

TURN THEIR HOUSES INSIDE OUT

in order if possible to extract one grain of leaven or yeast. Remember our Lord said, 'Beware of the leaven of the Pharisees and the Herodians, which is hypocrisy.' Remember, Paul said, 'A little leaven leaveneth the whole lump. Purge out the old leaven.' So that in the Babylonian religions, in the Hebrew religion, and in the teaching of the New Testament leaven is always used as an emblem of corruption. I can find no historical trace of the origin of that, but the longer I think about it, the more I think the ferment is the clue. The heat arising from the multiplication of the leaven germs may have led people to compare the working of the leaven with the work of a germ thought of evil in the soul of man. One tiny ingredient, one small bad thought, one tiny glimpse of a picture or a paragraph may be inserted in the heart, and there begin to work an evil which will presently send passion burning to the finger tips.

THE FERMENT OF EVIL THOUGHTS,

when allowed to work out their full purpose, may be a clue to the fact that evil and leaven have always been associated. You know that. You know what it is to have a bad thought inserted. It may work for a day, or a week, or a month, but if you cannot arrest it, the whole of your heart is leavened; every vein and artery is set on fire. The fever of the ferment burns, and it has burnt out many a young life. But after mature and deliberate thought, and as I say, consulting commentaries without end, I am going to fall into line with the general trend of their teaching, as they say they think in this place our Lord is taking, as He so often does, a thing that has become associated with evil, and using it for His high and good purpose. It is like Christ to do that. He is always taking the bad things and trying to make them good ones. He is always taking the bad man or woman, and trying to make them clean. I find no difficulty in believing He could take this image of the leaven and so touch it with His magnetic and wonderful finger that it should be an emblem, not of evil, but of good. As Dr. MacLaren says, had He meant it as an emblem of evil He would have said the corruptions of the kingdom of heaven are like leaven, whereas He says the kingdom of God is like leaven; the working of the life of God in the soul of man is as unobtrusive, as irresistible, as certain as the working of the leaven in the dough.

We have already seen the leaven of yeast is the multiplication of life germs, the infinitely rapid multiplication of living corpuscles. Life! It needed to be inserted.

THE THREE MEASURES.

if you like, are your spirit, soul and body—the spirit, that reaches towards God; the soul, that is the centre of your individuality; the body, which is your method of contact with material things—but I won't press that, though I am fond of it. Just as the flour is devoid of life so is your nature, dear friend. It may be white flour—I don't say you are polluted or dirty—only unless you have been regenerated there is no life in you. It is not natural to you; you are born without it. You need to be born again; you need to be touched with the life of God in you. You are like a candle, a white wax candle with a wick, but you are not kindled. The fire must touch you. You are white flour, but unless God has put His own life into you you are dead—dead in trespasses and sins. I pray God that while I speak He may plunge deep into you the life, the yeast, the east, the geyser, the rising energy, the first symptom of which will be the ferment of a passionate love. It may be received in a minute. Scores of you have received it under the ministry from this or some other pulpit. It has been at work in your heart, and it is going on until the whole is leavened. Now there are

TWO MISTAKES PEOPLE MAKE.

First, there are people who make loaves of bread, apart from yeast, as much as possible like the loaves turned out by true Christianity. The outward form of their life is much like the Christian life. But how heavy are they! Jesus Christ does not alter the forms of life, but He puts in the essence of His own life, and leaves it to work. Other people who have got the essence of God's life in them think at once they must make new loaves, or loaves of a new shape. It doesn't follow. You who have been converted lately don't go wildly here and there trying to do some new and wonderful thing. Let the yeast be in the old loaf shape. Keep your old shape for the present, but have the yeast in until it is all leavened. Of course, if there are things obviously wrong in your life, you don't need me to say you must put them away, cast them off as you cast off infected clothing.

IF YOU HAVE BEEN IN A FEVER WARD

you leave your infected clothes behind, don't you? When you have passed the bath of regeneration and you have put on the new white robe of Christ in character, you don't want to bring your old rags with you. But, on the whole, at first Christianity, the life of God, works through our ordinary forms of life until they are all leavened. It comes into the heart of a little child, but it doesn't make the child a man or a woman; it works through its sweet simplicities. It comes into your life as a business man and a business woman, and you do your ordinary work with a new ferment; deep down in your heart there is working the life of God. In this place you may receive Jesus Christ's own life in your heart, and it will work there, but it is hidden. Don't be surprised if nobody sees the difference in the first twenty-four hours. The life is working, and presently it will begin to reveal itself. You are going to your football, or your cricket, or your golf; you will mix in all the amenities of social life. You may drop off one or two of the more unseemly songs you used to sing, drop off a few things you feel you have no taste for, but on the whole the life of God will work deep down, hidden in your soul, quietly spreading through every avenue of your being until finally the whole of your life will be influenced.

Now listen: The yeast does not turn the flour into yeast any more than the flour turns the yeast into flour. The life in the yeast and the flour combine in an absolutely new thing. There is still the flour, but it has passed into a new affinity, a new combination. It is the old life moulded to the new energy of God. The old shop,

THE OLD TRAMCAR RIDE,

the old railway train with its crowd—everything to-morrow as it was yesterday, and yet the life of God making it all new! The old things are passed away, and all things are become new. May God help you to realize that; the life of God working through the old arteries; the river of God pouring through the old channel beds; not a new shape of loaf, but the old shape, with new life in it.

Now as I close I want to show how this is so in society and in the world. There are two ways of making the world new. You may alter its shape or alter its spirit. Look at China. I wonder what would have happened if instead of declaring a new republic they had substituted a new dynasty? A club has gone wrong. Well, tear up the old rules, have a new constitution. Yes, but how about getting a new secretary? A machine won't work. You say, Let's scrap it? Well, supposing you put a man to work it who understands it! We are always talking about new forms of things, new institutions. The Socialist is telling us we must have all things altered and brought into line with his thinking. But supposing you have

SELFISH MEN WORKING SOCIALISM

—how then? I would rather have a number of unselfish people working the present system than I would have a new system with selfish men at the head, wouldn't you?

Well, this is how God works. It is very beautiful. I think this parable should help you and me for the rest of our lives. It has broken upon my soul; it has gripped me. I see now why Jesus Christ was able to die at the age of thirty-three. He knew that He had put into human society, hidden in the Hebrew race, which was looked upon with the utmost contempt—He could hardly have hidden it lower down—the germ of the life of God, and He knew the life of God had power over the mass as the yeast has power over the flour.

THE YEAST ALWAYS CONQUERS,

the yeast is always masterful, the yeast finally subdues all things to itself. And the germ of the divine ferment which Jesus put into human society has been working ever since, it has been transforming things, making them new. Some things, of course, have passed away for ever—gladiatorial shows, and things of that sort. Things that have remained and that were not integrally or essentially wrong have been changed. Commerce, the position of woman, the home, institutions of civil government, these have been changed. The ferment is going on. You

TELL ME RELIGION IS DECAYING?

You don't know what you are talking about! You say religion is going to die out of the world? It isn't! Quietly, irresistibly, the ferment of God's life in the midst of humanity will work until the whole is leavened, until all art is Christianized; until the drama is elevated and purified; all music sanctified; the law penetrated by the justice of God; commerce, barter between man and man, delivered from chicanery and deceit; the home made more like the home of Bethany; womanhood more like the mother of our Lord; young manhood more like that of Jesus Himself. The whole shall be penetrated, energized by the life of God. Will you help to do that? Contagion—ah, that is it! The flour is touched and changed. Touch men and women—talk to them if you like—but first be alive yourself. Your life is going to do more than all your talk. Oh, for God's sake be a Christian. The disciples saw Jesus pray, and they prayed. Jesus never said, that I can remember, that they were to pray, but He just prayed, and they did too. Lord, teach us to pray. Go and live your life in the big warehouse or wherever it may be. Be your own beautiful self, with the Christ life in your soul. Then the contagion will spread to the mass. I believe one boy who really lives this life can Christianize a whole counting house.

But have you got the life? Oh, look to Jesus, I pray you, and as you look He will insert it with His own hand, even as the woman puts the yeast into the flour. Even as I speak He may put into your heart the germ of His own life. Oh, receive it—it is Himself!

CHINESE OFFICIALS AND CHRISTIANITY.

The following extract is from the annual report of the Chinese Tract Society, Shanghai: 'Not unfrequently sons of high officials have come and asked for our literature. This shows that not only the poorer classes, but also those of official rank are taking a keen interest in Christianity. One of the grandsons of the late Marquis Tseng Koh-fan, recently dinig with one of our staff, said: 'In my opinion Christianity is the only means of saving China,' and during the same afternoon he purchased over thirty dollars' worth of books and tracts for free distribution.

Alise of Astra

By H. B. Marriott Watson

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SYNOPSIS OF PRECEDING CHAPTERS.

Philip Temple, an Englishman, while travelling from Paris to Dormunde, met with a railway accident. He escaped injury, and while assisting in rescue work, found a beautiful young lady in the wreckage, whom he decides to have moved to save her life, and as the Castle of Waldthal is nearby, he takes her there ,and finally, after much difficulty, persuades the officers of the castle to take the lady in. Temple fails to learn the young lady's name, as she was still unconscious when carried into the castle. He learns from an officer that the Grand Duke, to whose castle he had the victim of the accident removed, has been dead three months, and an heir to his throne was expected to arrive that very night. Count Cavari, Chancellor of Eisenburg, sends for Temple, and after quite a number of mysterious questions, informs Temple that the young lady he brought to the castle has died from her injuries. Some hours later the ringing of bells announced the birth of the new heir to the throne, and the people were wild with joy, as the non-arrival of an heir would have placed Prince Albrecht of Suabia, a German, on the throne, and he was despised and hated by the people. The Grand Duchess had not survived her ordeal, and passed away during the night, and the grand duchy thus was divided between fear and gloom. Temple seeks further information regarding the young lady whom he rescued from the wreck, and is informed that the police and officers at the Castle had been unable to establish the identity of the dead woman. Temple decides to spend some days in the Grand Duchy of Eisenburg, when he receives an urgent telegram from his mother, calling him to Somersetshire.

CHAPTER IV.

ONE KETSCHINSKI.

Templemore, in the north of Somersetshire, within sound and sight of the Severn estuary, is a house of some historic interest. It has had owners who made history, and its own particular fortunes have been varied; in the civil wars the Parliamentarians, under Lord Stamford, laid siege to it without success; and later it is supposed to have given shelter to the broken Duke of Monmouth. The house dominates the picturesque chase and a huge park, which reaches by hill and dale into the borderland of Exmoor, and in front the sea shines and sparkles.

Sir Philip Temple had risen from the dinner-table, across which he faced his mother, and went out upon the terrace in the beauty of the evening. He had left Waldthal immediately upon the receipt of the telegram, and had not even spent a night in London on his way to the West. He had arrived to find Lady Augusta in a fluttered, anxious state, and evidently expecting him to show signs of his injuries. Despite her crippled condition she met him half-way down the steps, a fine, aristocratic figure, with white hair, and embraced him tremblingly.

'You're not—you're not——' Philip, you must tell me! Don't hide anything from me!' she cried. 'I can stand it if I know. It's only doubt that kills. Come in and tell me. I'm glad you keep your color at least. It can't be so bad.'

She regarded him fondly and questioningly, and he somewhat nonplussed put her arm in his and drew her into the house. Later he received her explanations and soothed her fears. She had, of course, read of the accident, but, luckily, only after she had received her son's telegram, announcing his safety. Yet he might be injured.

'You might have wanted to keep it from me,' she said, with tender reproach. 'You know, Philip, you are not communicative.'

She had wondered, doubted, and, not having received a letter from her too laconic son, had begun to fear. Then her fears were reinforced from outside.

The 'Temple Arms' is the name of the ancient galleried inn which occupies the centre of the village, and as Daignton is the center of some beautiful scenery this hostelry is much frequented in the summer months by tourists. Huge emblazoned gates give entry to Templemore Park in the village itself, not a hundred feet from the inn; and through the gateway Lady Augusta's carriage was accustomed to roll up to the house through the open park and the lime avenue that crowns it.

'It was not an accident, Philip: it was God's providence,' declared Lady Augusta earnestly.

'But I have asured you I am unhurt,' he interrupted, with a smile.

They sat lingering over the dessert, the May twilight without sinking into night.

'Yes, I know; but it was the means of making me sure of you,' she said. 'I was worried. That was why I shall always be grateful to the chance—no, not chance—of this strange coming. Think,' she added, 'if you had been poor Lord Stroud!'

'Stroud?' he repeated.

'Yes, the Duke of Collingham's son. Poor fellow!'

'Stroud! So that was what the 'Strond' in the German paper had been.

Out on the terrace, enjoying the wonderful night, Temple passed the story in review. Lady Augusta was turning into the gateway in her landau when round the bend of the street by the butcher's swept a huge motor-car. Williams, the coachman, drew his reins tight, the footman mildly held up a warning hand that was meaningless; but the car had come straight at them, evidently beyond management. The horses reared in fright, and then, when it seemed that a disaster was imminent, at the last moment the driver's brakes acted, and the car stopped dead.

It was a case for apologies, which on the part of the driver of the car were profuse. But Lady Augusta's nerves had been shaken, and she had cut short the man as he gesticulated and talked in his furs before her, and had rapidly driven through the gates and home. The owner of the car, however, did not consider that he had made amends sufficiently. He was staying at the 'Temple Arms,' and he called at the house later in the day, sending in his card to Lady Augusta.

'Mr. Edward Cayman was the name,' said Lady Augusta, in relating the incident to her son. 'I have the card somewhere. I didn't know that it was the motor-car man till I saw him, and even then I don't think I should have recognized him with those things they wear. He was very courteous, and had excellent manners. He was heart-broken to have caused me so much annoyance, and he was solicitous to learn if I had suffered from shock. Of course I had, but I made light of it. He was so distressed. Something had gone wrong with his—"hutch" is it, or "dutch"? and it wouldn't act. So, of course, it was not his fault, dear.'

It did not now matter to Philip whether it was Mr. Cayman's fault or not, seeing that the accident had been averted, but he was certainly interested to discover what connection all this had with himself. Lady Augusta was coming to it after her fashion.

Mr. Cayman, it seemed, having satisfied his conscience with the amplitude of his apologies, had allowed himself a little respite. He had looked at some of the pictures on the walls, had admired the noble prospect from the house, and had then said:

'Sir Philip Temple. I—I hope he is better.'

'My son,' Lady Augusta had answered, 'has not been ill.'

Mr. Cayman had looked surprised. 'But,' he said, 'I heard —— But it is not the same person, of course. A friend of mine in Staten wrote to me of an accident in Eisenburg. He had been passing through Waldthal, I think it was, when it occurred. The scenes, he wrote, were terrible; they scored a deep impression on him. That was how the mistake arose, a similarity of name.'

At this Lady Augusta, whose blanching face the stranger was not observing, felt all her worst fears re-arisen and strengthened.

'What did your friend write about any one named Temple?' she managed to get out.

The stranger was looking at the lovely prospect through a window.

'It was sad,' he said in a soft, sympathetic voice. 'A poor fellow had received internal injuries, and was at the hotel, nothing broken, and capable of walking, but with internal lesion. My friend said Sir Philip Temple, but he must have been mistaken.'

'My son, Sir Philip Temple, was in the railway accident,' said Lady Augusta hoarsely. Mr. Cayman was startled. 'But he telegraphed that he was safe.'

'Safe! Oh! yes, but—I beg a thousand pardons, madam. I have blundered again. I ought not to have spoken.'

But Lady Augusta was glad he had spoken, and her agonized cross-questioning elicited the few facts he had to impart. Sir Philip's injuries did not apparently render him unfit to travel; whereas Lady Augusta's daily martyrdom of arthritis —— The mother had no hesitation. She had telegraphed the same day, to 'Temple, Hotel, Waldthal.'

Sir Philip mused over his tale and considered the philosophy of rumor. What fools could have spread abroad that odd story of his internal injuries? Whence had it originated?

The night smelled very odorous and was beautiful. He entered the dimlit drawing-room in which Lady Augusta reclined.

'Have you that card, dear—I mean Mr. Cayman's?' he asked, in an affectionate voice.

The bell was rung, and a servant found it for him.

'Mr. Edward Cayman,' he read, '10A, Half Moon street, W. Green Park Club.' He twirled it between his fingers for a moment, and then put it in his pocket. Lady Augusta would have no further need of it, even if he had no need himself. He left Templemore the following morning, leaving Lady Augusta also re-assured and happy. He spent three days in London, and on the second met Freddy Worsfold at a theatre, garrulous, fatuous, and full of news as usual.

'Had a notion you'd pegged out, Temple,' he rattled. 'Glad you haven't. Weren't you in some—oh yes, that accident abroad. Terrible mess it must have been, what?'

In Freddy's company he drifted to Freddy's club after the play was over. After a plunging fire of gossip and scandal, Freddy returned to an earlier thought.

'So you weren't done in over there? Some one told me ——'

'Freddy, do you know a man named Cayman belonging to your club?' interrupted Temple, suddenly remembering.

'Cayman! Cayman! Can't say I do,' said his friend. 'Wait a bit.' He hailed a waiter, who presently returned with a club-list. There was a goodly array of members belonging to the smart Green Park Club. Freddy turned the pages. 'Cayman, did you say? Spell it with a "K"? Oh, a "C"!' He turned more pages. 'No, he ain't here,' he announced presently. 'No one of that name.'

'Are you sure?' Temple took the book from his companion and went through it. As Freddy could not spell, it was unwise to trust to his clerical powers at all. But he was right on this occasion. No Cayman adorned the list of members.

'Ah!' said Temple under his breath, and shortly afterwards got away from Worsfold.

Next morning he had the curiosity to visit Half Moon Street, where Mr. Edward Cayman lived, and he wandered along it in search of No. 10a. He went up and down three times before he had fully established in his mind the fact that there was no such number as 10a.

'Ah!' he said, this time aloud, as he stood on the pavement regarding No. 10 with perplexity.

Before the post went out that evening he wrote to his mother, announcing that he was leaving for the Continent that same night. He gave his address for the present as 'Hotel du Cerf, Waldthal, Eisenburg.'

A few hours later he was in the boat train for Dover, and lying back in a corner seat comfortably reading the newest magazines.

Sir Philip Temple reached Waldthal by way of the capital town of the grand duchy, travelling the fifteen miles between the two places in the company of an agreeable fellow-passenger. This man was not very talkative, but was friendly in the informal way of travelers, exchanging opinions on the features of the country and offering views on local and European politics. Naturaly the advent of the infant ruler bulked large in this latter talk, but neither Temple nor his companion was unduly interested in him. It was only when the train arrived at Waldthal that the two travellers discovered they were bound for the same destination. Both were for the Hotel du Cerf.

That evening the dullness of the meal mitigated by his amiable companion, Temple passed in adumbrating plans for future expeditions. He had written to his mother that he intended to explore the Odenstock, so far as it extended into Eisenburg, and possibly that he would strike through the forest to France and Paris. He also added that he had a matter to clear up regarding a victim of the unfortunate railway accident. Before he went to bed that night he did, in fact, pen a letter to Count Cavari's secretary, M. Ventmayer, asking formally if any further information in regard to the unknown lady had been obtained. Towards the end of the letter he suggested that the identity of the lady might be discovered by advertisement in newspapers in sundry European capitals, if accompanied by an adequate description; and he added his willingness to be charged with the cost of this.

At breakfast next morning he discovered his associate of the train was a commercial traveller. He was boarded, and rather gray of face, and scant of hair, and a shrewd eye kept watch upon the world. A heavy mist

'You are English?' she inquired, gazing at him seriously.

of rain hung over the Odenstock, and a drizzle filled the valley. Temple, after a turn in the rain, sought the hotel and its company. At lunch he had Kartolen, the commercial traveller, for sole company, and the enforced seclusion wrought them to a nearer intimacy than they would otherwise have achieved.

'Yes, I am German,' said Herr Kartolen frankly, with a movement of his shoulders. 'They hate us here, but business is business, and they can't afford to neglect the cash basis. You see, Eisenburg, while outside the confederation, is within the Zollverein. We do business together. No doubt, they would sooner work with France, but the Powers and treaties and history have decided otherwise.'

He shrugged his shoulders again, as though he viewed all such matters cynically, and even with a light heart. He was certainly a remarkably mundane commercial traveller, possessed of a wide and tolerant outlook.

'I sell my silks in Eisenburg,' he said, 'and I sell them cheaper than France can afford to do. The Zolverein sees to that. So naturally, the Eisenburgers deal with me, and I in turn with them.'

'I have heard,' remarked Temple, 'that they do not love the Germans, which is why they were so keen on the heir.'

'Well, they have got him. It is of no consequence now,' said Herr Kartolen. 'I don't suppose Germany is, or was, anxious to swallow the sweet forsel. After all, we have all we want practically in a Customs union.'

'There was great excitement in the Castle the night the Grand Duke was born,' observed Temple meditatively, as he drew at his cigar, 'and looked mentally backwards to that eventful night.

Herr Kartolen had turned and was regarding him with interest.

'How so?' he said. 'Did you know anything of it?'

'Why, yes,' said the Englishman, who had been bored all morning, and had lunched comfortably. He stretched himself out and puffed. 'I was in the Castle that night—by a chance.'

Herr Kartolen said nothing, but from his attention he evidently expected that more was coming.

'I was in the railway accident, you know,' explained Sir Philip, 'and there was an injured woman I tried to convey to safety. We hit the Castle. So I came to be there on that auspicious occasion.'

For a moment Herr Kartolen did not say anything, and then he asked: 'You were in the Castle during the birth of the Grand Duke?'

'I don't know—possibly. We heard the joy bells from here. I was admitted to high society,' he added with a smile. 'I interviewed the Chancellor, and I——'

The innkeeper broke in upon his sentence with effusive apologies. A gentleman was desirous of speaking with M Temple. M. Temple rose and followed his host in a leisurely manner. He led the way to a room downstairs, where little Kuss was in waiting, very deferential, but also very important.

'Monsieur, I am commissioned to hand you this,' he announced with an air, offering a sealed letter

Temple broke the seal and opened the envelope, but found no reason for all this ceremony. It was a communication from Ventmayer, the Chancellor's secretary, regretting that there had been no further elucidation of the identity of the woman buried in St. Michael's Churchyard. The police, the missive added, were still engaged in inquiries, and had not abandoned hope. The interest in this negative letter was in the concluding sentence. 'In reference to your suggestion, if you can spare time to call on me between 2 p.m. and 4 p.m. I shall be glad to discuss the matter with you.'

Temple took out his watch. It was now after 3 o'clock, and the Castle was a mile away. The rain had stopped, and the sun was shining through broken clouds.

'I am thinking of going to the Castle,' he told Kuss. 'May I have the pleasure of your company?'

The little man apologized, and expressed a sense of his disappointment, but he had another important errand in the Chancellor's service; he would otherwise have been honored.

'If you are going to the Castle, sir, try the park road,' he suggested. 'It is shorter and more beautiful than the regular road, though not easy to find by night.'

Temple thanked him and asked him for directions, which he received. He was to mount the long slope behind the inn, follow the track to the pines, and then turn to the right, entering the outer circle of the park—after which it was an easy way. Sir Philip strolled out into the square in which the Hotel du Cerf stood, and chatted a moment with the man ere they parted. He was aware as he moved away of the gray face of Herr Kartolen peering down on them from the upper windows of the inn.

The sun emerged farther from his lair as Temple mounted, and on the ledge of hill above the village he had a wonderful view of the gorges of the Odenstock, and of the range of hills which descended towards the city of Eisenburg. A quarter of an hour's climbing brought him to the borders of the Castle grounds, and he found the open entrance into the outer of public circle without any difficulty. This outer circle was an environing fringe of wood through which ran paths for the foot passenger. But it was not easy to say which should be followed for the route to the Castle. Temple, indeed, was soon at a loss, for the wood blotted out any view of the Castle, and he had only a vague knowledge of the direction which he should take. Twice he thought that he heard steps behind him, and twice he turned, in the hope of finding some one of whom he could inquire the way. The second time he was quite certain that a man had been for a moment between the boles of two pines, but it was only for a moment. He vanished in an instant.

Temple wandered on in search of a clue to his position, and presently turned through a swing gate on a path which seemed of greater consequence than those he had been following. This took him by a grove and some copses out suddenly and unexpectedly upon a sward in which was set a small lake, and a waterfall brawling out of it. Simultaneously with this revelation Sir Philip made the discovery of a woman.

She was clad in black and was tall of figure and gracefully modelled. Her hair was of dark bronze, and her face, turned to him inquiringly, was quick of blood, and fresh and active. Its amazing beauty was the dominant impression Temple got from the unexpected vision; and after that he had a vague sense of something familiar in it, but he could not say what. She addressed him in a cool, clear voice, in which, nevertheless, was an imperative note.

'You must have lost your way. This is the Grand Duke's park.'

Temple took off his cap and bowed. 'I beg your pardon,' he said in French, whose language she had use. 'I have been misled, or rather, I have been stupid. I was directed to a short cut to the Castle—on the outskirts, I was told, of the park. I seem to have blundered into it.'

'Yes,' she said, after a pause in which she had studied him. 'Beyond the fences is open to the public—by permission. This is private property and wholly reserved.'

'I am much obliged for the information,' said he; 'and if, Madame, you will kindly tell me how to get out I will proceed at once to cease the trespass.'

There was a little smile on his face as he spoke, which she did not answer.

'You are English?' she inquired, gazing at him seriously.

'I am.'

She hesitated, but apparently abandoned her train of thought. 'If you cross by the rhododendrons, you will find a pathway, which leads straight into the public road, and the track from there to the Castle is unmistakable.'

Temple thanked her, could conceive no reason for lingering, as he would have wished, and with a salutation, left her. Glancing back, he saw her resume her walk towards the ornamental water in the greensward, and then he passed behind the rhododendrons. Beyond was a broad gravel path which descended from an upper terrace and led to the water, and on this was a group of three or four women, armed with sunshades, and white wraps across their arms, one of them was carrying an infant. Temple had just time to take this scene in as he turned to look for his own path when he was aware of a noise of feet. The heavy pounding drew his ear, and he wheeled to the left. Down from the wooded shrubbery above him three men were running towards him. He came to a pause in wonder, and the nearest, who was by this a dozen yards away, shouted:

'Halt!'

As a matter of fact Temple had halted, and was waiting, with his hand on his stick. The next moment the man precipitated himself upon him roughly. Temple gave way before the unanticipated assault, and then resisted.

'What do you mean?' he demanded, but ere he could say or do anything further the man's companions had arrived, and he was seized on three quarters. He made no struggle now.

'I should just like to know exactly what this means,' he asked quietly, looking rom one to another of his captors.

'A cool hand! It's a mercy we had warning of him, Gorlatz. Steady! Have you the handcuffs?'

The men spoke with each other in evident excitement without heeding his question. Temple's eyes passed from them quickly to the middle distance, to the ornamental water along which the young lady in black was walking, to the nurses in white with the child.

'Just in the nick of time, Hugo,' said one of the trio with gusto. 'Another five minutes and—who knows what would have happened?'

'Will you explain what this outrage signifies?' asked Temple sternly.

'You must come with us, my man,' said the man addressed as Gorlatz. 'You must cool your heels in prison for some time, I reckon. It will give you time to think.'

Over the head of the man who held his left arm Sir Philip could see the young lady in black come to a pause and stare, and then she moved resolutely and swiftly towards them. None of his captors saw her approaching, and her words fell on their astonished ears:

'What is this?'

Gorlatz backed, and would have saluted if his hands had been free, but as it was only made an uncouth movement of his head.

'Your Highness, it is a villain, a suspect,' he blurted.

In that instant Temple knew how it was there had been something familiar to him about her; he had seen her dimly in the Castle on the night of the Grand Duke's birth. This was the Princess Alise.

'I fancy these good fellows have made a mistake,' said he mildly. 'They have apparently had warning of some evildoer, and have rushed to a conclusion. I am, as Your Highness knows, only a wandering and trespassing Englishman. My name is Sir Philip Temple.'

'He is one Karl Ketschinski!' declared Gorlatz stoutly. 'We had warning to look out for him this morning from the police at Eisenburg—Karl Ketschinski, suspected of a plot to abduct His Highness.'

The Princess was collecting her information from the various faces she saw. Of these one was a tanned, handsome face, with a cool and capable air; the other three were honest, hot, and strenuous faces of the class to which they belonged.

'There is probably a mistake,' she said.

'Your Highness, no; the description is exact,' pleaded Gorlatz. 'The man has been known to be hanging about here in a suspicious manner for some time. We watched from the village and saw him enter the park. Consider, Your Highness, I beg, at what point he was arrested.' And Gorlatz's finger pointed tremulously towards the group of nurses.

'The Grand Duke!' murmured the Princess.

Gorlatz nodded eagerly, significantly.

'I don't think there is any more to be said just now,' said Temple, with a little smile. 'On behalf of all of us I apologize for the interruption of your walk by this violent and foolish scene. If these good gentlemen will only tell me where they want me to go, I've no doubt I can accommodate them with with suitable proofs of my identity in a brief time.'

'You have witnesses who can testify to you?' she asked.

'Several, including some at the Castle itself. Pray,' said he to his captors, 'where are we for?'

It seemed that he was to be taken to the village prison, and Temple smiled again. 'A thousand apologies, Your Highness,' he said, managing to lift his cap with a hand which his captors had freed on the evidence of his submission. But they took no risks. Slowly and carefully they marched him out of the park, and the Princess watched the party fade into the wood above with an interest which the element of doubt in the affair had quickened.

Temple, committed to the ridiculous adventure, chatted in a friendly fashion with his guards, who were too triumphant to be quite official in their demeanor. They responded up to a point almost amiably, but assumed a stormy front when he touched on his supposed offence. 'We obey orders,' said Gorlatz curtly, and he was obliged to leave it there.

The village prison proved to be a substantial stone building, behind the post-office, where a posse of police was invariably stationed during the Court's residence at the Castle. Through the village Temple walked with his captors, and as he neared the Hotel du Cerf he asked to be allowed to call the landlord, who would testify to him.

'He could say you called yourself so-and-so,' remarked Gorlatz sensibly. 'He could not say if you were what you called yourself. Rest assured, you shall have your turn when your case comes up.'

With this prospect Temple had to be content. As he passed the inn equably enough he glanced up at the windows. Was it fancy, or did he catch a glimpse of Herr Kartolen's gray face, watching him return, as it had watched him go?

(To be Continued.)

CURED OF CONSTIPATON

Mr. Andrews praises Dr. Morse's Indian Root Pills.

Mr. George Andrews of Halifax, N.S., writes:

"For many years I have been troubled with chronic Constipation. This ailment never comes single-handed, and I have been a victim to the many illnesses that constipation brings in its train. Medicine after medicine I have taken in order to find relief, but one and all left me in the same hopeless condition. It seemed that nothing would expel from me the one ailment that caused so much trouble, yet at last I read about these Indian Root Pills.

That was indeed a lucky day for me, for I was so impressed with the statements made that I determined to give them a fair trial.

They have regulated my stomach and bowels. I am cured of constipation, and I claim they have no equal as a medicine."

For over half a century Dr. Morse's Indian Root Pills have been curing constipation and clogged, inactive kidneys, with all the ailments which result from them. They cleanse the whole system and purify the blood. Sold everywhere at 25c. a box. 2

A Valuable Aid in Fighting Tuberculosis

NA-DRU-CO TRADE MARK

ALWAYS LOOK FOR THIS TRADE MARK ON MEDICINAL PREPARATIONS. IT'S YOUR GUARANTEE OF HIGHEST QUALITY.

The modern weapons against the "White Plague" are fresh air and nourishing food. For years Cod Liver Oil has been recognized as probably the best form of nourishment.

The difficulty has been with its nauseating taste and its tendency to upset the digestion. In

NA-DRU-CO Tasteless Cod Liver Oil Compound

the nasty taste and the indigestibility, have been done away with entirely. The Compound is very agreeable both to the palate and the stomach. At the same time it retains the nutritive and curative properties of the pure Norwegian Oil, strengthened by the addition, in just the right proportions, of Extract of Malt, Wild Cherry, and Hypophosphites of Lime, Soda, Potassium, Manganese and Iron.

When a cold or cough "hangs on", particularly with a child or growing boy or girl, don't take chances. Start right in with a bottle of Na-Dru-Co Tasteless Cod Liver Oil Compound—it will quickly build up the strength to throw off the cough or cold.

Ask your druggist about Na-Dru-Co Tasteless Cod Liver Oil Compound. He has it—or can get it—in 50c. and $1.00 bottles. 103

NATIONAL DRUG AND CHEMICAL CO. OF CANADA, LIMITED.

A WEAK, ACHING BACK CAUSED HER MUCH MISERY

Could Not Work and Had No Ambition For Anything.

Those who have never been troubled with kidney trouble do not know the suffering and misery which those afflicted undergo.

Weak, lame or aching back comes from the kidneys, and when the kidneys are out of order the whole system becomes deranged.

Doan's Kidney Pills are a specific for all kidney troubles.

Mrs. W. R. Hodge, Fielding, Sask., writes:—"A few lines highly recommending Doan's Kidney Pills. For this last year I have been troubled very much with nasty sick headaches, and a weak, aching back which caused me much misery, for I could not work and had no ambition for anything. My kidneys were very badly out of order, and kept me from sleeping at nights, I tried many kinds of pills and medicines but it seemed almost in vain. I began to give up in despair of ever being well and strong again, when a kind neighbor advised me to try Doan's Kidney Pills, which I did, and am thankful for the relief I obtained from them, for now I am never in trouble with a sore back or sick headaches. I will always say Doan's Kidney Pills for mine, and can highly recommend them to any sufferers."

Price 50 cents per box, or 3 boxes for $1.25, at all dealers, or mailed direct on receipt of price by The T. Milburn Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont.

When ordering direct specify "Doan's."

There is no simpler, safer, or more agreeable preparation than

ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT'

THE OLD TIME, EVER POPULAR HOUSEHOLD REMEDY FOR

Biliousness, Sick Headache, Errors in Diet (Eating or Drinking), Giddiness, Constipation, Thirst, Rheumatic or Gouty Poison, Feverish Cold with High Temperature and Quick Pulse, and Feverish Conditions generally. It proves beneficial in the early stages of Diarrhœa. Most valuable to Travellers, especially in hot countries.

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., ENGLAND.

TO BE OBTAINED FROM ALL CHEMISTS AND STORES THROUGHOUT THE DOMINION.

SYNOPSIS OF DOMINION LAND REGULATIONS.

Any person who is the sole head of a family, or any male over 18 years old, may homestead a quarter section of available Dominion land in Manitoba, Saskatchewan or Alberta. The applicant must appear in person at the Dominion Lands Agency or Sub-Agency for the District. Entry by proxy may be made at any agency, on certain conditions, by father, mother, son, daughter, brother, or sister of intending homesteader.

Duties—Six months' residence upon and cultivation of the land in each of three years. A homesteader may live within nine miles of his homestead on a farm of at least 80 acres solely owned and occupied by him, or by his father, mother, son, daughter, brother or sister.

In certain districts a homesteader in good standing may pre-empt a quarter-section alongside his homestead. Price $3.00 per acre.

Duties.—Must reside upon the homestead or pre-emption six months in each of six years from date of homestead entry (including the time required to earn homestead patent), and cultivate fifty acres extra.

A homesteader who has exhausted his homestead right and cannot obtain a pre-emption may enter for a purchased homestead in certain districts. Price $3.00 per acre. Duties.—Must reside six months in each of three years, cultivate fifty acres and erect a house worth $300.00.

W. W. CORY,
Deputy of the Minister of the Interior.

N.B.—Unauthorized publication of this advertisement will not be paid for.

VICTORY AS A PAINKILLER.

Dr. Bonnette, a French army surgeon, writes in the 'Presse Medicale' on the physical intoxication of victory and the extent to which bodily pain can be vanquished by the sense of military triumph.

The victorious army is not only insensible to its wounds, but it defies disease, he says. It is the beaten army that succumbs to pain and is ravaged by epidemic. Dr. Bonnette draws his illustrations from the Napoleonic legions, and certainly they are striking enough. Members of the Old Guard raised themselves on the bleeding stumps of their amputated legs to cheer the Emperor.

Dr. Larrey operated without ceasing for thirty-six hours after Eylau, and speaks of the moral exultation that raised his patients beyond the reach of pain. At Borodino he amputated the shoulder of a colonel, who at once set out to walk to France and did the journey in three months.

Gen. Zayonchek, 75 years old, had his kneecap shattered by a bullet while fording the Beresina in Russia. Although a violent snow storm was raging the veteran had his leg amputated then and there, although the surgeons could give only three minutes to the operation. He was placed in a sledge and taken to Vilna, where he lived to the age of 86 years.

CHILDREN'S CORNER.

TWO LITTLE BOYS.

Little Don't-Know-Where-It-Is,
Lost most everything that's his;
Lost his ball and lost his bat,
Can't tell where he put his hat;
Had a top the other day,
But it's gone the self-same way;
Left his football on the lawn,
Wants it now, but now it's gone;
Thought he brought in all his toys
After playing with the boys.
But he's hunted high and low,
Where they are he doesn't know;
Had some skates and knows right where
They should be, but they're not there.
My, what many woes are his—
Little Don't-Know-Where-It-Is!

Little Puts-His-Things-Away
Has no trouble, night or day;
Knows right where to go and look
For his cap upon the hook;
Toys are brought inside and then
He can find them all again;
Has a little attic space
Where his playthings are in place;
Always puts his things away
When he comes in from his play;
Always knows just where to look
For his not-quite-finished book;
When the ice comes, never waits
Half a day to find his skates;
He gains many an hour of play—
Little Puts-His-Things-Away!

—James W. Foley.

WHEN NED IS 'SORRY.'

Ned and his grandmother are the best of friends, but sometimes the little boy's tongue is too quick to please the old lady. Then Ned apologizes after a fashion of his own, which his grandmother approves.

'I got tired lugging that wheelbarrow for grandmother while she was changing her plants,' Ned said to his mother, recounting the day's events at bedtime, 'and I said, "I wish there wasn't another speck of this hateful dirt in all the world!" But then, afterwards, I 'pologized.'

'I am glad of that,' said his mother. 'Did you tell her you were sorry?'

'No, that is not the kind grandmother likes best,' said Ned. 'I got another wheelbarrow, and just said: "Don't you want some more of this nice dirt, grandmother?" And then we were all right again.'—Selected

NARCISSUS.

'Here, chick, chick!' called Harry, opening the gate of his poultry-yard.

He had just traded off a small colony of rabbits for half a dozen fowls, and he was very proud of them; for they were beautiful birds, especially Narcissus, the handsome rooster.

He really shone in the sunlight as he came hopping out, with his scarlet comb, green tail, and navy-blue wings and breast. But I thing his pretty head must hold a very small brain.

As soon as Harry let him out for exercise, he stalked straight to the cellar window and gave it a savage peck. Then he stopped to crow, and then rushed at it again, fiercer than ever.

You see, he thought that his own reflection in the glass was another bird, and he wanted to fight with it.

And so he could not take a stroll in the green grass, nor scratch in the flower beds, nor even peck at the grasshoppers and beetles, that the hens made such a fuss about. He only fought his own shadow till it was time for him to be shut up again.

I think his brain must be very small indeed.—'The Companion.'

The Original and Only Genuine

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

READABLE PARAGRAPHS

STRAP-HANGING.

A dull grey sky,
Rain pouring down,
A dirty street—
You leave the town.

Into a car
You jump—but, oh!
It's full—quite packed—
Fifty or so.

You have to stand
And reel and sway,
A lot of feet
Are in your way.

Then the car stops
And starts again.
You give a gasp
A grasp—and then—

You make a grab
And lose your strap,
And squat down on
On a lady's lap.

You get a seat
At last about
The place where you
Have to get out!

Do It Now.—Disorders of the digestive apparatus should be dealt with at once before complications arise that may be difficult to cope with. The surest remedy to this end and one that is within reach of all, is Parmelee's Vegetable Pills, the best laxative and sedative on the market. Do not delay, but try them now. One trial will convince anyone that they are the best stomach regulator that can be got.

PROVERBS IN RHYME.

As stiff as a poker, as blind as a bat;
As fierce as a lion, as black as your hat.
As swift as an eagle, as dead as a stone;
As sharp as a needle, as dry as a bone.

As proud as a peacock, as tight as a drum;
As cool as a cucumber; sticky as gum.
As clear as a bell; as light as a feather;
As limp as a rag; as uncertain as weather.

As strong as a horse, and as weak as a cat;
As fat as a hog, and as poor as a rat.
As thin as a lath, and as hard as a flint;
As deaf as a post, but as rich as the mint.

The Real Liver Pill.—A torpid liver means a disordered system, mental depression, lassitude, and in the end, if care be not taken, a chronic state of debility. The very best medicine to arouse the liver to healthy action is Parmelee's Vegetable Pills. They are compounded of purely vegetable substances of careful selection,and no other pills have their fine qualities. They do not gripe or pain, and they are agreeable to the most sensitive stomach.

UNFORTUNATE MAN.

Patsy surveyed with puzzled eyes a sentence in his reading lesson. At last he raised his hand.

'Well, Patsy, what is it?' inquired the teacher.

'What is a feebly, Miss Marsh?'

'A feebly!' repeated Miss Marsh, in astonished tones. 'What do you mean, Patsy? Feebly is an adverb, not a noun.'

Patsy was unconvinced. 'It's something that grows,' he said. 'It says so here'.

'Bring me your book,' said the mystified teacher.

Laboriously Patsy read out the sentence:—'The—man—had a feebly, growing down—on—his chin.'—'Youth's Companion.'

Children Cry
FOR FLETCHER'S
CASTORIA
Children Cry
FOR FLETCHER'S
CASTORIA
Children Cry
FOR FLETCHER'S
CASTORIA

AT THE FINE ART INSTITUTE SHOW.

Young Artist (to friend)—'Charlie, do you see that lady and gentleman who are looking at my picture, and talking in such low, earnest tones?' Friend—'Yes. Young Artist—'I wish you would saunter carelessly by and find out what they are saying. It looks like business.' Friend (after sauntering carelessly up)—'She is blowing him up, George, for leaving off his flannels too soon.'—Glasgow 'News.'

'A Grand Medicine' is the encomium often passed on Bickle's Anti-Consumptive Syrup, and when the results from its use are considered, as borne out by many persons who have employed it in stopping coughs and eradicating colds, it is more than grand. Kept in the house it is always at hand, and it has no equal as a ready remedy. If you have not tried it, do so at once.

'Has Polly got her music lesson mixed up with her gymnasium hour?' 'Of course not. Why do you ask?' 'I thought from the way she was playing, she might have thoughtlessly taken the piano for 'a punching bag.'—Baltimore 'American.'

All mothers can put away anxiety regarding their suffering children when they have Mother Graves' Worm Exterminator to give relief. Its effects are sure and lasting.

'Me no talkee Chinee velly well,' explained the hostess, upon greeting the visitor from the newest republic. 'No matter,' responded the latter. 'I can converse tolerably well in English.'—Louisville 'Courier-Journal.'

The most obstinate corns and warts fail to resist Holloway's Corn Cure. Try it

'Time wuz,' said old man Williams, 'w'en a honest man could git a sack er flour an' a side er bacon fer his vote, but de Meat Trus' has hit him hard, an' now even de Guv'mint inwestigates you eroun' !'—Atlanta 'Constitution.'

It Will Cure a Cold.—Colds are the commonest ailments of mankind, and if neglected may lead to serious conditions. Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil will relieve the bronchial passages of inflammation speedily and thoroughly, and will strengthen them against subsequent attack. And as it eases the inflammation it will stop the cough because it allays all irritation in the throat. Try it and prove it.

'Which side of this controversy do you take?' 'Wait till it is over,' replied Senator Sorghum. 'It is wiser not to make a selection until you see which side is to remain uppermost.'—Washington 'Star.'

FIVE DOCTORS GAVE UP ALL HOPE

Said She Would Die of Kidney Trouble

"FRUIT-A-TIVES" CURED HER

Mountain, Ont., Dec. 14th, 1910.

'For six years, I suffered from dreadful Kidney Disease. My legs and lower part of my body were fearfully swollen, and the pain was awful. My people thought sometimes I was dead, as I would faint from the agony. Five different doctors attended me, and all said it was kidney trouble and gave me no hope of getting well. A kind neighbor told me to try 'Fruit-a-tives' and mentioned the case of Mrs. Fenwick, who was cured by them.

I took 'Fruit-a-tives'—and in a short time, I began to feel better, the swelling went down, the pain was easier, and then 'Fruit-a-tives' entirely cured me. All my friends look upon my recovery as a miracle, and I am unable to praise 'Fruit-a-tives' enough.'

(Miss) MAGGIE JANNACK.

'Fruit-a-tives' is the most scientific remedy ever discovered for Irritation or Congestion of the Kidneys, frequen' Pain In The Back, and Swollen Limbs. 50c. a box, 6 for $2.50, or trial size, 25c. At all dealers or from Fruit-a-tives, Limited, Ottawa.

FROM THE OLD COUNTRY

ENGLISH NEWS.

Leeds Corporation is selling to the very poor 14lb. baskets of coke for a penny.

The Bank of England has put in four thousand rounds of ammunition, in case of strike disorders.

When the Old Town and Westcliff improvements are completed Southend will have an uninterrupted marine frontage of five miles.

Within a radius of thirty miles of the new sugar beet factory at Cantley, in Norfolk, 2,500 acres of land will be planted with beet.

For a 'Vanity Fair' cartoon of Disraeli twenty guineas was paid at Messrs. Christie's Rooms, London, one of Mr. Balfour, dating 1887, realizing eighteen guineas.

A Sheffield man who died recently had worked sixty-six years for one firm. His grandfather and father were employed by the same firm, and all his sons are in their employ.

The Prime Minister wrote a letter to the Free Church Conference at Cheltenham saying it was the intention of the government to proceed next session with an Education Bill.

There are only twenty-one women elected on Town Councils in Great Britain, only three on County Councils, and no fewer than 232 Boards of Guardians without a woman on them.

At the Crystal Palace during the coming summer there is to be a pageant of Chinese life and customs. Historical incidents from early times to the present civil war will be portrayed.

Mr. Ellis Griffith, M.P., the new Parliamentary Under-Secretary for the Home Department, has been appointed chairman of the Departmental Committee on Reformatory and Industrial Schools.

Mr. L. Wavell, a rural postman of Newchurch, Isle of Wight, has been awarded the medal of the Imperial Service Order on retiring after 31 years' service, during which he has walked nearly 200,000 miles.

Empire Day will be celebrated in the City of London on May 24 by the assembly of 1,000 children from city elementary schools. The children will salute the flag, sing patriotic songs, and be entertained by the Corporation.

Messrs. Sahal & Co., Manchester and Egyptian merchants, of Manchester, who suspended payment over two years ago with liabilities amounting to £215,000, this week paid their creditors a final instalment, making 20s. in the pound, with 5 percent interest.

A petition has been presented to the Essex County Council asking for a new bridge to be built at Coggeshall, over the River Blackwater, in the place of the present bridge, which was built by the monks from Little Coggeshall Abbey, in the reign of King Stephen.

The Earl of Crawford has sold his famous collection of postage stamps, with the exception of the British and United States section, to Mr. W. H. Peckitt, of London, who a few years ago gave £24,500 for the collection of the late Sir W. B. Avery.

Mr. Fordham, the West London magistrate, expressed himself strongly on what he described as the mistaken tendency to lighten punishment for certain crimes. If crime is to be put down, he said, punishments must be increased. There had been too much sentimentalism. He did not believe that crime was decreasing.

Well, Well!

OLEAN and SIMPLE to Use.

NO chance of using the WRONG Dye for the Goods one has to color. All colors from your Druggist or Dealer. FREE Color Card and STORY Booklet 15. The Johnson-Richardson Co., Limited, Montreal.

Richard Cobden's only grandson, R. Cobden Sanderson and Miss Dorothea Dircke, were married in the Sussex village of Heyshot in the presence of a small company of relations. This was the village where Cobden was born, and spent the closing years of his eventful life. Cobden's three daughters attended the wedding. All are ardent advocates of women suffrage.

The Duke of Rutland, presiding at the annual meeting of the Royal Society for the Protection of Birds, said that an advertisement had appeared for larks, blackbirds, thrushes, and other birds to be sent abroad for edible purposes. In Paris the extremely smart people wore humming birds and the rarest birds of Paradise feathers in their shoes. That was to be the ultra chic mode during the coming year.

Mr. John Burns, speaking at the opening ceremony at Bow of an institution for the reception of the sick poor, pointed out that now the Metropolitan Asylums Board had become the central authority for London for vagrancy and casual wards, a large waste of money would be prevented. The homeless persons in London were thirty-four percent less than they were two years ago.

The charms of the fair sex are to be used for recruiting purposes in the Walthamstow and Leyton districts in order to bring the 7th Batt. Essex Regiment (Territorial) up to full strength. The campaign will conclude with a regimental dance, to which those girls who have obtained recruits will receive invitations. In addition, they will be given presents. New headquarters are about to be erected at Walthamstow.

The Duke of Sutherland has instructed Messrs. Knight, Frank, and Rutley, in conjunction with Messrs. Walker & Son, of York, to sell by auction his Stittenham estate, in the North Riding of Yorkshire, about ten miles from York. The whole of the township of Sheriff Hutton belongs to the duke, and the property extends to some 1,200 acres. This township was the ancient seat of the family of Gower, now Dukes of Sutherland and Barons Gower, of Stittenham.

SCOTTISH BRIEFS.

James A. Gunn, M.A., M.D., D.Sc., F.R.S.E., of Edinburgh, has been appointed to the newly-constituted Readership in Pharmacology in the University of Oxford.

Charitable institutions in Scotland will benefit to the extent of £41,000 from the residue of the estate of the late Mr. David Jamie, formerly of Strathglass and Deeside.

The Royal Princess's Theatre and the Palace Theatre, Glasgow, have been put in the market on the occasion of the retirement of the sole owner, Mr. Richard Waldon, who had firmly established them in public esteem.

By the kindness of the Earl of Haddington, who for many years has been president of the branch at Dunbar and Skaterraw, the lifeboat crews, along with the veteran lifeboatmen, were entertained to dinner within the Hotel Belle Vue, Dunbar.

The portrait of the late Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman, subscribed for by the Liberals of Scotland, and painted by Sir James Guthrie, R.S.A., has now been handed over to the National Portrait Gallery in Edinburgh.

The Scottish Women's First Aid Corps have offered to the Territorial Force eight detachments of twenty members each for service in case of national emergency, and the offer has been remitted to the Mobilization Committee.

The Agricultural Society of Scotland has passed the following resolution:—That, in view of the present discussion regarding a Chair of Forestry in Scotland, this society expresses the opinion that the University of Edinburgh is the most suitable university for such a chair.

A petition which is being signed by owners and occupiers of lands in Govan, in favor of the extension of the boundaries of Glasgow, states that the developments of Govan is mainly due to the communal advantages provided by Glasgow, and the contiguity of the burgh to the city.

Government officials who recently visited Dunfermline made a survey both of the High and Technical schools which adjoin each other in the same grounds, with the object of ascertaining whether in the event of hostilities arising between Britain and a foreign power the High School could be converted into a nurses' home and the Technical School into a hospital.

It was in 1895 that the Hon. Arthur Elliott, who is retiring from the editorship of the Edinburgh 'Review,' was appointed to that important position. He is a son of the third Earl of Minto, was educated at the Universities of Edinburgh and Oxford, practiced at the bar and sat in parliament for about twenty years. The new editor of the 'Review' is Mr. Harold Cox.

Lieutenant Alexander Gillies, of the Glasgow police, has retired after a period of forty-three years' service. Mr. Gillies was born at Port Ellen, Islay, in 1849, and joined the police force in Glasgow as a fifth class constable at sixteen shillings per week twenty years later. He rose from the ranks till finally he reached the position of lieutenant in 1886.

Speaking at a gathering of the Clan Morrison, Edinburgh, Lord Provost Sir W. S. Brown, said he hoped ere long, because the money was accumulating, they would have some worthy memorial to Bruce, Wallace and Gladstone. He suggested that the Clan Morrison might be the first to have the honor of having a stone in the memorial of King Edward VII. There would be nothing more delightful than to see the crests of the various Scottish clans arranged in that memorial.

At the annual meeting of the Edinburgh Young Women's Christian Association, Mrs. Arnott, who presided, said she did not think there had ever previously been a year in which so many of their girls in service had emigrated to Canada and Australia. She was glad they should go for their own sakes, because they went to a bigger and wider sphere of life, giving them more chance for the future, but she was also sorry, because it was their very best girls that were going. It was a striking fact that the girls who went to the colonies were their finest, cleverest, and most capable members.

Bishop Walpole, in addressing a meeting in Edinburgh on military training said, soldiers had their own peculiar temptations, but the army constituted a very excellent training ground for our young men. The discipline and regularity of their life was a powerful aid to establishing a very strong foundation on which other things could be built up. No one was more anxious for universal peace than he was, but he thought it would be a great thing if our patriotism was sufficiently strong that every father should want for his son, and every son should want for himself a period of that training for himself every year. It was of the utmost importance that the work should be carried out on undenominational lines. He said it was delightful to see the progress of temperance among soldiers.

A FIREMAN'S PERIL

How Zam-Buk Delivered Him.

At 215 Fraser Ave., Edmonton, Alta., lives W. P. Mahy, a former member of the local fire brigade, who has wonderful cause to be thankful for the curative powers of Zam-Buk. He says: "A serious skin disease broke out on my face, and spread until I was in a terrible state. The spots and little ulcers were frightfully irritating, and yet when scratched or rubbed they bled and smarted. Shaving caused me agony, and sometimes I would have to go two weeks without a shave. I tried home-made remedies, herb salves, and various other preparations, but the sores got no better. When Zam-Buk was mentioned I had little faith that it would be able to do me any good. My case seemed such an obstinate one. I gave it a fair trial, however, and the first box made such a wonderful change for the better that it gave me encouragement to continue. I did so, and to cut a long story short, Zam-Buk, in the end, quite cured me. My face is now clear of all traces of the terrible disease, which troubled me for so long."

Thousands of sufferers from eczema, blood poison, ulcers, chronic sores, piles, ringworm, cold sores, cuts, burns and skin injuries, have been relieved and cured, as was Mr. Mahy, by Zam-Buk. As a balm for all skin injuries and diseases it is without equal. All druggists and stores at 50c box, or post free from Zam-Buk Co., Toronto, for price. Refuse harmful substitutes.

Local Wholesale Depot, 144 Craig Street, West.

IRISH ITEMS.

Wedding festivities were tragically interrupted in a house at Kinallen, near Dromara, county Down, when Mrs. Rodgers, the mother of the bride, suddenly took ill and died.

Belfast has such large stocks of coal that the strike can have no effect for about six weeks. Even if a shortage takes place there is an abundant supply of timber and peat.

The Lord Lieutenant has appointed Mr. John R. Moorehead, LL. B., of Belfast, to be Crown Solicitor for the County of Antrim and Belfast City, in the place of the late Mr. Edward Bates.

At a meeting of the New Ross United Irish League, Wexford, resolutions were adopted congratulating Mr. John E. Redmond, and expressing the highest confidence in him and his party.

The extensive flour mills at Kenagh, six miles from Longford, together with all the machinery, have been totally destroyed by fire. The destruction of the mills is a serious loss to the farmers of Longford, Westmeath, and Roscommon, who had wheat ground there in large quantities each season.

The Royal Humane Society have awarded Mr. William Redmond, a popular Wexford journalist, the honorary certificate on vellum for having, at the imminent risk of his own life, gone to the rescue of a boy who was drowning in Wexford Harbor on New Year's Day and saved the lad.

On the recommendation of the Committee of Agriculture, appointed in connection with the Winter Show, at Dublin, the list of prizes for 1912, amounting to £689, has been approved of by the Royal Dublin Society. This is an increase of £25 on last year's prizes.

The Lord Mayor of Dublin (Councillor Sherlock) is making an effort to develop the new Irish Mining Companies' Collieries at Wolfhill in Queen's County. He has promised that if the coal is satisfactory in price and quality the entire supplies for the corporation works, which include the large electricity station at the Pigeon House, will be taken from the coalfield. Mr. Sherlock, accompanied by the city engineer, recently paid a visit to the mines.

Viscount Templetown presided over the annual meeting of the Unionists Clubs of Ireland at the old Town Hall, Belfast. There was a full attendance of delegates from all the Clubs, which now number 250. On the motion of Mr. Edward Sclater, J.P. (Hillsborough) seconded by Mr. R. H. Read, D.L. (Dunmurry,) Lord Templetown was unanimously re-elected President for the ensuing year—a position which he has filled ever since he first originated the Clubs movement in 1893.

The death of Mr. Patrick Malone, Barrow House, Athy, removes a very interesting link with the past. Born in 1817, Mr. Malone lived under six British Monarchs. He died in the residence where he was born, and which his family occupied since the historic year of 1640. By his death almost the last link is snapped with a celebrated murder trial which took place in Maryborough in 1874. The deceased was on the jury in the trial of Moore for the murder of a farmer named Delany, and was one of three jurymen who fought for an acquittal on the ground that they did not like to be the means of hanging any man. The trial lasted for fifty-two days.

WHY SNIFFLE AND SNEEZE WITH CATARRHAL COLD?

By Breathing the Healing Vapor of Catarrhozone You Get Relief in Ten Minutes.

Every second person that you meet seems to have a sneeze and stuffed feeling in the forehead and nostrils. To cure promptly, say, in half an hour, there is nothing worth using except Catarrhozone. You inhale its balsamic vapor, and feel as if you were among the Norway pines. This is because Catarrhozone contains a healing medicine, light as pine air which is breathed straight into the lungs and bronchial tubes. Away goes the cold; sneezing and catarrhal cough cease, bronchial irritation stops; in short, you are cured of catarrh by a pleasant, simple remedy, free from sedatives and irritants.

That Catarrhozone is a swift, certain means of destroying colds and catarrh is proved by the following statement of Mr. Pulos, one of Brockville's best known merchants:

"In the fall of 1903," writes Mr. Pulos, under date of June 10th, 1910, "I contracted a very severe cold which developed into Catarrh. At that time I was living in New York State and treated with four different physicians, who afforded me no relief. On coming to Brockville I was advised by a friend to try Catarrhozone. I bought the dollar outfit, and was gratified by the results. I was completely cured by Catarrhozone, and have used it since to check a cold with unfailing results. It is the grandest medicine in existence, and I hope my testimony will be of some use to other fellow-sufferers."

(Signed) George Pulos.

An ideal protection for the chest, lungs, nose, and throat is the frequent use of Catarrhozone. Two months' treatment (the large size) costs $1.00, medium size 50c.; at all dealers or the Catarrhozone Co., Brockville, N.Y., and Kingston, Canada.

WELSH ITEMS.

The St. Asaph Board of Guardians is proposing to convert its casual wards into the 'separate cell system' at a cost of £320. One member described the present system as a nursery rather than a deterrent for tramps.

A sad drowning case occurred at Abercarn, the victim being the six-year-old child of Mr. John Rossiter, Mount Pleasant, Abercarn. The little boy was passing over the Ebbw River Bridge on his way home from school, when a strong gust of wind carried him over the bridge into the river. There was a strong current running, and the river was in flood. The body was carried down in the direction of Newport.

At the Aberystwyth Town Council the town clerk read letters from Messrs. Thomas and Thomas, Liverpool, offering, on behalf of a client, to sell to the town the pier pavilion and the cliff railway for £40,000. Captain Doughton said the council had already decided to have nothing to do with the matter, and they had already lost enough money on it. The town clerk said another letter had been received in which the price had been reduced to £30,000. The council decided to reply that the Corporation had no intention to negotiate.

Two years ago the Rev. S. L. Brown, formerly curate of Benwell, was appointed warden of the Bangor Diocesan School of Divinity. A Yorkshireman, Mr. Brown, did not know a word of Welsh, but his brilliant qualifications and his promise to learn Welsh secured him the appointment, in spite of strong protests from patriotic Welsh churchmen. Mr. Brown has studied Welsh to such purpose that he was selected to preach the Welsh sermon at Newcastle-on-Tyne, in connection with the local celebrations of St. David's Day, and he did so to the entire satisfaction of the Welsh congregation.

The Holywell Board of Guardians having received a letter from the Bedwellty Union, suggesting the abolition of the term 'pauper,' the chairman remarked that they did not suggest any other word to use in its place. Mr. Reney: Because any other would be quite as offensive. The chairman said they did away with the word 'workhouse' at Holywell and called it 'Iluesty,' which meant 'happy home,' but it was still called the 'workhouse.' No one called it 'Iluesty.' He did not know what new word they could get instead of 'pauper.'

MAGIC BAKING POWDER

INSURES PERFECT BAKING RESULTS

CONTAINS NO ALUM

MADE IN CANADA

MAKES THE WHITEST, LIGHTEST

MAGIC BAKING POWDER

NEW STYLE LABEL

E.W. GILLETT COMPANY LIMITED TORONTO, ONT.

FROM SIR ANDREW FRASER.

Reply to Illuminated Letter Sent by Missionary Conventions.

After the close of the Men's Missionary Conventions held in the different Provinces early in the winter, an illuminated latter of appreciation was sent to Sir Andrew Fraser for his splendid co-operation in making the Conventions the success that they were. The letter was signed by one representative of each of the communions, usually the secretary of one of the Mission Boards, and by Mr. S. J. Moore, the chairman of the Canadian Council of the Laymen's Movement.

Secretary Caskey has received the following letter of appreciation from Sir Andrew:—

Edinburgh, 17th Feb., 1912.

'My dear Mr. Caskey,—I have received the beautifully illuminated letter addressed to me by representatives of the churches in Canada, despatch of which was intimated in your kind letter of 3rd inst.

'Lady Fraser and I are much touched by the loving references to our visit and our work among you. We feel very unworthy of much that you have said of us; but we are glad you have said it all. For the brotherly love that so many in Canada have for us, for the Lord's sake and in His service, is very precious to us.

'The memory of our visit to so many of the towns of Canada will long be fragrant in our hearts. We are humbly, but sincerely grateful that our Master has been pleased to use us to give happiness and stimulus to His people. We are not worthy to be in His hand; but His is sovereign grace.

'We rejoice to think that so many loyal hearts have remembered us in prayer; and we do not forget you all. The beautiful address is a valued possession.

'We desire to be remembered with affection to yourself and our dear friends throughout the Dominion.

Yours very sincerely,

(Sgd) A. H. L. FRASER.'

MR. BOURASSA IN TORONTO.

Toronto, March 19.—Mr. Henri Bourassa last night declaimed with unflagging energy for ninety-four minutes, on Massey Hall platform. The occasion was the annual St. Patrick's concert of the Ancient Order of Hibernians. While Mr. Bourassa's remarks differed widely from the accepted form of an Irish oration, he was heard with marked enjoyment and frequent applause by most of the 2,000 men and women in the audience.

An elaborate argument for separate schools in Manitoba and for bilingual instruction in Ontario, beginning in earliest Canadian history and coming down to the time of Federation and after, occupied the most of the speaker's time, his announced text of 'Canada' serving merely as a peg upon which to hang his propaganda. He summed up his platform by referring to the 'Pact of Confederation,' under which, after ratification by parliament of Great Britain, 'the power was to be handed to the provincial legislatures to enact that in every province, whether English or French, whether Protestant or Catholic, the rights of the minority in matters of education would be preserved throughout the Dominion.'

FOR LESS LICENSES.

Toronto, March 19.— The 'World says: License reduction is to be made an issue by the Toronto 'drys' at the next municipal election and the temperance issue is to be raised every three years hereafter in the Toronto civic arena. That is the new movement which is being actively promoted in local temperance circles.

Why buy mixtures known as alum baking powder when you can just as well, and at no more expense, get Magic Baking Powder? The ingredients are plainly printed on each package. See if this is on the others. All Grocers are authorized to guarantee that "Magic" does not contain alum.

The 'Witness' Pattern Service.

To obtain these patterns fill in coupon given at foot of this department, send it to us with ten cents in stamps for each pattern wanted, and they will be sent to your address. Allow one week ragin beyond time necessary for return of mail, as orders are handled in rotation.

The home dressmaker should keep a little catalogue scrap book of the daily pattern cuts. These will be found very useful to refer to from time to time.

9190—A POPULAR STYLE FOR BOYS.

For comfort, ease and good appearance this suit will readily commend itself to the home dressmaker. The resign is suitable for linen, galatea, madras, gingham, flannel, velvet, or corduroy. The pattern is cut in four sizes: 6, 8, 10 and 12 years. It requires four yards of thirty-six-inch material for the ten-year size.

9172.—COSTUME FOR MISSES AND SMALL WOMEN.

This pretty model has many good features to recommend it. The waist will be found comfortable and simple to make. The shaped yoke facing and cuffs are decorative, and the plaited effect on the skirt is most graceful. The pattern, suitable for all dress fabrics, is cut in 5 sizes: 14, 15, 16, 17 and 18 years. It requires 6 1-2 yards of 40-inch material for the 16-year size.

9197.—A PRACTICAL GARMENT

Gingham, percale, denim, galatea, seersucker, lawn or alpaca would be very suitable for this design for ladies' 'over all' house dress or apron. The side closing is most practical. The sleeve may be finished with a band cuff at the wrist, or in shorter length, with a shaped cuff. The pattern is cut in 5 sizes: 34, 36, 38, 40 and 42 inches, bust measure. It requires 5 yards of 44-inch material for 36-inch size.

9193.—GIRL'S DRESS WITH YOKE.

Brown cashmere with frillings and facings of green silk was used for this model. Fancy buttons decorate the front of the waist, which is unique in its shaping. The design is graceful, though simple, and will not be difficult to develop. The skirt may be gathered or plaited. The yoke could be of silk to match the trimming, or of lace or embroidery. Gingham, chambray, galatea, percale, lawn and linen are all suitable for this model. The pattern is cut in 4 sizes: 6, 8, 10 and 12 years. It requires 4 1-4 yards of 27-inch material for the 8-year size.

9175—LADIES' WAIST WITH PEPLUM.

A simple but attractive design is here shown, with many practical desirable features. It is suitable for any of this seasons dress fabrics. The pattern is cut in 5 sizes: 34, 36, 38, 40 and 42 inches bust measure. It requires 3 1-2 yards of 36 inch material for the 38 inch size.

Weekly Witness Pattern Coupon.

Please send me

Pattern.	Size.
No.....	.....
No.....	.....
No.....	.....
No.....	.....

for which I enclose.....cents.

Name .....

Street and No.....

P. O. .....

Prov.....

For blouses, etc., give bust measure in inches.
For Skirts, etc., give waist measure in inches.
For Misses and Children, give age only in years.

N.B.—Be sure to cut out the illustration and send with the coupon, carefully filled out. Price 10 cents, in postal note or stamps for each pattern, unless otherwise specified. Costumes usually consist of two separate patterns, and hence call for twenty cents.

Address: Pattern Department, 'Weekly Witness and Canadian Homestead,' 'Witness' Block, Montreal.

$1,500,000 FIRE

Street Car Barns and Several Factories Destroyed in Toronto.

CAR SHORTAGE WILL AFFECT TRAFFIC.

Toronto, March 25.— A large portion of the King Street east car barns, between St. Lawrence street and the Don River, with 270 street cars and several adjoining factories, were wiped out this afternoon by a fire which started about 2.40 p.m., causing a loss estimated at $1,500,000. The flames broke out in a long shed used for storing open summer cars, the probable cause being either a defective insulation or spontaneous combustion among a large quantity of paints and oils. Every fire brigade in the city was called out, but it required six hours' work before the fire was under control. All the barns were burned except the brick building facing on King street east. In addition the following factories were destroyed:

Empire Refining Company, R. A. Sabiston, mattress factory.

A. Muirhead, paints and varnishes.

Cockshutt Plough Company.

The Street Railway Company estimate their loss at between $500,000 and $600,000 for the cars destroyed and buildings, insured with American companies.

MINING HORROR

Forty Known Dead in Arkansas Mine.

Fort Smith, Ark., March 21. — Forty miners are known to have been killed as the result of an explosion in Mine No. 2 of the San Bois Coal Company at McCurtain, Okla., 37 miles west of here, yesterday, and hope that forty-seven others entombed in the mine are alive has been practically abandoned. Thirteen of the miners escaped shortly after the explosion occurred. Several of these, however, are so badly injured that it is believed they will die.

A systematic search of the wrecked mine began early last night under the direction of Government experts, and up to 9 o'clock five bodies had been recovered and 35 others found. At that hour the rescuers had reached the eleventh level, but here their progress was retarded by a mass of coal, earth and twisted timbers.

The explosion occurred shortly after 9 o'clock in the morning. According to an official statement from the officers of the Fort Smith and Western Railway Company, owners of the property, about 100 men were working in the mine at the time. Whether gas or coal dust caused the explosion has not been determined. Eight of the men who escaped alive were at work in the mule stables and made their way to the surface through the passage used for the cars. The first party of volunteers to enter the mine at noon found five men badly injured in a wrecked entry. Three of these probably will die.

After their first survey of the wrecked mine, Government experts expressed the opinion that all of the men imprisoned are dead, and seventy-five coffins were ordered shipped to grief-stricken mining camps. Mayor Bourland, of Fort Smith, has issued an appeal for aid for the families of the victims.

The mine is said to have caved in after the explosion. Many of the miners imprisoned are beyond the obstruction, and a fierce fire makes the work of rescue practically impossible.

A report reaching here to the effect that a man had been arrested charged with firing the mine remains unconfirmed.

A special train left here at 11 a.m. carrying all available doctors and nurses and with orders to pick up other doctors at intermediate points for service.

DR. MARY WALKER.

Improved in Health and Still Full of Original Sayings.

New York, March 21.—Dr. Mary Walker, who has been seriously ill here for several days, was reported much improved to-day. Last night she asked for pen and paper and wrote out this statement regarding her condition:

'Don't waste your time writing my obituary now. It will be stale before you have occasion to use it. I expect to add a long record to my life's work. I am not dead yet. I have never sent for a doctor in my life. I have always been my own physician. I have got so few brains that I always know where to find them and how to use them when I need them. I only went to the hospital for one night to rest up.'

WOMAN SUFFRAGE.

Defeated Before Brilliant Gathering

Boston, March 21.—Woman suffrage and the election of United States senators by direct vote were defeated in the Senate yesterday by close votes.

The Senate went on record against woman suffrage by a vote of 17 to 14, after a spirited debate. The galleries were crowded with women.

The resolution urging a senatorial direct vote amendment was lost by a vote of 19 to 44.

RICHESON'S COUNSEL.

Begins Efforts to Save ex-Minister From Chair.

Boston, March 22.—Efforts to save Clarence V. T. Richeson, the confessed murderer of Avis Linnell, from death in the electric chair began yesterday when his counsel, William A. Morse, conferred with Governor Foss. The date set for the former clergyman's execution is May 19.

THE G. T. R. TROUBLE.

Detroit, Mich., March 22.—The Grand Trunk Railway has issued a statement explaining the decrease in the wages of its conductors, brakemen and baggagemen employed on branch lines. This decrease is to take effect on April 1, and amounts in some cases to $50 per month from the present scale. The statement shows that only 151 trainmen will be affected by the revision of the pay rolls.

Indiscriminating, general application of new rules and rates of pay granted by the road in 1910 and also in January of this year, the statement says, brought about inequitable and inconsistent results, individuals on the light traffic branch runs receiving advances as high as 88 percent, while the men on the main line heavy traffic runs,' received much smaller increases. This condition, the road believes, works an injustice to the main line employees and renders a readjustment necessary.

THE RIVALS

Taft and Roosevelt Continue Game of 'Presidential Nomination.'

Portland, Me., March 25.—The most direct criticism yet levelled at President Taft by his predecessor in office was contained in a speech delivered here Saturday night by Col. Roosevelt. The colonel spent twelve hours in Portland and received a cordial welcome. He was the chief guest at a luncheon and a dinner, shook hands steadily for two hours in the afternoon, attended a conference of Maine politicians, and spoke for an hour before a crowd which filled the armory auditorium.

Col. Roosevelt repeated the statement which he made in his New York speech on Wednesday night that President Taft had declared in favor of a government 'by a representative part of the people for the people. 'In its actual workings,' he said, 'the President's scheme would be a government of the people for the people by the bosses.'

RIVAL CLAIMS.

Washington, March 25.—Conflicting claims of the results of the Republican primaries in Indiana on Saturday are made by the National Taft Bureau and the Roosevelt Executive committee here.

Mr. McKinley, director of the Taft Bureau, issued this statement

'The latest advices from Indiana indicate beyond doubt that the Taft people control the state convention by a majority of at least two hundred and fifty, and will send four delegates at large instructed for President Taft on Tuesday, March 26. It is settled beyond any question that Taft will have twenty-two out of thirty in the state. The first and seventh districts have already sent instructed delegates, and it is absolutely certain that Taft delegates will be sent from the second, third, fourth, fifth, ninth, tenth and thirteenth districts.

'The eleventh district, with its two delegates, is conceded to Roosevelt. The sixth, eighth and twelfth districts are so close that it is doubtful if the result will be known until the conventions are held. The probabilities are that the Taft people will get two out of these three.'

THE CHINESE FAMINE.

Montreal Board of Trade Relief Fund.

The Council of the Montreal Board of Trade begs to acknowledge receipt of the following contributions:

Albert Soaps, Limited..	$ 50.00
Geo. Hyde..	10.00
L. H. Packard & Co., Ltd.. ..	5.00
G. des Trois Maisons..	5.00
T. A. Crane..	5.00
Miss M. A. MacLeod..	4.00
George Creak..	20.00
James Rogers..	5.00
Southam, Limited..	10.00
A. C. Leslie & Co., Ltd..	100.00
Layton Bros..	25.00
E. F. Hebden..	20.00
Jeffrey H. Burland..	10.00
W. H. Goodwin..	10.00
Hislop & Hunter..	5.00
Miller Bros. & Toms..	10.00
Dr. Jaeger's Sanitary Woollen System Co., Ltd..	5.00
J. W. Percival..	10.00
Dominion Wadding Co., Ltd.. ..	25.00
Total..	$334.00

$1,000,000 CASE OPENS.

Edmonton, March 25.—The second round of the fight between the Alberta Government and the Royal Bank for the control of one million dollars of the proceeds of the sale of bonds of the Alberta and Great Waterways Railway Company, now lying in the bank, opened in the Supreme Court this morning. The appeal of the bank and of the railway and construction companies was argued before Their Lordships. Eminent counsel are engaged on the case, and the result of the appeal will attract widespread interest. Whatever the outcome may be at this stage the case will be carried direct from the Supreme Court of Alberta to the Privy Council.

William Clark, president of the American syndicate, is directing the case here. A representative of Morgan & Company, who underwrote the bonds, is present.

MINISTER DROPS DEAD.

Ottawa, March 25.—The Rev. T. G. Thompson, Ph.B., Presbyterian minister at Westborn, dropped dead at 10.30 o'clock yesterday morning. He was up and around yesterday morning as usual, and shortly before had been chatting with the doctor. He had been suffering from a slight cold, but he was in good spirits only a few minutes before his death. He leaves a widow to mourn his loss. He was highly esteemed and popular with his congregation and his friends. Mr. Thompson ministered formerly at Hamilton and Vankleek Hill, and in earlier life engaged in mission work in the west.

ROYALTY ENTERTAINED.

Venice, Italy, March 25.—The Emperor William, with Prince and Princess August William and Princess Victoria Louise were the guests at luncheon to-day of King Victor Emmanuel. The royalties were accorded an overwhelming reception by a great crowd gathered along the banks of the canals, the Venetians recalling with gratitude the visit of the German Emperor here immediately after the Italian disaster at Adowa.

ACCEPTS CALL.

The Rev. Dr. A. C. Manson, pastor of Second Avenue Presbyterian church, Detroit has accepted the call to Taylor church in Montreal. The date of induction has not yet been fixed, but the Rev. Dr. Scrimger stated on Saturday that it would probably take place on April 19th.

FEAR SHIPPING DISASTER.

Hamburg, March 23. —Fear is expressed by the German-Australian line that the steamer Augsburg, which left New York on February 2. for Capetown, has met with a disaster, as she has not arrived or been reported. She carried a crew of 39 men. She was built at Glasgow in 1896, displaces 4,287 tons, and her engines develop 2,000 horse power.

WOMEN TO PARADE.

Chicago, March 21.—Fifty thousand women will march in parade on the Republican national convention in the Coliseum here next June and ask the party to endorse the equal suffrage cause if plans formulated here last night are carried into execution.

CHINESE SITUATION

1,500 Killed at Canton and More Trouble Expected

Hong Kong, March 19.—A flotilla of Chinese gunboats opened fire on the Bogue forts at Canton to-day. The forts have been in the hands of the followers of Luk, the brigand chief for a week past since the soldiers mutinied and handed them over to the robbers. A large body of these robbers are now in possession, and replied vigorously to the bombardment of the gunboats.

The bandit chief Luk yesterday declared that if his followers whom he calls the people's army, failed to secure victory over the government they would shell Sha Meen, the foreign quarter, in order to bring about foreign intervention.

CHINESE SITUATION.

Hong Kong, March 19.—Latest advices from Swatow, which has been the scene of serious fighting during the past week, say that the German consulate has been burned. Two gunboats have arrived there.

More than 1,500 persons have been killed at Canton, and while conditions are calmer there, the outbreak is expected to be renewed at any time Governor-General Chan insists upon resigning, but there seems to be no way for him to escape from office at the present time. The bandit chief Luk, addressing a meeting of merchants, said that if the people's army failed to secure victory over the Government, it would shell Shak Meen, the foreign quarter, in order to bring about foreign intervention.

JAPAN CO-OPERATES IN LOAN.

Tokio, March 19.—Japan has consented to co-operate with the 'Four Powers' group of financiers at Pekin in the loan to China, and has designated the Specie Bank as its representative.

A DIPLOMATIC INCIDENT.

London, March 19.—A 'Daily Mail' despatch from Tien Tsin reports that a diplomatic incident has arisen between China and Japan as the result of an invasion by Japanese soldiers of a native newspaper office in the French concession on Sunday night. The Japanese are said to have done serious damage.

REPUBLICAN SOLDIERS MUTINY.

London, March 19.—A company of Republican soldiers mutinied in the native city of Shanghai last night, according to a despatch to the 'Daily Telegraph' from that city. The outbreak was suppressed after a short sharp battle, in which two of the mutineers were killed.

CHINESE FINANCIAL SITUATION

Foreign Loan Imbroglio Has Assumed Serious Aspect

London, March 21.—The 'Daily Telegraph's' Pekin correspondent says:

'The imbroglio caused by the foreign loan affair has become more serious. The four power group—Great Britain, France, Germany and the United States—now threatens to cancel all its provisional arrangements regarding weekly advances to the Pekin Government unless the Russo-Belgian $5,000,000 loan is cancelled.

'The Chinese on their side claim that the four-power group introduced damaging and oppressive conditions after formal arrangements had been arrived at, and that therefore, in self-defence, they sought accommodation elsewhere.

'It is understood that most of the loan, though nominally Belgian, is being advanced by a well known London house having great eastern interests.'

HOME MISSIONS.

Presbyterian Church Committee and Important Ressolutions.

Toronto, March 22.—At Wednesday's session of the annual meeting of the Home Mission Committee of the Presbyterian Church it was decided to forward a recommendation to the General Assembly, asking that the law authorizing Presbyteries to ordain missionaries taking up work in special fields be rescinded. This special ordination privilege was given to Presbyteries by the General Assembly some years ago, and the action was taken, as it has caused no little confusion.

The heavy strain on the funds of the committee during the year was indicated by the amount of the quarterly claims, which were $54,000, or $8,000 more than was paid in the last three months of the previous year.

The report of the Women's Home Mission Society was presented, and was most encouraging, $38,600 having been raised. Although this society is only nine years old, it has 650 auxiliaries, and 34 Presbyteries working in conjunction with it, and aims to celebrate its tenth anniversary by attaining 1,000 auxiliaries and 50 presbyterials.

It was also decided to recommend to the General Assembly that the various building funds be brought together to form a common fund which could be used for the purchase of church and manse sites in new districts, also for assisting in the building of churches and manses. The committee felt that such a fund would mean much to the church extension society work, and to the weak and struggling charges in sparsely settled districts.

RATES UP.

A. O. U. W. Makes Important Changes.

Toronto, March 22.—After sitting till midnight on Wednesday the executive of the Ancient Order United Workmen were unable to frame a new resolution on the question of rates, so they adjourned until yesterday morning, when their efforts were successful. Their recommendation, reported orally, to the delegates at this morning's session, was that the scale of rates of 1905, which was approved of by the Ontario Government after receiving an actuary's report and which is now in operation, be adopted, with additional options to the members of sixty-five years of age and upwards. The executive also recommended that an actuary be employed to value the certificates of the members concerned, and that the Grand Lodge be convened again as soon as possible to receive the report of the actuary.

Toronto was chosen for the convention of 1913.

The following officers were elected by acclamation: Past Grand Master Workman, Colonel J. J. Craig, Fergus; Grand Master Workman, James McEwing Drayton; Grand Recorder, M. D. Gardner, Toronto; Grand Treasurer, F. G. Inwood, Toronto; Grand Solicitor, A. G. F. Lawrence, Toronto. The office of Grand Overseer required a ballot, the result of which will be announced this afternoon. The following deputy grand masters were elected: H. E. Wells, St. Clair; Ira Stillwell, Erie; S. A. Gibson, Brant; A. S. Parker, Hamilton; S. L. Adolph, Bruce; Thomas Smith, Peel; A. Summerfeldt, York; Angus Warnica, Simcoe; William Van Valkenburg, Ontario; Alex. Moore, Quinte; R. W. Longmore, Kingston; James Cumming, St. Lawrence; William Clarke, Stormont; E. W. Vandersen, Lanark; S. J. McCutcheon, Superior; James Pollard, Nipissing.

MONTREAL MINISTER CALLED

Toronto Church Wants Rev. Frank J. Day.

A despatch from Toronto states that the Northern Congregational Church has issued a unanimous call to the Rev. Frank J. Day, B.A., B.D., pastor of Zion Congregational Church of this city.

The Rev. Mr. Day when interviewed by a 'Witness' reporter confirmed the fact, but stated that he would not discuss the situation until after a conference with the officers of Zion Church, with whom and with the church throughout his relations were most cordial.

GREAT EXCITEMENT

When Orangemen Pass Resolution Against Bilingual Schools.

Kingston, March 22.—The resolution against bilingual schools before the Grand Orange Lodge, Ontario East, was carried last night amidst great excitement, and the singing of the National Anthem.

A resolution protesting against Home Rule for Ireland, moved by James Berney, and the Rev. W. F. Fitzgerald, passed with great enthusiasm, strong addresses being delivered by mover and seconder.

A GREAT MEETING

Empire Gathering of Chamber of Commerce Delegates.

London, March 25.—The eighth triennial congress of Chambers of Commerce of the British Empire is fixed for June 11, when four hundred chambers throughout the Empire are expected to send delegates, from 70 to 80 of whom will be Canadians. Among the topics for discussion will be commercial relations between the Mother Country and the colonies. The All-Red mail route; emigration; Panama canal; reciprocity between the West Indies and Canada; remedies for labor disputes, and West Indian telegraphic communication.

ADDRESS TO PASTOR.

The following is a copy of an illuminated address presented by the congregation of Lingwick, Que., to their late pastor, the Rev. E. McQueen, on his departure from them to Condie, Sask.:—

To the Rev. Ewen McQueen, Gould, Que.:

Beloved Pastor,—The people of Lingwick have heard with deepest regret of your decision to sever your connection with our congregation. During your ministry of fifteen years in our midst, you have by your nobility of character and abundant labors, won our highest esteem and deepest affection. Your pulpit ministrations have always been exceedingly acceptable, your sermons have ever been fresh and scholarly in thought, modern in expression, choice in diction, scriptural, evangelical, and accompanied by Divine power. While you have observed and studied with keen interest, the changes and development of philosophic and scientific thought, and the revolutionary attacks upon creeds and fundamentals, you have never attempted to feed God's flock on the empty husks of 'Higher Criticism,' nor the cold stone of human wisdom. You have faithfully broken unto them the bread of Eternal Truth, and dispensed the sincere milk of the Divine Word, which alone can nourish and save a human soul. You have been faithful and regular in your pastoral visitations, unfailing in your attentions to the sick, sorrowing and dying. You have been a wise and loving counsellor to your people in all their trials, difficulties and sorrows, and ever ready to lift the fallen and cheer the faint. You found us practically without order or government and by your marvellous genius for organization, have developed our congregation with one of the best organized charges within the bounds of the Church in Canada. Order and Method preeminently characterized all your efforts in every department of church work. You have always manifested a deep interest in public education, temperance, and all social and moral movements which tended to help elevate and uplift mankind. Your fearlessness in denouncing evil, in promoting righteousness, and in defending truth has commanded our admiration, and your loyalty to principle and fidelity to duty has compelled our respect. We all wish to express our highest appreciation of the saintly life and untiring labors of your noble helpmate, Mrs. McQueen. She has been the acknowledged and beloved leader in the Ladies' Aid and Mission Band Societies, and by her diligence and ability has made our Sabbath school a recognized model for the whole Synod. We wish you and your family every success, happiness and blessing in your new field of labor. We pray that God may continue to bless all your efforts for the salvation of men and his own eternal glory. We shall ever remember you all with undying affection, and hope to meet at last on that brighter shore, where sorrow cannot enter, and partings are unknown.

$100,000 FIRE.

Milton, N.H., March 20.—Fire early to-day destroyed the big mill of the Milton Leather Board Company, and caused a loss that will reach $100,000, partly covered by insurance.

A NEW LINER.

London, March 25.—It is expected that the White Star liner 'Titanic,' sister vessel of the Olympic, will undergo her trial trips from Belfast this week. According to present arrangements the 'Titanic' will arrive at Southampton on April 31 and sail on her maiden trip for New York a week later. It is understood that Captain Smith, of the 'Olympic,' will be transferred to the command of the newer boat.

CANADA AND THE NAVY

Ottawa's French-Canadian Journal Condemns Government's Vacillation

The following article on 'The Naval Policy of Canada' appeared in Thursday's issue of the 'Temps,' Ottawa:

The non-committal attitude of the present Government on the naval policy, and the part Canada should take in the defense of the Empire, is humiliating to every true Canadian, and gives hope to the enemies of Britain that the greatest nation within the Empire, 'Canada,' will remain neutral; at any rate, she does not approach the subject with any spirit of enthusiasm, or in a spirit to do her share to preserve and maintain in all her glory and prestige the dominant power of Britain.

Time, time, further time, is requested by the Government of Canada to ascertain her duty. The naval question is not new, the subject of the defence of the Empire is not new, and no Government of Canada is worthy or capable of being entrusted with the administration of its affairs that is unable to form a firm, resolute policy on this vital question of what Canada should do, or contribute towards the common defence. The time to act is now, not after the great issue has been fought and decided on the open seas of the Atlantic. By that time Britain's fleet will have either cleared the ocean or will lay lost and sunken in its depths.

The late Government knew, we know, and the present overladen Conservative Government, with Nationalist ballast, also knows, what Britain needs. She needs warships at the earliest possible moment; she does not need them after the glory of Britain is no more; she needs them now, and what is probably of still greater value, she desires to impress upon all that every unit of this world-wide power stands ready in defence of its interest. Were it not for the Nationalist wing of the present Government they would have no difficulty in subscribing a naval policy. So long as this element continues in a large measure to hold the life of the Government in its keeping so long will this vacillating policy last.

Canada, the largest, the wealthiest, the strongest nation within the Empire, will be the only one that has not done its share towards Imperial defence, and so long will she continue to be the hope of those who are aiming at the destruction of Great Britain.

We believe, even at the dying hours of this session, were the Government to call for an appropriation to build at once a Dreadnought or a war vessel exceeding in tonnage, greater in size, fleeter in speed, than anything now afloat, and which will bear the name of 'Canada' to the four winds of the world, and auxiliary to the figating fleet of Britain, whose effectiveness and destruction will be equal to anything afloat, we believe this act on the part of Canada would be a most effective contribution to the peace of the world, and we further believe that, except from the Nationalist wing, such a policy would secure the almost unanimous support of the Parliament of Canada.

PROFESSOR DORR DIES.

Death Ends His Long Service at the University of Buffalo.

In the death of Samuel Hobart Dorr Wednesday morning at his home, No. 907 Seventh Street, says the Buffalo 'Express' of March 19, the University of Buffalo loses a faculty member who has endeared himself to members of classes which have left the school in the last twenty years. Soon after receiving the degrees of Graduate of Pharmacy and Master of Pharmacy, Professor Dorr became an instructor in his alma mater. For many years he had been professor of microscopy. Since last November, illness had kept him from the classroom. Pneumonia was the direct cause of death.

Professor Dorr came here from Scottsville, and entered the university. He was a life-long student, doing research work in pharmacy and in botany. The results of his study were known only to his associates, as he published no books.

He is survived by his widow, Leora Read, whom he married in 1900, and three children, Eleanor, Irwina and Mary. Funeral services will be held this afternoon at 3 o'clock, the Rev. George F. Williams, of Saint Mary's-on-the-Hill officiating. Interment will be at Scotsville.

Mr. Dorr was brother-in-law of the Rev. Dr. Roy, of this city.

ITALY EXPLAINS.

Why British Vessel Was Seized Last February.

Rome, March 25.—The Government has given out an official statement of the arrest of the British steamship 'Rescuer' on Feb. 26, at Trapani, by an Italian torpedoboat. It was believed at the time of the arrest that the vessel was practically the only source of supply of the Turks in Tripoli.

The Government's statement declares that the cargo of the vessel consisted of field guns, Mausers, Martinis, swords, bayonets, cartridges, gunpowder, underclothing and socks.

The master of the 'Rescuer' admitted that Turkey had deposited $80,000 in a London bank to compensate the owners in the event of the vessel's capture by the Italians.

MISSING RELATIVES.

Information as to the following inquiries from the Old Country may be sent to the Editor, 'Witness,' Montreal:

Rowe (James) wrote from Wainwright, Alberta, 1909; was then working on Grand Trunk Railway. Mother asks.

Morgan (William), a miner, left Pontypridd 30 years ago for Ontario. Niece Ann asks.

Bosman (Rupert) last heard of Blind River, Ontario, 1906. Brother Victor asks.

Boxley (William Arthur) left Miss Macpherson's Homes, London, Fields, for Canada, 1905; was living in Elgin Co., Ontario, two years ago. Brother Thomas asks.

Raycraft (Richard) wrote from Sailors' Home, Sydney, 1907. Brother William and sister Mary Ann ask.

Hart (Sarah Ellen), nee Slinton, a nurse, was living in London, 12 years ago. Sister Harriett asks.

Woodin (May) has not been seen since she left Shorncliffe Camp, 1906. Brother Ernest asks. Thought to be in Canada.

MARCH SUBSCRIBERS

Subscribers whose address labels are marked **MARCH**, are asked to kindly attend to their renewal AT ONCE. Nothing i sever lost by renewing a little in advance, as extension invariably dates from the expiry of present subscription. On the other hand, an overdue subscription will mean interruption in the service and vexatious delay in replacing the name on the mailing list. A word to the wise, elsewhere in this issue, or write for particulars.

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

C. P. R. BUYING.

Much Toronto Land Changes Hands and Speculation is Rife.

Toronto, March 20.—Something over one thousand acres of farm lands in the vicinity of Leaside Junction and North of Dovlands have been purchased or optioned during the last few days by parties representing the Canadian Pacific Railway. Several of the deals have not yet been concluded, so that details of what the company proposes to do with its new real estate are not available. The general plan, however, is to make at Leaside Junction when the new lake shore line to South Falls is completed, a huge terminal yard laid out with many tracks, engine houses and repair shops.

This yard will perform a similar function for the lines on the east side of Toronto to that performed by West Toronto on the other side, becoming eventually, it is said, a sorting place for freight consigned and shipped almost equally as important as the older yard. It is also probable that the company will transfer to Leaside the present engine houses situated at the foot of York street, preferring to abandon a portion of their property south of the Union station rather than to raise it to the viaduct level which would be made necessary by the Railway Commissioners' order to leave York street open to the water front.

LAFOLLETTE LEADS.

Fargo, N.D., March 20.—With the partial returns received during the night Senator Lafollette, of Wisconsin, evidently has a lead of more than thirteen thousand votes over Theodore Roosevelt in the first presidential preferential primary election yesterday.

At an early hour this morning 659 precincts out of 1,800, give Lafollette 21,657 and Roosevelt 15,741. The ratio, if maintained by the reports from other precincts, will bring Lafollette's majority over Roosevelt up to approximately 13,500.

INCOME TAX IN U. S.

Washington, D. C., March 20. —The Democratic Excise Bill to virtually tax everybody's income when it is $5,000 or more a year passed the House yesterday 250 to 40. The Democrats voted solidly for it, and carried 80 Republican votes with them. Forty regular Republicans were the opposition.

The bill now goes to the Senate, where its fate is a guess.

NINE DEAD.

Scranton, Pa., March 20.—Nine persons were killed this morning by a gas explosion thought to have been caused by mine settlings. The dead are Mrs. John Cavella and her five children, Mrs. Vito Sumina, Mrs. Cavella's daughter and her two children.

SEAMEN'S TROUBLES.

Detroit, March 22.—Local members of the Lake Seamen's Union have received information from Chicago that the recent referendum vote, taken among the membership at various lake ports on the proposition of returning to work on 'open shop' vessels, had been carried. The action is said to affect about fourteen thousand men.

FRESH STRAWBERRIES.

Chattanooga, Tenn., March 22. — From present indications the strawberry crop in the Chattanooga district this season, promises to be one of the biggest and best. So far the weather has been ideal, and the growers are looking forward to handsome profits.

ARM COURT ATTENDANTS.

New York, March 21.—As a result largely of the sensational killing of Judge Massie and officers of his court at Hillsville, Va., Chief Magistrate William McAdoo, of the New York city courts, has decided that all the uniformed attendants and clerks in the courts under his jurisdiction must carry revolvers.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES AND DEATHS.

Notices of births, marriages and deaths must invariably be endorsed with the name and address of the sender, or otherwise no notice can be taken of them. Birth notices are inserted for 25c; marriage notices for 50c; death notices for 25c prepaid. The announcement of funeral appended to death notice, 25c extra; other extension to obituary, such as short sketch of life, two cents per word extra, except poetry, which is 50 cents per line extra—prepaid.

Annual subscribers may have announcements of birth, marriages and deaths (without extended obituary or verses) occurring in their immediate families, free of charge, in which case name and address of subscribers should be given.

BIRTHS.

BAIRD — At 901 10th Avenue West, Vancouver, B.C., on March 14, 1912, the wife of W. J. Baird, M.A., LL.B., (née Mary C. Lough), of a son.

BEAMISH — On March 18, 1912, at Kaslo, B.C., a daughter (Ilma Beatrice) to the Rev. W. J. and Mrs. Beamish. Both well.

DEVILLE — On Saturday, March 16th, 1912, a daughter to Mr. and Mrs. Albert Deville, Montreal South.

MATTHEWS — At Kamloops, B.C., on Sunday, March 10, 1912, to Mr. and Mrs. Allan F. Matthews, a daughter.

McRAE — At Glen Robertson, Glengarry, on March 19, 1912, to Mr. and Mrs. Duncan J. McRae, a daughter.

SWIFT — At 716 Crawford street, Toronto, on March 13, 1912, a son to Mr. and Mrs. E. S. Swift.

MARRIED.

ANGELL — ROY — At the residence of the bride's father, on Wednesday, March 20, 1912, by the Rev. G. Whillans, James MacFarlane Angell, to Margaret Jane, daughter of Andrew Roy, both of Riverfield, Que.

DOORLY — ODLUM — On March 20, 1912, at St. Barnabas' Church, St. Catharines, Ont., by the Rev. W. de la Rose, Helen Elma, youngest daughter of the late Eward Odlum, C.E., St. Catharines, to Henry Cumming Doorly, fourth son of Canon Doorly, of Trinidad.

McDONALD — HALL — At the Presbyterian Church, Kenmore, Ont., on Feb. 21, 1912, by the Rev. R. MacNabb, John C. McDonald, son of Mr. Thomas McDonald, to Nina Pearl Hall, daughter of Mr. Richard Hall, all of the Township of Osgoode.

McINTOSH — McEWEN — At the residence of the bride's father, Valleyfield, by the Rev. Mr. Shelly, Lizzie, second daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Angus McIntosh, to Lawrence A. McEwen, of St. Louis de Gonzague.

MILLER — PAUL — On March 19, 1912, at 33 Park avenue, by the Rev. I. A. Montgomery, Grace Lisette, daughter of Mr. Walter Paul, to Eric L. Miller, of Halifax, son of Mr. Chas. H. Miller, of this city.

DIED.

BAIRD — At 901 10th Avenue W., on Saturday, March 16, 1912, Harold Dalton Baird, infant son of Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Baird, aged two days.

BERRIDGE — Killed near St. Alexander, on Saturday, March 23, 1912, George W. Berridge, eldest son of John T. Berridge.

BEWS — On March 17, 1912, at Revelstoke, B.C., Mrs. F. G. Bews, formerly Miss Carrie Dunning, of Ottawa.

BOND — At Arundel, Quebec, on March 19, 1912, at the residence of Mrs. Wm. Scott, Louisa Dutton, widow of the late John Bond, and sister of the late Captain Dutton.
Interred at Arundel, Que.
Sherbrooke papers please copy.

CARLYLE — In this city, on March 18, 1912, John Carlyle, in his 69th year.

COTE — At Montcalm Town, Quebec, on March 23, 1912, at the age of 35 years, Julia Houle, daughter of the late Victor Houle, letter carrier, beloved wife of Edmond Cote, butcher.

DIXON — In this city, on March 25th, 1912, Eliza (Hasley) Dixon, widow of the late Robert Dixon, in her 89th year.
Ottawa and Belleville papers please copy.

HALL — At Saskatoon, Sask., on March 15, 1912, Ruth Brickley, in her 70th year, beloved wife of Fred. G. Hall, of Blucher, Sask., mother of Mrs. C. H. Higgins, 196 Cartier street, Ottawa.

HUDSON — On Feb. 29, 1912, at 34 Gordon Road, Ealing, W., London, England, George Rickerstelh Hudson, J.P., D.L., aged 66.

HUME — At Sherbrooke, Que., on March 19, 1912, Mary Irene Esterbrooke, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Lamb, and dearly beloved wife of Gordon Mackenzie Hume, M.D.

LAMPSON — At Quebec, on March 19, 1912, Caroline Lampson, daughter of the late Wm. Lampson, Esq., of Quebec, aged 85 years.

LOW — At Phoenix, Arizona, on March 14, 1912, George Robertson Low, beloved husband of Isabel McKay Low and second son of dr. and Mrs. Edward Low, of Ottawa, formerly of Kingston, in his 36th year.

MACINTOSH — At Glenfalloch, near Martintown, on Tuesday, March 12, 1912, Kate MacIntosh, in her 60th year.

MARTIN — At St. Margaret's Home, Montreal, on March 17, 1912, Mary Anderson, beloved wife of Wm. Martin, Verdun.

McMILLAN — On the morning of March 14, 1912, at 10 a.m., at the residence of her sisters, the Misses McBean, Mrs. Bessie McMillan, widow of the late Donald Adrian McMillan, and daughter of the late Col. Archibald McBean, of Athole Mills, East Hawkesbury.
Interred at Woodlawn Cemetery, Detroit, Michigan, U.S.A., and Glengarry 'News' please copy.

McRAE — At Dundee Centre, on March 5, 1912, Donald McRae, aged 73 years and 3 months.

MILLAR — At her late residence, 111 Yorkville avenue, Toronto, on March 13, 1912, Jessie McLaurin, aged 52 years, widow of the late Rev. David Millar, and youngest daughter of the late Duncan Campbell, Rideau Ferry.

MORRISON — At Dalhousie Mills, Que., on March 16, 1912, Elizabeth (Libbie) Loynachan, youngest daughter of the late John Loynachan, St. Andrews East, Que., and beloved wife of K. D. Morrison.

NIVEN — In this city, on March 19, 1912, Eva Maud, eldest daughter of the late Wm. McGillton, and beloved wife of Harry D. A. Niven.
Ottawa, Toronto and Detroit papers please copy.

PAUL — On Tuesday morning, March 19, 1912, Josephine Jewett, beloved wife of Frank Paul.

RAYMOND — At Fergus, Ont., on Mar. 20, 1912, Annie M. Raymond, beloved wife of S. D. Raymond, and daughter of J. W. Green-Armytage, of Fergus.

READY — At Lemoxville, Que., on March 17, 1912, Ellen, widow of the late Dr. Col. Charles Ready, in the 78th year of her age.

RITCHIE — At St. John, N.B., on Mar. 22, 1912, Marmaduke Ritchie, in the 59th year of his age, leaving a wife, four daughters, three sons and one brother to mourn.

ROBERTSON — In Owen Sound, on March 17, 1912, Wm. Tate Robertson, youngest son of the late Dr. A. Rocke Robertson and beloved husband of Victoria Creasor.

RODGER — On March 14, 1912, at East Settlement, Genoa, Que., William Rodger, sr., in the 77th year of his age.

ROGERS — At 15 Union street, Kingston, Ontario, on March 17, 1912, Emily Amelia Rogers, youngest daughter of the late Rev. R. V. Rogers.

ROLLO — At Toronto, on March 16, 1912, John Thompson Rollo, aged 81 years.

ROMERIL — At Quebec, on March 22, 1912, George Romeril, aged 84 years.

RYAN — At 125 Hutchison street, on March 24, 1912, Ann Ryan, aged 72 years, widow of the late John Ryan Mills Isles, Que.

SMITH — At Duluth, Minn., on March 14, 1912, Mark Stanley Smith, youngest son of the late Stephen Edgell Smith, late of Sherbrooke, Que.

STEPHENSON — At Hudson Heights, Que., on Sunday, March 17, 1912, Isabel Metcalfe, relict of the late James Stephenson, in the 86th year of her age.

UPHAM — At the residence of her son, J. Aubrey Upham, St. Stephen, N.B., on March 18, 1912, Georgina, wife of the late S. H. Upham, and daughter of the late John F. Godard, Esq.

VEASEY — At Quebec, on March 21, 1912, Sarah Walker Sims, wife of the late George Veasey, in her 87th year.

WATTS — At Glenvale, on March 12, 1912, Henry Watts, of Kingston, Ont., in his 74th year.

WILLIS — On March 16, 1912, at Jeffrey Hale Hospital, Quebec, George William Willis, aged 66 years.

IN MEMORIAM

BALLARD — In loving memory of our dear father, John Ballard, Esquire, who died on the 23rd of March, 1895.

MACKLAIER — In loving memory of our darling Myrtle, died March 23rd, 1911, eldest and dearly beloved daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charles P. Macklaier.

'There was an angel band in Heaven.
That was not quite complete;
God took our darling Myrtle.
To fill the vacant seat.'

McDONALD — In loving memory of the late Roderick McDonald, who died at Brodie, on March 25, 1908, and Sara Ann McDonald, died Feb. 3, 1906.

WALLACE — In loving memory of J. D. Wallace, my dear father, who departed this life on March 19, 1911.

'One year has passed; We miss him more, his loving smile, his welcome face, No one can fill his vacant place. Softly at night the stars are gleaming, upon a lonesome grave where thou sleepest, darling father. Oh, for a touch of his vanished hand, and a sound of his voice that is stilled.'—By his loving son, John Wallace.

INDIAN RUNNER DUCKS.—My Birds are the genuine Runners; wonderful layers of pure white eggs. Eggs from my imported prize winners, $1.50 per 12. (Miss) MARY BERTRAM, Vinemount, Ontario.

THE 'WEEKLY WITNESS' is printed and published at No. 140 St. Peter street, in the City of Montreal, by John Redpath Dougall and Frederick Eugene Dougall, both of Montreal.

All business communications should be addressed John Dougall & Son, 'Witness' Office, Montreal, and all letters to the Editor, should be addressed 'Editor of the 'Witness.'