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The Week's Outlook

TUESDAY, MAY 9, 1916.

The War

On the 4th and 5th of May the Germans attacking Verdun, by the use of a new division, which had been brought from another part of the field, made a gain, securing a footing on the northern slopes of Hill 304, which is the hill next to Dead Man's Hill, the two being to the west of the Meuse. On May 7 the French report that the Germans, after a terrific bombardment which lasted without cessation for two days and which was directed on the ground from Hill 304 to Dead Man's Hill, made an unusually successful attack, penetrating the underground passage ways east of Hill 304. On the same day, east of the Meuse, the Germans made an advance, capturing five hundred and fifty yards of the French front line trench. During the week the French near Verdun had a considerable success, in which they drove the Germans from their positions on the north side of Dead Man's Hill, and to the north of Cumieres, by a series of successive actions. General Petain, who has so valiantly defended Verdun, has been relieved of his command by being appointed to a higher command. He is now commander-in-chief of the group of central armies in the sector between Soissons and Verdun. His position as commander of Verdun has been given to General Robert George Nivelle. As we go to press the French announce that the battle of Verdun, which has now lasted for seventy seven days and which for the last few weeks has been in a smouldering condition compared with the terrific ferocity of the weeks of its inception, has burst into revived vigor, and that the Germans, by throwing strong reinforcements into the conflict, are making another desperate endeavor to take Dead Man's Hill; and so open the road for a new advance. Another couple of Russian contingents have landed during the week in France, but their size is not known. As near as can be gathered these Russians are being taken to the vicinity of Verdun.

Escaped Raiders

The Russians have had another victory in Mesopotamia, just on the border of Persia to the north of Bagdad, where in a battle to the west of Kerind the Turks sustained heavy losses and were forced to retire, hastily abandoning a great camp of tents and other material. The Russians are therefore still pressing forward on Mesoptomia. Whether the British are doing likewise is not known. There was a sentence in one of the reports this week which seemed to indicate that they were retiring. This sentence stated that a hospital ship and another ship had been sent up to assist in the evacuation. If the sentence was correct it can only indicate a retirement of the forces under Gorringe to Busra, the headquarters of Sir Percy Lake. In Turkey the Russians report having repulsed a Turkish offensive in the victory of Erzingan. On the Russian front, from Galicia to the Gulf of Riga, nothing of note has been accomplished during the week. General Kuropatkin and General von Hindenburg are keeping up small actions at many points on the line, but nothing large is tried. On the sea there have been a good many merchantmen sunk during the last week, but the cause of the sinkings has in most cases not been published. Two ships laden with grain for Belgian relief which sailed from Portland for Amsterdam, both met with disaster in the English Channel, where one was sunk and the other was so badly damaged that she had to be towed onto the mud flats at the mouth of the Thames. Two commerce raiders have got loose on the Atlantic. One of these is a small vessel of two thousand tons, and not capable of making fourteen knots an hour; the other is a large vessel of eight thousand tons, she is a swift ship, and has with her two submarines. These four vessels seem to be headed for this side of the ocean, and if not quickly caught will do disastrous work off New York or the mouth of the St. Lawrence. The search for these vessels will without doubt be carried on with unprecedented activity, as their possibilities for harm are most unusual.

An Impertinent Reply

The German reply to President Wilson's positively last note is to hand, and the result is, as was expected, to postpone the question again indefinitely. The Kaiser's reply is a tiny, ill-smelling yolk floating in a sea of impertinence, prepared for the German people, to whom the most of the document is openly addressed. Ignoring all this preaching about Britain's crimes and America's responsibility for them, and the apparent flat refusal of the President's demand in the first half of the message, which sent the New York Stock Exchange almost into a panic before the essential kernel of it came to hand, it is impossible to ignore the fact that the actual promise of the message is ambiguous almost to meaninglessness, and that the appendix expunging that promise in case the United States does not put an end to Great Britain's sea blockade is, after what the United States has said on that subject, a flat insult. Yet the German government in loading its response with taunts and sneers, calculated rightly on the eagerness of the United States to accept anything that would keep her out of war. Added to their repugnance to mixing in old world affairs, for which they have an educated contempt, the American people have never enjoyed a time of greater prosperity than this war has brought them. That tells on the average voter as well as on the capitalist who owns sensitive stocks, and who powerfully backs the President in his greatly strained neutrality. Still, this insolent and flagrantly dishonest message, reaching the public on the memorial anniversary of the "Lusitania" tragedy, will rasp terribly on many, especially on those whose sense of right and wrong is not dulled by self-interest.

What It Means

The President's positively last note is no more imperative than that of a year ago. The Kaiser's assurance is no more explicit. In fact it has now a string to it that it had not then. It is to be withdrawn if the United States does not change the policy of Great Britain. Still, the announcement that certain instructions have been given to naval officers almost precludes action on the part of the United States until those instructions are interpreted by deeds. The President has already refused to mix British questions with those of Germany, and if the German threat had been definitely stated as a condition, the President could only have treated it as a flat refusal of his demand. But no such condition is attached to the order issued, and the general conclusion in the United States is that, so long as that order is obeyed in the sense of the President's demand, no further action will be necessary. The British press generally jumped to the conclusion, not borne out by the President's past record, that the German reply created a hopeless impasse. But the New York Stock Exchange, governed by opposite desires, passed a very different judgment, when stocks, that had been momentarily in a panicky condition, suddenly rebounded on reading the order given to the submarines. Taken at its fullest value the Kaiser's promise amounts to this: Merchant shipping of all nations is to be at the absolute bidding of the submarine pirates. It must neither fight nor run away, but must give in whenever sighted. Freight vessels of the Allies in the war zone are to receive no warning. As to human life, the brutal young hotheads who command the submarines are to be practically the judges as to what are "merchant vessels recognized by international law." Their decisions promise another year of controversy between the arrogance of the Wilhelmstrasse and the long suffering President.

The Neutral Soul

There are those at Washington who think Germany's demand that the United States should deal with Great Britain in equally imperative terms, and indeed force her hand on the blockade question, by threatening her with war, quite reasonable. It is to be admitted that the protest of the United States against the interference of the British navy with her trade is debatable under international law. Great Britain claims to be acting in absolute accord with the principles of international law as these are applicable to present conditions. It seems, however, that the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council, bound no doubt more than the Government, by literal legality, has given a decision which will cause the Government to revise its regulations—this in answer, not to diplomatic demand, but to appeals made in Britain's own courts. The distressing feature of this inter-Anglo-Saxon controversy is that the United States is, through other neutral countries, doing a profitable trade in supplying the enemy of all mankind with aid and comfort. As neutrals, those countries are altogether in the right in doing so as far as they are able. As members of the commonwealth of nations equally interested with the Allies in defending the cause of human liberty against the reign of brute force, they are traitors to the common weal in so doing. It is their unfortunate position in trying to be neutral between right and wrong that puts everything out of focus to their moral vision. It may be, and probably is, desirable not only in her own, but in the general interest, that the United States should remain neutral, but it is bad for her, cramping and benumbing her moral sense and cutting her off from the generous fellowship of the world's deliverers.

Peace Hints

There are those both in England and the United States who see overtures of peace in the imperial message, and some at Washington regard these as obligating the President to interfere, on the ground, that he has said he would be ready to offer his services as a peacemaker when any of the warring powers asked him to. He is not likely himself to take that view, as he cannot but see the "mind your own business" he would get, of course in diplomatic language, from the Allies in unison. They would tell him that they have set out to bring Kaiser rule to an end and to set free people free from its threats. If the President is of different mind he had better keep it to himself. Any peace asked for now by the Kaiser would mean as a minimum the continuance of German efficiency as understood in the Wilhelmstrasse, namely, a nation drilled and dragooned as a war machine to serve Hohenzollern ambition. That is what those people want who want peace negotiations while Germany holds her conquests. There is no meaning except impudence in the Emperor's deprecating a breach with the United States as a protraction of the war. That means that should the United States bring her immense resources to bear, it would only somewhat postpone his victory over all mankind. There are, however, perhaps enough of peace hints in the message to reveal an anxious consciousness that the German people, to whom these are obviously addressed, are hungry for every suggestion of peace.

Ireland's Misfortune

Nothing has graced Mr. Birrell's public career as Minister of the Crown more than his leaving of it. 'Tis manly confession of having expected too much of Ireland, which he had hoped to make the bright spot of the Empire, his grief over his disappointment, brought him the unanimous sympathy of the House, while Mr. Redmond gained general respect by stepping forward to shoulder his share of the blame for the same mistake. Indeed, it would probably be on his estimate of the people that he was supposed to know, better than any other man, on which the judgment of the Chief Secretary for Ireland would largely lean. It seems to be generally conceded that the sharp measure of shooting several of the leaders was necessary. The country was under martial law, and martial law has its summary rules. But when we consider who some of these men were we cannot but regret it. And it seem pitiful that Dublin Castle, which has been trying to outlive its very hateful place in the heart of the Irish people, should have been made the Aceldama of this tragedy. Pearse, the so-called president, was a well educated idealist, who had given his life to a development of Irish nationality. In seeking to assert its independence by force of arms he was only imitating the outstanding heroes of all nations from William Tell down to George Washington. Indeed, wherein he differed from Washington, except in miscalculation and failure, it might be hard to define. To what extent he was the tool of the arch-fiend of Germany, we have yet to learn. Washington did not scorn French assistance. One of the most committed offenders is a woman, whom it would be impossible to slay. It is to be hoped that extreme leniency will mark the treatment of these misguided persons, in so far as a mistaken patriotism has been their impulse. If any members of the Dublin mob shall be shown to be gratuitous murderers they have earned different treatment.

Senatorial Wisdom

There has been a Government crisis in New South Wales over the question of the abolition of the upper house of the legislature. A number of our provinces get on very well with only one chamber. The kingdom of Greece has no upper house. Still the wise and experienced statesmen in most countries seem to look upon the double chamber system as necessary. It is probable that this system has in every case been created in imitation of the mother of parliaments, the British House of Lords and House of Commons. The British naturally cling to their institutions no matter how much trouble they give them. Of late years there have been distressing clashes between the Lords and the Commons, and it has come to be recognized that wherever there is a difference, it is the House of Lords that must finally give way under pain of heroic measures that would either abolish it or take its power from it. A step was recently taken toward curbing the waywardness of the Lords. In our own Senate the question was up a year or two ago, when it was apparently unanimously assumed by our Conscript Fathers that the Senate as it stands is an anomaly crying for change. This verdict has long been pronounced, but has never been executed, owing to the fact that nobody has anything better to propose, and there has been no popular revolt against things as they are. One thing that has led to this condemnation is that the Senate is not what the founders of our constitution intended it to be. Their idea was to make it a collection of gentlemen of achieved standing in the community, whose services would probably be lost to the country if it involved their seeking honor through a popular election. As it is, the Senate is a shelf on which to place partisans who are able to insist on such reward. If governments want to discredit the Senate and to invite popular revolt against it, they can do so by the appointment to it of such men as Senator Domville and Senator Power, whose wild and scurrilous nonsense talked in the House concerning the enacting prohibition bill stultifies the governments which appointed them. Senator Domville, in his angry and silly outburst against religion, does not represent the country except as found in the pothouses. And Senator Power's declaration that tea and overeating do as much harm to the people of Canada as liquor, only made a fool of himself. The bill enabling the provinces prohibiting the sale of liquor to forbid also the importation of liquor from other provinces may need amendment, but if the Senate kills it there will be trouble for the Senate.



A NEW OBSTACLE.

—New York "Telegram."

A Good Law

Had the Senate followed these foolish persons there would have been trouble for the Senate. When the question came to a vote on the second reading of the bill it showed these senators to be in a minority of five to thirty-five. The bill is, therefore, now certain of final passage by the Senate, and will quickly be a law of the land. The sooner those provinces which adopted provincial legislation can supplement their legislation by the exercise of the new power given them the better for them, for by stopping the liquor traffic at their borders they will prevent all that friction and costly work which is entailed by the system of restriction through local prosecution. The Doherty Act is, since its amendment to give the Federal Government power to prosecute offences against provincial prohibition laws committed in provinces other than those whose law is infringed, as perfect an instrument for the suppression of the traffic as could be devised, and will save the temperance cause in provinces which use it from the stigma that has long attached to the temperance legislation of Maine and other places where the power of the government adopting prohibition legislation was not competent to prevent importation.

Emergency

Very serious indeed were the revelations of the debate on general compulsion in the British Parliament. Mr. Henderson, the Labor leader, said that the private discussion of the matter had convinced him that the failure to obtain the two hundred thousand more men that the War Office demanded would mean the losing of the war. Mr. Lloyd George spoke almost in the same sense. These are more serious utterances than we have had since the war began. They puzzle us somewhat. The "Spectator" speaks truly when it says, "As to the result of the war, of course, no man of British race has any doubts whatever." Here is a blow at that conviction, but it can only raise the question as to what shall be the cost of victory. If Britain has five million men under arms, as Mr. Asquith is, probably erroneously, reported to have said, or even three million all told, it is hard to see how another two hundred thousand could mean so much. But Mr. Henderson's assertion cannot be looked on as anything but the conclusion of a man very unwilling to be convinced.



"SITUATION HOPEFUL."

— "Sun," N.Y.

Conscription

The British Government has at last introduced a Conscription Bill which provides for compulsory service by everyone between the ages of eighteen and thirty-six who is not employed in work that is deemed more necessary than fighting in the trenches. The exemptions will, as heretofore, be exceedingly numerous. Great Britain is doing her very best to carry on her manufacturing industry at full swing. Indeed, even with increased volume. At the same time she is pressing her mining industry to the limit, even going so far as Germany points out in her note, as to demand that no neutral ships burn German coal, but only English. To do all this and at the same time turn out the very large amount of ammunition and artillery that she is manufacturing she has to keep some of her fighting men in civil employmain part of her men in civil employtion that can be spared. This fraction is being steadily increased by the use of women in one industry after another, but it is still nowhere near the fraction of the whole that France or Germany have put into the field. Its actual size has been kept a very closely guarded secret, up to the time of Mr. Asquith's latest speech, and even that as reproduced here, is so ambiguous and contradictory as to be quite unreliable.

Nation in the Dark

It is not possible for us to discuss the necessity for conscription from the point of view of the number of British soldiers needed to participate in the war, and the comparison of that with the number who have already been brought into the army, for figures seemingly authentic differ so largely, as to make such guesswork useless. For example, on September 15 of last year, before the recruiting campaign of Lord Derby began, Mr. Asquith announced in the House of Commons that almost three million men had offered themselves to the army or navy since the beginning of the war. When the figures for Lord Derby's recruiting campaign were given out they purported to show that over three million more, about half of them single and half married, had obligated themselves to join the colors when called on. Even allowing for a good many duplicates in this six million offers for service, had the figures been of value Great Britain would have enlisted all the men that a nation of her population could possibly spare from her industries. As a result of these figures it was commonly supposed that the British army had a strength of anywhere from three million to four million and a half, though it was difficut to see why, with all this number of British soldiers in uniform, when an expedition had to be sent to Salonica the hardly pressed French should have to spare the men for the first line, and, even at a later period, should have to supply the majority of the men in the expeditionary force.

The question now is, has Britain, or did she ever have, any army anywhere approaching these numbers. The London "Times" says that at the beginning of this year, "leaving aside the colonial "contingents, we have seventy divisions "at home and abroad." As a division in the British army amounts to eighteen thousand men, seventy divisions comes to one million two hundred and sixty thousand. The "Times" holds that "in "order to complete these divisions and "maintain them in the field our need "at the beginning of the year was one "million four hundred thousand men." That as we read it would mean one million two hundred and sixty thousand men in the seventy divisions, and a hundred and forty thousand men in the reserves. At the present rate of wastage the hundred and forty thousand men in the reserve would be sufficient to make good the losses for a period of seven months, so that even with a slow enlistment, the losses would be met for an indefinite period. The estimate of the "Times" that there are only seventy divisions, or one million two hundred and sixty thousand men, in the British army is so far out of proportion with anything else that we had ever heard of the size of the British army, that though it answered as an explanation of the lack of men for a successful campaign in Serbia, as well as for British failures elsewhere, it had to be held as doubtful until some confirmation was received.

A Million and a Half

Since this statement appeared in the London "Times" the discussion on the advisability of the adoption of conscription resulted in a temporary compromise between those who desired conscription and those who did not, the terms of which were that, if Great Britain could enlist men at the rate of fifty thousand a month, a rate only slightly in excess of the present rate in Canada, conscription would not be necessary. Now an enlistment of fifty thousand a month would not at all sustain an army of three or four million. On the other hand, it would do very well for an army of a million and a quarter, as the "Times" reckoned the strength of the British army to be. The latest information that we have on the strength of the British army is that contained in Mr. Asquith's speech, the report of which as cabled to this side, reads: "He said the army "which at the beginning of the war "consisted of twenty-six divisions, now "amounted to "eighty-three divisions, "including the naval division and the "contributions of the overseas dominions, but excluding India. To obtain five million men for the army and "navy, which had been done, involved a "prodigious effort, both at home and "throughout the Empire." This is as bad as any oracle ever pronounced by the Sphinx. Mr. Asquith says the army "now amounts to eighty-"three" divisions. This is one million and a half men. If there are only a million and a half men in the British army, and about half a million from the overseas dominions, making two million, that would leave the impossible number of three million for the navy. It looks as if the five million must be intended to include all ammunition workers, and those men in factories that have been taken under the supervision of the Government or employed in the coal fields. The balance of evidence is, as far as we can see, that Great Britain has an actual army of one million and a half, including troops from the oversea dominions. That she has actually all told, about two million fighting men of all the races who speak English. Besides this, of course, there is a section of the Indian army that is being used in Mesopotamia.

Why Compel

The purpose of conscription is not to force into the ranks those who are needed for work that cannot be done by natural non-combatants in the cloth factories, the coal mines, machine shops, and other of the profitable industries of Great Britain, but to throw a dragnet over the country that will catch the shirkers who are not doing good work at home and who could be turned into effective fighters. It is a way of making the most useless pick up rifles instead of leaving the most useful and conscientious to volunteer for the service. As compared with the voluntary system it has the disadvantage of gathering in the naturally timid, a cruelty to them, with small gain, if not positiv charm, to the ranks. Still, military officers and privates generally favor it. Conscription would probably have been adopted long ago in Great Britain had it not been for the political aspect which the question had assumed. It had long been one of the chief dividing lines between the Liberal and Conservative parties, and had come, not unnaturally, to be associated in the mind of the people with class domination. The nation has approached it in such a gradual way that even those who were most strenuously opposed to it have been brought round to see as a war necessity before it was adopted. To-day it seems that no considerable section of the people will make protest.

A Germanized Swede

Dr. Steffens, a member of the Swedish parliament, has been drawing attention to the fact that the Russians are fortifying the Aland Islands. These islands are off the coast of Sweden, and their possession by Russia is a similar offence to the Swedes as the possession of Heligoland by the British was to the Germans. Heligoland was a derelict rock off the coast of Germany which the ocean was eating away. It would have been an offence to Germany if the British had fortified it. At the time of the division of African territory the Germans demanded the Sultanate of Zanzibar; they got what there was of it on the mainland, but the Sultan greatly preferred a British protectorate to a German one, and to secure the Zanzibar Islands the British handed over Heligoland, which the Germans have since fortified to the utmost. Dr. Steffens' complaint might well have been taken for a patriotic expression of distrust of Sweden's historic enemy, Russia, had he not taken the trouble to reveal himself as a victim of the Berlin mania by saying that this fortification was part of an Anglo-Russian plot against Sweden. Such gro-

tesque charges against Great Britain occupy the whole space of the Berlin papers. They are the ravings of a nation gone mad. Berlin has been full of talk and of this fortification business, and Dr. Steffens, in adopting its anti-British vagary, ranks himself with Sven Hedin as a Germanized Swede, far more to be blamed than the actual Germans.

Water Stoppage

Portions of Montreal are supplied with water by a private company. Those portions have to pay more for water than those which the city supplies. According to an alderman's testimony, the moment a household is in default in paying its bills the water is cut off. What this means where all sanitation depends on the water flow need not be told. To cut poor families off from water is simply infamous. It used to be done by the Montreal Water Department until it was shamed out of it. There will always be unthrifty people, especially so long as drink is sold, but the present time of strain has brought about extreme inequalities, and many are rendered helpless who have no ill desert. The whole system is very wrong. The water supply should be entirely municipal, and should be a tax on real estate, irrespective of the number of users. The vacant lot, which has no water service, and needs none, benefits as much by the city waterworks as does the tenement house. If there was no water supply available for it the lot would be worthless. It therefore owes as much to the water supply as the occupied premises. If water rates were a tax upon property we should not hear again of the atrocity of cutting off water from the poor.

Daylight Saving

Some weeks ago we drew attention to Germany's economic and progressive act in the adoption of a daylight saving bill. Holland has since followed Germany's example. Manitoba has also taken this very sensible action, as have the cities of Brockville and Halifax, and now the British parliament is reconsidering its former action on the subject. It was in 1908, on March 5, that the daylight saving bill reached its second reading in the House of Commons. This bill proposed that from the third Sunday in April until 2 a.m. on the third Sunday in September, local time should be advanced one hour on Greenwich time, while for the remainder of the year Greenwich time and local time should be synchronous. Now again Britain is tackling the problem, and this time with very much more hope of success. Wherever this has been done in the past there has been a labor protest. People have some way got into their heads that they were going to be robbed of something by the change. At the time when the Julian calendar was corrected in Europe by putting the date forward twelve days, a necessary thing to make them astronomically correct, there were processions of workingmen in England carrying banners inscribed, Give us back our twelve days. They thought they had lost them.

The daylight saving change, should it come our way, would not cause a ripple upon our consciousness except that we would find life sunnier on the whole and would wonder how long the sun remained up, and how much less our eyes needed to be worried by the strong but questionable electric light. War time, however, brings its changes and its willingness to make change even at a sacrifice, and when one contemplates the enormous amount of gas that is burnt in the evenings in the summer throughout London, and the coal that has to be dug out of the ground to produce this gas, the cost of the railway haulage and cartage of this coal, one begins to realize what the nation might save in the way of labor, and the number of men it might free for war purposes were a daylight saving bill adopted. From dawn to dusk anywhere in the latitude of Canada or Great Britain the days are long enough in summer to eliminate the necessity of the use of any illuminant whatever if the full use of daylight was made. A more thoroughgoing proposition was brought forward in Britain in 1908, than the one quoted above, but was not nearly so successful in securing the approval of the House. It was that the local time in England be advanced in three successive stages of one hour each, so that during mid-summer the day would begin three hours earlier than is the custom. Such an act would be a very considerable saving over the proposal for a single hour advance in time, as the use of artificial light does not begin in midsummer in England until quite late, and this would make its use unnecessary by anybody who retired before half past eleven, new time. While Great Britain is making such a radical change, she may as well go the whole way and do it thoroughly. She will never again have such a chance to free herself from the bad custom.

Canada, as a nation, lags behind. Why should he who wodlu be just as greatly advantaged by it as would the English, who are throughout our whole country at the present time short of men to do our work, not adopt this measure as a national law, and so free many men from work in our mines, and decrease the necessities of railway traffic and of cartage in the cities? It would be a splendid war measure. Of course, the plan of changing the clocks is only playing a trick upon ourselves. The end could be gained as well by keeping earlier hours. But such is the power of custom that we could never accomplish it in that way. The Canadian Pacific Railway offices have adopted the daylight saving plan, not by putting forward the clocks, but by making the period of work one hour earlier, greatly to the satisfaction of the employees, many of whom spend their summers in the country. There is an obvious inconvenience about any one establishment making such a change when it is not general. The employees live largely in different boarding houses, which would be disarranged by their requiring earlier breakfasts. If the change was made general it would not be felt anywhere.

A Wilful Handicap

The Anglo-Saxon world, more than any other, worships its own customs. It clings to its anomalous weights and measures, and the Mother Country to her pounds, shillings and pence, enormously to the disadvantage of those who use these antiquated methods among themselves, and practically handing over the foreign trade to countries like Germany that have carried the metrical or decimal system into all departments of weights and measures. Mr. Lorrain has been laying before the Chambre de Commerce the utter confusion of mind which we impose on countries which have learned to think decimally, by our wilderness of weights and measures, which are extremely difficult, even when known, to reduce to their own self-operating system. We have contradictory tables of weights and measures, there are different names in different trades, and the same names represent different quantities. It is hard to say to which it is the most distressful and misleading, to our own people or to the nations with which we deal.

Farm Products

There are many who are sceptical of the future prices of Canadian food products. They argue that there is being produced an over-abundance of food for the nations at war with Germany and Austria eliminated as purchasers, that the crops raised in Canada last year have not yet been shipped, and that if Canada goes ahead doing her utmost to raise farm products it will only result in an increased surplus. These people do not consider the effect of the tremendous shortage in ocean tonnage. The British Government has taken under its charge the whole of British shipping, amounting to half the gross tonnage of the world. Forty-three percent of this tonnage has been requisitioned for naval and military purposes, leaving only eighty percent of the world's tonnage to do the carrying business. Besides this it must be remembered that the whole of the German mercantile marine has been wiped off the seas, and that some two millions of tons of British and neutral shipping have been sunk since war started. The consequence is that there is considerably less than half the peace time tonnage of the world to do the business and freight rates have gone up to ten times what they were before the war. Under these circumstances it is essential that Great Britain shall secure her food from the nearest possible ports. It takes a ship less than half the time to make the round trip from Montreal or New York to London, than it takes it to go to the Argentine, and about one-third of the time that it takes it to make a trip to Australia. Consequently Montreal and New York are going to have the first call in the sale of food and raw material for the allies, and the price of farm products will be much higher here than in countries more distant from the seat of war. Whatever other countries may have, we will not have an overplus of materials for the fighting nations, not, at least, until the route to the Black Sea has been opened by the defeat of Turkey. So that the prices for all dairy, poultry, animal and grain products should remain good for some time to come.

Making a Nation

The United States Congress is again considering the liberation of the Philippines, and by liberation it means setting them up as a separate nation to take care of themselves. It does not suggest doing this immediately, but, according to the Clarke amendment, doing it four years hence, in 1920. Now, the liberation of a nation like the Philippinos entails a responsibility not only on the nation set free, but on the nation setting it free. The United States cannot tell the Filipinos to look after their own business, and then go on its own way, as if it never had assumed any responsibility. The United States, when taking on the government of the Philippine Islands, obliged itself to do the best it could to make their future prosperous and happy. The Clarke amendment has, happily, been defeated. The rest of the bill for the self-government of the Islands is, however, its main portion, and is still under consideration. The proposal of this bill is to give the Philippines the same kind of autonomy that the United States gives to its territories, the kind of autonomy that was held by Arizona, and Nevada until recently, and such as is now held by Alaska and the Hawaiian Islands. This would make the Filipinos their own legislators, reserving only to the central government at Washington the power of veto. It would be advancing one step further their condition of tutelage, yet protecting them from the rapacity of predatory nations, while they are learning the rudiments of self-government, and while the rising generation is being educated in the new school system to



SIMPLY CAN'T RESIST IT . . BY "BART"
—Cleveland "Plain Dealer."

stituted by the United States to use the ballot to its advantage and not to its hurt.

A Union Station

Montreal is to be presented with a forty million dollar central railway station all for nothing, if the Board of Control will only permit Mr. C. N. Armstrong, a man of many projects, to supply it. There is also to be a tunnel under the St. Lawrence. We are also, we presume, to have this for nothing. There never was a proposition that called for more careful scrutiny as public facilities furnished for nothing are likely to cost the public enormously. The care should be the greater in view of the bribe held forth to the voters of immense expenditures among them. No published statement has given a hint as to how the investors of this forty millions, under the name of the Montreal Central Terminal Company, are going to get their money back. Nor is there a word about how the various railway companies view it. Are they in it, or have they yet to be agreed with? The money, it is said, is largely to come from New York. There has already been talk in Parliament deprecating the rebuilding the Bonaventure station, on which it was somewhat gratuitously surmised that very large money would be expended. The proposal there was to invoke the authority of the Railway Commission to press the splendid station of the Canadian Pacific into general service as a union station. Mr. Marcil, who urged this, may not have heard of the forty million dollar station we are to have in the centre of the city. The adoption of the Windsor station would be regretted by many suburban people, who do business down town, to whom, with its necessary complications, it would make a difference of some minutes in gaining a train as compared with the Bonaventure station.

The present proposition would obviate the necessity both for a Grand Trunk and a Canadian Northern station. The position proposed for the new union station, if it be not a ruse to cover some dark horse, is the block between Lagauchetiere and Vitre streets, from Bleury to St. Lawrence, an unexceptionable site though it would stop two streets. It was in this vicinity that the Canadian Pacific Railway hoped to unite its east and west lines in a grand central station, and it was a matter of general regret that it failed to do so. The approaches will be much more difficult now than then. Indeed, this question of approaches is of the greatest possible importance, not only as it might affect present thoroughfares, but as obstructions might prevent improvements that ought to be made, as, for instance, a sloping avenue from Victoria Square to the foot of Dominion Square, and so on west. This is almost as much of a desideratum as a union station, and would be on the line of approach of the Canadian Pacific and Canadian Northern. There would also be noble streets irreparably defaced and injured by overshadowing viaducts. All these things suggest much greater care as to the powers given to the company than are usually demanded when forty million propositions are seeking charters. A central passenger station would be an undoubted advantage to suburban people whose business is central, but would hardly be an advantage to the St. Catherine street suburbanites. And for many travellers unless present stations were maintained who would have to seek it from their residences, it would be just so much further to go.

What the War is Doing

The war has had strange effects upon character. Many men and women who had lived careless or selfish lives have been kindled at its flame into serious purpose and heroic self-sacrifice. Others, from whom we would have expected better things, have allowed their ideals to be lowered and their nobler instincts to become vitiated. Dr. Sarolea, who visited Canada some months ago, is a British subject of Belgian birth, and a distinguished member of the distinguished staff of Edinburgh University. He has done much toward cultivating a desire for the best literature among the people, and also has done much to gratify that desire. He is one of the greatest authorities on European history and politics, is a strong Liberal, and has made his voice heard in many a struggle for liberty both in Britain and on the Continent. But Dr. Sarolea has of late been badly bitten with the prevalent virus of Prussianism. Since his return from America he has assumed a mantle of almost unbroken gloom. This has been lifted to some degree since the failure of the Germans before Verdun. In his paper, "Everyman," he has subjected the British Government to many a fierce castigation and denounced British optimism and all its works. "We have all been "brought up in the rose-water and sen-"timental school of fiction, where the "unpleasant facts of life are systema-"tically ignored. . . . But the age "of romance and chivalry is past, and "our realistic generation has discover-"ed that even the novels of Sir Walter "Scott or of Dumas are no more the "high water mark of literature, and "anyone who has once read 'Anna Kare-"nina' or 'Crime and Punishment,' or "Balzac's 'Cousin Pons,' has his taste "spoiled for the old optimistic stories. "The French and the Russian novels, "Mr. Arnold Bennett and Mr. H. G. "Wells have killed the old fiction. But "strangely enough the romantic fiction "still survives in politics." Strange to say he has no lauds for the arch-anti-romanticist, Mr. Bernard Shaw.

Again, in a series of articles on "The German Menace After the War," Dr. Sarolea holds that in the event of a victory for the allies and the liberation of the German people from Junkerism and militarism, they will be more dangerous rivals than ever before. He says some wise things about the need of more industry, better education and the development of scientific methods among the British peoples. He says that we must also surrender the fetish of sport. But we must not restrict ourselves to those methods of peaceful competition. We must adopt the war methods of the German conquestadores. In the great game of international trade, he says, if the Germans are loading the dice we must also load the dice in our dealings with them. And so on and so forth. After the earlier zeppelin raids Dr. Sarolea strenuously opposed the suggested policy of reprisals. Now he proclaims himself in favor of it. "Are the German civilians "and the German women innocent?" he asks. "Do they repudiate the policy "of frightfulness?" His thesis in a nutshell is that Hunnishness is an inbred, ineradicable quality of the German people, and that the only way to contend with it is to breed another race of Huns in the British Isles.

While wrong in many respects Dr. Sarolea is in part right. That in future we as a people will have to take our life and our work more seriously is certain. That many of our old party shibboleths must be thrown to the winds, that privileges—whether of capital or labor, whether of aristocracy or democracy—that are likely to conflict with the national welfare must be sacrificed on the altar of the nation if the nation is to attain its highest good. But after all is done we shall remain British and this means a lot of things. It means most likely, first of all, that we shall for ever be a nation of blunderers, but that many of our blunderers, having their origin in a strange sort of foolishness which is greater than wisdom, will work to nobler and more successful ends than any merely worldly-wise efficiency. Dr. Sarolea will have none of Dumas or Sir Walter Scott, but they are by no means accidental figures in the literature of the two western allies. Dumas has nothing quite so heroic as the historic figures of St. Louis and of Joan of Arc. He has nothing so extraordinarily romantic as the discovery and settlement of French Canada, or as Napoleon's Italian victories. As for Britain, that typical figure of Scott, the wounded Ivanhoe on his wearied horse, bearing down the haughty Templar, is repeated on every page of her history. When she sinned and when she failed was upon those sad occasions in her history when she forgot her high calling and turned to the worship of materialism and expediency. So also with British optimism and British love of sport. They can be both carried to a foolish extreme, but they have been tremendous assets to the British people and to the British armies and navy in the present war.

Dr. Sarolea also forgets one thing of essential import. If he were to succeed in perverting the British people to the Hun temperament its operation could not be confined to conflict with the German people. France would find a new and more dangerous Germany across the channel. Russia would be halted in her progress toward better things by the advent of a new reactionary power. Belgium would be between the upper and neither millstone of two Hun empires. No cry of distress anywhere would appeal to British hearts. Britain would of set purpose come to regard treaties as mere "scraps of paper," to be torn up when convenient. There will be bad blood and suspicion after the war, but we must do what we can to minimize it. It may be necessary for some years to watch the German people, but the watch must also have its eyes open and its welcome ready for signs of a rebirth of that old Germany which once did so much for Liberty. "With malice "toward none; with charity for all, "with firmness in the right as God "gives us to see the right," we must finish the great task to which we have set our hands. But let us see to it that out of the blood welter we emerge a Christian people, strong henceforth to help even our former enemies to a higher and nobler civilization.

The Appeal of Reality

From many quarters we are told by those who have been in religious touch with the trenches that we shall soon have among us a multitude of men who have seen death face to face, and some who have been face to face with God, who will either be drawn to the Church by its spiritual realities or repelled from it by its unrealities. It will not be all the returned soldiers whose eyes will have been opened to crave for things unseen, but the common result of the complete severance for a time from habit and tradition will be to make men intolerant of hollow religious usage. Religious observances are necessary both to social and to individual piety, but they inevitably tend to unreality, satisfying 'the soul with forms, modes, shows of religion, which have not that within which passeth show, or at least have in them for most men little real communion with God. The ornate service and the simple prayer meeting are alike liable thus to deceive their votaries, but may have a hollow ring to the live truth seeker. Hymns which have survived from days of very morbid sentiment are repeated because they have a religious sound without attention to their meaning. May the present strain bring forth hymns that will express men's real needs and aspirations. No longer can the soul be satisfied with selfish and unreal sighs for personal transference from this weary, wicked world of woe to a paradise of "sacred high eternal noon." What the true heart of man is fixed on to-day is the redemption of the slums, the deliverance of the rich from their plethora, and of the poor from everything that hinders their highest development. These things are what the Saviour inculcated and promised. The church's problem is how to fulfil his prayer "Thy will be done on earth."

Days of Change

The teaching of the Saviour was one relentless war with unreality. He called it hypocrisy. He did not mean by that, as we do, pretence to goodness, but, play acting—mistaking outward forms for spiritual reality. His insistent effort was to replace the deceptive sanctities of empty ritual and dogma and tradition, with which the shrine of the soul was lumbered to suffocation, with the "truth"—that is, the spiritual reality. When the time came that those who clung to those sanctities saw the whole fabric tumbling with the temple which was their centre, and seemed to see the breaking up of the foundations of faith, it was necessary for the writer of the epistle to the Hebrews to show them in many quaint Jewish figures how the shaking up as it were of earth and heaven meant the removal of things which were at best only shadows of the real, "that those things "which could not be shaken might re-"main," and how those who held fast to the realities would receive the kingdom. And another inspired writer wrote how he saw a new Jerusalem from heaven set up on earth with no temple in it, but of which the Saviour was the light, old things having passed away and all things having become new.

There is in the days through which we are passing perhaps a closer resemblance to those days of change than we are conscious of. There is no visible outward expression of the passing of the old, like the fall of Jerusalem, but there is the promised gleam shining simultaneously under the whole heaven bidding man care for his brother man. Is the Church the first to respond? The time was when Christians occupied themselves with racking misgivings about their title to mansions in the skies, but they have begun to hear the command to seek first the Kingdom of God and his righteousness, leaving themselves in the hands of their Father. There are still in our cities masses of men, women, and, pitiful to say, children, living under conditions of which the Church should be intolerant. In many country parts there is a stratum of lapsed and neglected that the churches do not reach and apparently do not want. Every congregation should hold a weekly meeting, even if it has to leave some customary devotion aside for it, to consider what should be done for those who, whatever their religion, are living under conditions from which they ought to be rescued. "If thou art offering thy gift at the "altar and there rememberest that thy "brother hath aught against thee, leave "there thy gift before the altar and go "thy way, first go and be reconciled to "thy brother and then come and offer "thy gift."

Enlistment

Mr. Rowell, the Ontario Liberal leader, speaking in Washington, adjured Christians in terms of the recruiting going on in Canada to enlist for sacrificial service. If the church is to regain its virility it must be on the same terms on which the country enlists its hundreds of thousands, not by setting forth the attractions of the service, but by picturing its sacrifices, by telling of how many are falling whose places need to be filled. Such is the appeal that will fill the ranks of the churches with the earnest, the whole-hearted and the stalwart—with young men who see visions. If any ask how the church should go about the task of uplifting the community it need not despise committees and machinery. That is the modern business method. All sorts of benevolences have sprung up, each with its committee, its officials and its subscription lists. There are not enough of them nor are they rightly supported. But what a world of zeal expends itself on machinery, often with little proportionate output. The Master's way was to implant the spark of life in the individual soul. Whoever has the spark of life can pass it on—can only keep it aglow by passing it on. Another thing to be learned from the Master is that there are very many who can only be reached by acts of uplifting beneficence. That was the bulk of his work, and it will have to be that of those who would make any impression on masses capable of, or hardened against being taught. The better sense of the world in general is now alive to the need of uplifting the masses and better distributing the blessings which nature confers. It is for the church to know and act on the principle that real uplift must centre in the individual soul. To it, and to it only, is committed the charge of bringing the man to God through Christ. This is the infinite debt with which it is charged, a debt to many whom it now practically ignores.

THE MODERN PAUL REVERE.
—Brooklyn "Eagle."

DR. GRENFELL IN FRANCE.

After three months' work as a surgeon at the Front, Dr. Wilfrid Grenfell, of Labrador—Major Grenfell, perhaps one ought to call him now—has been spending a few days in London. He returns to Labrador early in April, but with some reluctance, as he found great interest and joy in his medical work among the wounded soldiers in two French towns. Dr. Grenfell joined the R.A.M.C. as head of an American unit composed of graduates from Yale, Harvard and Johns Hopkins' Universities. The unit was splendidly equipped. It included in its staff specialists of various types, and all the up-to-date appliances and apparatus were embodied. Surgical work of a very high order was carried out by the American doctors—especially by the surgeon-dentists, one of whom has been mentioned in dispatches for his distinguished services. Into the base hospital there was brought one day a soldier horribly wounded about the head and face. His jaw was smashed, and his teeth were gone. The surgeon-dentist took the man in hand, made him a new jaw of aluminium fitted with teeth, and grafted over it skin taken from the man's arms. In a few weeks the man's face was restored healed, and no longer an eyesore. In another case a man's tongue, the tip of which had been shot off, was subjected to surgery so deft that practically another tongue was created from the fragment remaining, and the unfortunate soldier was again capable of speech.

Dr. Grenfell pays high tribute to the efficiency of the R.A.M.C. Its work is wonderful—both preventive and restorative. The history of war in the past has been the history of disease. In this war disease is being reduced to a minimum. The percentage of sickness among our soldiers at the front (apart from wounds) is only 1.8 percent, while in civil life at home the average is about 3.3 percent. The R.A.M.C. is always profiting by experience, learning lessons from yesterday to prove useful to-day. Frostbite, for example, is now almost eradicted, whereas a year ago its effects were desolating. Fresh socks twice a day, feet massage, and the use of whale oil render that enemy of the trenchmen almost impotent. A case of frostbite is now looked upon as a misdemeanor on the part of the officer in charge of the platoon. A case of typhoid fever is similarly regarded, and the very day after a case has been reported the medical officer receives a sharp demand from Headquarters for an explanation. The R.A.M.C. uses and believes in oculation against typhoid, but it also adopts every preventive method to obviate it—taking precautions against insanitation in the villages, overlooking the water supply, and even instituting drainage systems where necessary. Tetanus, too, once the arch-enemy of the wounded soldier, has lost its terrors. As soon as a wounded man is picked up he is inoculated with anti-tetanus serum. The whole R.A.M.C. organization has been perfected into a smooth-running machine.

Dr. Grenfell spent a week visiting the trenches of the two northern armies. He does not agree with people who say the war is brutalizing the soldiers and thrusting them back into primeval savagery. On the contrary, he had abundant evidence to the contrary—evidence of a humane spirit one to another and of splendid altruism in little things. Dr. Grenfell is a very severe critic of khaki and of the modern soldier's uniform. Khaki, he insists, is an altogether unsuitable material for war conditions. It is too thick, too absorbent, too ready to gather up mud, and too liable to be a source of septic poisoning when shreds of the mud-stained stuff get driven into wounds. The shape of the tunic and the cut of the trousers both seem to him to be inappropriate. His alternative is a costume after the fashion he and his colleagues wear for their work in Labrador—made of a light canvas material, waterproof and non-absorbent, with trousers reaching to the armpits, and with a blouse made in one piece. The blouse, as worn in Labrador, is fastened round the waist with a belt. When strapped round the wrists and fastened close at the neck it becomes an airtight garment, retaining the natural heat. Another strong point with Dr. Grenfell is the urgent need for soldiers wearing armour—knee-caps of steel, to protect one of the most vulnerable spots in the body, and a light cuirass over the thorax and abdomen. This breastplate, he suggests, should be worn in a big pocket in the canvas blouse uniform which he thinks should replace the present buttoned tunic. These suggestions have been laid before the War Office, and pattern garments have been made on the lines of his designs.

Dr. Grenfell is rejoicing over the cable news that Newfoundland and Labrador have "gone dry"—i.e., by popular vote have adopted prohibition. He has fought alcohol throughout his Labrador missionary career, and the removal of the temptation to liquor, especially in the seaport of St. Johns, gives him deep satisfaction. Though the war has very seriously militated against his missionary work—so many of the Labrador and Newfoundland men having joined the Army and Navy—the work is being maintained, and even expanded. The Seamen's Institution at St. Johns has proved a great boon, and until the war it paid its way out of receipts for rooms, meals, and games. The reindeer herd—an experiment on which Dr. Grenfell was especially keen—has been disappointing him during the last two years. At first the herd grew rapidly, and was working out profitably, but latterly it has fallen in numbers owing to losses and disease. Two new industries have been started since last Dr. Grenfell was in England. Mrs. Grenfell introduced artificial flower-making as an occupation for the Labrador women, and this new departure has been completely successful. Another new industry is the making of artistic mats, made of colored flannelette and used as nursery friezes. These have found a ready market in America. Dr. Grenfell has not lost any of his infectious enthusiasm for his missionary work in Labrador, and to spend an hour with him is to be stimulated by a forceful and delightful personality.—The "Christian World."

MONTREAL WEEKLY WITNESS

NEWS OF THE WEEK

MAY 9th 1916

GERMAN NOTE IN REPLY TO AMERICAN DEMANDS IS SHIFTY, UNCOMPROMISING DOCUMENT

United States Assumes, Howe ver, That Teutons Undertaks Not to Sink Ships in Contravntion of Law, and Awaits Developments

The important items contained in the German note are:—
1.—Does not deny sinking the "Sussex."
2.—Blames U. S. for loss of American lives.
3.—Refuses to relinquish submarine weapon.
4.—Denies breaking International Law.
5.—Says Great Britain alone have broken International Law.
6.—Accuses United States of discrimination in favor of Great Britain.
7.—Blames Great Britain for everything.
8.—Blames U.S. for supplying Great Britain with ammunition.
9.—Willing to go to utmost limit in concessions to United States.

Berlin, May 5—(By Wireless to Sayville)—Following is the text of the note of the German Government in reply to the American note respecting submarine warfare, delivered on Thursday by Gottlieb von Jagow, the Foreign Secretary, to Ambassador Gerard:

"The undersigned, on behalf of the Imperial German Government, has the honor to present to His Excellency the Ambassador of the United States, Mr. James W. Gerard, the following reply to the note of April 20 regarding the conduct of German submarine warfare.

"The German Government handed over to the proper naval authorities for early investigation the evidence concerning the "Sussex" as communicated by the Government of the United States. Judging by the results that the investigation has hitherto yielded, the German Government is alive to the possibility that the ship mentioned in the note of April 10 as having been torpedoed by a German submarine is actually identical with the "Sussex." The German Government begs to reserve further communication on the matter until certain points are ascertained, which are of decisive importance for establishing the facts of the case. Should it turn out that the commander was wrong in assuming the vessel to be a man-of-war, the German Government will not fail to draw the consequences resulting therefrom.

REPUDIATE CHARGE.

In connection with the case of the "Sussex" the government of the United States made a series of statements, the gist of which is the assertion that the incident is to be considered but one instance of a deliberate method of indiscriminate destruction of vessels of all sorts, nationalities and destinations by German submarine commanders.

"The German government must emphatically repudiate the assertions. The German government, however, thinks it of little avail to enter into details in the present stage of affairs, more particularly as the government of the United States omitted to substantiate the assertion by reference to concrete facts.

The German Government will only state that it has imposed far-reaching restraints upon the use of the submarine weapon, solely in consideration of neutrals' interests, in spite of the fact that these restrictions are necessarily of advantage to Germany's enemies. No such consideration has ever been shown neutrals by Great Britain and her Allies.

"The German submarine forces have had, in fact, orders to conduct the submarine warfare in accordance with the general principles of visit and search and the destruction of merchant vessels recognized by international law, the sole exception being the conduct of warfare against enemy trade carried on enemy freight ships encountered in the war zone surrounding Great Britain. With regard to these, no assurances have ever been given to the Government of the United States. No such assurances are contained in the declaration of February 8, 1916.

"The German Government cannot admit any doubt that these orders were given or are executed in good faith. Errors actually occurred. They can in no kind of warfare be avoided altogether. Allowance must be made in the conduct of naval warfare against an enemy resorting to all kinds of ruses, whether permissible or illicit.

"But apart from the possibility of errors, naval warfare, just like warfare on land, implies unavoidable dangers for neutral citizens and goods entering the fighting zone. Even in cases where the naval action is confined to ordinary forms of cruiser warfare, neutral persons and goods repeatedly come to grief.

"The German Government has repeatedly and explicitly pointed out the dangers from mines that have led to the loss of numerous ships.

"The German Government has made several proposals to the Government of the United States in order to reduce to a minimum for American travellers and goods in the inherent dangers of naval warfare. Unfortunately the Government of the United States would have been instrumental in preventing the greater part of the accidents that American citizens have met with in the meantime.

"The German Government still stands by its offer to come to an agreement along these lines."

REFUSE TO DROP SUBMARINE WEAPON.

"As the German Government repeatedly declared, it cannot dispense with the use of the submarine weapon in the conduct of warfare against enemy trade. The German Government, however, has now decided to make a further concession adapting methods of submarine war to the interests of neutrals.

"In reaching its decision the German Government is actuated by considerations which are above the level of the disputed question.

DID NOT BREAK LAW.

"The German Government attaches no less importance to the sacred principles of humanity than the Government of the United States. It again fully takes into account that both governments for many years co-operated in developing international law in conformity with these principles, the ultimate object of which has always been to confine warfare on sea and land to armed forces of belligerents and safeguard as far as possible non-combatants against the horrors of war. But although these considerations are of great weight, they alone would not, under present circumstances, have determined the attitude of the German Government. For in answer to the appeal by the Government of the United States on behalf of the sacred principles of humanity and international law the German Government must repeat once more, with all emphasis, that it was not the German but the British Government which ignored all accepted rules of international law and extended this terrible war to the lives and property of non-combatants, having no regard whatever for the interests and rights of neutrals and non-combatants that through this method of warfare have been severely injured.

"In self-defence against the ill-conduct of British warfare while fighting a bitter struggle for national existence, Germany had to resort to the hard but effective weapon of submarine warfare.

"As matters stand, the German Government cannot but reiterate regret that the sentiments of humanity which the Government of the United States extends with such fervor to the unhappy victims of submarine warfare are not extended with the same warmth of feeling to many millions of women and children who, according to the avowed intention of the British Government shall be starved, and who, by sufferings, shall force the victorious armies of the Central Powers into ignominious capitulation.

"The German Government, in agreement with the German people, fails to understand this discrimination, all the more as it has repeatedly and explicitly declared itself ready to use the submarine weapon in strict conformity with the rules of international law as recognized before the outbreak of the war, if Great Britain likewise was ready to adapt the conduct of warfare to these rules.

ALL GREAT BRITAIN'S FAULT.

"Several attempts made by the Government of the United States to prevail upon the British Government to act accordingly failed because of flat refusal on the part of the British Government. Moreover, Great Britain again and again has violated international law, surpassing all hounds in outraging neutral rights. The latest measures adopted by Great Britain, declaring German bunker coal contraband and establishing conditions under which English bunker coal alone is supplied to neutrals, is nothing but an unheard of attempt in the way of exaction by force of neutral tonnage for the service of British trade war.

U.S. BLAMED FOR SUPPLYING MUNITIONS.

"The German people knows that the Government of the United States has the power to confine the war to armed forces of the belligerent countries, in the interest of humanity and maintenance of international law. The Government of the United States would have been certain of attaining this end had it been determined to insist, against Great Britain, on the incontrovertible rights to freedom of the seas. But, as matters stand, the German people is under the impression that the Government of the United States while demanding that Germany, struggling for existence, shall restrain the use of an effective weapon and while making compliance with these demands a condition for maintenance of relations with Germany, confines itself to protests against illegal methods adopted by German's enemies. Moreover, the German people knows to what considerable extent its enemies are supplied with all kinds of war material from the United States.

WILL GO THE LIMIT.

"It will, therefore, be understood that the appeal made by the Government of the United States to sentiments of humanity and principles of international law, cannot, under the circumstances, meet the same hearty response from the German people which such an appeal otherwise always is certain to find here.

"If the German Government nevertheless is resolved to go to the utmost limit of concessions, guided not alone by the friendship connecting the two great nations for over one hundred years, but also by the thought of the great doom which threatens the entire civilized world should the cruel and sanguinary war be extended and prolonged.

"The German Government, conscious of German's strength, twice within the last few months announced before the world its readiness to make peace on a basis of safeguarding Germany's vital interests, thus indicating that it is not Germany's fault if peace is still withheld from the nations of Europe. The German Government feels all the more justified in declaring that responsibility could not be borne before the Forum of mankind and in history if after twenty-one months of the war's duration the submarine question under discussion between the German Government and the Government of the United States were to take a turn seriously threatening maintenance of peace between the two nations.

"As far as lies with the German Government, it wishes to prevent things from taking such a course. The German Government, moreover, is prepared to do its utmost to confine operations of the war for the rest of its duration to the fighting forces of the belligerents, thereby also insuring freedom of the seas, a principle upon which the German Government believes, now as before, that it is in agreement with the Government of the United States.

"The German Government, guided by this idea, notifies the Government of the United States that German naval forces have received the following order: "In accordance with the general principles of visit and search and the destruction of merchant vessels recognized by international law such vessels, both within and without the area declared a naval war zone, shall not be sunk without warning and without saving human lives unless the ship attempt to escape or offer resistance."

"But neutrals cannot expect that Germany, forced to fight for existence, shall for the sake of neutral interests, restrict the use of an effective weapon if the enemy is permitted to continue to apply at will methods of warfare violating rules of international law. Such a demand would be incompatible with the character of neutrality, and the United States does not think of making such a demand, knowing that the Government of the United States repeatedly declares that it is determined to restore the principle of freedom of the seas, from whatever quarter it has been violated.

"Accordingly, the German Government is confident that in consequence of the new orders issued to the naval forces, the Government of the United States will also now consider all impediments removed which may have been in the way of mutual co-operation towards restoration of the freedom of the seas during the war, as suggested in the note of July 23, 1915, and it does not doubt that the Government of the United States will now demand and insist that the British Government shall forthwith observe the rules of international law universally recognized before the war, as are laid down in the notes presented by the Government of the United States to the British Government, December 28, 1914, and November 5, 1915.

"Should steps taken by the Government of the United States not attain the object it desires, to have the laws of humanity followed by all belligerent nations, the German Government would then be facing a new situation in which it must reserve to itself complete liberty of decision.

"The undersigned avails himself of this opportunity to renew to the American Ambassador assurance of highest consideration."

Washington, May 7.—President Wilson and Secretary of State Lansing conferred late to-night at the White House on the situation confronting the United States as a result of the latest German note regarding the conduct of submarine warfare. While Mr. Lansing said later that no final decision had been reached, it is understood that the course to be pursued probably will be known to-morrow or Tuesday.

There were intimations in official quarters to-night that the administration might send to Germany a brief communication noting the new instructions to submarine commanders contained in the German note, and informing the Imperial Government that so long as these instructions were effective diplomatic relations between the two nations could continue. Should such a communication be sent, however, it would make very plain that the United States will not permit its relations with Great Britain to enter into the controversy.

SHELL COMMITTEE SAID CANADA COULDN'T SUPPLY FUSES, BUT WOOLWICH EXPERTS THINK DIFFERENTLY

Profits Were Inflated, Figures Showing Saving of Ten Millions Being Turned Into Million-dollar Deficit

Ottawa, May 2.— Honorary Colonel David Carnegie, ordnance expert and subsequent member of the defunct Shell Committee, still on the witness stand at the Royal Commission investigation, is finding the going harder. He is undergoing cross-examination now. For nearly two hours this afternoon he fenced with the explanation demanded by Mr. E. F. B. Johnston, K.C., as to the difference in treatment meted out by him and his associates to bona fide Canadian industry and enterprise and that accorded to Bassick, Cadwell and other New Yorkers who came in for big fuse contracts and substantial money advances.

THOUGHT CANADIANS UNEQUAL TO TASK.

Finally, when Mr. Johnston refused to be satisfied with everything else, Carnegie bluntly told him that the whole affair—contracts and prices—was "our business."

"What do you mean by that?" sharply interposed Commissioner the Hon. L. P. Duff. "Do you mean it was the committee's business or the business of the War Office?"

Carnegie hesitated. "Do you mean it was the committee's business?" insisted the Hon. Mr. Duff. "Yes, sir," replied the witness. He was satisfied that Canadians were not equal to the task of manufacturing fuses acceptably and expeditiously, and "if we commenced making money advances to Canadians every man would have an equal right to expect them."

Mr. Johnston determined upon detail. In turn he wanted to know the objections to Messrs. Frederic Nicholls, of the Canadian General Electric; Melville T. White, of the Canada Foundry Co.; C. F. Sise, of the Northern Electric; T. A. Russell and Lloyd Harris, of the Russell Company, and other Canadian manufacturers. Mr. Wallace Nesbitt, K.C., counsel for the Shell Committee, rose to object. He wanted to know if "this is a board of inquiry for every disgruntled contractor?"

Commissioner Duff again interposed. He suggested objections of that kind be first submitted to Mr. I. F. Hellmuth, K.C., the Government counsel.

"I speak as a citizen of Canada as well as counsel," retorted Mr. Nesbitt. If things went on in the way they were going, he declared, it would make things unpleasant in England if the business of the War Office was to be disclosed.

"I, too, am a citizen of Canada," commented the Hon. Mr. Duff, abruptly. "When I make a suggestion here I trust counsel will deal with it in a somewhat different spirit from that in evidence."

Mr. Nesbitt at once apologized. He said he had not intended to be either discourteous or rude, and would adopt the Commissioners' suggestion and consult Mr. Hellmuth on such objections in future.

NECESSARY TO PUBLICLY WASH ANY DIRTY LINEN.

Mr. Hellmuth stated that the matter of detailing all evidence within the jurisdiction of the Commission did not concern him as Government counsel. "The Government of Canada has seen fit to direct the inquiry," he observed, and the only question which had arisen was one of degree. It was clear that within the specified bounds of the investiagtion it became necessary to publicly wash any dirty linen we may have." All Mr. Hellmuth said he would object to would be the bringing in of evidence affecting matters "not covered by the order in council."

Sir William Meredith asked Mr. Johnston what he proposed to show by his line of cross-examination.

"I purpose to show," replied the counsel; "that the only reason why these contracts were not given in Canada was to enable them to be given to these parties in the United States." With this declaration the Commission adjourned for the day.

The morning sitting was occupied with a continuation of Colonel Carnegie's narrative of how the Edwards Valve Company, a United States concern, got an option to manufacture 500,000 cartridge cases for the Shell Committee within a specified time; how pro-Germans in Chicago sandbagged the said company's manager, assassinated one of its employees, and blew up a portion of its buildings, with the result, so the company said, that it was unable to fufil its obligations; how an eloquent Yankee lawyer—"a most pathetic lawyer, with great power to move the heart," said Carnegie—came to Ottawa, appealed to the Munition Board with his tale, got an extension of time for the company, which once more failed to deliver the goods, sending the first batch along last Sunday morning. The story as told by Carnegie, assisted by Messrs. Hellmuth and Johnston, was graphic and gripping. The name of Colonel J. Wesley Allison danced through most of it.

CARNEGIE'S CAUTION IN ANSWERING.

It was just noon when the Government counsel concluded his four and one-half days of direct examination of Carnegie, and Mr. Johnston took hold.

"Suppose you avoid evasions," observed the latter, after his first few questions had been fenced; "then I imagine we two Scots will get on well together." (Laughter.) Carnegie, however, continued to evince his "canniness" toward the celebrated cross-examiner in a manner that repeatedly convulsed the court. "What are you driving at?" "What are you leading to?" "It's just possible I did, and it's just possible I didn't; I want to understand first where you're getting me," were some of his first attempts at answering the Johnstonian queries. Then, amid a gale of laughter, the witness replied to another question by the cautious assurance: "What are you after? You can't catch me."

ADMITS PRICES TOO HIGH

But gradually Carnegie's ability to talk seemed to temporarily depart from him. There were long pauses of silence after each question, followed by unexpected lapses of memory. "I can't remember." "I just forget." "You tax me there," "I don't recall," were explanations which followed the counsel's search for conversations, meetings, correspondence, and complaints received. Mr. Johnston finally got the witness to admit he had made the fuse contracts awarded to the United States arms for prices which he "subsequently learned" we too high.

"Since then you have received more light o nthe question?" the counsel asked.

Col. Carnegie retorted that the British War Office iteelf had acquired more light. He was no worse th n they.

Mr. Johnston's response was and set the commissioenrs and legal lights chuckling for several moments. "I suppose not," said he. "You and Kitchener drew the same salary, I understand."

Col. Carnegie then said that he would show letters proving that all the Canadian munition manufacturers had failed to make deliveries within scheduled time. They were months behind time when the agreement with the Chicago firm was entered into, he claimed. He admitted however, that before the eighteen weeks granted the Edwards Company had expired the Canadian firms were making steady progress.

The case of the Montreal Ammunition Company was cited by Col. Carnegie. That firm had undertaken the biggest contract given at the time for cartdige cases during the early part of the summer of 1915. Machinery had been secured from the United States, but on account of accidents the company had not been able to get down to steady work until late that summer.

"We were constautly asking them about deliveries, and they were constantly worried," said Col. Carnegie.

The name of the Crosly Company, of Buffalo, was mentioned as one that had done better than any of the Canadians. Mr. Johnston made another query, when Mr. Wallace Nesbitt broke in with an objection to the method of questioning.

The witness said that one Canadian firm and five American concerns had received contracts. The Canadians were not satisfactory at the start, but when they got over their difficulties they delivered better.

"You were satisfied with their efforts in the fall of 1915?" asked Mr. Johnston. "Yes."

SHELL COMMITTEE HAD 400 CONTRACTORS.

"Who drew up the contract between the Shell Committee and Gen. Hughes?" asked the counsel.

"Judge Advocate General Smith," said the witness. "It was discussed in the Shell Committee's office in Montreal."

"This contract was made by four manufacturers?" "Yes."

"Who carried out the terms of the contracts? Who supplied the goods?" asked Mr. Johnston.

"We had some 400 contractors," said the witness.

Mr. Johnston endeavored to find out the part of the contract actually filled by the four men who signed the contract, but Mr. Nesbitt informed him that it was none of his business. He also directed questions to find out the status of the Shell Committeee. Sir William wanted to know what bearing this had on the contracts.

HOW PRICES WERE FIXED.

Mr. Johnston then said that he would not go farther into that phase of the inquiry. He declared that he would await a ruling as to what led to the moneys being handed over to the Shell Committee bey the Imperial Government.

Col. Carnegie said that he had fixed the price of time fuses along with Gen. Bertram.

"How did you arrive at the price?" "I am not in a position to say. After four days of swearing my mind is somewhat confused. If you had been there, with all your legality, Mr. Johnston, you would hove been in a terrible stew."

"Had you any prices at that time to compare with the proposed prices you were preparing to give?" "We had prices from England on time fuses. We also had an estimate from a Montreal firm for No. 100 graze fuses at $4."

"NO RECOLLECTION" OF CANADIANS.

Carnegie's memory was very defective regarding the efforts of Canadians to secure contracts. He had "no recollection" of an offer for unloaded time fuses from the Monarch Brass Co., of Toronto, or of having promised a contract to a Mr. Sherlock, who waited upon the Shell Committee for the purpose of securing a contract at $2.50, according to Mr. Johnston.

Throughout his evidence Col. Carnegie emphasized the fact that the whole fuse business was one of extreme urgency. There were 90,000,000 orders of shells to be placed, and of these $70,000,000 could be landed in Canada, if the fuses could be secured. His evidence throughout was to the effect that the main idea of the Shell Committee was to get these fuses wherever they could, so as to keep this $70,000,000 business in Canada. They had to get the fuses in the United States at first, but they kept the shell business for Canada.

FIGURES WERE APPARENTLY ELEVEN MILLIONS WRONG.

Ottawa, May 3.—The paper "surplus" of $41,360,184, which has been one of the star exhibits of Col. Carnegie, General Bertram, General Hughes and other defenders of the old Shell Committee, as showing how much the committee as "contractors" under Gen. Hughes for the War Office saved, compared with prices which the War Office authorized them to pay, got badly punctured to-day.

In the first place, the Hon. Mr. Justice Duff, by performing a simple question in arithmetic, showed that on one order for howitzer shells the statistician who made up the figures of "savings" was just eleven million dollars out. Instead of letting the contract in question for ten million less than the War Office authorized, as the "surplus" memorandum made out, the contract had been let for one million dollars more than the War Office authorized. "We had better have this statistician here to explain," commented Sir William Meredith.

WAR OFFICE "HELD UP."

But this was not the only interesting moral to be drawn from to-day's evidence before the Commission. Although the Shell Committee found, even on its first order for shells in November of 1914, that the prices which it was able to secure meant a "profit" of $52,000 on authorized War Office prices, yet when further orders were solicited from London there was no hint given that the prices which the War Office expected to be compelled to pay might be reduced. With subsequent orders this same procedure was adopted. The War Office was apparently held up to the high figures quoted at first, while at the same time the Shell Committee kept on piling up its "profits" through letting contracts at the lower figures. Probably this was a main contributing factor in the sudden holding up of orders from Great Britain last summer, when Mr. D. A. Thomas came out to see why shells were costing so much in Canada.

General Bertram, who succeeded Col. Carnegie on the witness stand to-day, admitted that although he was the chairman of the Shell Committee, his function in New York when he accompanied Col. Carnegie there to place the fuse orders through Col. Allison was only "as an onlooker."

The further interesting fact was brought out that although Gen. Bertram held only one share in John Bertram & Sons, of Dundas, which company got contracts from the Shell Committee, he was substantially interested in the American company, which now really controlled the Bertram company. Consequently, the "refutation" of the charge that General Bertram was interested in companies to which he himself let contracts does not appear now in quite the same light as it did when the Hon. Arthur Meighen presented the Shell Committee's apologia in Parliament.

Honorary Colonel David Carnegie concluded his five-day narrative on the rise and fall of the Canadian Shell Committee by a glowing panegyric upon Gen. Sir Sam Hughes. "What was the influence of the Minister Militia?" asked Mr. Walter Nesbitt. "What was the burden of his song, so to speak?"

"Ah!" exclaimed Carnegie in limpid tones, "it was a most inspiring ong. It not only inspired me; at times it somewhat worried me. It formed a story I will tell in years to come—when I get a rest. There were times when we were fagged out—absolutely like a wet rag—but we returned with fresh zeal to work for Canada because Gen. Hughes had inspired us." Carnegie look hurt when the impassioned sentence was greeted by a gale of laughter. He cast a wounded look at the Royal Commissioners, both of whom were smiling.

J. Wesley Allison also came in for a generous meed of praise from his comrade in Honorary Colency. Allison, declared Carnegie, had "effected reductions in prices by bringing certain manufacturers to our attention and introducing th element of competition."

Sir Sam Hughes, however, had no more to do, he said, with the letting or sanctioning of contracts "than that water bottle," indicating the goblet resting on a nearby table.

Mr. Justice Duff unearthed the remarkable error in a statement which the Shell Committee complied as to the amount of money the War Office had authorized it to spend on all its contracts and the amount it had actually spent. This statement showed that the committee had on hand at the time of its dissolution a surplus of $41,360,184 over and above the sum the War Office had authorized it to spend for a stated number of contracts.

Mr. Hellmuth reduced this surplus $11,000,000 by simply resorting to arithmetic in the case of one of the contracts. In an order for 1,666,666 high explosive howitzers, the statement showed that the British Government had estimated and authorized the cost at $41,666,650, and that the Shell Committee had actualy let the contracts for $31,457,609, a saving of over $10,000,000 on a single order.

"What was the price fixed by the War Office for each of these high explosive howitzers?" asked Justice Duff.

"Their price was $17.50," replied Gen. Bertram.

"How do you figure out that 1,666,666 high explosive howitzers at $17.50 totals $41,666,650?" came back Justice Duff.

"As a mater of fact it would only amount to about $29,000,000. That was the price fixed by the War Office."

"You say that the cost to the Shell Committee was $31,457,609. So instead of having a surplus on this one order of $10,000,000, as this statement shows you actually have a deficit of nearly a million dollars."

Gen. Bertram admitted that that was so. He thought there must have been some mistake in compiling the figures. The statement had been submitted to the War Office. It was compiled by Mr. Herschel, the statistician of the Committee.

CROSS-EXAMINATION IS DISCONTINUED BECAUSE WIDER INQUIRY WANTED.

Ottawa, May 4.—A dramatic and unexpected development in the fuse inquiry came this morning when Mr. Johnston refused to continue his examination and stated that representations would be made in Parliament to have the scope of the inquiry widened. Mr. Johnston was also much vexed because Sir Wm. Meredith rebuked him for his examination of Gen Bertram.

At the opening of the hearing Mr Johnston commenced cross-examination of Gen. Betram.

Mr. Johnston wanted to know about the witness's connection with the John Bertram and Sons Co., of Dundas, Ont. At yesterday's sitting the witness had explained that the Dundas Co., was the Canadian Branch of The Niles Cement Co., but was a heavy struck holder in the parent company.

"I told you all that yesterday" said the witness. He explained that the United States company had paid no dividends for the past four years.

"When I took on the work of the shell committee, I disassociated myself from my own company. I had no reports. I have nothing to hide," said the witness. He had no idea what profit the John Bertram and Sons Co. had made on shell orders. He had no report on the affairs of the Company in the past two years. "I have not received any benefit" he added.

Mr. Johnston next questioned Gen Bertram as to why, if the company made a profit on 18 pounder shrapnel shells at $8.55, the second quotation to the war office was at $9.25. The witness explained that this latter price included the cost of the box. The company paid one dollar for each box and as a box held six shells the new quotation was equivalent to about $9.05 per shell. He could not say definitely as he did not remember the details.

There was increasing hostility between the counsel and witness and Mr Johnston's comments when questioning Gen. Bertram about his relations with Col. Carnegie caused Sir Wm. Meredith to interfere.

"The witness must be treated as a respectable witness," said the commissioner. Mr. Johnston objected.

"It seems to me," continued Sir William, "that you are treating him as the commonest kind of witness whom you considered dishonest."

Mr. Johnston.—"I resent the statement that I was not treating him as a respectable witness."

Sir William—"I cannot help your resentment. You may make the most searching examination, but do not make offensive observation."

COULD MAKE TIME FUSES IN CANADA.

Ottawa, May 4.—In their exposure on the Shell Committee, the Liberals will concentrate their efforts on the relations of the Russel Motor Car Company with the commission in an endeavor to show that, for some reason or other, the commission was unwilling to place the initial fuse contracts with Canadian concerns, but discriminated in favor of United States companies.

Mr. Johnston was in his place this afternoon, but took no part in the proceedings. When the time came for cross-examination Mr. F. B. Carvell rose and did what in the ordinary course of events Mr. Johnston would have done. For the time being, Mr. Carvell has become Opposition counsel.

There were several interesting developments during the afternoon, correspondence bteween Messrs. T. A. Russell and Lloyd Harris, representing the Russell Motor Car Company, and Sir Robert Borden, which had previously been held back until the Premier's consent was secured for its production, the letters being confidential, was ried and read. With it was a letter from Col. Carnegie to the Prime Minister, replying to the statements in the letter from Messrs. Russell and Harris, and giving his side of the negotiations between the Russell Company and the Shell Committee. There was little new in the correspondence, although it set forth the Russell Company's case against the committee in a more summarized form than previously been available.

The principal witness during the afternoon was Mr. Lyon Brown, civilian assistant inspector of Woolwich Arsenal. His work consists in looking after the inspection of shells and component parts, in factories where orders from the shell committee are being executed. He visits the plants of the American Ammunition Company, Interntalonal Arms and Fuse Company, Russell Motor Car Company, and other plants, and also goes to the Quebec Arsenal, where tests are made. There was much in his evidence too technical to interest the average man, but there was also some statements of very considerable interest and importance. He said among other things that the Russell Company would finish delivering under this contract within the time specified in the contract. The witness stated that the Russell company which received its fuse contract practically two months after that given to the American Ammunition company, was not very much behind the American concerns, in deliveries. He also stated that if a company was willing to take the risk and had the money to spend there was no reason why a plant for loading time fuses should not be built in Canadia.

WHY RUSSELL MOTOR CAR CO. WAS GIVEN CONTRACT AT LOWER PRICE.

Ottawa, May 5.—The fact that the contract for 500,000 graze fuses awarded by the Shell Committee to the Russell Motor Car Co., of Toronto, on July 17, 1915, at an average price of $3.50, was at a lower price than the Shell Committee was then paying for graze fuses in the United States on a larger order was explained at the fuse inquiry this afternoon, as the definite result of a resolution drawn up by Gen. Pease, British War Office representative in Canada. Since awarding the contracts on May 21 to the American Ammunition Company and the International Arms and Fuse Company, under which the price of $4 was to be paid for graze fuses, Col. Carnegie, in company with Gen. Pease, had investigated the prices being paid in the United States on other orders. They found that graze fuses were being supplied under contract by other American companies at a price lower than $4. Accordingly, when the tender of the Russell Motor ar Co. to make 50,000 fuses at $4 came before the commission on July 17, and Col. Carnegie and Gen. Pease made their report at the same time, the commission discussed the matter fully, and after considering a number of resolutions, passed one drawn up by Gen. Pease himself providing for a contract to the Russell Company for 250,000 fuses at $4 and an additional 250,000 at $3 each, an average price of $3.50 each. Col. Geo. W. Watts, works manager of the Canadian General Electric Co., and also of the Canadian Allis-Chambers Company, was on the witness stand all day.

He told the commission that he and other members of the commission took certain objections in the agreements with the American Ammunition Company and the International Arms and Fuse Company. The objections were put in writing, forwarded to General Bertram, and J. Orde, K.C., who was at the time connected with the Bank of Montreal, was engaged by the commission, considered the objections and re-drafted the contract so as to meet the objections so far as was possible. On June 19, the commission approved the terms of the contracts without dissent. Mr. Johnston had made much of the argument that the lower price to the Russell Company on a smoll order as compared with the $4 price to the United States companies on larger orders and indicated and explained discrimination against the Canadian company. Col. Watts stated his opinion, based, as he said, on 38 years' experience in the manufacturing business, that the American companies to which the first fuse contracts were awarded could come closer to the time requirements regarding delivery than could any Canadian company. He thought they ought to be able to complete the order "very much quicker."

COL. ALLISON SAYS HE RECEIVED $13,000.

Ottawa, May 7.—Col. John Wesley Allison again appeared before the Davidson Commission this morning and gave some further details of amounts he received from the Colt Company. He had with him papers and bank books. He reiterated most emphatically he got no commission for any Canadian business which amounted to nearly $650,000. Col. Allison said the exact amount he received was $13,00. On looking through his books he found that he had received the following amounts: December 31, 1914, $6,500, paid in London; March 1, 1915, $3,500, paid in New York; April 15, 1915, $1,500, paid in New York; May 8, $1,500, paid in New York. This was all he received.

GERMAN DESERTER'S ADMISSION.

Two German deserters who have been fighting on the Verdun front informed a Dutch newspaper correspondent that they were as happy as children to have escaped from the hell around Verdun.

The two men say they were present at the Termit Hill fighting, regarding which, it will be remembered, the Germans subsequently reported that a French detachment, which had surrendered, resumed its arms and deliberately attacked the Germans in the rear, whereupon drastic measures had to be taken against them. The deserters, who witnessed the entire affair, say that what really happened was that a French detachment which had been occupying a strong position found itself cut off in the course of the fighting, but refused to surrender, and inflicted terrible losses on the Germans by maintaining a heavy fire on the German troops, which had actually passed the position and were trying to advance further.

Eventually the French soldiers, seeing no possibility of fighting their way back, surrendered, whereupon the Germans, infuriated by the losses they had suffered, turned upon the detachment after the men had laid down their arms and commenced a wholesale butchery, killing the Frenchmen right and left with bayonet thrusts. The deserters declare the sight was a shocking one, and even a number of the German soldiers could not hide their indignation and disgust at the affair.

SAVING SOULS AT THE FRONT—

THE Y. M. C. A. FUND

IF THEY KNOCKED ON YOUR DOOR TO-NIGHT?



If the men, tired and mud-stained from the trenches, could knock at your door to-night, how quickly you would admit them: with what eagerness you would provide the welcome meal.

Yet our brave fellows are not less truly calling to you from the trenches to support the Y. M. C. A.

Not tens, not hundreds, but thousands of our brave troops are waiting in each of the centres as yet unprovided for, for a building. They do not complain,—these men who have given up home and comfort to face not only avoidable hardships like these, but fire and shrapnel. They are just waiting—a little wistfully, perhaps, of the thought of what it will mean to them—for the building which does not and cannot come unless you give it.

The days are swiftly passing, and with them an opportunity unique even in these great and moving times. Probably never in our lifetime will an occasion so vast, so truly historic, occur again.

The publishers of the "Witness" have opened a subscription for the Canadian Y. M. C. A. work for our soldiers, and are now asking their readers to contribute the sum of $1,500 (fifteen hundred dollars)—the price of a Y. M. C. A. hut at the front. By a contribution you may have a part in this great work. Remember that your quarter or fifty cents or dollar may be the means of saving many souls. Contributions to be marked "Y. M. C. A. Fund," and addressed "Care of John Dougall & Son, 'Witness' Block, Montreal," will be acknowledged in the "Witness."

ONLY.

Only a thought, but the work it wrought
Could never by tongue or pen be taught,
For it ran through a life, like a thread of gold,
And the life bore fruit a hundred-fold.

Only a word, but 'twas spoken in love,
With a whispered prayer to the Lord above,
And the angels in heaven rejoiced once more,
For a new-born soul "entered in by the door."

—Exchange.

THE Y.M.C.A. AND THE SOLDIERS.

The following statistics tell of what the Y.M.C.A. has accomplished for the soldiers.

There are thirty military branches of the Y.M.C.A. in Canada, 6 in the Canadian Camps in England and 18 in the Canadian Divisions at the Front.

Sixty secretaries and assistants are engaged in the work, besides many volunteer helpers. Twenty-seven of these secretaries have gone overseas, and eighteen of them are with the fighting forces in France.

Free letter paper, now totalling nearly 10,000,000 sheets, has been distributed. More than half the letters written by the "boys" are now written on Y. M. C. A. paper.

Magazines by the tens of thousands are being supplied for the soldiers' reading. About a carload a month is now being sent for distribution chiefly at the front.

Circulating libraries are kept in many of the branches. Some overseas secretaries have taken a portable library along with them.

Comforts of socks, chocolates, etc., are being shipped, several cases a week, and are being distributed at the front under the personal supervision of the secretary.

Errands and small purchases amounting at times to hundreds of dollars a day are executed for soldiers at the front by a special secretary in London.

Athletic equipment and games are being supplied as fast as possible, on troopships, in camps and behind the trenches.

Testaments and prayer cards have been circulated by the thousands. A supply is on hand at every branch. Many soldiers ask for them.

There is a moving picture machine operated by the Y.M.C.A. in almost every camp where tthere is a secretary. At the front they entertain the soldiers in many rest billets.

Every evening finds thousands of Canada's soldiers in concerts, entertainments and lectures under Y.M.C.A. auspices.

Every week the Y.M.C.A. assembles in the Sing-Songs more thousands than the public would guess, to sing the old hymns and keep burning the fires of religious thought.

The City Buildings of the Y.M.C.A. are at the service of the soldiers, as the following summary will show:

21 Associations report giving 357,967 baths; 12 of the larger associations report special physical classes in the gymnasium covering over 50,000 men; several associations report special classes for under-standard men, many of whom have been fitted and have qualified for service; 15 associations report special concerts and other special entertainments, which were attended by over 25,000 soldiers; 7 associations report largely attended classes in French and First Aid; all associations report liberal use of social and writing rooms including free distribution of writing materials.

SOME EXTRACTS.

Cold, rain, mud, in the trenches, 4 a.m.! Think of it and picture hot soup! Capt. Ed. Archibald, one of the Canadian representatives of the Y.M.C.A., has arranged to supply his men with soup right into the trenches all night long. The stories following will tell something of what the Y.M.C.A. is doing for the service and efficiency of Canada's army.

Bert Mudge writing to his mother, April 28.—"Mother, dear, you would not know me if you saw me now. I haven't washed for five days and am covered with mud from head to foot, and am writing this in a hole about three feet in diameter and four feet deep, with plenty of straw and a horse blanket to cover me, and a couple of green window shutters for a roof. The paper was supplied me by our Y.M. Secretary, who brought it to us with the shells bursting all about him, but he knew we wanted to write home and let our folks know we were safe."

Capt. Whiteman, from France, Aug. 24, 1915.—"The engineers have made me a couple of large tables, and for the past two months I have been running an open air Y.M.C.A. within a thousand yards of the front line. Thus I am able to serve from my open air centre the half of the battalion that is out of the trenches, and being in such close proximity to the front line I can stroll over the hill and take reading matter and gramophone to the men whilst they are in the firing line. Every week I give my gramophone a one or two days' trip to the front line, within 150 yards of the enemy. I feel that the work I am able to do for the men whilst they are in the trenches is perhaps the most valuable, and I believe is the most highly appreciated. You see the men are awake during the hours of darkness and after daybreak they take to their dugouts and rest till nightfall. In the damp, unwholesome atmosphere of a dugout, men cannot sleep all day long, so you can imagine that any respite from the tension of trench life in the shape of something to read, a gramophone concert, or a quiet chat is most welcome.

"....I have been fortunate in being able to hire a piano from the nearest town.

"....From a rudely constructed platform I was leading the boys in singing choruses and old songs; some seven or eight hundred men were there sitting round in a huge circle in the flickering light of several oil torches. The time had arrived for closing and I said, 'Well, boys, this has been pretty good, but what do you say to closing it with the singing of that dear old hymn, 'Nearer, My God, to Thee.' A roar of 'sure' was the immediate response and some one shouted 'Everyone stand up,' and to a man they arose and sang. My, how they sang! I shall never forget it. I stopped singing and listened and as I heard the great volume of song rising from the crowd of strong men, as I looked up to the starry heavens and then at those hundreds of weather beaten faces showing dimly through the flickering light, I could not but feel that here was a really religious act, a sincere offering on the part of that crowd of men."

Capt. Hancock, from West Sandling Camp, Sept. 1, 1915.—"The past week has been a particularly busy one for me. Our C.O. called me in and said as we had not much more time here he would like a week of special events on our battalion area every evening. And we have had one gala week. The men have responded splendidly, nearly the whole battalion turning out voluntarily. We have boxing, wrestling and fencing tournaments, open air concerts, and each night seemed better than its predecessor.

"We have also had our regular sing-songs, concerts and meetings as usual, with a good amount of success. One of the best pieces of work I have been able to do is to start a Battalion Bible Class. While we only had ten men to start, yet it has grown to eighteen, and every man is hand-picked, absolutely as fine a type of men as one could see, not all professing Christian men, but clean, virile boys, whom I have come to know well and love like brothers."

Capt. Best from Belgium, Oct. 9, 1915.—"He was a good fellow, a most likeable man, a boon companion, a prince of fellows. He always had a coterie of so-called 'friends' around him; he had been on intimate terms with me since he joined last December. He was a beautiful singer and often assisted me at sing-songs. He came to me one night and asked for five minutes. I readily granted his request. He did not want to appear a 'piker'—he had had his 'fling,' but this war business was causing him to think and think hard, and the more he thought the more he realized that he was not merely doing himself harm but he was hurting the boys who were always around him. He wanted to make a change and he wanted to do it now, and it was my privilege to guide him to the light. We had great talks in these after days when we went into the trenches. I visited him twice in the night time—he was in the 'bombers' section and the last time I was there he was anxious about me being there—he told me it was dangerous—it was only twenty-nine yards from the Germans—and asked me to get out. After a little I left him, and in less than an hour a message came to me that I was wanted quick. I was at his side in a moment—how pleased he was at my quick response! He was over six feet high and weighed two hundred pounds almost, nevertheless I carried him out and had a quiet time with him waiting for the doctor. The poor fellow was sugering terribly but he was brave, and died thanking God for the Y.M.C.A. Almost his last words were for me to continue my work as he said it was beginning to get there with the boys. And so passed ——, gentleman, private in H.I.M. Canadian Army, clean cut, good natured and kindly, a man who twelve months ago would not have entered a Y.M.C.A. building on a bet, but who, before he died, was one of its greatest advertisers."

THERE IS STILL TIME — WILL YOU GIVE TO-DAY?

The sum of $1,500 will enable the Y. M. C. A. to erect a complete temporary building in one of our war camps. You may, or you may not, miss the money you give; but as long as you live you will never regret having rendered this unique service to our troops. But the need is pressing; it is urgent. Already the recent heavy gales have blown down several of the marquees. Others are sadly inadequate to provide even warmth and shelter.

There are still many of the camps without waterproof structures of any kind to which the men can turn for rest and recreation.

Try to imagine what this means to the young fellows training in these vast camps. Think of the relentless winds which have been blowing these days outside the comfort of your house. Think of the long, dripping days, alternating with nights of sudden and bitter frost. Think of the anxious friends at home waiting for the letter which does not come, because the very means are lacking with which to write them.

If only your building were ready now! what joy would it not give during these coming days and long evenings that lie before us; what happy, never to be forgotten hours would be spent in this shelter! Here night after night the men would come, some to play games, others to write letters home, to enjoy music, to listen to lectures and addresses, to read books, papers and magazines.

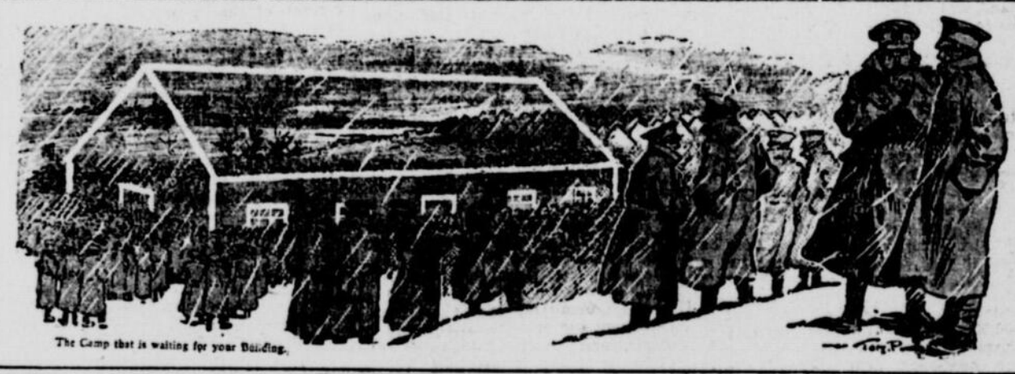
And it would be your building which would become the institute of the great camp, the home from home, the centre of recreation, social cheer and Christian companionship amid the hardships of camp life. Has ever a sum so small carried so vast a possibility of social good?

The value of every effort that will help to break the monotony of training and sustain the spirit of the troops is inestimable.

By supporting this work of the Y. M. C. A. you will be directly contributing to the power of the armies to bring about more speedily the end of the war.

The War Office have shown their appreciation of this point by the facilities they have given to the Y. M. C. A for the extension of the work.

The need is urgent, the field is vast, will you not send your mite at once?



The Camp that is waiting for your Building.

BRITISH GOVERNMENT HAS AGREED TO INTRODUCE IMMEDIATE GENERAL CONSCRIPTION DURING WAR

Debate Which Follows Premier's Vigorous Speech Shows That the Bill is Likely to Have a Speedy Pasage—Mr. Birrell Admits Error of Judgment in Relation to Affairs in Ireland

London, May 2—Premier Asquith announced to an expectant Parliament that the Government had at last agreed on the much-disputed recruiting question, and had decided to introduce a bill for immediate general military compulsion for the duration of the war.

The Premier claimed that the condition he had all along stipulated as the only justification for such a step—namely, general consent of the nation—had been now obtained, as proved by the speeches delivered in the House of Commons last week, when a bill, providing for the extension of military service, was introduced by Walter Hume Long, President of the Local Government Board, and later was withdrawn.

Mr. Asquith added that the ministers agreed that the needful men could not be obtained by the existing machinery, but that they were available, and could really be spared from the industries essential for the successful prosecution of the war. Having given interesting details of the nation's success in its prodigious effort in raising 5,000,000 men for the army and navy, the Premier expressed confidence that the bill proposed would still, once for all, the prolonged controversy, and, in a general statement of the war situation, challenged the House to indicate if the Government had lost the country's confidence.

The debate which followed the Premier's speech showed that the bill is likely to have a speedy passage, as it met with general approval. A number of Liberal and Labor members, however, said in effect that the bill was not justified. They contended that the Government had been gradually driven from point to point by the conscriptionist press, and that military necessities had nothing whatever to do with the Government's giving way.

The bill will be introduced to-morrow, and, it is understood, will contain no suspensory clause.

The Labor party is about equally divided for and against the bill. The Irish Nationalists will stand aloof and take no part in the division. There is no hint of any Cabinet resignations or of the Labor members of the ministry seceding.

Sir Edward Carson, the Ulster leader, during the course of his speech, said he would not lend himself personally to any attack with regard to the Mesopotamian campaign, as he believed that all departments were responsible for it.

Sir John A. Simon, the former home secretary, declared that no case had been made out for the extension of compulsion to the rest of the community.

WHAT THE EMPIRE HAS DONE.

Premier Asquith, in his speech, reviewed the recent controversy over the question of recruiting, and gave some figures showing what the British Empire has done since the outbreak of the war. He said the army, which at the beginning of the war consisted of 26 divisions, now amounted to 83, including the naval division and the contributions of the Dominions, but excluding India. To obtain 5,000,000 men for the army and navy, which had been done, involved a prodigious effort, both at home and throughout the Empire. Recruiting was still being maintained, with some occasional lapses.

There were two limiting conditions, the Premier continued, in the matter of recruiting which applied to England, but not to the other belligerents—namely, maintenance of supremacy on the seas, but by means of the navy and the mercantile marine, and financing of the nation's allies.

After reviewing carefully the conditions under which recruiting had been carried out, the Premier said it had been decided that the men required could not and would not be obtained in due time with the existing machinery. He pointed out there was an immense advantage in getting rid of piecemeal treatment of the question which had given rise to so much objection. Speeches made in the last week, especially by Labor representatives, he said, encouraged the belief that there was a general desire to settle the whole matter once and for all, and get it finally out of the way. He hoped that would be the effect of the bill to be introduced to-morrow.

In coming to its conclusion that the existing machinery would not provide the men required in the necessary time, Mr. Asquith said, the Cabinet decided that the provision of men included in the bill brought in last week, which was withdrawn, and the additional 200 000 unattested married men, were essential to maintenance of the armies in the field.

SITUATION NEVER SO GOOD.

Premier Asquith said the public was naturally depressed by the deplorable incident of the surrender of the garrison at Kut-el-Amara, but that it was not an event of military importance.

Referring to the attacks on the Government in this and other connections, he invited the House to turn to the speeches delivered during previous crises in the history of the country. It would be found that charges of exactly the same nature were made. There had been the same accusations of indecision, procrastination, half-heartedness and delay, and exactly the same cry for a saviour or a combination of saviours. At one moment the people were told that the civilians in the Cabinet—as quite wrongly in the case of Gallipoli—had over-ruled their military and naval experts. At another moment — as he believed they would be in regard to Mesopotamia—it was said the civilians in the Cabinet were too subservient to their military advisers.

"My answer to all this," Mr. Asquith continued, "is, that if there have been mistakes or blunders, perhaps both, in policy or strategy, our contribution—the contribution of the United Kingdom and the Empire to the common cause — has grown, and is growing steadily, month by month, and is greater at this moment, and better directed, than ever before. And the naval and military situation of the Allies has never been so good as it is to-day.

"We have to put up with these things," the Premier said. He added that the Government would not be disturbed by them so long as it retained the confidence of the country.

BILL RECEIVES FIRST READING WITHOUT SERIOUS OPPOSITION.

London, May 3.—The Government's military bill for immediate general compulsion passed its first reading in the House of Commons to-day. Its passage was loudly cheered.

The debate revealed no very deadly opposition to the compulsion bill. The only interesting point was the suggestion by Colonel Craig that Ireland should be included.

Walter Hume Long, president of the Local Government Board, who was sponsor for the bill, replied to this suggestion that there was no objection if the Nationalist members approved the idea and it found an echo in Ireland. Mr. Long hoped that the bill would be passed next week.

Speaking with reference to the provisions of the bill, Premier Asquith said that youths reaching the age of eighteen would be given a month's grace to enlist voluntarily. The same exemptions would be given as under the original bill.

A special reserve will be formed of men continuing in civil employment, who will be immediately available for service in case of emergency.

George Nicoll Barnes, one of the Labor leaders in the House, expressed strong approval of the measure. He said that if the country had known the task in front of the Allies eighteen months ago it would have accepted compulsory service then.

IRISH SECRETARY ADMITS ERROR OF JUDGMENT.

London, May 3.—The Coalition Cabinet has ridden over one more crisis and made what atonement was possible for permitting rebellion to flame up by dropping overboard the chief secretary for Ireland, Mr. Augustine Birrell, who theoretically was responsible for the control of the country. This solution was in accordance with the traditions of the British Government and excites no protest.

Premier Asquith announced to the House of Commons the execution today of four of the Sinn Fein leaders and that Sir Roger Cassement would be tried with the utmost expedition. Then Mr. Birrell made explanations of the motives for his leniency in dealing with the long smouldering sedition. The retiring secretary spoke with deep emotion of the ruin of his hopes and plans, and had a sympathetic audience, except for Laurence Ginnell, independent Nationalist, who interrupted him with denunciatory exclamations.

John Redmond, leader of the Irish parliamentary party, begged the Government to be lenient with the great mass of those involved in the revolt, and said he was partly to blame for Mr. Birrell's earlier complacency respecting conditions in Ireland, as he had concurred in the secretary's view that the danger of an outbreak was not a real one.

COMPULSION BILL IS GIVEN SECOND READING.

London, May 4.—The House of Commons to-night passed the second reading of the military service bill for immediate general military compulsion. A motion by Mr. Richard D. Holt, Radical, to reject the bill, was previously defeated, 328 to 36.

Mr. David Lloyd George, the Minister of Munitions, presented strong arguments in its favor, and declared that he would rather be driven out of the Liberal party, and even out of political life, than to have upon his conscience the responsibility of refusing the demands for men which might constitute the difference between defeat and victory.

Sir John Simon, the former Home Secretary, in opposing the bill, reiterated that it was not alone a question for the military to decide. There was no evidence, he said, that the bill would really add to Great Britain's national force and strength. It would create a maximum amount of hardship with minimum results.

Mr. Arthur Henderson, President of the Board of Education and leader of the Laborites, in winding up the debate for the Government, said that in the secret session the Government had convinced a majority of the House that the military situation required more men, and the Government had decided that 200,000 was the number that could be spared from industry.

Mr. Lloyd George argued that until Russia had completed her equipment so as to employ her immense reserves of men, it was essential that France and Great Britain put every available man in the field. Germany, he said, was well aware of the danger of this country failing to take the utmost share it possibly could of this year's burdens immediately, and he ventured to say that the passage of this bill would be in itself about the worst news the German General Staff could read.

Mr. Lloyd George, pointing out that all the allies were defending their countries by compulsory service, argued that if Great Britain had summoned men to her colors throughout the Empire in the same proportion as France, there would have been twice as many men in service. He appreciated fully Great Britain's responsibilities in financing the allies and in maintaining trade, as well as the transport difficulties, but taking all into account Great Britain had still a substantial margin of available men, and he wanted both Germany and the Entente Allies to know that if it would constitute the difference between victory and defeat, between liberty and submission, this country would summon the whole of that margin to the colors to defend itself. The Minister ridiculed the idea that conscription involved unrest among the working classes, and protested against the notion that the working people were to be regarded as a sort of doubtful neutrals. "The elemental virtues," he declared, "know no class and patriotism is one of the greatest of them."

TWO CHILDREN STRANGLED WITH CORD.

A man named George Lock, a brickyard laborer, of Bridgewater, walked into the local police station and declared that he had just murdered his three children.

The police found that two of the man's children, aged seven years and one year and eight months respectively, were dead, with pieces of cord tied round their necks, while the third child also had a cord tied round her neck but was still alive, and was brought round by artificial respiration.

Lock, who is 27 years of age, was to have reported for military service on Saturday morning, having joined under the group system.

A USEFUL FERTILIZER.

Artificial fertilizers are meeting with an increasing demand in America. This, added to the sudden shutting off of the supply of German potash, has focused the attention of the governments of the United States and Canada upon their respective sources of commercial fertilizers. The three elements chiefly sought are phosphates, potash an dnitrogen. These ingredients in varying proportions are used by farmers as fertilizers or "soil amendments."

One excellent source of potash and nitrogen and to a lesser extent of phosphates is fish scrap. Th's material is manufactured from the offal at canneries and other fish curing establishments. As yet but a comparatively small proportion of the waste in connection with the fisheries is utilized, owing chiefly to the economic problems of manufacturing. The fish reduction industry is carried on only for a few months each year and, as a result, the capital invested is unproductive for a considerable portion of the year. To overcome this, efforts have been made to couple the industry with some other that would make it possible for the plants to be kept in operation for longer periods—possibly for the full year. In this connection, the work of the Federal Government at Clark Harbor, Nova Scotia, is worthy of note. For several years the Department of Marine and Fisheries operated a fish reduction plant there chiefly to provide a market for the dog fish which infested the neighboring waters. During the past summer the plant was placed under the control of the Department of Agriculture and extensive experiments were undertaken to ascertain the possibility, commercially, of utilizing the extensive kelp beds found off the southern coast of western Nova Scotia. The investigations, while not complete as yet, show much promise. These kelps, rich in potash and nitrogen, make excellent fertilizers. If, by combining the kelp industry with the fish scrap industry, the two can be placed on a commercial basis, a very serious waste will have been turned to excellent account.—A. D.

Y. M. C. A. FUND.

Acknowledgments.

W. Goodall	$ 1.00
J. Connell	1.00
Mrs. M. A. Daly	1.00
Mrs. J. Allison	1.00
A. J. H.	1.00
H. McDonald	1.00
Mrs. D. Langille	1.00
A. B.	1.00
W. C. McNeill	1.00
J. C. Jacques	10.00
Mrs. G. W. Quick	5.00
Jane Wallace	2.92
A. Burpee	2.00
F. Jacobs	1.00
Mrs. F. Hendry	1.00
W. A. Barrett	1.00
Mrs. Fisher	1.00
Mrs. V. Nash	1.00
M. McLean	1.00
J. N. McIlquham	1.00
A. E. McGirr	3.00
Mrs. J. McLean	1.00
Mrs. Saunderson	1.00
F. A. B., Toronto	2.00
D. A. Ritchie	4.00
Total	$ 46.92

Hard Working Women

WILL FIND NEW STRENGTH THROUGH THE USE OF DR. WILLIAMS' PINK PILLS.

It is useless to tell a hard working woman to take life easily and not to worry. Every woman at the head of a home; every girl in offices, shops and factories is subjected to more or less worry. These cannot be avoided. But it is the duty of every woman and every girl to save her strength as much as possible, and to build up her system to meet unusual demands. Her future health depends upon it. To guard against a break-down in health the blood must be kept rich, red and pure. To keep the blood in this condition nothing can equal Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. They strengthen the nerves, restore the appetite, bring the glow of health to pallid cheeks, and renewed energy to listless people. Women cannot always rest when they should, but they can keep up their strength and keep away disease by the occasional use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. Mrs. A. Rhodes, Hamilton, Ont., says: "A few years ago on coming to Canada, working long hours, and close confinement began to tell upon me. I was completely run down, and finally could do no work. I was pale, suffered from headaches, did not rest well, and felt altogether very miserable. The doctor said the trouble was anaemia, and after doctoring for some weeks without getting any relief, I decided to drop the doctor and take Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. Very soon I began to notice a change for the better, and by the time I had used a half dozen boxes of the Pills I was again enjoying the best of health. I have never had any return of the sickness and never felt better in my life than I do now. I give my experience, therefore, that it may be used for the benefit of others."

You can get Dr. Williams' Pink Pills from an medicine dealer or by mail at 50 cents a box or six boxes for $2.50 from the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

ESTIMATES TOTAL $217,000,000, EXCLUSIVE OF WAR VOTE OF QUARTER OF A BILLION

Further Government Aid For C.N.R. and G.T.P. — Mr. Carvell Fails in Effort To Have Scope of Shell Inquiry Widened

Ottawa, May 2.—The supplementary estimates tabled to-day call for appropriations to the amount of $28,282,081, of which $25,165,098 are chargeable to consolidated fund and $3,116,983 to capital. This brings the total of estimates to be voted by Parliament up to a little over $217,000,000, exclusive of the war vote of a quarter of a billion.

Among the items are a number arising out of projects of the Government for increasing trade and production and out of legislation of the present session. There is a vote of $150,000 "to provide for the development and extension of Canadian trade;" one of $50,000 to conduct an advertising campaign and to hold meetings advocating "production and thrift," and a third of $25,000 to defray the expenses of the Economic and Development Commission, now carrying on its work. To provide for the administration of the Business Profits War Tax Act, $150,000 is asked.

Several items also appear as a result of the burning of the Parliament buildings. There is an appropriation of $1,500,000 for the restoration of the buildings. There is a vote of $240,000 to put a fireproof roof on the eastern departmental block.

Compassionate allowances are made to the families of the Government employees who lost their lives in the fire at the Parliament building. To Madame Laplante, widow of the late J. B. R. Laplante, deputy clerk of the Commons, is to be voted $5,000 and the families of Alphonse Desjardins, senior, Alphonse Desjardins, junior, and Robert Fanning, who lost their lives in the performance of their duties, $2,000 each.

A vote of $34,500 is to provide payment in full of sessional indemnities to members, absent because of illness or public business from the House of Commons for more than the number of days allowed by law. Of the sum $2,500 or the indemnity for the whole session is to go to the Hon. H. S. Beland, M.P., who is a prisoner of war in Germany. Compassionate allowances of $1,000 each are made to the widow of the late James Murray, oceanographer of the Canadian Arctic expedition and to Mrs. Neuve Beuchat, mother of the late Henry Beuchat, anthropologist of the same expedition.

There are further votes of $65,000 for public buildings and $57,143 for harbors and rivers in Quebec, and $114,926 for public buildings and $206,070 for harbors and river improvements in Ontario. Appropriations are asked of $500,000 for rebuilding a grain elevator at St. John, N.B., $500,000 for an elevator at Winnipeg, of $55,000 to purchase the steamer "Northumberland" for the service between Prince Edward Island and the mainland, and of $150,000 to provide two vessels to replace the steamer "Quadra."

MORE HELP FOR THE C. N. R. AND THE G. T. R.

Ottawa, May 2.—Announcement of the method proposed by the Government to grant aid to the Canadian Northern and the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway Companies, which have been applying for assistance to meet their pressing obligations, is contained in supplementary estimates for the fiscal year ending March 31, 1917, which were presented to Parliament to-day.

Parliament will be asked to vote $15,000,000 to be lent to the Canadian Northern Railway and $3,000,000 to be lent to the Grand Trunk Pacific Company. The items in the estimate state the terms upon which the loans are to be made, the security to be taken by the Government and the objects to which the money is to be devoted. In both cases the disposition of the loan is to be subject to the direction of the Governor-in-Council. The money lent to the companies by the country is to be repayable on demand and is to bear interest at 6 per cent. per annum, payable half-yearly. In each case the loan is to be secured by a mortgage upon the undertakings of the company or companies concerned.

The loan to the Canadian Northern Railway Company is "to be used for expenditure made or to meet indebtedness incurred in paying interest upon securities of the companies included in the Canadian Northern Railway system, having priority over the loan guaranteed by the Government under the legislation of 1914 and instalments of principal of equipment securities and upon construction." The whole loan is to be secured by a mortgage upon the undertaking of the Canadian Northern Railway Company and so much of the loan as is applied for the benefit of any company included in the Canadian Northern Railway system is to be secured by an additional mortgage upon the undertaking of the subsidiary corporation. The mortgages are to contain terms and conditions approved by the Governor-in-Council.

The loan to the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway Company is to meet indebtedness incurred in paying interest upon the securities of the company, to meet deficit in operation, and to purchase rolling stock. It is to be secured by a mortgage upon the undertaking of the company, on terms approved by the Government.

TO PREVENT COLLAPSE.

The loans to be made this session to the Canadian Northern and to the Grand Trunk Pacific are rendered necessary for the purpose of preventing a railway collapse, the effects of which would undoubtedly be very far-reaching and, highly prejudicial to the credit of the country, a doubly serious matter in view of the heavy demands which must be made upon the financial resources of the country for the carrying on of the war. It is understood that the Government does not regard the present time as opportune for dealing with the situation upon other than a temporary basis, in view of the financial obligations which are being incurred in connection with the war, and in view of the desirability of having first a thorough inquiry into the railway situation by competent railway men.

HUDSON BAY RAILWAY COST $26,000,000.

Ottawa, May 3.—Estimates of the Department of Railways, among them appropriations of $3,000,000 to carry on the construction of the Hudson Bay Railway and its terminals at Port Nelson and $1,500,000 for work on the National Transcontinental Railway, were passed by the Commons in Committee of Supply to-night. The greater part of the discussion centred around the vote for the Hudson Bay Railway, a few members having doubts as to the practicability of the road as a grain route and the suitability of Port Nelson as its terminus. The Hon. J. D. Reid, who estimated that the project would cost in all $26,000,000, and would be completed in the autumn of 1917, declared himself convinced that the railway would prove of value to the country.

Ottawa, May 4.— During discussion of the railway estimates the Hon. G. P. Graham and the Hon. Charles Marcil urged the Government to use its influence to have the railways establish a union passenger station in Montreal instead of allowing the Grand Trunk to replace the burnt Bonaventure station with a costly building that would prevent the idea of a union station ever being carried out.

Regarding the new Quebec bridge, on which $18,000,000 has already been spent, the Hon. Mr. Graham said that whether Canada was to have the biggest bridge in the world or whether the work was to prove a gigantic failure, would be known when the attempt is made next autumn to float the suspended arm into place. It would be a great and critical event, he said. Dr. Reid agreed to notify all the members when it was about to take place.

FAILED TO HAVE SCOPE OF PROBE WIDENED.

Ottawa, May 5.—Mr. F. B. Carvell's attempt to widen the scope of the Meredith-Duff Commission was defeated after four hours of debate by a majority of 46 to 19 in the House of Commons to-day.

The three Opposition members who pressed the demands were Messrs. Carvell, Pugsley and MacDonald, and the Government speakers were Sir Robert Borden, the Hon. C. J. Doherty and the Hon. Arthur Meighen.

There were a few stormy scenes during one of which Mr. J. A. Best of Dufferin declared that Mr. Carvell was a 'rebel to the Empire."

Mr. Carvell demanded for Mr. E. F. B. Johnston the right to cross-examine witnesses regarding matters already put in as evidence whether it was confined to the four specific contracts referred to the commission or not. It was desirable, he said, to verify the statements about the profits saved by the shell committee for the War Office.

At the opening of the House Mr. F. B. Carvell rose to move the adjournment for the purpose of demanding from the Government the widening of the scope of the Meredith-Duff Commission. The question, he said, was whether it was in the public interest to enlarge the scope of the inquiry. He referred to Sir Wilfrid Laurier's motion for a full inquiry which was voted down, and to Sir Robert Borden's announcement of the Meredith-Duff Commission to inquire into four specific contracts. Mr. Carvell then referred to the progress of the inquiry and, he said, the position occupied by the members of the Shell Committee, as revealed in the evidence, had been a surprise to all the counsel. The evidence showed that the four members of the Shell Committee, General Bertram, Col. Cantley and Messrs. Watts and E. Carnegie, acquired the position of contractors with the Minister of Militia acting for the War Office. The members of the committee claimed that they were legally entitled to any profits that accrued on the contracts, but they did not claim any moral right to take them.

QUESTION OF PROFITS.

Mr. Carvell went into the question of the profits or the surplus between the maximum price fixed by the War Office and the actual cost of securing the shells. Mr. Carvell added that the evidence showed that up to July 1, 1915, the contracts received from the War Office totalled $148,000,000, and this included the 5,000,000 rounds of ammunition to which would be attached the 5,000,000 fuses, the orders for which were given to American fuse companies. Col. E. Carnegie, in his examination, stated that the members of the Shell Committee, were strictly speaking, contractors, and it was practically their own business what price they determined for fixed ammunition so long as it was within the price limit of the War Office. He also said it was their own business where and from whom they purchased. Mr. Carvell added that Col. Cantley and Mr. Watts assumed the same attitude to-day. They held that they had a legal right to the profits that were made though they had no intimation of taking any.

The commissioners ruled that they could go into all the relations of the shell committee and the Minister of Militia and the War Office, and they could go into any contracts for the purpose only, but they could not go into the details of the contracts except the four that had been specially referred to them. Mr. E. F. B. Johnston wanted to go into all the contracts fully so as to find out the War Office prices and the actual amounts paid for the shells.

Mr. Carvell said it seemed to him a violation of the most elementary rules of legal practice in court that Mr. Johnston should be prevented from cross examining the witnesses on matters in regard to which a great deal of correspondence had already been placed on evidence.

Mr. Carvell added that very important statements were made regarding the profits over and above the prices authorized by the War Office. Mr. Johnston wanted to know how these figures were arrived it. He wanted also to know if the profits should not have been much greater, and to go into the cost of maintenance and operation of the shell committee.

The House went into supply on the militia estimates, Sir Robert Borden being present as Acting Minister, Hon. Frank Oliver objected to a vote of $100,000 for the cadets, declaring that the money could be better spent at a time like this o nadults who were not in a position to go overseas, but joined the active militia or the home guards in an effort to be at least of some value.



Surrounded by French prisoners, whom his men have just captured, the German Crown Prince receives a wireless despatch on the Verdun front. Despite the appalling losses at Verdun, the Crown Prince is still seen wearing his vacant, careless smile.

These organizations had been unable to get rifles or equipment from the department.

COMMISSION TO VISIT EUROPE TO INCREASE TRADE.

Ottawa, May 6.—This was the first Saturday session of the House and good progress was made. The $250,000,000 war appropriation bill was put through its final stages. During the discussion the Hon. Charles Marcil asked if the Government still thought it necessary to raise 500,000 men in Canada to the possible dislocation of industries here when compulsory service had been adopted in Great Britain.

Sir Robert Borden replied that Canada did not propose to do less because Great Britain was doing more. The aim to raise 500,000 would be adhered to.

THE TRADE COMMISSION.

Sir George Foster stated to-day that the Trade Commission that will go to Europe will include six men who will visit Great Britain, France, Belgium and Italy. The commission will be accompanied by certain representatives of large Canadian industries for special purposes. A full announcement will be made in the House on Monday.

During the discussion of the $250,000,000 War Appropriation Bill Mr. Roch Lanctot declared himself against the policy of enlisting such a large number of troops all at once and holding them in this country at great expense.

He quoted Lord Shaughnessy in this connection, and also said that not five percent of the people in his county approved of what the Government was doing. They thought that the troops should be recruited and sent forward as they were required.

Mr. Lanctot said that the cost of the war to Canada was over $25,000,000 for the month of March, which meant over $300,000,000 for the year, not including the cost of shells and other supplies provided by the War Office, for which Canada would have to pay later on.

The bill was read a second time and was taken up in committee.

A NOVEL BIRTHDAY.

A few months ago Mr. and Mrs. Mason moved to their new farm in Ontario. They had always lived in the city before, and of course when they moved to their new home the twins, Bobbie and Ruth, were delighted with the outdoors in general.

Consequently, for Christmas, Santa Claus brought them each a pair of snowshoes.

After Christmas came New Year's, and after New Year's came the twin's birthday.

Heretofore, this event had meant nearly as much to Bobbie and Ruth as Christmas or New Year's, for were there not large parties, with plenty of friends, to while away the hours of the afternoon. And, best of all, was the charming supper held in the spacious dining room, which was all decorated with evergreens. Last year there had been two cakes, each having eight candles. Bobbie had white candles on his cake, and Ruth had pink ones on hers, and what a good time they all had.

As far back as they could remember the twins had had a birthday party, with plenty of playmates, but this year it was different. Their nearest neighbor's children were sick with the measles, and the rest of the boys and girls lived too far away to come.

The twenty-fifth of March had nearly arrived when Bobbie said dolefully at the supper table, "I wish we could have just a little fun, once in a while."

"Why, what's the matter, my boy?" said his father, as he helped himself to the potatoes.

"To-morrow is our birthday and we can't have a birthday party," explained Ruth.

"Why, yes, you can," put in their mother, looking at the head of the table.

"How?" cried the twins in chorus.

All that their mother would tell them was "Wait until to-morrow, and you'll see."

The twenty-fifth of March dawned bright and clear, and the twins hurried downstairs, where breakfast awaited them. As soon as Ruth had finished her dishes and Bobbie had the wood-box well filled, at their father's request, they both ran to the workshop, where they found two boxes equal in size.

Their father then bored six holes in each of the boxes, and directed them to fasten a cord in each of the holes.

"Now hurry and get the snowshoes, Ruth," he continued, "and Bobbie you can get some wheat out of the bin; then take these boxes and fasten them up in the orchard on the south side of the old apple tree. I saw several robins this morning, and they looked as if they might be pretty hungry with all this snow on the ground."

So saying Mr. Mason went to the barn, while Bobbie joined Ruth, who had the snowshoes, and a bowlful of crumbs into the bargain.

Upon arriving at the orchard Bobbie put up the boxes, while Ruth filled them.

At ten o'clock Bobbie and his sister returned to the house to play with their new games, leaving two boxes well filled with wheat, bread crumbs, and even some birthday cake.

Later in the morning the Mason twins were rewarded by seeing two robins feasting in the orchard, and near noon they were even more surprised by the cheery call of a robin as he flew across the lawn.

In the afternoon the twins went for a lovely sleigh ride with their parents. After arriving at the village, Mr. Green, the principal of the school, met them. He stopped and told Mr. and Mrs. Mason that he had been driving past their place about noon, and that he had spied the boxes put up for the birds. Before he left them, he cordially invited Bobbie and Ruth to attend a meeting, which was open to all bird-lovers.

Precisely at half-past four Bobbie and Ruth emerged from the schoolhouse wearing engraved pins which plainly showed that they were full-fledged members of the Students' Bird Club.

The hour and a quarter that had been spent in the school was not wasted by any means, for Bobbie had definite plans for a bird-house, while Ruth knew what materials to hang out for the birds to line their nests with.

"This is the bestest birthday I've ever had," said Ruth, as her mother tucked her into bed, and from the other room Bobbie answered, "It sure is."

SHORT COURSE IN POULTRY RAISING

A great awakening is coming in the poultry industry of the Province of Quebec, and the country is beginning to realize the value of a well kept flock of fowls. At present Quebec does not hold an enviable position as a poultry producing province, since vast importations of eggs and dressed poultry are made every year, these coming from Ontario, the Western Provinces and the United States. In 1914 Quebec imported 1,103,118 dozen eggs, valued at $280,429.00, and unless production within the province is greatly increased the importations will increase annually. Efforts are being made, however, to encourage farmers and town poultry keepers to increase the size of their flocks and to give them better attention in order that larger and more profitable returns may be secured. The people of the province are very favorably situated for poultry raising, since eggs and dressed poultry are in constant and increasing demand and Montreal is one of the best markets on the continent. Furthermore, the province is well situated to undertake exportation of eggs and dressed poultry to Great Britain. This market is being developed gradually owing to the change in market conditions brought about by the great war. As far as supplying Great Britain with eggs and dressed poultry is concerned Quebec has a decided advantage over Ontario and the Western Provinces, but unless she takes advantage of the opportunity she will always be behind her sister provinces in poultry production. Quebec should be an exporter of poultry products instead of an importer, but this will not take place until the number of fowls in the province is greatly increased and better methods in poultry raising are undertaken.

It is very evident, however, that Quebec is going to make an attempt to redeem itself in matters of poultry production. Greater interest than ever before is being shown by farmers and others who keep fowls. Farmers are giving their flocks better attention and there are a large number of town people who are anxious to start in the poultry business.

In order to give farmers and others a chance to acquire more knowledge in poultry raising, the Poultry Department of Macdonald College, at Ste. Anne de Bellevue, is putting forth every effort to provide a good programme for its annual Short Course, which will be held at the College from February 14 to March 3. This course of three weeks is intended to assist in supplying the demand for practical knowledge, combined with a lecture course on the more important phases of poultry culture. It will be full of up-to-date information designed for practical poultry keepers, and it should enable all interested to become more familiar with the principles of successful poultry keeping.

The course is being given under the direction of Mr. M. A. Jull, B.S.A., manager and lecturer; assisted by Mr. S. A. Bergey, B.S.A., and Mr. A. G. Taylor, B.S.A., assistants in poultry department; Mr. W. A. Brown, poultry division, Central Experimental Farm, Ottawa, Ont.; the professors of biology, cereal husbandry and horticulture; the college veterinarian, and the demonstrator to homemakers' clubs.

Men and women students will be received, but none under 18 years of age. There is no other age limit. A registration fee of $1.00 is required in advance. Rooms and board may be obtained in the village of Ste. Anne de Bellevue, at $5.00 to $6.00 per week. A list of suitable places may be obtained from the bursar's office. There will be no examination for entrance or at the end of the courses. Write for illustrated bulletin to the principal, Macdonald College, Que.

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The following are the contents of the latest issue of "World Wide" for Saturday, May 6, 1916.

ALL THE WORLD OVER.

'Stubbornness, Stubbornness, and again Stubbornness'—The 'Spectator,' London.

Another German Myth Explodes—The 'World,' New York.

The Irish Outlook—The 'Evening Post,' New York.

Sir Roger Casement — The 'Brooklyn Eagle.'

Through German Eyes—The 'Mail,' London.

After Trebizond—The 'Sun,' New York.

The Fiasco at Kut-el-Amara — The 'World,' New York.

Kut-el-Amara and the War—The 'Nation,' New York.

General Townshend—The 'Daily Mail,' London.

The Conscientious Objector—The 'Spectator,' London.

April in London—The 'New Statesman,' London.

SOMETHING ABOUT ARTS.

Domesticating Music — The 'Outlook,' New York.

CONCERNING THINGS LITERARY.

A Casualty in the Ranks—By Marjorie Wilson, in the 'Westminster Gazette.'

There is a Queen in China—By William Butler Yeats, in the 'Poetry Magazine.'

Professor Gilbert Murray's Defence of Sir Edward Grey—By George Bernard Shaw, in the 'New Statesman,' London.

Mr. Belloc—By Robert Lynd, in the 'Daily News and Leader,' London.

HINTS OF THE PROGRESS OF KNOWLEDGE.

The Heavens in May, 1916—By Prof. Henry Norris Russell, Ph.D., in the 'Scientific American,' New York.

PASSING EVENTS. THINGS NEW AND OLD.

This Department is full of many interesting things. You miss lots of important things in hasty reading of the daily papers, but you will find them all in small compass in this review of the week's "Passing Events."

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MET AT LOOS.

The marriage of Private William Houghton, D.C.M., of the Canadians, to a young French lady, Mlle. Jeannie Elsie Torrez, may truly be termed a war romance.

The bride was a resident of Lille when the inhabitants were driven away by the invading Huns, and took up her refuge at Loos, where she met the bridegroom, whose regiment was resting there. He is now on short leave, and brought the bride to his friends in St. Helens, Lancashire, where she will remain until the end of the war.

VIOLENT BATTLE ON MEUSE RIVER THROUGH SUNDAY

French Admit German Gain Over Third of a Mile Front

London, May 3.—Ypres has been the scene of yet another German failure. A night attack on the British front in this sector, though preceded by an hour's violent shelling, broke down without reaching the British lines. Another attempt to reach the British lines south of Albert was also stopped by artillery and rifle fire.

A German attack against the Belgians to the north of Dixmude is the only infantry engagement reported at any point along the French and Belgian front. Artillery bombardments, especially severe to the northeast of Verdun, have been the sole method of warfare on the other sectors. North of Dixmude the Germans, following a violent preparatory bombardment, charged and occupied portions of three Belgian advance posts, but the Belgians, in a counter-attack, immediately drove out the invaders.

A German attempt to assume the offensive against the Russians at Raggasem, near Riga, was put down, but the Teutons continue their heavy artillery fire against the Ikskull Bridgehead and in the Lake Narocz and Lake Vischnevskoye regions.

The Russians are keeping up their pursuit of the Turks in the Diarbekr region of Asia Minor. Numbers of Turkish infantry have been killed or captured by Cossacks.

Constantinople reports the driving ashore in the Black Sea by a Turkish submarine of three Russian steamers and the sinking of three food-laden sailing ships.

In the Adamello zone the Italians have crossed the Lobbia Fumo ridges and a deep ravine in the Upper Chiese and attacked the Austrians on the rocky crags of Crozzon Pagorida and Covento Pass. After two days of fierce fighting on the glaciers the enemy has been driven from Crozzon, Crozzon di Sares, and Lares Pass, all at an altitude of over 3,000 metres.

CHIEFLY ARTILLERY ACTIVITY IN WEST.

Paris, May 4.—(Official Report.)—The official communication issued by the War Office to-night reads: "In the Argonne our artillery shelled the enemy organizations in the Cheppy woods. At La Fille Morte the mine fighting was to our advantage.

"West of the Meuse the bombardment was very violent in the region of Hill 304. At the Mort Homme a small German attack on one of the trenches recently captured by us was stopped by our barrage fire."

The Belgian communication reads:—"The bombardment on both sides was resumed with force in the sector of Dixmude and to the north. Our artillery took under its fire the German batteries and bomb throwers, as well as barges which were observed in the Handzaeme canal."

ON THE BRITISH FRONT.

London, May 4.—The British official communication issued to-night says: "Last night there was again activity on different parts of the line. The artillery of both sides was active about Maricourt. Near Monchy the enemy, after a heavy bombardment, raided our trenches and caused some casualties.

"At Neuville the enemy blew up two mines, but ineffectually. At the Double Crassier we followed a mine explosion by a small raid which was successful. Hostile dugouts were bombed and casualties inflicted.

"About Hooge we sprang a mine which damaged the enemy's underground working.

GERMANS GAINED GROUND FROM THE FRENCH.

Paris, May 7.—(Official Report.)—In fierce attacks on both banks of the Meuse to-day the German forces gained ground from the French. They entered the French communicating trenches east of Hill 304 and gained a footing in the first trench line between Haudromont wood and Fort Douaumont over an extent of nearly a third of a mile.

CHILDHOOD AILMENTS

The ailments of childhood are many but most of them are caused by some derangement of the stomach and bowels. Therefore to banish these troubles the stomach must be kept sweet and the bowels regular. To do this nothing can equal Baby's Own Tablets. Thousands of mothers have proved this. Among them is Mrs. Thomas Holmes, Blissfield, N.B., who writes: "Every mother in this locality uses Baby's Own Tablets as we all consider them the very best medicine for childhood ailments." The Tablets are sold by medicine dealers or by mail at 25 cents a box from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

"ENGLISH GUNS FIRING ON YOUR WIVES"

Immediately on Outbreak of Trouble in Ireland Germans in Front of Irish Division Invited Irishmen to Desert

London, May 5.—Immediately after the outbreak of the Irish revolution German soldiers in trenches opposite the Irish division fighting on the western front put up signs inviting Irishmen to join the Germans, according to news received by John E. Redmond, the Irish Nationalist leader, from his brother, Captain H. K. Redmond, now at the front.

One notice read:—"Irishmen in Ireland are in revolution. English guns are firing on your wives and children. Sir Roger Casement persecuted. Throw your arms away. We give you hearty welcome."

Another sign read:—"We are Saxons and if you don't fire we won't."

The Irishmen replied by playing an Irish air and "Rule Britannia" on mouth organs.

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GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY WANTED GOVERNMENT TO TAKE OVER GRAND TRUNK PACIFIC

At End of Tether With Regard to Financing, Mr. Smithers Wrote the Premier—Loans and Liabilities of the Canadian Northern Aomunt to Ninety-two and a Half Millions

Ottawa, May 3.—"We are now at the end of our tether with regard to G.T.P. financing. I propose, as the only safe solution of our difficulties that the Government should take over the G. T. P. Railway from January 1 next with all its branch lines, together with its development company and other subsidiary companies."

On these words Chairman Alfred W. Smithers, of the G.T.R. Company, in a letter to Sir Robert Borden, written on December 10 last, outlined the insuperable financial difficulties facing further operation of the G.T.P. line, and requested that it be transferred to the Government of Canadia. The letter is one of a series of documents bearing on the proposed loans to the G.T.P. and C.N.R. companies, which were tabled in the Commons to-day by the Minister of Finance.

The documents will be considered by Parliament in connection with the Government's proposal to loan $15,000,000 to the Canadian Northern Railway Company and $8,000,000 to the G. T. P.

According to Mr. Smithers' letter the G. T. Company, however, is anxious to wash its hands of the G.T.P. altogether. He refers therein to a suggestion by the Prime Minister that the Government loan the G. T. P. a sum sufficient to enable the road to meet its fixed charges for five years, and states that under present circumstances he did not think the Grand Trunk Company would be justified in accepting and propose instead that the Government take the G.T.P. line over, the Grand Trunk Company to surrender to the Government all the common stock it holds in the western line (amounting to $25,000,000) on condition that the Government relieve the Grand Trunk Company of all its liabilities respecting the Grand Trunk Pacific and its subsidiaries and branch lines, etc., and repaying to the Grand Trunk Company all advances made to the western road. These advances, according to a footnote, total $26,179,728.

MR. SMITHERS' LETTER.

Mr. Smithers' letter is in part as follows:

"Sir,—I have brought before the Board the result of my conversations with you and some of your colleagues during my recent visit to Canada, as to the financial position of the Grand Trunk and Grand Trunk Pacific companies from the 1st of January next.

"I told my colleagues that at the interview I had with you on November 25th I disclosed to you very frankly the situation with which the Grand Trunk and G. T. P. companies would be confronted in the immediate future. I also told you, as the only safe solution of our difficulties, that the Government should take over the G.T.P. Railway as from the 1st of January next, with all its branch lines, together with its development company, and other subsidiary companies, with all the assets, the G. T. Ry. Company to surrender to the Government the whole of the common stock of the G.T.P. Railway Company on condition of the Government relieving the G.T.R. of all liabilites in respect of the G.T.P. Railway, its branch lines, its development company and other subsidiary companies, and repaying to the G. T. Ry. Company any money advanced by the Grand Trunk Railway Company to the G.T.P. Railway Company, or its branch lines, and development company, and other subsidiary companies. In the course of conversation, as an alternative, you suggested that the Government might advance by way of loan sufficient money to supply any deficiency in the amount required to meet the fixed charges of the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway for a period of, say, five years, anticipating that at the expiration of that period the net earnings would be sufficient for that purpose. I replied that under present circumstances I did not think the Grand Trunk Railway Company would be justified in entering into any arrangement which would involve the accumulation of further liabilities against that company's revenue. I considered that any such arrangement involving such increased liabilities would so handicap the company's necessary power of financing as to render it unable to fulfil the ever-increasing demands of the public and public bodies—demands which could not possibly be met unless the credit of the G.T.Ry. Company was so maintained as to render possible the raising of fresh capital as required.

"My colleagues agree with the views I expressed to you and with the offer I made to you as described above, and which I now repeat with their concurrence.

"The liabilities of the G.T.P. Railway Company will begin to accumulate as from the 1st January next against net revenue, and any deficiencies will have to be met by the Government and the G.T.R. Company. Under present circumstances it is quite impossible for the G.T.R. Company to meet the extra liabilities from the G.T.P. Railway.

INTEREST GUARANTEED.

"The amount of interest guaranteed by the G.T. Company is about $2,750,000 annually, to which must be added the interest on the amount spent on branc hlines, over and above the amount for which bonds have been, or will be, guaranteed by the provincial governments. It is expected that the provincial governments will issue additional bonds to cover some of this amount, leaving probably about $8,000,000 due to the G. T. Railway Company. The amount of interest guaranteed by the Government, including that on the Government loan of $25,000,000,amounts to about $1,000,000 per annum. In any case the Government would have to find interest charges to the amount of $4,000,000, which amount, however, includes $1,700,000, which the Government has to pay on the mountain section bonds.

"We have done our utmost to meet the heavy financing which has been necessary,and the difficulty of which has been immencely increased by the disastrous war conditions. We are now at 'the end of our tether' with regard to the Grand Trunk Pacific financing. The first G.T.P. payments for interest after the 1st January next will become due on the 1st of March, and amount to just under $1,000,000, and there is no prospect of our being ab'e to meet that payment. It is an inexpressibly bitter disappointment to the board and myself to have to think of giving up the G.T.P. Railway, but the board feel it is their first duty to make every sacrifice to save the numerous investors in England who, in perfect good faith, have contributed the many millions which have built the G.T.P. Railway at the very moderate rate of interest of a little over four percent.

"If the Government acceptes the propositio nof the Board, I feel confident that whatever the liability the Government may assume will be amply repaid in a few years by the increased traffic arising from the development of the Northwest, and the bringing of new land under cultivation.

"The railway situation in Canada is a serious one, and any default on the part of the G. T. P. Railway Co might lead to grave consequences as to the general financial position in Canada. The Board believes this danger will pass away if the Government accept their proposal, thus saving the general situation, and enabling the G T. Railway Company, as I have already explained, to fulfill its duty to the public."

The correspondence contains an audited statement covering the loans and other liabilities of the Canadian Northern Railway to April 15 of this year, amounting in all to $92,450,833. This total includes $29,411,961 of London loans; $10,000,000 of Dominion Government loan on 4 percent debenture stock guaranteed by the Dominion; $11,500,000 of Dominion guaranteed two-year notes ;approximately $20,000,000 of temporary loans covering interest, construction, betterments and equipment; $6,000,000 of contractors' accounts; $4,500,000 deferred payments on terminals, etc.; $4,500,000 on coupon warrants, accrued interest, etc., latter liability being partially offset by $10,780,389 of cash on hand, accounts receivable, etc.

It is explained that owing to the impossibility of marketing long date securities during the last two years short date note issues and call loans have been resorted to. Collateral security held against the loans enumerated is, it is stated, included in the statement of the funded debt of the company. It is stated that the company may be expected to be able to extend loans till one year after the war.

BOMBS DROP ON DEAL

London, May 3.—Deal was visited by a German aeroplane this afternoon, according to an official announcement. Several houses were damaged and one man was injured. The official statement says:

"A hostile aeroplane visited Deal this afternon, coming from the direction of Ramsgate. It dropped six bombs on the railway station, and several houses were badly damaged. One man, badly injured, is at present the only casualty known.

"The aeroplane made off, flying above the clouds. Our aircraft went in pursuit."

London, May 3.—The Zeppelin air raid on the northeast coast of England and southeast coast of Scotland last night resulted in 36 casualties. This announcement was made officially today. One hundred bombs were dropped. The text of the statement reads:

"The Zeppelin raid last night covered a considerable extent of the eastern coast. At least five of six airships actually crossed the shore.

"Reports from reliable observers made at various times during the night at many points, some as far distant as Rattray Head, Scotland, down to the north coast of Norfolk, would point to the possibility of a greater number of airships having been employed off our coasts. The enemy, however, made only two attempts to penetrate inland.

"About one hundred bombs were dropped, scattered over many localities. The exact number is difficult to give, since a great number fell in uninhabited areas, and some into the sea.

"In only a single locality did the raiders cause any casualties or effect much damage. In this case the bombs amounted to 12 explosive and four incendiary, and eighteen houses were damaged. The casualties totalled six men—one of them a soldier—and three women killed, and nineteen men, including three soldiers and eight women injured—a total of thirty-six.

"The remaining seventy-odd bombs occasioned only two casualties, one soldier and one child slightly injured.

"The damage effected—on a storehouse and a few cottages—was mostly broken glass.

"The raiders only twice came within range of any anti-aircraft artillery. On both occasions they retreated out of range without delay."



The range found! Slipping in the shells as the anti-aircraft gun goes into action at Salonika against a German aeroplane.

SENATORS OPPOSE PROHIBITION AID

Senator Power Says Tea and Overeating Do As Much Harm As Liquor

Ottawa, May 3.—Some opposition developed in the Senate to-day to the Government's bill to aid provincial legislation prohibiting and restricting the sale or use of intoxicating liquors. The six months' hoist was moved. The Hon. Senator Lougheed explained the bill proposed to prevent the carriage of liquor from a province which had not adopted to a province which had, if the latter so wished.

Senator Power, of Halifax, said he was opposed to the bill. While there has "been an epidemic of emotion sweeping the world and Canada had experienced a share of it," Senator Power thought prohibitory legislation led to hypocrisy. A member of the Nova Scotia Legislature, whom he knew, made a practice of going across Branville street for a drink after every speech on prohibition he made in the House. Senator Power said tea and over-eating did as much harm to the people of Canada as liquor. He moved that the bill be given six months' hoist and was seconded by Senator McSweeny.

Senator Domville said he did not propose to be run by women and preachers. Canada was a great nation, too good to be controlled by a lot of psalm-singers. He believed in salvation, but doubted that he had enough money to be saved, as there seemed to be a constant call for contributions. Psalm-singers were no good in the treaches, and he believed the Senate should not pass the bill on sentimental grounds.

Senator Casgrain said the restriction on trade between the provinces was a violation of the Confederation agreement, and the British North America Act.

Senator Cloran said the legislation had only one leg. It proposed to protect a dry province from wet provinces, but not from liquor shipments from the United States or England.

The Hon. Mr. Bostock said he favored the principle of the bill which was to help each province doing what it wanted to do. Some features might have to be altered.

Senator Choquette did not favor prohibition, but was prepared to support the bill because it would not affect Quebec and because it would help every province to do what it wished to do.

Senator Davis, of Prince Albert said the bill would help Saskatchewan by completing the Government's monopoly of the liquor business. He was against the principle of the legislation.

Senator Beique said there was little danger of the bill being found ultra vires. He said that this was not a prohibition measure at all.

Senator Dandurand said he would vote against the amendment. He favored restricting the use of liquor.

Senator McSweeney adjourned the debate.

MAKES STATEMENT ON SCHOOL ISSUE

Hon. Mr. Doherty Gives His Reasons for Advising Governor-General Not to Disallow Ontario Act

Ottawa, May 3.—The reasons which led the Minister of Justice to decide not to advise the Governor-General to exercise his power to disallow provincial legislation in the case of the Ontario act respecting the Board of Trustees of the Roman Catholic Separate Schools of Ottawa, but instead to recommend that the "statute be left to its operation subject to further adjudication of the ultimate tribunals, if the pending proceedings be carried to appeal," are set forth in a return presented by the Hon. C. J. Doherty in the House of Commons to-day.

The return includes the petition of Sam Genest, of Ottawa, and 1,001 others, praying for the disallowance of the act providing for the appointment of the Ottawa School Commission and also attacking Regulation 17 of the Ontario Education Department dealing with the use of the French language in the schools of the province; the comments of Premier W. H. Hearst upon the petition; the report of the Minister of Justice to the Governor-General, and the order-in-council, dated April 28, providing that the statutes of Ontario "be left to such operation as they may have."

The Hon. C. J. Doherty, in his report, held that the Governor-General-in-Council had no power to disallow Regulation 17, which was based upon a statute, the time for asking disallowance of which had long expired. He pointed out that the statute had been upheld in the courts and did not feel justified in acting in opposition to the judicial pronouncement. He said that the case of the petitioners for disallowance must rest upon the argument that the exercise of the powers of the provincial legislature in the enactment of the law in question as indiscreet or unwise or in conflict with the public interest. He pointed out that education was, under the Constitutional Act, a subject for legislation by the provinces, and that it had to be assumed that the Province of Ontario had exercised its power within the limits laid down in the British North America Act. "It becomes necessary," said the report, "to consider whether disallowance would tend to allay or might not rather intensify the regrettable differences which are said to have arisen. The Parliament of Canada cannot put anything in the place of the act sanctioned by the legislature. Neither the Government nor the Parliament of Canada could have any policy to enunciate or sanction with regard to the conduct of the Roman Catholic Separate Schools of Ottawa."

THE LANGUAGE ISSUE.

Mr. Doherty said that the statute was intended to provide temporarily for the performance of the duties which the trustees refused to execute. "It would seem that provinical powers of self-government, if they are to be effective, must extend to the adoption of this statutory expedient," said the report, "and a declaration that the provision of the legislature is so inappropriate or unreasonable as to justify its rejection, in competition with the alternative that the Roman Catholic schools of Ottawa would remain in the condition which the preamble of the Act describes, would involve responsibility for the administration of provincial powers that the undersigned cannot advise Your Royal Higness to undertake. Disallowance in such circumstances would suggest that the legislature cannot be trusted to execute the powers committed to it, and not only would it create great popular dissatisfaction, but it would give rise to constitutional issues which Your Royal Highness cannot justifiably uphold and which would be fraught with danger to the maintenance of harmony between the people of the Dominion as great, if not greater, than that said to exist. Therefore, the undersigned does not feel justified in considering further the merits of the legislation. He observes that the question whether the French language should be used for the purpose of study and communication in the schools of Ontario is not strictly involved because behind the statute stands Regulation 17 and the use of the French language in the schools would still be governed by its provisions."

PREMIER HEARST'S STATEMENT.

Premier Hearst, in his statement in reply to the petition, declares that the act providing for the appointment of the Ottawa Separate School Commission his intra vires of the Ontario Legislature and has been so held by the courts; that the question is one suitable for the courts to determine as the validity of the statute that the terms of Regulation 17 and of the statute are acceptable to and protect the rights and privileges of a very large section of the Roman Catholics of Ontario. Regulation 17, he says, was made pursuant to the settled and definite policy of the Government of Ontario, which policy was in 1911 approved by the unanimous vote of the Legislative Assembly. It was in force three years before the passage of the statute respecting the Ottawa schools and would remain in effect even if the statute was disallowed. As the statute was assented to on April 8, 1915, and the Separate School Commission was not appointed until July 20, 1915, if it was intended to ask for disallowance, he argues, the petition should have been presented before the commission was appointed and placed in charge. The disallowance of the statute, he moreover pointed out, would restore a situation described by the trial judge as intolerable.

GENERAL TOWNSHEND PRAISED IN LORDS

Lord Kitchener Thanks General and His Troops For Splendid Courage in Mesopotamia

London, May 4.—In the House of Lords to-day Lord Kitchener warmly eulogized Colonel Townshend, and the defenders of Kut-El-Amara, and read General Townshend's last despatch, which is as follows: "We are pleased to know that we have done our duty and recognize that our situation is one of the fortunes of war. We thank you, General Gorringe (commander of the British relief army) and all ranks of the Tigris force for the great efforts you have made to save us."

Imminent starvation compelled the surrender of Kut-El-Amanra, added Lord Kitchener, and adverse elements alone denied success to the relief force.

Lord Kitchener said he was glad of the opportunity to pay tribute to Gen. Townshend and his troops, "whose dogged determination and splendid courage had earned for them so honorable a record." After a series of brilliantly fought engagements, continued Lord Kitchener, General Townshend decided to hold the strategically important position at Kut-El-Amara, and it would not be forgotten that his disposition for the defence of the place was so excellent that the Turks, notwithstanding their numerical superiority, were not able to penetrate his lines. The House would not fail to realize, the War Minister believed, how tense was the strain upon these troops, which for more than twenty weeks, held their positions under conditions of abnormal climatic difficulty and on rations calculated for protraction to the farthest period until as it proved, imminent starvation compelled their capitulation.

General Townshend and his troops, in their honorable captivity, added Lord Kitchener, would have the satisfaction of knowing that in the opinion of their comrades, which was shared by the House and the country, they did all that was humanly possible to resist to the last, and their surrender reflected no discredit on the record of the British and Indian armies.

Every effort had been made, said Lord Kitchener, to relieve the beleaguered garrison, and adverse elements alone were responsible for the lack of success. Constant raid and the consequent floods had not only impeded the advance, but had compelled, in place of a turning movement, direct attack upon an impossibly narrow front.

No praise would appear extravagant for the troops under Generals Lake and Gorringe, and that they did not reap the fruits of their courage and devotion was solely due to circumstances which fought against them.

ARCHDEACON CAREY DEAD.

Kingston, Ont., May 4.—Archdeacon W. B. Carey died at his home on Brock street at 5 o'clock this afternoon, after a long illness of heart trouble. The deceased was for many years rector of St. Paul's Church of this city, but retired from active work ten years ago.

Grippe Left Her Seriously Ill

BUT DODD'S KIDNEY PILLS CURED HER COMPLETELY.

Mrs. Halquist Tells Just Why She is the Firm Friend of the Grand Canadian Kidney Remedy, Dodd's Kidney Pills.

Bangsund, Sask., May 9th.—(Special).—Mrs. Pete Halquist, a well-known resident here, is a firm believer in Dodd's Kidney Pills, and is always ready to tell the reason why.

"About a year ago," Mrs. Halquist says, "my little girl was taken ill with the grippe. She was sick in bed for three weeks with pains in the joints. They were swollen and stiff.

"She had cramps in her muscles, so it was awful hard for her to get around for the longest time. After she was able to be around her skin became harsh and came off in scales.

"After using two boxes of Dodd's Kidney Pills she was as well as ever she was in her life. She has been strong and healthy ever since."

The after-effects of grippe are more to be dreaded than the disease itself. That is because they generally act on weak kidneys and put them out of working order. Sick kidneys are the cause of rheumatism, backache, dropsy and numerous other diseases. The one sure way to avoid them is to keep the kidneys toned up and able to do their work. The best way to keep the kidneys healthy is to use Dodd's Kidney Pills.

CANADIANS' UNIQUE SUCCESS WITH RIFLE

Ottawa, May 5.—Hon. Frank Oliver complained in the House of Commons to-night that some of the Canadian troops were sent overseas without rifle practice. Sir Robert replied that if they did not get it here they got it in England. He added that Gen. Alderson had stated that the Canadian divisions at the front were more successful in keeping down snipers and more efficient in the use of the rifle than any other part of the British forces. Gen. Williams had also stated just lately that the Canadians were moved to the part of the line they now hold because of their efficiency with the rifle, and they were doing what was expected of them.

Mr. Oliver said there should be an inquiry into the efficiency of the rifle used by the Canadian troops. He read from several recent "eye-witness" reports reference to serious trouble from the rifle jamming and getting out of commission at critical times.

Sir Robert replied that as a result of an inquiry in England last year, the chamber of the Ross rifle and the Lee-Enfield had been enlarged. The British Government had been very anxious to obtain the 100,000 Ross rifles which they ordered early in the war. He added that any rifle would jam under certain conditions.

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Cures Rheumatism, Acute Rheumatism with painful hot swelling of the part; Chronic Rheumatism with lameness, stiffness and soreness of the part; Sciatic Rheumatism, with pain in the hip, knee or leg of the affected side; Lumbago, or pains across the loins or back; Old Rheumatic Pains or Lameness. Positive Cure. Price One Dollar. Send Registered Letter or Postal Note.

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NEW SUBSCRIBERS. — By those words we imply only those who have not been getting the paper in their homes within the past two years.

The 'Witness' Pattern Service

To obtain these patterns fill in coupon at foot of this department, send it to us with ten cents for each pattern wanted, and they will be sent to your address. Allow one week margin beyond time necessary for return of mail, as orders are handled in rotation.

The home dressmaker should keep a catalogue scrap book of the daily pattern cuts. These will be found very useful to refer to from time to time.



1628—LADIES' CORSET COVER AND DRAWERS.

A popular, easily and quickly made corset cover is here shown, which combines nicely with the comfortable and equally simple style of drawers. The models are good for lawn, batiste, all-over embroidery, dimity, crepe and silk. The drawers are cut without fullness at the waistline, and are lengthened by a ruffle that may be of lace or embroidery or of the same material as the body portions.

The pattern for these two desirable models is cut in 3 sizes: Small, Medium and Large. It requires 3½ yards for a Medium size, in 36-inch material.

A pattern of this illustration mailed to any address on receipt of 11 cents in stamps.



A BECOMING DRESS FOR MOTHER'S GIRL.

1649—Girl's One-Piece Dress, with or without Added Pointed Sections, with Shield, and with Sleeve in Either of Two Styles.



As here shown, striped gingham in blue and white was combined with blue chambrey. The yoke sections are stitched over the dress, which may be cut away beneath these parts if desired, or they may form a smart bolero if left loose from the dress. The sleeve is good in wrist length, and smart and comfortable in short length.

The pattern is cut in 4 sizes: 4, 6, 8 and 10 years. Size 4 years requires 2½ yards of 44-inch material

A DAINTY NIGHT DRESS.

1645.—This pretty model is nice for lawn, dimity, nainsook, crepe, mull or flannelette. It is made in square outline at the neck and with a bell-shaped sleeve slashed prettily over the arm. The gown may be made in loose kimono effect, or shirred at Empire waistline.

The pattern is cut in 3 sizes: Small, Medium and Large. It requires 5½ yards of 36-inch material for a Medium size.

A pattern of this illustration mailed to any address on receipt of 11 cents in stamps.



for dress without yoke sections and 3 1-8 yards with yoke sections. Serge, cashmere, challie, galatea, lawn, crepe, seersucker, linen and drill also are good for this style.

A pattern of this illustration mailed to any address on receipt of 11 cents in stamps.

1630—A JAUNTY STYLE.

Fashions may come and fashions may go, but none seems so practical or pleasing for the little boy as the Russian blouse suit, be the variations as they may. In this model, the lines are simple, with a bit of shaping at the closing. The trousers in "big brother style" are cut with straight lower edge. The sleeve is finished with a plain straight cuff, to which is added a jaunty cuff in turnback style.

The pattern is cut in 4 sizes: 2, 3, 4 and 5 years. I trequires 2½ yards of 44-inch material for a 5-year size.

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THE BROAD HIGHWAY

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By - - JEFFERY FARNOL

SYNOPSIS.

Peter Vibart, a young Englishman having been educated and reared expecting to inherit a large fortune from his uncle, finds himself cut off with ten pounds at the aforesaid uncle's death. He pockets the ten pounds, and takes to the road, where he meets with many interesting persons and some strange adventures.

CHAPTER XXXVII.—(Continued.)

Indeed, the thought of Charmian was with me everywhere, the ringing hammers mocked me with her praises, the bellows sang of her beauty, the trees whispered "Charmian! Charmian!" and Charmian was in the air.

But when I had reluctantly bidden George "good night," and set out along lanes full of the fragrant dusk of evening; when, reaching the Hollow, I followed that leafy path beside the brook, which she and I had so often trodden together; when I sat in my gloomy, disordered cottage, with the deep silence unbroken save for the plaintive murmur of the brook—then, indeed my loneliness was well nigh more than I could bear.

There were dark hours when the cottage range with strange sounds, when I would lie face down upon the floor, clutching my throbbing temples between my palms—fearful of myself, and dreading the oncoming horror of madness.

It was at this time, too, that I began to be haunted by the thing above the door—the rusty staple upon which a man had choked out his wretched life sixty and six years ago; a wanderer, a lonely man, perhaps acquainted with misery or haunted by remorse, one who had suffered much and long—even as I—but who had eventually escaped it all—even as I might do. Thus I would sit, chin in hand, staring up at this staple until the light failed, and sometimes, in the dead of night, I would steal softly there to touch it with my finger.

Looking back on all this, it seems that I came very near losing my reason, for I had then by no means recovered from Black George's fist, and indeed even now I am at times not wholly free from its effect.

My sleep, too, was often broken and troubled with wild dreams, so that my bed became a place of horror, and, rising, I would sit before the empty hearth, a candle guttering at my elbow, and think of Charmian until I would fancy I heard the rustle of her garments behind me, and start up, trembling and breathless; at such times the tap of a blown leaf against the lattice would fill me with a fever of hope and expectation. Often and often her soft laugh stole to me in the gurgle of the brook, and she would call to me in the deep night silences in a voice very sweet, and faint, and far away. Then I would plunge out into the dark, and lift my hands to the stars that winked upon my agony, and journey on through a desolate world, to return with the dawn, weary and despondent.

It was after one of these wild night expeditions that I sat beneath a tree, watching the sunrise. And yet I think I must have dozed, for I was startled by a voice close above me, and, glancing up, I recognized the little Preacher. As our eyes met he immediately took the pipe from his lips, and made as though to cram it into his pocket.

"Though, indeed, it is empty!" he explained, as though I had spoken. "Old habits cling to one, young sir, and my pipe, here, has been the friend of my solitude these many years, and I cannot bear to turn my back upon it yet, so I carry it with me still, and sometimes, when at all thoughtful, I find it between my lips. But though the flesh, as you see, is very weak, I hope, in time, to forego even this," and he sighed, shaking his head in gentle deprecation of himself. "But you look pale—haggard," he went on; "you are ill, young sir!"

"No, no," said I, springing to my feet; "look at this arm, is it the arm of a sick man? No, no—I am well enough, but what of him we found in the ditch, you and I—the miserable creature who lay bubbling in the grass?"

"He has been very near death, sir—indeed his days are numbered, I think, yet he is better, for the time being, and last night declared his intention of leaving the shelter of my humble roof and setting forth upon his mission."

"His mission, sir?"

"He speaks of himself as one chosen by God to work His will, and asks but to live until this mission, whatever it is, be accomplished. A strange being!" said the little Preacher, puffing at his empty pipe again as we walked on side by side, "a dark, incomprehensible man, and a very, very wretched one — poor soul!"

"Wretched!" said I, "is not that our human lot? 'Man is born to sorrow, as the sparks fly upward,' and Job was accounted wise in his generation."

"That was a cry from the depths of despond; but Job stood, at last, upon the heights, and felt once more God's blessed sun, and rejoiced—even as we should. But, as regards this stranger, he is one who would seem to have suffered some great wrong, the continued thought of which has unhinged his mind; his heart seems broken—dead. I have, sitting beside his delirious couch, heard him babble a terrible indictment against some man; I have also heard him pray, and his prayers have been all for vengeance."

"Poor fellow!" said I, "it were better we had left him to die in his ditch, for if death does not bring oblivion, it may bring a change of scene."

"Sir," said the Preacher, laying his hand upon my arm, "such bitterness in one so young is unnatural; you are in some trouble, I would that I might aid you, be your friend—know you better——"

"Oh, sir! that is easily done. I am a blacksmith, hard-working, sober, and useful to my fellows; they call me Peter Smith. A certain time since I was a useless dreamer; spending more money in a week than I now earn in a year, and getting very little for it. I was studious, egotistical, and pedantic, wasting my time upon impossible translations that nobody wanted—and they knew me as—Peter Vibart."

"Vibart!" exclaimed the Preacher, starting and looking up at me.

"Vibart!" I nodded.

"Related in any way to—Sir Maurice Vibart?"

"His cousin, sir." My companion appeared lost in thought, for he was puffing at his empty pipe again.

"Do you happen to know Sir Maurice?" I inquired.

"No," returned the Preacher; "no, sir, but I have heard mention of him, and lately, though just what, or where, I cannot for the life of me recall."

"Why, the name is familiar to a great many people," said I; "you see, he is rather a famous character, in his way."

Talking thus, we presently reached a stile beyond which the footpath led away through swaying corn and by shady hop-garden, to Sissinghurst village. Here the Preacher stopped and gave me his hand, but I noticed he still puffed at his pipe.

"And you are now a blacksmith?"

"And mightily content so to be."

"You are a most strange young man!" said the Preacher, shaking his head.

"Many people have told me the same, sir," said I, and vaulted over the stile. Yet, turning back when I had gone some way, I saw him leaning where I had left him, and with his pipe still in his mouth.

CHAPTER XXXVIII.

IN WHICH I MET MY COUSIN, SIR MAURICE VIBART.

As I approached the smithy, late though the hour was, (and George made it a rule to have the fire going by six every morning), no sound of hammer reached me, and coming into the place, I found it empty. Then I remembered that to-day George was to drive over to Tonbridge, with Prudence and the Ancient, to invest in certain household necessities for in a month's time they were to be married.

Hereupon I must needs contrast George's happy future with my dreary one, and fall bitterly to cursing myself; and, sitting on the Ancient's stool in the corner, I covered my face, and my thoughts were very black.

Now presently, as I sat thus, I became conscious of a very delicate perfume in the air, and also, that some one had entered quietly. My breath caught in my throat, but I did not at once look up, fearing to dispel the hope that tingled within me. So I remained with my face still covered until something touched me, and I saw that it the gold mounted handle of a whip, wherefore I raised my head suddenly and glanced up.

Then I beheld a radiant vision in polished riding boots and speckless moleskins, in handsome flowered waistcoat and perfect fitting coat, with snowy frills at throat and wrists; a tall, gallant figure, of a graceful, easy bearing, who stood, a picture of cool, gentlemanly insolence, tapping his boot lightly with his whip. But, as his eye met mine, the tapping whip grew suddenly still; his languid expression vanished, he came a quick step nearer and bent his face nearer my own—a dark face, handsome in its way, pale and aquiline, with a powerful jaw, and dominating eyes and mouth; a face (nay, a mask rather) that smiled and smiled, but never showed the man beneath.

Now, glancing up at his brow, I saw there a small, newly healed scar.

"Is it possible?" said he, speaking in that softly modulated voice I remembered to have heard once before. "Can it be possible that I address my worthy cousin? That shirt! that utterly impossible coat and belcher! And yet—the likeness is remarkable! Have I the—honor to address Mr. Peter Vibart—late of Oxford?"

"The same, sir," I answered, rising.

"Then, most worthy cousin, I salute you," and he removed his hat, bowing with an ironic grace. "Believe me, I have frequently desired to see that paragon of all the virtues whose dutiful respect our revered uncle rewarded with the proverbial shilling. Egad!" he went on, examining me through his glass with a great show of interest, "had you been any other than that same virtuous Cousin Peter whose graces and perfections were forever being thrown at my head, I could have sympathized with you, positively—if only on account of that most obnoxious coat and belcher, and the grime and sootiness of things in general. Poof! he exclaimed, pressing his perfumed handkerchief to his nostrils, "faugh! how sulphur-and-brimstony you do keep yourself, cousin—oh, gad!"

"You would certainly find it much clearer outside," said I, beginning to blow up the fire.

"But, then, Cousin Peter, outrage one must become a target for the yokel eye, and I detest being stared at by the uneducated who, naturally, lack appreciation. On the whole, I prefer the smoke, though it chokes one most infernally. Where may one venture to sit here?" I tendered him the stool, but he shook his head, and, crossing to the anvil, flicked it daintily with his handkerchief and sat down, dangling his leg.

"My word!" said he, eyeing me languidly through his glass again, "My word! you are horribly like me, you know, in features."

"Horribly!" I nodded.

He glanced at me sharply, and laughed.

"My man, a creature of the name of Parks," said he, swinging his spurred boot to and fro, "led me to suppose that I should meet a person here—a blacksmith fellow——"

"Your man Parks informed you correctly," I nodded; "what can I do for you?"

"Impossible!" exclaimed Sir Maurice, shaking his head; "but no—you are, as I gather, somewhat eccentric, but even you would never take such a desperate step as to—to——"

"——become a blacksmith fellow?" I put in.

"Precisely!"

"Alas, Sir Maurice, I blush to say that rather than become anunprincipled adventurer living on my wits, or a mean-spirited hanger-on fawning upon acquaintances for a livelihood, or doing anything rather than soil my hands with honest toil, I became a blacksmith fellow some four or five months ago."

"Really it is most distressing to observe to what depths Virtue may drag a man!—you are a very monster of probity and rectitude!" exclaimed Sir Maurice; "indeed I am astonished! you manifested not only shocking bad judgment, but a most deplorable lack of thought (Virtue is selfish as a rule)—really, it is quite disconcerting to find one's self first cousin to a blacksmith——"

"—— fellow!" I added.

"Fellow!" nodded Sir Maurice. "Oh, to think of my worthy cousin reduced to the necessity of laboring with hammer and saw——"

"Not a saw," I put in.

"We will say, chisel, then—a Vibart with hammer and chisel—deuce take me! Most distressing! and, you will pardon my saying sor, you do not seem to thrive on hammers and chisels; no one could say you looked blooming, or even flourishing like the young bay tree (which is, I fancy, an Eastern expression)."

"Sir," said I, "may I remind you that I have work to do?"

"A very interesting place though, this" he smiled, staring round imperturbably through his glass; "so—er—so grimy and smutty and gritty—quite a number of horseshoes, too. D'ye know, cousin, I never before remarked what a number of holes there are in a horseshoe—but live and learn!" Here he paused to inhale a pinch of snuff very daintily, from a jewelled box. "It is a strange thing," he pursued, as he dusted his fingers on his handkerchief, "a very strange thing that, being cousins, we have never met till now—especially as I have heard so very much about you."

"Pray, said I, "pray how should you hear about one so very insignificant as myself?"

"Oh, I have heard of good Cousin Peter since I was an imp of a boy!" he smiled. "Cousin Peter was my chart whereby to steer through the shoals of boyish mischief into the haven of our Uncle George's good graces. Oh, I have heard over much of you, cousin, from dear, kind, well meaning relatives and friends. They ran gyour praises in my ears, morning noon, and night. And why?—simply that I might come to surpass you in virtue, learning, wit, and appearance, and so win our Uncle George's regard, and, incidentally, his legacy. But I was a young scoundrel, romping with the grooms in the stable, while you were a young angel in nankeens, passing studious hours with your books. When I was a scapegrace at Harrow, you were winning golden opinions at Eton; when you were an 'honors' man at Oxford, I was 'rusticated' at Cambridge. Naturally enough, perhaps, I grew sick of the name of Peter (and, indeed, it smacks of fish, don't you think?)—you, or your name, cross me at every turn. If it wasn't for Cousin Peter, I was heir to ten thousand a year; but good Cousin Peter was so fond of Uncle George, and Uncle George was so fond of good Cousin Peter, that Maurice might go hang for a graceless dog!"

"You have my deepest sympathy and apologies!" said I.

"Still, I have sometimes been curious to meet worthy Cousin Peter, and it is rather surprising that I have never done so."

"On the contrary—" I began, but his laugh stopped me.

"Ah, to be sure!" he nodded, "our ways have lain widely separate hitherto—you, a scholar, treading the difficult path of learning; I—oh, egad! a terrible fellow! a mauvais sujet! a sad, sad dog! But after all, cousin, when one comes to look at you to-day, you might stand for a terrible example of Virtue run riot—a distressing spectacle of dutiful respect and good precedent cut off with a shilling. Really, it is horrifying to observe to what depths Virtue may plunge an otherwise well-balanced individual. Little dreamed those dear, kind, well-meaning relatives and friends—that while the wilful Maurice lived on, continually getting into hot water and out again, up to his eyes in debt, and pretty well esteemed, the virtuous pattern Peter would descend to a hammer and saw—I should say, chisel—in a very grimy place where he is, it seems, the presiding genius. Indeed, this first meeting of ours, under these circumstances, is somewhat dramatic, as it should be."

"And yet, we have met before," said I, "and the circumstances were then even more dramatic, perhaps,—we met in a tempest, sir."

"Ha!" he exclaimed, dwelling on the word, and speaking very slowly, "a tempest, cousin?"

"There was much wind and rain, and it was very dark."

"Dark, cousin?"

"But I saw your face very plainly as you lay on your back, sir, by the aid of a Postilion's lanthorn, and was greatly struck by our mutual resemblance." Sir Maurice raised his glass and looked at me, and, as he looked, smiled, but he could not hide the sudden, passionate quiver of his thin nostrils, or the gleam of the eyes beneath their languid lids. He rose slowly and paced to the door; when he came back again, he was laughing softly, but still he could not hide the quiver of his nostrils, or the gleam of the eyes beneath their languid lids.

"So—it was—you?" he murmured, with a pause between the words. "Oh, was ever anything so contrary! To think that I should hunt her into your very arms! To think that of all men in the world it should be you to play the squire of dames!" And he laughed again, but, as he did so, the stout riding whip snapped in his hands like a straw. He glanced down at the broken pieces, and from them to me. "You see, I am rather strong in the hands, cousin," said he, shaking his head, "but I was not—quite strong enough, last time we met, though, to be sure, as you say, it was very dark. Had I known it was worthy Cousin Peter's throat I grasped, I think I might have squeezed it just—a little—tighter."

"Sir," said I, shaking my head, "I really don't think you could have done it."

"Yes," he sighed, tossing his broken whip into a corner. "Yes, I think so—you see, I mistook you for merely an interfering country bumpkin—"

"Yes," I nodded, "while I, on the other hand, took you for a fine gentleman, nobly intent on the ruin of an unfortunate, friendless girl, whose poverty would seem to make her an easy victim—"

"In which is appears you were as much mistaken as I, Cousin Peter." Here he glanced at me with a sudden keenness.

"Indeed!"

"Why, surely," said he, "surely you must know—" He paused to flick a speck of soot from his knees, and then continued: "Did she tell you nothing of—herself?"

"Very little beside her name."

"Ah! she told you her name, then?"

"Yes, she told me her name."

"Well, cousin?"

"Well, sir!" We had both risen, and now fronted each other across the anvil, Sir Maurice debonair and smiling, while I stood frowning and gloomy.

"Come," said I at last, "let us understand each other once for all. You tell me that you have always looked upon me as your rival for our uncle's good graces—I never was. You have deceived yourself into believing that because I was his ward that alone augmented my chances of becoming the heir; it never did. He saw me as seldom as possible, and, if he ever troubled his head about either of us, it would seem that he favored you. I tell you I never was your rival in the past, and never shall be in the future."

"Meaning cousin?"

"Meaning, sir, in regard to either the legacy or the Lady Sophia Sefton. I was never fond enough of money to marry for it. I have never seen this lady, nor do I propose to, thus, so far as I am concerned, you are free to win her and the fortune as soon as you will; I, as you see, prefer horseshoes."

"And what," said Sir Maurice, flicking a speck of soot from his cuff, and immediately looking at me again, "what of Charmian?"

"I don't know," I answered, "nor should I be likely to tell you, if I did; wherever she may be she is safe, I trust, and beyond your reach—"

"No," he broke in, "she will never be beyond my reach until she is dead—or I am—perhaps not even then, and I shall find her again, sooner or later, depend upon it—yes, you may depend upon that!"

"Cousin Maurice," said I, reaching out my hand to him, "wherever she may be, she is alone and unprotected—pursue her no farther. Go back to London, marry your Lady Sefton, inherit your fortune, but leave Charmian Brown in peace."

"And pray," said he, frowning suddenly, "whence this solicitude on her behalf? What is she to you—this Charmian Brown?"

"Nothing," I answered hurriedly, "nothing at all—nor ever can be—" Sir Maurice leaned suddenly forward, and, catching me by the shoulder, peered into my face.

"My word!" he exclaimed, "the fellow—actually—loves her!"

"Well?" said I, meeting his look, "why not? Yes, I love her." A very fury of rage seemed suddenly to possess him, the languid, smiling gentleman became a devil with vicious eyes and evil, snarling mouth, whose fingers sank into my flesh as he swung me back and forth in a powerful grip.

"You love her?—you?—you?" he panted.

"Yes," I answered, flinging him off so that he staggered; "yes—yes! I—who fought for her once, and am willing—most willing, to do so again, now or at any other time, for, though I hold no hope of winning her—ever—yet I can serve her still, and protect her from the pollution of your presence," and I clenched my fists.

(To be Continued.)



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LITERARY REVIEW

SIR SIDNEY LEES' SHAKESPEARE

(Reviewed by Walter de la Mare)

"A Life of William Shakespeare." By Sir Sidney Lee. New Edition, rewritten and Enlarged. (Smith, Elder) 8s. 6d. net.

Sir Sidney Lee's "Life of Shakespeare" was first published in 1908. This, its seventh edition, still modestly entitled "A Life," is more than twice as long and is proportionately richer as a piece of literature. It has slowly but surely attained to ripeness. A greater freedom and amplitude have come into the narrative, with the gain of true lucidity, and without any sacrifice of a true concision. The dry bones of names and dates, though they cannot positively be clothed with flesh and blood, have been more fully and gracefully draped. In the old volume the intellect was kept active enough, but there was far less scope given to the imagination. Here we often enjoy distance and a view. The gleam of a living reality more frequently flickers over the pages. There is hardly a paragraph of the old book that has not been re-scrutinized, amplified, and renewed. As for the mass of material now embodid and inwoven for the first time, a mere résumé of it in any detail would in itself entail the writing of an additional (and eleventh) appendix.

Even Sir Sidney's preface only faintly suggests its variety and significance. "Recent Shakespearian research has proved unexpectedly"—almost incredibly—"fruitful." Sir Sidney refers the reader to his chapters on the Shakespearian stage—no less than six new monographs have been published since 1908 on this one subject, no less than seven on Stratford-on-Avon and the poet's connection with it—on Shakespearian bibliography, on the history of the monument in Stratford Church, and to his account of Shakespeare's relations wit his Stratford friends, the Cambe family. Apart from the valuable results of his own independent research, he is indebted for these additions to the exact learning, the ingenuity and assiduous industry of innumerable scholars. But even here Sir Sidney's first edition must in many cases have been a direct incentive. It was the chart of a kind of literary Treasure Island, summoning to adventure; a siren song against which every critic and antiquarian must seal up his ears if he would resist its lure. So much as to unearth some fragment of evidence to corroborate or to disprove any single assertion or inference in that first record has been almost at a stroke to win a reputation. And to raise in one's bonnet but one bee worthy of inclusion in Sir Sidney's buzzing hive would be no small triumph of misdirected energy. Even the Baconian heretic, from the intrepid author of the "Romance of Yachting" to Mark Twain (no less politely than the numerous exploiters of "Mr. W. H.," who has assuredly won "the eternity" promised him by Thomas Thorpe), have been again indulged with a perspicuous and fatal appendix.

Among other novelties are Dr. Wallace's researches into that "passing interlude" in Shakespeare's life when, in 1604, he lodged with the Montjoy family off Cheapside, a full account of the attitude of the authorities towards the English Stage in Shakespeare's heyday, and of the patronage accorded to the poet by that coarse and pedantic humorist, James I. Two new young men from Stratford have been tracked down as apprentices settled in the city when the poet left his family and Stratford behind him, made his first journey to London, and became one of its 100,000-odd citizens. And the description of his itinery really carries the mind back to another age. The pages dealing with his education as a boy of seven to thirteen at Stratford Grammar School, and the origin and history of his last play, "The Tempest," are now much fuller and clearer. And the attribution to Didbin of the worthless ballad, "She hath a way, Ann Hathaway," accepted in popular fallacy as that which Shakespeare nailed up in derision of Sir Thomas Lucy on his park gates at Charlecote, is less inspiring only in degree than Mr. Percy Simpson's invaluable discovery that the punctuation of the first folio, like that of all Elizabethan and Jacobean play-books, "followed rhythmical rather than logical principles."

But even this momentous discovery is disposed of in a footnote. The whole Life is a kind of mosaic, a national (an international) jigsaw puzzle. Large tracts of the complete design are still wanting; but for every conceivable fragment space is in waiting, and as each is recovered it is fitted skillfully, cautiously, and precisely into the pattern. It is only when the novice scans the interminable ranks of editors, commentators, scholars, critics, bookworms, researchers, statisticians, actors, eccentrics, forgers, zealots, and zanies, who during the last three hundred years have squandered their time and energies on this master problem that he faintly realizes the hidden and fascinating romance of such a book as this. It is an immeasurable tribute to humanity's antlike and childlike diligence. It is at the same time a quixotic proof of how rare is creative and poetical genius by comparison with the mere faculty of taking an infinitude of pains.

On the other hand, if in an idle moment we reflect that Shakespeare himself with the easy jottings of a leisure hour could have spared the whole host of these devotees seven-tenths of their aggregate industry, then one more of life's little ironies smiles at us through its tears. The most intricate enigmas were once so slight. Precisely how small this poet's Latin was, whence came his law, a cursory list of the volumes in his son-in-law's "study of books," a chronological memorandum of "my poems and plays," a smiling little note on "the poetry of experience," a steady farewell survey of the acting copies of the plays, left at the last to the tender mercies of Jaggard's overworked staff—regrets for the lack of such simplicities as these are, of course, as trite as they are vain. Still, they remind us that Sir Sidney's exhaustive treatise, with its punctuilious arrangement and balancing of the ascertained and the hypothetical, is but the laborious pursuit of the events of a life, not a portrait of his original. The lively and life-like appendix on the Earl of Southampton is proof enough of that.

The conviction, indeed, that underlies Sir Sidney's conception and its presentation is that anything but an informative conspectus of the poet's career is now impossible. His consistent tendency in this new edition is to tone down any appearance of arbitrariness in its conclusions. That common trap of the speculative biographer, "doubtless," is now of rare occurrence. Such a phrase as Shakespeare's "one ambition" (to retrieve his family's fortunes) is moderated into "He was frankly ambitious." And there is a wide difference of implication between such statements as that the poem "Venus and Adonis" is

"imbued with a tone of license that may be held either to justify the theory that it was a precocious product of the author's youth, or to show that Shakespeare was not unready in mature years to write with a view to gratifying a patron's sofewhat lascivious tastes. . . . ."

and

"it is imbued with a juvenile tone of license, which harmonizes with its pretension of youthful origin. . . . The topic was one which was likely to appeal to a young patron like Southampton, whose culture did not discourage lascivious tastes."

Moreover, Sir Sidney now allows that the young poet drew his inspiration direct from Ovid and not from Lodge.

But many questionable hazards still remain: Such as that when Shakespeare promised immortality to the only begetters of his Sonnets he was merely following the literary fashion of his time; that if his departure of the dark lady differs from those of other dark ladies it is in part because the poet had the power "to borrow elsewhere"; that the Sonnets present "one more proof of his punctilious regard for the demands of public taste"; that "the superior and more evenly sustained energy of the Sonnets," as compared with that of "Venus and Adonis" and "Lucrece" is to be attributed less to the accession of power . . . than to the innate principles of the poetic form, and to metrical exigencies . . ." that Shakespeare wrote no elegy of Eliza beth because "he had no material reason for mourning her"; that it was under the incentive of the exalted patronage of James I. that his "activity redoubled"; that his decade of tragedy, 1600-9, could not have been due to any "episode of tragic gloom in his private life," since he had bidden a final farewell to pecuniary anxieties, and had won from his contemporaries general recognition of his "towering genius." There is a little meal for thought in every one of such wayside digressions.

The suggestion which vaguely pervaded the first Life, that Shakespeare's genius was a kind of magical Slave of the Lamp, who toiled on and on to make the fame and fortune of its keenly practical possessor, is generally modified, but the old paradox still continues its sway over this seventh edition that the poet's works can tell us practically nothing of the man or his life, that for the most part even the Sonnets are little more than mere mimicking exercises in poetic emulation. "It is just," says Sir Sidney, "to interpret somewhat literally Shakespeare's own modest criticism of his Sonnets—"So all my best is dressing old words new, Spending again what is already spent," and leaves his reader to look up and brood over what precedes these lines—"Why write I still all one, ever the same . . . That every word doth almost tell my name?" Indeed, Sir Sidney himself—as when he refers to Shakespeare's "habitual ideals of ethical principle" in order to disprove his authorship of "The Two Noble Kinsmen," and cites "Love's Labour's Lost" at the expense of the sonneteer—will fly on occasion to the plays for support of his scepticism. There is, of course, in this attitude absolute security against the belittling flatteries of those who see in Shakespeare's glass only their own far less universal image. But it is none the less a question whether his biographer in his sedulous efforts to deliver the poet from fantastic and intrusive dreamers has quite escaped the other extreme. We hope that some day he will be persuaded to publish a philosophical inquiry into the precise conditions of poetic and dramatic authorship, and the extent to which personality and actual experience are the elusive motives and influences of all imaginative art. There are countless will-o'-the-wisps in the plays. But, even so, we can very faintly realize what solitude, passion, delight, despair went to the achievement of this man's incomparable work, who took the world for his stage and all existence—its clearest light and strangest shadow—for his curiosity, love, and praise. For this imaginative scope and scrutiny what nucleus had he but the immortal memories of his human soul, the conflict of rebel powers and his own earthly pilgrimage? In Sir Sidney Lee's absorbing museum rest cockle hat and staff and sandal shoon. Nothing can invalidate no one could appreciate too warmly the sedulous care patience and self-sacrifice of his memorial—a full stream fed by the vastest of literary watersheds. But it is as its author scrupulously describes it, a Life. The Life is elsewhere:

Here is my journey's end, here is my \butt,
And very sea-mark of my utmost sail . . . .

WERE-WOLVES and SUCHLIKE

"Human Animals," by Frank Hamel. (William Rider & Son, Ltd.), 6s.

All readers of the "Westminster" have felt a pleasant regard for the subject of this book ever since the story entitled "Gabriel, or the Were-Wolf," from the pen of "Saki," appeared in the pale-green pages, to find a companion classic in ESsmé, the runaway hyena, whom the tired and bewildered Baroness thus named because of uncertainty as to its sex. Mr. Elliott O'Donnell, on "Werewilves," has dealt with the legends and love of lycanthropy; and his readers were thrilled at the horrors (made tolerable by a spice of humor) with which he crowded his pages in relating the mediæval and quite modern stories collected from Russia, Austria, France, Belgium, and Britain. Mr. Hamel covers somewhat the same ground, but uses different material. He has put together an interesting compilation on ancient and modern beliefs, legends, and superstitions concerning the assumption by human beings of beast or bird form, or stories of "animal ghosts" and "animal magis." He would seem to write from the outlook of the theosophist, though not without a twinkle in the eye, especially when he quotes with solemnity the portentious pronouncements of Madame Blavatsky and her disciples, the latter of whom dogmatically assert the existence of "elemental" fluids or gases which they would be quite unable to demonstrate before the annual conversazoine of the Royal Society.

The book is amusing as well as interesting, though it tends to make the discriminating reader very contemptuous of magic as of theosophical theories. There is perhaps a trifle too much quotation from modern writers like Mr. Algernon Blackwood and Mr. H. G. Wells, who have not probably intended their theories to be taken quite so seriously, and whose books are easily accessible. Some of the quotations from mediæval writers on magic are more novel as well as laughter-provoking. Here is a recipe for the raising of ghosts by fumes, its latest English version apparently dating from 1803.

"If coriander, smallage, henbane, and hemlock be made to fume, spirits will presently come together. Hence they are called the spirit herbs. Also it is said that a fume made of the root of herb Sagapen with the juice of hemlock and henbane, the herb Tapsus barbatus, red sanders, and black poppy makes spirits and strange shapes appear." One can picture the brain-children of "E. Nesbit" reading this book at Christmas-time and going to the local chemist to enquire after "red sanders" and "herb Sagapen," having by the industrious consultation of encyclopædias identified the other ingredients of the receipt for summoning spirits.

Still more unaccomplishable was the formula attributed to the father of oroaster for magically creating a black hen which either laid golden eggs for its owner; or by scratching revealed hidden gold: a useful breed in modern poultry-farming. You had to collect aromatic roots—aloes, cedar, orange, citron, laurel—together with orris-root and rose-leaves. You placed them in "a golden chafing-dish" (first perplexity of Nesbit's "Bastables"), poured balsamic oil over them, and then added the finest incense and clearest gum. Next you uttered a number of nonsensical words duly supplied by Mr. Hamel, you set the glass over the chafing-dish, and directed the rays of the sun thereon. The wood kindled, the glass melted, a sweet odor filled the place, and all the ingredients burned speedily to ashes. Then you placed these red-hot ashes in a golden egg; the egg was laid on a black cushion under a bell-glass of faceted rock crystal; and finally, lifting up your eyes and stretching out your arms towards heaven, you cried . . . a lot more gibberish. The glass being exposed "to the most fierce rays of the sun"—a tiresome instruction for the English climate—till it seemed enveloped in flame, the egg ceased to be visible. Then a slight vapor arose, out of which appeared the block pullet with the valuable auriferous powers already indicated. In another vision of this receipt, published in sixteenth and seventeenth century books on magic, you were obliged to invoke additionally the Evil One, who appeared to you "in a scarlet surcoats, a yellow vest, and breeches of pale-green, with a dog's head, an ass's ears, and the horns, legs, and hoofs of a calf." But despite this eccentric costume and blending of types, he was constrained by your magic to great civility and humble acquiescence in carrying out your orders. A Jewish banker who died as late as 1789 is supposed thus to have amassed a fortune, only in his case his mascot was not a black pullet, but a male fowl of the same sable color.

What we now want is a partnership between "E. Nesbit" and Mr. Frank Hamel. Given Mr. Mamel's magical receipts and "E. Nesbit's" brain-children, we ought to have stories of great delight, when we dare take our thoughts of the present war.

But for practical purposes I should prefer to study the poultry advertisements in the "Exchange and Mart" rather than to seek such very expensive ways as those adopted by the magicians for the creation of new breeds of valuable fowls. H. H. Johnston, in the "Westminster Gazette."

A BIOGRAPHY OF BOOKS ON SOUTH AMERICA.

Mr. McEwen's volume is too recent to be listed in "A Brief Bibliography of Books, in English, Spanish and Portuguese, Relating to the Republic's Commonly Called Latin American, with Comments, by Peter H. Goldsmith, (The MacMillan Co., New York). The author's preface explains that the aim of this pamphlet is to give some standardization to the great mass of good, bad and indifferent literature on Mexico and Central and South America. The average reader has no means of knowing what is true and what is not concerning the neglected continent. Mr. Goldsmith undertakes to tell the unvarnished truth about the works he classifies, and the result is a truly spicy document. Its somewhat cumbersome title is forbidding, but those who dip into the contents will dip again. The "Comments" vary from an amorphous mass of impressionistically presented information," or "an excessively bad translation of a valuable work," or "characterized by a naive inaccuracy of Spanish orthography, a disregard of facts and a general ignorance of history," to "worthy of all praise and universal possession," or "clear, comprehensive, concise; of real interest and value. The qualities that commend themselves to him are painstaking research, accuracy of statement and modesty of expression. The hasty traveller who journeys "for the benefit of somebody else," and who rushes into print and gorgeous bindings, stating with detail and dogmatism what he does not know, is handled without mercy. The type of excellence is such a man as Darwin, whose trained mind makes "invaluable observations." Even Bryce's famous book comes in for a share of criticism for insufficient information." Its charm makes pardonable the misapprehension and consequent misinterpretations which spring from the natural limitations to which he was subjected." The reader who wishes to study any aspect of Latin America may find at a glance in this pamphlet the character of and status of most of the books dealing with the subject. The list of authors is alphabetically arranged so that it is easy of reference.

PIONEER MISSION WORK IN NORTH AND SOUTH AMERICA

Two recent additions to missionary biography, or rather autobiography, give vivid accounts of the experiences of pioneers in these two strongly contrasted fields. The same spirit of quiet confidence in their gospel message, the same unquestioning devotion to their great commission, and the same deep affection for and admiration of the people among whom they lived and worked, inspire the two men and their books, but here all resemblance ends. The telling of the story is as different as its setting in the two cases. "The Red Indians of the Plains," by Rev. J. Hines, (Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge), London, 6s. net, is a really remarkable book in many ways. It is the work of a man who is almost entirely self-educated and who spent thirty years amongst Indians in the wild places of Northern Saskatchewan, but it is a masterpiece of simple, vivid style, almost Borrovian in its directness, liveliness and underlying humor, good humor at that. Mr. Hinnes waited till his active life work was done, then he devoted himself to setting down the narrative of that work, not as a monument to Mr. Hines but as a tribute to his beloved Indians. It is a substantial volume of 322 closely printed pages, but even that is fairly close compass into which to squeeze thirty years of strenuous activity. The story of the railway journey, when travellers might get off and sketch or do business while the "express" waited, or of the leading Winnipeg hotel where the visiting bishop pulled out his arm chair from the corner and he and it suddenly disappeared head over heels because the chair was minus its back legs, is worthy of Dickens or Mark Twain. The story of the cruise of the first steam launch up Lake Winnipeg in a storm and up the rapids of the North Saskatchewan, is equal to anything of Fenimore Cooper's. Mr. Hines began life as a farmer's son in England. He expected to go to Zanzibar as a worker for the C. M. S., but at the last moment was directed to Saskatchewan. Here he found the ideal field for such a man. He came just when the Indians were realizing their changed conditions, when the fur trade was giving way before the advancing white settlement, and the Indian was feeling the need of a new mode of life on the recently allotted "reserves." Hines taught them to build, their houses, till their fields, educate their children, and worship God. If any man doubts the Christianity of the native Indian, let him read this book. It is a truly apostolic story. Among the exciting experiences described in the Northwest Rebellion, Mr. Hines brought his loyal band under Chief Star Blanket, through the rebel district to Prince Albert.

FARMERS MARKETS

ON SHORTS BUYING GRAIN ADVANCED

At Chicago Wheat Closed 2 1-4c to 2 3-8c Higher, and at Winnipeg 1 1-2c to 1 7-8c

Chicago, May 6.—Crop damage from green bugs and Hessian fly took first place to-day in the attention of the wheat trade. Largely as a result, prices closed strong, 2½c to 2 3-8c net higher with May at $1.14⅞ and July at $1.16. Corn gained 3-8c to ½c, and oats 1-8c to ⅞c. Although at the outset the wheat market appeared to be chiefly affected by the general confidence that a break with Germany had been averted, the fact soon became evident that the bulls were laying much more emphasis on reports indicating danger of widespread ravages by pests attacking the already much diminished winter crop. A leading expert sent word that a continued increase of green bugs in Oklahoma appeared likely, and another well known authority was responsible for an assertion that Kansas was facing Hessian fly in 29 counties, the most extensive infestation ever known in that state. Missouri and Illinois advices also gave prominence to details of havoc by Hessian fly. In the later trading, the aKnsas crop situation became more and more a dominating influence. It was said an exceptionally cool wet season would be required to offset the fly attack. Dry weather complaints were numerous meanwhile from Nebraska, and there was consequent discussion in regard to ploughing up wheat and planting corn. Ploughing up of wheat land in Kansas appeared to be even now in progress to a serious degree. In connection with the crop outlook as a whole, forecasts of the Government report Monday suggested a yield of winter wheat 155,000,000 bushels under last year's total.

Corn and oats rose in sympathy with wheat. For the most part trading in corn was of a local character. Oats were helped upward by a lively shipping demand here and at Milwaukee.

Future prices were:

	Close.
Wheat—	
May	$1.14⅞
July	1.16
Corn—	
May	.77
July	.76½
Oats—	
May	.47⅞
July	.43⅝

Cash prices closed:

Wheat—No. 2 red, nominal; No. 3 red, $1.14; No. 2 hard, $1.15 3-4; No. 3 hard, $1.09 3-4 to $1.12 3-4.

Corn—No. 2 yellow, 77 3-4c to 78c; No. 4 yellow, 74c. Oats, No. 3 white, 45c to 46c; standard, 48¼c to 49c. Rye, nominal. Barley, 63c to 79c. Timothy seed, $4.50 to $7.75. Clover seed, $8 to $14.

BUTTER MARKET DISPLAYS STRENGTH

Cheese Trade Stronger and More Active—The Highest Prices Paid in Country Ever Known

Montreal, Saturday.

The feature of the butter trade this week has been the stronger feeling which developed in the market, and prices scored an advance both on spot and in the country. This reaction in the course of values may to some extent be attributed to the strength in cheese, but more so to the fact that on account of the high prices being paid for the same, a good portion of the milk is being diverted from the butter to the cheese factories, consequently the make of the former will likely be smaller in the future, which will no doubt tend to create a still better feeling in the situation. The trade during the week has been fairly active, there being an increased demand from local buyers for round lots, and some inquiry from outside sources, which resulted in a sale of a car lot of finest new milk creamery being made for shipment to Vancouver at 29c to 29½c. At the Quebec Agricultural Co-operative Society sales, held here this week, finest creamery sold at 28½c to 28 3-4c, and fine at 27 3-4c to 28c, which prices show an advance of ½c to 3-4c per lb, as compared with the prices realized at the closing sale last week. At St. Hyacinthe to-day prices were 3-4c per lb. higher than a week ago, at 28c, but at Cowansville there was practically no change, the bulk of the offerings selling at 28½c as compared with 28c to 28¼c last week.

The receipts of butter for the week ending May 6, 1916, were 6,273 packages which show an increase of 604 packages as compared with the previous week, and a decrease of 816 packages with the same week a year ago, and the total receipts since May 1st to date show a decrease of 1,691 packages as compared with the corresponding period last year.

We quote prices as follows:

Finest new-milk creamery	29c to 29½c
Fine new-milk creamery	28½c to 28c
Fine held creamery	24½c to 25c
Dairy butter	22c to 23c

A strong feeling has characterized the cheese situation during the week, and the prices paid for the offerings at the boards throughout the country were the highest on record, and show advances of 1 1-16c to 2 5-16c per lb. as compared with the same week last year, the highest figures realized being 19 15-16c at Stirling, and 19 13-16c at Vankleek Hill, as against 17 5-8c and 17 3-4c a year ago. At the opening of the Brockville board on Thursday the best bid was 18 1-2c, which factorymen refused to accept, but after the session was over some 5,000 boxes changed hands on the street at 19c to 19 1-8c, which prices were 3-8c to 5-8c per lb. higher than the previous week, while at Kingston the advance was 15-16c to 1 1-16c. The strength in the market was attributed to the fact that quite a few orders had been received from regular English imporers for supplies, and also the government had placed awarded contracts for one or two round lots, consequently the competition between buyers for the first regular offerings at the boards for the season 1916 were keen and the state of the market was rather excited, but at the close of the week there was an impression in some quarters of the trade that values had gone high enough for the present and that the next turn in the market would be downward owing to the bright prospects for an increased make and the limited supply of ocean freight space available, which will result in an accumulation of stock of spot. The Liverpool public cable scored a further advance of 1s to 2s per cwt. this week, while finest Canadian white and colored cheese now quoted at 109s.

The receipts of cheese for the week ending May 6th, 1916, were 16,154 boxes, which show an increase of 4,972 boxes as compared with the previous week and a decrease of 8,101 boxes with the same week a year ago, while the total receipts since May 1st to date show a decrease of 8,760 boxes, as compared with the corresponding period last year.

We quote prices as follows:

Finest western cheese	19½c to 19¾c
Fine western cheese	19¼c to 19½c
Fine eastern cheese	18½c to 18¾c
Fine eastern cheese	18c to 18¼c

COUNTRY PRODUCE

Receipts of Eggs For Week Smaller Than Year Ago—Demand Good—Prices Steady

Montreal, Saturday.

The receipts of eggs for the week ending May 6, 1916, were 21,103 cases, as compared with 19,326 for the previous week, and 23,811 for the same week last year. The total receipts since May 1 to date were 21,103 cases, as against 27,432 for the same period a year ago, showing a decrease of 6,329 cases.

There were no further developments in the local situation to-day, prices being steady under a good consumptive demand for supplies, which are none too plentiful on account of the teamsters' strike, which is delaying deliveries from the station to the stores considerably. The market is fairly active, with a good business doing.

We quote prices as follows:

Selected new laid eggs	27c
Straight gathered eggs	25c
No. 1 new laid eggs	24c
No. 2 new laid eggs	23c

The market for maple product is without any special feature to note, prices being fully maintained owing to the fact that supplies coming forward and stocks on spot are not excessive, for which there is good steady demand from both local and outside buyers, and a fairly active trade is passing.

We quote prices as follows:

Pure maple syrup, 8-lb tins	85c to 90c
Pure maple syrup, 10-lb tins	$1.00 to $1.10
Pure maple syrup, 13-lb. tins	1.25 to 1.30
Extra choice syrup, 13-lb. tins	1.40 to 1.50
Pure maple sugar, per lb	12c to 14c

A weaker feeling has developed in the market for potatoes, and prices have scored a decline of 7 1-2c to 10c per bag, owing to the more liberal offerings of car lots, for which there is only a limited demand at present, as buyers in most cases are fairly well supplied for the time being. Sales of Green Mountains and Quebec varieties in car lots were made at $1.62 1-2 per bag, ex-track, and in a wholesale jobbing way at $1.75 to $1.80 per bag, ex-store.

WINNIPEG GRAIN MARKET.

Winnipeg, May 6.—Fluctuations in grain to-day were:

	Close.
Wheat—	
May	$1.17⅞
July	1.18⅛
October	1.15¼
Oats—	
May	.46½
July	.45⅛

Cash prices closed:

Wheat—No. 1 northern, $1.18⅛; No. 2 northern, $1.15⅞; No. 3 northern, at $1.11⅝; No. 4, $1.07⅝; No. 5 99⅞c; No. 6, 92⅞c

Oats—No. 2 C.W., 47c; No. 3 C.W., 45c; extra, No. 1 feed, 45c; No. 1 feed, 44½c; No. 2 feed, 43½c.

Barley—No. 3, 66c; No. 4, 61c; rejected, 56c; feed, 56c.

Flax—No. 1 N.W.C., $1.76½; No. 2 C.W., $1.67½.

The receipts of grain in Winnipeg today were as follows:

	May 4	May 5
No. 1 hard	0	0
No. 1 northern	473	388
No. 2 northern	143	113
No. 3 northern	105	91
No. 4 northern	42	43
No. 5 northern	23	9
No. 6 northern	10	6
Other grades	56	41
Winter grades	1	1
Total	853	692
Same date last year	149	152
Oats	241	197
Same date last year	8	33
Barley	32	27
Same date last year	2	3
Flax	23	27
Same date last year	2	3

A Hint or Two From Me to You in this week's classified columns in the Poultry page

TORONTO LIVE STOCK RECEIPTS.

	Union Yards.	Civic Yards.
Cars	50	6
Cattle	234	48
Calves	72	74
Hogs	1,778	70
Sheep	16	89
Horses	220	14

Few cattle came in for the clean-up market of the week at local stock yards, and they were taken up by packers and butchers at firm prices, quality considered. The market closed with a strong undertone. One fine beeve sold at $9.75, but it was extra choice, while choice steers and heifers went between $8.50 and $8.75, good $8.25 to $8.50, medium $7.90 to $8.25, and common $7.25 to $7.90.

The strongest spot in the trade was in the cow and bull department, prices firming slightly, $7.25 to $7.75 being paid for the bulk of choice cows, $6.75 to $7.25 for good, $6 to $6.75 for medium, and $5.50 to $6 for common, while canners brought $4 to $5.50. Best bulls went mostly at $7 to $7.90, with medium to good at $6 to $7.

Stocker cattle were in strong demand, including steers, heifers, cows, bulls and calves. Heavy steers brought $7.75 to $8.50, medium weight of good quality $7 to $7.75, and medium quality at $6 to $7.

Milkers were well taken, the bulk of good to choice between $75 and $100, with odd up to $110.

The run of calves was fairly large and prices ruled lower, about 50c for the week, good going at $8 to $10 and medium at $7 to $8.

Sheep and lambs closed the week firm at $9 to $10.50 for ewes and $10.50 to $13.50 for yearlings, with clipped $2 less. Spring lambs were higher, fat ones coming, and from $8 to $12 being paid.

Hogs closed the week with a firm undertone, packers taking all at $11.90 to $12 off cars, more than one firm paying the outside price. They could readily absorb more hogs. Fed and watered, they were $11.65, and $11.15 to $11.25 was quoted f.o.b. country points.

BRITISH CATTLE MARKET.

London Dead Meat Market, April 20.—Fair supply and trade very slow, with prices finishing weaker. English beef 6s 10d to 7s 2d; Scotch sides 7s 2d to 7s 4d; shorts 7s 4d to 7s 8d; Liverpool killed sides 6s 9d to 7s; U.S. chilled hinds 6s 10d to 7s 2d; fores 5s 8d to 5s 10d; Argentine chilled hinds 6s 8d to 7s; fores 5s 4d to 5s 7d. Mutton—Scotch wethers 7s 6d to 8s; tegs 8s to 8s 8d; ewes 6s 8d to 7s; English wethers 7s 4d to 7s 6d; ewes 6s 8d to 7s; English lamb 8s 8d to 9s; veal, small 6s to 6s 8d; large, 7s 4d to 8s 8d; English and Irish pork 6s 6d to 7s 8d; frozen pigs 6s to 6s 3d per 8 pounds.

MONTREAL GRAIN MARKET

Owing to the strength displayed in wheat at American and Canadian centres at the latter end of last week and the early part of this one, a much better feeling evidently developed in the foreign situation, as there has been quite an improvement in the demand from general English importers for all grades of Manitoba spring wheat, and in addition to this cables from Liverpool and London were strong at an advance of 1s 10½d to 2s 6d per quarter, consequently a fair amount of business resulted as the sales reported aggregate fully 500,000 bushels, and exporters in some cases stated that they would have been even larger if ocean grain room to all ports had been obtainable on the bsais of 13s per quarter for May shipment, but room in this position from here is scarce. Sales of No. 1 northern were made to Liverpool for May shipment at 58s 1½d, and for May-June at 57s 10½d, while to London for May 58s 9d was paid and for May-June 58s 6d, and as high as 59s was realized for No. 1 northern on passage to Bristol. There has also been an improved inquiry for ocean grain room, and some business was booked at 13c per quarter, which rate shows a decline of 3s per quarter as compared with that paid some little time ago for room for May shipment from this port to Liverpool and Manchester.

There is no important change in the condition of the market for coarse grain business for both export and domestic account having been quiet during the week, but the feeling in all lines has continued firm. The demand for oats is somewhat limited and principally for car lots to fill actual wants, with sales of No. 2 Canadian western at 54½c; No. 3 C.W. at 53c; extra No. 1 feed at 53c; No. 1 feed at 52½c, and No. 2 feed at 51½c, while Ontario and Quebec No. 2 white sold at 51½c; No. 3 at 50½c, and No. 4 at 49½c per bush. ex-store. The trade in American kiln-dried corn is better, and sales of 20,000 bushels of No. 3 yellow were made at 86½c to 87c bush. c.i.f. Montreal. Ontario malting barley is quiet and unchanged at 74c to 75c, and Manitoba feed barley is selling car lots at 68c to 72c per bushel ex-store.

BANDITS RAIDED TOWNS AND KILLED AMERICANS

Three Soldiers and Ten-Year-Old Boy Were Killed in Glenn Springs Vicinity

El Paso, Texas, May 7.—Three American soldiers and a ten-year-old boy have lost their lives, and two American citizens have been kidnapped and carried south of the international boundary to almost certain death in another raid of bandits that takes rnka with Francisco Villa's famous attack on Columbus, N.B. Whether the mauraurders were Villa bandits or Carranza forces is not known.

Doctor (to Mrs. Perkins, whose husband is ill)—Has he had any lucid intervals?

Mrs. Perkins (with dignity)—E's 'ad nothing except what you ordered, doctor.

NUMBER OF IRISH REBELS SENTENCED TO DEATH BY COURT-MARTIAL AND SHOT

Back of Rebellion Definitely Broken—Dublin Resuming Its Normal Aspect—Gallant Band of Royal Irish Constabulary Fought Against Heavy Odds

London, May 2.—An official despatch from Headquarters reads:

"Dublin is gradually reverting to normal conditions. The work of clearing some small districts around Irishtown is being carried out by an ever-contracting cordon.

"Cork—All is quiet in this county, with the exception of an affray in the Fermoy district. Here the police, in attempting to arrest two men in a house, met with armed resistance, the head constable being shot dead. On the arrival of reinforcements, the occupants of the house, two of whom were wounded, surrendered.

"The Sinn Feiners in Cork City, where there has been no rising, have yielded up their arms.

"Wexford—The column which went to Enniscorthy is carrying out the arrest of rebels in the County of Wexford. The rest of South Ireland is reported quiet."

HOW 68 OF ROYAL IRISH CONSTABULARY FACED 400 REBELS.

Belfast, May 2.—News has been received here of a serious affray which occurred between the police and Sinn Feiners at the little village of Kilmoon, on the borders of Counties Meath and Dublin. Ten members of the Royal Irish Constabulary were shot dead, including District Inspector Smyth, of Navan, and eighteen were wounded, including County Inspector Gray. One civilian chauffeur also is dead and two others are wounded. The surviving members of the police force, about forty, were compelled to surrender to the rebels, who numbered over 400.

It appears that the rebels were cut off from the main body at Dublin by the arrival of fresh troops and forthwith struck off into Meath with the intention of raiding isolated constabulary stations and, if possible, of raiding the county. The first intimation the Meath authorities received of their activities was the news that they had attacked and captured the police barracks at Ashbourne and Kilmoon. Their strength was unknown, and County Inspectator Gray at once organized a relief column of fifty police from Navan. Motors were commandeered for the pursuit, and in a few minutes the relief force was speeding on its way. The rebels, however, were warned of the approaching attack, and cleverly laid an ambush at a spot where they calculated the police would have to leave the cars. This was at the foot of an eminence upon which Kilmoon is situated and where a narrow road branches off to Ashbourne at a spot known as Rathgate. This road passes through a small grove, which afforded admirable cover for the rebels, who further strengthened their position by heavy entrenchments at each end of the grove.

Hardly were the preparations complete when the cars of the pursuing force were seen speeding over the hills. The ambush was complete and overwhelming. As the rebels calculated, the police left their cars at the foot of the rise and filed on foot along the road to Ashbourne, where the rebels were supposed to be encamped. No sooner had the last man entered the trap than the signal to fire was given and a murderous volley was poured into the struggling ranks. Sergeant John Shanagher, of Navan, was the first to fall, shot through the heart. The others, some of whom were wounded, immediately obeyed the shouted advice of their leader, and sought refuge behind the cars and in deep ditches at the foot of the long, sloping bank upon which the Sinn Feiners were intrenched. The rebels raised a flag of truce and sent a messenger demanding unconditional surrender. Hopeless though the position obviously was, Inspector Gray scornfully refused, and ordered his men to return the fire.

Then followed a fight lasting nearly five hours. Inspector Gray was the life and soul of the defence, but eventually fell, shot through both arms and his body. Inspector Smyth then took command, though he, also, had been wounded twice, and made a gallant attempt, with Sergt. Young and several constables to drive back that section of the rebels posted at the far end of the grove who were gradually closing in. The attempt was made under cover of a deep ditch, but the movement was seen by the Sinn Feiners, and a heavy fire was opened. Sergeant Young was shot dead with several comrades, but characteristic and indomitable was the courage with which the troopers faced the heavy odds. One constable, although mortally wounded, crept with his rifle under cover of a motor and continued to fire. At last, with ten dead and eighteen wounded, the position became hopeless, and when the heroic inspector fell dead the remnant of the gallant little band relinquished the unequal struggle.

The Sinn Feiners treated the prisoners with every courtesy and respect, but commandeered their rifles and some equipment.

A doctor in uniform and two women nurses were with the rebels. These carefully attended the wounded while the services of two priests, who were attracted by the firing, Father Murphy and Father Dillion, were requested for the unfortunate policemen. Finally, the wounded were placed in motor-cars with drivers and sufficient petrol was given to enable the cars to reach Navan.

TROOPS SEARCHING FOR REBELS CHEERED BY CROWDS.

London, May 3.—Soldiers are aiding the police in making a house-to-house search for rebels in every district of Dublin. The march of the troops through the city, headed by a band, was in the nature of a triumphal procession, as they were cheered on every hand by dense crowds, according to a correspondent of the London "Daily Chronicle," wiring from Belfast.

"Occasional fighting," he says, "still continues at various points between sentries and small groups of irreconcilables, but an encouraging feature was the announcement that the Sinn Feiners in possession of Jacobs' Biscuit Works had laid down their arms. On Saturday these men asserted their determination to fight to the end. Their surrender removed the only considerable body of insurgents left in the capital.

"Continuances of hostilities here would have led to considerable loss of life, for the Jacobs Building is of a character to lend itself to a stubborn defence in the hands of resolute men. From the industrial point of view the news is welcome to many of the poorest workers in the city, to whom it means continuance of employments in what new is one of the few remaining industrial establishments in Dublin."

Wiring from the Irish capital itself yesterday, another correspondent says:

"Several further batches of prisoners were removed to England to-day. It is thought best to take them to England, so that they can be dealt with apart from the circumstances surrounding their capture. As British subjects taken in the acts of rebellion with arms in hand, they will be tried before military courts.

"The work of feeding the people around the North Wall has been undehtaken by officials of the London and North-Western Railway, who have been working night and day to keep them alive. Their efforts have saved hundreds from actual starvation. Even as it is, pitiful stories are heard. I talked to one woman waiting in a group for the dole. She had four children, and her husband could get no wages on Saturday for the simple reason that it was impossible to get cash from the banks."

COLLECTION OF ARMS AND ARRESTS PROCEED SATISFACTORILY.

London, May 3.—"The situation in Ireland is quiet," says an official statement issued this evening. "The collection of arms and the arrest of fugitive rebels are progressing satisfactorily. A strict cordon is still maintained.

"Galway—The police barracks at Oranmore, about 7 miles east of Galway, was attacked by a party of rebels, but held out until relieved.

"West Riding of Galway—The situation is well in hand. The rebels have been dispersed.

"The south of Ireland is quiet. Steady progress is being made towards the restoration of normal conditions.

"The situation in Ulster is normal."

FOUR REBEL LEADERS WERE SHOT.

London, May 3.—Found guilty by a court martial, four leaders of the revolt in Ireland, including Patrick H. Pearse, whose title was "Provisional President"; James Connolly, in command of the rebel troops; Thomas J. Clark and Thomas MacDonagh, were executed this morning by a firing squad. They were among the seven signers of the insurgent proclamation issued in Dublin at the outbreak of the rebellion. The three others were sentenced to three years' imprisonment.

The three men sentenced to three years penal servitude are Edmond W. Diggan, Pierce Beazlaw, and Joseph Maginnes.

Dublin, May 2, via London, May 3.—An official statement issued here today said "Rebels considered suitable for trial are being tried by a field general court-martial under the Defence of the Realm Act. As soon as the sentences have been confirmed the public will be informed as to the result of the trial.

"Others are being sent to places in England. Their cases will receive consideration later. The cases of women taken prisoners are under consideration.

"The work of dealing with these trials is one of great magnitude and it is being proceeded with with all despatch."

Patrick H. Pearse, the "provisional president of Ireland," was about 34 years old and was known in Ireland as a leading student of Gaelic literature. He was a barrister by profession but devoted most of his time to literary and educational purposes. For some time he was editor of the "Gaelic Journal" in Dublin, and later founded St. Endas School, which he conducted up to the time of the Sinn Fein rebellion. He was unmarried.

Pearse had many friends in the United States, where he lectured on Irish ideals and Gaelic literature, the proceeds of his lectures going to the support of his school. Pearse was of English descent, but was born in Dublin.

James Connolly lived for several years in New York, where he was active as a Socialist and later agitator. He returned to Ireland about five years ago to aid in organizing the Irish Labor party. Connolly was about fifty years of age and was self-educated. He was the author of a book entitled "Labor in Irish History," published in Dublin, and was editor of a Labor paper in that city, called the "Irish Worker." He was the father of eight children, all of whom survive him, as well as his wife.

Thomas Macdonagh was a close associate of Pearse and a highly educated man. He was for some time assistant professor of English literature in the National University of Ireland, but resigned to become assistant to Pearse in the St. Endas School.

Thomas J. Clark was one of the leaders in the Fenian conspiracy of the early eighties. He was arrested and sentenced to life imprisonment, but was released after serving fourteen years. He returned to Dublin, where he opened a tobacco store. Clark married the daughter of Mayor John Daly, of Limerick, another of the Fenian leaders. He is survived by his widow and four boys.

LAW AND ORDER IN DUBLIN MUCH BETTER.

Dublin, May 5.—Law and order were better maintained to-day in Dublin than probably in any period in the history of the Irish capital. A word from a soldier now commands instant respect, especially as it is supported by rifle and bayonet. The effect of martial law on the sobriety of Dublin is also very marked. Saloons are allowed to open only between two and five in the afternoon. At 7.30 in the evening when all civilians must be indoors, there is a general scamper for home.

The Lord Mayor and city officials are working day and night in organizing the food supply and re-establishing the municipal services. Their difficulties have been increased by the lack of small currency and the closing of the banks, which prevents employers from drawing money to pay their laborers the wages due them. The poorer classes have still to be provided with food pending the re-opening of workshops and factories, but committees in various districts are attending to this.

Details of the fighting during the rebellion reveal many deeds of gallantry. One of the most striking is that of a young Irish officer who put on the uniform of a captured Sinn Feiner and mingled several times with the rebels in the thickest of the fighting, thus securing valuable information. He paid for his intrepidity with his life on Saturday.

FOUR MORE LEADERS OF REBELLION SHOT.

Dublin, Thursday, May 4, via London May 5.—The following official communication was issued this afternoon (Thursday):—

"Four prisoners, Joseph Plunkett, Edward Daly, Michael O'Hanrahan and William Pearse, were sentenced to death and shot this morning after the sentence had been confirmed by the General Commanding in Chief.

"Fifteen others, sentenced to death, were commuted to ten years penal servitude. They were: Thomas Bevan, Thomas Walsh, Finian Lynch, Michael Mervyn, Dennis O'Callaghan, P. E. Sweeney, Patrick McNestry, Peter Clancy, William Tobin, George Irvine, John Doherty, J. J. Walsh, James McLinn, J. J. Reid and John Williams.

"Another prisoner, John McGarry, was commuted, from death to eight years.

"Two others, Francis Fahey and Richard Davys, were sentenced to ten years."

Joseph Plunkett, court martialed and shot to death by order of the British government in Dublin Thursday, was one of the seven original signers of the proclamation of the Irish Provisional Government. When Patrick H. Pearse, Provisional President, and Thomas J. Clarke, and Thomas MacDonagh met a similar fate it was announced in cable despatches that of the remaining four signers of the proclamation, Plunkett, and James Connolly were in prison and that S. MacDiarmad, who is a cripple and in feeble health, and Ceannt and James Connoly, three of the original signers, are apparently still alive.

Plunkett was a member of the Catholic branch of the famous Irish family of that name.

William Pearse, among those who were shot Thursday, was a brother of Patrick H. Pearse. He was a sculptor and was once a tutor in the Irish Boys' School, of which his brother was headmaster.

Edward Daly and Michael O'Hanrahan, also among the rebels killed yesterday, have not played prominent roles in the revolutionary movement so far as cable despatches indicated.

DEATH SENTENCE ON COUNTESS COMMUTED.

Dublin, via London, May 7.—Countess Georgina Markievic, one of the prominent figures in the Irish revolt, was sentenced to death after her trial has been commuted to penal servitude for life, it was officially announced this afternoon. The death sentence upon Henry O'Hanrahan was also commuted to a life term.

Death sentences imposed upon Geo. Plunkett and John Plunkett, brothers of Joseph Plunkett, who was executed last week, have been commuted to ten years' penal servitude.

ANOTHER COMMUTED.

London, May 7.—According to an Exchange Telegraph despatch from Dublin the death sentence imposed upon Philip Cosgrave after a trial by the court-martial that is passing upon the cases of the Irish rebels has been commuted to five years' imprisonment, and the sentences of 13 others to three years' imprisonment.

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 ananymous communications.]

COMPASSION.

Miss Kathleen H. Heggie, Hamilton, Ontario, kindly sends in the following poem, ased for some time ago:

COMPASSION.

Around the fire, one wintry night,
The farmer's rosy children sat:
The fagot lent its blazing light,
And jokes went round, and harmless chat.

When hark! a gentle rap they hear
Low tapping at the bolted door,
And thus to gain their willing ear
A feeble voice was heard implore:

"Cold blows the blast across the moor,
The sleet drives hissing in the wind;
Yon toilsome mountain lies before,
A dreary treeless waste behind.

"My eyes are weak and dim with age,
No road, no path, can I descery;
And these poor rag's illstand the rage
Of such a keen inclement sky.

"So faint I am, these tottering feet
No more my palsied frame can bear;
My freezing heart forgets to beat,
And drifting snows my tomb prepare.

"Open your hospitable door,
And shield me from the biting blast;
Cold, cold it blows across the moor,
The weary moor that I have pass'd."

With hasty steps the farmer ran,
And close beside the fire they place
The poor half-frozen beggar-man,
With shaking limbs and pale blue face.

The little children flocking came,
And chafed his frozen hands in theirs;
And busily the good old dame
A comfortable mess prepares.

Their kindness cheered his drooping soul,
And slowly down his wrinkled cheek
The big round tear was seen to roll,
And told the thanks he could not speak.

The children then began to sigh,
And all their merry chat was o'er;

Had Palpitation

OF THE HEART

ALSO WEAK and DIZZY SPELLS

When the heart begins to palpitate it will beat fast for several seconds, then slow, then start to flutter, and a feeling of utter depression will come over your whole system, accompanied by weak fainting and dizzy spells, and if you should happen to wake up in the night with your heart palpitating, and that "all gone" sinking sensation, you feel as if you were surely going to die.

When you feel this way, you may be sure that both your heart and nerves are out of order, and what you require is a real good heart and nerve tonic; one that will build up and strengthen both the heart and nerve system.

For this purpose nothing can equal Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills.

Mrs. J. S. Nicholls, Listowel, Ont., writes: "I was weak and run down, my heart would palpitate, and I would take weak and dizzy spells. A friend advised me to take your Heart and Nerve Pills, so I started at once, and found that I felt much stronger, and my heart was ever so much better in a short time. I cannot praise your medicine too highly for it has done me a world of good. My husband has also been bothered with heart trouble, ever since childhood, and finds great relief by using your valuable pills."

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

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES AND DEATHS

Notice 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.

MARRIAGES.

SCOTT — AUSTIN — At Willowdale Farm, near Melfort, Sask., on Wednesday, April 26, 1916, Amy Frances, daughte. of the Rev. and Mrs. J. M. Austin, to Mr. Hugh Scott, of Willowdale, Sask. The ceremony was performed by the father of the bride.

DEATHS.

THOMPSON—At Bornholm, Ont., in Logan Township, Perth County, on Wednesday, April 26, 1916, Rev. George H. Thompson, aged sixty-seven years.

CAMPBELL—On Wednesday, April 26, 1916, at her late residence, 41 Willcocks street, Toronto, Elizabeth Prudence Royce, in her 84th year, widow of the late Wm. Campbell.

WIGHTMAN—At Waldeck, Sask., on April 16, 1916, Ellen Jane Nellie Archibald, beloved wife of James C. Wightman, and third daughter of I. A. and Mrs. Archibald of Bradwardine, Manitoba, aged 34 years and 4 months.

And yet they felt, they knew not why,
More glad than they had done before.

CANADA AND ENGLAND.

A Canadian, Massachusetts, asks:—I was told by a German lady to-day, that a certain percentage of all the government money and all the salaries earned in Canada went to England. Is this correct? I had never heard of anything like that before, and so I told her her statement was incorrect. Please tell me through your columns which one of us is correct.

Ans.—Your German friend was certainly misinformed. No part whatever of salaries paid in Canada goes to England, and no percentage of Canadian government money goes to England. England gets no revenue from Canada whatever. What Canada is doing in the war is done entrely voluntarily, and her only grief is that she cannot do more.

ONTARIO LANDS.

J.C. Nova Scotia, asks for booklet describing free lands in Northern Ontario.

Ans.—We are mailing one to-day.

BRITAIN'S TERSE COMMENT

London, May 4.—The official Press Bureau gave out the following note with reference to that portion of Friday's Berlin official communication relating to air raids on England: "We are officially informed that the exaggeration and misstatements in this report are of the usual kind."

Quebec, May 7.—At 10 o'clock tonight fire started in the shrapnel and shell shops of the General Car Works Company, a war munitions establishment at Montmagny, completely destroying the shop as well as the offices adjoining. It is thought at this hour, midnight, the foundry will be saved.

At one time it was thought Price Brothers' mill, only a few yards away, would also meet a like fate. However, this seems now unlikely, the fire apparently being pretty well under control.

The cause of the fire is unknown. A couple of explosions were heard as it broke out.

BUTTER WRAPPERS Printed to legal requirements, with your name and address, pound size, 100 for 50 cents, 300 for $1, sent postpaid. Maple Leaf Co., Hartland, N.B.



Beautiful Farms Make Enjoyable Homes

WHEAT AND FLAX CROPS

(By Prof. J. H. Gresdale, Director Dominion Experimental Farms.)

Owing to rather unfavorable weather conditions last fall, practically all the stubble land on the prairies went into winter just as left by the threshers. This, together with the fact that the efforts to produce a large amount of grain in 1915 left a comparatively small area of land summerfallow that year, of the land that should be under crop this year has had, as yet, no preparation to this end. It is all the more important, therefore, that every effort be made to insure a fair crop return from such parts of this stubble land as crop history, freedom from weeds, and possible spring preparation will permit of being put under grain in 1916.

The outlook on this account alone for a bumper crop in 1916 is not as good as we, as Canadians, would like. Unfortunatelyalso the scarcity of farm labor in these provinces is likely to quite seriously limit the amount of work to be done on the land in the short time from frost out permits till "seeding-time past" ends the rush.

However, there is another side to the matter. In the first place, prices for all grains and forage crops are practically certain to be high next fall. Add to this the certainty that, as a Dominion, as a part of the British Empire, and as a nation at war, we do very certainly need every last bushel of grain and every ton of produce of every kind our farms can produce this year, 1916. With the double incentive of material benefit to the individual and patriotic service to the nation we should surely, every farmer of us, make every possible effort to achieve this double end. It is wonderful what early and persistent effort on well planned lines will do toward getting a large area of land properly under crop in the four to six weeks that seed-time on the prairie usually lasts.

IMPORTANT PRELIMINARIES.

1. Get the seed ready. Sow a pure variety if possible. Clean it thoroughly. Sow no weed seeds. Sow no light kernels this year. Light grain means weak slow growth, fan it to a finish. Make preparation to treat for smut.

2. Get the horses and harness into good shape. Ill-fed horses and poorly-kept harness are a bad combination with which to begin work. Feed the one and mend and oil the other if not already done, as should be the case.

3. Have all machines in good shape. Have a few spare parts on hand. Half a day's hold-up at seed time may quite possibly mean a hundred dollars at harvest. Is it worth while running the risk if a little foresight will prevent the same?

4. Get the seed sown on the summerfallow as soon as the land is fit. But do not wait for the summerfallow if stubble is ready first.

5. Seeding the stubble land is, however, the operation needing the most thought this spring.

HANDLING STUBBLE LAND.

Be fore beginning this article, we took the precaution to communicate with our officers, Angus Mackay, general superintendent of Western Farms, the Superintendents at the Experimental Farms at Brandon and Morden in Manitoba, at Indian Head, Rosthern and Scott in Saskatchewan, and at Lethbridge and Lacombe in Alberta. The suggestions offered are really an epitome of the recommendations of these men for the districts served by these farms respectively. Their recommendations are based on actual conditions at the end of February, 1916, in these same districts centred around the points mentioned.

FIRST CROP AFTER SUMMERFALLOW.

The stubble on such land is usually heavy and burns readily. In many parts, it was left unusually heavy last fall, and so will burn well this spring. Fire about noon-time, the first warm day in April after the surface of the soil is dry, and when a strong, steady wind is blowing. Spare no pains to insure a good burn, even if prospects do not look good. Cultivate at once about two inches deep, then sow the wheat and harrow afterwards. Lose no time here. If the area burned over is very large, it would pay to first harrow right after the burn in order to conserve moisture, then cultivate, seed, and harrow again.

Sow about 1 1-2 bushels per acre if in the eastern part of Saskatchewan, but only about 1 1-4 bushels per acre in the western part, reducing the quantity by about 1-4 bushel per acre in either case on light soils or if the land is particularly dry.

These suggestions as to treatment of stubble of the first crop after summerfallow hold good this year throughout the prairie provinces.

SECOND CROP AFTER SUMMERFALLOW.

As a rule, such land should be summerfallowed. This year, however, it is just possible a certain proportion of it might be cropped, since there was an unusually large area of crop sown on this kind of stubble last year, and a relatively small area under summerfallow. If it is to be cropped this year the stubble should be burned if at all possible, scattering straw freely over the field, using gasoline torches made by wrapping old sacking round sticks about four feet long, then dipping them into gasoline carried in an open pail and shaking burning drops of gasoline on the straw and stubble.

If stubble is so light as to be impossible to burn, then cultivate thoroughly, harrow right after cultivating to bring the stubble on top, then seed. Sow quantities of wheat somewhat less than on first year stubble as mentioned above. It is, however, never advisable to sow wheat on second year stubble. Oats or barley being likely to give much better results. Sow oats on the land first ready, and barley on the later land.

If shoe drills are used, ploughed instead of cultivating is practically a necessity, to prevent dredging of stubble, etc. Ploughing is also indicated if land is at all grassy or very weedy. Pack or roll and then harrow right after the ploughing in every case.

THIRD CROP AFTER SUMMERFALLOW.

Such land should never be sown to grain, but should be summerfallowed without fail. As a rule, one-third of the cropping area in Eastern Saskatchewan and Northern Alberta should be in summerfallow each year, and in Western Saskatchewan and Southern Alberta crops should only be grown on summerfallowed land. This year should be no exception. Even should an early season make it appear that in spite of little fall preparation it will be possible to get practically all the land under crop this year, this temptation should be promptly resisted.

The plan should rather be to get, say, from one-half to two-thirds of the land into crop, with preparation and seeding well done, and then prepare to summerfallow the balance. The probabilities are that such a policy will give by far the best results throughout Saskatchewan and Alberta, even this year, and very certainly the prospects for 1917 will be tremendously improved thereby. In Northern Alberta and in Manitoba, however, it is quite possible that a considerably larger proportion of the land might be cropped profitably in 1916 if time for fair preparation permits.

Even here, however, and more particularly in Southern Manitoba, such land should be cropped only after ploughing. Plough, disc, and seed the same day if possible, or at worst leave out a very short time after ploughing. A shallow furrow will sometimes prove better than a deep one but it is usually safer to go about five inches or six inches down.

SUMMERFALLOW AREA IN 1916.

As already indicated, the summerfallowing of a goodly acreage each year, is an important matter. Such treatment is a practical guarantee, in insurance of a crop for the succeeding year, no matter what the weather conditions may be, as many who suffered in 1914 in Southwestern Saskatchewan and Southern Alberta will be prepared to admit. Here is an example of what it means. The writer, in the course of a rather extended trip through the district mentioned in 1914, came across quite a number of farmers with fair crops, and invariably on summerfallow. One case was most striking. A farmer near a certain small town had a crop of 22 bushels per acre, while not a single near-by neighbor harvested a bushel. He was the only man who had summerfallowed any land in 1913, and in 1913 summerfallow was his 22 bushels per acre field in 1914.

Moral: Don't neglect to do some summerfallowing each year.

FLAX FOR GRAIN.

As a crop likely to be quite as profitable as wheat this year may be mentioned flax. The annual consumption of flaxseed is in the neighborhood of 30,000,000 bushels on this continent, of which all but about 2,000,000 bushels is used in the United States. The combined crops of seed in Canada and the United States fall usually 12,000,000 or 15,000,000 bushels short of the amount. This extra seed is brought normally from Argentina, and is coming in at the present time.

WHERE LACK OF TRANSPORTATION HELPS.

The factors controlling the price of this commodity in the United States, and consequently in Canada at the present time are the available supply in accessible countries and transportation charges. The supply as furnished by the crop of 1915 is short at least the usual amount as mentioned above, and the high cost of ocean transportaion at present (about 70 cents per busnel from Buenos Ayres to New York), has had the natural effect of raising the price of every bushel of the seed on this continent, so that now, instead of 70 to 80 cents per bushel, as was the price at Winnipeg in 1912, $2.20 to $2.25 per bushel, is being paid at the same point.

SOIL CONDITIONS FOR FLAX.

The soil and moisture requirements fora good crop of flax are so nearly the same as for a good crop of wheat that the average farmer this year is likely to sow to wheat any land that might, under somewhat different circumstances, have been sown to flax. Flax must have a good amount of moisture either in the soil, (as in summerfallow), or as rain in June and July to insure anything of a crop worth while. Further, it must be sown on fairly clean land, and it must be sown early enough to allow it to ripen before fall frosts, but not so early as to run any risks from pring frosts once it has thrust its first tiny leaves above the ground. This means sowing anywhere from May 15 to June 1 in Saskatchewan and Northern Manitoba, say 10 to June 10 in Southern Manitoba, and from May 10 to June 3 or 4 in Southern Alberta.

Where wheat seeding has progressed rather slowly, it will often be advisable to sow to flax the last few acres which were intended for wheat. The cash returns per acre from the two crops are likely to be practically equal this year, and will probably be about the same as they were last year. For this reason, it is well worth trying the flax and running no risk with late wheat which is usually a poor crop at best.

FLAX SEED.

The seed, as available at the elevator or at the farmer's granary, is very often badly polluted with weed seeds. Seed in this condition should not be sown under any circumstances. Cleaning the seed is difficult, but only clean seed should be sown, and that on clean land. A limited area of well prepared land sown with clean seed will be more profitable than a large area of badly prepared land on which dirty seed is used.

THE SEED BED.

Well prepared land means:—

(a) A good summerfallow; (b) first year stubble, in the more limited sections only, after summerfallow, properly burned, well cudtivated, sown, then harrowed; (c) other stubble land burned if possible, well ploughed, then packed, rolled and seeded, and then packed again, or rolled and harrowed.

This latter preparation may give a good crop if fair rains come, but will most certainly give a poor crop if the season is dry, not because of the special preparation mentioned, but because of the scarcity of moisture in the soil on account of the crop grown in past years, particularly in 1915.

FLAX ON BREAKING.

For the new settler, or the man with new breaking done before May 25 or 26, flax offers an opportunity for moneymaking this year, such as is not possible with any other crop. Breaking about three inches deep, discing as soon as broken so as to fill all openings or spaces between the furrows and to conserve any available moisture, as well as make a solid seed-bed, will be such a preparation as gives a chance of a fair crop of flax if good seed is carefully sown before the first of June. Seed at the rate of 30 to 40 lbs. per acre. Sow only clean seed. If clean seed is important on old land it is doubly important on breaking, since the whole future of the field may be permanently ruined by putting on dirty seed at this time.

THE ADJUNCTS TO DAIRY FARMING

Pig-Raising and Calf-Rearing When Done in the Old British Way on High-Priced Land, Pay Handsomely.

(By Sander Spencer.)

In the good old times, well within the memory of many of us who still consider that we are still in a state of vigor if not in the prime of life, a varying number of cows were kept on farms, the number frequently being determined by the proportion of arable land to pasture land, and the head of cattle needed to convert the produce of the farm into butter, beef, pork and store cattle, all of which were locally sold. In those days the sale of new milk was confined to the towns and the largest villages in which there happened to be a few residents sufficiently well off to be able to pay what were considered to be fancy prices for whole milk and for butter direct from the farm. Any general trade in skim milk was then unknown, and whilst butter milk was thought to be of so little value that it was either poured down drains or emptied into one of those vile places called swill pits, into which all refuse which was considered to have any feeding value was emptied, where from infrequent cleaning out of its contents became a fermenting mass which could easily be located by the olfactory organs alone. This stuff and the odds and ends which the sows and the store pigs could pick up in the free and unfettered wanderings about the farm premises, orchard or home pasture, formed the main and often the only food on which the pigs existed after they had ceased to be hangers on of the sows. The skim milk was rated at very little value because of the poor results derived from its consumption by the calves and pigs.

These wretched returns were generally due, not to the comparatively low feeding value of the skim milk, as it would contain nearly one-fourth part of the fat contained in whole milk, or seven and a half times as much fat as remains in separated milk, but rather to the injudicious and wasteful manner in which it was fed. Whether from a want of chemical knowledge, or more probably from the neglect on the part of the farmer or the farmer's wife, since the latter, as a rule, directed the disposal of the dairy offals, thought was not given to the fact that the milk in the state originally taken from the cow was a perfectly balanced food which could be consumed, digested thoroughly, assimilated to almost any extent within the limits of the digestive organs of calves and pigs as well as of human beings, whilst skim milk which in the operation of skimming had lost four to five parts of its fat had become an unbalanced food and therefore needed to have an addition of some kind of fat, to be fed with some other food containing those elements wanting, or to be fed on a limited scale. But even this want of care was not the limit of well doing; large quantities of skim milk frequently too hot or too cold were given at long intervals to the little pigs and calves, with the result that the chief increase in the size of the animal was in the stomach rather than in the long-suffering animal generally.

A RUDE AWAKENING.

It would not be wise to assume that we at present possess anything approaching a complete knowledge of the way in which the most satisfactory results may be obtained from the use of separated milk in the rearing and fattening of calves and pigs, but we may fairly claim that there has of late years been a considerable increase in that practical knowledge for which we are mainly indebted to men of science and others outside the British Isles as in this as in most other departments of farm work and practice we have apparently been content with what we have, and have unfortunately for ourselves looked upon our system of dairying and the utilization of the dairy offals as superior to those in practice in any other country. Already have we had a rude awakening. The imports of butter and cheese from the United States, Canada, New Zealand, Australia, Siberia, Holland, and perhaps more particularly from Denmark, where the most profitable system of using dairy offals in the rearing of calves and pigs and in the manufacture of veal and pork have been adopted after most carefully carried opt experiments. Experiments have also been conducted in America, Canada, Germany and other countries which have completely altered the beliefs as to the value and as to the best systems of using separated or skim milk, butter and whey in the feeding of calves and pigs. Amongst our old ideas were those that skim milk was not of any great value in the fatting of calves, that almost any quantity of skim milk could be profitably fed to pigs, and that butter milk and whey, especially the latter, contained so large a proportion of water as to be of little value in pig feeding. Our views on all these points have been very considerably modified, as it has been conclusively proved that the addition of thoroughly steamed or boiled linseed to the skim milk supplies that fat which had been extracted, and so renders the skim milk a balanced food suitable for the digestive organs of the calf. It was also considered that the veal from a calf fattened on skim milk was not as white in color as the public demand; this trouble can be avoided by feeding the calf for a week or two on whole milk ere it is killed.

SKIM MILK FOR CALVES.

The enormous demand at comparatively speaking high prices for whole milk has rendered it imperative that great economy in the use of new milk on the farm for the purpose of rearing calves should be practised, as the value of the animals when reared is not high enough to furnish nearly so good a return as could be obtained from the sale of the whole milk for human consumption.

It would be folly to claim that separated milk with the addition of cod liver oil, linseed, oatmeal, peameal, lentil meal, or any other food which would supply that deficiency which has arisen from the extraction of the butter fat from the whole milk, is equally as good as new milk for the fattening and rearing of calves, since the mere manner of the calf taking its food and the difficulty of always securing exactly the proper temperature must handicap hand rearing of calves as compared with the natural plan of calf sucking its dam or a substitute. Still the pail system does surmount the difficulty of cost in so fairly complete a manner as to render it possible to rear the calves in a satisfactory and profitable manner. Of course, the newly-born calf should have whole milk fed to it for at least ten days. This supply may be obtained by the calf itself from the cow for two or three days, when it may be weaned, since less trouble will arise in teaching it to drink than if this training be postponed to a later period. About five quarts per day will be ample for it, and if this is given in three meals instead of as is usual in the morning and evening, so much the better, as there will be less likelihood of indigestion and the resultant scour. When the calf is a week old a proportion of the whole milk is withheld and its place taken by separated or skim milk and about a tablespoonful of linseed or linseed meal is added, the whole linseed having been steamed or boiled over it and stirred until it becomes a jelly and then mixed with each feed of milk given to the calf. The proportion of whole milk is quickly reduced so that separated milk forms the whole, whilst the linseed mixture is gradually increased so that by the time the calf is six weeks old it will be consuming half a pound of linseed or meal daily.

PIGG-FEEDING EXPERIMENTS.

So great faith has been placed in the pig to turn almost anything edible into pork of the finest quality that to suggest it is qutie possible to feed skim or separated milk too liberally to pigs, especially to young pigs, would appear to many persons to savor of the ridiculous. Nevertheless, it is a fact that a very large proportion of the skim milk fed in the olden times to young pigs was worse than wasted. Many a newly weaned pig was indebted to an over-supply of skim mlik for its death warrant. Our forefathers considered milk to be a natural and perfect food for all young animals, and so it was and is when it is fed to them in that precise condition which nature intended it, but not when man has robbed it of the major portion of that constituent which materially helped the young animal to digest it. There must be a certain proportion of fat in order that the milk can be successfully and promptly dealt with by the digestive organs, and if we take away the butter fat it is only according to the dictates of common sense if we proceed to supply the omission by adding fat or oil of some other kind which is equally as good for the purpose, but of a lower market value than butter fat. When we use a comparatively small proportion of separated milk in the feeding of pigs of middle or matured age, the other food will generally furnish the amount of oil necessary to permit a complete digestion and assimilation of a certain quantity of the skim milk, but if the separated milk forms too large a proportion of the young pigs' food it is imperative that oil or fat in some form or other should also be given to the youngsters. Even if the cause for this were not on the surface, it has been conclusively proved by experiments in Denmark and in the United States that an over supply of separated milk actually results in waste even when it does not cause a direct loss and sometimes the death of a pig. There is not the slightest doubt in the minds of many pig feeders of the present day that the indiscriminate use of separated milk in the feeding of all pigs, especially young ones, is very detrimental, whilst the use of separated milk in limited and small proportions to the other food is a most valuable adjunct in the rearing and fatting of pigs, as it not only supplies certain food constituents, but it enables the pigs to extract a greater amount of nourishment from the other foods. It has also a marvellous effect on the appetite, and it tempts a surfeited or fanciful pig to come up to the trough. It must be so, or the results from a series of trials carried out at the Utah Experimental Station would not have given the following results. On an average the pigs fed on milk and grain made gains one-third faster than did those pigs fed on grain alone, and nearly twice as fast as the pigs which were fed on skim milk alone. The proportion of milk to grain was about two and a half to one in weight, and the average quantity per pig was about 3 3-4 lb. of grain to 9 3-4 lb. of milk; of grain alone about 4 1-2 lb. was eaten by each pig and of skim milk about 22 1-4 lb., the average gain of each pig fed on the different foods being 1.27 lb., .91 lb. and 68 lb. It was estimated that the pigs fed on a mixture of grain and milk made a return for the latter at least 75 per cent greater than when the milk was fed alone.

THE MOST PROFITABLE METHOD.

A great number of similar experiments could be cited, but all, without exception, provide similar proofs that a mixture of milk and meals is the most profitable way of using skim or separated milk. Another point came out on the slaughter of the various lots of pigs experimented with; the proportion of loss in killing was less with the mixed-fed lots of pigs than with the corn or the milk-fed pigs. This is a point which each day will become of the more importance when the common sense plan of selling pigs is adopted.

Various efforts were made at Ottawa to endeavor to discover the feeding value of separated milk hen fed to pigs in varying proportions and from these trials it was most clearly proved that a comparatively small quantity of milk fed in conjunction with other foods gave a vastly greater and better return than a large quantity, indeed its feeding value appeared to proportionately decrease as the proportion of milk to other foods was increased.

It is unfortunate that there exists no record of any endeavor having been made to discover the suitability of the addition of linseed meal to the separated milk when used in the feeding of young pigs, since the miller's offal, which is the best single food for young pigs, is continually becoming dearer and more difficult to obtain in a pure state, especially in the country districts far from the ports at which the major part of the imported wheat is ground. Young growing pigs require a certain amount of fat which may or may not be found in the combined middlings and separated milk.

FURTHER TESTS DESIRABLE.

The necessity for an increased knowledge on this point will become more and more apparent as the difficulties attending the rearing of young pigs and the feeding of suckling sows become greater and the demand for an increased supply of fatting pigs presents itself as it certainly will, if the importation of pork decreases in the same proportion as it has done of late years. Another mode of feeding separated milk to little pigs might be tested, that is, by feeding it through their dams. The digestive organs of the sow are far better able to utilize the skim milk than would be the organs of the little pigs, and these would most probably benefit in an increased flow of milk from the sow.—"The Farmers' Magazine."

WHAT DOES A YOUNG PIG COST?

Prf. Geo. E. Day, of Guelph, figures this out well in his recent book. The following data were obtained at the O.A.C. This table shows the cost of pigs until they are 6 weeks old. Meals are rated at $20 per ton, roots $2 per ton, and skim milk 15 cents per 100 lbs.

Sow and litter.	Number of pigs in litter	How bred.	Cost of feeding sow and litter for six weeks.
No. 1	4	Pure Yorkshire	3.08
" 2	9	Berkshire sire, Tamworth dam	$3.20
" 3	6	Pure Yorkshire	3.87
" 4	5	Yorkshire sire, Tamworth dam	3.70
" 5	8	Yorkshire sire, Tamworth dam	3.04
" 6	3	Yorkshire sire, Berkshire dam	5.85
" 7	9	Berkshire sire, Yorkshire dam	4.31
" 8	8	Pure Yorkshire	4.33
" 9	8	Pure Tamworth	3.88
" 10	8	Yorkshire sire, Tamworth dam	3.95
" 11	6	Tamworth sire, Berkshire dam	3.33
" 12	4	Tamworth sire, Berkshire dam	2.37
Average	6½		3.74

To arrive at the total cost of the pigs at six weeks old, the service fee and half the cost of maintaining the sow when dry are charged against the average cost of maintaining the sow and litter for six weeks, making the total cost as follows: Service fee, $1.00; half cost of maintaining dry sow (1-2 of $7.00), $3.50; average cost of feed for sow and litter, $3.74. Total, $8.24. Average number of pigs in litter, 6 1-2. Average cost per pig six weeks old, $1.27.

If the cost of maintaining the dry sow were placed at $1.00 per month, it would bring the cost of the young pigs to $1.44 each at six weeks old. It is probably a safe statement, therefore that young pigs can be raised to the age of six weeks at $1.50 each, making some allowance ofr items not considered in the experiment described.

J. H. Grisdale, Central Experimental Farm estimates that a breeding sow can be maintained during a whole year at from $12 to $15, under careful management, and produce two litters during the year. This approximates very closely, the Ontario results, which, omitting service free, make the cost of maintainiug a sow half a year, and one litter of pigs for six weeks, $7.24. Since the above calculations were made, there has been a very material increase in the cost of feeds, but if we add 50 percent to the cost of the maintenance all round, the cost of a pig six weeks old is about $1.85, which is a very moderate cost

APPLICATION OF FERTILIZER WITH SEED

I.—Trials on a large scale were carried out with the "Record" drill and manure distributor of Vielwerth & Dedina of Kiev, represented by the Societe Franco-Hongroise of Paris. It was found that this system of applying little heaps of fertilizer with each seed (agglomeration) is advantageous for wheat, as an increase of 125 pounds of straw and 190 pounds of grain per acre (equivalent to 5.6 and 17.6 per cent) was obtained with dressings of 125 pounds of superphosphate per acre. With spring vetches an increase of green stuff amounting to 3,040 pounds per acre (or 12.5 percent) was obtained in the case of dressings of 135 pounds basic slag. On the other hand, a slight decrease was observed in the case of winter barley; this was probably due to sowing on a cloddy tilth.

II.—In experiments on plots the following fertilizers were given: nitrate of soda 294 pounds per acre; nitrate of lime, 270 pounds; sulphate of ammonia, 180 pounds; cyanamide, 234 pounds; dried blood, 360 pounds; mineral superphosphate, 450 pounds; basic slag, 450 pounds; chloride of potash, 180 pounds; sulphate of potash, 180 pounds; sulphate of manganese, 180 pounds; radioactive fertilizer No. 1, 180 pounds.

For Ligovo oats application in heaps close to the seed proved advantageous in the case of the following manures used singly: nitrate of soda, nitrate of lime, sulphate of ammonia, dried blood, superphosphate, chloride of potash, sulphate of manganese, radio-active fertilizer. It gave an unfavorable result with sulphate of potash and still more with cyanamide. These experiments will be continued and completed.

In the case of sugar-beets, it appears that this method should be avoided with cyanamide and chloride of potash, while it is not harmful and may give a slight increase with: nitrates, dried blood, sulphate of ammonia, basic slag, superphosplate and sulphate of potash. The results obtained with sulphate of manganese and the radio-active fertilizer were negative, but they seemed doubtful. These experiments will also be completed.

ARTIFICIAL PRODUCTION OF RAIN

The artificial production of rain is to be put to the test of practice in Australia. According to the "Electrician," the New South Wales Government will finance the experiments, which will be carried out by Mr. J. G. Balsillie, who for four years has been conducting research in this connection and who has patented his device. It is based on the following lines. In the laboratory he finds that if a room be filled with steam, the discharge of high tension direct current electricity together with the simultaneous discharge from a powerful Rontgen ray tube causes the whole of the air to be cleared of steam in 1½ seconds, the floor of the room being covered with large drops.

A captive balloon coated with metallic paint at a height of 6,000 to 7,000 feet will be used to discharge electricity in to the atmosphere and this it is hoped will cause sufficient ionization to provide nuclei upon which the moisture of the clouds may condense. Mr. Balsillie believes that a number of these stations would draw all the moisture from the clouds and would also cause the cessation of natural thunderstorms.

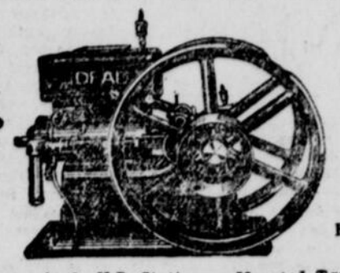
It has been fully demonstrated that the straw produced on twenty acres of average wheat has a value of $50 to $75, when spread on the land, in its fertilizing value alone, to say nothing of the advantageous effect of the straw as a source of humus. The ashes left after burning have a mineral value of less than $5 in a straw stack from twenty acres of average wheat, even if the ashes are saved and spread over the land to the best advantage.

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TOMATOES IN THE NORTH

Profitable Results

Experiments conducted for several years by O. B. Whipple at the Montana Experiment Station have demonstrated that by the use of special cultural methods tomatoes may be grown in many places where it has been almost impossible heretofore to bring a crop to maturity.

Of all our vegetables tomatoes need the longest season for ripening. Ten to twelve weeks in the seed bed and close to four months of warm weather in the field are required to insure a crop under ordinary methods of culture. Even then the first frost usually overtakes the vines laden with green fruit.

In northerly parts and in high altitudes the time between the last frost in spring and the first frost in fall is so often less than four months that profitable results with tomatoes are the exception and complete failures are not uncommon. This has been the case so constantly in the western mountain valleys that the residents have come to depend almost wholly upon outside sources for their tomatoes. But the profits of half a dozen middlemen and mountain freight rates boost the price of the shipped-in product until only the well-to-do can afford "fresh" tomatoes. Twenty-five cents a pound is as low as they can be bought in some localities.

THREE FROSTLESS MONTHS NECESSARY.

Investigation has shown that if tomatoes can be made to ripen in less than three months it will be possible to grow them successfully in most of these short-summer localities. By systematic pruning to single stems and the creation and maintenance of favorable growing conditions Mr. Whipple has for several years been able to force maturity within this time at the Montana Experiment Station, which is located in a valley where cool nights and comparatively cool days prevail through the summer. The results indicate, he says, that tomatoes may be grown in any section where there are three months free from frost.

Only the earliest varieties should be used. Of these Earliana, Chalk's Early Jewel, June Pink and Bonny Best have been found to give best results. Sloping land facing south or west should be selected if possible. Low ground should be avoided, as it is likely to be frosty, and also likely to hold moisture late in the season, while the most fruit can be ripened on land that can be kept rather dry after the first of August.

To insure a quick start and rapid growth fertile soil is necessary. A medium sandy loam, enriched with heavy applications of manure, has been demonstrated to be the most satisfactory. In preparing the field ploughing should be followed by thorough working down with the disk and harrow, for the tomato does not do well in soil too loose.

As the plants cannot be set in the field so early as in warmer climates, it is very necessary that they be stocky and thrifty. To this end the seed should be sown in the bed ten to twelve weeks before planting time. When the little seedlings have attained about three weeks' growth they should be transplanted into shallow boxes, spacing them about two inches apart. Four weeks later a second transplanting is advisable, each plant being put by itself in a pot or paper box four to five inches in diameter. This will give them plenty of room in which to grow stocky. When they are opening their first blossoms and the roots have grown enough to hold the soil in a ball the plants are in just the right condition to be moved into the field.

PRUNE TO ONE STEM.

In setting out every precaution is needed to insure the least possible interruption in growth. According to the findings of the experiment station, it is best to water about twelve hours before transplanting, as this will cause the dirt to cling closely to the roots. Also it is best to choose a cloudy day or the late afternoon for setting. In removing the plants from the pots to the soil it is important to avoid breaking the balls of earth upon the roots. The plants should be set somewhat deeper in the ground than they were in the pots, the earth should be packed well about them and water added to insure settling of the soil. After the water has been absorbed it is advisable to pull some fresh dirt about the plants. If an unusually late frost threatens after the plants have been set in the field, as sometimes happens, a simple method of protection is to bend the plants over to the ground and hoe a little loose earth over them.

At setting time pruning, which is the prime factor in forcing growth, is begun and thereafter is carried on until ripe fruit is on the vines. All the little shoots developing along the main stem are pinched off before the plant is removed from the pot. Each week afterward the field is gone over and all branches are removed. By this means the entire growing energy of the plant is thrown into the development of a single stem and the maturing period of the vine can be advanced, as experiments have proved, from two to three full weeks.

The plants are tied to stakes as soon as they are set. Mr. Whipple uses stakes two inches square and five feet in length, driving them to a depth of six to eight inches. The tying is done with binding twine. As the gardener goes through the field pruning during the summer he should carry the twine cut in proper lengths with him and tie the vines often enough to hold them constantly upright.

When the plants are growing in the field they should be cultivated after each rain or irrigation, and often enough between times to keep down all weeds and to conserve moisture. Cultivation should be shallow, as the roots of the tomato vine lie near the surface.

When the plant has reached the top of the stake it is best to cut it off, as tomatoes formed after this time will not ripen. Cutting off the stem checks further growth of the vine and throws the plant's energies into the development of fruits already set.

FRUIT FOR EARLY MARKET.

Although the yield of fruit from plants pruned to a single stem necessarily is not large, twice as many plants can be set to the acre and the total yield of a given area can consequently be made to compare very favorably. The pruning method, aside from its adaptability to cool climates, may be practiced with profit in part of a field by growers in warm areas, as these vines will give fruit for the early market at fancy prices.

In the short-season regions it is profitable to give considerable attention to green fruit on the vines when frost comes. If frost is forecast far enough ahead so that the green fruit can be gathered, all that is full grown can be ripened. Vines that are pulled and hung in a moist and not too cool cellar will ripen most of their green fruits. Ripe tomatoes from vines pulled the middle of September may be had for Thanksgiving dinner. Fruits of good size, if gathered before they are touched by frost, may be ripened by spreading them out in a warm room.

In a limited way vines can be protected in the field and the ripening season so prolonged from two to three weeks. A cloth thrown over a plant may carry it safely through quite a severe frost. Vines pulled, stacked in small piles in the field, and protected at night with old carpet or purlap or even with straw, will ripen much of their green fruit.—"Country Gentleman."

NEMESIA A BEAUTIFUL ANNUAL FOR BEDDING

The most valuable plants for a garden are those which have the longest flowering seasons. Among annuals there is none superior in this respect to nemesias. They not infrequently flower from June to October, a remarkably long time without a break, and the flowers are so profuse that little else can be seen. Indeed, if they have a fault it is that they are deficient in foliage, for which reason they are sometimes grown among dwarf plants, which provide a green setting for them. They can be obtained either mixed or in many different colors—pink, yellow, orange, white, while there is a very fine forget-me-not blue.



NEMESIA.
The best annual for bedding.

In May the seed can be sown outside, but the plants will, in that case, be rather late. It is better to sow in boxes in the greenhouse or in a frame, to prick out the seedlings in other boxes as soon as they are large enough, and to plant them in the beds at the end of May or early in June. As they do not spread much they should be rather close to one another—say, about six inches apart.

It is a great mistake to starve the plants at any stage of their existence. Annuals have a very short growing period, and if at any time they are checked by want of food or water they have no chance to recover afterwards, and remain poor little stunted things.

PLANT SUNFLOWERS

If you have an unsightly fence or need a quick growing shelter hedge for flower or vegetable garden, plant sunflowers. You can get no more effective or decorative plant than the old-fashioned, brown-centred single sunflower, but there are many gorgeous varieties to choose from if you wish to have something different. Apart from the use of the seed for chicken feed, recent experiments have proved the value of the plant as a farm crop.

An Indiana farmer had a piece of muck land which was subject to late frost so that every time he planted corn it failed to mature. He finally decided to try sunflowers, and after some experimenting grew 30 acres. The cost of production, including ploughing, harrowing, planting seed, cultivating, harvesting, threshing and rent of land was $11.85 an acre.

They yielded 800 pounds of seed to the acre, which sold for $3.80 per 100 pounds, making gross income $30.40, and net profit $18.55. This is better than a 60-bushel corn crop. He sold the seed to be used as feed for birds and poultry; also for seed, and as medicine for horses and cattle.

METHODS OF CULTURE.

The methods of culture explained in "Farm and Home" are as follows: The land and crop was handled about the same as for corn. The seed bed was put in fine condition, and the seed was planted at corn planting time with a corn planter set to plant the kernels two or three inches deep. It takes from 10 to 15 pounds of seed to plant an acre.

The stalks are thinned so as to stand from 12 to 18 inches apart in the row. If thicker, they do not produce a crop of such good quality. The thinning should be done when the stalks are about eight inches high. When the heads come to full bloom, go over the field and pull off the surplus flowers, leaving only three or four to develop on each stalk.

The seed was harvested before it was quite ripe to avoid shattering, which causes great loss. The heads were dried thoroughly before threshing so that none of the seed would spoil while going through the sweating out process.

The Maine experiment station has a small scale for a silage crop. One-fourth acre sunflowers, one-half acre of English horse beans and one acre of corn are mixed together when filling the silo. The sioling process breaks down the coarse, hard fibre of the sunflower stalk so that it comes out succulent and tender, and is much relished by the stock. The yield has been 48,800 pounds of sunflower plants to the acre, or 27,040 pounds of heads. English horse beans have given a yield of 20,160 pounds. The mixed silage is much richer than silage produced by corn alone.

FRUIT STANDARDIZATION LAWS IN CALIFORNIA

An Act to establish a standard for the packing in the State of California of the kinds of fresh fruits specified in this Act for sale or for transportation for sale, and to prevent deception in the packing; also to establish a system of inspection for the same. (Approved June 10, 1915; in effect August 9, 1915.)

Section 1. There is hereby created and established a standard for the packing of fresh fruits for interstate and foreign shipment of the kinds specified in this Act.

Section 2. The packing of fresh fruits shall be in accordance with the specifications herein made.

Section 3. All deciduous fruits specified in this Act when packed, shall be free from insects and fungous diseases.

Section 4. All fresh fruit sold in bulk or loose without packing shall be exempt from the provisions of this Act.

Sections 5-9. All fruit packed shall be of practically uniform quality and maturity.

Peaches, apricots, pears, plums, and prunes, when packed in crates or containers made up of two or more sub-containers having sloping sides for ventilation, shall not vary in size more than 10 percent, and no layer below the top layer shall contain a greater numerical count than the top layer. When packed in containers having perpendicular sides and ends, each box shall contain the same numerical count in each layer; provided, that in the case of peaches the approximate number of peaches shall be marked upon the outside of each box, and the number shall be within four peaches of the true count.

Grapes packed for table use shall show a sugar content of not less than 17 percent, Balling's scale, except Emperor, which shall show not less than 16 percent. Each crate or package of fruit shall be stamped in plain letters with the minimum weight of contents and the name of the variety.

Berries shall be packed in uniform packages of a dry quart containing an interior capacity of 67.2 cubic inches, or dry pint with an interior capacity of 33.6 cubic inches.

Cantaloupe shall be placed in standard crates 12 by 12 by 23 1-2 inches, containing 45 cantaloupes of uniform size and maturity; Pony crates 11 by 11 by 23 1-2 inches, containing 45 fruits, and Jumbo crates, 4 1-2 by 13 1-2 by 23 1-2, containing 12 or 15 fruits of uniform size and maturity.

Section 10. All packages of deciduous fruits ready for sale shall bear upon them in plain sight and plain letters on the outside the name of the orchard, if any, and the name and postal address of the authority packing the same, and also the name of the locality where the fruit is grown.

Sections 11-12. The provisions of the Act shall be enforced by a county horticultural commissioner or his deputies, or in the absence of a commissioner, by inspectors appointed by the County Board of Supervisors.

Section 13. All offences against the provisions of this Act shall be treated as acts of misdemeanor.

APPLE STANDARDIZATION.

An Act to establish a standard for the packing and marketing of apples, fixing penalties for the violation of its provisions, and providing for its enforcement, and making an appropriation to carry into effect the provisions thereof. (Approved June 10, 1915; in effect Aug. 9, 1915.)

Section 1. The Act shall be known and referred to as "The Standard Apple Act of 1915."

Section 2. The provision of this Act shall be applicable to all apples packed, delivered for shipment, offered for sale or sold in the State of California in any container upon which the word "standard" is used as a band or label or any part thereof, or as qualifying the pack, container or contents of the container.

Section 3. No apples shall be packed, shipped, delivered for shipment, offered for sale or sold in the State of California, in any container upon which or the label of which the word "standard" is used as the brand or label or any part thereof, unless such apples and such container shall comply with all the requirements of this Act.

Section 4. The following standards for apple boxes and for the packing, labelling and branding of apple boxes to which this Act is made applicable, are hereby established:—

(a) The standard container shall be a box of the following dimensions, measured inside: Depth, 10 1-2 inches; width, 11 1-2 inches; length, 18 inches; cubical contents 2,173 1-2 cubic inches. A smaller box may be used if plainly marked with the words "short box."

(b) No statement, design, or device appearing on the box shall be false or misleading in any particular.

(c) Each box shall be labelled with a statement giving: the number of apples in the box; the style of pack used; the variety of apples contained, unless it is unknown to the packer, in which case it shall be stated as "unknown"; the name and business address of the person, firm, company, organization, or corporation who first packed the same, and, if repacked, the name and address of the authority concerned in the repacking; the name of the locality where grown; the date when first packed; if repacked the date of repacking; and the stamp hereinafter provided for, cancelled as required by the State Commissioner of Horticulture of California.

(d) The apples contained in each box shall be well grown specimens reasonably uniform in size, mature, free from dirt and disease and other defects, except such as are necessarily caused in the operation of packing; provided, however, that a variation from the standard as to defects shall be allowed not to exceed a total of 10 percent, nor 3 percent for any one such defect.

Section 5. The State Commissioner of Horticulture shall be charged with the enforcement of the provisions of this Act, and for that purpose shall have power: (a) to inspect all places concerned with the preparation and movement of apples; (b) to issue suitable stamps for use on apple boxes, and to prescribe for the method of cancelling the same; (c) to appoint, superintend, control, and discharge inspectors for the special purpose of enforcing the provisions of this Act; (d) to cause to be seized and retained any apples or apple boxes packed or put on the market in violation of any of the provisions of this Act; (e) to cause to be instituted and to prosecute in the superior court of any county or city in the State of California in which the violation of the Act occurs an action or actions for the condemnation of apples as provided in section 11 of this Act.

Sections 6 and 7. Every box of apples to which this Act is applicable shall bear a stamp designed by the State Commissioner of Horticulture, which shall be cancelled as required by the said commissioner.

Section 8. The inspectors appointed for this work shall be citizens of the United States, not less than 21 years of age, and skilled in the inspection of apples, and have a thorough knowledge of insect pests and diseases attacking such fruits.

Section 10. Violations of any of the provisions of this Act shall be punishable by a fine of not less than $50, nor more than $500, or by imprisonment for a period of not more than six months, or by both such fine and imprisonment.

Sections 11-15. Relating to the condemnation, seizure and destruction of apples packed in violation of this Act; the nature of the guarantee as to the validity of the packing; prosecution by the district attorney; reaction of this Act to previous Acts concerning fraud and public health; grants from the State treasury for the working of the Act.

COLD STORAGE AND COST OF LIVING

Cold storage promises as the years pass to have a greater and greater effect on the cost of living. Not only storekeepers and hotelkeepers, but ordinary householders in increasing numbers are coming to recognize that the buying of food in quantities and preserving in cold storage means a satisfactory dividend on investment. Hence the general interest possessed by Bulletin 44, under the title of "The Cold Storage of Food Products," and written by J. A. Ruddick, Dairy and Cold Storage Commissioner for the Dominion, and Joseph Burgess, Cold Storage Inspector. Every person who makes use of a kitchen refrigerator, or places milk, butter, meats, fruit or vegetables in a cool cellar, puts into practice the principles which underlie the operation of the most up-to-date cold storage warehouse and follows in some particulars the methods described in this comprehensive and informative publication. An example of the benefits derived from the system is furnished in the suggestion that if it were not for the cold storage facilities, which are now available the price of eggs would, for lack of an immediate market, be so low during the laying period of the spring and early summer that production would be seriously discouraged, while the scarcity that would result during the season of non-supply would boost prices for all kinds of eggs to such an extent as to make them prohibitive for the majority of the people. Eggs are but one of the articles of food, the price of which is regulated, and to some extent standardized, by cold storage. Dairy products, meat, fish and fruit can all be so kept and preserved if the treatment set out in this Bulletin, which can be had for the mere effort of application to the Publications Branch, Department of Agriculture, Ottawa, be followed. It outlines all the methods and processes that are pursued in the handling, storing, shipping and preservation of such perishable articles as apples, butter, cheese, vegetables, eggs, fish, game, lard, meats, milk and poultry, the necessary temperature being given in each instance, and also in the care of furs and woollens.

GATHER THE EGGS OFTEN.

Because the deterioration which takes place in an egg is not easily visible to the naked eye, as it is in fruit, vegetables, etc., we sometimes fail to appreciate the fact that it is one of the most perishable of all food products, and that therefore, it should have have the best of care and treatment from the time it is laid until it reaches the consumer's table. Only in this way can the producer ever hope to receive much better prices.

During the hatching season when hens are constantly becoming broody, and during the warm summer and early fall months, the eggs should be gathered religiously twice a day. All broody hens that are to be used for hatching purposes should be immediately removed to another place, and all others broken up. It is surprising how quickly a broody hen can spoil a fresh egg, especially if the egg is fertile.—I. B. Finsenberry.

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.

EDUCATIONAL.

THE DEBRISAY METHOD IS THE Royal Road to Latin, French, German, Spanish. Thorough mail courses. Students everywhere. Highest references. ACADEMIE DeBRISAY, Ottawa, Ont. 4.52

TEACHERS WANTED.

TWO PROTESTANT QUALIFIED Teachers wanted for Schools No. 1 and 2, of St. Elizabeth de Franktown. Applicants state salary expected, grade of diploma, and experience. Application to be in the hands of the undersigned not later than June 15 1916. School term Sept. 1 to Dec. 22, 1916; Jan. 2 to June 30, 1917. LAWRENCE E. SMITH, Sec.-Treas., Campbell's Bay, Que. 19.3

STRAWBERRY AND RASPBERRY PLANTS.

THE "HERBERT" — CANADA'S HARDIEST and heaviest yielding Red Raspberry. Holds the record at the Central Experimental Farm, Ottawa, with a yield of 10,300 lbs. per acre. Strong bushes at $5 per 100. We replace any that fail to live free of charge. J. E. WILCOX, Hastings, Ont. 16.6

STRAWBERRIES PAY!—150 HEAVY yielding plants, $1.00; 500, $3.00; 1,000, $5.00; specially packed; charges prepaid anywhere in Canada. HARRY TINNEY, Dept. B., Preneveau, Ontario. 18.6

STRAWBERRY PLANTS. PLANTS from pedigreed stock, from $3.50 per thousand. Also, raspberry sets. Send for list. LEAVENS ORCHARDS Bloomfield, Ont. 17.6

FOR SALE.

SEND 25 CENTS IN STAMPS FOR information and price list of the most profitable fur-bearing animal, the Black Siberian Hare. SIBERIAN HARE CO., Hamilton, Canada. 49—26

FOR SALE, CHEAP.

Windmill, made by Flint & Walling, of Indiana, with pump and 60 ft. steel tower. All in excellent order. Situated on water front at Dorval. Convenient for removal by road or water. Address, W. E. TORRANCE, 20 Coristine Bldg., Montreal. 15.6

FOR SALE — GOOD BLACKSMITH business in good district. Shop with tools. $450. Good terms. Apply Box 9, Sidewood, Saskatchewan. 17.6

ENGINES, 30 OF VARIOUS SIZES, marine and stationary. Send for lists. GUARANTEE MOTOR CO., Hamilton, Ont. tf

GOLDEN FLAX, $4.00 BUSHEL. Something new; a wonderful yielder. Pamphlet and sample from A. R. LEE, "The Golden Flax Man," Box 82, Viceroy, Sask. 14—f

BULBS FOR SALE.

PRIZE-WINNING DAHLIAS, GROWN in Canada. Ten Giant prize-winners, $1.00. Twenty named varieties $1.00. Four varieties, 25c. Postpaid. G. S. DOUGLASS, Buctouche, N.B. 14—6

STALLIONS FOR SALE.

REG. CLYDE STALLION "ROYAL Favorite" (3422), handy in harness. Young horses, also mares in foal, all quiet, excellent workers. JOHN STRACHAN, Miniota, Man. 14—6

LIVE STOCK.

REGISTERED HOLSTEINS. — Several extra-choice yearling bulls for sale, also heifers and cows. Our present herd sire, "Echo Segis Fayne," is sired by own brother to sire of World's Record Cow, "Finderne Holingen Fayne." Write for prices, or come and see them. SUNNYSIDE STOCK FARM, Stanstead, Quebec. 16.6

SHETLANDS, AYRSHIRES, BERKshires.—Registered stock, both sexes, prices reasonable. Write for particulars. JOHN TEECE, Abernethy, Sask. 17.6

LIVE STOCK.

CLYDESDALES, AYRSHIRES AND Chester Whites, both sexes, all ages, reasonable prices. Express prepaid. S. NORVAL HORNER, Clarendon Stock Farm, Creelman, Sask. 16.6

REGISTERED CLYDE STALLION For Sale five years old, good quality. Bargain for early purchaser. J. E. TOLTON, Oak Lake, Man. 16.6

FOR SALE, PURE BRED CHESTER White Pigs, both sexes. Rose Comb Brown Leghorn eggs, 60 cents for 15. FLOYD G. FADDEN, Noyan, Que. 15.6

FOR SALE, HOLSTEIN FREISIAN Bull, calved March 3rd, 1914. Bred by Hamer Smith, Winnipeg. Dam, first prize cow of great milking strain. Sold for no fault. Require fresh blood in herd. Price $125.00; forwarded Neepawa. EDMUND BRAY, Neepawa, Man. 18.6

FARMS FOR SALE.

160 ACRES, ONE MILE SOUTH OF City of Galt; dairy or grain farm stone house, two bank barns, latest improvements. ARCHIE McPHERSON, R.R. 5, Galt, Ont. 14—6

IMPROVED FARMS TO SUIT ALL need in one of the best wheat-growing districts in Saskatchewan. Inquire H. J. REID, Perdue, Sask. 14—6

QUARTER SECTION FARM FOR Sale. Part in town of Strathclair. Five grain elevators. Consolidated schools. Very best land. Correspond with DAVID M. ROSS, Strathclair, Man. 15.6

FARM FOR SALE, 160 ACRES, 4 miles from Rapid City, 2 miles from C.P.R. station, 1 mile from C.N.R.; school on N.E. quarter; church on S.E. quarter; abundance of good water; stone house, stable, granary with other buildings, complete; about 40 acres of heavy timber. Write for particulars. KENNETH McKENZIE, Box 79, Rapid City, Man. 13—8

400 ACRES OF LAND IN PARRY Sound District, 80 acres cleared, the balance in timber. Price $2,500.00 Twenty-five hundred dollars. Address, WALTER FOWKE, Charlton Ont. 15.6

FOR SALE, IMPROVED MANITOBA land; good district; easy terms. For full particulars, write, J. C. STAPLES, 205 Quebec Bank Chambers, Winnipeg, Man. 8—12

FARM FOR SALE.—LOT 18, CON. 4. One hundred acres, five miles from Port Elgin, two miles from Turner's Station on G. T. Barn 80 x 50, basement, stables; brick house. If interested, write, JAMES CLARK, R.R. 3, Port Elgin, Ont. 19.6

FOR SALE—1100 ACRES OF WHEAT and hay land, in the south of Alberta. Good terms. Will sell in lot or 1/4 particles. For further information apply to Mrs. MARY LACHANCE, Macleod, Alberta.

FARM PRODUCE FOR SALE.

DIRECTLY IMPORTED PURE TOM Barron strain S. C. W. Leghorns; a proven 200 egg strain. Eggs, 15 for 75c; 30, $1.25; 100, $3.50. Registered Holstein calves. Prices on application. Michigan Cream Potatoes. Selected Seed. Blight resisting; $2.00 per bush.; 4 bush. or over, $1.50 per bush., F.O.B., Elgin. LEWIS HALLADAY; Elgin, Ont. 18.3

SEEDS FOR SALE.

HIGHEST GRADE WISCONSIN No. 7 Seed Corn. Tested 100 percent. Only $1.35 per bu., bags free and freight paid on $25.00 orders or over by the grower. JAMES MURRAY, Harrow, Ontario. 15.6

CLOVER SEED.—OUR CLOVER AND Timothy is the best on the market. See our prices in the "Weekly Sun" or send for Price List. "Purity Our Pride." 1887-1916. S. F. M. O. FLYNN & SON, Shelburne, Ont., Dufferin County. 14—6

POTATOES, EARLY SIX WEEKS, Wee Macgregors, $1.00 per bushel. Mensury Barley, $1.00. Millet, 3c lb. E. YOUNG, Oak Lake, Man. 14—6

SALZER'S NORTH DAKOTA WHITE Flint Corn. Field selected. Very heavy ensilage yielder and early maturing variety. Price $1.75 per bush., bags free. PRESANT BROS., R.R. 1, Blenheim, Ont.

EGGS. BRED-TO-LAY WHITE WYandotte 226 egg strain. Breeding pens selected only from heavy winter layers, $1.50 per 15, $6.00 per 100. PRESANT BROS., R.R. 1, Blenheim, Ont.

O. A. C. No. 72 OATS. — A QUANtity of good clean seed, true to name, grown from selected seed a year ago; a very heavy yielding variety. Write for samples and price. EDGAR BRODERICK, R.R. No. 1, Exeter, Ont. 12—8

SALZER'S NORTH DAKOTA WHITE Flint Corn. Field selected. Very heavy ensilage yielder and early maturing variety. Prices $1.75 per bush., bags free. PRESANT BROS., R.R. 1, Blenheim, Ont.

PROPERTY FOR SALE.

TWO COUNTRY HOMES NEAR TOronto. 1. Small frame house, stable, with 7 acres; small payment down, balance arranged. 2. 10 roomed frame house, electric light, furnace, water, barn, orchard, small fruits, set; 5 to 8 acres goes with this house. In answering state what you are prepared to do. Property is 1½ miles west of Oshawa. Apply C. FOLLEST, P.O. Box 498, Oshawa, Ont.

POULTRY

EGGS FOR HATCHING.

QUALITY STRAIN GOLDEN CAMpine, Columbian and White Wyandottes, are Egg Machines. Eggs, $1.50 for 15. Correspondence a pleasure. F. M. LYMBURNER, Fonthill, Ont. 16.6

BABY CHICKS.

BABY CHICKS AND HATCHING Eggs. Strawberries, 100, 70 cents; Currants, 10 cents; Gooseberries, 15 cents. Carriage paid. Catalogue free. CHAS. PROVAN, Langley Fort, B.C. 12—8

THE TAY POULTRY FARM.—Hatching eggs and baby chicks, 15 eggs, $1.00. Order from this ad or write us. Bred-to-lay Barred and White Rocks, White and Golden Wyandottes, Rhode Island Reds, White Leghorns and Buff Orpingtons. Satisfaction or money refunded. Perth Ontario. 14—6

GLADIOLUS
"Best in the Land"
List and Cultural Directions FREE
H. P. Van Wagner, R.R. 5, Hamilton, Ont.

Production and Thrift

CANADA'S CALL FOR SERVICE AT HOME

Produce More and Save More — The Empire needs food. If you are not in the fighting line you may be in the producing line. Labour is limited—all the more reason to do more than ever before. Grow food for the men who are fighting for you. The Allies need all the food that you can produce. Every little helps. You are responsible for your own work. If you cannot produce as much as you would like, produce all you can. Work with the right spirit. Put fighting energy into your effort and produce now when it counts. The more you produce the more you can save. Producing and saving are war-service.

Make Your Labour Efficient — In war-time do not waste time and energy on unimportant and unprofitable work. Economize labour. Put off unproductive work till after the war, and, if possible, help in producing something needed now. Let us not waste labour. Canada needs it all. If possible help to feed the Allies. Make your backyard a productive garden. Cultivate it with a will. Make your labour count for as much as possible.

Do Not Waste Materials — There should be no waste in war-time. Canada could pay the annual interest on her war expenditure out of what we waste on our farms, in our factories, in our homes. Every pound of food saved from waste is as good as a pound of increased production. The way for a nation to save is for every individual to save. France is strong to-day because of thrift in time of peace. The men and women of Great Britain are not only "doing" but are learning to "do without."

Spend Your Money Wisely — Practise economy in the home by eliminating luxuries. Wasting our dollars here weakens our strength at the Front. Your savings will help Canada to finance the war. Save your money for the next Dominion War issue. There can be no better investment.

THE GOVERNMENT OF CANADA

THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE — THE DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE

8

POULTRY

CATTLEY'S GUARANTEED WINTER Laying Strains—White Leghorns, Indian Runner Ducks, White Wyandottes, Buff Orpingtons. Settings $1.40. EDWARD CATTLEY, Weston Ont. C 14—6

DO NOT DELAY YOUR ORDER If you wish eggs from our Bred-to-Lay Stock. White Leghorns a specialty Also, Sheppard's Strain Anconas and Indian Runner Ducks. Setting, $1.50. Hundred, $7.00. CECIL SCHUYLER, Brantford, Ont. 14—8

POULTRY SUPPLIES.

FOR $2.95 YOU CAN BUILD SIMplest, fireproof, ratproof, windproof HEATED BROODER runs week without attention to heater; boy can build one in an hour; saw, hammer, all tools needed. Easy directions; 25c postpaid. RADIO CO., Box 1761 "E," Winnipeg, Manitoba. 14—12

PATENTED HATCHING SYSTEM.—No artificial heat required, small cost, less work, bigger profits. Particulars free. HARRY TINNEY, Dept. B., Preneveau, Ontario. 18.6

OAT SPROUTER, $1.95. DOUBLES egg yield, cuts feed bill in half. Boy can make one in an evening; saw hammer, all tools needed. Easy directions: 25c post paid. RADIO CO., Box 1704 "E" Winnipeg, Manitoba.

EGGS FROM HIGH-CLASS WHITE Wyandottes and Single Comb White Leghorns; the win-lay kind; $1.25 per 15. C. FAWCETT, Gravenhurst, Ont. 14—6

ANCONAS.

ROSE COMB ANCONAS. Great Winter laying strain. Hatching eggs, $1.50 per 15 postpaid. ANCONA POULTRY FARM, Burriss Ont. 16.6

SINGLE COMB ANCONAS, TRAPnested stock. Pullets laying in 17 weeks. Fertility guaranteed or replace half price. Fifteen eggs, one dollar. LEVI HOLM, Plattsville, Ontario. 17.5

PURE-BRED, NON-SETTERS — Single Comb Anconas Prodigious winter layers of large white eggs, $1.50 per 15. S. R. CARROTHERS, Creelman, Sask. 17.6

SINGLE COMB ANCONAS, FINEST quality, excellent winter layers of large white eggs. $1.00 and $2.00 per 15 E. W. WARDLE, Corinth, Ont. 14—6

S. C. ANCONAS, S.C.W. LEGHORNS, Anconas, Sheppard's strain all $1.25 per 15; $2.00, 30. R. FLEMING, Midland, Ont. 16.6

BARRED ROCKS.

GET A GOOD START IN YOUR Greater Production by ordering eggs for hatching from our heavy winter laying strain of Barred Rocks. Best pen yet after 10 years selection. CHAS. A. NEWELL, Campbellville, R.R. No 3, Ontario.

PURE BRED BARRED ROCKS from imported stock, the Big Blue Ringlet kind, $2.00 for 15; $8.00 per 100. C. F. BREWER, Box 284, Dauphin, Man. 18.6

MAPLE ROW BARRED ROCKS. Pen I headed by 1st prize cock at Goderich Pen II. headed by 1st prize cockerel, Goderich. Pen III. headed by 2nd prize cockerel Goderich; 4 hens in each pen. Cockerels are grandsons 2nd Guelph cockerel, 1912. Eggs $3.50 per 15, express prepaid. Eggs from small pen heavy winter layers headed by 265 egg cock, $2.00 per 15. Good fertility guaranteed. Catalogue free. H. A. HOVEY, Clinton, Ont. Mention "Witness." 16.2

BRED-TO-LAY BARRED ROCKS, O.A.C. and Guild's strains, unexcelled winter layers. Eggs, one dollar per fifteen. Also, limited number settings of world record Tom Barron strain White Leghorns, imported direct. Two dollars per fifteen. Satisfaction guaranteed. L. A. PEARSON, No. 1, Thamesford, Ont. 15.6

EGGS FROM BEST IMPORTED Barred Rocks for sale, both matings. HY. HULSE, Newmarket, Ont. 17.6

BUTTERCUPS.

CECILLIAN BUTTERCUPS. HOLD world's record for laying. Fifteen eggs from pure selected stock, $1.00. A. E. FISH, Ayers Cliff, Que. 17.7

SICILIAN BUTTERCUPS. BROWN'S strain. Canada's best. The breed of hens that lay and pay. $2.00 and $3.00 per settin gof 15 eggs. J. VICTOR HEWS, Webbwood, Ont. 16.6

SICILIAN BUTTERCUPS, FINEST exhibition strains, veritable egg machines. Eggs, $1.50 per 15. E. W. WARDLE, Corinth, Ont. 14—6

BUTTERCUPS — BROWN'S STRAIN, Canada's best. Winners at Toronto, Hamilton, London and Guelph. Eggs, $3.00 and $3.50 per fifteen. Address, W. F. BROWN, 277 Talbot St., London, Ont. 13—6

BRAHMAS.

CHAMPIONS OF THE WORLD ARE Sueppel's Dark Brahmas. Having won first prize at Panama Exposition, California, St. Louis, and Chicago World's Shows. Best Winter layers. Grand Cockerels for sale. Eggs, $5 per 15. JOHN W. SUEPPEL, Iowa City, Iowa, U.S.A. 14—6

LIGHT BRAHMAS—WIMER'S BEAUty strain. Bred for size and layers. 15 eggs, $2.75; 30 eggs, $5.00; 45 eggs, $6.50; 100 eggs, $12.00. Satisfaction guaranteed. FRED. WIMER, Box 159, Canora, Sask. 18.6

CAMPINES.

ONE DOLLAR BUYS FIFTEN EGGS of Sicilian Buttercups, Silver Campines, White Leghorns, White Wyandottes, Buff Orpingtons, Rhode Island Reds. CHARLES DOBSON, R. 3, Oxford, Nova Scotia. 15.6

GOLDEN CAMPINES, KENNEDY'S strain. One choice pen. Great layers. Properly mated. Eggs for hatching, May and June, $1.25 per 15. H. A. SMITH, Hespeler, Ont. 18.6

CHOICE SILVER CAMPINES AND Barred Rocks. Eggs, $2 per fifteen. Grand birds. Good layers. Money back if not satisfied. ART. G. CRONE, Nottawa, Ont. 16.6

PAKENHAM'S SILVER CAMPINES are not only the greatest of layers but have proven their superiority by their winnings at Canada's largest shows at Guelph, Ottawa, Peterboro, Belleville, and others. Eggs at reduced prices. Write for free catalogue. W. E. PAKENHAM, Drawer F., Norwood, Ontario, Canada. 9—12

COCHINS.

BUFF COCHINS, LARGE AND VIGOROus, from Toronto winning stock, $1.25 dozen. Silver S. Hamburg at $1.25 doz. JAMES TINNEY, Campbellford, Ont. 15.7

CLIMAX BARRED ROCKS—MOTTO: Many bars many eggs; free mating list; eggs, two, five, ten dollars setting B. SNELL, Wardsville, Ont. 14—6

DUCKS.

EGGS FOR HATCHING FROM Choice Bred to lay Fawn and White Indian Runner Ducks, $1 per setting (12 eggs); five settings, $4; ten settings, $7. WILL RIVERS, R.R. No. 5, Ingersoll, Ont. 17.6

EGGS FROM PRIZE WINNING Large Rouen and Pekin Ducks, for sale. HY. HULSE, Newmarket, Ont. 17.6

PRIZE WINNING MAMMOTH IMPERial Pekin Ducks. $4 each, $7 per pair. Eggs for hatching, $2 per setting. ISAAC T. KNIGHT, R.R. No. 2, Uxbridge, Ont. 17.6

DUCKS — THOROUGHBRED INDIAN Runners, fawn and white; eggs, $1 per 12. Order early. ARNOLD M. LANDSBORO, Seaforth, Ont. 17.6

HAVE YOU HEARD OF THE INDIAN Runner, the table egg duck? They will give you a war time profit in your back yard. Send for our circular. W. A. STAEBLER, Box 68, Gananoque, Ont. 16.6

EGGS FROM CHOICE BRED-TO-LAY Indian Runner Ducks, at 75c per eleven. GEORGE BUTTERY, Strathroy, Ont. 16.6

EGGS FROM PRIZE WINNING Mammoth Pekin Ducks and Indian Runners, famous laying duck, $1.50 per setting. ELDON LAIRD, Thedford Ont. 16.6

PEKIN DUCKS.

EGGS FOR HATCHING. MAMMOTH Pekin Duck eggs. $1.50 per fifteen LAWRENCE FOWLER, Mt. Vernon P.O., Ont. 17.10

GAMES.

ALL LEADING STRAINS OF PIT Games. Cocks, $5.00 each; Stags and Pullets, $3.50 each, or $5.00 a pair. Eggs $3.00 setting. HUGH CRAWFORD, Clear Creek, Ont. 14—6

GAME TO THE QUILL. CHOICE Light or Dark Pit Game Cockerels, $3.00; hens, $1.50. Eggs $1.50 per fifteen. Write, MILLS OGRAM, Wallenstein, R.R. 1, Ont. 18.6

"HONEST INGIN" I HAVE THE BEST Pit Games living, fast as chain lightning; game to the core; beautiful beyond description; guaranteed to lay more eggs in winter than any breed. Real Cubans, Spangles, Warhorse or English Reds. Eggs, twenty cents each, and guarantee perfect satisfaction. R. M. LEWIS, Golden B.C. 15.6

LEGHORNS.

BARRON FAMOUS STRAIN S. C. W. Leghorns. Unchallenged champion layers. Stock imported direct. Eggs, $3 and $2 per 15; $8 per 100. Mating list free. JOS. HOLLINGSWORTH, Milton Heights, Ont. 16.6

S. C. W. LEGHORNS. D. W. YOUNG'S strain. The standard of all Leghorns. Exhibition and utility stock: $3.00 and $2.00 per setting of 15 eggs. J. VICTOR HEWS, Webbwood, Ont 16.6

SINGLE AND ROSE COMB WHITE Leghorns, Single and Rose Comb Brown Leghorns, Single and Rose Comb Black Minoreas, Single and Rose Comb Rhode Island Reds, Barred Plymouth Rocks, Buff Orpingtons, Golden Wyandottes, Silver Spangled Hamburgs, Indian Runner Ducks, Pekin Ducks. Eggs, $2.00 per sitting. JAS. A. JACKSON, Leduc, Alta. 15.6

MOORE'S BUFF ROCKS SINGLE Comb Brown Leghorns. Do you want the best to win the Red Ribbon Grand Exhibition. Matings now mated. Am booking orders for eggs, $2 per setting; two settings, $3. My birds were winners at Western and Winter Fair, London and Guelph Winter Fair. No better birds. For sale at low prices. Write your wants to WM. MOORE, 19 Oxford St., London, Ont. 14—6

EGGS FROM HEAVY WINTER LAYing Rose Comb Brown Leghorns, Kelp's strain, farm reared, $1.25 setting. Mrs. MARKHAM, Dunchurch, Ont. 15.6

GOOD WINTER LAYING STRAIN of Utility White Leghorns, $1.00 per setting of 13. R. TINER, 576 9th street, A.W., Owen Sound, Ont. 14—6

EGGS FROM HEAVY WINTER LAYing S. C. White Leghorns, $1.50 per $15 per 100. Infertiles replaced free. Cockerels, $3. Pullets and Hens, $1.50. A. E. ROBINSON, Guelph, O. 15.6

BROWN LEGHORNS—1 COCK, 4 PULlets, $7.50. First class layers. Nice lot for new blood. C. CASH, LaTuque, Que. 14—6

MATHIESON'S S. C. WHITE LEGhorns are the biggest payers, because they have proved to be the biggest winter egg layers and winners. Eggs, $1.25 per 15; $3.00 per 50; $5.00 per 100. Chicks, 12c each. ROY MATHIESON, St. Mary's, Ont. 14—6

ROSE COMB WHITE LEGHORNS.—Prize winners and record layers. Finest exhibition and laying strains. Satisfaction guaranteed. Eggs, $1 setting. WHITING BROS., Box 96, Orillia, Ontario. 18.6

1916 MATING LIST OF BRED-TOLay Single Comb White Leghorns, beautifully illustrated with 50 photos of birds and buildings, also, contains tonic and feed formulas. Write today for your copy. It is free. Eggs for hatching, $1.50 per 15; $7.00 per 100. L. R. GUILD, Box 16, Rockwood, Ontario. 13—9

PURE WHITE LEGHORNS ALSO, Wyandottes, fine birds. M. BENNEY, 11 Elmwood avenue, Cherbrooke, Que. 18.6

BRED-TO-LAY S. C. W. LEGHORNS and Wyandottes. Eggs, $1.25 per 15. M. BARRAN, Box 231, Brampton, Ont. 17.6

KEMP'S IMPROVED LARGE S. C. White Leghorns. Canada's Greatest Laying Strain, noted for their big egg production, and exhibition qualities. Eggs, $2.00 per 15; $8.00 per 100. No catalogue this season. R. W. KEMP, 39 Elmwood, London, Ont. 7-12

MINORCAS.

S. C. BLACK MINORCAS—UTILITY and exhibition strain; hatching eggs, $1.50 per 15; $5.00 per 100. ELDON LAIRD, Thedford. Ont. 16.6

EGGS FOR HATCHING FROM THOROughbred Single-Comb Black Minorcas and Barred Rocks. The breeds that lay—are the breeds that pay. Eggs, one, one and half and two dollars per fifteen. Mail orders given prompt attention. PEERLESS POULTRY YARDS, 797 Adelaide street, London, Canada. 17.6

S. C. WHITE LEGHORNS.

EGGS, $3.00 PER 15. FROM PEN Single Comb White Leghorns. Every bird has won a prize. ROBT. J. AGNEW, 449 E 5th avenue, Owen Sound, Ont. 14—6

PARTRIDGE ROCKS.

PARTRIDGE ROCKS—WON AGAIN 1915, London, first pullet, second cockerel; Guelph, fourth cockerel; eggs, per setting, $2.50 and $3.00. Dr. FOTHERGILL, Bothwell, Ont. 14—6

RHODE ISLAND REDS.

EGGS FROM HIGH-CLASS NONfading S. C. Rhode Island Reds, bred from best American stock. Winners of thirty prizes this season. Expertly mated pens. Three to five dollars per fifteen. I. M. HARVEY, Kelowna, B.C. 16.6

HIGH CLASS ROSE COMB RHODE Island Reds. Eggs from beauties, $2.00 per 15. JOHN DUFF, Mekiwin, Man. 15.6

ROSE COMB PEN SPLENDIDLY Colored females, mated to "Sir Vigorous," an imported Storrs Contest 228-232 egg pedigree male. Plenty color in this pen. Best procurable for eggs. Stock for sale. J. ZURBRIGG, Winchester, Ont. 15.6

SINGLE COMBS RHODE ISLAND Reds Hatching eggs from large, vigorous, thoroughbred heavy winter layers. 15 eggs, $1.50. Honest treatment. DR. F. G. HENDRY Delhi, Ontario. 14—6

EGGS FROM HEAVY WINTER LAYing Single Comb. Rhode Island Reds, farm reared, $1.25 setting. Mrs. MARKHAM, Dunchurch, Ont. 15.6

FOR SALE, A FEW SINGLE COMB Rhode Island Red Cockerels, $3 and $5 each; also, setting eggs from good laying and exhibition strains. Price $2 and $3 per setting Satisfaction guaranteed. Apply, JONES, Harris, Street, Guelph, Ont. 15.6

FOR SALE EGGS FROM S. C. RED Rhode Island, $1.50 per 15. Silver Campines, layers of big white eggs $3.00 per 15. J. PREFONTAINE, Kingsey Falls, P.Q. 14—6

PLYMOUTH ROCKS.

BRED TO LAY—BARRED ROCKS, Baby Chicks, 25c each. Eggs, $1.50 per 15. Circular free. A. M. TAMBLYN, Lotta Dell Farm, Delisle, Sask. 15.6

EGGS FROM CANADA'S BEST LAYing strains, Barred, Buff and White Rocks, $1.50 per 15; $5.00 per 100. ELDON LAIRD, Thedford, Ont. 16.6

BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCKS EGGS For Sale. Splendid Utility Pen. Thirteen for Dollar. Five Exhibition Pens Cockerel and Pullet Mating. Strains, E. B. Thompson, Miles, Wells, etc. Extra value, Two to Five Dollars. J. H. TRESTAIN, Rural, Bothwell, Ont. 15.6

WHITE ROCKS—EGGS FROM BIRDS all over standard weight, 8 to 10 lbs., and of good type and color; setting of 15, $2.00. MABEL HURD, Parry Sound, Ont. 15—6

EGGS, ONE-FIFTY PER FIFTEEN. Park's two hundred egg strain. Bred-to-and-do-lay, Barred Rocks. Proven winter layers by trapnest. Cockerels from 243 egg hen, selected pen. W. MARSHALL, Merlin, Ont. 14—6

TO GET STOCK OF GOOD MARKET type and egg producers try a setting of my Champion Dual Purpose Barred or Buff Rocks Eggs from trapnest pens, $2.00 per 15; $3.50 per 30; $8.00 per hundred. Mating List free. W. J. JOHNSTON, Box 246, Meaford, Ontario. 15—6

PURE BRED WHITE PLYMOUTH Rocks and S. C. Black Minorcas, cannot be beat as egg producers and prize winners as well. Hatching eggs, $2 per setting of 13. Good fertility guaranteed. Cockerels, $3 to $5 each; good value for the money. Apply, Mrs. R. T. TELFORD, Box 21, Leduc, Alta. 16.6

PLYMOUTH ROCKS.

1916 MATING LIST OF BRED-TOLay Barred Plymouth Rocks, beautifully illustrated with 50 photos of birds and buildings, also, contains tonic and feed formulas. Write today for your copy. It is free. Eggs for hatching, $1.50 per 15; $7.00 per 100. L. R. GUILD, Box 16, Rockwood, Ontario. 13—9

CHOICE RHODE ISLAND RED EGGS for hatching, 15 for $1. Mrs. WM. JOY, Napanee, Ontario. 16.6

ORPINGTONS.

WHITE ORPINGTONS—1 MASSIVE unrelated cockerel, 3 pullets, $7.50. Splendid pen for new beginner. C. CASH, LaTuque, Que. 14—6

EGGS FROM CHOICE PEN WHITE Orpingtons, headed by 4th Ontario Cock, 1915, two dollars. Buff or Black, Rise strain, one-fifty. JAMES CAIRNS, Campbellford, Ont. 16.6

EGGS FOR HATCHING. BUFF ORpingtons, $1.50 for 15, $6 for 100. Choice stock. W. BROMMELL, Rosebank, Man. 15.6

S. C. WHITE ORPINGTONS.—AS I am nearly finished hatching this season, can spare a few settings from my fine pen. Direct from Owen Farms and Moore's best matings, at $2.00 per 15. JAMES SMITH, Pine Grove Farm, Rockland, Ont. 15.6

SINGLE COMB REDS.

SINGLE COMB REDS. CHAMPION strain of Eastern Ontario. Winners at Ottawa, Peterboro, Smith's Falls Napanee, Picton. Raised all my winners; no purchased show birds. Send for Mating List, which describes my pens and breeders. Eggs, $3 per 15; $5 per 30. Why pay more? H. W. PRINGLE, R. 4, Napanee, Ont. 14—6

SPECKLED SUSSEX. THE FINEST table fowl in the world, and excellent winter layers. Eggs $3.00 per 15. E. W. WARDLE, Corinth, Ont. 14—6

POLANDS.

FOR SALE, PRIZE WINNING GOLden Polands. Birds, $2.00 up. Eggs, $1.50 per setting. A. GAY, Marconi Station, Cape Breton.

WYANDOTTES.

SILVER LACED WYANDOTTE EGGS for hatching from pen one, $2.00; pen two, $1.50 per setting of 15 eggs. WM. BLANCHARD, St. Mary's, Ont. 14—6

WOODBINE POULTRY YARDS. White Wyandottes and S. C. White Leghorns. Eggs for hatching, Wyandottes, $1.50 per fifteen; Leghorns, $1. R. M. COWING, Listowel, Ont 14—6

1916 MATING LIST OF BRED-TOLay White Wyandottes, beautifully illustrated with 50 photos of birds and buildings, also, contains tonic and feed formulas. Write to-day for your copy. It is free. Eggs for hatching, $1.50 per 15; $7.00 per 100. L. R. GUILD, Box 16, Rockwood, Ontario. 13—9

WYANDOTTE EGGS—DORCAS Regal blood, $1.00, $1.50 and $2.00 per 15, trap-nested winter layers. ACME WHITES, Box 2, Melbourne, Ontario. 16.6

ty. Males, $3.00; Females, $1.50. Eggs, $1.50 up. Laying strain. Exhibition quality. Catalogue free. Barred Rock eggs, $1.50. H. RUNDLE, Brighton, Ont. 16.6

WHITE WYANDOTTES. Vaut's Strain Winners at Ottawa Fall and Winter Fairs; $2.00 per setting of 15 eggs. J. VICTOR HEWS, Webbwood, Ont. 16.6

SILVER LACED WYANDOTTE EGGS, $1 a dozen, from good winter layers. One cockerel for sale, $2. H. K. STEVENSON, Box 533, Renfrew, Ontario 17.7

SELECTED PEN PURE-BRED Silver-Laced Wyandottes. Eggs for hatching, $1.00 per 15. S. H. GUNBY, Campbellville, R.R. 3, Ont. 17.6

TOM BARRON'S WHITE WYANdottes, imported direct from his extra special pens, with records up to 275 eggs per hen in one year. Write for mating list. NEIL McMURCHY, King, Ont. 16.6

"SOVEREIGN" White Wyandottes. Stay white. Certified record layers. Choice Exhibition quality. Eggs from bred to lay pens, $2.00 for 15; $5.00 for 50. From special pen of winners, $3.50 for 15 and up. We guarantee 9 chicks per setting, anywhere. "A square deal to all." Send us your order at once. SOVEREIGN POULTRY YARDS, P.O. Box 31, Maniwaki, Que. 16.6

WHITE WYANDOTTE EGGS For setting, $1.00 per 15; $4.00 per hundred. John S. Martin strain. E. S. MILTIMORE, Knowlton, Que. 17.6

REGAL WHITE WYANDOTTES, Champion winners, New York State Fair, ten years in succession. Big, vigorous, snow-white cockerels, $2, $3 and $5, each bred from heavy laying females. Pullets, $2 and $3 each. Eggs, $3 per setting. Satisfaction guaranteed. Send for catalogue. JOHN S. MARTIN, Drawer A, Port Dover, Canada. 10—12

SILVER LACED WYANDOTTES. — Prize-winners at Winnipeg Show, 1916. Eggs, $1.50, $2.50, $5.00. F. C. VICKERY & SONS, Neepawa, Man. 14—8

MAPLE HILL STRAIN WHITE WYandottes, Barred Rocks, S. C. Brown and White Leghorns Eggs from stock with vigor, size and quality, $1.50 per 15. Fair dealing, quick replies. Every fifth setting sold at half price. MAPLE HILL POULTRY YARDS, Waterdown, Ont. 15.6

BEULAH FARM WHITE WYANdottes have proven by their records to be the best laying strain in Canada. Storrs College record, 247 eggs. Missouri record, 220 eggs. Hatching eggs from one dollar per setting. Mating list free. McLEOD BROS., Box W., Stoney Creek, Ont. 18.6

WHITE WYANDOTTES, GOOD WINter layers; free range; only kind kept; $1.00 per fifteen; $6.00 per hundred. CHAS. BURNELL, North Edmonton, Alta. 18.6

WHITE WYANDOTTES — EGGS FOR hatching, $1.50 per setting of 15. J. C. BALDWIN, R.R. No. 1, Gorrie, Ontario. 19.6

TURKEYS.

EGGS — MAMMOTH BRONZE, Guelph winners, 1915, 1st and 2nd pullet, 2nd and 5th year-old hen; 3rd old hen in my breeding pen with a few choice hens mated to the 1st prize young tom, Guelph, 1915. Eggs, $4 per 10. GEORGE NEIL, Tara, Ont. 16.6

EGGS FOR HATCHING.

EGGS FOR HATCHING — BARRON strain, S. C. White Leghorn; Guilds bred to lay White Wyandotte; American Dominiques; no better anywhere; eggs, one dollar for thirteen. D. K. McDONALD, Bridgeport, N.S. 18.6

LANGSHANS.

LANGSHANS HAVE WHITE FLESH. Weight, 7 to 11 lbs., making excellent birds for table use; have won several egg laying contests; are good foragers. They cannot be surpassed. Am hatching four hundred more chicks. Get yours now. S. KNIPE, Oakville, Ont.



POULTRY

THE POULTRY RAISERS OPPORTUNITY

The Present Market Outlook Warrants Greatly Increased Production During 1916

From present indications Great Britain will require all the eggs and poultry Canada can produce during 1916. Last year, as a result of greatly increased production, Canada was able to ship to Great Britain the largest quantity of eggs exported since 1902, and at the same time reduced her imports for home consumption by nearly a million dozen.

Canadian eggs have found favor on the British market, and the prospects are that, providing they are available, much larger quantities will be shipped this year. The unusually high prices prevailing at the present time are largely due to this anticipated export demand.

Prices for poultry are also high, and will likely continue so for the rest of the season. Last fall and winter all the surplus Canadian poultry was exported at highly profitable prices. Between fifty and sixty cars of live poultry were shipped from Western Ontario to the Eastern States alone, and in the Maritime Provinces, particularly in Prince Edward Island, the export demand for canned poultry has greatly enchanced prices to producers.

Although some uneasiness has existed on the part of the trade as regards transportation facilities in view of the high freight rates and the shortage of boats, it is now reasonably certain that an even greater demand for Canadian poultry and eggs will occur this year. It is important, therefore, that every poultry producer takes steps to profit thereby, by hatching as many chickens as possible this spring.

Now is the time, by hatching early, by hatching everything possible in the month of May, to guard against the marketing of so much small, undersized, poorly finished poultry, which annually becomes a drag on the market in the fall of the year. Again it is only by hatching now, and giving the chickens every possible chance to thrive and grow, that a maximum supply of eggs can be obtained in the winter time.

Given their proportionate amount of attention, the growing of poultry brings quick and profitable returns to the farmer. With the increasing cost of meats, milk, butter, etc., there is a constantly increasing demand for poultry and eggs. The labor problem is not critical, as the boys and girls on the farm can readily take care of the poultry. The cost of feed is nominal, prices for poultry and eggs are high,—the highest in fact, for many years. It is obvious, therefore, that Canadians have a patriotic, as well as an economic duty to perform in making the year 1916 the banner year for poultry production in Canada.

GIVE THE HENS GRIT

Grit in the bird's gizzard, according to a long accepted theory, performs a function similar to that of teeth in mammalia. Dr. T. P. Shaw, McGill University, who has recently made some close observations on the physiology of digestion in the domestic fowl, states: "The function of the gizzard is to crush the hard grains. This is accomplished by muscular contractions which rub the grains one against the other. This process is very much facilitated if sharp particles of grit are mixed with the grain. Some writers claim that grit is unnecessary for poultry. We fail to notice the report of any experiments which prove that fowls without grit in the gizzard, when fed on whole grain, did as well as fowls with free access to grit. Some experiments have been reported where the observers have taken for granted that the gizzard did not contain grit because the birds had not access to any for a month. The author has counted between fifteen and twenty-five particles of grit, varying in size from that of a pinhead to that of a split-pea, after birds have been without grit for three months. In young chicks the soft food given may become impacted in the gizzard. This is prevented by allowing chicks access to sharp sand. The sharp sand particles stimulate the muscular action of the gizzard, which is sluggish when soft food is given."

Passing from the finding of a scientist to those of a practical poultryman, we read the following in "Principles and Practices of Poultry Culture," by John H. Robinson: "Reasoning from analogies observed between birds and ruminants, and from the fact that small particles of stone, glass, earthenware, etc., were often found in the gizzards of fowls in course of preparation for the table, it was long ago assumed that the gizzard itself was inadequate for its function, and that the bird swallowed these substances because they were required for the mastication of its food. . . . I followed the common practice (of feeding grit) long after I was convinced in my own mind that the birds had no need of grit to grind their food, but finally abandoned it, and since about 1902 have given no grit to chickens." John H. Robinson, however, rears his chickens largely on free range, so that there is all likelihood of their obtaining an abundance of grit without it being given as a particular feed. The same poultryman further reports: "A pen of twenty-five extra large hens in my yards supplied with indigestible grit and oyster shell, consumed in eight months less than a pint of grit." Presuming the hens in question to have had an average amount of grit in the gizzard at the commencement of the experiment, the weight of this argument against the feeding of grit to chickens is counter-balanced by the findings of Dr. Shaw regarding the length of time grit is retained in the gizzard.

Some experiment stations, as well as individual investigators, have taken up work along this line. In a Bulletin entitled, "Experiments With Poultry," compiled from the twenty-sixth annual report of the New York Agricultural Experiment Station, the results obtained from experiments made with nineteen lots of chickens, ranging from one to three weeks of age, showed that "the mixing of sand in the food, both in a ration containing food and in one without, resulted in better health for the chickens and more efficient use of the food."

United States Department of Agriculture published, in 1904, a Bulletin entitled "Digestion Experiments with Poultry." In a section with the heading, "The Utilization of Sand by Poultry," we find the following: "The consumption of sand is much greater on an oat than a corn diet. This is no doubt occasioned by the greater proportion of fibre in the oats." Experiments with individual chickens were also recorded. Grit was withheld from two chickens for a period of six months. Up to five months the lack of gravel "had apparently not led to any serious impairment of digestion, but after this the animals appeared gradually to become debilitated." In another individual, grit was found to be retained in the gizzard "after a lapse of seven months."

It is evident from the foregoing that work in connection with the feeding of grit to poultry cannot be out of place, the lack of authenticity in the work heretofore undertaken being largely due to the factor of the presence of an undeterminable amount of grit in the gizzards of the birds at the time the experiments were commenced.

The work undertaken in this investigation was of such a nature as to attempt to determine, definitely, the actual value of grit in poultry feeding.

SYNOPSIS.

Day-old chicks were used in all tests in this experiment, thus obviating any danger of there being any grit in the gizzard at the commencement of the tests. The chicks were carried through until maturity was reached, unless death intervened, or, for other reasons, the test was discontinued. Each test comprised two lots of chicks, identical as regards breeding, method of incubation and age. One lot in each test was supplied with grit ad libatum, the other received none; otherwise, except where specifically stated to the contrary, each lot was fed identically. Each lot of chicks in each test was weighed daily for the first two weeks, after which weekly weighings were substituted. Accurate weights of all food fed were recorded. Observation notes, regarding the condition of the chicks in general were taken from time to time, as occasion demanded. All cases of mortality were subjected to post-mortem examinations to determine the cause of death, if possible, and the condition of the digestive system.

In all, five tests were completed in determining the value of feeding grit to chicks and one test on the value of feeding grit for egg-production. The birds in the latter test were taken from the lots in the chick tests, the grit-fed pen being made up of chicks which had been supplied with grit from the start and the gritless-fed pen being made up of chicks from which grit had been withheld from the start.

FEEDING AND MANAGEMENT.

In each of the tests grit was fed to one lot and withheld from the other lot. The grit was fed in hoppers, and small quantities were added to the moistened mash feedings from time to time.

The method of feeding the mashes and grains was that employed in general practise. The two lots in the first three tests were given a mixture of hard boiled egg (without the shell) and breadcrumbs in the proportion of 1.2 for the first four days. Oatmeal was given twice daily until the chicks were one month old. The following mash mixture was fed dry in hoppers and moistened twice daily:

2 parts by weight oatmeal feed.
1 part by weight bran.
1 part by weight cornmeal.
1 part by weight middlings.
0-20 percent fish scraps.

Finely cracked wheat was fed after the chicks were a few days old. Finely cut alfalfa hay was fed twice daily, and fresh water was kept constantly before the chicks.

The lots of chicks in tests 4 and 5 were fed grain only, consisting of cracked corn and whole wheat from which the finer particles had been sifted to prevent the chicks from receiving any soft food whatsoever.

Wood shavings formed the litter for all of the chick tests. The chicks were confined indoors throughout the entire test, being kept in the brooder house which has a cement floor.

Test No. 6 extended from October 12, 1914, to February 1, 1915.

The two pens were each four feet wide by twelve long, and cement floored. Straw was used for litter.

The method of feeding was practically the same as had been employed in the latter part of the tests from which they had come. Dry mash (same composition as in Test 1.15 percent fish scrap) was kept before the birds in hoppers at all times, and fed moistened twice daily. Grain, consisting of equal parts of wheat and cracked corn, with a few oats, was fed morning and evening. Green food was given once daily. Water, which was given in shallow pans raised off the floor, was changed twice daily. Air slaked lime was fed to both lots in hoppers. The grit fed to Lot A, was large size mica crystal grit.

The birds were weighed at the beginning and end of the test.

SUMMARY OF RESULTS.

Tests 1 and 2 gave no positive results from the fact that the chicks which did not receive grit did almost as well as those which received grit. There were no material differences in the grains in weight for the different lots and there was no material difference in mortality. Chicks not supplied with grit seem to be able to digest finely ground grains without any apparent injury to digestion and general health.

Test 1 showed that, where plenty of soft food as well as grain is fed, grit is by no means an indispensable requirement. From the standpoint of economy of food, however, there appears to be a trifle in favor of grit feeding as may also be surmised from test 6. The two lots in test 2 gave, similarly with test 1, practically parallel results from start to finish.

The tests which gave distinctly positive results, viz., Tests 3, 4, 5 verified the finding of r. T. P. Shaw in regard to the digestion of hard grain, i.e, that it is much facilitated if sharp particles of grit are mixed with the grain. In all three tests, this was shown definitely, both in the general condition of the chicks and in the grains made per unit of food consumed. Only one case of impaction of soft food in the gizzard, however, was observed. This was recorded in the post-mortem of chick No. 4, Lot B, Test IV.

No definite conclusions can be drawn from Test 6, although the observations from this single test are interesting. In this test lot A received grit while lot B did not receive grit.

The various tables show the following:

1. Lot B consumed 23 1-2 lbs. more than Lot A.
2. Lot B consumed 54 1-2 lbs. more than Lot A.
3. Lot A consumed 31 lbs. more grain than Lot B.
4. Lot A gained in weight, a total of 99 oz. more than Lot B.
5. Lot B laid nearly twice as many eggs as Lot A.

It is seen from the foregoing that the chicks which received no grit consumed considerably more mash, to be exact, 1-5th more, than did those to which grit was fed. This, from previous tests, was to be expected. The greater total amount of feed consumed by the chicks in Lot B can probably be accounted for by the greater number of eggs laid by them. This, however, is offset, to a greater or less extent, by the superior proportionate gains in weight made by the chicks in Lot A.

That the absence of grit has, at any rate, no diminishing effect on egg-production is very evident from item 5. It must be noted in this connection, however, that at about the time occasional soft shelled eggs were laid in Lot B, the pullets responsible for the eggs be-

(Continued on page 12.)

PIGEONS FOR SALE.

A FEW PAIRS IMPORTED BELGIUM racing, homer pigeons, for sale. HY. HULSE, Newmarket, Ont. 17.6

MISCELLANEOUS.

EGG PRODUCERS—PURE BRED SILver Campines, Silver-laced Wyandottes, Indian Runner Ducks (fawn-white). Eggs, $1.25 a setting. Dr. McARTHUR, Niagara-on-the-Lake Ont. 16.6

HIGH SCORING BRED TO LAY S. C. White Leghorns. Buff Orpingtons, Regal White Wyandottes; eggs, $1.00 dozen postpaid. HARRY TINNEY, Dept. B., Preneveau, Ontario. 18.6

DOGS FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—THE FAMOUS POLICE and shepherd dogs sired by best imported champion; puppies and dogs for sale. These dogs are most valuable about a farm. 210 Dorchester St., W., Montreal, P. Que. 15.6

OORANG AND MARVEL AIREDALE Pedigreed Puppies. The 20th Century All-Round Dog. R. E. GODFREY, Oorang and Marvel Kennel, Bassano, Alta. 19.7

SITUATIONS VACANT.

BAKER WANTED AT ONCE. FIRST class on bread. State wages and board. WARD WEAVER, Metcalf, Ont.

Peerless Poultry Fencing



A real fence, not netting. Strongly made and closely spaced, a complete barrier against animals of any kind. Keeps the small chicks confined. They can't get through. Does all and more than is required of a poultry fence.

The heavy, hard steel top and bottom wires with intermediate laterals will hold a carelessly backed wagon or unruly animal and immediately spring back into shape.

The wires are held together at each intersection by the Peerless Lock.

Send for Catalogue

and address of nearest agent. We make a complete line of farm and ornamental fencing. We now have agents nearly everywhere, but will appoint others in all unassigned territory. Write for catalogue today.

THE BANWELL-HOXIE WIRE FENCE CO., Ltd.,
WINNIPEG, MAN. HAMILTON, ONT.

POULTRY YARD NOTES

A correspondent, commenting on a recent article on selling eggs by weight, writes:

"Am glad to note that you advocate selling eggs by weight instead of per dozen. People may say a dozen eggs is a dozen eggs, but just the same you can't get away from the fact that a dozen eggs that weigh thirty-six ounces contains nearly a pound more of eggs than another dozen that only weighs twenty-four ounces. If you buy small oranges you pay according to the size of the oranges; nobody tells you that a dozen oranges is a dozen oranges, regardless of size. As it is now, the fellow who markets stingy little eggs gets the same price for them—provided they are strictly fresh—as the man whose hens lay big, heavy, three-ounce eggs. If there is any fairness about this I have never been able to see it. Why can't Washington produce men unite on the proposition of selling eggs by weight—freshness considered, as always, to be sure—and thus encourage poultrymen to produce the biggest, finest eggs possible? Every poultryman knows that none but the strongest, healthiest, most vigorous hens lay the big, heavy eggs, and that the little ones are usually from hens that have no constitution. One would think that anybody would be glad to buy only eggs from strong, healthy, well fed and well conditioned hens, especially if such eggs contained, as they usually do, a third more actual egg. Why can't the poultry associations take this up; or is the question too really practical to engage their attention?"

The theory so often advanced in years past that the fowl built and feathered in closest approach to the so-called "standard of perfection" was the only fowl worth raising has been pretty thoroughly exploded in late years. Some of the best layers in the recent egg-laying contests have been hens that would not come within a mile of fourth place in a show, if judged according to the standard. These hens in more than one instance have shown that they were capable of transmitting their egg-laying proclivities to their offspring, which is more than many of the prize-winning show fowls do. The poultry industry is rapidly becoming a thoroughly practical business and the men engaged in it are after results. What they want is a strain that will lay the largest number of eggs when eggs bring the highest prices and do it at the lowest cost, and the demand for the highest class utility fowl is increasing at a rate that is shortly going to compel the associations, show officials and judges to take notice.

The closer poultrymen can approximate in handling their flocks the conditions existing in small flocks—that is, numbering twenty to thirty hens—the better results will be obtained. This is the reason for the colony plan, by which the main flock is divided into several small flocks, housed separately. One hundred hens divided into four colonies of twenty-five each will do much better than the same hundred hens all in the same house. Twenty-five seems to be the ideal number for a colony, though many poultrymen prefer to divide their flocks into colonies of fifty. Of course, if the flock is a really large one—that is, if it contains 1,000 to 2,000 hens or more—it will be impracticable to divide the flock into colonies of twenty-five, or even of fifty hens. But the results in eggs will not be as great as when the colonies are smaller. Egg yields of 75 percent and even as high as 85 percent are of frequent occurrence in small flocks, but an average of more than 40 percent the flocks of 1,000 or more that make are extremely rare.

As the pullet approaches full growth by the careful selection of food they may be hastened or retarded toward maturity, and generally early maturity is sought. However, in some cases where the birds have been hatched early egg production may begin naturally along in August or September, but in these cases there is danger that the birds will molt prematurely, which will then stop egg production, which is not usually resumed again until late in the winter. As a rule, it is not desirable that pullets should begin laying before early October and if you find them laying before this time they may be retarded by constantly shifting them into new quarters and also by omitting from their rations any fat-forming foods.

GIVE THE HENS GRIT.

(Continued from page 11.)

came so weak twenty-four hours prior to laying that they could not even stand up. After laying, this weakness would gradually wear off, during the succeeding days, until the pullets were just about ready to lay again, when the same weakness would again strike them. This condition continued with the pullets in Lot B to the end of the test. Further test, however, would be necessary to determine definitely to what extent this weakness was due to the absence of grit.

All of the eggs laid by both lots were small in size. The majority of those laid by Lot B were thin shelled, while a few were soft shelled.

The exceedingly low egg-production, as regards both lots, is to be attributed to the close confinement to which the birds had been subjected through their lives.

During the carrying out of these tests, question was raised as to the relation of grit to the absorption of the yolk sac. Careful persual of the post-mortems in all the tests show that no definite indications were offered in support of any relation whatsoever.

Final deductions, therefore, point to the practical necessity of grit for the economical digestion of whole grain. They tend also to bear out the contention of the findings of the New York Agricultural Experiment Station in regard to the more efficient use of the food when grit is fed. The advisability or otherwise, of the practical poultryman going to the expense of providing commercial grit for the consumption of the fowls, resolved itself into a question of conditions. If the chicks are reared and kept largely under free range conditions on sandy soil, the value of any special provision of grit would be of a highly questionable nature. When the chickens are subjected to considerable confinement, as on average intensive plants, the results of this work indicate that a provision of grit will prove profitable, if not indispensable—M. A. Jull, in "Journal of American Association of Instructors and Investigators."



GIANT GUNS WITH WHICH ITALY IS BATTLING DOWN AUSTRIAN DEFENCES.

One of the great Italian guns of 305 millimeters which are now in active service on the Italo-Austrian front. This is the largest field gun in the Italian artillery. The emplacement here shown, fortified with sandbag defences, is on top of one of the numerous mountain peaks in Trent.

An Echo from Quebec

John Dougall & Son,
Montreal.

Cookshire, Que.

Gentlemen,—

I have sent the "Witness" to a new home. I am sure it will be a welcome visitor, coming every week, bringing the latest current news, home and overseas, selected, condensed and non-sensational. Besides the Magazine and Home Departments, Reports of Markets, etc., etc., the "Witness" is without doubt our best national paper, and one of the best home papers printed on the continent. It is clean, honest, reliable, clear-sighted and independent. The editorials are true to the highest ideals of our nation, and may be read with profit by every member of the family. The strength and welfare of our young nation depends on the stamina character, moral standard and aspirations of the young generation. And who can deny that the environment and early training of the child, as well as his ideals and estimate of character, is strongly influenced by the class of journalism and style of reading found in the home. The "Witness" should have the loyal and generous support of every one interested in social reform, every true statesman; in short, every Christian in the land, because many of us believe the "Press has more influence than the Pulpit." Let us introduce the "Witness" to new homes and let us patronize its advertising columns.

Best wishes to all.

MRS. WALTER EDWARDS.

There are many others readers of the "Witness" who would be telling their friends and neighbors just such things if only they had the time or could get about.

Such friends might find it convenient to plainly mark the above letter, and the adjoining coupon, and send this copy by hand or post (2c stamp—thank you) to some friend, near or distant, who would be glad to take advantage of our special coupon offer of the "Witness" on trial to the end of the year for only 50 cents. Don't take for granted that all your friends already get it—just show it to them on the chance that they are not getting it, and would surely be glad to take advantage of the special offer.

COUPON

....., 1916.

John Dougall & Son,
Publishers, "Witness" Block,
Montreal.

Dear Sirs,—Please send me the Montreal "Witness and Canadian Homestead" from now to the end of 1916 ON TRIAL, as I am a new subscriber. I enclose money order for fifty cents, the amount of your Special Offer.

NAME .....

ADDRESS .....

.....

RAIDING ZEPPELIN BREAKS IN TWO

Reaches Norway in Damaged Condition and is Destroyed Majority of Crew Missing

London, May 3—The Zeppelin L-20 has been completely destroyed and driven ashore on the western side of Hafso Firth, Norway, according to advices from Stavanger. Some of the crew were rescued.

The Zeppelin L-20 passed north of Sandnaes about 10 o'clock in the morning, says a Reuter despatch from Stavanger. She was flying at a low altitude, and was in a damaged condition. Boats put out to their assistance, and the commander and one seaman were rescued and taken to a hospital.

The Zeppelin was then driven over the hilltops and against a hillside. Its after-body broke in two and part of it fell to the ground. Some of the crew jumped or were hurled out.

The Zeppelin then arose a little and was driven westward, but the bag of the dirigible collapsed in the centre, and the airship descended rapidly.

A torpedo boat, which had been following along the coast, went to its assistance, and rescued three men still in the cabin. A fourth man had jumped out shortly before.

Of the rescued men, three officers and two non-commissioned officers were brought ashore; the whereabouts of the rest of the crew is not known.

The Zeppelin was completely destroyed and driven ashore on the western side of the Firth, near the outlet to the sea.

MOTHERS PROTESTING

Say Children Won't Go to Bed By New Time

Winnipeg, May 2.—After three days' experimenting with "Daylight Saving" time, over 1,200 of the 1,800 men employed in the C.P.R. shops have voted to go back to standard time. The company, which is anxious to please as many of its employees as possible, has given its consent, and the old schedule has been resumed.

The chief reason for the dissatisfaction of the C.P.R. shopmen with the new time arrangement was the trouble it made in their domestic arrangements. In families in which there are small children, mothers found it difficult to persuade the children to go to bed, even though the clock said "nine," when it was still broad daylight. Even when they brought parental authority to bear and forced the little ones to retire, the children found it impossible to get to sleep. The school regulations, however, require them to get up an hour earlier in the morning, and consequently the children were losing an hour's sleep a day, a matter of a good deal of importance to the health of a growing child. The mothers, it is said, brought arguments on the fathers, with the result that the time was changed. A good many of the fathers also found that the artificial clock arrangement interfered materially with their own convenience. A good many workmen in other industries are said to be dissatisfied with the new time arrangement. They say that it was imposed upon the city without due consideration for the workers' interests, and largely for the convenience of the professional men, bankers, and the Country Club contingent generally. They say that had the question been submitted to the citizens in a referendum a majority of the votes would have been polled against it. There is some agitation in favor of asikng the City Council to order a plebiscite on the time question.

The sponsors for "Daylight Saving," on the other hand, say it is working out in great shape and that objection to it has been reduced to a minimum. Henry Dretchon, of the Credit Men's Association, who, with C. W. Rowley, manager of the Canadian Bank of Commerce, are given credit for the inauguration of the new system, is highly delighted with the success of the experiment.

"It works like a charm," said Mr. Detchon, this morning. "Already I feel ten years younger."

The retail merchants report that the new system has, if anything, increased business for them. This may be because the new time gives the big stores an extra hour of trading time in the afternoon, while manufactories and offices generally are closed. Stores which used to close at 5 o'clock, old time, now keep open until 6, new time, which, while precisely the same actual hour as before, nevertheless, gives workers from factories and offices one additional hour for shopping. Some of the clerks scratch their heads when asked where their share of "more daylight" comes in, but they admit that they gain half an hour in the morning.

Quite a number of institutions still keep their clocks at the old time. At the Royal Alexandra Hotel they have compromised. The dining room and the barber shop are run on "daylight saving" hours, but the office and the rest of the hotel operate on standard time. Guests have the privilege of eating and being shaved by new time, and of going to bed and paying their bills by the old. "Variety is the spice of life," said one of the guests yesterday.

It is expected that as the summer advances, and tennis, baseball, cricket and other sports become more available, the benefits of the Fast Clock will become more evident.



TEMPERANCE ACT IS AMENDED TO AID THE "DRY" DISTRICTS

Additional Restrictions on Manufacturers and Wholesalers in Scott Act Towns

Ottawa, Wdnnesday.—Hon. C. J. Doherty's bill to amend the Canada Temperance Act was read a second time, put through committee and passed. It deals with the manufacture and sale of liquors and wines within districts which have adopted the Canada Temperance Act. It provides that producers of wine or cider, distillers and brewers and merchants licensed to sell liquor wholesale having their manufactories or stores within such districts, may sell their commodities only in quantities of ten gallons or more at any one time, and only to licensed druggists or vendors or to persons who, they have good reason to believe, will carry the liquor outside the Scott Act territory, and will not deal with it in violation of any provincial law. Upon producers, distillers, brewers or traders charged with violating the act will lie the onus of providing that they had good reason for believing that the liquor sold would not be dealt with in violation of the law. The penalties for contravention of the act are fixed at not less than $50, or more than $100, or one month imprisonment for the first offence, and imprisonment for not less than four months for the second and subsequent offences. Teh bill also provides that where appliances or preparations usually found in taverns are found in any place in a Scott Act district, and intoxicating liquor is also found, such liquor shall be deemed to have been kept for sale contrary to the law unless the contrary is proved. Mr. Doherty explained that the bill was intended to add to the restrictions placed upon the sale of liquor by the Canada Temperance Act in such a way as to prevent violations of provincial laws.

Hon. William Pugsley inquired whether the Minister of Justice had considered the suspension of the Canada Temperance Act in provinces which had adopted prohibitory legislation.

Sir George Foster thought it would be a narbitrary lact for the Government to override the decision of the people in a locality who had voted to adopt the Scott Act. Such people might feel that the Canada Temperance Act was preferable to the provincial act.

GOVERNMENT FOUND NOT WILFULLY GUILTY

Chief Justice Mather Says There is No Evidence Against Any Member of Government

Winnipeg, Man., May 4.—Chief Justice Mather's report on the investigation into the construction of the Central Power House was made public to-day by the government. Commissioner Mathers says in part:

"There was no evidence that the government or any member of it has been wilfully guilty of any impropriety in connection with letting contracts or that any of the contract prices were fixed with a view to contributions to party funds or any improper payments. There was much in the evidence and circumstances to indicate that the government had been imposed upon by the three lowest tenderers and would for that reason be justified in refusing to abide by the contracts entered into with C. H. Simpson.

"The practice of apply ing to government contractors for contributions to the election fund of the party in power is vicious and inimical to public interest. In the vast majority of cases the contributor who makes such a contribution does so in expectation of being permitted to recoup himself to the extent at least of his contribution and he generally succeeds in doing so. There can be little doubt that the ease with which the contributor in this case obtained an advance payment of almost the entire hold-back was due to his liberality in the matter of party fund contributions."

TWO MORE ZEPPELINS HAVE BEEN DESTROYED

London, May 5.—A Zeppelin raided Salonica during the early hours of the morning. The airship was subjected to a heavy bombardment and has been destroyed. Only one of the crew of thirty escaped.

Another Zeppelin was destroyed yesterday by one of the British light cruiser squadrons off the Schleweg coast, says an official statement issued by the Government.

LOST A THOUSAND MEN IN EIGHT DAYS

Letter From Brig.-Gen. Watson Says Canadians Have Been Heavily Attacked

Quebec, May 2.—In a letter written to a resident of Quebec, Brigadier-General David Watson hopes that the "regrettable misunderstandings between the two great races in the old city of Quebec will soon become a thing of the past."

The General says:

"To us over here, working along and bearing our burdens harmoniously, these things cannot be understood. One cannot account for such a state of affairs, when the two greatest races of the world, and even more so, when the seed of those two races, as represented by the Canadians are fighting side by side in this terrific struggle for the principles of right and justice. And when one looks around here and witnesses the strong, very strong, appreciation of all our French allies it does one good, and makes any sacrifice worth while.

It has been suggested by the small-minded ones at home, that the British are not doing their share, and that only 50 miles of the lines are held by them. That is a contemptible lie, and only worthy of the equally contemptible mind that invented it. The British have at least 100 miles of frontage, and their navy controls the sea to-day, which far more than compensates for the difference in area of trenches held. This thought or statement is never made here. It is quite realized here what the British navy is doing and what it will do.

"However, these false statements are not worthy of notice, but what I do wish to impress on you, is that the greatest accord and enthusiasm exists in all ranks here. My 22nd (French-Canadian Battalion) is one of the objects of praise and regard for all our superior officers. The officers and men, as a rule, are just splendid, and their excellent work is invariably the subject of appreciation. I only wish we had a brigade such as they are, and commanded by an officer of the type of Col. Gaudet. But this may yet become a reality.

"Now, I guess you know we are again in the detestable Ypres salient, and I regret to say that our division in the past eight days has lost over 1,000 men.

"But the fact of the Canadians and the Guards Division being in this position is a tribute to the great efficiency of our troops, since only the best regiments in the service are placed in such positions of critical danger. How we are all wishing and looking forward for the opportunity of the great offensive."

THE REV. BENJAMIN FAY MILLS.

The Rev. Benjamin Fay Mills, lecturer and evangelist, has died at a hospital in Grand Rapids, Mich. He is said to have converted 500,000 persons to Christianity.

Mr. Mills was born June 4, 1857, in Rahway, N. J., and was graduated from Lake Forest College in 1879. Later he refused the degree of D.D. from Iowa College. In 1878 he was ordained in the Congregational Church, and became pastor in Rutland, Vt., where he remained until 1886, when he took up evangelistic work.

In 1897, Mr. Mills withdrew from the orthodox church on account of his liberal views, and from 1897 to 1899 conducted an idenpendent religious movement in the Boston Music Hall and the Hollis Street Theatre in that city, after which he went to California and became minister of the First Unitarian Church of Oakland, where he remained until 1903.

Mr. Mills in 1904 founded the Los Angeles Fellowship, a new religious organization, and until 1911 was its minister. He than went to Chicago and founded the Chicago Fellowship, of which he was the head at the time of his death. In June, 1915, Mr. Mills returned to evangelistic work in New York city, where he spoke at the Evangel Tent, 124th Street and Morning Side Avenue. He had written several books on religious subjects, his last work being "The Divine Adventure," published in 1905.

MUNITIONS PLANT IS DESTROYED BY FIRE

Renfrew, Ont., May 5.—The water power dry house of the O'Brien Munitions Plant was completely destroyed by fire this afternoon. The damage is estimated at $40,000, and is covered by insurance. Six of the employees sustained slight injuiries. An investigation into the cause will be held.

NO SECT IN HEAVEN.

(An old rhyme reprinted by request.)

Talking of sect till late one eve,
Of the various doctrines the saints believe,
That night I stood in a troubled dream
By the side of a darkly flowing stream.

A churchman down to the river came,
When I heard a strange voice call his name;
"Good father, stop; when you cross this tide
You must leave your robes on the other side."

But the aged father did not mind,
And his long gown floated out behind;
As down to the stream his way he took,
His pale hand clasping a gilt-edged book.

I am bound for heaven, and when I'm there,
I shall want my book of Common Prayer;
And though I put on a starry crown
I shall feel quite lost without my gown.

Then he fixed his eyes on the shining track,
But his gown was heavy and held him back;
And the poor old father tried in vain
A single step in the flood to gain.

I saw him again on the other side,
But his silk gown floated on the tide;
And no one asked in that blissful spot
Whether he belonged to "The Church" or not.

Then down to the river a Quaker strayed,
His dress of a sober hue was made;
My coat and hat must be of gray,
I cannot go any other way.

Then he buttoned his coat straight up to his chin,
And staidly, solemnly, waded in;
His broad-brimmed hat he pulled down tight
Over his forehead so cold and white.

But a strong wind carried away his hat,
A moment he silently sighed o'er that;
And then as he gazed to the farther shore,
His coat slipped off and was seen no more.

As he entered heaven his suit of gray
Went quietly sailing away—away;
And none of the angels questioned him
About the width of his beaver brim.

Next came Dr. Watts with a bundle of Psalms
Tied nicely up in his aged arms;
And hymns as many, a very wise thing,
That the people in heaven "all round" might sing.

But I thought that he heaved an anxious sigh
As he saw that the river ran broad and high,
And looked rather surprised as, one by one
His psalms and hymns in the wave went down.

And after him, with his manuscript,
Came Wesley, the pattern of godliness;
But he cried, "Dear me, what shall I do?
The water has soaked them through and through."

And there on the river far and wide,
Away they went down the swollen tide;
And the saint, astonished, passed through alone
Without his manuscripts, up to the throne.

Then gravely walking, two saints by name,
Down to the stream together came;
But, as they stopped at the river's brink
I saw one saint from the other shrink.

Sprinkled or plunged, may I ask you, friend,
Have you attained to life's great end?
Thus with a few drops on my brow,
But I have been dipped as you see me now.

And I really think it will hardly do,
As I'm close communion, to cross with you;
We are bound, I know, to the realms of bliss,
But you must go that way, and I'll go this.

Then straightway plunging with all his might,
Away to the left, his friend to the right;
Apart they went from this world of sin,
But at last, together they entered in.

And now when the river was rolling on,
A Presbyterian church went down;
Of women there seemed an innumerable throng,
But the men I could count as they passed along.

And concerning the road, they could never agree,
The old or the new way, which it should be;
Nor ever a moment, paused to think
That both would lead to the river's brink.

And a sound of murmuring, long and loud,
Came up from the moving crowd;
You're in the old way, I'm in the new,
That is the false, this is the true.

Or, I'm in the old way, and you're in the new,
That is the false, and this is the true;
But the brethren only, seemed to speak,
Modest the sisters walked, and meek.

And if ever one of them chanced to say
What troubles she met with on the way;
How she longed to pass to the other side,
Nor feared to cross over the swelling tide.

A voice arose from the brethren then:
Let no one speak but the holy men;
For have we not heard the words of Paul,
Oh! let the women keep silent all?

I watched them in my curious dream
Till they stood by the border of the stream;
Then just as I thought that the two ways met
But all the brethren were talking yet.

And would talk on till the waving tide
Carried them over side by side;
Side by side, for the way was one,
The toilsome journey of life was done.

And all who in Christ the Saviour died,
Came out alike on the other side;
No forms or crosses or books had they,
No gowns of silk or suits of gray;
No creeds to guide them, or manuscripts,
For all had put on Christ's righteousness.

TOOK THE ADVICE OF HIS FRIEND

Stomach Trouble and Rheumatism Relieved By "Fruit-a-tives"



MR. L. LABRIE.
594 Champlain St., Montreal.

"I have been restored to health by taking 'Fruit-a-tives'. For two years, I was a miserable sufferer *from Rheumatism and Stomach Trouble*. I became very weak, had frequent dizzy spells and when I took food, felt wretched and sleepy. I suffered from Rheumatism dreadfully, *with pains in my back and joints and my hands swollen*.

A friend advised me to try 'Fruit-a-tives' and from the outset, they did me good. After I had started the second box, I felt I was getting well and I persevered in the treatment. I can truthfully say that 'Fruit-a-tives' is the only medicine that helped me.

LOUIS LABRIE.

'FRUIT-A-TIVES" is the famous *medicine made from fruit juices*. 50c. a box, 6 for $2.50, trial size, 25c. At all dealers or sent on receipt of price by Fruit-a-tives Limited, Ottawa.

'A DRESSCESSIONAL.'

(By Carolyn Wells, in 'Harper's Magazine.')

Girl of the Future feared of all,
Chasing the far-flung Fashion line,
What awful things may yet appal,
Hung on your form divine!
Girl of To-day, stay with us all,
Lest we regret! Lest we regret!

The tunic and the peplum dies,
The plaiting and the flare depart;
Oh, what must we next sacrifice
To future of a fearful art?
Girl of To-day, stay with us all,
Lest worse befall! Lest worse befall!

The blouse and bodice melt away,
Forever fades the silhouette;
Lo! all the mode of yesterday
Is one with puff and pantalette.
Girl of To-day, stay with us all,
Lest worse may be! Lest worse may

If drunk with mad designs we loose
Wild styles that hold no art in awe—
Such clothing as the Fijis use,
Or lesser breeds without the law—
Girl of To-day, stay here with we,
Lest morse may be! Lest worse may be!

For foolish maid who puts her trust
In French tailleur or smart modiste,
In valiant men of mien august,
Without discernment in the least—
For frantic fads of Fashion's whirl,
Have mercy on us, Future Girl!

A "WITNESS" WORKER

THE LATE MR. MORRISON, WAS SUPERINTENDENT OF THE "WITNESS" PRESS ROOM FOR A GENERATION.

It is not often that the reader of a newspaper thinks individually of the men who run the various machines that produce it. They think of the editor and in a general way "the staff" cooperating with him. But they rarely individualize even such an important person as the foreman of the press room. Yet upon the head pressman a great burden of responsibility falls. He has the care of machines costing, in the first instance, from twenty thousand dollars upwards, and upon him devolves the duty of getting good printing results in the shortest possible time. He must catch the mails, and trains must start on time.

Some of the readers of the "Witness," who in times gone by have visited its pressroom, may remember an active, thin but wiry, man with dark hair superintending the printing of the "Witness." He was Mr. Edward Morrison, who came to the "Witness" as a boy, and after his apprenticeship became, in due course, through faithfulness and ability, superintendent of the big pressroom. Faithful and prompt and expert in everything relating to the great machines with which he had to do, he devoted his whole life to giving the readers of the "Witness" a well printed paper. They owe his memory much, for he died at the age of 61 last Monday night. The readers of the "Witness" should remember that it is not the editor alone who makes a newspaper. He is dependent on the loyalty, the intelligence and the energy of his associates in all the departments of his establishment, and these all share with the editor the glory or the shame, the good or the evil influence of the paper they are producing. Many men and women whose names are unknown to the readers of the "Witness" have stayed with it through thick and thin, declining larger pay elsewhere, preferring to work for a publication which they feel is a power for good. Such are true co-workers with the editor, and share with him the satisfaction of producing the "Witness" and sending it out week after week, year after year, generation after generation, into many thousands of Canada's best homes.



A MAGAZINE PAGE FOR HOME-MAKERS



OUR HOME CLUB

"THE LADS DESERVE THE BES ."

THEIR LIFE DEPENDS ON US.

The very life and welfare and efficiency of our soldiers depends largely on the work of the people at home.

We would like to know that in every "Witness" home there were those who were working for our soldiers and the Empire. Very much has been already accomplished by "Witness" readers, who in many centres have not only worked themselves, but mobilized the talent and energy of their churches and districts in connection usually with the Red Cross organization, which is doing such splendid work everywhere.

If you can, organize a Red Cross Branch; if you cannot, then get together those of your own family and do all you can; sew and knit, make supplies and gather funds.

All inquiries as to how and what to make, or how to organize a branch of the Red Cross will be cheerfully answered by the Editor of the Home Club.

Lists of contents should be placed inside and outside every parcel, and a copy should also be forwarded by mail to the Editor of the "Home Club," "Weekly Witness," so that it may be acknowledged through our columns.

Be careful to put "Witness" Home Club at the top of your list, and also your own name and address. This is essential, as otherwise mistakes in acknowledging the parcels are almost impossible to avoid.

Almost all railways and express companies are carrying Red Cross packages free of charge.

N.B.—Parcels should be sent C.O.D., addressed simply "Red Cross Society," 45 Belmont Park, Montreal, Que., and marked "Red Cross Supplies." All work sent direct to the "Witness" Office, Montreal, must have postage or express prepaid.

ARE OUR SUPPLIES CORRECTLY MADE?

Mrs. Henshaw, who has been appointed Hon. Captain in the C.E.F., has recently visited France, under the auspices of the Canadian Army Medical Corps, and was given every facility for seeing the work of this splendid body of men and women, as well as of the fighting Canadian units, in what might be termed "the Hospital Zone."

On her return to Canada, Mrs. Henshaw visited the Head Office of the Canadian Red Cross, to give the benefit of her experience in the Canadian Hospitals, and also in those of our French and Belgian Allies.

Probably no other Canadian woman has had equal opportunities of seeing our troops and hospitals at work, and the officers of the Society gladly availed themselves of Mrs. Henshaw's visit to get the opinion of an independent observer as to Red Cross methods, and especially as to the instructions for supplies contained in "War Work," the official hand-book of the Society.

JUST WHAT ARE WANTED.

It was most satisfactory to find that the supplies called for in our instructions, together with the directions for making and packing them, were exactly along the lines of suggestions made by the matrons and nurses to Mrs. Henshaw. If our hospitals are receiving quantities of unwanted hand-knit cholera belts, pneumonia jackets and nightingales, they are receiving what people insist on sending in spite of the reiterated warnings of the Society. A few minor changes will appear in the April issue of "War Work," but after the Superintendent of Surgical Supplies and the Corresponding Secretary had reviewed the book, item by item, with the benefit of Mrs. Henshaw's personal experience, no general change of instructions was found necessary.

The instructions issued have in view, not the limited needs of our own well-stocked hospitals in ordinary times, but their need in times of great emergency, as well as the chronic needs of the less well supplied hospitals of the French and Belgians, many of which Mrs. Henshaw also had the opportunity of visiting.

We therefore assure our readers and workers that they may follow our official instructions with the knowledge that they are making supplies which will be used and not wasted.

A CANDID FRIEND.

A lady who unpacks in England supplies forwarded from Canada suggests that toffee is a poor traveller. She has recently received a case of 30 lbs. of confectionery from Canada. Here is her account of it on arrival:

"Some of the individual boxes of confectionery were excellently packed, but others were not properly filled, and the contents had been broken to crumbs and dust.

TURNS TO SYRUP.

"Two of the boxes contained butter toffee—I mean the hard, brittle, light yellow kind. We find almost invariably that this sort of toffee reaches us in a melted condition, and the syrup to which it turns, leaks over everything. There were only two small packages of this butter toffee, and yet every single box of sweets was coated on the outside with the yellow syrup. It had really done no harm to the contents of the boxes, but the boxes themselves had to be discarded, as they were too sticky to be used.

"We get a good deal of this annoying sweetmeat, and I wondered if you would be able to put a note to that effect in your next pamphlet. It is the same kind of toffee I used to make as a child, and it consists of brown sugar, butter and a little vinegar. I forget now whether it was over-cooking or under-cooking, that left it soft and sticky, but in any event it always reaches us in a state of syrup."

OUR WATCH-DOGS.

(By George Lynch.)

We've shut the gates by Dover Straits, and north where the tide runs free,
Cheek by jowl our watch-dogs prowl—grey hulls in a greyer sea;
And the prayer that England prays to-night,
O Lord of our Destiny
"As the foam of our plunging prows in white
We have stood for Peace, and we war for Right,
God, give us Victory!"

Strained o'er the foam, like the hearts at home
That beat for their sons on the seas,
For mothers and wives are praying to-night,
"O Lord of our Destiny!"
But we've no time, for our lips are tight,
Our fists are clenched and we're stripped to fight.
"God, give us Victory!"

The west winds blow in the face of the foe,
Old Drake is beating his drum.
They drank to "The Day": for "the Hour" we pray:
And the War and the Hour have come.
And a sea-strewn Empire prays to-night,
"O Lord of our Destiny,
Thou didst give the seas into Britain's might,
For the freedom of thy seas we smite,
God, give us Victory."

—James Bernard Fagan, in the "Westminster Gazette."

THINGS SEEN IN WAR TIME

Going Out Again.

(By A. St. John Adcock, in the London "Chronicle.")

They emerged from the booking-office as if they had been hurrying, and the older woman looked round for the station clock.

"Oh, plenty of time," she said. "Another eight minutes yet."

The girl who was with her made no response. You guessed they were mother and daughter. The mother was a hearty woman nearing sixty, with a ruddy, good, strong-featured face and a managing, reliable manner. She was not poorly dressed, but serviceably, as one dresses who has to count her money more than once before she spends it. Her hands were roughened with work: she wore a sensible plaid shawl, for there was snow on the railway lines and on the fields beyond, and capping all the houses round about. The daughter was a slight girl of some seventeen, pale, anxious, preoccupied, seeming rather as if she were hurt and suffering, and shrank from being noticed.

"Look here, now, Annie," said the mother, speaking firmly and swiftly, "if you can't leave off crying, run back home at once, like a good girl. Don't upset him. I want him to go feeling cheerful and comfortable about us."

"I'm not crying," the girl protested feebly.

"You are. You know you are. And I won't have him upset. Don't be unkind to him—just you run off at once. He'll be here in a minute."

"But—but he'll think it so funny—" The girl struggled with her words.

"No, he won't. I'll explain. I'll make it right. It's much kinder to him. And you've said good-bye once, when I was hoping you wouldn't come. Run home now, there's a dear, and leave it to me."

She put a hand on the girl's arm to urge her towards the door, and, after a momentary hesitation, she moved with quickening steps and disappeared into the booking-office. She was running her hardest over the level crossing a hundred yards further up the line, as a bronzed young soldier in khaki came from the booking-office and joined the old lady on the platform.

"Well," she greeted him breezily, "everything all right? Got your ticket?"

"Yes. That's all right." He was buttoning something into a breast pocket that was over full. A tall, personable fellow, he carried a rifle, had a prodigious kit strapped on his back, and a water-bottle and divers tightly packed small parcels hanging from his waist-belt. "They'd take me for Santa Claus, only it isn't Christmas," he grinned, surveying his burdens; then, abruptly, "Where's Annie?"

"Oh, she's all right," said the mother easily. "I had to send her back. Silly thing! We forgot and left the gas-ring alight, and I don't want the house burnt down. Hope we haven't forgot anything else." She fingered the tight parcels critically. "Be sure you put these oil-skin socks on over your other ones when you go into them damp trenches. And mind you wear the thick new vests." She shook a warning finger at him. "You want me out there to look after you, you're so terrible careless!"

They both laughed.

"Annie and me are hard at it knitting you some more, and if you don't wear them I shall be very angry with you."

"I'll wear 'em, you bet," he said, "but don't make too many of 'em. You've got enough to do. Wish I could get you a bigger allowance—I don't like you taking in that blessed washing."

"Nonsense. I'm glad to be doing something."

"If you can't let the rooms," he went on, "I'd sooner you sold some of the things and went into some lodgings."

"I shan't do nothing of the sort," she insisted. "I'm going to have the home waiting there ready for you when you come back, don't you fear. I'll manage."

He grumbled vaguely.

"Now, I tell you you're not to fidget about me and Annie," she reproved him. "We're as right as could be, and there's no need. I'm not worriting. Your father went all through the Boer war and came back safe, didn't he? Very well, then, and so will you. I only wish he was still alive—he'd be out there with you, I know that! I sometimes get a feeling how angry he must be now because he can't go."

"Ah, he was a good plucked one, he was," said the soldier.

"When I get your medals to hang alongside his I shall be as proud as a dog with two tails."

* * * *

They both laughed again, but his laugh was not so cheery as hers. He was restless, uneasy, as if the strain of parting was telling on him; but she was as unconcerned and as practical as if he had been merely going up to an office in town and would be home again as usual, in the evening. When the gates of the level crossing swung open, and we could hear the train approaching, one felt there was even a touch of relief in his "Here it comes!" but she only said briskly, with no change of tone:

"Mind you send me a postcard directly you get out there, and write when you can."

"That's all right," he said.

Then, as the train fussed noisily in, they kissed each other, and she put her hands on his broad shoulders to pull him down and kiss him a second time, just in a good, motherly fashion, and without a flicker of emotion on her comfortable face.

"Annie'll be too late," he observed, leaning from the carriage window.

"Yes, silly thing. Never mind. She said good-bye once. I'll say it again for you, and she can write."

He took off his cap and waved it as the train carried him off, and hung out waving it as long as he was within sight. "Good-bye," she shouted, and "Good luck!" and stood sturdily in the middle of the platform gazing after him. She did not take out a handkerchief; she waved, and kept waving, one of her rough hands; but when the train had gone so far that she could have been no more than an outline to the other's eyes, her lips were quivering and tears streaming unheeded down her cheeks, and I turned away.

ARE BOYS LESS EASY TO REAR THAN GIRLS?

It certainly seems that boys are more delicate than girls from the testimony of the statistics of the Registrar-General, which shows that, though the number of births of British boys exceeds that of the girls, very quickly mortal disease turns the scale, and the girls far outnumber the boys. How is this accounted for? A famous physician seems to think that one important factor is to be found in the difference in the clothing worn by the two sexes when emerging from babyhood.

When the child is about two and a half years of age, the fond mother wishes her boy "made a man of" at once, so she leaves off his frocks and petticoats and puts him into a sailor or some similar suit. From this time the trouble begins. The boy loses his appetite and becomes fretful, does not grow, and looks pale and puny beside his sister. Says the doctor: There is no better way of bringing the facts home to the mother than by taking the clothing of the sister and brother and weighing them in the scales in the presence of the doubting mother. It will be found invariably that the girl is wearing well-nigh double the weight of clothing the boy is. Many a boy has been brought to restoration of health simply by an addition of clothing. The said doctor goes on to say that Eton jackets expose many of the vital organs to chill, and that the Norfolk jacket is preferable.

THE LINEN PRESS— NEW HOUSEHOLD STANDARDS

"Can it be true," asks the old-fashioned housekeeper, "that even doubled prices would hinder the purchase of such an obvious necessity as glass-cloths?" "Certainly," replies her very modern niece, giving daily service at a soldiers' buffet. "We find this or that prepared cloth very much cheaper and quite as satisfactory."

And it must be admitted that the announcement of a rise of 150 percent on the cost of the raw material of our table cloths and pantry equipment is received without much consternation by the housekeeper of to-day. An increase in the price of dress materials or artificial flowers would have a much more real and personal meaning to her. As far as the table appointments are concerned, a showy centre-slip of embroidery and chiffon edging and imitation Teneriffe-work squares (made in Japan) can conceal many shortcomings as to a cheap cloth. Synthetic principles can be applied in other directions, and, provided that the glass and china looks bright and well polished, what does it matter, argues the young wife how these results have been achieved?

Yet no woman with the inherited tastes of fastidious refinement could view the passing of the linen press without a pang of sincere regret. How many brides have brought a well filled chest of it to their new homes — the sheets by the dozen pairs, the damask tablecloths in all their variety of floral and geometric design, with the napkins to match, the towels of many gradations, and all that would be needed for years to come in pantry and kitchen cloths? It was as much a part of their dower as the amply filled chest of plate, and each were essentials of the well-found establishment. Along with both went the handsome dinner and tea service of some good English make, and the set of cut glass tumblers.

These were the days when a home was expected to be permanent. Things purchased were chosen with due regard for their durability for the restless craving for change that almost became a national malady before the war, had not began to develop. Dress and surroundings had their own stable and quite characteristic attributes in a quieter and less hustling period of the country's progress.

To-day we live in flats and spend the week-ends at seaside hotels. Hence, a couple of tablecloths of the "latest fashion," which may be some strange jumble of "futurist" cubes or of golliwogs at play, bought at "reduced sale prices." From the point of view of the laundry proprietor we sink to the lowest depths when a purchase is made, admittedly, according to the catalogue, of what is "slightly defective." That is a euphemism to express that some of the dressing employed has already fallen out, and that the flimsy texture is revealed in its bareness after a couple of washings. Then the customer roundly abuses the launderer for using such heavy machinery that the fabric is rubbed away. It might be, too, that if the argument were followed through to the end, that there is more connection between the eclipse of the linen press and the big laundry than is at first sight apparent. Certainly, the beautiful sheets and tablecloths of our grandmothers were washed by hand and spread out on lines in the open to dry, thus avoiding chemicals and rollers tending to destruction.

That, however, would be another track to follow up. For the time being, the point of interest is that the linen press, declining in its commanding importance before, is faced with further loss of prestige. No one is rash enough to make predictions as to what will happen after the war. Stranger things might come about than that of a return to the older domestic ideals, and in that case the stores of fine linen would again be wanted. Meantime, the stinted shelves tell their own tale. The housekeeper of these times sets no exaggerated importance upon fine napery.

TRAINING IN NEATNESS.

The mother who deplores the carelessness and untidiness of her big boy of 14 has not begun early enough to train him in neatness. Boys as well as girls can be taught to hang up their coats when they come in, to fold and place towels neatly on the nickel towel rack in the bathroom instead of flinging them down in a wet heap, and to see that clothing removed for the night is neatly adjusted, coat on a coat-hanger, trousers folded and laid across a chair-back, shoes together and undergarments placed where they can air during the night. These little habits of neatness will be a help to the mother and will also be appreciated by the future wife—for the careless, untidy boy will grow into the careless, untidy man, who flings down soiled collars anywhere and leaves scraps of dirty shaving paper on the wash-basin in the bath-room. Train the baby of two years to put his little shoes together and to carry them to the closet the moment they have been removed. He may also be taught, when three or four years old, to pick up and fold his little undergarments and hang them over chair-backs before he goes to bed. There should be some trifling punishment for the child who flings down a wet towel in the bathroom instead of hanging it over the rack—and boys should be taught to wash off the grime from face and hands before using the towel. Every mother knows that it is a trick of boyhood to transfer dirt from face and hands to the towel instead of using time and sufficient water first.

Do not expect wee people to hang up coats and caps when the hooks in closet or hall are impossibly out of reach. Have a set of low hooks for the children's use and then see that they are used.—"Eagle."

THINGS I WISH I HAD KNOWN.

A few months ago three leading men spoke at the men's meeting in Cleveland on the subject, "Things I Wish I Had Known Before I Was Twenty-one," G. Leonard Fels, the first speaker, gave answers sent in by twenty-two men. Here they are. Every word is worth reading:—

I wish I had known:

1. What I was going to do for a living—what my life work would be.
2. That my health after 30 depended, in a large degree, on what I ate before I was 21.
3. How to take care of my money.
4. The commercial asset of being neatly and sensibly dressed.
5. That a man's habits are mighty hard to change after he is 21.
6. That a harvest depends upon the seed sown — wheat produces wheat, thistles bring forth thistles, ragweeds will spoil a good pasture, and wild oats once sown will surely produce all kinds of misery and unhappiness.
7. That things worth while require time, patience and work.
8. That you can't get something for nothing.
9. That the world would give me just what I deserved.
10. That by the sweat of my brow would I earn my bread.
11. That a thorough education not only pays better wages than hard labor, but it brings the best of everything else; namely, more enjoyable work, better food, more of the wholesome luxuries and pleasures of life, better folks to live and deal with, and, best of all, the genuine satisfaction that you are somebody worthy of respect, confidence and the priceless gift of friendship.
12. That honesty is the best policy, not only in dealing with my neighbors but also in dealing with myself and my God.
13. The value of absolute truthfulness, in everything.
14. The folly of not taking other people's advice.
15. That everything which my mother wanted me to do was right.
16. That father wasn't such an old fogy after all; if I had done as he wished I would be very much better off physically, mentally and morally.
17. What it really meant to father and mother to rear their son.
18. What hardships and disappointments would be entailed by my leaving home against my parents' wishes.
19. More of the helpful and inspiring parts of the Bible — particularly the four books dealing with the life of Christ.
20. The greatness of the opportunity and joy of serving a fellow man.
21. That Jesus Christ is with me as an elder Brother and Friend in every activity and relationship of life.
22. That God's relationship to me is just as helpful and delightful as that of a good shepherd toward his sheep or a father toward his son.—Tennessee "Christian."

ENVIRONMENT STRONGER THAN HEREDITY.

A short time before the Civil War a New York policeman took in charge a ten-year-old boy whom he had noticed loitering about the streets and sleeping on park benches. The little fellow was a typical waif of the slums, bearing the marks of neglect, ill usage, and a deplorable family history. Investigation showed that he had no home, his mother being dead, and his father, a degenerate ne'er-do-well, having deserted him.

So far as the authorities could ascertain, the boy himself, an undersized, shrewd-looking youngster, had not as yet developed any criminal or seriously vicious traits. But the facts of his pedigree seemed to tell heavily in his disfavor, forecasting the day when he would become in some sort an offender against society. The immediate problem was how to dispose of him, and this was solved by turning him over to a charitable organization.

It so happened that about this time an Indiana farmer and his wife determined to adopt a boy. Chance—or Providence, as I prefer to put it—brought together the farmer and an agent for the society that then had the deserted ten-year-old boy in its keeping. The upshot of their meeting was that John Brady found a home with Mr. and Mrs. John Green, of Tipton, Indiana.

Great was the astonishment in the neighborhood when people learned what the Greens had done. Even the most optimistic agreed that they were "taking a big chance," while not a few gloomily predicted that they would rue the day when they had taken into their house a New York street urchin of dubious ancestry. But Mr. and Mrs. Green, refusing to be terrorized by the bogey of heredity, devoted themselves to the upbringing of the little John. They gave him love and they gave him discipline; through the work of the farm and the power of good example they trained him to be useful, diligent, and efficient, and they sent him to the red school-house at the cross-roads to gain the elementary education he should have received while a child in New York.

At nineteen he struck out for himself, beginning his life-work by teaching school. Three years later, having practised the most rigid self-denial to save the necessary funds, he returned East to become a student at Yale. Working his way through Yale, he then entered Union Theological Seminary, from which he was ordained to the Presbyterian ministry at the age of thirty.

Meantime he had set his heart on a project inspired by gratitude for the loving care of his foster-parents had lavished on him. He would establish in Texas a farm-colony for boys who, like himself, had been born and reared in the slums. It was a splendid scheme; but—alas, he found that it required more capital than he could raise. Still inspired with the ideal of helping others, he now took ship to Alaska, to begin among the native tribes a missionary enterprise that included social service of a high order. In 1897, just twenty years after he had first gone to Sitka, his labors were signally rewarded, when President McKinley appointed him Governor of Alaska, a post to which he was reappointed by President Roosevelt, and which he retained until five years ago.—"Pictorial Review."

IRON POLISHERS.

Keep a piece of fine wire screening on the ironing board and run the iron over it when the starch sticks, says the "Continent." Such treatment is far better than scraping with a knife. Wax-coated boxes in which crackers are packed make excellent iron polishers.

Home Cooking

TIMELY RECIPES

Rhubarb Gelatin.—4 cupfuls diced rhubarb, 2 cupfuls sugar, 2 cupfuls water, 2 tablespoonfuls granulated gelatin, juice one lemon, rind ½ orange. Bake rhubarb, sugar, and orange-rind together in a slow oven until the rhubarb is tender and pink, but not broken; skim out the rhubarb, keeping pieces whole to serve as a garnish for the gelatin. There should be a quart of liquid. In the meantime the gelatin should be soaked in cold water to cover; add it with the lemon-juice to the boiling rhubarb-juice and pour into a mold. When firm, serve with the sauce.

Cheese Cakes.—½ cupful butter, 7 tablespoonfuls pot cheese, 1 cupful pastry-flour, ¼ teaspoonful salt, jam or jelly. Mix cheese, butter, flour, and salt thoroughly, and work with the hands till there are no lumps; then chill an hour, roll to one-eighth inch thickness, cut into two-inch squares, put a half-teaspoonful of jelly in the centre of each, and pinch the four corners together. Put in pans lined with paper and bake till golden brown in a moderate oven. Sprinkle with powdered sugar.

Cheese Soup.—1 quart milk, 1 tablespoonful onion, 1 blade mace, 1 pepper pod, 2 tablespoonfuls butter, 2 tablespoonfuls flour, ½ cup grated cheese, 2 egg yolks, 1 teaspoonful salt, ¼ teaspoonful white pepper. Scald milk, onion, mace and pepper pod. Melt butter in saucepan, blend flour with melted butter. Strain milk and seasonings and add gradually to flour mixture, stirring all the time. Return to double boiler to cook. When creamy, add the cheese, salt and pepper, stirring until cheese is melted. Then pour over well-beaten egg yolks, stirring all the time. Whip until frothy and serve. A dish of this served at luncheon or supper is valuable for growing boys and girls.

Cheese Souffle With Bread Crumbs.—1 cup scalded milk, 1 cup soft stale bread crumbs, ¼ pound mild cheese cut in small pieces, 1 tablespoonful butter, ½ teaspoonful salt, 3 egg yolks, 3 egg whites. Mix milk, bread crumbs, cheese, melted butter and salt. Add yolks of eggs beaten until lemon-colored. Cut and fold in whites of eggs beaten until stiff. Pour into a buttered baking dish and bake twenty minutes in a moderate oven.

Orange Pie.—Three eggs, three-quarters of a cupful of sugar, juice of one orange and grated rind of half, juice and grated peel of half a lemon, a little nutmeg. Cream butter and sugar, beat in orange and lemon, add the beaten eggs, saving two whites. Line a pie plate with rich crust, pour in mixture and bake. Beat the whites with two tablespoonfuls of powdered sugar, spread over the pie when done, and brown slightly.

Brain Patties.—Soak the brain in salted water, then remove the skin. Boil enough water to cover the brain, add salt, one bayleaf, one shred onion, one tablespoonful vinegar, and a few pepper corns. Add the brain, then poach for 15 or 20 minutes. Drain and cut into dice. Prepare a white sauce, bind with the yolk of an egg, add also a few drops of lemon-juice, and mix with the brain. Brain and sauce should be in equal quantities. Fill this into patty-cases and heat thoroughly in the oven.

Tripe Paysanne.—Quarter a carrot and an onion, cut into shreds, fry slowly in 2oz of fat, when lightly colored add 1oz sifted flour, and cook a few minutes; then add ½lb of tomatoes peeled, the pips removed, and cut fine, also ¾ pint water or stock, boil, and season with salt and pepper. Cut 1lb tripe into strips 3in long, ¼in wide, add them to the sauce, and simmer till tender.

Pickled Figs.—Wash carefully two pounds of dried figs, and soak them for an hour in cold water. Make a thick vinegar syrup of one cupful of vinegar and three cupfuls of sugar. Tie a teaspoonful each of ground cloves, mace, and cinnamon in a thin muslin bag, add it to the syrup, and cook the syrup fifteen minutes. Drain the figs, and add them to the syrup. Let the mixture simmer slowly for thirty minutes. The result is a delicious relish that will keep in an open jar.

Banana Pie.—3 bananas, 1 quart sweet milk, 3 egg yolks, 3 tablespoonfuls flour, ½ teaspoonful vanilla, sugar. Stir flour into milk and cook until it thickens, then add the sliced bananas. Crust.—1 cupful flour, 1-3 cup butter, salt. Use silver knife in making paste and moisten with ice water, rolling out very thin.

Spanish Meat-Balls With Corn-Meal.—1 pound chopped beef, 2 beaten eggs, 1½ teaspoonfuls salt, ¼ teaspoonful pepper, 1 tablespoonful butter or drippings, 1 tablespoonful flour, 1 minced onion, 1 minced green pepper, 2 springs parsley, 2 chopped tomatoes, 2 quarts boiling water, corn-meal. Mix together the meat, eggs, salt, and pepper with enough corn-meal to make a stiff mass; shape into balls and roll in corn-meal. Melt the butter in a deep kettle, add the flour and vegetables, turn in the boiling water, add one teaspoonful of salt, drop in the meat-balls, cover, and boil gently for forty-five minutes, taking care that the mixture does not stick, as the gravy is thickened by the corn-meal.

Gallantine.—1 pound round steak, 1 pound raw ham, 2 beaten eggs, ½ pound dry bread-crums, (about 1¾ cupfuls); ¼ teaspoonful nutmeg, ¼ teaspoonful pepper, 1 teaspoonful salt, grated rind and juice 1 lemon. Put the meat through a food-chopper; add remainder of ingredients, pack into a well-greased bread-tin, cover with oiled paper, and steam four hours. Serve cold, thinly sliced.

Swiss Salad Dressing.—3 egg-yolks, ½ cupful of strained honey, juice of 1 lemon, ½ teaspoonful of salt, 4 tablespoonful of olive-oil, ¼ teaspoonful of paprika, ½ pint of cream. Beat the yolks to a cream in a small granite saucepan. Put the honey over the fire in another saucepan; when it comes to a good boil, pour it into the beaten yolks. Beat the whole over the fire one minute; take from the fire and beat continuously for five minutes until it is as thick as mayonnaise; add olive-oil, salt, and paprika. When cold, fold in the cream, whipped to a stiff froth. Use this with fruits arranged on nests of crisp lettuce-leaves. Add the lemon-juice to the fruit, or to the dressing before adding the cream. Peaches, cherries, and pineapple make the best Swiss salads.

CORRESPONDENTS' DEPARTMENT.

Questions and Answers in Practical Housekeeping.

Dear Madam,—Will you kindly tell me if ginger is good for one and what are its effects supposed to be.

MISS G. M.

Ginger is often regarded merely as a sweetmeat or flavoring, whereas it really possesses valuable medicinal properties. Besides being a splendid aid to digestion, it is an aromatic stimulant of considerable power, and when chewed is said to relieve toothache and facial rheumatism. Ginger was the basis of the once-famous Portland Powder for the cure of gout, and a poultice of ground ginger and warm water will often relieve a headache

Dear Madam,—Please tell me how to put up eggs for the winter. I have more than I can use just now and will not have many in winter.

A. McL.

I have tried a number of methods more or less satisfactorily but find water-glass the best. First of all, see that the eggs are non-fertile. Either kill or shut in your rooster as soon as you have set all you need. Have plenty of clean straw in the hen coop, so that the eggs will be clean. Gather eggs several times a day. Save for immediate use any eggs which may have got dirty. Dissolve water-glass 1 lb. to 1 gallon. Have the water you dissolve it in boiled and cooled. Put the eggs in the solution as soon as possible. When the jar is full set it away.

***Housekeepers are invited to write to the Editor of the Home Page of the "Weekly Witness," asking for suggestions; recipes will be given on request, and we will be pleased to have favorite tried recipes sent for publication in this column.**

HELPFUL HINTS.

Narrow white elastic tacked inside the cover of a shirtwaist box is convenient for holding belts.

Two large cushion covers filled with excelsior or hair make a good backing for the softer cushions on the couch.

Boiled water, which is always insipid, may be aerated and thus relieved of its flat taste by pouring from one pitcher to another.—"Continent."

T' SHOULD SAY SO!"

"Does your wife know how to keep house?" "Well, I should say so! She prevented me from mortaging ours to buy an automobile."—Boston "Transcript."

THE SUMMER CAMPAIGN.

(From "Life.")

"Where is your wife going this summer?"

"She's looking around for some place where none of the women have more than two gowns. She has three."

REFORMERS.

The world has had reformers, men who were sternly just,
Who smote the thrones of wickedness, and laid them in the dust;
Meek, tender men, made mighty by mankind's blood and tears,
Strong men, whose words were thunderbolts to smite the wrong of years.

Were all these stern reformers of a breed too weak to last?
Did all the great wrong-smiters wane and perish in the past?
Did they fight a losing battle? Were they conquered in the fray?
Why are ther no reformers in the world to-day?

Well, 'tis but a thing of labels; the reformers have not gone,
But they're mixing with the people with misleading placards on:
For we placarded them "fanatics," "visionaries," "cranks," and "fools"
Men denounced by clubs and churches, by the journals and the schools.

There are men who bear these placards daily in the market place—
Heroes of the ancient lineage kings, and saviours of the race,
But we never see their greatness through life's trivial events,
But our children's sons will read it on their granite monuments.

S. Walter Foss.

BUDDHISTS ADOPT CHRISTIAN METHODS.

The deep impression made in Japan by the coming World's Sunday School Convention at Tokyo, and the campaigns which are being promoted by the missionaries and native leaders for the extension of the Sunday-school, have stirred the Buddhists to renewed effort to hold the children for Buddhism. The Shinshu Sect, the strongest Buddhist body in Japan, is going to spend millions of yen to start thousands of Sunday-schools in its temples throughout the Empire in commemoration of the Emperor's decoration. This is one of many methods of promoting their work which the Buddhists in Japan have learned of the Christians. The appreciation by the Buddhists of the importance of the Christian Sunday-school movement and the need of vitalizing their own work is significant

In co-operation with public school teachers of their own faith, the Buddhists have endeavored, at different times in the past, to advise the school children against membership in Christian Sunday-schools. At an important conference in Tokyo at the home of Marquis Okuma, the Prime Minister, when it was suggested that in view of the Tokyo convention, the Christian Sunday-schools of Japan be encouraged, it was pointed out by several leaders that the public schools were discouraging, because of Buddhist influence, the Sunday-schools throughout Japan, and steps were taken at once to correct the condition.

WORLD'S WELFARE

THE NEEDS OF THE SOLDIERS' WIVES IN INDIA

Each of the four hundred thousand Indian soldiers, who have joined the Allied forces at the front, leaves a wife and children on India's shores, and generally an aged mother who adores him. Very few of these women can read, and though all belong to the high castes, writing is an unknown art to most of them. Therefore to communicate with the men at the front is impossible, because being women they cannot employ the "Public Letter Writer," who sits at the street corners ready to help the unlearned man, by writing for him. Neither, with few exceptions, can these women read the news from the front, nor read letters from, or about their husbands and sons.

The high price of food and other daily needs, which have increased in value greatly on account of the war, and the fact that the bread-winner is fighting our battles, makes the lot of India's women a terribly sad one!

Many an Indian mother has not heard of her son (who is often her only boy) since he left his home to join the colors; others have had their first news after months of silence, when official notice arrives to say that he has had his name added to the long, long list of the Empire's "Roll of Honor."

Eagerly anxious are these poor women for information which will make the great events of this terrible war more real to them in the lonely seclusion of the Zenanas which, in millions of cases, are more like prisons than homes. "The Zenana Bible and Medical Mission" in India is doing all in its power to seek out these women, some of whom live in villages, others in the crowded cities, but all are needy and hungry for sympathy. The workers supply the women with news of the strange lands to which the men have gone, giving them the latest accounts of the war, and the duty of comforting the widow, who has received the sad news of her husband's death, falls to the lot of our missionaries. They are the only friends who have a kind look or word for the poor widow.

THE CURSE OF INDIAN WIDOWHOOD.

To the most of her own people, the Indian widow is a curse, whose shadow must not fall upon even the shadow of another, and who may not be touched by any who respect their caste lest illluck befall them.

Truly the life of the widows of these soldiers is a hard one. Stripped of all her beautiful ornaments and adornments, and with her head shaved, she is clothed in a coarse garment, which she may not put off to wash for a year. However high her caste, as a widow she is an "outcast," an untouchable. Seeking to insure a better state in her next life, the widow will likely become a pilgrim, visiting sacred shrines and rivers, passing from temple to temple, worshipping the gods by pouring out her gifts before the altars, or bestowing these on the priests and beggars.

In danger from plague, famine, or some other of the many perils which surround the pilgrim, thousands of these pilgrim widows never reach their homes again, many dying in the effort to obtain the highest form of salvation possible to a woman, viz, that of being born a man in her next life.

The little girl widow who has lost her husband she never knew, is condemned to a life of perpetual widowhood while yet a child. Despised, illtreated, dreaded because of the ill-luck her presence brings, thousands of these little ones are mothers before they have left childhood behind them.

Starved by a system which only allows her one poor meal a day, an outcast among her own people, is it any wonder that the girl responds to the sympathy of the Christian missionary and Bible woman who seek her out, and that she is ready to listen to the Gospel message!

In the time of her greatest need the Indian mother, more often than not, is unable to obtain medical skill because there are no medical women to go to them. Forty-two millions of women in India are to-day unable to have medical skill they need. Thousands of wives of Indian soldiers will die from lack of this care. Every Indian soldier is a married man, it being a rule that all boys marry as soon as they reach the age of 15 or 16, if not before.

"The Zenana Bible and Medical Mission" has four hundred workers seeking to help these sad women, and if we had more workers and more money, more widows and children could be sheltered, more hospitals could be built and there could be more schools for the children and nurseries for the little babies so often thrown away or sold for the degrading temple worship.

May I tell my sympathetic readers that a special war fund has been opened for the widows and children of the Indian soldiers, and all gifts will be gratefully received by the treasurer at the Mission House, 14 Selby St., Toronto, Ont.

THEIR WORK APPRECIATED

(Extract from Government report of Inspector C. C. Parker, of the Department of Indian Affairs, Ottawa, dated July 23, 1915.)

HARRINGTON HARBOR.

"At this place we have no Indians. Our interest in Harrington is chiefly on account of the fact that there is a hospital at this place, and that the doctor in charge of the hospital has in recent years acted as our agent for the Natashquan, Romaine and St. Augustine Indians. The hospital is maintained by the Grenfell Deep Sea Mission. It is a fine building, with accommodation for about thirty patients. As a hospital it is complete in every detail. The main building contains male and female wards; an insolation ward, outdoor sleeping and recreation quarters; library; operating room, complete with instruments, etc.; dispensary; kitchen and dining rooms. Apart from the main building are the morgue, and fumigating and disinfecting buildings. In connection with the hospital there is a motor launch towards which this Department contributed $1,000. This launch has proved very satisfactory in almost every way, its only fault being that its draught is a little too great for some of the inside runs. This launch is used by the doctor in charge of the hospital in making his visits to points up and down the coast.

The launch, which is called the "Northern Messenger," has a main cabin for the doctor, accommodation for crew, and a cabin forward for patients when being taken to the hospital. When Dr. Hare leaves it will be necessary to have a navigator also, this part being done by Dr. Hare himself, who is thoroughly acquainted with the coast.

Dr. Mather Hare, who has acted as our agent for this section, has retired and leaves the coast this month. It will be difficult to find a man who can fill his place, and, in fact, it will be impossible for any man to fill his place as Dr. Hare has done, until his successor learns the coast as thoroughly as Dr. Hare knows it. To enumerate the hardships and every day experiences of a medical man under such circumstances would require many times the volume of this report, and even then it would not be possible to give the uninitiated reader any adequate idea of actual conditions. Suffice it to say that the Grenfell Mission is thoroughly appreciated by most and an absolute necessity to all. Their officers do, sometimes, come in for abuse, but I do not hesitate to say that, so far as my knowledge goes, everything is done that it is humanly possible to do. Unfortunately the hospital at Harrington was closed last winter (1915) on account of lack of funds. This is another result of the present war."

A STUDENT CONFERENCE IN WEST INDIA

Associated with the Marathi Mission, with station at Ahmednagar, is Mr. Emil Lindstrom. He reached India early last fall and writes enthusiastically of the work, of the Indian people, and of the strength which has come to his own spiritual life since he joined the mission. He sends the following story of his first experience with an Indian student conference:—

"I have just returned from Alibag, a beautiful little village south of Bombay on the coast, where the annual Western India Student Conference was held from December 26 to 31 1915. This was my first conference in India, although when I was in college I attended such conferences of all sizes in various parts of America, and I remember picturing in my mind an ideal camp where Christ would reign supreme. But somehow none that I ever attended fully measured up to my ideal. This camp at Alibag comes nearer to it than any other, and indeed it is very remarkable that a conference composed of fifty native students just out of heathendom should display a greater zeal and carry stronger influences than a similar camp in our own Christian land. This is but another factor pointing toward India's eagerness to know Christ.

"Imagine a camp located in the midst of a grove of cocoanut palms, within a stone's throw of the rising tide, where the only danger while swimming was the intense heat of the sun, and while playing tennis, volley ball, cricket, hockey, and football the falling of cocoanuts! Imagine fifty Indian students who have come together with the supreme purpose of knowing Christ better. Here are Bible circles held not in the confines of houses, but in the shade of palm trees. And all this is comprehended in a Christmas week camp, while Americans are trying to keep warm in the heart of winter.

"This is one phase of life in India, the inspiring phase which spurs us on to meet the trials and temptations in our daily missionary life and which captivates all who have once been in this land of mysteries. I never dreamed that such a spirit of communion would grow up in these young exponents of the Christian faith that they would discuss religion and the power of prayer outside of the study hours. This, however, was the case. The boys felt that they needed Christ spiritually just as much as they needed rice and curry physically. In my walks I would overhear a boy from Poona or Miraj telling one or more from Bombay or Nagar how Christ had become victorious in his life after ardent prayer and after living close to God.

"Mr. Swamidass, an Indian from South India, made just that kind of an appeal to his countrymen which impels students in America to sign a declaration card for the King's service. In his pleasing, tender voice he said: 'Nine-tenths of India's millions live in villages the majority of which have never heard Christ preached, and the people are so ignorant that I must teach them how to write their names in the sand with a stick before they can sign a bank note. India needs you as brothers in Christ to accept the call and serve him.'

"Personal testimonies by two young men who had recently given up Hinduism pictured to us the vast courage which is necessary, and that Christ alone can give one enough of the daring to launch out upon the Great Faith which stands in opposition to caste and belief in the visible idols of Indian childhood.

"One said, with tears in his eyes, 'When I accepted Christ, a few months ago, I had to choose between my mother's love and the love of Christ;' but he chose steadfastly.

"The conference closed at its very height with all hearts inspired with a newborn love for our Lord and Master, Jesus Christ. Unless we expect great things from God, great things cannot be accomplished. Intercede with the expectation of receiving, and not just for the sake of intercession. I plead that you will pray for just such successes all through India and the other non-Christian nations as we have had at Alibag."—The "Missionary Herald."

MY VISION.

(By Andrew Gillies.)

O Lord, unveil Thy face, I prayed;
Reveal to me high heaven;
Give me that vision which, 'tis said,
To saints of old was given.

And lo! God answered my poor prayer
In ways I ne'er had dreamed;
He touched my eyes and showed me where
Celestial radiance gleamed.

I saw His glory in the flower
That smiled beside my path;
I knew His goodness in the hour
That seemed pain's aftermath.

I saw His image in the face
Of him who begged my aid;
I felt His presence in the place
Where ragged children played.

Heaven's all about you, said God's voice;
You need but vision clear.
Be pure—do good—and then rejoice,
For God and heaven draw near.

CHINA'S TWO NEEDS.

Elder Lin, of Tsinanfu, Shantung province, who, at eighty-seven years of age, is the oldest living Christian of the 10,000 Presbyterian church members in Shantung, has sent by a returning missionary this message to American Christians: "China has only two needs, she needs to guard her mouth and to guard her heart. China needs to guard the mouth — she needs to watch out for everything which will make it easier for her people to 'get over the days,' and to have food and comfort in their lives. We must care for our country's material prosperity. And we need to guard the heart. Now, the Chinese heart is a heart of fear. Rich and poor, old and young, every one of us naturally fears both men and devil. What we need is to know about the heart of love."

Elder Lin has sent two grandsons to America to prepare themselves to meet these two needs: one is studying mining engineering and the other, who expects to be a preacher, is taking a post-graduate course at Princeton Seminary.

ALL INDIA UNIVERSITY.

In realization of a dream which has stirred Indian imagination for almost a century, the foundation stone of the new All India university buildings has been laid at Benares. The declared policy of the Indian Government has been to do everything possible to multiply universities throughout India, it is reported, realizing the greatest boon the home government could give to India was the diffusion of higher education through central universities. There has developed also between England and India since the beginning of the great war a new intimacy, owing to the loyalty of India, and it is thought probable the way of the Indians will be easier henceforth. Those present at the corner stone laying were Lord Hardinge, who officiated, the Governor of Bengal, Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab, Bihar and the United Provinces, and the leading maharajahs and rajahs.—Selected.

That man is perfect in faith who can come to God in the utter dearth of his feelings and his desires, without a glow or an aspiration, with the weight of low thoughts, failures, neglects, and wandering forgetfulness, and say to him, "Thou art my refuge, because thou art my home."—George Macdonald.

No restlessness or discontent can change your lot. Others may have other circumstances surrounding them, but here are yours. You had better make up your mind to accept what you cannot alter. You can live a beautiful life in the midst of your present circumstances.—J. R. Miller, D.D.

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LIFE BEYOND.

I watched a sail until it dropped from sight
Over the rounding sea; a gleam of white,
A last far-flashed farewell, and, like a thought,
Slipped out of my mind, it vanished and was not.
Yet to the helmsman, standing at the wheel,
Broad seas still stretched before the gliding keel.
Disaster? Change? He felt no slightest sign,
Nor dreamed he of that dim horizon line.
So may it be, perchance, when down the tide
Our dear ones vanish, peacefully they glide
On level seas, nor mark the unknown bound
Which we call Death—to them 'tis Life beyond.

—Anon.

The past has lost much, but the future holds infinitely more. We shall see new gospels enacted before our eyes, behold Christ as a real visible person in the glory of divine manhood, hear Him speak to us as His friend, and shall know what He meant when He promised to give Himself and come forth to serve His servants.—F. B. Meyer.

When the sun goes down in a glory of color and beauty, many eyes behold it, but in different ways. To a tired laborer it may say only that another day's toil is over; to a pain-racked invalid that another sleepless night is at hand; but to every child of the Father, whatever his condition or prospect, it holds some message of heaven, some call to the Spirit within.—Selected.

Life is finding the meaning of God in the world and the uses of one's own powers. The finest view of life is to look upon it as the experience of an immortal spirit on its travels. It is the part of wisdom when on a journey not to look forward to its end with too great eagerness, but to interest oneself in the progress of the journey. The present only is ours. Each day has its task.—K. C. Anderson.

Obeying is not always easy. Yet obedience is the virtue of a soldier. The one who decides to be a soldier of Christ must obey his Captain.

THE TOUCHSTONE

(By Luther Winther Caws, author of "The Unveiled Glory," etc.)

Sunday School Lesson

For May 21, 1916.

THE CRIPPLE OF LYSTRA.

Acts 14.

GOLDEN TEXT: He giveth power to the faint, and to him that hath no might He increaseth strength. Isa. 40: 29.

Paul and Barnabas were driven out of Antioch by the unbelieving Jews, but the word of the Lord had been "spread abroad throughout all the region," and the disciples in Antioch "were filled with joy and with the Holy Ghost." (Chap. 13: 49, 52.) The missionaries were rejected, but the fruit of their mission remained. And they went forward to other work.

From Antioch they went to Iconium. There also the Jews stirred up a persecution against them, and when they learned that they were in danger, they fled from that city to Lystra and Derbe.

They were justified by the teaching of Jesus in thus preserving their own lives. He said, "When they persecute you in this city, flee into the next," (Matt. 10: 23.) This command was not given to teach the disciples to avoid all danger, and only preach the Gospel where they could do so safely; but to teach them to make the most of their opportunities; for Jesus added, 'Verily I say unto you, ye shall not have gone through the cities of Israel till the Son of man be come."

It would have been very poor economy for the apostles to throw away their lives by persisting in preaching to people who were determined not to receive the truth while there were many persons in other cities who would receive it if it was spoken to them.

It is clear, however, that this command was not given as an invariable rule of conduct; it depends entirely upon circumstances whether the disciples of Christ should avoid persecution or face it boldly. Jesus demands of us a readiness to face even death itself for His name's sake when loyalty to Him makes it necessary to do so, but He does not wish us to incur any danger needlessly.

He Himself has set us the example. Twice He left Jerusalem to avoid persecution because "His hour was not yet come," but when the time appointed by the Father had arrived, He went to Jerusalm on purpose to face His martyrdom.

In like manner, Jesus refused to let Paul stay in Jerusalem to preach, because his doing so would only have stirred up the enmity of the Jews. Jesus knew that Paul could be much more useful elsewhere. But a time came when Paul, like his Master, felt constrained to go back to Jerusalem, though he knew that bonds and afflictions awaited him there. (See Acts 20: 22-24 and 21: 10-14.)

But while Paul was driven out of one city after another his mission was not a failure, but a very remarkable success. He left many rejoicing disciples in Antioch, and in Iconium he "so spake that a great multitude both of Jews and Greeks believed." At Derbe, and presumably also at Lystra, they "made many disciples."

But Jews from Antioch and Iconium followed the apostles to these cities and at last succeeded in putting an end to Paul's preaching by killing him. Or rather, they thought they had done so. And they seem to have been satisfied with the result of their wicked work, for we do not read of any further persecution, although Paul went back into all these cities, not only at this time, but also on his second missionary journey, when he had Silas instead of Barnabas for a partner. And it was at Lystra or at Derbe that Paul discovered Timothy, who became his best-loved disciple and friend.

At Lystra Paul noticed a cripple in his audience one day who was evidently drinking in the truth as Paul preached it, and Paul called to him to stand up. The man at once jumped to his feet, although he had never been able to stand on them before. The people, who knew that this man had always been a cripple, were naturally greatly excited by his miraculous cure, and had no doubt about its being an act of divine power; but knowing nothing of the true God they gave their own gods credit for the miracle, and assumed that Paul and Barnabas must be two of their gods. That was very good logic from their point of view; it was only the point of view that was at fault.

Barnabas was probably a man of commanding presence because they supposed he was Jupiter, their chief god. Paul was rather insignificant looking. It was the force of his intense nature and his deep conviction of the truth of what he said that gave power to his utterances. (See 2 Cor. 10: 10; Gal. 4: 14-16.)

These ignorant people were justified by their ignorance in offering worship to the miracle-workers. They were honestly trying to worship God to the best of their ability. Possibly also their motive in stoning Paul, instead of worshipping him, may have been good. That is, they may have thought they were showing loyalty to the true God by killing a man who was teaching a false religion. Paul himself testified that the Jews had a "zeal for God, but not according to knowledge." (Rom. 10: 2.)

God will not condemn men who have tried to follow the highest motives merely because in their ignorance they went astray, if they have honestly sought to know and obey the truth; but those who have heard and rejected the truth, or who might have heard it and did not care enough to seek the opportunity, will have no excuse.

No man has a right to reject God's truth, because it is possible for any man who is humble-minded to know that it is God's truth. The Holy Spirit is always ready to give His testimony to the truth to those who will hasten to Him.

No doubt many of the Jews who shouted "Hosanna to the Son of David!" on Sunday were in the crowd which cried "crucify Him!" on Friday. And no doubt many of those who wanted to worship Paul after he had healed the cripple took part in stoning him not long after. A mob of human beings is about as senseless and as easily stampeded as a mob or range cattle. As Walter Scott says,

Thou many-headed monster things,
Who would desire to be thy king?

"By this shall all men know that ye are My disciples if ye have love one to another."—John xiii., 35.

Our text strikes the keynote. It is one of the great key-words of Jesus Christ by which men were through all ages to test the value and significance of the Christian faith. Whatever other qualities might distinguish the followers of Jesus it was by the possession and exercise of one quality supremely that the world would recognize them as His true disciples. If they loved one another as He loved them, and if they showed the same self-sacrificing spirit, the like patience, gentleness, long-suffering kindness, forbearance and forgiveness with which He, their Master, had ever treated them—then by that clear and unmistakable sign all men would recognize them as disciples of Jesus.

THE DISTINCTIVE CHRISTIAN GRACE.

Now it might seem strange, at first sight, that our Lord should insist upon this self-forgetting devotion to each other's needs and this mutual love and care for one another as the one outstanding feature and indispensable proof of the genuineness and preciousness of that Divine Kingdom He came to establish on earth; but in singling out this heavenly quality—Love—as the touchstone of the Kingdom He knew that by that same touchstone men would form their judgment as to the intrinsic value of the Christian faith. It is true that love was in the world before Jesus came; there was nothing new in that. Other teachers had taught its preciousness and insisted upon its exercise, but Christ exalted it to the first place and indeed founded His Kingdom upon it. Brotherly love is not merely a virtue—it is the virtue and the grace, the sine qua non amongst the followers of Jesus. By this supreme and super-eminent sign the world must know them. A crucial test indeed, but it stands for all time and by no other does the amn in the street appraise the Christian faith today. Not by distinctive creeds, religious tenets, theological dogmas, church systems, or forms of church government—but by something simpler, more practical and much more precious—viz., by the sincere affection, the true sympathy, the consideration and helpfulness we show towards each otehr. For, be sure, the mass of the people will never understand—and will never trouble to understand—ecclesiastical differences, doctrinal disputes, and theological quibbles; but they have keen eyes for genuine kindness, and hearts at once responsive to the touch of brotherly sympathy and love. "Ye are our epistles read and known of all men." Most people do not read books—they read men, and form their judgment accordingly. A man may wear a peasant's frock, a soldier's or sailor's uniform, a courtier's gold lace, or an Archbishop's robes, but the world will measure him by his heart, and if it throbs with love they will vote him a good man, one of earth's choicest and best. Here is something real, helpful, precious and good in this work-a-day, suffering, sorrowing world. Here is the kind of religion average people believe in; the only sort of Church they care for or understand. "For there is a true Church," writes Ruskin, "wherever one hand meets another helpfully, and that is the only Holy or Mother Church which ever was or ever shall be."

THE PREACHING OF THE HELPING HAND.

The man stripped and wounded amongst thieves was cruelly left to perish by the roadside by two self-satisfied members of the one true Church of God then in the world, men who boasted of their orthodoxy and were proud to belong to a Church whose roll shines with some of the saintliest and most illustrious names mankind has ever known. But—alas for the poor fellow dying in the gutter—of what avail was all this to him? He only needed what the good Samaritan brought—the sympathy that cheered his heart, healed his sore wounds, bound up the gaping gashes, lifted him on to the saddle, took him safely to the inn, and paid all expenses to meet his needs. That was applied Christianity. Familiar as this story is, we cannot keep it too constantly in mind; for now as much as ever men are perishing for lack of practical sympathy—just a brother's or a sister's helping hand. Nothing less and nothing more. "Do you believe in God?" asked a Salvation Army lass as she bent over a dying unfortunate. "I did not till I met you," was the response; "but I do now, for you have made me believe."

We hear a great deal even in this twentieth century about the true Church and the great importance of belonging to this or that sect, but it is all small and trivial talk and misses the one thing that matters if we remain cold, heartless, and loveless while our brother is perishing by life's way just for lack of the help we should give. In the great Day of Days who would not rather take his stand by the side of the Good Samaritan and the Salvation Army lass than with the priest and levite so proud of their orthodox faith and true Church? "Inasmuch as ye did it unto one of the least of these My little ones, ye did it unto Me." By that test the former will stand exalted and rewarded; but "Inasmuch as ye did it not," will be the condemnation of the levite and the priest.

THE ONE CHURCH.

The wider truth is that there is only one Church, the Church universal of all ages, all peoples and all climes; it is as ancient and as modern, as old and as new—in a word, as immortal as love itself. Hear St. John: "God is love, and he that dwelleth in love dwelleth in God and God in him." And God be thanked, the members of this universal Church are everywhere. "There is a Church on earth," writes F. W. Robertson, "larger than the limits of the Church visible, larger than Jew or Christian or the Apostle Peter dreamed, larger than our narrow hearts dare to hope even now—that Church which has passed through the centuries, absorbing silently into itself all that the world ever had of great and good and noble. They were those who fought the battle of good against evil in their day, penetrated into the invisible from the thick shadows of darkness which environed them, and saw the open vision which is manifested to all in every nation who fear God and work righteousness."

Like the New Jerusalem which John saw descending from God out of heaven, the Church Robertson speaks of is a city whose gates are open towards the four quarters of the globe, on the east three gates, on the north three gates, on the south three gates, and on the west three gates. Here is nothing parochial or exclusive; whosoever will may enter in. God is not the monopoly of any favored nation, people, or church.

* * * *

There is more Christianity outside Christendom than we realize, for the Church invisible includes every age and every clime. It is as old as humanity and as universal as its needs. As Abraham foresaw the day of Christ and was glad, so before and since Abraham's day men have apprehended sometimes more distinctly and sometimes but dimly a higher glory that attracted and a heaven-born gleam that lured them on.

NO SPIRITUAL MONOPOLY.

Within Christendom itself we all know that the sap of the tree of life flows through all its branches. It is not to any one branch of the Church of Christ that God has exclusively confined His grace. There is no sectarian monopoly of things of the Spirit. The divine charity is as impartial as the rain and the sunshine.

Bernard, Aquinas, Augustine, St. Patrick, St. Louis, Francis of Assisi, St. Teresa, and innumerable saintly souls unknown to fame were born, nurtured, and grew to maturity in the Roman Church; other of equal devotion and nobility of spirit have lived and died in the Orthodox Greek Church. Again, the Anglican Church is not less rich than these in saintly lives; while only a blind and narrow prejudice can deny to the Protestant Free Churches throughout the world that in devotion to Christ and to the grand ideals of the Kingdom of God they are unsurpassed. Bunyan, Carey, Moffatt, Livingstone, Spurgeon, Booth, and hosts of others bear witness.

The true Church comprises members of all the Churches, and far beyond innumerable hosts of men, women, and little children who never knew the name of Christ though they were partakers of His Spirit. It is an error to suppose all heathens to be heathen—a mistake never made by those who know heathens at first-hand and live amongst them. God's wheat grows everywhere, even though the tares abound.

Livingstone tells us that he did not find it necessary to teach the benighted Africans of the existence of God because they knew it already, and although their conceptions of the Great Spirit were very crude and partial, yet even these heathen tribes possessed some glimmerings of light.

It is God: His love looks mighty,
But is mightier than it seems;
'Tis our Father, and His fondness
Goes far out beyond our dreams.

There's a wideness in God's mercy
Like the wideness of the sea;
There's a kindness in His justice
Which is more than liberty.

For the love of God is broader
Than the measure of man's mind,
And the heart of the Eternal
Is most wonderfully kind.

It does not need more than a moment's reflection to assure us of the truth of Faber's beautiful lines.

Take but a swift glance at the world and the history of mankind. Think by how many and varied agencies it has pleased the Creator to bless the race. Recall to mind the illustrious men and women who have most helped the world, who have been the greatest factors in the progress and uplift of humanity. To what single branch of Christ's Church did these sons and daughters of the morning belong? We answer, to the one Church of God of all ages and all climes—the Church of the faithful, brave, pure, loving and true, that unnumbered family, children of faith and heirs of the Kingdom stretching from the dateless past through all generations until now, a bright, long cloud of witnesses, "a multitude that no man can number."

RULE OF LOVE.

"The new commandment to love one another," wrote that keen observer of human nature, John Stuart Mill, "the recognition that the greatest are those that serve, not those who are served by others, the reverence for the weak and humble which is the foundation of chivalry, they and not the strong being pointed out as having the first place in God's regard and the first claim on their fellow-men. . . . and such other noble moralities as are to be found in the authentic sayings of Jesus of Nazareth, these are surely in sufficient harmony with the intellect and feelings of every good man and woman to be in no danger of being let go, after having been once acknowledged to be the creed of the best and foremost portion of our species. . . . Nor even now would it be easy even for an unbeliever to find a better translation of the rule of virtue from the abstract into the concrete than to endeavor so to live that Christ would approve our life."

And surely whoever is endeavoring so to live that Christ would approve his life, whether he be a professed member of this or that section of the visible Church, or whether he be simply a humble follower of the Man of Nazareth in the secret of his own soul—he also is a member of the one holy and true Church.

Better be a heathen with love for all mankind filling heart and life than merely a nominal Christian cramped with a narrow prejudice, excluding from the Kingdom of God every man who cannot pronounce one's own particular ecclesiastical shibboleth or worship and bow down at one's own special shrine. "I will show thee my faith by my works," exclaims St. James; my manner of life shall show the value of my creed. And after all this is the supreme test, the one thing that matters most of all. What are you and I thinking, feeling, doing now to-day in our swiftly-fleeting lives? On which side are we in the unceasing battle between evil and good, virtue and vice, right and wrong? Are we ranged upon the side of the Kingdom of Light against the powers of the kingdom of darkness? Are we spending our days in the service of the weak, the helpless, the ignorant, poor and lost? Do we love these as Christ loves them, with a pitiful, passionate, consuming, self-sacrificing love? We who have received the love of Christ, we who know and feel its living power—are we constrained by it to spend and be spent for our fellow-men? We say that we owe all to Christ, but are we really inspired and impelled by self-denying love day by day? These are the great, deep, vital questions which we dare not blink. It is not a matter of supreme importance whether one belongs to this or that regiment in the King's Army, though each portion of the Army may be necessary for the welfare of the whole; but—am I a true soldier of the King? Churches, sects, creeds all have their value as the several members of the body discharging their varied functions; but more precious still is the life that animates the whole, and that life is Love.

He prayeth best who loveth best
All things both great and small.

LIFE THAT IS RELIGION

How wide the world is and how wide the truth. According to St. James "pure and undefiled religion" consists in doing good and keeping oneself unspotted from the world. Our real belief appears in our daily life. For the rest we fear there is too much truth in the saying "they do not believe; they only believe they believe." But the faith that saves is quite a different matter; it is belief acted upon. True religion is never dissevered from a life of loving service, for it is that life. Once grasp this, and we shall never be uncharitable. Much depends on one's psychical make-up—one's temperament, and perhaps even more on one's education. The only man to be really anxious about is the man who feels perfectly satisfied that he and he alone is right; that his Church is the only true Church, and that all others are frauds. But, whatever we think, feel, or do, let us not break the sacred law of love—Faith, Hope, Love, these three; but the greatest of these is Love.

Finally, what breadth of outlook meets us as we turn to the whole field of hymnology. All our hymn-writers who have enriched the world with their glorious inspirations of prayer, confession, thanksgiving and praise belong to no one denomination, but to the Church universal.

IN THE BOOK OF LIFE.

What, then, is the crucial test which decides whether or not we belong to the one and only true Church of Christ? Here is the touchstone: "By this shall all men know that ye are My disciples if ye have love one to another." The one infallible test is Love. Whoso lives for the good of his fellowmen and the glory of God is a member of the household of God and of the Church of our Lord Jesus Christ. "One thing is needful." The great question is this—is my heart right with God? Does the love of Christ constrain me? Am I living for the progress of my race, for the alleviation of its woes, sorrows, miseries and sin? "There is nothing but love of Christ," said the late C. S. Horne, "that can make men and women heroes every hour of the day in the great common life they have to live. It will be the greatest thing about us, if it can be said of us and known of us as true, that neither wealth, nor fame, nor pleasure, nor position, nor power, nor anything the world can give, inspired our actions and directed our lives, but that the love of Christ constrained us."

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Amarilly *of* Clothes-Line Alley

— By —
BELLE K. MANIATES

SYNOPSIS.

The principal characters in the story are, the Jenkins family, consisting of Mrs. Jenkins, Amarilly, Flamingus, Gus, Milton, Bobby, Bud, Cory and the Baby—"The Boarder," Miss King, Mr. Vedder, the ticket seller at the Barlow theatre, and Rev. John Meredith, Vicar of St. Mark's Church.

Amarilly, assistant to the scrubbers at the Barlow Stock Theatre, attends a matinee performance, and thinks that she would like to go on the stage. She attends a guild school once a week, where she is taught to set the table and to sew. The teacher, Miss King, is much interested in Amarilly and promises to give Amarilly's mother (Mrs. Jenkins), her own washing. Mr. John Meredith, Vicar of St. Mark's Church, gives Mrs. Jenkins the church laundry work to do. John Meredith loves Collette King.

(CHAPTER XIX.—Continued.)

One day the Boarder brought home some information that seemed to throw light on the subject.

"One of the railway hands told me that a big train of cattle was sidetracked up this way somewhar the same night the cow come here. The whole keerload got loose, but they ketched them all, or thought they did. Mebby they didn't miss this ere one, or else they couldn't wait to look her up. Their train pulled out as soon as they rounded up the bunch."

"I guess the cow-house looked to her like it was a freight car," observed Milt, "and she thought she hed got back where she belonged."

The cow, meanwhile, quietly chewed her cud, and continued to endear herself to the hearts of all the Jenkins family save Cory. Every time Bobby spoke her name he called to her, "Co, boss! Co, boss," just as Gus did when he greeted the cow.

As for the little dairyman himself, he gave his charge the best of care. He took her for a little outing every day to a near-by lot where she could graze, being careful to keep a stout rope attached to her, although they walked to and from the recreation ground side by side. Derry painted a little picture of the pair as he saw them returning from a jaunt. Gus's arm was lovingly thrown around the neck of the gentle creature and her Texas horns were adorned with a wreath of brown-eyed Susans woven by Cory.

It remained for Mrs. Jenkins to christen the creature.

"'Cowslip,'" she declared triumphantly, "'cause she just slipped in."

CHAPTER XX.

Amarilly's pace in learning English from Derry during the following winter was only excelled by her proficiency in mathematics. "Figgerin'" the Boarder declared to be his long suit, and his young pupil worked every example in Flamingus's arithmetic, and employed her leisure moments in solving imaginary problems. Then came an evening when she put her knowledge to practical use and application. She had been working absorbedly with pencil and paper for some time when she looked up from her sheet of figures with a flushed face and a Q. E. D. written in each shining eye.

"Say!" she announced to the family who were gathered about the long table. Instantly they were all attention, for they always looked to Amarilly for something startling in the way of bulletins.

"I've been setting down and adding up what we all bring in each week. Ma's washings, the Boarder's board, my studio work, Flamingus' and Milt's wages, Gus' cow, Bud's singing, Co's dish-washing, and Bobby's papers. What do you suppose it all amounts to?"

She allowed a few seconds of tragic silence to ensue before he gave the electrifying total.

"Land sakes! Who'd 'a thought it!" exclaimed Mrs Jenkins.

"We'd orter hev ice-cream and pie every day," reproached Cory.

"It would be reckoned a purty big salary if one man got it all," speculated the Boarder.

"We are rich!" exclaimed Bobby decisively.

"I'll tell you what we'll do," pursued Amarilly. "We must start a syndicate."

"What's that, a show?" demanded Flamingus.

"No; I heard the artists down to the studio talking about it, and Mr. Derry explained it. He said when a lot of folks put their cash on hand together in one pile, they can buy something big and do more than as if they spent it separate."

"Well, I ain't a goin' to put my money in with Co's," said Milt sarcastically. "Wouldn't be much profit for me in that."

"You don't catch on," replied Amarilly. "If you should put in one dollar, and Co should put in ten cents, at the end of a certain time, you'd draw out ten dollars and Co would only draw out one. See?"

"I do," said the practical Gus.

"Well, now let's put our money into something and all own it together, each one's share according to what we put in. Let's buy this house!"

They all stared in amazement.

"Buy a house! You are sure crazy, Amarilly!" exclaimed Milt.

"We could buy it cheap," continued Amarilly unabashed. "I heard the grocer saying yesterday that property around here was at a low figure now. We could put our savings together and make a payment down, and instead of paying rent let it go on the balance each month. Before we knew it we'd own the house, and the deed could be made out to show how much of it each one owned."

"I choose the pantry!" cried Cory.

"I guess if you could buy a window-pane with what you've got, you'd do well," observed Milt in a withering tone.

"That's a splendid idee, Amarilly!" declared the Boarder enthusiastically. "I don't know what better investment you could make."

"It would be fine," sighed Mrs. Jenkins, "to own your own place and feel that no one could turn you out."

"You've got a great head, Amarilly," complimented Gus.

"We could borrow on the house if we ever got hard up, or the fever struck us again," said Flamingus.

"Well," proposed Amarilly, the ever-ready, "let's get right at it. I'll set down our names, and when I call the roll, tell me how much you've saved and will put in the house."

There was a general rush for bank-books, for ever since the preceding fall, the six oldest children had paid their board, clothed themselves, and saved the balance of their earnings.

From her washings, the revenue from the board of the children and Boarder, Mrs. Jenkins had paid the rent and the household expenses. By thrifty management she had also acquired a bank account herself.

"Ma!" called Amarilly expectantly.

There had been much urging on the part of Derry in his zeal for language reform to induce his young pupil to say "mother," but in this sole instance Amarilly had refused to take his will for law.

"She's always been 'ma' to me, and she always will be," declared Amarilly emphatically. "If I were to call her anything else I'd feel as if I had lost her—as if she didn't belong to me."

Ma triumphantly announced: "Forty-seven dollars and fifty-one cents."

"A fine starter," commanded Amarilly. "Flamingus?"

"Forty dollars," he announced with pride.

"Milt?" Amarilly called his name in faint voice. He was the only tight-tendencied member of the household and she feared he might decline to give. But Milt was envious and emulative.

"Forty-two dollars and sixty-nine cents," he declared in a voice rendered triumphant by th efact of his having beaten Flam.

Amarilly drew a sigh of relief.

"It's going to add up fine, now. Guess I'll take my own account next. I though."

"Shouldn't think you would have," said Gus sympathizingly. "You don't earn so much, and yet you pay ma as much, and don't take out nuthin' fer your noon meal. And you give Co things."

"I've earned quite a bit," replied Amarilly cheerfully. "Besides what Mr. Derry gives me, there's what I've had from odd jobs like letting the artists paint my hair, and taking care of Mrs. Wick's baby afternoons when she goes to card parties. I've got thirty dollars to put in. Gus?"

"Thirty-five dollars," he replied in a pleased tone.

"Bud?"

They all looked expectantly. Bud received ten dollars each Sunday now, and he had been singing at concerts, organ recitals, and entertainments all winter. On account of these latter engagements, he had been obliged to expend a considerable amount in clothes suitable to the occasion. When Bud doned his "evening clothes," which consisted of black ... ose, patent leatner pumps, black velvet suit with Irish crochet collar and cuffs, purchased under the direction of Mr. Derry, Amarilly always felt uncomfortable.

"Don't seem fair to Bobby when they're so near twins," she thought.

One day, nowever, she overheard Bud sweetly offer to buy his near half a similar outfit. Amarilly listened eagerly for Bobby's answer whioh brought a sigh of relief.

"I wouldn't wear one of them rigs on a bet," he had scoffingly answered.

"One hundred and twenty-five dollars," Bud now replied modestly.

"Gee! you take the cake!" said Bobby.

Amarilly was sorry that she had to call Bobby's name next. But Bobby had a surprise in store for them all.

"Forty-eight dollars!" he cried gleefully, giving Flam, Milt, and Gus exultant glances. "Beat the hull of ye, except Bud!"

"How in the world did you ever do it on paper routes?" asked Amarilly wonderingly.

Bobby winked at his mother.

"Shall we tell our secret?" he asked. "You tell, Ma."

"You see," she explained, "when the clo'es are bilin' arter you hev all gone to work and to school, I've made twenty little pies and when Bobby got out of school, he'd come hum and get 'em and take 'em up to the High School. The girls bought 'em at five cents apiece. The stuff to make 'em cost about two cents a pie."

"And Bobby got all the profit!" expostulated Milt indignantly.

"Bobby paid me by taking the clo'es offen the line and bringin' them in every night, and fetchin' the water," she replied chidingly. "We was goin' to keep it a secret till he got enough to buy a pony."

"But I'd ruther buy a house," said Bobby.

"I ain't got enough to come in no snidikit," sobbed Co. "I ain't saved much."

"That's because you spend all you earn on candy," rebuked Milt.

"I ain't nuther. I bought me some rubbers and Iry some playthings."

"How much have you got, Co?" asked Amarilly gently.

"Two dollars and ninety-seven cents," she said, weeping profusely.

"I think that's pretty good for a little girl," said Amarilly. "All you strapping boys ought to chip in out of your cash on hand what isn't in the bank and give her some so she could be in on it. Here is fifty cents from me, Co."

"I'll give you fifty, Co," said her mother.

"Me, too," said Flamingus.

The other boys followed with equal contributions, Bud generously donating a five-dollar bill he had received that day for a solo at a musicale given by Miss Lyte.

"Here's fifty cents from me," said the Boarder, who had remained very thoughtful during this transaction.

"Eleven dollars and forty-seven cents for Co," announced Amarilly.

The little girl's eyes shone through her tears.

"Seems too bad that Iry is the only one left out," said Mrs. Jenkins.

"When he gits old enough to work, he can come in," said Milt. "Add her up, Amarilly."

"Three hundred and sixty-nine dollars and sixty-seven cents!" almost screamed Amarilly.

"Gee!" chorused the boys.

"Purty near buy the old shack," said Flamingus.

"Our landlord," said Amarilly sagaciously, "is a shark, and he'll try to get the best of us. I am going to get Mr. Vedder to do the business for us, and he'll get the deed in all our names."

"Put in Iry's too," pleaded Mrs. Jenkins solicitous for her Benjamin.

"I'll put it to vote," said parliamentary Amarilly. "Who's for Iry?"

"Me, me, me," came from all, though Milt's response was reluctant.

"I will see Mr. Vedder to-morrow, so we can begin to let the rent apply right off," said Amarilly.

"We'll take more pride in keeping it fixed up now," remarked Flamingus. "I'll mend the window-panes and the door hinges."

"And I'll build some stairs and put up a partition or two," promised the Boarder.

"I'll paint it," said Gus, proud of his former work in this direction. Amarilly secretly resolved to select the color.

"I'll make curtains and rag rugs and sofa pillows," she observed.

"And I'll buy some cheers and a hangin' lamp," said Mrs. Jenkins. "Don't all this talk make you want to housekeep?" she asked with a knowing glance in the Boarder's direction.

He shook his head thoughtfully, but when the boys and Cory had gone to bed, he unfolded a proposition that he had been evolving during their financial discussion, and which now found overwhelming favor and enthusiasm with his hearers.

The next day Amarilly called upon Mr. Vedder at the theatre.

"He's got more sound business to him than Mr. Derry or Mr. St. John," she shrewdly decided.

When she told him her plan and showed him her figures, he most heartily approved.

"The house, of course, isn't worth anything," he said, "but land down that way is a good investment. Who is your landlord?"

She gave him the name and address.

"I am glad you came to me, Amarilly, instead of to your newer friends."

"Oh, you know more about it than they do," she replied, "and besides, some way I wouldn't feel as if I were bothering you."

"Not a bit of bother, Amarilly, and I hope you will always feel that way."

The ticket-seller was prompt, thorough, and shrewd in the matter. He had a friend in the real estate business, who appraised the property for him, and he proved most diplomatic in his dealing with the surprised landlord, who fortunately chanced to be in dire need of some ready cash. In an incredibly short space of time the bargain was closed.

The Jenkins family including the Boarder and Iry left the house one noon, each bearing a red bank book. To the onlookers in the neighborhood, this Arm ... was all-impressive.

"Looks like a run on the bank," said the Boarder facetiously, as they all trooped up the steps to the big stone building.

The payment was made, and the deeds drawn in the names of all the family, but to the list was also added the name of the Boarder.

CHAPTER XXI.

"I don't see," observed Colette, on learning of the existence and development of the syndicate, "why the Boarder is in ... I thought he was going to have a Lily Rose garden all his own."

"We thought so, too," replied Amarilly. "He's been saving up to get married, and he's got a raise now, so the day is set for some time in June; but he told us the night we were first planning to buy the house that he wanted to be one of the syndicate. You see Lily Rose works—I mean she overworks—in a factory, and so the Boarder—you know he is awful gentle-like to her—says that she mustn't keep house or do anything but real light work after this. He has an interest in the house now, and he is going to build on a sort of an annex with a sitting room and a bedroom and furnish it up fine, and when they are married, they are going to live there and take their meals with us. And they want Mr. St. John to marry them, and they want you to come. And Mr. Derry is coming. He asked to be invited.

For once Colette did not laugh at the chronicles of the Jenkins family. A very tender look came into her flashing eyes.

"That is very sweet in him—in the Boarder—to feel that way and to be so tender with Lily Rose. She ought to be very happy with a love and protection like that awaiting her."

"Yes," assented Amarilly; "it must be very nice to feel like that, and Mr. Derry says he really believes that it is only with poor folks like us and the Boarder and Lily Rose that love runs smooth."

"Then," said Colette musingly, "I wish I were poor—like you and the Boarder and Lily Rose!"

Amarilly secretly divined that this was merely a thought spoken aloud, so she made no comment. She had pondered a great deal over the attitude of her two friends towards each other. The only place she ever encountered them together was at church, and to her observing eyes it was quite apparent that there was a restrain in their bearing. Amarilly remained so preoccupied with her thoughts that Colette, looking at her searchingly, became curious as to the cause.

"Amarilly," she commanded, "tell me what you were thinking of just now—I mean since I spoke last. I shall know by your eyes if you don't tell me exactly."

"Mr. Derry says my eyes will always give me away," evaded Amarilly.

"Of course they will. You can never be a flirt, Amarilly."

"I don't want to," she replied, indignantly.

Colette laughed.

"Well, tell me what you were thinking about?"

"I was wondering if Mr. St. John wasn't trying any more to find that thing you lost in the surplice pocket."

"Oh, Amarilly, has Mr. Phillips censored that word, too? I was in hopes he would never hear you say 'surplus,' so he could not correct you."

"I told him you didn't want me to speak correctly," said Amarilly a little resentfully.

"You did!" cried Colette, looking rather abashed. "And what did he say?"

"He said it was selfish in you to think more of your amusement than of my improvement."

Colette colored and was silent a moment.

"He's right, Amarilly," she said impulsively. "I am selfish to everyone. All I have ever cared for is to be entertained and made to laugh. I have been as selfish to St. John as I have to you and—I'll tell you a secret, Amarilly, because I know that I can trust you. I've gone just a little bit too far with St. John. I told him he needn't ever come to see me again until he found what was in the pocket of the surplice, and he took me at my word."

"He did all he could to find it," said Amarilly, immediately on the defence for the rector.

"I know he did, but you see before this I've always had everything I've asked for, even impossible things, and I didn't want to have him fail me. I have been selfish and exacting with him, and I think he realizes it now."

"Well, when you're in the wrong, all you've got to do is to say so."

"That isn't easy, Amarilly."

"But it's right."

"Oh, Amarilly, you're like a man with your right and your wrong!"

"But you would make yourself happy, too, if you told him you knew it wasn't up to him any more to find that."

"I'd rather be unhappy and stick to what I said. I must have my own way, Amarilly."

"Well," said Amarilly, abandoning an apparently hopeless subject, "I come to ask you to do me—us—the Boarder and Lily Rose, I mean, a favor."

"What is it, Amarilly?"

"Why, as I said, they want Mr. St. John to marry them, and they're afraid he won't want to because he—well—because he isn't their kind, you know, and he has such a fashionable church."

"And you don't know St. John better than that?"

"Why, yes; of course I do, but they don't know him at all, you know. And the Boarder is real shy, anyhow. And so I told him I'd ask you to ask him."

"Why don't you ask him?"

"I think it would please him so to have you ask. He likes to have you take interest in others."

"Amarilly, you are a regular little Sherlock! Well, yes, I will," promised Colette, secretly glad of this opportunity for friendly converse with John once more, "but if the—Annex has to be built first, there's no hurry."

"Yes, there is. The Boarder wants everything settled now, so they can be looking forward to it."

"Very well, Amarilly. I'll see him to-morrow night. Will that do?"

"Oh, yes; thank you, Miss King."

"Tell me more about the wedding plans. Are you to be bridesmaid?"

(To be Continued.)

Husband (testily) —Oh, if—if—if! You remind me of what the fellow who got lost in the woods said to his companion.

Wife—Well, what did he say?

Husband—He said: "Now if we had some ham we'd have some ham and eggs, if we had some eggs."

Children's Corner

THE APPLE TREE'S SECRET

(By Mrs. A. Clinton.)

The sturdy old apple tree out in the backyard was guarding a tender secret very carefully indeed.

Many times when the children were out in the yard she just wished she might whisper the happy secret to them, for they so loved all the birds, the flowers, the squirrels, and (it seemed to the old apple tree) all the lively things that she knew about.

One thing in particular that made her think so was the tender care they gave two little field mice that the hay-maker had taken from their home and brought for the children to see. Jennie, the brown-eyed little seven-year-old, had said in her quaint way, "We thank you, John, for bringing the field mice for us to look at, for now we shall know exactly how they appear when we read about them, but don't you think they will be much happier if you put them back in the field where they came from? This great yard with so many folks in it might frighten the little things, you know. The fact is the littlest one's heart beats so fast that I think he is dreadfully frightened now." John had laughed at the idea, but Jennie thought John was so big he couldn't understand how nice or children might feel about things.



That was the reason the old tree felt sure the secret would be safe with Jennie and Arthur, so she waited rather impatiently to see if something might not happen to make them guess it for themselves. And that was what really did happen one day, for Arthur saw Mrs. Arthur Fluff when she whisked in at the front door with a nut in her mouth.

"Oh, Jennie!" exclaimed Arthur. "I saw that beauty, Mrs. Feather Fluff, go into the hole in the sweet apple tree; what do you suppose that her nest is there, and possibly some gray babies?"

Jennie danced up and down the walk as she answered, "We'll soon find out, for we'll throw down some nuts and watch what she does with them. If she takes them in there each time we'll feel pretty sure, won't we?"

That made the old apple tree so pleased that she shook all her branches in great glee, for she knew that down in that little home of Mrs. Feather Fluff were four dear, gray babies, that already chutted to their mother and among themselves as happy as the day was long. Sometimes when their mother brought them some dainty from out in the big world they had never seen they asked her many questions about it, and when she was going to take them sight-seeing or to gather something for their own dinners.

Mrs. Feather Fluff was a wise mother as well as a hard-working one. She knew that the babies must grow strong of limb and spry on foot before they went far from home, because of the many dangers that only strength and speed might keep them from.

That was the reason that Arthur and Jennie watched for many days before they felt sure about Mrs. Feather Fluff's family. When they were rewarded with a sight of the merry ones, however, frisking up and down the old apple tree and on to the picket fence, they were as happy as were the squirrel-children and their pretty mother.

Mamma was invited out to see the newcomers, and with the aid of a field glass, the saucy faces showed very clearly, with the bits of furry ears standing up on their little heads. Their black, shining eyes looked big, as though they fairly grew large seeing so many things at one time that were new to them. Mamma said that the squirrels were having as happy a time as Arthur and Jennie had when they went on a trip of sigt-seeing and pleasure.

"But I don't quite understand how they have stayed at home till they are most as big as Mrs. Feather Fluff," said Jennie. "We didn't have to stay in till we were most as big as you, mamma."

Mamma laughed as she said: "But squirrel babies grow up so quickly that it doesn't take years and years for them to become mamma and papa squirrels, as it does for little girls and boys to make women and men. Mrs. Feather Fluff kept her children in the apple tree home till they are almost large enough to find their own nuts and make homes for themselves. They will stay here for some time longer, however, so you will have an opportunity to feed and watch them; but after a time the apple tree tenement will be to let."

This really proved to be true, but Mrs. Feather Fluff and the baby Fluffs stayed long enough to grow fond of Jennie and Arthur, for they found that the children were their good friends and wanted to show them that girls and and boys are to be trusted.

So it was that many times after the family moved away they made calls and calls on Jennie and Arthur, who always kept squirrel food on hand that they might invite the Fluffs to stay to luncheon or afternoon tea.

The children are now hoping that the Fluff family will engage the old home for another season, for they proved such interesting and social neighbors.

SAVED BY HIS CAMERA.

The gray timber-wolf is a powerful and savage beast, not pleasant to meet in the wilds when one is unarmed. In "Wild Life on the Rockies" Mr. E. A. Mills tells of an encounter with a pair of these beasts, when he had nothing but a light ax and a camera for defences. He had come upon the two wolves unexpectedly; in fact, they had been asleep in the sun when he disturbed them.

I realized the danger, and was alarmed, of course; but my faculties were under control, were stimulated, indeed, to unusual alertness, and I kept a bold front and faced them without flinching.

Their expression was one of mingled surprise and anger, together with the apparent determination to sell their lives as dearly as possible. I gave them all the attention which their appearance and their reputation demanded. Not once did I take my eyes off them. I held them at bay by looking at them. I still have a vivid picture of terribly gleaming teeth, bristling backs and bulging muscles in savage readiness.

They made no move to attack. I was afraid to attack, and dared not run away. I recalled that some trees I could reach behind me had limbs that stretched out toward me, yet I felt that to wheel, spring and swing up beyond their reach could not be done quickly enough to escape those fierce jaws.

Both sides were of the same mind, ready to fight, but not at all eager to do so. Under these conditions our nearness was embarrassing. My mind worked like lightning, and I thought of several possible ways of escaping. I considered each at length, found it faulty, and dismissed it. Something had to be done.

Slowly I worked the small folding ax from its sheath, and with the slowest o fmovements placed it in my right-hand coat-pocket with the handle up, ready for instant use. I kept on staring. Then, looking the nearer of the two wolves squarely in the eye, I said to him, "Well, why don't you move?" as if we were playing checkers instead of the game of life.

He made no reply, but the spell was broken. I believe that both sides were bluffing. In attempting to use my camera while continuing the bluff, I brought matters to a focus—literally.

"What a picture you fellows will make!" I said aloud, as my right hand slowly worked the camera out of the case which hung under my left arm. Still keeping up a steady fire of looks, I brought the camera in front of me and then touched the spring that released the folding front.

When the camera, mysteriously, suddenly opened before the wolves, they fled for their lives. In an instant they had cleared the grassy space and vanished into the woods. I did not get their picture.

GRAND BATHS.

Travel in Mexico has still the charm of the unexpected, writes Mr. S. D. Kirkham in "Mexican Trails," and tells of a little journey in Morelos.

Cuantla appeared to recede as I approached. The peon has no idea of distance and very little of direction.

"It is about two leagues," one says. An hour or so later another says it is two leagues and a half.

At five o'clock we overtook the town. The first thing to attract my eyes was "Grand Baños," which in English means "grand baths." Now after a day's ride a man craves a "grand baño" more than all else, so I left the horse and entered.

A large placard on the wall bore the following:

"A tub of water, thirteen cents.

"With towel, eighteen cents.

"The person who desires to change the water will pay ten cents extra."

Determined to change the water at any price, I decided also on the towel.

The lack of good hotels is the lack of all Mexico, and perhaps the discipline is beneficial. One learns to do without things.

OUR MAIL BAG.

Some of you who have to wait until grandma sends you her copy of the "Witness" before you can even see what the new competitions are, might try Emerson's way of planting the "Witness." Lois Purdy found it so easy and the prizes so good that she has planted three more "Witnesses." Here is her letter, so you can read for yourself what she says:—

Dear Sirs,—I received the beautiful pin and Bible you sent me about two weeks ago, but have neglected to write to thank you. I felt as though I hadn't earned them, it was so easy, so I got three more subscriptions, and am sending the money with this letter.

I go to school every day, and just have about three blocks to walk. Our teacher enlisted, so we gave him a nice fountain pen before he went away. Our new teacher is very nice, but I do not like her quite as well as the other. He was only with us three months, and we nearly all think he is the best teacher we ever had.

I hope the W. P. B. has got such a bad sore throat that it can't swallow anything when my letter gets there.

Thanking you again, I will close, with hearty Easter greetings from

LOIS PURDY.

Dear Editor, — I am very fond of reading the Children's Corner, which I think is very interesting. My grandmother takes it, and she sends it down to us, and I like to get it first to read the nice stories in it. For a pet I have a big black cat. He is very tame, and is a good mouser. I have a horse over at the barn which I like to ride. She is very quiet, and has never kicked me. Well, editor, I will close, wishing you much success.

EMMA TREFFRY.
Age 9 years.

(I hope he never will, Emma.—Ed.)

Dear Editor,—I am eight years old. I have two sisters and one brother. I like the "Witness" very much, and read the stories to my little sister. I live on a farm of about 300 acres. We have a ranch for pasture cattle. I am in the second book at school. I live two miles from school, but I have a pony. We have nine horses and sixty cows. We have taken the "Witness" for about 15 years, and find it very interesting to read. Wishing the "Witness" every success. Yours, while the "Witness" lives.

VERA M. BIGGS.

(Long may you live to enjoy it, Vera.—Ed.)

Dear Editor,—I never sent a letter to the Children's Corner. We take the "Witness," and my sister gets the "Messenger." I think "Little Sir Galahad" is just fine. My mamma reads it out loud to us, and all the letters in the Children's Corner. I hope mine gets printed. I am nearly seven years old. I had appendicitis last summer, and was in Prandon Hospital four weeks; it seemed a long time to stay in bed. I have two brothers, one 12 years, and one three years, and my sister is ten. Good-bye, from

WALTER CHESTER HAWN.

(It was a long time to be sick, Walter. We are all glad you got strong and well again.—Ed.)

Our Competition

ENIGMATIC FLOWERS.

1.—What flower is an hour of the day? 2.—What flower is a woman's article of dress? 3.—What flower is a cunning animal and a covering for the hand? 4.—What flower is a bird and a goad? 5.—What flower is a Christmas green? 6.—What flower do we always remember? 7.—What flower do we always remember? 7.—What flower is a musical instrument. 8.—What flower is a delicate color?

This time I want you not only to tell me what the flowers I have described are, but also add puzzling descriptions of other flowers with the names of the flowers added.

Three prizes, one for Seniors, one for Juniors, and one for Tiny Tots.

I'm sending out such a lot of prizes and pins this week, so watch for yours if you have won one.

Do not forget that neatness counts in lists as well as pictures, and be sure to put in your full name, age, if over 12, and address. Send as quickly as possible to the Editor of the Children's Corner, "Weekly Witness," Montreal.

AWARDS

"SEVEN BIRDIES ON A BOUGH."

"Well, well," said the Judge, "I thought they all could draw birds." But they could not, or were afraid to try, for very few submitted drawings of the gay birds and the doleful ones who sat "huddled up" together.

Kathleen Suter won the Senior Prize. Beverley Bennet the Junior Prize, and Frank MacIntosh the Prize for Tiny Tots.

Honorable Mention—Jessie McFarlane, Leah McLean, Frances Rawson and Lillian A. Redhead.



EMERSON'S WAY.

Emerson did not win a prize in the competition "Why and How I Planted the 'Witness,'" but he won a pretty "Witness" pin, and has, moreover, a chance to become a member of our Corner and write in our Mail Bag.

Dear Sirs,—I just got the "Northern Messenger" last week, and saw the notice for competition for prizes for Montreal "Weekly Witness," and thought I would try for a prize.

First I wanted my papa to take it, and he said we had enough papers, but my auntie said her uncle in Texas had taken the "Witness" for thirty years, and thought it a splendid paper.

I told papa this, and he agreed to take it if I would do some chores for him when I came home from school, so I said I would feed the hens and the sheep, and bring in the wood, if he would only take the paper, and let me try for a prize.

EMERSON GALLAUGHER (Age 10 years.)

Every day when he does the chores Emerson will feel proud that he is able to earn so good a paper.

That also is a very effective and pleasant way of planting the "Witness." If any other boys and girls would like to try it we will tell them how they can do it, to their great advantage, if they will write to the Prize and Premium Department of the "Witness."

Other letters in this interesting competition will be published week by week.

PRESS OPINIONS

HOW GERMANY PLANNED AND WAITED.

(Toronto "Globe.")

The idea that Germany's plan to sweep the British Empire out of her path in the advance toward world-power is comparatively new, and was not entertained by Bismarck, begins to give way before accumulating evidence to the contrary. The Emperor William gave the German programme point and direction when, early in his reign he declared that the future of Germany was on the sea, but he did not originate it. Col. Sir John Young, at a recent meeting of the Royal Colonial Institute, told how almost half a century ago, when the Prussian war lords, great and small, were engaged in what they fondly hoped would prove the destruction of France as a great power, they were making plans against Britain.

"I was at the German Army Headquarters outside Paris," said Sir John, "during almost the whole time of the siege of 1870-71, and my duties brought me in contact continually with the German Great General Staff. It will be remembered that Mr. Gladstone sent Mr. Odo Russell to Versailles to demand compensation for six British soldiers sunk in the Seine at Rouen. I had the advantage of being in almost daily touch with Mr. Odo Russell, and I can tell you what occurred to myself, as a result of that action of Mr. Gladstone. Officers of the General Staff came and asked, 'Why make such a fuss over these miserable colliers?' and said, 'We are not going to give you compensation.' Bismarck said the same thing to Mr. Odo Russell. Mr. Russell stuck to his business, knowing that when Britain once gave her word that she would protect the interests of her subjects, her subjects could rely upon that word being carried out. I tried to say to the General Staff officers that a nation would be unworthy of being a nation, and a world power, as we claimed to be, if it did not protect its subjects' interests. Their replies, which makes me part company with Mr. Garvin, were almost in these words: 'Mark you,' they said, 'you have made a great mistake; you are always in our way, and we are going to Berlin to make plans for taking England.' The Germans prepared plans for creating Weltpolitik before the Franco-German war."

The spirit that held out against giving compensation for "six miserable colliers" in 1870, and that regarded Britain as always in the way, was the spirit of the programme of World Power or Downfall proclaimed with such ferocious frankness by Bernhardi and other leaders of the Prussian military cast before the outbreak of the great war. Germany has planned and waited for six and forty years since the members of her General Staff threatened to sweep Britain out of their way. It was a long time to plan and wait—for Downfall.

IRELAND'S WORST ENEMIES.

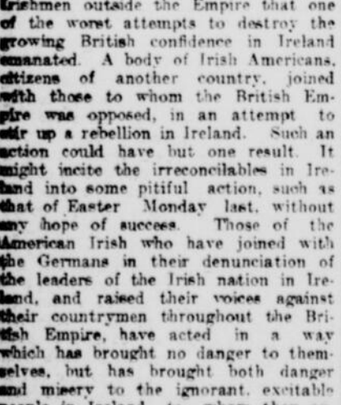
(Boston "Daily Monitor.")

When the war broke out the whole of the leaders of the Home Rule party in Ireland flung in their lot with England. They were supported in this by the Irish in all the other parts of the Empire, including the great body of Australian Irishmen. Nothing could have done more to weaken the British opposition to Home Rule, which had always been based on a fear of what Ireland would do in such a crisis, than the loyalty of the support of the Irish nation and of the Irishmen all through the Empire. It was from a body of Irishmen outside the Empire that one of the worst attempts to destroy the growing British confidence in Ireland emanated. A body of Irish Americans, citizens of another country, joined with those to whom the British Empire was opposed, in an attempt to stir up a rebellion in Ireland. Such an action could have but one result. It might incite the irreconcilables in Ireland into some pitiful action, such as that of Easter Monday last, without any hope of success. Those of the American Irish who have joined with the Germans in their denunciation of the leaders of the Irish nation in Ireland, and raised their voices against their countrymen throughout the British Empire, have acted in a way which has brought no danger to themselves, but has brought both danger and misery to the ignorant, excitable people in Ireland to whom they appealed.

PHILIPPINE INDEPENDENCE.

(New York "Evening Post," May 2.)

Since the Philippine bill, fixing a definite time for declaring the independence of the islands, had been made an Administration measure, its defeat in the House yesterday was a defeat for President Wilson. The bill has had unskilled parliamentary handling. The amendment fixing four years as the period after which the Philippines were to go their own way, was written into the bill in a rather haphazard way in the Senate. At the time Mr. Wilson was supposed to be against it; but a letter from him endorsing it was read to the House Democratic caucus. Its rejection is thus another blow to his prestige with Congress. The House finally passed the original Jones bill, giving to the Filipinos a larger measure of home rule, and reaffirming the purpose of the United States to grant them independence in due time. Whether the Senate will agree to this is as yet uncertain. One would say that Administration and party pressure to get through some kind of Philippine legislation, looking to the keeping of Democratic pledges, would be strong. It will not have escaped notice that among the Democratic bolters in the House was a large proportion of gentlemen with Irish names. They would doubtless fight to the death for an Irish republic. A Philippine republic, however, seems to them a fearsome thing.



"KULTUR" IN DANGER!

(Berlin "Tageblatt.")

"There was a time when if a man spilt some cigar ash on the clothing of a fellow-passenger, he would ask his pardon. Nowadays such an assailant, when confronted by the reproachful glances of his victim, simply remarks: 'Well, well, in the trenches they burn somewhat bigger holes in your clothes.'"

Every impropriety, every act of carelessness, every stupidity, every gratuitous insult even, is excused in a phrase beginning with the words: "Puh! In the trenches——"

Shop assistants excuse the worthlessness of their highly-priced wares with the declaration that "the men in the trenches would be glad to get such good things." Noisy children argue when they are ordered to be silent that in the trenches there is a much greater din going on. A corpulent lady, at least two hundred pounds in weight, who pushes her way into an overcrowded electric train, shouts to the protesting passengers, whom she threatens to crush flat: "In the trenches you would even get less room to sit down."

Unless a timely stop be put to this outrageous public attitude, the trench war threatens to convert Berliners into brutes beside whom the black, brown and yellow helpers of the English and French are the embodiment of all that is gracious and sweet.

CHARACTER FOR THE EX-CONVICT.

(Toronto "Globe.")

The New York Court of Appeals has decided, in effect, that an ex-convict may acquire and, when impeached on the witness-stand, sustain by evidence a good character and reputation.

Here is a long step away from the old doctrine of the eternal damnation of the prison sentence. In a period when the community is much astir over the problem of the man punished by the State, and of the methods by which he may be turned after punishment into paths of usefulness to the State, such a decision is of special moment. It is even more important in its immediate bearing than the exercise of a Governor's power to pardon and to restore to citizenship, since it conveys an encouraging, even inspiring, recognition of the inner man and the inward possibilities that survive the term in restraint.

To reach its great conclusion, the highest court in the State reversed decisions in the trial court and in the Appellate Division. In doing this it broke the lines of practice and precedent by which, apparently, the lower tribunals had been bound. And this is a feature of the case particularly gratifying, since it is by so much a refutation of the charge, often made, that courts have become mere repeaters of rules previously laid down and not often revised.

HOW ONE MAN FOUND GOD.

(Chicago "Evening Post.")

Horatio W. Bottomley is well known in England as the editor of "John Bull," an independent weekly that shows no respect of persons or position in its frank expression of opinion. Mr. Bottomley was a professed agnostic—indeed, the more positive term of atheist might have been applied to him. But that was before the war.

Writing recently of his changed beliefs, he said: "Now, to-day, in my fifty-fifth year, and after about as strenuous a life as any man of that age has ever lived, I believe in God and in the immortality of the soul of man. I am not sure that if poor Foote (G. W. Foote, the leader of English freethinkers, who died a few weeks ago), had died a few years ago, I might not have been a candidate for his successorship. But now it is too late. The great world war has done it. In war there is a mighty alchemy transmuting the base metal of human experience into the pure currency of faith. . . . Pure rationalism, however 'scientific' has no word of comfort for weary watchers or of solace for human hearts. . . . And now I have come to belive that every noble aspiration, every worthy act and thought—every high resolve—is conserved immortality. I believe that God has a divine purpose for not only the blood of heroes but equally for the tears of women, the quivering anguish of the human heart and the sacrificing effort of unselfish aim."

So, while the faith of some has trembled under the terrible assault of a brutal materialism, one man has been driven from the pride of "pure rationalism" to a humble confession that the world has need of God. The hacos of anguish and despair has presented a problem his science could not solve. Reason offered no answer to satisfy the hearts cry that rises from a tortured Europe. It could not explain the "transmitting of the base metal of human experience" that has taken place on every battle front and in every land where war has called for a sacrifice.

"I believe in God and in the immortality of the soul of man," says this former unbeliever. And what other faith can save the reason that considered itself sufficient? Dwell long enough on the events of the year and a half that have sped, on the events that now are happening at Verdun, and a hundred less conspicuous scenes of horror, and reason must shatter itself against the blank wall of despair if faith does not carry beyond to God and immortality. The "blood of heroes and the tears of women"—these have spiritual values that only God can conserve.

A TOUGH JOB.

(Brooklyn "Eagle.")

What we would like to know is how the Irish revolutionists intended to transfer the Emerald Isle to the Kaiser after they had captured it. It could never be towed through the English Channel by submarines.

FRENCH CHIVALRY.

(Victoria (B.C. "Cononist.")

A cargo boat grounded near the Belgian coast. Two German aeroplanes rushed forward to destroy her. Two French destroyers hastened to the rescue. A well-placed shot from one of the destroyers struck one of the aircraft and it burst into a mass of flame. Not far away stood a company of French soldiers, and they naturally broke into cheers as the aircraft was struck. But their captain called them quickly to attention. He drew his sword, gave the command to fix bayonets and as the flaming craft fell to the sea, gave the order, "present arms," and the men stood in silence while the gallant enemy airmen went to their death. The incident takes us back to the days "when knighthood was in flower." It shows that "villanious saltpetre" has not killed the chivalry which is the attribute of all brave hearts.

MILITARY GENIUS AND EFFICIENCY.

(The "Saturday Review.")

A German officer taken prisoner at Dixmude at the time of the drive towards Calais, when he learned how weakly the line in front of him had been held, burst into tears and exclaimed: "If we had only known!" There we discover the Achilles heel of this Prussian system. It does not take the chances which genius takes, or have any of the intuitions which genius has. Napoleon, one feels, would have known, or acted as if he had known. But there is no Napoleon in the Prussian camp. Napoleon would not have allowed the English after Le Cateau to achieve the miracle of their escape. The English escaped owing, apparently, to the massive inertia of the German machine, which rolled upon its appointed way, taking no chances. German leadership is sound. It makes few mistakes which thorough competence can avoid. It is worthy of close study and continuous respect. But it has not so far shown any of the qualities we associate with the military genius.

WHY THE GERMANS CANNOT UNDERSTAND.

(Richmond (Va.) "Times-Dispatch.")

Perhaps the most striking passage in Owen Wister's "The Pentecost of Calamity," which, in spite of its author's vicious diatribe against President Wilson, must be admitted to be the work of an artist, describes the bewilderment of the German people because the rest of the world does not accept, with gratitude and humanity German Kultur and all it implies. They do not believe that Louvain was destroyed, they do not believe that the Cathedral of Rheims was shelled, because their officials have told them that neither story is true. These are only two instances; thousands might be related.

It is only on this ground that Americans, who either know Germany or know many Germans and who, in either case, are familiar with the kindliness, the sympathetic spirit and the love of beauty and art that distinguish individual Germans, are able to understand the apparent unanimity with which the German people press forward in support of the ruthless Prussian policy of frightfulness. It is because they do not know.

For generations now, they have been Prussianized. The doctrine of the Superman has been instilled into their minds from childhood; universities and gymnasiums have exalted the figure of the Kaiser as the vicar of Divine authority, so that when their minds were most impressionable they have been filled with the idea of his infallibility, and have learned to accept as inspired his declaration that he ruled by Divine right.

Now that nation after nation has not only picked up the steel gauntlet, but has resisted the crushing hand that wore it, they are confused. They see only a manifestation of their Emperor's righteous will; they see his might advance by his armies, which seek to spread the light of his great ideas among all peoples. And when other races oppose arms to arms, intrench themselves and stem the rush of helmeted soldiers of the Kaiser, they see in those actions something worse than lese majeste, something nearer sacrilege. They are puzzled; they cannot understand.

And they are scientifically kept puzzled. Every day, every hour, the vast machinery of Prussia, the complex and inexorable force of which the head is the Hohenzollern, is an action to shape them their minds and their spirits to conform with the Hohenzollern's plans. Nothing is neglected. Two instances, again, will suffice to show the infinite pains, amounting to genius, with which they are instructed and deceived.

In the New York "World" appeared a French picture which had been doctored for reproduction in Berlin so as to convey a directly contrary impression from that made by the original. That was done by the civilian department of Prussia. That day's news also contained the report that the Kaiser had decorated three more submarine commanders. It is the work of these submarines that has largely contributed to the world's hatred of Prussia. But that work is the work of Prussia and of the Hohenzollern. So two of these men were given the Hohenzollern Order and the other was decorated with the Prussian Order of Merit.

Of course, the Germans cannot understand. But they will.

"FLY COMPLAINT."

(Kansas "City Star.")

"Summer complaint" is what they used to call the intestinal infections that carry off so many thousands of babies each summer; but now doctors often call it "fly complaint," for they are frequently caused by common house flies, which carry the disease germ to baby's mouth. Screen your house early. Keep out all the flies you can, swat every fly that sneaks in, and destroy all refuse heaps that might be breeding places for flies. One doctor's bill saved will pay for screening a house, and may save a life, too.

AN ENGLISH ESTIMATE OF THE GERMAN ARMY AND ITS GENERALS.

(New York "Sun.")

In an article in the May "Atlantic Monthly" Mr. Alfred G. Gardiner, editor of the London "Daily News," has undertaken to analyze German tactics and generalship in the great war. As the author of "The War Lords," an intimate study of the statesmen and soldiers who are playing leading parts in the conflict, Mr. Gardiner qualified for this task of estimating and appraising the enemy's military capacity. In comparison that of the Allies often suffers, for impartiality and a love of truth are characteristic of this writer.

Bismarck, we are told, had a small opinion of German commanders, Moltke and "good old Roon" excepted. However, the Chancellor thought less of French generalship, which he held as beneath contempt in the Franco-Prussian war, as judgment that not even the countrymen of MacMahon and Bazaine will dispute to-day. The German victory in 1870-71 was really won in advance by Bismarck's skill in uniting the German States under the banner of Prussia. In entering upon the present war Germany was handicapped by her diplomacy; and she had to rely for victory upon the preparations of her General Staff, the ability of her commanders in the field, and the working of her military machines. Mr. Gardiner cannot say enough in praise of German mastery of the science of war. He declares that "if we judge German generalship by strictly military considerations, as distinct from the political and imaginative factors, we are bound to admit that its success has been complete."

The Allies "had no common strategy, no body of agreed doctrine." In fact, "they had little to offer but improvised methods." If France was better prepared for war then the France of Napoleon III., there had been dissensions in her military councils, and while she could put a large army in the field she had no war machine in the German sense of the term. The Russian military system was still corrupt and at the best experimental. Great Britain's little wars had not taught her organization; her methods were generally antiquated. Mr. Haldane alone did anything to modernize the army; he gave it a General Staff "in a modest form," and his War Book helped Sir John French's expeditionary force to obstruct the German "drive" on the right in the early days of the war and thus gain breathing time for France. The German plan in scope and detail was admirable, says Mr. Gardiner. Why, then, did the Germans fail, if confidence in their military machine was not misplaced? He answers:

"On the spiritual side they were universally wrong. They miscalculated Belgium, they misread England, they wofully underrated France, they blundered in their estimate of the ability of Austria to hold Russia in check while France was being crushed."

The Germans were right about the use of modern big guns in the field and the French wrong in pinning their faith to the 75 mm. The Germans were right about the futility of their modern fortress; and they were right again about the high explosive shell and the massing of machine guns. "When the Germans," a British staff officer said, 'do something in a defferent way from ours the chances are that it is a better way than ours." The Germans were also right in posting regimental officers behind the charging line, for the French and British practice of leading has resulted in a disproportionate loss of officers. Only in the air have the Allies proved their superiority, but it has counted for a good deal. The Zeppelin is generally admitted to be a costly failure.

While he grants that the initiative is still in the hands of the Germans, Mr. Gardiener says that the Allies have been apt pupils in learning scientific warfare as the enemy practises it, and now they have the men, the guns and the ammunition for the second stage of the struggle. The German war machine has met every test, but in the first stage the wrong men were in command. "Moltke," we are told, "was never more than the shadow of a great name." He is held responsible for the futile and costly attempts to break through on the coast, at Arras, at Armentières and Ypres. The Crown Prince is dismissed as a "mere popinjay" of a soldier. The Crown Prince of Bavaria and the Duke of Württemberg are names and "nothing more." Von Kluck eliminated himself by his rash march to the south-east in front of Paris. But Germany has produced three great soldiers in this war.

To the new Chief of Staff, General Falkenhayn, is given the credit of "the renascence of the German cause" after the battle of the Marne. Young, ambitious, thorough and inflexible, Falkenhayn at the age of 54 is not only the major strategist of the Teutonic armies, but he has established an ascendency over the Kaiser himself. Mackensen is rated as a greater commander than Hindenburg, in spite of the latter's tremendous victory in the Masurian Lakes district. More subtle, Mackensen is the perfect type of Prussian militarism. But both are old men picked up from the discard. For the military genius on the German side we are bidden to behold Falkenhayn, who has become the most powerful figure in the nation.

HARD-PRESSED SMITHS.

(Boston "Herald."

No one will be surprised to learn that the Smiths lead all others in the latest edition of the New York City directory. Ever since the little romance with Pocahontas Smith has been a prominent name in American history, society and business. Nine and one-half pages of five columns to a page are required merely to catalogue the Smiths who are to-day residing in New York City.

But there is nothing startling about that. It was to have been expected. But what name is it that pressed the Smiths most closely? Was it Brown or Jones? Neither of these. Nor was it any other familiar name of native origin. The most numerous family in New York to-day, next to the Smiths, is the Cohens. It takes eight and one-half pages of the directory to catalogue the Cohens. The Browns and Joneses combined do not reach this total. At the present rate of progress, within a year or two the Cohens may push the Smiths aside from the first place and hold the proud distinction of being the most numerous family in the great American metropolis.

There could scarcely be a more striking indication of the cosmopolitan character of the American population. When we speak of American cities, of American policies, of American habits, of American ideals which have not come from any single source or from a few sources, but which are a blend of many diverse and conflicting elements marvellously wrought into one by common opportunities.

ABBREVIATED SPEECH.

("Manchester Guardian."

In their respect for words as the ultimate units of expression the French are scrupulous almost to pedantry. Our own practice of describing societies, clubs, titles of honor and a number of other things by means of two or three letters of the alphabet always struck Frenchmen as droll and characteristic of English casualness in speech. You might read a French newspaper from end to end and find no other initials than those of the C. G. T. (the Confederation Générale du Travail), probably the only corporation in France known by its initials. Now the sharp and short military usage has brought a host of such symbols into the French language. The Réserves de l'Armée Territoriale have become the R. A. T's, with a consequent joke.

FRENCH APPRECIATION.

What the British Have Done in the War.

M. Franklin Bouillon, one of the French Deputies who recently visited the British fleet, said to an English reporter: "We were received with great cordiality by the officers. The ships are in a perfect state of preparedness for all eventualities, and the bases are all ready to supply their needs. When we crossed to England we were conscious of the dangers lurking beneath us, but confident that Great Britain had taken substantial steps against it. That confidence after to-day's experience has become stronger and deeper. We have seen how it is done. We have seen that your navy is a force as commanding as it is silent. Your soldiers fighting by the side of ours we knew and loved. Now we know and love your sailors, and we shall take an opportunity of stating what our impressions are in our own Parliament of France. From the Admiral down to the stoker your sailors have the spirit of our own Poilu—always cheerful, always ready, always knowing what ought to be done, and eager to do it at a minute's notice."

M. Germain Bapst, the French military authority, lecturing on the military effort of Great Britain, said that the war found the British army with only four divisions ready for despatch abroad—only 80,000 men to throw upon the Continent. He asked his audience to consider that in view of what had been achieved since: 2,000,000 men raised by the first voluntary efforts, another million raised under the Derby scheme, and then these formidable numbers increased by a Compulsion Act. Dealing with its efforts to-day, the speaker said that its artillery, especially its heavy guns, was more numerous than that of the French. Britain's aid to France was not confined to her progress in men and equipment since the outbreak of the war, prodigious as that advance had been, but went back to the Naval Convention, whereby Great Britain undertook to guard both sides of the Channel. By that means a considerable force of men was released from coast-defence duty in France, and the fact contributed to the victory of the Marne, for to the men must be added matériel; it enabled France to use fortress and naval cannon in the battle.

BAY SEES STRANGE CRAFT.

(New York "Sun.")

Strange craft may be seen during a sail down the bay these days. Impelled by a scarcity of tonnage caused by the war all sorts of ancient and unusual types have been brought out for the freight carrying trade. Among the vessels which have arrived recently to arouse the interest of old seafarers are a four masted barquentine and a four masted ship, two types which have not been seen here in many years, although they have not disappeared altogether on the Pacific.

Decidedly the most interesting vessel which has entered the port in years was the four masted ship which anchored in Quarantine gayly painted with Norwegian flags to show she was strictly neutral. She was the "Lancing," whose towering royal masts pierced the sky 200 feet above the deck, a vessel built fifty years ago, but still staunch and a good sailor.

Old shellbacks watched the "Lancing" as she towed to the Erie Basin to load for Copenhagen. They took her up in Lloyd's and found she was launched in a Scotch shipyard in 1866, and that she had been built for a French firm of shipowners under the name "Eugene Pereire," originally as a steamer. Then the old shellbacks remembered her and that the "Pereire" was for years in the passenger and freight trade between Havre and this port.

So they figured that the "Pereire" was one of the original French liners. About ten years ago she was purchased by Norwegian owners and converted into a sailing ship, thus forming a peculiar addition to the merchant fleet. But long before that she had been taken out of the transatlantic passenger trade.

Sailing up from Montevideo in the fast time of fifty-one days the four-masted barquentine was the "John Palmer," formerly tmding on the Pacific coast, but now to enter the New York-Mediterranean trade and earn great war freights. With crossyards on the foremast the "Palmer" was another interesting sight for those cruising along the Staten Island coast. She was built on the Pacific coast fifteen years ago.

Another type unusual here is the steam schooner, also drawn into the Atlantic trade by the magnet of war cargoes. These vessels are considered a homely and hybrid class by the majority of Western ocean sailors. For instance, one arrived recently which was typical of the Pacific schooner. Originally she might have been a four masted vessel. Now, however, the aftermast has been removed and in its place rises a slim, black funnel.

"A queer craft this, for sure" say the sailors, "besides being without topmasts and the bows lifted out of the water by the weight of the machinery aft."

GERMANS IN SPAIN.

Effect of Their Money and "Kultur."

(New York "Evening Post.")

The Germans in Spain have largely increased in numbers since war began. Few able-bodied Germans have been recalled. At Seville a party of clerks had a great send-off, but returned recently with every sign of satisfaction. From the early days of the war Seville, Malaga, and Cadiz all swarmed with healthy, aggressive, and inquisitive Germans, many of them of military age and bearing, who boasted openly of the Kaiser's approaching march through Spain to Gibraltar, and of what "Kultur" would do for Spain when once it got the chance. Many German refugees arrived from Morocco, Algiers, and the East, and, having reached this pleasant land, found themselves unable or unwilling to proceed further. To these must be added the crews of the numerous German vessels in Spanish ports, whose sole business it has become, so it is said, to spy and smuggle in their country's interest and to make themselves useful and agreeable on shore.

In all the Germans in Spain are popularly estimated at 50,000, and under the leadership of their diplomatic and consular corps they form a veritable army in discipline and cohesion. There is not an idle man among them. The German schools, clubs, and societies which exist in the large towns have increased in numbers and membership, and by their educational advantages and social amenities have become thriving centres of "Deutschtum" and active agents of propaganda. Every German, according to some Spanish papers, is a natural canvasser for his country, as well as for his firm, for in his mind patriotism and trade are inseparably connected. He shrinks from no trouble and no expense to ingratiate himself with Spaniards and to traduce the Allies, for he aims at nothing less than monopolizing the Spanish market after the war, and he is in a fair way to succeed.

German methods with the Spanish press are simple and effective. An elaborate news service with copious comment is supplied daily from the German Office in Barcelona to all the newspapers throughout Spain. The news is cleverly edited, full, clear, and interesting; and its costs nothing. The Sapnish newspapers naturally avail themselves of it to the full. As for the advertisements, the whole German trading community agreed at one fell swoop to withdraw their custom from pro-Ally newspapers, and to give it to their own supporters in the press; and they have done their best to insure that loss of circulation shall follow loss of advertisements and to make life intolerable for individual writers who favor the Allies. They have influenced many technical newspapers with the object of discrediting British scientific methods and instruments of precision. The warmest supporters of the British in the press, the "Liberal" and the "Correspondencia," have suffered severely by these manoeuvres, as have also the "Heraldo," the "Neuvo Mundo," the "Diluvio," of Barcelona, and many others. Even neutral newspapers, such as the "Epoca" and the "Imparcial," have been made to feel the strain. On the other hand, the independent "A.B.C.," an ably-conducted newspaper with a strong pro-German bias, has largely increased in circulation and influence, while the reactionary and German "Correo Espanol," which was negligible when war broke out, now shows signs of prosperity.

The whole German effort in Spain is a triumph of patriotism, efficiency, and determination, and its effect is slow but sure.

LACHES.

(London "Chronicle.")

It is strange, writes a legal correspondent, to find the word "laches" treated as a plural both in a Parliamentary debate and in the columns of the "Manchester Guardian." I venture to protest, as one of the many Conservative readers of that organ, against what I regard as an innovation quite recklessly and unjustifiably Radical in import. "Laches," says the unknown author of that venerable mediæval law treatise "Les Termes de la Ley," "is an old French word signifying slackness or negligence . . . So that I think it may be an old English word. And when we say 'There is laches of entry,' it is as much as to say 'There is lack of entry.'" The word is always used by lawyers as a singular. But perhaps it is gradually going the way taken by "riches," which, being originally a singular and simply an English spelling of the French "richesse," is now completely regularized as a plural.

OF PERSIAN ORIGIN.

Regarding the Persian language, we all have a few words from that source in our vocabularies, although we may not be aware of our indebtedness. There are about a dozen words in the English dictionary which trace to Persia, the most common being perhaps "orange" (although this was thought by some to be derived from the Latin "aurum"—gold). "Sash," meaning a ribbon or band (the "ash" of a window is the Latin "capsa"), "shawl," and "taffeta" are other Persian words which have become thoroughly acclimated here, as have "chess," "caravan," "lilac," "dervish," and "lac," while "emerald" and "indigo," "azure," "bazaar," "jackal," "musk," "paradise," and "scimitar" have also been traced to the same source.—London "Chronicle."

THE ENGLISH ASH.

("Manchester Guardian.")

The timber value of an ash tree was strikingly illustrated at Derby the other day, when a bid of £88 was refused for a specimen in Elvaston Castle grounds, Lord Harrington's reserve price being £100. The ash undoubtedly appears to the best advantage during this month, when its clusters of reddish flowers are replaced by "the black buds o' March," as Lord Tennyson called them. In country lore the tree is credited with meteorological power. Hence the old couplets:—

If the ash before the oak,
The summer'll prove a soak.

If the oak before the ash,
Summer'll be nowt but a splash.

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