No metropolitan newspaper is more respected than the 'Witness.'—'Topic,' Petrolea, Ont.

Montreal Weekly Witness
and Canadian Homestead.

The 'Witness' stands pre-eminent among newspapers for reliability and honesty of purpose.—Reporter,' Kingsville, Ont.

SIXTY-THIRD YEAR. MONTREAL, TUESDAY MORNING, JANUARY 21, 1908 MONTREAL WEEKLY WITNESS $1.00 Post-Paid; 5c a Copy.

C.P.R.'S WESTERN PROGRAMME DECIDED UPON.

This Year's Appropriations Will be Mainly for New Paral lel Lines Through the Heart of Saskatchewan and Alberta.

Mr. William Whyte, the second vice-president of the C. P. R., who has been in Montreal for the past week in connection with the work of settling the company's apropriations for railway expenditure in western Canada during the coming year, has now practically completed his work, and will leave to-night for Ottawa, en route for Winnipeg, his headquarters.

The appropriations that have been settled upon do not provide for any new rolonization lines of striking importance, but show that the company will confine its attention mainly to dontinuing the work it has already begun in thoroughly exploiting the vast and fertile portions of the provinces of Saskatchewan and Alberta that lie within a distance of from two to three hundred miles north of the company's main line.

The principal work decided upon for this year, Mr. Whyte informed a 'Witness' representative yesterday will be the completion of the Pheasant Hills branch clear through from Sheho to Wetaskiwin, on the Calgary-Edmonton line, thus giving the company a far shorter route between Edmonton and Winnipeg than it has at present, besides opening up much new country. In order to complete this line a section of eighty-two miles will have to be built from Sheho to Lanigan. From Lanigan to Asquith, twenty-four miles west of Saskatoon, there is a section already completed. From Asquith the company will build a stretch of two hundred miles west to Hardisty, at the crossing of the Battle River, and that will complete the line, for the rails are already laid from the Battle River to Wetaskiwin.

Starting out from Moosejaw, and running parallel with this new through line to Edmonton at a distance of fifty miles from it, the company intends to build another line, but it will not be completed this year. A start has already been made by the building of a section of 24 miles north from Moosejaw to Tuxford. From Tuxford the line will be built for a distance of fifty miles west. The line is intended ultimately to strike the Calgary-Edmonton line at Lacombe, some forty or fifty miles south of Wetaskiwin, and the programme for this year will also include the building of a section of 100 miles east from Lacombe.

The Weyburn-Stoughton cut-off, in the south-east corner of Saskatchewan, now under construction, is to be completed, and the 23 miles now under construction between Wolseley and Reston, also in Saskatchewan, are also to be completed.

The company's lines through Lethbridge to McLeod are to be reconstructed, so as to avoid the circuitous route now followed owing to the erratic route of the Belly river. This river is to be crossed by a bridge which will rank among the highest in the world. It will be a mile long and 300 feet high. The contract has already been let for the piers and abutments, and Mr. Whyte hopes that the structure will be completed late in the present year.

The building of the line from Golden, in British Columbia, down through the Kootenay valley will be proceeded with, but the company is not rushing this work at present. Mr. Whyte says that ultimately every foot of soil in this valley will be under cultivation, for it is very fertile and admirably adapted for fruit-growing.

A considerable amount of money is to be spent on the work of improving the main and branch lines in British Columbia, principally by the substitution of bridges of masonry and steel for the present wooden ones.

Mr. Whyte was asked whether the company's construction programme in the west was not smaller than last year's.

'Oh, my, no,' replied Mr. Whyte. 'Of course it is not for me to go into details as to the amount of money that is to be spent, but if you were to see the appropriations, you would be surprised at the millions of dollars which the work we are going to do this year will cost.'

BRITISH ARMY

LORD ROBERTS DECLARES IT LACKS MATERIAL AND URGES TRAINING OF BOYS.

London, Jan. 18.—Lord Roberts persistently pursues his self-appointed mission to undeceive the British people regarding military matters. He, like a majority of keen soldiers in this country, is convinced that compulsory service is the only solution of England's difficulty, but he recognizes that it is useless at present to urge this point, so he urges a palliative, the giving of all boys a certain amount of training in rifle shooting. Then at the age of 18 or 19 he says they should be put through a two or three or four to five months' drill, after which they would turn out soldiers, and a fortnight's training during the three following years would probably make them all that was required.

Advocating this the other night he said: 'Notwithstanding all that has been done for the soldiers, it remains a fact that the standard of height, weight and breadth of chest had to be reduced to such an extent that we are now taking into the army men who are utterly unfitted for the service. I want to make it clear that the regular army is only sufficient to garrison India and the colonies in times of peace and the putting of a very small standing force in the field. Many people entertain the belief that an invasion of England is impossible. They are encouraged in this by those who might have known better. It is in the past immunity from trouble and the astonishing sympathy and ignorance of our people that the great danger to this country lies. They know nothing of the horrors of war and seem quite willing to let matters glide along, as they imagine that no danger can come to themselves.'

LOCOMOTIVE LEFT THE RAILS.

Halifax, N.S., Jan. 18.—The locomotive attached to the Maritime express, which left Halifax on Saturday, met with a mishap as the train approached Grand Lake Station. This particular section of the road is composed of curves. It would appear that one of the three sets of driving wheels was misplaced. The track was perfectly clear and showed small scraping on the sleepers on the side and nearly every nut and bolt broken where the rails were joined on the other side, until points were reached where the siding is placed. At those points it would appear the two remaining sets of wheels left the rails, leaving only the pilot or forward trucks, with those of the tender on the rail. The whole train was carried five hundred yards over the track without bolts on one side, and around curves.

Winnipeg, Jan. 18.—The members of the commission appointed by the Government to operate the telephone system in Manitoba have been named. Mr. Frank C. Paterson, Northwestern Manager of the Bell Telephone Co., is chairman, and Messrs. W. H. Hayes and H. J. Horsam, both Bell officials, are the other members of the commission.

DOMESTIC ARRESTED

DISCOVERY OF PECULATIONS AT GOVERNMENT HOUSE MAY LEAD TO SOLUTION OF BIG JEWEL ROBBERY.

Ottawa, Jan. 19.—A domestic of Government House, named Elizabeth Lee, was arrested the other day for alleged peculations there. She was charged with the offence at the Police Court. Meantime the police are going further into the matter, for among her possessions are jewels of worth, not usually owned by housemaids. It is thought the mystery of a big English jewel robbery may be cleared up by the woman's arrest. She recently came direct from England to Rideau Hall, and is of refined appearance. Colonel Percy Sherwood is investigating the affair.

HE LEFT TWO WIVES.

Ottawa, Jan. 18.—James G. Warnock, formerly a prosperous baker in Ottawa, who died in Brockville on Jan. 11, seems to have left complications behind him. For many years he lived with a woman who was respected as his wife and the mother of his four children. In October last, however, he surprised the city by marrying his shop assistant, and they went to live at Brockville. His will leaves the daughters of the first woman $5,000 apiece, and the wife of October last the residue of the estate. Now the woman who lived with him in Ottawa turns up from Watertown with a marriage certificate, stating that she was married to Warnock at Ogdensburg in 1891. Legal action is being taken to establish the authority of the alleged first marriage.

REV. CHARLES H. PASHLEY.

St. John, N.B., Jan. 20.—The Rev. Charles H. Pashley, one of the leading ministers of the Methodist Church, died suddenly this morning, at his home in Sackville. For the past ten years he had been connected with Mount Allison University, first as lecturer, later as dean of the Theological Faculty. His death was sudden. Yesterday he was out as usual, with no sign of ill-health. He retired early last night, and early this morning had a weak spell and died soon after. The deceased was 65 years old, one of the best authorities on doctrinal points in Eastern Canada. Before his connection with Mount Allison he had been on circuit, ad had held pastorates at St. John and Halifax.

TWO KILLED—TWENTY INJURED.

Raleigh, N.C., Jan. 18.—As the result of a head-on collision at Cameron, fifty-four miles south of Raleigh, between a Seaboard Air Line freight and the northbound fast passenger train number 84, to-day, two men were killed and twenty injured, none seriously. Engineer E. H. Vaughan, and Hemp Townsend, a negro fireman, both of the passenger train, were killed. Both were from Raleigh. The collision is attributed to trouble with the air brakes on the extra freight, and to complicated train orders, with no blame to the train despatcher.

DEATH OF MR. H. H. GODFREY

Was Composer of Some of Canada's Most Famous Patriotic Songs.

PASSED AWAY IN HIS SLEEP AT HIS HOME IN WESTMOUNT.

Mr. Henry Herbert Godfrey, who was known throughout the length and breadth of the Dominion as the composer of Canadian patriotic songs, was found dead in bed Sunday morning at his residence 68 Chesterfield avenue, Westmount. His



THE LATE MR. H. H. GODFREY.

family physician, Dr. Elder, is of opinion that he died from heart failure in his sleep. His death was quite unexpected, for although he had been in a weakened condition for some time past, and had been under the doctor's care, there was not the slightest intimation that he was in a dangerous condition. On Saturday he appeared to be in very fair health. He was at his office in the Lindsay buildings all day, attending to his duties with his customary energy, and spent the evening at his home, playing cribbage with an old friend. His unexpected death will cause genuine regret throughout the Dominion.

Mr. Godfrey was born at Plymouth, England, in 1858, and spent his youth with his family in the Isle of Guernsey. Early in life he began the study of music, and was a proficient organist when he came to Canada, thirty-four years ago. He settled down in Montreal, and at once entered upon musical work, becoming organist of St. Stephen's Church (now St. Edward's). About twenty-five years ago he removed to Toronto, where he was engaged by the Nordheimer firm, later on becoming manager of the Mason & Risch Company, also at Toronto. Five years ago he returned to Montreal, to become managing director for the C. W. Lindsay Company, which position he held until his death.

Soon after he came to Canada Mr. Godfrey began writing patriotic verses and setting them to music, and they speedily took a firm hold on the national life. In 1889 he composed 'The Pride of the North,' which won him the gold medal and prize of Toronto University, and immediately became very popular throughout the country, as it is to-day. Then he composed 'The Land of the Maple,' which is probably his most famous work, and almost ranks with 'The Maple Leaf' as Canada's national song. Other compositions of his are 'Men of the North,' 'Johnny Canuck,' 'The Home Land,' 'Soldiers of Canada,' 'The Union Jack,' 'Tick Tack Tock,' and 'A Greeting to Our King,' which latter was written at the time of the coronation of Edward VII., and attained success in England as well as Canada. These and many other compositions of his, breathing fervent patriotism to Canada, have been sung by generations of Canadian school children, and they still hold their place among the best Canadian songs. They always formed a feature of the Empire Day concerts in the Arena here.

REAR END COLLISION

QUEBEC MAN KILLED AND TWO OTHERS INJURED AT TORONTO.

Toronto, Jan. 18.—A rear-end collision, which took place in the Grand Trunk yards at the foot of Dufferin street to-night, resulted in the death of Zacinth Laroque, aged 27, single, a lineman, of St. Lazare, Que., in the employ of the Great Northwestern Telegraph Company, and serious injuries to Maxime Champagne, single, aged 26, of Damy, Que., also a lineman in the services of the same company, and Jos. Prefontaine, a cook, aged 29, married, of South Durham. Two G. T. R. boarding cars were attached to a train ready to leave the yards, when a light engine from the east crashed into them, smashing the rear car, in which Laroque was, into kindling wood, and throwing it into the ditch, where the debris caught fire and Laroque's body was partially burned. Champagne and Prefontaine, who were in the head car, were both injured, and were removed to the Western Hospital. It is expected both will recover.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

Third and Most Critical Session to Open on January 29.

London, Jan. 19.—The third and what promises to be the most critical session of the parliament controlled by Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman will be formally opened on Jan. 29 by the King, with all the traditional pomp and ceremony that marks the brief annual visit of the Monarch to St. Stephen's. His Majesty will be accompanied on this occasion by Queen Alexandra, the Prince and Princess of Wales, and any other members of the royal family who happen to be in England at the time, while to greet them in the historic chamber will be assembled the usual gathering of dignitaries.

This formal opening of the Houses of Parliament by the King in person always attracts momentary attention, but the real interest, keener than ever this year, centres more in the legislation that the government proposes to introduce, and the cost of the social reforms, estimated at many millions of pounds, that the new elements in the political arena, the ex-labor and Socialist parties, are attempting to bring about. If all the legislation promised for the coming session is forecasted in the speech from the throne, the members of the House of Commons will have a stupendous task before them, and the usual session of six months will hardly afford sufficient time to dispose of it all. An autumn session is therefore already talked of.

Irish affairs are sure to occupy much time, for besides the Irish Universities Bill promised the Catholics, and a bill to deal with the grazing lands, over which cattle driving originated, the Opposition has threatened to introduce an amendment to the reply to the speech which will enable them to discuss in detail the government's Irish policy. This will place Mr. Augustine Birrell, the Secretary for Ireland, on the defensive in respect to what has been done or what he has failed to do, as the Unionists put it, and also enable them to make a statement as to future policy. It will be the first big debate of the session, and, unless the younger Nationalists are held in check, as likely a one as parliament has witnessed in recent years.

After Ireland, in point of public interest, will come a dramatic licensing bill, to fight which the brewers, distillers and license-holders throughout the kingdom have already organized. The measure is not expected to meet all the demands of the temperance party. It will provide, however, that at the end of a specified period all licenses shall cease, and the granting of new licenses shall be placed in the hands of more or less popular authorities, thus establishing to some extent local option. Should the brewers consider it prejudicial to their business they can depend upon the House of Lords to either reject it or so amend it that it would not be acceptable to the Commons, and thus add another to the many Liberal grievances against the Upper Chamber. Old age pensions occupy a prominent place in the government programme. The principle is supported by all parties, but in details there is a hopeless difference. Mr. Asquith, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, it is believed, will propose that a start be made with a vote of five million pounds, to which must be added two and a half million put aside last year for this purpose. This sum the labor members contend is inadequate even for a start, while on the question of how the money is to be applied there are hardly two opinions alike. This one measure may therefore be expected to take up a lot of time. Being a matter of finance, the Lords have nothing to say on it.

The rest of the programme includes another attempt to amend the Education Act, a bone of contention between the two Houses; the re-introduction of the Scottish land valuation and land bills, rejected by the Lords last year, a new English land valuation bill; a measure establishing eight hours as the legal working time in all mines; a bill establishing a new port authority for London, with power to collect all dues and erect new docks, which the owners of docks are opposing; and a lot of housing and other reforms looking to the comfort, well-being and health of the poorer residents in large cities, which Mr. John Burns, secretary of the Local Government Board, has devised after a careful study of the working of similar measures in Germany and elsewhere.

The advocates of women's suffrage having failed to convince the government that the time has come when women should be given the vote, will depend upon private members to advance their cause. Such a bill, however, stands little chance of reaching the statute books without the government support.

The budget will be not less interesting than the legislation. The reforms mentioned mean a great increase in the expenditure, and when there is added to this an increase of three million sterling in the naval estimates to meet the German proposals, an extra million for the new army scheme, and a similar increase for education, experts say the Chancellor of the Exchequer will have to find nearly ten million pounds more than was necessary last year, and if the expansion continues, there will be a further increase of twenty-five millions next year. Most of the increase for this year will be secured by a more stringent collection of the income, excise and other taxes, for outside the tariff reformers no one has mentioned any new source of income.

Six months seem all too short for the work in hand, but the government is determined to establish a record, in case the rejection of their proposals by the Lords necessitates an appeal to the country for an endorsement of their policy to reform the Upper House. Frequent long night sessions and the adoption of the closure may, therefore, be looked for, as every effort will be made to get a lot of new acts passed, and, if the Lords are obdurate, to add to the score against their retaining the power to nullify the work of the elected representatives.

MR. A. A. MACLENNAN DEAD

WELL KNOWN LAWYER PASSES AWAY SUDDENLY IN WINNIPEG.

Winnipeg, Jan. 20.—Mr. A. A. MacLennan, of the law firm of Cameron & Phillips, is dead here from meningitis. He was one of the oldest members of the bar in Manitoba. Born in Prince Edward Island, he graduated from the Prince of Wales College, at Charlottetown, and was admitted to the bar of Prince Edward Island, where he practiced for some time. About 1884 he came to Manitoba and took up a practice at Portage la Prairie. For some time he was a partner with W. R. Smart, who afterwards became police magistrate of Portage la Prairie. About three years ago he came to Winnipeg and became a member of the firm of Cameron & Phillips. He had been in failing health for some time, but his death was a shock to all his friends. He leaves a wife and six children, three boys and three girls. The funeral took place from the family residence to the C. P. R. depot and thence the remains were shipped to Portage la Prairie, where interment took place in the family plot. Mr. MacLennan was highly respected, not only by the members of the bar, but by the public generally. He was an able lawyer and had a splendid grasp of the details of the profession.

The late Mr. A. A. MacLennan was the eldest son of the late Colin MacLennan, Esq., of Prince Edward Island, who, for many years, represented his county in its parliament. Besides a wife and children, Mr. MacLennan leaves three sisters, Miss A. G. MacLennan, at present in San Francisco; Mrs. Hickson, Newcastle, N.B., and Mrs. Cecil Riopel, Montreal, and one brother, Colin C. MacLennan, of Vancouver.

THE LIMERICK CRAZE

APPEAL TO WINNERS FROM THE EARL OF LIMERICK.

London, Jan. 19.—Over a million dollars has now been sent to five papers which are running limerick contests. The purchases of sixpenny postal orders for these competitions stand four to one of the population.

The Earl of Limerick has issued an appeal to the winners of limericks to send part of their earnings to charities in the city which gave the name to the competition.

STABBED AT HAMILTON

DYING YOUTH ASKS THAT HIS ASSAILANT BE NOT PUNISHED.

Hamilton, Jan. 19.—William H. Kirkpatrick, sixteen years of age, arrested yesterday in connection with the stabbing of John Cummings, aged 19 years, which resulted in the death of the latter early to-day, appeared in the Police Court, and was remanded for one week, pending the verdict of the coroner's jury. Both lads were employed at McPherson's shoe factory, and it seems became involved in a dispute in which Cummings struck Kirkpatrick on the face. Thereupon Kirkpatrick grabbed a shoemaker's knife and struck Cummings twice in the face, inflicting three deep gashes, and then stabbed him in the side. A doctor dressed the wounds on the face, but the existence of the wounds in the side were not discovered until after peritonitis had set in, when it was too late to save the boy's life. Cummings, in his dying statement, forgave his slayer, and requested that he be not punished.

THE TURNER TRIAL

JURY DISAGREE—NEW TRIAL NEXT MAY.

Toronto, Jan. 18.—After being out from 10.25 this morning till 3.05 this afternoon, the jury called upon to say as to the innocence of guilt of Mrs. Minnie Turner, charged with performing an illegal operation upon Rose Winters, were unable to agree upon a verdict and were dismissed by Chancellor Boyd. Nine were for acquittal and three for a conviction, a rather singular division in view of the strong charge against the prisoner by the judge. Mrs. Turner was remanded to jail to await a new trial next May.

ENDS HIS LIFE.

New York, Jan. 18.—Walter C. Rollins, who several years ago, owned a famous string of horses which won many large stakes at meetings in all parts of the country, killed himself at his home, in the Bronx to-day, by shooting. Grief over the death of his wife five months ago, is believed to have been the cause of his act.

NEWS IN BRIEF.

Heat in Australia last week was so great that people were forced to sleep out of doors, and in Melbourne thirty-two deaths from sunstroke were reported.

An explosion of fire-damp in the mine at Charleroi, France, Sunday, killed six men and injured twelve others.

The Municipal Council of Rome has passed a resolution for the abolishing of religious instruction in the public schools. The jubilee pilgrimage has also been suppressed.

The Pope's gout is reported as settled in his knee. But in spite of the pain Sunday he was able to visit Cardinal Merry del Val and his sisters and niece.

Mr. Edmund Clarence Stedman, the 'banker poet,' died suddenly in New York, on Saturday night.

The police of Rio Janeiro report the discovery of an anarchist plot to blow up the United States Pacific Squadron in Rio harbor.

Three miners have just been rescued from a Nevada mine, after having been entombed for forty-six days.

At the Thaw trial on Monday Mr. Justice Dowling refused the request of Mr. Jerome to exclude the public and press from the court during the testimony of Mrs. Evelyn Thaw.

A great revival is in progress in Chicago, among 207 churches, under the auspices of the Layman's Evangelistic Movement. One branch of the work is to be a 'poor man's church,' with soup, biscuits, lodging, and possibly beds.

In Chicago last week fifty-six persons died of grippe.

Skating fatalities are a matter of almost daily occurrence. In Indiana, Pa., on Saturday, four children were drowned in a reservoir, and three boys were drowned in Newark, N.J.

There is a bill before the Manitoba Legislature which drivers of automobiles characterize as simply ridiculous. It proposes to make the speed limit twelve miles an hour and to forbid the use of searchlights.

A Toronto man slipped and fell on the sidewalk Sunday while returning from seeing a lady to the car, and when passers by reached him he was dead from concussion of the brain.

LORD CURZON ELECTED.

Will Fill Vacancy Among Representative Peers of Ireland.

Dublin, Jan. 20.—Lord Curzon of Kedleston, ex-Viceroy of India, to-day received a majority of the votes cast in the election to fill the vacancy among the representative peers of Ireland, caused by the death last November of Lord Kilmaine.

WINS BRIT SCHOLARSHIP

MR. CHESTER MARTIN, FIRST RHODES SCHOLAR OF NEW BRUNSWICK, AGAIN THE VICTOR.

St. John, N.B., Jan. 18.—Mr. Chester Martin, New Brunswick's first Rhodes scholar, who graduated last summer, today received word that he had won the Beit scholarship of £50. This is a signal victory, as the scholarship is open to Oxford graduates of twelve years' standing. The subject of this year's essay was 'Colonial administration of Lord Charles Somerset in South Africa.' Mr. Martin is the first Canadian to secure this prize.

MR. M. J. HANEY'S CLAIM.

Ottawa, Jan. 19.—Mr. Collingwood Schreiber has been appointed sole arbitrator in the claim for extras of Mr. M. J. Haney, of Toronto, who was the contractor for the bridge across the Hillsborough River, P.E.I., and which cost the government $1,500,000. Mr. Haney is claiming $300,000 as still due him. The investigation will last all this week.

GUILTY OF MURDER.

Bennington, Vt., Jan. 18.—A verdict of guilty of murder in the second degree was brought in to-day by the jury in the case of Alfred Mahan, charged with the murder of his four-year-old niece, Ethel Mahan, at North Bennington, last summer. The penalty for murder in the second degree in Vermont is life imprisonment. It was charged that Mahan had mistreated his niece, and killed her to prevent her from telling of the act. A defence of insanity was offered.

The brief but hearty tributes to the 'Witness' from its contemporaries which appear at each side of the title, are changed each issue, and our readers would do us a favor by taking note of them as they appear, so that when occasion arises they may quote these tributes to their friends and acquaintances, who may not know the 'Witness' personally.

DOMINION PARLIAMENT.

The Government's Emigration Policy Criticised—The French Treaty.

PROPOSAL THAT THE GOVERNMENT SHOULD SUPPLY MONEY FOR SEED WHEAT.

Ottawa, Jan. 14.—The Hon. Mr. Lemieux, Postmaster-General, returned yesterday to his place in the House of Commons, and was warmly welcomed by his friends of both parties. The Hon. Clifford Sifton, ex-Minister of the Interior, also made his first appearance of the session, having recently returned from his visit to England in connection with the All-Red line project. Dr. Peter D. McLean, the new member for Centre York, was introduced by Sir Wilfrid Laurier and the Hon. George Graham, and took his place on the Liberal side of the House amidst loud applause from the government following.

RIGHT OF MEMBERS TO ORIGINAL DOCUMENTS.

Mr. H. B. Ames moved for the production of the original applications and tenders in respect of certain timber berths in western Canada, which gave rise to a lengthy discussion as to the right of parliament to demand the production from the public departments of the original records.



Mr. H. B. Ames.

Mr. Ames explained to the House that he had applied to the Department of the Interior for permission to examine the original documents regarding these particular transactions, but was refused permission to do so. On appealing to the Minister of the Interior in the matter he had been told to move for a parliamentary return.

In the debate which ensued it was contended that since the House of Commons is the body governing the country, directing how money shall be expended, it was entitled to know in the last analysis how every dollar had been expended and what contracts have been made by the government.

The opposition would prefer to see the real thing rather than the copies for they claimed to have discovered in examination of certain originals in committees of the House, that their contents had been tampered with, erasures had been made, dates had been changed and portions of reports expunged in the blue books, only such parts as are favorable to the government being printed.

The Prime Minister, the Minister of the Interior, the Minister of Marine, and others maintained that it was altogether contrary to custom and precedent not only in Canada, but in all British assemblies that such original documents should be brought down unless there were reasons given which the House deemed sufficient. Last year a departure was made on one occasion from this precedent with the result that the files were never returned to the department, which caused considerable inconvenience. The custom from time immemorial had been that only copies of these documents should be given on an ordinary motion for returns. The public departments were the proper custodians of their own records. If brought down to the House they became part of the records of Parliament and could not be taken therefrom.



Hon. Frank Oliver.

When a division has reached on the Ames's motion at half past ten o'clock, it was defeated by 51 votes to 81.

IMPORTED BUTTER.

The Hon. W. Paterson informed Mr. Cockshutt that for the five months ending Nov. 31, 198,075 pounds of butter, valued at $34,802, had been imported into Canada.

P. E. I. MAILS.

Mr. Martin, of Queens, P.E.I., then brought up the matter of the poor mail service in Queens county, moving for all papers in connection therewith. Several parts of his riding had only bi-weekly or even tri-weekly mails.

Ottawa, Jan. 15.—The House of Commons gave its approval yesterday afternoon without discussion to a government resolution embodying the principles of the treaty of commerce between Canada and France, which was recently concluded on our behalf by the Hon. Messrs. Fielding and Brodeur, in Paris. A bill was then presented to the House which contains the schoowles and all other details of this arrangement. The Finance Minister gave a lengthy explanation to the House of what the treaty contains, and was followed by the Hon. George E. Foster, who, while not actually opposing the treaty or anything that it contained, devoted two hours' critical examination to some of its features and to the questions to which the agreement naturally gave rise.

THE FRENCH TREATY.

In presenting the French Treaty to the House, the Finance Minister stated that in addition to the approval of the greement made between the French and Canadian Governments the bill provides for the extension of its benefits to Australia and other portions of the British Empire, which are not already in the enjoyment of the British preferential tariff, and to extend also the advantages of these reduced rates of duty to countries with whom the Motherland maintains favored nation treaties.



Hon. W. S. Fielding.

Mr. Fielding stated that the treaty looked to the future inasmuch as it provided better treatment for articles which Canada did not export now, but might export in the future. Cement was a case in point. Canada might eventually become an exporter of cement. Canadian agricultural implements already find a profitable market in France, and will sell to a much larger extent hereafter. The rate accorded to Canada on implements under this treaty was more favorable than our American competitors now enjoy. This, of course, might not last, since the United States and France might strike a new arrangement. Negotiations indeed are in progress at the present time to extend the scope of the present Franco-American treaty which applies as it stands to but very few articles. For the present there is no reduction on spirits entering Canada. There nadian whiskey to France. If we must have whiskey it might be better to send it abroad and receive French light wines in its stead.

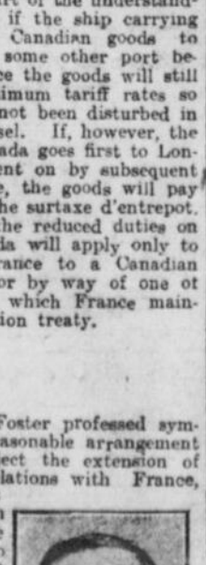
Generally speaking, the reduction given to France was an average of two and a half percent, and in some instances ran as high as five percent. But the reductions on Canadian imports entering France ranged from 20 to 60 percent, for which reason Canada was under the necessity of extending to the French Republic the rates of the British preferential tariff on such French specialties as canned fish, vegetables, etc., wines, French books, drugs and medicines, silk manufactures, ribbons, lace and the like.

DIRECT SHIPMENTS BETWEEN CANADA AND FRANCE.

The Finance Minister made an exceedingly clear statement of the features of the treaty with regard to direct and indirect shipments. The French Government attaches, it seems, great importance to direct shipments, and will not grant the advantage of its minimum tariff to any shipments other than those which come to France in this way. To obtain, therefore, the advantage of minimum tariff rates in France goods from Canada will have to be sent by direct shipment. It is part of the understanding, however, that if the ship carrying a consignment of Canadian goods to France touches at some other port before reaching France the goods will still be entitled to minimum tariff rates so long as they have not been disturbed in the hold of the vessel. If, however, the shipment from Canada goes first to London and is then sent on by subsequent shipment to France, the goods will pay what is known as the surtaxe d'entrepot. The advantage of the reduced duties on shipments to Canada will apply only to shipments from France to a Canadian port either direct or by way of one of the countries with which France maintains a favored nation treaty.

MR. FOSTER'S REPLY.

The Hon. Mr. Foster professed sympathy with any reasonable arrangement having for its object the extension of Canada's trade relations with France, but insisted that the information now before the House in regard to the treaty was not sufficient to permit of members forming a sound judgment thereon. The Finance Minister should have told the House what the bargain with France meant in Canadian dollars and cents, and who Canada's competitors were in the French market. He found fault with the Government for attempting to glorify, as he termed it, the part they had taken in the making of this bargain. The intermediate tariff had proven of no avail when it came to the striking of a bargain. On the contrary, it had turned out to be more of a disadvantage than an advantage in the negotiations. Mr. Foster, in a review of the provisions of the treaty, could not find that the Canadian negotiations had any great cause for self congratulation.

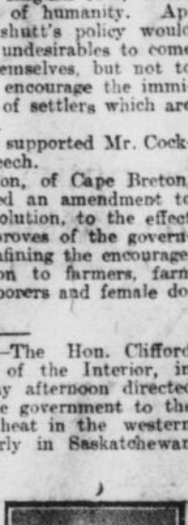


Hon. Geo. E. Foster.

Ottawa, Jan. 16.—Immigration matters occupied the attention of the House of Commons during the entire sitting on Wednesday.

Mr. E. N. Lewis's bill to amend the Immigration Act by providing that foreigners entering Canada should be deprived of bowie knives and other dangerous weapons, was introduced and explained, and shortly after Mr. Cockshutt, of Brantford, moved:—

'That in consideration of the great congestion that at present prevails in the labor market in many of the industrial centres throughout the country, it is highly expedient that assisted immigration, excepting only the agricultural and industrial classes, should immediately cease, and that no further bonuses shall be paid to individual agents or companies for sending or bringing in such immigrants. Further, that the time has come for strict enforcement of the law that only the financially, morally and physically fit shall be allowed to enter the Dominion as settlers.'



Mr. W. F. Cockshutt.

The debate at the outset followed closely the lines of a duel which took place in December, between the mover of the above resolution and Mr. Oliver, Minister of the Interior. On that occasion Mr. Cockshutt charged Mr. Oliver with making public a private letter from him, which had accompanied an enclosure from an employment bureau, pointing out where there were openings for immigrants.

Mr. Cockshutt, in attacking the immigration policy of the government, said the department had been looking for quantity rather than quality.

Mr. Oliver in his reply said that a majority of the immigrants against whose entry into Canada he was protesting, belong to the English race, which stands at the head of humanity. Apparently, Mr. Cockshutt's policy would be to allow all the undesirables to come in who come of themselves, but not to make any effort to encourage the immigration of the class of settlers which are required in Canada.

Mr. R. L. Borden supported Mr. Cockshutt in a short speech.

Mr. Alex. Johnston, of Cape Breton, who followed, moved an amendment to Mr. Cockshutt's resolution, to the effect that the House approves of the government's policy of confining the encouragement of immigration to farmers, farm laborers, railway laborers and female domestic servants.

Ottawa, Jan. 17.—The Hon. Clifford Sifton, ex-Minister of the Interior, in the House yesterday afternoon directed the attention of the government to the shortage of seed wheat in the western provinces, particularly in Saskatchewan and asked that a loan be made by the government to those who need money for this purpose. He did not wish to convey the impression to the House and country that the farmers of the Canadian North-West were in any need of charitable assistance. Whatever advances were made to them for the purchase of seed wheat should be repayable with interest. The position of the farmers of the west, far from being needy, was really excellent, which was in itself a great tribute to the agricultural capabilities of the west when we remember the exceptional weather of the past season.



Hon. Clifford Sifton.

Neither the banks nor the loan companies were in a position to relieve the situation which has arisen, and it looked as though the only way out of the trouble was for the government to take hold and itself finance the operations necessary for securing a sufficient supply of seed for next year's crops.

The Hon. Mr. Sifton's proposal was followed by a debate, in which nearly all the representatives from the Prairie Provinces placed their views on record. Ex-Premier Greenway, of Manitoba, observed that there was no need at all for assistance in his province. Last year's grain crop in Manitoba had yielded a return to the farmers of forty millions. Not only was there an ample supply on hand of seed wheat for Manitoba, but for the sister provinces as well.



Mr. Thos. Greenway.

Several speakers referred to the fact that western bankers two years ago had actually sent out circulars offering loans of money to the farmers, and added that this had brought added hardship to the agriculturists when taken in conjunction with the fact that all these loans were summarily called in this past year, when the borrowers in many cases were unable to meet their obligations. This year the banks had actually refused to make advances on any security whatever.

Mr. E. B. Osler, of Toronto, thought that the money advanced to the farmers for the purchase of seed grain should go through the hands of one of the trust companies, who would see to the collection of whatever was loaned in this way, thus putting everything on a strictly business basis.

It was also suggested by some other members that distribution should be made through the provincial governments. Mr. George Taylor, the Conservative whip, advised, for his part, that the loans should be made through the grain buyers, who were a responsible and honorable body of men, and whose interests were to a large extent identical with those of the farmers.

The Hon. Frank Oliver, Minister of the Interior, regretted the necessity of having to deal with this situation, but as it existed it might as well be faced. It was important that every acre which had been prepared for next season should be put under crop. The past year had been unfortunate and it would be doubly unfortunate if there should be asother short crop through lack of seed. It was probable that any assistance required in Manitoba could be supplied by the Provincial Governments. But assistance was chiefly needed in Saskatchewan and in Northern Alberta, especially the former. The matter had been discussed with the Provincial Governments and while the necessity of some action being taken was fully realized yet up to the present moment, no decision had been reached as to the measure of responsibility. That each should assume. There would certainly have to be co-operation and representatives of the Western Governments would be in Ottawa in the course of a day or two to take the matter up with the federal authorities. The Commissioner of Immigration had been in the west to make investigation. Tests, moreover, were being carried out by the seed commissioner and information collected as fast as possible, and he hoped that in the course of a short time measures would be taken to meet the difficulty. The government had nothing to gain in the way of political advantage, whatever course was taken, for in trying to please everybody it might end up by pleasing nobody. However, it was the duty of the government to act and it would do so to the best of its ability.

Mr. R. L. Borden, the Conservative leader, approved of the proposal and urged that care should be taken to distribute the aid in the most efficient manner possible. He was sure no attempt would be made to secure party capital out of the problem. He was prepared to support the government in giving any reasonable assistance to secure seed grain for the use of the farmers of the west during the coming season.

THE FRENCH TREATY.

The debate on the French treaty was resumed at the evening session by the Hon. L. P. Brodeur. At the outset he spent some time on the advisability of creating new markets for the Canadian goods. The intermediate tariff was for this purpose included in the revised general tariff last session. He contended also that, in view of the good relations which existed to-day between France and England, it would have been a serious step to take to denounce the old treaty of 1893. The treaty could be denounced without a certain amount of friction.

Mr. Ames claimed that so far as the bulk of the articles we could send to France under the minimum tariff was concerned, Canada got no advantage. On the other hand, the French had gained considerable advantage. Every item was put there by the French negotiators, and every item meant something.

Ottawa, Jan. 18.—The Hon. Rodolphe Lemieux's report to the House of the understanding which has been made with the authorities in Tokio for the restriction of Japanese emigration to Canada will be presented to the House of Commons next Tuesday afternoon. In the meantime the report of Mr. W. L. Mackenzie King on the inquiry which he concluded a few weeks ago into the Japanese immigration problem on the Pacific coast will be ready for presentation to the House the first of next week.

At the opening of the sitting yesterday, Dr. Gustav A. Turcotte, member-elect for Nicolet, was introduced by Sir Wilfrid Laurier and the Hon. L. P. Brodeur.

Mr. A. C. Boyce, of Sault Ste. Marie, quoted a newspaper report to the effect that ties for the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway were being purchased in the State of Minnesota, and expressed the opinion that there were surely ties enough to be had in Canada without going to the neighboring states.

Mr. James Conmee, of Port Arthur, thought that the explanation of the contractors purchasing these ties in the United States was probably to be found in the high stumpage dues charged in the province of Ontario.

The balance of the sitting was devoted to the consideration of the public works estimates. Dr. Pugsley, the new minister of that department, sustained his part exceedingly well in a criticism of the appropriations made for the Royal Mint at Ottawa, the Victoria Memorial Museum, and additions to the public buildings in the Capital. Amounts aggregating $815,000 in all were put through.

FOUNDATION OF QUEBEC

TERCENTENARY CELEBRATION TO TAKE PLACE NEXT AUGUST.

Quebec, Jan. 14.—The Tercentenary Celebration of the foundation of Quebec will be held next August, at the request of the Governor-General. The exact date in August will be fixed at the meeting of the executive committee. It is hoped that the Prince of Wales, and Imperial and Colonial cabinet ministers will attend the festivities, as well as British, French and United States warships.

THE SOVEREIGN BANK.

To Go Into Liquidation—Handicapped by Load of Liabilities—Directors Decide to Close Up

BUSINESS TO BE TAKEN OVER BY OTHER INSTITUTIONS.

Toronto, Jan. 18.—Handicapped by a heavy load of liabilities handed down by its predecessors, the management of the Sovereign Bank of Canada has found it economically impossible to weather the financial stringency, and, after thorough consideration and consultation with other banks, has decided to give up the fight and go into liquidation. The institution has, therefore, ceased to do business in the regular way, but there will be no interruption to business so far as its customers and depositors are concerned. All of its offices and branches will be opened to-day at the usual hour, and there will be no inconvenience in the ordinary transaction of business, or hindrance to depositors wishing to withdraw their funds. The co-operation of the banks has been secured, and all danger of a run on the bank or anything approaching a panic, has been avoided by the guarantee of ample resources to meet all demands.

The agreement reached between the different banks with regard to the winding-up of the Sovereign Bank is different from that arrived at in the case of the Ontario Bank. Instead of a single institution assuming entire charge of the situation, the branches of the Sovereign Bank have been assigned to different banks, each of which will take charge of the accounts in the particular branch with which it is engaged. The customers will present their cheques or pass books as usual, and they may either get the cash or a certificate of deposit from the particular bank that is in charge. The only point in which difficulties may be created is in the case of borrowers who have been extended a line of credit by the bank.

From early last evening until the early hours of this morning meetings were held in the head offices of all the banks in the city to discuss the situation of the Sovereign Bank. The officials of these banks, which are interested in the financing of the various branches of the Sovereign Bank, were engaged in making their arrangements, in order to obviate any trouble which might possibly follow the announcement that the Sovereign Bank was going into open liquidation.

The meeting at the clearing house was over at midnight. Mr. John Knight, of Montreal, secretary of the Canadian Bankers' Association, was in the city, and attended the meetings. The meeting in the office of the Canadian Bank of Commerce was not concluded till after midnight, and it was several hours later when the meeting at the Sovereign Bank broke up.

No figures of any kind relative to the bank's financial condition were obtainable at any of the meetings. The officials of the Sovereign Bank and all other banks put in a strenuous night arranging for the aversion of anything like a panic to-day, and this fact probably accounts for the dearth of figures.

PRESIDENT'S STATEMENT.

After the meeting of the bankers tonight the following statement was handed out by Mr. Aemilius Jarvis, president of the Sovereign Bank:

'For some time past there has been a constant strain upon the bank's resources, caused chiefly by the unnatural conditions which have obtained during the last three or four months, which have created a still greater drain upon the deposits and made it correspondingly difficult to liquidate the loans. These conditions, which in many ways have been far more stringent than have been experienced in the memory of this generation, could not possibly have been foreseen, and they were rapidly bringing about a state of affairs under which the business, if continued, would not be sufficiently profitable.

'When this conclusion was reported we at once conferred with the leading bankers of the country, and asked them to verify our statements. These bankers have expressed their opinion that the assets of the Sovereign Bank of Canada are sufficient to pay all liabilities, and an agreement has been made with a number of banks by which nearly all of the branches of the bank will open this morning as branches of other banks. This arrangement will entail no loss of any kind to the bank's depositors or customers. They can withdraw their deposits if they please, or they can allow them to remain with the bank to which they have been transferred. The Sovereign Bank of Canada passbooks can be surrendered and the passbooks of the new banks obtained.

'Borrowing customers will, of course, have to make other banking arrangements as soon as possible.'

FINANCIAL POSITION.

By the returns to November 30, the latest published, the bank's assets were valued at $19,678,064, the liabilities to the public being put at $16,583,107. There is thus a margin of over $3,000,000 to the good.

The notes of the bank, as of all chartered banks in Canada, are secured by a fund deposited with the Government of Canada.

Toronto, Jan. 18.—The transfer of the business of the Sovereign Bank to the dozen others which have taken over its affairs was accomplished to-day with no signs of panic. Late this morning the bank completed the allotment of the various branches. This morning the different branches of the Sovereign Bank were not opened for business. No money was paid out nor any received. Those who came to do business were informed to what bank their account had been transferred. In case depositors wished to withdraw their money they were given marked cheques on the bank to which their accounts had been assigned, and to those who were satisfied to let their accounts remain, and they were many, pass books on the bank to which they were assigned were given in exchange for the pass books of the Sovereign Bank. The smoothness with which this transfer was effected is a tribute to the astuteness with which the Canadian banks have handled a very trying matter.

ROCHETTE MURDER

CHARGE OF PERJURY MAY BE BROUGHT AGAINST ONE OF THE WITNESSES.

Quebec, Jan. 14.—The enquete in the case of Omer Rochette, accused of the murder of his wife was resumed before Judge Chauveau in chambers at the Police Court yesterday. Messrs. W. H. Davidson and A. Lachance, Crown prosecutors, were present in behalf of the Crown, while Mr. Lemieux looked after the interests of the prisoner. There were eleven witnesses subpoenaed for today, of whom four were examined this morning, the examinations, as usual, taking place behind closed doors. Those who testified were: A. Grenier, carter; Nazaire Tetu, hotel clerk; Edgar Picard, drug clerk, and Alfred Rochette, a nephew of the prisoner.

Grenier and Tetu testified that the prisoner, Rochette, sent them to purchase poison, alleging that he required it to kill a dog which he had, and which was annoying his wife and preventing her from sleeping.

Edgard Picard, in his evidence, stated that he was clerk in Mr. Martel's drug store, and that the two previous witnesses had applied to him to purchase some poison, alleging that it was for the purpose of killing a dog. Picard, however, refused to sell the stuff to them.

It was shown during the evidence that at the time this poison was sought, the prisoner did not possess a dog, and had not had one on his premises for upwards of three weeks.

Alfred Rochette, the prisoner's nephew, also swore that at the time there was no dog on the premises.

There may be a charge of perjury laid against one of the witnesses, who at the commencement of his evidence denied all knowledge of the case, but later admitted important facts.

It is stated as very unlikely that Mrs. Rochette will be released, as the Crown hope to secure evidence enough to connect her with the case.

Quebec, Jan. 17.—The preliminary investigation into the cause of the recent death of Mrs. Omer Rochette was concluded this afternoon in the Police Court and the husband of the deceased recently arrested in Chicago, was committed by Judge Chauveau to stand his trial at the April term of the Criminal Court, on the charge of being criminally responsible for his wife's death.

FRUIT GROWERS OBJECT

THOSE IN ONTARIO AGAINST REDUCTION OF DUTY ON LIGHT FRENCH WINES.

Toornto, Jan. 15.—The Provincial Fruit Growers' Association are asking that the French treaty shall be amended with regard to the admission to Canada of light French wines at a reduced rate. At the first meeting of the association held at the Parliament Buildings, a resolution embodying this request for presentation to the Dominion Government was adopted. The treaty was discussed so far as it affected fruit growers, and it was pointed out that one-third of the grapes grown in the province were used for the manufacture of wine, and it was held that every reduction of duty on imported wines of a similar class would affect the industry seriously.

THE DOUKHOBORS

THOSE AT FORT WILLIAM PREFER TO STAY RATHER THAN HAND THEIR NAMES TO THE CZAR.

Port Arthur, Ont., Jan. 14.—The Czar has consented to allow the Fort William Doukhobors back into Russia, but insists upon receiving all the names of the pilgrims whom the Canadian Government desires to get rid of. Now, the Doukhobors prefer Fort William to Russia, and refuse to hand over a list of their names. To act without the names is useless, and it looks as if the Doukhobors are here for good.

ST. VALENTINE AND CUPID.

The February issue of the 'Canadian Pictorial' will be a kind of Valentine Number. St. Valentine's day comes on the 14th of February every year, but in Leap Year the day never passes without something happening that rejoices Master Cupid. This number will possibly set forces in motion in the right direction.

The cover has been specially designed for the 'Canadian Pictorial' by the well-known Canadian artist, Mr. D. P. McMillan, and represents a young girl in maiden meditation with a valentine in her hand and the bewitcheries of Cupid hovering over her. Other valentine features will be found of interest.

The February issue also contains the life story of Florence Nightingale, who has just been decorated by the King with the Order of Merit. She is the first woman to receive it. There are sporting scenes, winter views and news pictures of events in various parts of the world in which Canadians are interested. Among the features will be a collection of portraits of the presidents of the Canadian Clubs that have now spread to almost every town in Canada. The usual departments will be of remarkable interest this month.

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JAPANESE QUESTION.

Canadian Government Accepts Japan's Proposals for Restriction.

ADMIRAL SATO AND THE UNITED STATES WAR SCARE.

Ottawa, Jan. 17.—The Canadian Government has accepted the proposals made to the Hon. Mr. Lemieux by the Japanese authorities for the restriction of emigration to Canada, and after a consideration of these proposals the cabinet council has decided that they offer a solution of the difficulties attending the immigration of Japanese into British Columbia perfectly satisfactory alike to the people of both countries. The Japanese Government has given assurances that it will itself take all necessary measures to limit the immigration of its people to Canada to a number which can give no cause of complaint in this country. This will probably be done by limiting the number of passports issued in the various provinces of the Japanese Empire to persons who are desirous of removing to Canada. It is believed by the Hon. Mr. Lemieux and his cabinet colleagues that the Japanese Ministry is quite well able to carry out all that it has undertaken to do in this matter. If experience proves that the understanding is not carried out Canada will still be free, of course, to denounce on six months' notice the treaty it made with Japan last year and to then take whatever measures are deemed necessary for coping with the situation as it then exists.

(Canadian Associated Press.)

London, Jan. 17.—The 'Westminster Gazette,' referring to the agreement between Japan and Canada, says it is clearly designed to get through the present difficulty rather than settle the question with any degree of permanence.

FIRE AT KENORA

FINE NEW MILLS OF MAPLE LEAF COMPANY DESTROYED—COST OVER A MILLION.

Kenora, Ont., Jan. 15.—The magnificent new mill of the Maple Leaf Flour Mills Company, costing over a million dollars, was burned last night. Only the walls are left standing. It is said the fire originated in a live wire. Smoke was first noticed issuing from the roof, but the town's water supply was totally inadequate to cope with the flames. The Maple Leaf mill was one of the finest on the continent, and had a capacity of five thousand barrels a day. The mill had only recently been completed, and was a distinct boom to the town, as it employed a large number of men.

ENDED HIS LIFE

BODY OF MAN FOUND IN SHACK IN THE WOODS IN ONTARIO.

Chatham, Ont., Jan. 15.—William Bellaire, Alex. Grant and Ernie Enagnier, three Chatham boys, while hunting rabbits in a bush near Bloomfield yesterday, found the body of an unknown man frozen stiff in a shanty in the woods. The boys did not wait to make any further investigation, but hurried to this city to inform the authorities. Coroner Bray visited the scene of the tragedy, and returned late in the afternoon. He says that the man had a bullet hole in his temple and that there were two empty whiskey flasks lying near his body, indicating that he had committed suicide.

A LIFE SENTENCE

TORONTO HIGHWAYMAN PUT OUT OF HARM'S WAY—ANOTHER TO BE LASHED.

Toronto, Jan. 17.—The two young criminals, Morgan and Chambers, who pleaded guilty to several charges of highway robbery, and whose sensational arrest took place two weeks ago, were today sentenced by Chancellor Boyd.

Chambers, as the leading spirit and more hardened criminal of the two, was given the heavy sentence of imprisonment for life, while Morgan, who is still under twenty-one years of age, was sentenced to five years' imprisonment and twenty-five lashes, this sentence to be suspended on condition of his signing an agreement to take a job on a farm provided by the Salvation Army, live a lawful life, and report once every six months to Inspector Archibald. Chambers took his heavy sentence very coolly.

ST. CATHARINES THEATRE FIR

BOY WHO OPERATED MOVING-PICTURE MACHINE DIES FROM INJURIES.

St. Catharines, Ont., Jan. 17.—Lorne McDermott, a fifteen-year-old boy who, while operating the moving-picture machine, was burned in the Hippodrome Theatre explosion and fire on Wednesday afternoon, died shortly after midnight at the hospital, Dr. Merritt, coroner, said this morning that he had made an investigation and, as far as he could learn, it was a case of accident, with no one to blame. There would be no inquest held unless something further turned up.

Many of the audience were hurt in a rush to gain the street.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT.

Miss Edith Mayor writing from the Deep Sea Mission Hospital, Harrington Harbor, Canadian Labrador, wishes to thank Miss Sadie Tracey, of Franklin Corners on behalf of the Mission for kindness shown in sending a box of warm clothing for the people of Labrador

CAR FELL OVER TRESTLE.

Conductor Beacon, of Brantford, Ont., May Die—Motorman Seriously Injured.

SEVERAL PASSENGERS SUSTAIN PAINFUL BRUISES.

Brantford, Jan. 16.—A Grand Valley Railway electric car dropped about 20 feet over a trestle bridge a mile and a half outside of Paris last night, and Conductor Beacon, of Brantford, may die from the injuries he received. Longhurst, the motorman, also of Brantford, was seriously injured, and seven or eight passengers, including Mr. Rolland, bound for here, sustained some painful bruises. The car should have left Paris at seven o'clock, but was twenty minutes late. While the motorman was eating his lunch Conductor Beacon took charge of the car. As the car approached a grade leading to the trestle bridge, a slippery rail made moving difficult, and three different attempts had to be made. The third time, in backing up, one of the wheels left the rails, and the car was thrown over the side to the ground about twenty feet. The passengers were taken out through the windows, and the motorman and conductor, who were the most seriously injured, were assisted to the home of Mr. Foulks near by, where they were attended by physicians. Conductor Beacon is reported to have had his leg broken and his skull fractured, and his friends fear the result.

COUNCIL OF AGRICULTURE

WERE PLEASED WITH VISIT TO MACDONALD COLLEGE.

A number of the members of the Council of Agriculture visited the model farm and the Macdonald Agricultural College at Ste. Anne de Bellevue on Wednesday afternoon. The visitors were received by Principal Robertson and the members of the staff, and shown through the different departments of the college. They were much impressed with the splendid arrangements and up-to-date appliances used. Explanations were asked and given concerning the working of each section of the institution. Several of the visitors greatly admired the site of the property, which, being crossed by both the C. P. R. and the G. T. R., allows the passengers of the twenty-four trains that pass there every day to see this grand specimen of agricultural education.

The number of pupils now attending the college is two hundred and fifty. There is not yet a single French-Canadian among them, but the hope was expressed, during the course of yesterday's visit, that many would avail themselves of the special courses to be given in February and March.

The members of the Council of Agriculture expressed the hope that farmers would get from the authorities of the college as much as possible of the grain needed for their fields, those found here being all of the best possible quality.

Before leaving, the visitors were entertained at luncheon, and in the course of an address, Professor Lougheed expressed the hope that the Department of Agriculture would take up the important question of finding some means of destroying the insects that do so much damage to the crops.

Yesterday the members of the council left Montreal to visit the agricultural school at Oka.

FOUR MEN KILLED

DYNAMITE EXPLOSION IN G. T. P. CAMP NEAR HAWK, ONT.

Kenora, Jan. 16.—Four men were killed in a dynamite explosion on Tuesday. The accident took place on Messrs. Thompson and Egan's sub-contract of the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway north of Hawk. The four were part of a station gang employed in taking out a small rock cut. The explosion was a premature one and took place while seven of the gang were at work. Two were thrown out of the cut but were killed by the shock. Two others were blown to atoms and the remaining three suffered serious injuries. The station gang were all Russians and in the excitement and terror of the moment the survivors were not able to give the names of those killed.

FIRE AT THE CITADEL

QUARTERMASTER'S STORES CONSIDERABLY DAMAGED.

Quebec, Jan. 15.—Fire early this morning did considerable damage to the quartermaster's stores at the Citadel.

The fire broke out in close proximity to one of the powder magaziunes, and for a time caused some concern.

TORONTO WOMEN IN TROUBLE.

(Canadian Associated Press.)

London, Jan. 16.—Mrs. Inez Dickenson Cutter and Miss Margaret Moore Perkins, of Toronto, were indicted at the Newington sessions for obtaining a costume by false pretences. Mrs. Cutter said she had been travelling after a nervous breakdown and did not remember the costume being ordered. She was utterly incapable of doing any part in her money arrangements, having given Miss Perkins power of attorney.

Miss Perkins denied the charge, and admitted owing money to the various firms mentioned. She declared she had been defrauded of £700 by a moneylender.

Evidence regarding defendants' high character was given by Dr. Armstrong, Mr. Black and others.

Miss Perkins was found guilty and bound over under the new Probationers' Act. Mrs. Cutter was acquitted.

ST. VALENTINE

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SEINE FISHING IN LAKE CHAMPLAIN

UNITED STATES SENATOR PROCTOR URGES ARRANGEMENT WITH CANADA TOWARDS RESTRICTION.

Washington, D.C., Jan. 13.—Senator Proctor, of Vermont, called at the White House to-day in regard to the negotiations which are being carried on with Canada looking to an arrangement whereby the Canadians will desist from taking fish by seine from that portion of Lake Champlain which extends into Canadian territory. Coupled with the negotiations regarding this lake are other disputes between the Canadian government and the United States regarding fishing rights, but the Lake Champlain negotiations are those in which the senator was much interested, and he explained that it was the fault of the fish in this instance that they were caught in Canada. He said they followed the shore line of the lake on the New York side up into Canada and back into their breeding grounds on the Vermont rivers. While in Canadian waters they were caught by the car loads in seines, and he predicted that it would be but a short time before the pike species would be completely exterminated.

QUEBEC'S MAYORALTY.

Quebec, Jan. 16.—Mr. Delage, M.P.P., who was requested by a number of citizens to run for the mayoralty in opposition to Mayor Garneau, next month, has refused to enter the contest.

RAILWAYS RESPONSIBLE

FOR LEVEL CROSSING FATALITY AT TORONTO IN MAY LAST.

Toronto, Jan. 17.—The criminal charges against the Grand Trunk and Canadian Pacific railways, arising out of the death of James S. Fraser and Francis Hart, at the railway crossing at Bay street on May 24 last, was proved to-day in the sessions, and a jury returned a verdict of guilty against the companies. The charge was for maintaining a common nuisance. Notice of appeal was at once made by counsel for the companies. The two men who were killed were young Scotchmen, members of the newly arrived steamship 'Corunna's' crew.

DEATH TO BE INVESTIGATED.

Orangeville, Ont., Jan. 14.—As a result of the death on Sunday of William Gray, a young farmer of Caledon Township, an investigation will be held into the facts of his ejection from an Orangeville hotel last summer, after an altercation with the proprietor. It is thought in some quarters that his death resulted from injuries received in that encounter, as he has been in ill-health ever since.

CATHOLIC MANIFESTATION.

Paris, Jan. 15.—The departure to-day of the Augustinian Nuns from the municipal hospital, where they have acted in the capacity of nurses for generations, was made the occasion for a Roman Catholic manifestation, in which the police finally had to intervene. Several arrests were made.

DOG TEAM BROKE THROUGH THE ICE

THE REV. FATHER CONAN LOSES HIS LIFE AT SEVEN ISLANDS.

Quebec, Jan. 17.—Word was received to-night of the drowning at Seven Islands to-day of the Rev. Father Conan, parish priest at Clarke City. The Rev. Father Conan was crossing in a dog sleigh from Clarke City to Seven Islands when the team broke through the ice.

BRITISH TRADE IN CANADA

MR. RICHARD GRIGGS REPORTS ON PRESENT CONDITIONS.

(Canadian Associated Press.)

London, Jan. 14.—In a report on the conditions and prospects of British trade in Canada by Mr. Richard Griggs, he expresses most grateful thanks for the treatment received from everybody during his visit. Among all classes he found a strong desire to buy goods from a British source whenever possible. Mr. Griggs thinks the feeling in Canada may fairly be described as one of surprise, even impatience, that notwithstanding the advantage of the preference in tariff and good will, British goods are not sold in larger quantities than the import figures show. The question of quick delivery is of great importance in that direction, such as the proposals of the All-Red scheme and cheapening of telegraphic communication, as believed possible under the Marconi system, would be of great value to British trade. With Canada, Mr. Griggs suggests that if British industry is to claim a fair share of Canada's trade it will be necessary for heads of firms themselves to visit Canada. To Mr. Grigg's report of 105 pages is attached an appendix memorandum by Mr. John Bain, late Deputy Minister of Customs, in which he urges the appointment of active energetic British business and commercial agents in the principal business centres of Canada.

FIRE AT ST. REMI

STE. ANNE CONVENT DESTROYED —LOSS $40,000.

St. Remi, Que., Jan. 20.—Ste. Anne Convent was destroyed by a fire of an unknown origin that broke out shortly before noon yesterday. The children all escaped. The loss on the building is over $40,000.

TORONTO SUFFRAGE ASSOCIATION.

Toronto, Jan. 16.—The Toronto Suffrage Association was organized in a meeting in the King Edward Hotel. Officers were elected as follows:—Mr. James L. Hughes, president; Dr. Rowena Hame, first vice-president; Mr. William Houston, second vice-president; Mr. J. M. Godfrey, third vice-president; Mrs. Glassco, fourth vice-president; Miss A. Simms, recording secretary; Mrs. M. Pettigrew, corresponding secretary; Dr. Isadelia Wood, treasurer. Dr. Stowe Gullen was again elected president of the Canadian Suffrage Association.

THE GOLDEN WEST.

Optimistic Speeches in Legislatures of British Columbia and Alberta.

Victoria, B.C., Jan. 16.—The British Columbia Legislature was opened here to-day with the usual ceremonies. Following is the Lieutenant-Governor's Speech from the Throne:—

'Mr. Speaker and Gentlemen of the Legislative Assembly:

'In meeting you again at the opening of another session it is my privilege to be able to congratulate you on the prosperity which during the past year has prevailed in nearly all lines of trade and industry.

'The commission on irrigation, the appointment of which was authorized last session, has entered on its duties, and its report and recommendations will be submitted to you. In accordance with those recommendations legislation will be introduced to secure a more equitable and efficient system of distribution of water for irrigation purposes. The large increase in immigration, with the consequent demand for land under pre-emptions, warrants my government in asking you to place a larger sum in the estimates for an extension of the provincial surveys.

'A measure will be laid before you with a view to the restriction of the immigration of undesirable persons.

'With the aim of encouraging and expediting railway construction, it is proposed to exempt from taxation for a period of ten years, from time completion, certain railways already authorized. To do this you will be asked to pass an act empowering the government to grant such exemptions.

'In accordance with your recommendation that a representative of the government should be sent to London to lay before the Imperial Government the fact of the refusal of the Federal Government to entertain British Columbia's claim for more adequate and equitable treatment in the matter of provincial subsidies, the Honorable the First Minister was assigned to undertake the duty, and his report of his mission and its results will be laid before you.

'In order to secure a more efficient service in the conduct of the public business it has been thought desirable to regulate the civil service, and a measure for effecting that and creating a superannuation fund will be submitted to your approval.

'In view of the present necessity of our youth going abroad to perfect themselves in the arts and sciences, an act to establish a provincial university will be introduced during the session.

'For the more convenient prosecution of public works under appropriations by the Legislature, and with the object of securing uniformity between the federal and provincial systems in the method of accounting and the collection of statistics, it is deemed advisable to change the commencement of the financial year from July to April.

'I am pleased to be able to inform you that the finances of the provinces are in excellent condition. This has enabled my government to effect a large reduction in the public debt, while still able to show a substantial surplus over the actual expenditure.

'Measures will be submitted to you, designed to secure to the province the full benefits that should accrue to the treasury from utilization of its resources.

'The public accounts for the past financial year and the estimates for the ensuing similar period will be laid before you. The estimates have been framed with due regard to economy, while providing for the outlay necessary to meet the requirements of the public service in a province, the scene of important industrial development. On account of the increase in the demands for public works and buildings and the development taking place in the northern parts of the province, it is deemed advisable to create the office of Minister of Public Works, and you will be asked to approve of an amendment to the Constitution Act to effect that.

'I now commend these various measures to your attention, believing that their adoption will be to the advantage of the province and the welfare of the people.'

ALBERTA LEGISLATURE.

Edmonton, Alberta, Jan. 16.—The Alberta Legislature was opened to-day. Following is the speech from the throne:—

'Mr. Speaker and Gentlemen of the Legislative Assembly:

'I have much pleasure in welcoming you to the third session of the first Legislature of the Province of Alberta. For the degree of material prosperity which has marked the progress of this province in a year of great stress and storm over the whole civilized world, and our exemption from the more severe features of this crisis, our thanks are due to Divine Providence. An extraordinarily severe winter, followed by a somewhat inclement summer, foreshadowed widespread distress, but the beautiful weather of the autumn months, I have learned with pleasure, prevented to a very large extent such a calamity.

'As loyal Canadians you will have observed with pride that during the financial disturbance which has spread disaster throughout the world, while there has been a shortage of capital, both in Alberta and in the more populous portion of the Dominion, yet the soundness of the financial institutions of the country has once more been proved and the forward flow of the trade and commerce of the Dominion has gone on almost unchanged.

'My ministers have taken part during the recess in two conferences, one Imperial and the other international, on education and taxation, which I have no doubt will have an important influence in the administration of these branches of the public service.

'Royal commissions have been engaged during the year in the examination of conditions of the two most important branches of trade and commerce in the province. The agricultural interests of the province, which are at present supreme, are likely for years to remain so.

'We are deeply involved in the conditions under which meat is marketed, and by the appointment of a commission to examine into these conditions, I have endeavored to arrive at that precise knowledge which is the first postulate of amelioration.

'The vast coal fields, which, after the wheat fields, appear to be the largest asset with which Providence has endowed Alberta, have also received the attention of a commission with important results. The report of both these commissions will be laid on the table of the House for your consideration. The national wealth of the province, assisted by the flow of immigration and capital, which continues in spite of the temporary checks imposed by exceptional weather and monetary conditions, will have, no doubt, developed in the course of a longer or shorter period, important manufacturing interests, and my ministers have thought it advisable at the outset of the development to take advantage to the best of their ability of the experience of older states by imposing on that industrial development healthy conditions, while still in its infancy. A bill will be submitted for your consideration providing for the regulation of conditions of labor as regards compensation to workmen in case of accidents. I believe that by thus providing on an assured basis for the future the relations between capital and labor in this province will be rendered more cordial. From the outset it has been admitted in several of the most industrially advanced of the countries of Europe that the conditions under which the mining industry is carried on render it peculiarly necessary in the interests of all concerned to impose some limit on the hours of labor in this occupation. A bill has, therefore, been prepared by my ministers imposing regulations in this respect, which I believe will have a happy effect on this, the most promising of our infant industries.

'An act will be submitted for your consideration, dealing with the establishment of a Government drainage system in the province, and providing for the expense incident to important and necessary works of this description being assessed against the property benefited.

'The province has great cause for thankfulness that neither crime nor destitution fills an important part of the social outlook at present, but from neither can we hope to be altogether and always exempt.

'You will be asked to make financial provision for the establishment of an industrial school for the better care and instruction of a class of boys, whose circumstances and character call for special treatment.

'Your approval will be asked for a number of bills which experience has shown are necessary for the better administration of the affairs of the province, as well as for a number of amendments to the ordinances of the Northwest Territories and statutes of the provinces.

'The public accounts and estimates will be laid before you at an early date.

'Mr. Speaker and Gentlemen of the Legislative Assembly:

'I feel every assurance that these and other measures that will be brought to your attention will receive the most careful consideration, and that the same will result in the advancement, under God, of the welfare and prosperity of the province.'

A BUSINESS PROPOSITION FOR BOYS.

That wide awake boys are really getting good business training and experience and making a profitable thing for themselves in every way, by selling the "Canadian Pictorial" is well shown by the following letter:—

M.——, Ont.
January 16, 1908.

To John Dougall & Son,

Dear Sir:—

Received your Pictorials—all sold. That makes me twenty-five Pictorials with the seven copies that I received today. It is the best paper that I have ever tried to sell and I have handled a few too. I want to thank you for the agency of the "Canadian Pictorial" and I want to tell you that it is the best paper for the money that I have ever handled. I am going away for a while, and when I come back I will take up the agency on cash commission for you. People have told me that I should keep the agency, for it is a good paper.

Please send me now the watch and chain.

Your earnest agent,
Raymond Pulver.

Lots of room for other boys.—See advertisement elsewhere in this issue.

THE GOOLD CASE.

Appeal for Revision of Sentences Rejected.

Monte Carlo, Jan. 14.—The appeal made by Vere St. Leger Goold and his wife, Marie Violet, for revision of their sentence, has been rejected. Early in December Goold was sentenced to life imprisonment, and Mrs. Goold was sentenced to death by the guillotine for the murder of Emma Levin at Monte Carlo last summer.

SEED GRAIN QUESTION

TESTS MADE WITH WESTERN GRAIN SHOW THAT NO ANXIETY NEED BE FELT.

Ottawa, Jan. 18.—Tests have just been completed by the Dominion Seed Commissioner of western grain with the object of ascertaining its value for seed. The amount of frosted grain last season makes it necessary that the germinating capacity be ascertained in order to prevent farmers putting seed in the ground that is not likely to grow. The results clearly show that no anxiety need be felt in the west regarding the supply of good seed wheat, but indications are that farmers may have to curtail the areas intended for oats and barley, and sow more wheat.

The Hon. Mr. Calder, acting Premier of Saskatchewan, and the Hon. Mr. Motherwell, Minister of Agriculture for Saskatchewan, will arrive in Ottawa today to discuss with Mr. Oliver a plan whereby Saskatchewan farmers, whose crops have been frosted, will be supplied with seed grain.

ONTARIO NOMINATIONS.

Oshawa, Jan. 17.—The largest nomination convention in the history of this riding took place here to-day, when Mr. Peter Christie, M.P., was renominated by the Liberal-Conservatives for the House of Commons, and Mr. Chas. Calder, M.P.P., for the Legislative Assembly of Ontario.

Beaverton, Ont., Jan. 17.—The North Ontario Liberal convention to nominate a candidate for the Legislature was held in Alexandria Hall. The presence of the Hon. A. G. McKay gave interest to the occasion. The choice of the meeting fell on Mr. W. J. Kester, of Scott township, who delivered a telling speech.

CANADIAN MANUFACTURERS

TO CLOSE THEIR OFFICE IN LONDON.

(Canadian Associated Press.)

London, Jan. 18.—Mr. Louis Leopold received yesterday the following cablegram: The Canadian Manufacturers' Association have decided to discontinue their British office for the present; full particulars by letter.'

Mr. Leopold declined to discuss the matter with the Canadian Associated Press, but said he was amazed to receive such a notification in view of the fact that already arrangements had been made to continue business, many bookings having been made.

'No doubt I will have something to say after the receipt of particulars, as mentioned in the cablegram.'

G.T.P. AND ST. JOHN

BORINGS BEING TAKEN IN HARBOR AS RESULT OF MR. MORSE'S VISIT.

A despatch from St. John, N. B., states that it is expected that the Grand Trunk Pacific will eventually gain an entrance to that city and probably establish terminal and port facilities there. Mr. F. W. Morse, vice-president and general manager of the new transcontinental, when there recently, made a thorough inspection of the town and port, accompanied by the mayor. Mr. Morse exhibited especial interest in Courtenay Bay, which struck him as offering good harbor facilities. As a result of his enquiries the Mayor has ordered borings of the bay to be taken and a rough geodetic survey made, in order to determine the depth of water and the nature of the bottom, as to whether it is rocky or soft.

SPRAGUE VS. BOOTH

RIGHT OF THE LATTER TO $250,000 DEPOSIT CONFIRMED.

Toronto, Jan. 15.—Mr. Justice Mabee has handed out judgment in the case of Sprague and Booth. Sprague was the assignee of W. Seward Webb, of New York, who had made a contract to purchase the controlling interest in the Canada Atlantic Railway from J. R. Booth for about $10,000,000. Webb put up $250,000 to bind the bargain, to be forfeited if he did not carry out the deal. Dr. Webb was unable to complete the purchase, and Mr. Booth accordingly claimed the deposit. Webb then assigned any claim he had to Sprague, who sued Booth for the amount of the deposit. His action is dismissed and Booth's right to the $250,000 confirmed.

THE 'TIMES' TRANSFER

NO SALE HAS BEEN EFFECTED YET, SAYS THE PAPER.

London, Jan. 18.—Apparently a hitch has occurred in the reorganization of the 'Times,' which on Jan. 6, it was announced, had passed from the control of the Walter family to a new company, with Mr. C. Arthur Pearson as managing director. A paragraph appears in the 'Times' this morning declaring that no sale has been effected, and that the previous statement only referred to the negotiations that were in progress.

THE FATAL LEVEL CROSSING.

Ingersoll, Ont., Jan. 13.—Kirk Seram, of Thamesford, was killed on the Thames street crossing of the G. T. R. this evening, between six and seven o'clock. The unfortunate man was driving north, and when attempting to cross the tracks a freight train which was shunting, backed across the crossing, striking the cutter and throwing him out under the car wheels, which cut him to pieces.

HORSMAN ACQUITTED.

Moncton, N.B., Jan. 14.—Christopher Horsman, charged with the murder of his wife at St. Eve's Mountain, was tonight honorably discharged by Judge Hanington in the Circuit Court here. The Grand Jury found 'No bill' against Horsman. Judge Hanington expressed his belief that the woman's death was a lamentable accident, she having fallen into the well at her home.

JAPANESE CABINET CRISIS.

TWO MINISTERS' RESIGNATIONS ACCEPTED.

Tokio, Jan. 14.—The resignation of the entire cabinet was narrowly averted today. The Premier, Marquis Saionji, tendered his resignation to the Emperor this afternoon at 4 o'clock, but His Majesty declined to receive it, while the alternative resignations of Yoshiro Sakatani, Minister of Finance, and of Isaburo Yamagata, Minister of Communications, were accepted.

Masahisis Matsura, Minister of Justice, will combine the portfolio of Finance, and Keihara, Minister of the Interior, will combine that of Minister of Communications. This leaves the cabinet without any new elements, and removes the disputants who have been the disturbing factors for some time past. The information of the resignation of Isaburo Yamagata as Minister of Communications, announced by the Associated Press on Jan. 11, was evidently correct, and the official denial made on the following day was probably intended to tide over a period during which there was a possibility of an adjustment. The Cabinet Council to-day gave rise to some heated debates. Yamagata insisted upon the resignation of Sakatani, who is responsible for the budget, and who is blamed by the cabinet ministers and the public because in 1907 he promised that there would be no increase made in the taxation nor there be any resort to foreign loans in 1908.

An investigation of the situation convinced the cabinet ministers and elder statesmen that an increase in the taxation, or in lieu thereof a foreign loan would be unavoidable. Sakatani endeavored to reduce the appropriation for the army and navy, to which these factions objected, and finally succeeded in carrying their point. Sakatani thereupon attempted to reduce the appropriations for railways, and to this Yamagata raised an objection. Sakatani then increased the general taxation, but this found strenuous objections among the leading merchants and bankers. Sakatani finally decided to resign, and also insisted that his resignation should be accepted.

ONTARIO DAIRYING

WESTERN ONTARIO ASSOCIATION HOLDS ANNUAL CONFERENCE.

Woodstock, Jan. 15.—There was a big attendance at the convention of the Western Ontario Dairymen's Association, opened to-day.

Mr. J. McQuade, the president, pointed out that the past year had been a good one for the dairying interest in Western Ontario. The prices for dairy products during 1907 had been generally high, and a larger percentage of butter and cheese had been consumed at home than had hitherto been the case.

At the afternoon session a paper on 'Some notes on cow testing associations for 1907,' was read by Mr. C. F. Whitley. Nine thousand cows had been tested during the year and Mr. Whitley remarked that in Victoria County men took cows as side lines, like women took chickens on the farm. Comparisons made with the milk from good and poor cows during the eleven months showed an average difference in value when milk and butter fat was considered $26.40. The net profit from a good average No. 1 cow was $99.55 (value product), and from an average cow No. 2 was $56.85. The feeding average was $30.

'Farm management from the dairyman's standpoint' was the subject of an address by Mr. J. H. Grisdale, of Ottawa. He urged that farmers should make a yearly contract with their men. Dairy farming was the most profitable form of agriculture for Ontario. To get the utmost profit from the farm, however, he insisted that the soil should be worked to a greater extent; that the farmer should keep all the cows possible, and that he should pursue some definite plan in regard to a rotation of crops.

Mr. J. A. Ruddick, commissioner on cold storage and dairying for the Dominion Government, pointed out at the evening session that the countries which are likely to compete with Canada in supplying the world's demand for cheese and butter are Siberia and Australia. These are the countries which are showing the greatest growth in their butter exports during the recent years. Denmark and Holland offered keen competion in the cheese industry; New Zealand, too, had been increasing her cheese export to Great Britain by leaps and bounds. Mr. Ruddick thought, however, that the making of cheese in New Zealand might fall off, since butter was the proper dairy product of that country. The Argentine Republic would never, Mr. Ruddick thought, become a serious factor in the situation. Ireland had developed a creamery industry in receint years, so that there were now in the Green Isle over eight hundred plants.

Woodstock, Jan. 16.—This morning was devoted to the cheesemakers, excellent addresses being given on various subjects. In the afternoon the butter makers had a session.

THE CATTLE EMBARGO

LARGE NUMBER OF BRITISH MEMBERS WILL SUPPORT MOVEMENT FOR REMOVAL.

(Canadian Associated Press.)

London, Jan. 17.—A conference of local bodies held at Deptford strongly protested against the exclusion of cattle from foreign countries with clean bills of health.

London, Jan. 18.—The Canadian Associated Press understands that the promoters of a movement for admitting Canadian cattle have been canvassing members of parliament during recess, and about two hundred members have promised to support it. A large number of members will ballot for the bill.

THE THAW TRIAL.

Mrs. Evelyn Nesbit Thaw Again Tells Her Story.

Mr. Littleton's opening address for the defence fairly bristled with surprises. He startled the court room by declaring that after Evelyn Nesbit had told him her story in Paris in 1903, Thaw 'drenched himself with a poison,' and would have died but for the heroic work of three physicians, who labored over him all one night. Mr. Jerome had his surprise to offer, too, and when Mr. Littleton started to launch into the relations of Stanford White with the girl whom Thaw married, the District Attorney was on his feet with an objection. Justice Dowling sustained him, and the name of the architect was not linked again with that of the defendant's wife. Mr. Littleton touched but lightly on the girl's story as she told it to Thaw, but careful as he was on this point, he again drew an objection from the people's officer, who said: 'Mr. Littleton is now straying to a field of stuff which, in my opinion, will be excluded.' Again Justice Dowling sustained the objection. It was reported at the beginning of the trial that Mr. Jerome would fight this year to exclude the public testimony of young Mrs. Thaw. Mr. Littleton spared neither Thaw nor his family in his recital of the defendant's life history. During the speech Thaw sat wide-eyed and pallid, looking fixedly at his counsel. Towards the close, he seemed rather displeased with something that was said, and, leaning forward, scribbled off a note. Mr. Littleton's speech was dramatic and impassioned at times, and was keenly followed by the jury, despite the rather frequent objections from the District Attorney, who derided the flights of oratory as having no place in an optning statement of facts.

Thaw's ancestry, marked by decided taints of insanity on both the father's and mother's side,, according to his chief counsel, was drawn with great care, and the defendant himself was pictured as irrational, erratic, and insane as a boy, who, oscillating between 'starship and madness, between brilliance and darkness,' fought unavailingly against the fever of insanity which coursed in his blood at birth. 'I make no claims for this defendant above those of the average man, as to morals, vices or virtues,' declared Mr. Littleton; 'but I say his life history is enough to free him from the charge that he was responsible for his act. Add to his history the heart-breaking episode of his love for the young woman who became his wife, and of her recital to him of a story which, flashed to the four quarters of the globe, made all the world that read stand still and wonder, and I shall have no hesitancy in asking you if you have not a reasonable doubt if he was not insane the night of the deplorable tragedy, and upon that doubt I shall ask you for the verdict of not guilty.'

New York, Jan. 14.—There was a delay of half an hour in beginning the Thaw trial to-day, Justice Dowling having been caught in a subway blockade on the way downtown. Dr. John T. Deemar, of Kittaning, Pa., one of the Thaw family physicians, was the first witness called to the stand. Dr. Deemer testified at the first trial that he treated Harry Thaw as a boy for St. Vitus dance and measles. He repeated this testimony today and told also of attending members of the Copley family—the mother's branch of the defendant's antecedents. Dr. Deemer said that Henry W. Copley, a brother of the older Mrs. Thaw, died an imbecile.

On cross-examination, District Attorney Jerome drew out the fact that Henry Copley, while incapacitated for mental work, was never confined in an asylum.

New York, Jan. 15.—Many witnesses, entirely new to the case, testified at the trial of Harry K. Thaw to-day and told stories of his eccentricities during the years immediately preceding the killing of Stanford White. They all declared he impressed them as being irrational. The most interesting testimony was that of Christopher Baggan, a steward of the New York Whist Club, who told of Thaw's doings the day of the tragedy and who under cross-examination by District Attorney Jerome, gave amusing details of bridge whist games in which Thaw and several men of prominence participated.

Mrs. Carolyn Lowry and Wm. A. Johnson, newspaper writers, who witnessed the tragedy, declared in turn upon the stand that Thaw impressed them as decidedly irrational. Lionel Straus, a portrait painter and eye-witness who testified at the first trial, also characterized Thaw's actions as irrational.

Francis McGuiness, who was a member of the coroner's jury which conducted the inquest on Stanford White's death, testified that Thaw at the inquest appeared irrational.

Alfred Lee Thaw, of Richmond, Va., a third cousin of the defendant, took the stand at the beginning of the afternoon session, and gave the history of the Thaw family. His father, William S. Thaw, died insane in Williamsburg, Va., after 19 years in the asylum, and his brother, Horace Thaw, died insane at 23 years of age at Staunton, Va., in the hospital there. Harriet Alice Thaw is the witness's father's half-sister. The great-grandfather of both the witness and the defendant was Benjamin Thaw.

New York, Jan. 16.—P. August Weber, the former Thaw butler, who yesterday testified to various incidents in the life of Harry Thaw during the early months of 1903, was recalled to the witness-stand when the trial was opened to-day. He was asked by Mr. Littleton, of the defence, if Thaw's actions as he observed them while employed in the Washington and Philadelphia homes impressed him as rational or irrational.

'Irrational,' replied the witness, promptly.

Raymond A. Brown, a music publisher, and an eye witness of the killing of Stanford White, was called, and testified to Thaw's irrational appearance on the roof garden. Brown said he knew Thaw personally, and spoke to him during an intermission in the performance, but could not get a coherent reply.

New York, Jan. 17.—At the Thaw trial to-day both Mrs. Evelyn Nesbitt Thaw, the wife, and Mrs. Wm. Thaw, the mother of the defendant, were on the witness stand, and just as the former was about to relate a new story of her life as she told it to Thaw in Paris in 1903, District Attorney Jerome suggested that, in the interest of public morals, all persons save those immediately interested in the case should be excluded from the court room during the recital of what he termed 'a horrible tale.' The motion included the representatives of newspapers as well as the public generally. Attorney Martin W. Littleton, of the defence, joined in it to shield the woman from hundreds of curious eyes, and said that so far as the constitutional right to an open hearing was concerned, he was ready to waive that point in any iron-clad manner the court might suggest.

Mr. Jerome, for the prosecution, by objecting to practically every question which Mr. Littleton asked in his preliminary examination as to her early history, cut the young woman's recital from the effective narrative form it assumed last year into a hundred fragments. Many of the objections, based upon irrelevancy and immateriality, were sustained by the court. When these failed, the prosecutor was ever ready with others, until the testimony fairly was torn to shreds and had lost entirely the touches of human interest which were a part of the narrative last year, when no objections were offered. Mr. Jerome said his objections were intended to cut out all stories about pet cats 'and a lot of other stuff' which had no place in the trial. The day, however, was one of good progress for the defence. The elder Mrs. Thaw repeated a large part of the testimony she gave a year ago. Her appearance and the sincerity of her evidence as she told of her son's strange conduct after meeting Evelyn Nesbit and hearing her story, had a marked effect upon all who listened. On account of her weak condition, her examination was interrupted by consent to be resumed some day next week, when she will tell of Thaw's infancy. District Attorney Jerome's manner while the mother was on the stand was all deference, and it was his suggestion which led to the respite in her ordeal. But when the slayer's wife took the stand, the change was marked. Mr. Jerome glared at her from the very first and his objections were fairly shouted in her ears. Well accustomed to court usage from her former experience, the young woman waited for a ruling as to each objection. When they were sustained, she was silent; when overruled, she was ever ready with her response.

To occupy the remaining hour of the afternoon session, Mrs. Thaw was asked to identify many of the exhibits introduced at the last trial.

Testimony was given at the morning session by Miss Alice C. Fletcher, of Washington, D.C., a long-time friend of the Thaws and a frequent visitor at their home. She said she had known Harry Thaw for twenty-six years and he had always impressed her as irrational. Miss Catherine O'Neill, who nursed Thaw as a boy from his third to his tenth year, added her evidence to that already adduced as to irrational conduct and tendencies on the part of the defendant. Two doormen at the police station where Thaw was confined the night of the tragedy repeated their stories of last year of Thaw's irrational appearance and his complaining of noises that did not exist.

The trial may be concluded in two more weeks.

One of the 2,000 strange letters which have been received by Mrs. Evelyn Thaw since Harry K. Thaw's trial began, which was made public to-day, contained an offer from an Ohio man to substitute himself for Thaw, and if necessary be executed. The writer imposed the consideration that his family be paid $3,000,000 as soon as the proposed substitution is complete. His letter covered 600 pages. He declared that he was a double of the prisoner in appearance, and could take Thaw's place in his cell by visiting him in prison in disguise.

The writer, whose name was not made public, said he had no special desire to live, was not afraid to die, but made the offer in order to provide for his family. The letter was coherently written.

MURDER IN FAR NORTH

TRUMPER CHARGED WITH KILLING GEORGE W. COLEMAN, HIS COMPANION.

Edmonton, Alta., Jan. 16.—Word has been received from Athabasca Landing that Sergt. Anderson, of the R. N. W. M. P., has arrived there with a prisoner named Trumper, who has been arrested at Pauce Coupe Prairie, north of Fort Macleod, charged with the murder of George W. Coleman. The men had been living together in a shack, and they had some words. Trumper claims that Coleman took down a rifle from the wall and threatened to shoot him, and that he (the accused) rushed and caught the rifle, at the same time hitting Coleman on the head with a club, knocking him into the fireplace, where he left the body till the head and part of one arm were badly burned. Trumper then went out and told some settlers about five miles distant that he had killed the man in self defence. Later evidence, however, made suspicion point to Trumper, and he was arrested, and is being brought to police headquarters at Fort Saskatchewan.

London, Jan. 14.—The Waterous Company, Brantford, are negotiating with the Harmsworth Company for the erection of machinery for the manufacture of wood pulp in Newfoundland.

THE BATTLEFIELDS OF QUEBEC.

Great Meeting at Ottawa to Consider Earl Grey's Proposal.

Ottawa, Jan. 15.—The Canadian clubs will co-operate in bringing to a consummation His Excellencys proposal for a celebration in August next of the tercentenary of the founding of Quebec and the preservation in connection therewith of the historic battlefields of the Plains of Abraham, and St. Foye. This was the decision arrived at to-night at a meeting of representatives of the Canadian clubs from the chief centres of the Dominion. The nucleus of a central committee drawn from the various Canadian clubs was appointed to co-operate with another larger body in charge of the general details of the Quebec memorial project. Mr. William Whyte, second vice-president of the Canadian Pacific Railway, who is also president of the Canadian Club at Winnipeg, was appointed chairman of this central committee; Mr. H. P. Hill, president of the Canadian Club at Ottawa, was chosen vice-chairman, and Mr. Gerald H. Brown, of Ottawa, financial secretary. The conference this afternoon was presided over by Mr. William Whyte, and was unanimous in the approval of the project.

A special meeting of the council of the Ottawa Board of Trade was held subsequently to consider His Excellency's proposal, and a resolution was unanimously adopted expressing hearty appreciation, coupled with the earnest hope that the undertaking may be carried to a speedy and successful consummation, and thus serve to perpetuate and immortalize to future generations an event which stands for so much in the annals of our beloved Canada.

The Russell Theatre was filled this evening with an audience representative of the best blood, French and English, of the Capital, to listen to His Excellency's exposition of his scheme for the proposed celebration and the endorsement thereof by Sir Wilfrid Laurier, Mr. R. L. Borden, the Hon. Mr. Dandurand, Speaker of the Senate; the Hon. Mr. Sutherland, Speaker of the Commons; Lord Aylmer and the Hon. Chas. Marcil. On the platform were representatives of the Commons and Senate, Canadian Club delegates and representative citizens. Mr. Hamnett P. Hill, president of the Ottawa Canadian Club, presided. He read letters and telegrams of sympathy with the project from the lieutenant-governors of Ontario, Manitoba and Saskatchewan, Alberta, British Columbia, and Prince Edward Island, and from the premiers of Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Ontario. Then, having in most felicitious terms referred to the project which had enlisted such widespread support, he invited Earl Grey to address the meeting.

The Governor-General spoke as follows:—

EARL GREY'S ADDRESS.

This great meeting, convened by the Canadian Club of Ottawa, rejoices my heart above any other incident that has occurred in Canada since I became Governor-General. What does it mean? It means that the Canadian clubs, which know no party narrower than the state, represent latent national force existing in every part of the Dominion, ready for action whenever the occasion demands, a clear call to the performance of duty by the rank and file of the Dominion. (Hear, hear.)

I congratulate the officers and members of the Canadian Club of Ottawa on the spirited action they have taken, and thank them and all Canadian clubs, and especially the Canadian Club of Edmonton, for the most welcome assistance and support they have given and are giving, in response to my appeal to celebrate the approaching Champlain tercentenary by rescuing the famous battlefields of Quebec from their present condition of neglect. The present is an occasion on which no party, sectarian or sectional narrowness can mar the harmony of our proceedings, or weaken the unity of our action. We are met here to consider what can be done to celebrate the approaching tercentenary of Quebec in a manner which shall be worthy of Quebec, Canada and the Empire. It has been agreed with a unanimity which appears to be as intense as it is widespread, making itself felt in enthusiastic and sympathetic gusts from across the seas, that there can be no better way of doing honor to what may be roughly regarded as the three hundredth birthday of Canada, than by taking the necessary measures to secure the nationalization of the battlefields of Quebec. (Cheers.)

The immortal associations which cling round the battlefields of Quebec are the precious inheritance of Englishmen, Scotchmen, Irishmen and Frenchmen. They contain enough, and more than enough, to feed and stimulate the national pride of all, no matter whether they be of British or French descent. (Renewed cheers.)

There is another reason for which the battlefields of Quebec should be specially dear to you. It was on the battlefields of Quebec that French and British parentage gave birth to the Canadian nation. To-day the inhabitants of the Dominion are neither English nor French. They stand before the world as Canadians. It is from the inspiring standpoint of Canadian nationality that the proposal to celebrate the three hundredth birthday of Canada, by the nationalization of the famous battlefields of Quebec, should win the enthusiastic support of every patriotic Canadian. (Cheers.) If we regard the question sectionally, I would ask where is the well-informed Briton to be found, no matter in what part of the Empire he may reside, who has not a personal interest in the Plains of Abraham, where the corner stone of Greater Britain was laid? I might say the same of every well-informed American. It is known that the battlefield of 1759 was the parchment on which in 1775 the Declaration of Independence was inscribed. In the battle of the Plains was decided the fate of North America, it was equally certain that the battle of Ste. Foye won for the French-Canadians the secure enjoyment of their language, their religion and their laws. The nationalization of the battlefields is thus a consecration of those principles which have enabled the British Crown to win the heartfelt loyalty of all the self-governing dominions of the British Crown, and which have made the British Empire the most potent force for the spread of freedom and righteousness that the world has ever seen. (Cheers.) It is my hope that the result of this meeting may be the creation of an organization which will endeavor to bring before every Briton the opportunity of associating himself with the battlefields of Quebec and the principle they represent, through the medium of a small contribution to the Champlain Tercentenary and Quebec Battlefields fund.

A STATUE OF PEACE.

You are aware that I have proposed that a statue of peace should be erected at the extreme edge of the Citadel rock of Quebec, where it may be the first object visible to incoming vessels on rounding the point of the Isle of Orleans. I hope that His Majesty's Canadian Government may take the necessary steps to secure that this proposed statue shall be in every sense worthy of the great position of Canada, and of the Crown. (Cheers.)

The statue of peace must not be banal or vulgar, with flowing and windy draperies. It must be noble, calm, majestic, reposeful, the arms outstretched forward, with the palms slightly downward, as though blessing the incoming ships, and the eyes lovingly bent on the people below. On the base of the statue can be represented different phases of Canadian life.

Gentlemen, I hope every Canadian boy will be taught what a privilege it is to be able by the payment of a few cents to associate himself with the three hundredth birthday of Canada, and with the battlefields of Quebec, which gave to the French-Canadians good government and a place within the Empire, to the British half a continent on this side of the Atlantic and an Empire of self-governing dominions, and to the United States their independence. (Cheers.) To be able to associate oneself with such events, through the modest medium of a quarter or a nickel, is a privilege which does not often come within the reach of any generation, and my hope is that every public-spirited Briton, wherever he may reside, may not be slow to avail himself of his opportunity. (Loud cheers.)

Earl Grey concluded amid prolonged cheers.

SIR WILFRID LAURIER.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier expressed hearty approval of His Excellency's project. The ground around the old Citadel at Quebec should be preserved as a memorial, for it was rendered sacred by best blood of the world. He re-told the story of the Battle of the Plains which brought honor to victor and vanquished, and recalled the fact that twenty years later British rule was preserved on this continent by men with French blood in their veins, and this at a time when the British flag was being torn down on this continent by their own kith and kin.



Sir Wilfrid Laurier.

Referring to the existing monument to Wolfe and Montcalm, Sir Wilfrid said every Canadian must be proud to live under a government that cherished such a breadth of thought as to honor the vanquished with the victor. He thought it well that now it was proposed to rear on this spot an angel of peace.

MR. R. L. BORDEN.

Mr. R. L. Borden congratulated His Excellency on beginning a work too long delayed, and was sure it would be a success. He thought the Battle of the Plains of Abraham worthy to rank in decisiveness with that of Hastings. It had decided the fate, not only of the northern half, but also of the southern half of this continent. He suggested that Canada could well afford to mark its other battlefields, and wondered if the scheme could not be enlarged to include the fields of Chateauguay, Chrysler's Farm and Stoney Creek. The success of His Excellency's proposal depended on the people. It should be a popular movement. It would be a lasting monument not only to the memories of the past, but to the greater hopes of the future.



Mr. R. L. Borden.

The Hon. Mr. Dandurand proposed that parliament invite the Interparliamentary Union to meet at Quebec in August next. He believed a considerable number of groups would respond.

The Hon. Speaker Sutherland, Lord Aylmer, and Mr. Charles Marcil followed in brief speeches.

On motion of Mayor Scott and Mr. Plunkett B. Taylor, the meeting expressed its endorsement of His Excellency's proposal. The meeting concluded with the National Anthem.

BATTLE-FIELDS FUND.

For the Champlain tercentenary and Quebec battlefields' fund the following subscriptions have been received by His Excellency the Governor-General to date:—

His Majesty the King	$525.00
H. R. H. the Prince of Wales	262.50
Hon. Angus McDonnell	2.50
Esme Howard, Esq.	2.50
Mons. A. Desjardins, sr	1.00
Mons. A. Desjardins, jr	1.00
Mons. Lamontagne	1.00
The Marquis of Lansdowne	100.00
The Earl of Aberdeen	100.00
Her Royal Highness the Princess Louise	100.00
A 'Yankee Lady'	25.00
The Lord Chancellor	100.00
Miss Violet Markham	500.00
Rt. Rev. the Bishop of London	50.00
S. Christopherson, Esq.	50.00
W. Hazell, Esq.	25.00
The 'Daily Telegraph' (England)	500.00
The Earl of Rosebery	250.00
Lady Victoria Dawnay	25.00
Colonel the Hon. L. P. Dawnay	25.00
Lady Wantage	250.00
Major A. C. Morrison-Bell	50.00
Mr. F. D. O. Wolfe Murray	5.00
Mr. Hugh Graham	1,000.00
Edmonton Canadian Club (guarantee)	500.00
His Honor the Lieut.-Governor of British Columbia	500.00
The Earl of Derby	100.00
His Excellency the Earl of Minto	100.00
Mr. Richard Griggs	50.00
Sir Andrew Noble	525.00
The Duchess de Bassano	25.00
Hon. Sir William Mulock	100.00
Sir John Gilmour	250.00
Lady Gilmour	250.00
Lord Midleton	100.00
Lady Sybil Grey	1.00
Lady Evelyn Grey	1.00
The Hon. Sybil Brodrick	1.00
Total	$6,453.50

IMMIGRATION IN QUEBEC

SAID THAT COUNTY AGENTS WILL SHORTLY BE APPOINTED.

A system of sub-immigration agencies, similar to that in force in Ontario, will, it is said, be established shortly in the province of Quebec, by the Federal Government. As far as can be learned, there will be a sub-immigration agent for each county, and the duties of these agents will be to keep in touch with the Department of the Interior and answer all questions as to each locality's ability to absorb new comers. It is also stated that these agents will be paid according to the number of settlers they will be able to place in the respective counties.

WHEN MR. BRYAN COMES

WILL ADDRESS A SUNDAY MEETING, AND MAY PREACH IN A CITY CHURCH.

William Jennings Bryan, Democratic nominee for the Presidency of the United States, will spend two busy days in Montreal about the beginning of February, and one of them will be a Sunday.

Mr. Bryan has just written to say that it will be impossible for him to speak in this city as was proposed on Saturday, Feb. 8, as on that evening he must address a meeting at Plattsburg, N.Y.

After the meeting, however, he will immediately board a train for Montreal, and he suggests that the inaugural meeting of the Laymen's Missionary Movement, instead of taking the form of a banquet, should be held on Sunday, Feb. 9, when he would be able to speak in the afternoon.

Although all the arrangements are not completed, it is probable that the committee will arrange that Mr. Bryan speak in the afternoon in some large hall in the city, and an attempt will be made to persuade him to preach in the evening in a city church.

On the following day Mr. Bryan will address the Canadian Club, and it is certain that at all his meetings the accommodation will be taxed to the utmost.

SKATING ACCIDENT

YOUNG MAN AND WOMAN LOSE THEIR LIVES AT THESSALON, ONT.

Thessalon, Ont., Jan. 14.—James Sissons, aged 21, was drowned and Lulu Kennedy, aged 19, perished from exposure in a skating accident on Saturday night. It was not till Sunday that the accident became known, when the body of the girl was found.

The young couple went out for a skate on the bay and were last seen alive about half-past ten at night. They were then near a small island which lies about three miles from shore. The water close to the island was not frozen over, and it is supposed that in the darkness the two skated into the open strip. Sissons must have gone under the ice at once and been drowned, but the girl, who was of an athletic build, evidently managed to keep herself afloat as the upper part of her clothing was dry. She was able to reach the edge of the ice and cling to it, but perished from the cold. When found about half-past ten o'clock on Sunday morning, it was evident that she had not been dead long. The body of Sissons was found under the ice in about fifteen feet of water.

'NORTHERN MESSENGER.'

Over Forty Years Old.

An Illustrated Story-paper, of from 12 to 16 pages, published weekly, providing

Sunday Reading for Young and Old.

By far the largest circulation of any religious publication in Canada, averaging for the past year: considerably over

60,000 copies each issue.

The 'Northern Messenger' is undenominational but warmly evangelical.

Its selection of stories, short and long, is greatly appreciated by its readers.

For Sunday Reading it will be found both interesting and helpful. It has a large-type department for the little children learning to read. For this particular reason many parents though interested in it themselves, subscribe to it IN THE NAME of their child.

Besides stories, poems, anecdotes, and such features of general interest, the Sunday-school lesson is ably discussed. Temperance and good moral teaching has its place in every issue.

The influence of the 'Messenger' upon the last two generations has been very great, and to-day it is greater than ever.

The 'Northern Messenger' contains nearly three times as much reading as any other paper of the same price.

40 cents a year.

Three copies, separately addressed, $1.00. Four copies or more, separately addressed at 30c a copy. **Sample Copies Free on application.**

As a Sunday-school Paper

There is no paper published so well fitted for the general needs of the Canadian Sunday-school as the 'Messenger,' and its growing popularity in this connection is clear evidence of this fact. It is distributed in the large schools of the big cities, and received and read with as much pleasure as in the small school at the country cross-roads. Superintendents and teachers gladly recommend its use. They know its power, for many of them have felt its influence in their own lives, from the time they too received it as children in the Sunday-school.

If YOUR SUNDAY-SCHOOL does not take it, you could not do better than to get them to order it for a

THREE WEEKS FREE TRIAL.

We will send, free of charge, for three consecutive weeks, enough to supply any school on trial—and take our risk of a permanent order following. A postcard from the secretary or superintendent, telling us how many copies you want, will be all that is needed.

SPECIAL PRICE TO SUNDAY-SCHOOLS.—Twenty cents per copy per year in clubs of ten and over to one address.

Tribute to the 'Northern Messenger':

FROM S. S. OFFICERS.

I desire to express to you the great satisfaction we have in using the 'Northern Messenger' for our Sunday School. There is no other paper that I can so heartily commend for Sunday School use as the 'Northern Messenger.' Yours sincerely, (REV.) D. W. MORISON, D.D., Ormstown, Que. (Lately Moderator of the Presbyterian Church in Canada.)

The 'Northern Messenger' is a splendid paper, in its truly Canadian spirit, and is esteemed very highly in our congregation. It is also a marvel in the price at which it is offered to Sunday Schools.—ARCHIBALD LEE, Grenville, Que.

Your paper is giving every satisfaction, and is eagerly looked for. I know it well, for as far back as 187? I was instrumental in introducing it into the school in Brooklyn, N.Y. Now that I am living in one of the suburbs of New York city, I am giving the paper to a class of young women there, and I know that it is read and appreciated by them and their families at home. The tone of the paper is high, and the articles are well selected and interesting. — JOSEPH A. DAVIDSON, Essex Fells, N.J.

(This letter is of especial interest in view of the high rate of postage on papers going to the United States from Canada.)

We have for quite a number of years taken the Messenger' in our school, and are well pleased with it.—P. H. HUDSON, Plympton, Man.

We have given the 'Messenger a trial in our recently organized Sunday School, and young and old are delighted with it.—J. D. BANNANTYNE, Supt., 499 King street, London, Ont.

We think the 'Messenger' a very suitable Sunday School paper for both old and young.—MISS EMMA GREEN, Moosejaw, Sask.

We regard the 'Northern Messenger' as a first-class publication in all respects, and the price brings it within the reach of all schools. We have used it for a number of years, and have never had any reason to complain. The best proof of our sincerity is that fact that we have sent for fifty copies for another year, and recommend it to all Sunday Schools.—E. DAWSON, Bailliieboro, Ont.

We have taken the 'Messenger' in our Sunday School for a number of years, and would not be without it for twice the money. — CHARLES S. DICKSON, Sect., Winthrop, Ont.

I have much pleasure in renewing our class order from year to year, and wish your valuable little paper success.—MRS. WM. MUNDLE, Mundleville, N.B.

I think the 'Northern Messenger' is A1, and it suits the needs of the Sabbath Schools.—C. W. DEMPSTER, Secretary-Treasurer, Humboldt S.S., Humboldt, Sask.

We find the 'Messenger' first class, and all the scholars, old and young, look eagerly for it.—DANIEL M. YULE, Treasurer, St. Giles Presbyterian S.S., Toronto, Ont.

(From a school that had taken up our free trial offer—with the result we always expect.)

I enclose a post-office order to pay for one hundred copies of the 'Northern Messenger' for one year. We thank you very kindly for the free copies received. Our Sunday School is very much pleased with the papers.—MRS. GEORGE PHILLIPS, Clark's Harbor, N.S.

FROM INDIVIDUAL SUBSCRIBERS

I have taken the 'Northern Messenger' for many years, and should miss it very much. When I am through with it I pass it on to many others, and in this way it does a great deal of good.—(MISS) C. A. BEACH, Syracuse, N.Y.

We are a family of ten, father, mother, and eight children, and we all enjoy the 'Messerger' very much.—MRS. K. BONSKILL, Stonewall, Man.

The 'Messenger' is a welcome friend here and much appreciated.—W. MARTIN, Orangeville, C.B.

For a bit of Sunday reading, commend me to the 'Northern Messenger.'—W. S. JAMIESON, Dalton, Ont.

I value all your publications very much, especially the 'Weekly Witness' and the 'Northern Messenger.' The 'Witness' has been our companion for nearly 60 years, and the 'Messenger' for 40 years.—MRS. A. FINCH, Sudbury, Ont.

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

SHOW THIS TO YOUR TEACHER.

By far the most popular Sunday-school paper in Canada is the 'Northern Messenger.' It contains from twelve to sixteen pages a week of the most interesting matter. It is so interesting that scholars who are not too eager to come to school will come so as to get their 'Messenger.' It has by far the largest circulation throughout the Dominion of any Sunday-school paper, which should be an indication at least of its popularity.

Please show your teacher also the larger announcement elsewhere in this paper.

GASOMETER EXPLODES.

Structure Goes Straight Up in the Air.

Half a million cubic feet of gas went up in a sudden flare, and exploded with a crash like a thunder peal on Saturday

The Montreal Light, Heat & Power Company's No. 2 gasometer, at the gas works, Harbor street, Hochelaga, was blown up, and completely demolished, yet not a life was lost, a limb injured, or a brick in the neighboring houses displaced.

The explosion occurred at 4.47. Twenty minutes previously Mr. Barney Macdonald, the foreman, visited the gasometer, as it was his duty to do every half hour, inspected the valves, and found everything in its usual working order.

When he heard the crash he was washing his hands a hundred yards away in a shanty. Had the explosion occurred ten minutes later he would have had a heap of a million bricks for a mausoleum.

The gasometer blew straight up in the air. Hundreds of feet in the sky shot up the tongues of flame. High up were hurled the bricks, bars of iron, beams of timber. Straight they came back to earth.

The ruined gasometer occupies a circle little more than ten yards larger in diameter than did the tank before the explosion.

That fact seems almost miraculous. It was certainly providential. The entire force of the explosion went straight up into the air. Had it spread out, a thousand homes would be in mourning, and Montreal might have blazed like another San Francisco.

Outside of the ruined gas holder, which will cost the company $30,000 to rebuild, the damage done was slight. A few telegraph poles adjoining were torn down, and perhaps a couple of dozen windows, most of them half a mile away, were shattered. No windows were broken in the houses near at hand, but on St. Catherine street plate glass was smashed in Baillargeon's Hotel, at the corner of Frontenac street. Bourge's store, and at No. 1354, the name of the occupant of which had been on the broken glass.

The shock of the explosion was felt all over the island. Houses trembled even in St. Lambert, where one man reports that the pictures on his walls were moved. The glare which lighted up the sky terrified many people who were on their way to work in the morning. Few, except those in the neighborhood, could even imagine the cause, and the reverberation of the explosion led some people to imagine that it had occurred on the south side of the river.

The fire burned for an hour and a half, but it was all spent gas and the flames were easily controlled by the brigade.

TWO NEW JUDGES

MR. CALIXTE LEBEUF AND THE HON. J. D. CAMERON ELEVATED TO THE BENCH.

Ottawa, Jan. 17.—Announcement is made of the appointment of Calixte Lebeuf, K.C., of Montreal, to the vacancy on the Circuit Court bench at Montreal, caused by the death of His Honor Judge Champagne.

The Hon. J. D. Cameron, of Winnipeg, who was attorney-general in the Greenway cabinet in Manitoba, has been elevated to the bench of that province.

FOR A MILLION AND A HALF

SUIT BROUGHT BY SIR ROBERT REID AGAINST NEWFOUNDLAND GOVERNMENT.

St. John's, Nfld., Jan. 17.—Sir Robert Reid, promoter of the Reid Newfoundland Company, has filed a claim for $1,250,000 damages against the Newfoundland Government. Mr. Reid claims that the government subsidized a line of steamers competing with one of his lines which has been in operation for several years.

The litigation between Sir Robert Reid and the Newfoundland Government has existed for some time, due to disagreements over contracts. Sir Robert has already obtained several millions of dollars from the colony as damages, due to the government amending a railway contract made with him in 1898. The contractor has also a claim of $50,000 against the government for rolling stock purchased.

FROM FAR NORTH

MRS. G. R. RAY JOURNEYS FROM YORK FACTORY TO PLACE CHILDREN IN SCHOOL.

Winnipeg, Jan. 17.—Mrs. G. R. Ray, of York Factory, Hudson's Bay, arrived in the city yesterday after having made the journey from the far north by dog sleigh. Mrs. Ray was accompanied by three children, the object of the trip being to have the children placed in the public schools of the city. Servants accompanied Mrs. Ray.

NEWS OF THE PROVINCES.

ONTARIO.

A despatch from Little Current, Manitoulin, announces the arrest of Chief of Police McEachern, on a charge of theft. It was alleged that the chief had in his possession goods which had disappeared from houses after a big fire. The chief's brother has also been arrested.

It was reported at the meeting of the Ontario Fruit Growers' Association, on Tuesday, that there was a balance on hand of $1,076. The fruit, flower and honey show this year has been able to show a surplus, but the deficit of the preceding year was only wiped out after each society had united to defray this. Thus the show will have a clear sheet for 1908. The review of the fruit situation of the past year showed that considerable loss instead of a profitable co-operation of fruit men resulted from the lack of organized connection of all the horticultural societies, and from a failure of the directors to understand their duties thoroughly. The bad packing of fruit and the careless handling of the express companies makes for big losses to Ontario fruit men. The exhibition of Ontario at London this past year cast poor reflections upon the fruit here, all due to the poor shipping facilities employed. Representatives to Michigan, Quebec and New York societies were appointed, it being felt that a closer relationship would be better all round. The election of officers resulted in H. S. Peart, of Burlington, being chosen as president; H. Jones, of Maitland, retiring; E. D. Smith, of Winona, vice-president, and P. W. Hodgetts, secretary-treasurer.

John Chambers, Toronto, park commissioner, has petitioned the board of control to adjourn the investigation that is now going on into the parks department till May first, owing to his ill health. The board of control decided to send the petition to Judge Winchester, who is conducting the investigation.

A motion to commit the editor of the Toronto 'World' for contempt of court in publishing an article against the Dominion Railway Board has failed, on technical grounds.

W. T. Wesson, publisher of the 'White Lyre,' Toronto, has been committed for trial on charges of forgery, in connection with bank cheques.

Feb. 5 is the date fixed for the opening of the Ontario Legislature. The principal measure of the session will be one for redistribution, with the object of a more equal division of the province for electoral purposes.

An interesting decision has been given at Toronto. Albert Brazeau sued the C. P. R. for damages on the ground that he had been assaulted by one of the conductors. Brazeau took the seat of another passenger in the smoking compartment, refused to give it up, and was forcibly removed by the conductor. Mr. Justice Riddell, in dismissing the action, declared: 'There is no obligation on the part of a railway company to furnish smokers with a smoking car or with accommodation for playing bridge, or for curling the hair, or for shaving. The company, for purposes of its own, adding a smoking car to a train, does not thereby become liable to allow any one to enter it.'

Mr. Norman Reid, of Westmeath, has been selected as Liberal candidate for the Legislature for North Renfrew.

Exhibits of Canadian produce are to be made at the Franco British Exhibition, London, England, and the Scottish National Exhibition in Edinburgh. Farm, forest, mines, rivers and lakes will be well represented, also the natural animal wealth of the country, while in London there will be a representative collection of the manufactured products of Canada.

In the proceedings of the Public Accounts Committee at Ottawa on Wednesday, evidence was given as to the payment of $204,722 to the Ross Rifle Company. Mr. Wallace Nesbitt declared that Sir Charles Ross had invested $1,125,000 in the plant. There were delays owing to the various views of the experts, and, said Mr. Nesbitt, if the Angel Gabriel had to deal with rifle experts he would merely quit the job. Over eighty distinct changes had been made which had involved a practical reorganization of the machinery. The company had been entitled to a fresh order in September last, but it had not come. Unless it did so the factory would have to close in the spring. One of the agents of its trade rivals had called on him last fall and told him that it was time for them to get out of the business, that they would get no further orders, and that they must move from Quebec.

At the last meeting of the new Ottawa City Council a recommendation by the board of control to abolish the several committees of council, whose duties are largely devolved on the controllers, was defeated. The vote to retain the committees stood 11 to 9.

The Board of Railway Commissioners at Ottawa has made an order to the railways directing that every car which is used for the conveyance of passengers shall be provided with at least two fire extinguishers. The railways are given until January next to complete their compliance with the order.

Henry Hobley, agent for the London Life Insurance Company, has been killed by being run over by a G. T. R. freight car in the Ferguson avenue yards, Hamilton.

The Central Canada Exhibition at Ottawa last year resulted in a deficit of $5,000.

The raising of prices by Jewish butchers in Toronto is to be followed by the opening of four co-operative butcher shops, in opposition to the so-called 'Jewish butchers' trust.' When the proprietors of the 'trust' shops attempted to reopen after being closed for several days, big crowds of Jews threatened trouble. At one shop the crowd interfered with the customers, and attempted to relieve them of their purchases. One delivery van was attacked, with the result that the contents were soon strewn along the street.

Speaking at a temperance meeting in Toronto, Mr. Oliver, the new mayor, congratulated temperance workers on the victory they had secured in closing ninety-five more bar-rooms in the province. His message for the new year was: 'Aim high. Be better socially, morally, spiritually, in 1908 than in 1907. Be cheerful. Be thankful for all our mercies.'

Dr. Angus Mackay, the Liberal candidate for the legislature for South Oxford, has retired for purely business reasons.

New Liskeard, through a deputation to Premier Whitney, has urged its claims to be declared a county town. It is understood that the deputation also urged that the claims of New Liskeard should be borne in mind when the government is framing its redistribution bill.

Charles Cummings, Belleville, went to a cupboard where there was a bottle of whiskey. He got hold of a bottle of carbolic acid in mistake, and took a drink from it. He died before a doctor arrived. He was unmarried and 34 years old.

A Toronto correspondent states that increased powers for the Ontario Municipal and Railway Board will be part of the government's programme during the forthcoming session of the legislature. Principal among the new proposals is to give the board power to designate on what streets tracks shall be laid in Toronto in event of a deadlock between the city and the railway company.

The Insurance Bill introduced by the government is to be opposed by the Independent Order of Foresters. It will, says Mr. E. G. Stevenson, not only seriously embarrass, but will practically destroy the order. The bill would create two societies which could not contribute to each other's funds, and would also prevent money being spent to bring new members into the order. A conference of representative bodies within the Dominion of Canada has been called to decide upon the most effective steps that may be taken to resist the passage of this law, which is considered both ill-advised and destructive.

The election for councillors in Buckingham resulted in the defeat of the labor union candidates.

At Guelph the police made a raid on the market and confiscated a large quantity of butter found to be under-weight. The produce was distributed to charitable institutions.

According to a Toronto despatch, the Board of License Commissioners intend to prosecute a number of druggists for selling tonics which contain a high percentage of alcohol. A quantity was seized for analysis, and 14 percent of pure spirit was found in a bottle of it.

The province of Ontario will spend about $18,000 a year in advertising its resources in Great Britain.

Speaking at the recent convention of the Eastern Ontario Dairymen's Convention, Mr. G. C. Publow, chief dairy instructor and sanitary inspector for Ontario, said that if the cheese-maker attempted to exploit whey butter there was a danger that the cheese industry might suffer, and that injury might be done to the reputation of Canadian butter. Should the system of skimming whey become generally adopted he feared that it might necessitate the passing of an act compelling the branding of all butter.

While going over the Père Marquette crossing at Cedar Springs, in a waggon, three people, Samuel Crouch, 62; his daughter, Jennie, 20, and David Toll, 72, were run into by an express from Walkerville to London. The occupants were thrown 30 feet, Mr. Crouch and his daughter being instantly killed, while Mr. Toll received very serious injuries. Both horses were killed, and the vehicle completely demolished.

QUEBEC.

The Sunday School Union of the province will hold its next annual convention in Montreal on Feb. 12, 13 and 14. Among those taking part will be Mrs. Bryner, of the International Field Workers' Staff, and the Rev. Edmond M. Fuller, general secretary of the Vermont State Sunday School Association; the Rev. B. W. Merrill, who is giving his whole time in the interest of the Baptist Sunday schools of Ontario and Quebec, and Dr. Robert Johnston, of the American Presbyterian Church, who is such an inspiring leader in the Saturday afternoon teachers' class.

John Baxter, found guilty of stealing $90 from a farmer at Lorrainville, has been sentenced at Bryson to three years in the penitentiary. He pleaded guilty, but said he was in liquor at the time of the theft. He had been previously convicted. At the same sitting Joseph R. Angers was sentenced to four years in the penitentiary for arson. He set fire to the barn of Mr. T. D. Smith, of Thorne.

At Sherbrooke, Mr. Justice Hutchinson has given an address on 'Self government.' The meeting was under the auspices of the local Bar Association, which has just been formed and it is proposed to have a series of addresses during the winter months of interest to the members of the association and the public generally.

It is asserted that arrangements have been made by which the head office of the Canadian Northern Railway will be transferred to Quebec within two or three weeks.

At the last meeting of the Levis Board of Trade it was decided to ask the government to construct deep water wharves.

Earl Grey has entertained a large party, including Lord Midleton, at dinner at the Chateau Frontenac, Quebec.

The municipal contests at Quebec promise to be unusually exciting. In one ward there are no less than ten candidates for one seat.

WESTERN CANADA.

A report from Winnipeg states that William J. Meek, secretary of the Cigarmakers' Union, was shot in the head while sitting in his house, and robbed of $27. The bullet entered the back of his head and ran around over the skull coming out at the forehead, doing little damage.

Mr. ex-Justice Walkem, whose death at Victoria, B.C., is announced, was an Irishman by birth. He had been, however, connected with British Columbia for many years. He was elected to the Legislative Council, and later held many important positions in the province. Twice he was premier, and worked hard for the construction of the C. P. R. through British Columbia. His last term of office as premier was from 1878 to 1882, when he was appointed a puisne judge of the Supreme Court.

According to Mr. E. Dagger, telephone expert, Manitoba has paid a million dollars too much for the Bell telephone system. He is of opinion that the government will find it hard to furnish the same service at present rates.

In a report to the Ottawa Government, Captain Newcombe, of the fishery protection service, recommends that a cruiser like the 'Canada' on the Atlantic coast, with a speed of 20 or 22 knots, and two small boats of 18 knots speed, be commissioned as soon as possible to protect the British Columbia fisheries. He gives as a reason that the halibut grounds of British Columbia are being depleted by American fishing vessels, which, he says, took nearly 40,000,000 pounds of halibut last year from provincial waters.

Winnipeg Council representatives on Tuesday had a conference with the bankers' Association to discuss the proposition to secure a $2,000,000 loan. The idea is to have the account divided among five or six, or possibly even a larger number of banks. The 1908 taxes will be security for the amount. Bankers viewed the proposition favorably.

The C. P. R. has made a special low rate from Fort William to Liverpool for the damaged grain of Manitoba and the west, and the company is making a special effort to get out all this grain before the frost breaks up, as it will not keep once the frost goes. The farmers are getting about 40 cents per bushel for this feedstuff, for it can only be used for feed. The company has plenty of cars for the long haul from Fort William to St. John, and great quantities of the low grade grain is now going to Europe for feedstuff.

Early in March, says a Winnipeg despatch, trains of the Canadian Pacific Railway will be running into the city of Portland, Oregon. At present there is a service through from the twin cities to Spokane by way of the Soo line, Canadian Pacific and from the international boundary to the city of Spokane. Arrangements have been completed with the Oregon Short line, so that C. P. R. trains will be operated in future over that line directly into the city of Portland. When this arrangement goes into effect the service which existed for the greater part of the past year between the twin cities and Spokane will be restored and extended to Portland.

As the result of the Government Geological survey last year, coal was found in several places in Yukon, and in Buckley Valley, B.C., the seams extend from 47 feet, and the coal is of a very high grade. North of the Saskatchewan workable seams were discovered on the south branch of the Brazean.

What will be the largest gathering of farmers ever held in Manitoba is convened at Winnipeg on Feb. 17. It will last for a week. There will be held three conventions, including: Agricultural societies, Dairymen's association and Western Horticultural society, and at the same time the agricultural societies of the province will compete for $600 in prizes for wheat, oats and barley. Along with this provincial exhibition there will be a short course in judging farm crops, cattle, horses, sheep and swine for farmers.

Complaints have lately been made of wholesale thefts of goods at the C. P. R. station, Winnipeg, including whole cases of cigars and bags of sugar. Special police were engaged in watching, and on Wednesday six employees were arrested while on duty.

Mayor McDougall of Edmonton has issued an ultimatum to a telephone company which has a contract with the city requiring it to at once deliver a plant as contracted for.

MARITIME PROVINCES.

A Sydney correspondent says Phillip Curley and William Stagg left the pier in an open boat on an eel fishing excursion, and when off Brookman Farm the craft overturned and precipitated the occupants into the icy water. They attempted to swim, but found the water too chilly and gave up. Two men put off to the rescue and found Curley and Stagg floating face downwards. Medical aid was summoned, and Stagg recovered, but Curley was dead when the doctor arrived.

Grand Trunk Pacific Railway experts and members of the New Brunswick Government have inspected the Central railway—Norton to Minto—following negotiations for its sale or lease by the Government to the G. T. P.

The death of Mr. George V. McInnery, K.C., a leading St. John barrister, is announced. He was one of the most eloquent public speakers in Eastern Canada, was twice member of Parliament for Kent County, and was in nomination for the New Brunswick Legislature at the next election at the date of his death.

Brakesman M. Gallant, of the I.C.R., met with a fatal accident at Moncton. He was going over the cars when he fell between a box and a coal car, about eight cars passing over him.

At the last meeting of the New Brunswick Cabinet a temperance delegation was heard in favor of the adoption of the prohibition law as now in force in Prince Edward Island. Although the majority of the delegation favored this method, Mr. L. Tilley spoke in support of the strict enforcement of the licensing law as the most satisfactory plan, and Mr. W. F. Hatheway expressed a preference for the Scott Act.

The fifth annual seed fair of Nova Scotia has been held at the Agricultural College, Truro. Professor Zavitz, who judged the exhibits, in speaking after the completion of his work, expressed his appreciation of the rapid advancement since he last judged here, three years ago. He stated that, while the number of exhibits had quadrupled, the improvement in quality was equally as great. This fact is due largely to the campaign of education carried on at the agricultural college and at the seed fairs throughout the province. The exhibits at the present fair were fairly well distributed through the five countries of Kings, Hants, Colchester, Pictou and Cumberland, Cumberland and Colchester winning the larger share, but all the others getting a share in the prize money.

The New Brunswick Government has decided to establish a pension fund for teachers, and a bill with this object is to be introduced. The scheme of the teachers is to be accepted, provided it comes within the estimate put forward. The age for retiring is males 60 and females 55, provided they have taught for thirty years or more in the province, while the yearly amount is $400 and $250 respectively.

General Manager Cowans declined to meet the conciliation board appointed to hear evidence as to the grievances of the Springhill miners. Mr. Cowans declared there was nothing to arbitrate about.

Governor Fraser presided at a meeting held in Halifax in order to promote the laymen's missionary movement. A committee representative of all denominations in Halifax was appointed.

At the Liberal convention for Prince county, held at Summerside, P.E.I., Mr. James W. Richards was nominated candidate for the coming Dominion elections.

MONTREAL NEWS.

R. Lorette, a member of Mr. Cazeneuve's theatrical company, made a determined attempt at suicide on Wednesday by shooting himself on the steps of the Church of the Immaculate Conception. He is a Parisian. As he was descending the steps of the church with Father Lalonde, Lorette placed a revolver against his left side and fired. He was at once taken to the hospital.

At a meeting of the Chambre de Commerce on Wednesday the question of reviving the Montreal annual exhibition was discussed. It was stated that practically every business man in the city is in favor of the project, as it was believed that the financial benefit would be considerable. It was pointed out that the city council had not been too enthusiastic over the project. Several speakers, including the railway representatives, supported the idea and it was decided to ask the Montreal Industrial Exhibition Association to take all necessary steps to forward the matter.

There has lately been numerous thefts of overcoats, hats, and other articles left in halls and ante-rooms at McGill University. Detectives were put on the watch, and to make inquiries, with the result that a man named J. Williams was arrested when trying to dispose of an overcoat in a Craig street store. Subsequent inquiries led to the preferring of several charges.

'It is time we had a place where husbands like you could be sent and forced to give the money earned to their wives.' So said Judge Choquet on Wednesday in addressing Abraham Harnovitch, who had neglected to pay a certain sum weekly for the support of his family.

Eva Savard, aged four, died on Tuesday through being accidentally poisoned. The evidence at the inquest went to show that the child was given some poisonous acid by a neighbor's son, aged five, which caused great suffering. The jury found that there was no crime in the occurrence.

It has been decided by the Board of Trade to establish a transportation bureau, with the object of looking after the interests of Montreal merchants from a transportation view. It is complained that through the Railway Commission other cities have been able to secure privileges not conceded to Montreal.

Tuesday, Feb. 11, has been fixed for the opening of the forty-ninth annual session of the Synod of the Diocese of Montreal. Among the questions to be deliberated upon are: The Widows and Orphans' Fund, the excessive use of tobacco, amendments to the constitution, superannuation and pension funds.

Early on Tuesday morning a cab driver was attacked by two young men whom he drove to St. Mark street. When asked for the fare shots were fired at the cabman, apparently with the object of frightening him. He was also slightly wounded with a knife.

Archbishop Bruchesi has paid his holiday season visit to the Roman Catholic prisoners in both the men's and women's jails. His Grace held a very touching service in the men's chapel. When he eloquently pleaded for temperate lives many of the prisoners were deeply affected. Sobs were heard and tears were seen coursing down many cheeks.

Henri Castolli, 50 years of age, a section foreman in the employ of the G. T. R., has been killed by a light engine in the G. T. R. yards at Point St. Charles. In getting out of the way of a passenger train he stepped in front of a light engine, fell across the tracks in attempting to escape, and was run over, his legs being crushed.

Statistics furnished by the post-office show a big increase in the British and foreign mails sent out from Montreal in the past year. In 1906, letters amounted to 127,198 pounds; printed matter, 436,747 pounds; parcels, 20,409. In 1907, letters weighed 177,795 pounds, being equal to 7,111,800 letters; printed matter, 572,874 pounds; and there were 26,161 parcels. Of the mail bags received from Great Britain and foreign countries via New York and Canadian line for city delivery and distribution during 1906, there were 13,155 bags; in 1907, 19,632.

Under the findings of the board of arbitration, the Grand Trunk Railway telegraphers, in the lower grades, will receive an increase of ten percent, while those earning higher salaries will have an annual grant of ten thousand dollars, to be divided between them.

The Hon. Philippe Roy, Speaker of the Legislative Assembly, has definitely announced that he is a candidate for the mayoralty of Montreal, in opposition to Ald. Payette.

NEWS FROM EVERYWHERE.

From January next year all coasting privileges in Canadian waters enjoyed by foreign countries will cease. This means that no goods or passengers will be carried by water from one port of Canada to another except in British ships. Norwegian and other foreign craft which now almost control the carriage of coal from the Lower Provinces to Montreal and the lumber and other carrying trade of the Canadian Atlantic seaboard, will be driven out of the business.

Mr. William Livingston Alden, the well-known author, died on Tuesday in Buffalo.

Railways of the United States and Canada have 206,800 freight cars in excess of business demands, according to a statement issued by the car service commission of the American Railway Association. The figures are compiled from reports made to the committee by 158 railways.

By an agreement signed at Pekin, a loan for £5,000,000 is to be raised for the completion of the Tien Tsin Chin-kiang railway. The capital is to be largely supplied by English and German banks, but the Chinese will have full control of the line.

The actual cost of the Panama canal is officially estimated at $300,000,000.

Macao, a Chinese port on the south side of the Canton River, 75 miles from Canton, has been devastated by a cyclone.

Word comes from the Malay Archipelago that the Dutch troops have captured a rebel stronghold after a severe fight.

In the Stoessel Court Martial in St. Petersburg yesterday, strong testimony was brought forward to show that Port Arthur was only abandoned when the struggle became utterly hopeless. Time and again, Col. Golitzynsky testified, his command at Fort No. 2, was annihilated by the fearful rain of Japanese bullets and shells, and when the Japanese advanced to the sixth line the Russian garrison, he declared, was reduced to two officers and one man.

Lord Strathcona considers that the recent agreement between the North German-Lloyd and the Hamburg-American lines is a further justification for an 'All-Red' line to encircle the globe.

A Japanese officer, now in New York, is asking why the Yankees refuse immigrants from Japan when they allow the scum of Spain and Italy.

A mammoth 'gusher' has been struck near Baku in the Caucasus. It is flowing at the rate of 120,000 barrels of oil a day.

A million dollars has been contributed by a New York man, who refuses to allow his name to be made known, to organize a fight against tuberculosis throughout the state.

The government of Cuba is to be handed over to the natives before another year.

A mission from Mulai Hafig, the newly proclaimed Sultan of Morocco, has arrived in Paris. The members announce that the new Sultan has men and money galore, but that all existing foreign treaties will be scrupulously observed by him.

Tokio business men are prophesying that the Japanese Government will this year have to face a deficit of $5,000,000.

Hindoos in the Transvaal have petitioned the British Secretary of State to protect them from the gross insult perpetrated in the required registration or else order them shot on one of the battlefields in which they served.

The Swedish Parliament, the first under King Gustaf, opened in Stockholm on Thursday.

The Prince Regent of Bavaria has refused to sign any more death warrants.

The O'Brienites and the Redmondites had a hand to hand encounter in Dublin on Wednesday, in which the Redmondites succeded in turning the followers of O'Brien out of the building.

The town of Minas de Riotinto, in Spain, is threatened with complete destruction, the ground sinking above abandoned copper mines.

A leading Conservative paper in Havana objects to the putting off for another year the handing over of the government of Cuba to its own people, saying that the question is reduced from an international question to one of personal relations between Cuba and President Roosevelt.

A severe earthquake in Hayti has done serious damage in the important town of Gonaives, but particulars cannot be secured, as communication has been cut off.

A United States cavalryman in Cuba has been courtmartialed and found guilty of shooting off his right forefinger to secure his being mustered out of the service.

The people of Michigan are working to secure the name of God in their new constitution.

Another 'Black Hand' explosion occurred in a New York tenement house on Thursday, shattering the building and causing almost a panic in the wards of Bellevue Hospital, near by.

Japan is now said to be annexing to Corea a strip of Southern Manchuria 275 miles long and from twenty to seventy-five miles wide. This strip lies between the Tumen river and its northern tributary, and is said to contain valuable silver mines. Russians look upon this action as a serious menace to the safety of Vladivostok.

A British syndicate wants to build a railway in South Manchuria paralleling the present line. Japan says it must not be built. 'What will you do about it?' was asked. 'We will stop it,' was the answer.

After long negotiations Chinese officials have recovered from the Pekin Syndicate, a British corporation, all the concession rights held by them in the Province of Shanghai.

The gobemouches at Washington are cabling to Tokio that there is 'great uneasiness' in the United States concerning the reports from Europe about the distribution of the Japanese fleet. The Japanese Minister of Marine is puzzled. He says he is quite willing to tell everybody for the hundredth time where each ship is (each foreign minister at Tokio can give his own country every detail at any time), but he cannot understand why responsible people spend their time discussing such rubbish any way.

A Pennsylvania mining town the other day was saved from an explosion by snowballs. Fire broke out near a powder magazine, and the water supply failed, but a bright thought struck some one and men, women and children all turned out and pelted the fire with snowballs until it was subdued.

In Morocco the 'holy war' against Christians has begun in earnest. Everywhere but in the coast towns the 'pretender' is acknowledged as Sultan, and the 'Times' correspondent at Tangier announces that in these latter towns immediate steps must be taken to protect foreigners.

Following the protest of Lieut.-General Stoessel to the Czar that important witnesses for his side were being excluded, General Stroukoff, a personal aide-de-camp of the Czar, was in the court room Friday and as a consequence, the report says, much greater consideration was shown the General by the judges than in the past.

In Spain an order has been sent throughout the country forbidding the carrying of any pointed knife or dagger longer than six inches. More drastic still, all such weapons are everywhere being seized. In Barcelona, 3,000 have been seized, in Madrid the entire stock of one merchant confiscated was valued at 40,000 pesetas. In Albaceta the manufacture of the favorite 'navajas' has kept fifty-two shops busy the whole year round.

In Glasgow University Lord Curzon of Kedleston and Sir H. Campbell Bannerman are the opposing candidates for the office of Lord Rector, and a lively contest is looked for.

The ports of Gonaives and Ste. Marie, in Hayti, have been declared blockaded and the government is preparing to bombard them.

The friends of Mr. William Taft claim that he is certain of the Presidential vote in Ohio.

Three girls were killed at a fire in a knitting mill in Scranton, Pa., and a score or more injured.

DOMINION COAL APPEAL.

JUDGMENT IN FAVOR OF STEEL COMPANY.

The Supreme Court at Halifax on Tuesday upheld Judge Longley's decision in the Steel-Coal case, dismissing the appeal. Damages for past injuries are awarded the Steel Company, and a decree will be granted compelling the Coal Company to live up to the 1903 contract in future.

The decision of the court is based not upon the ground that there was an implied warrant in the contract that the coal should be suitable but that there was an express contract that the coal should be suitable for the Steel Company's purposes. Had the court put its decision on the former ground it intimated that there would be a grave question as to the ruling out of some evidence rejected at the trial, but in the view taken by the court this evidence becomes immaterial.

Lengthy opinions were read by Chief Justice Townsend, and Judge Russell, Judges Laurence and Meagher concurred in these decisions.

The Coal Company will appeal immediately to the Supreme Court of Canada.

LOST RELATIVES.

The following inquiries are made (from Great Britain) for relatives or friends who were last heard of in Canada. Any reader who possesses information is desired to communicate with the Editor, 'Weekly Witness':—

Renshaw (T), last heard of at Winnipeg two years ago. Mother asks. (Father dead.)

Sellars (James), dyer by trade, formerly of Port Dundas, Glasgow, is supposed to be in Manitoba. Cousin Andrew asks.

Veal (John), left England for Canada 21 years ago; was living in Frank street, Rochester, New York, 16 years ago. Brother asks.

Milne (Alex.), last heard of at Griswold, Manitoba, when he was about to go into the hospital. Mother asks.

Johnson (James), was a carpenter; last heard of at Winnipeg, Canada, 37 years ago. Brother Jack asks.

Gardner (Alfred), left Putney two years ago for Canada. Sister Ursula asks. (Albert and baby both dead.)

UNIVERSITY OF SASKATCHEWAN

OUGHT TO MAKE AGRICULTURE SPECIAL FEATURE, SAYS DR. PETERSON.

Principal Peterson returned to Montreal last night after attending the inauguration of the University of Saskatchewan. In the course of an interview he remarked that the people of Saskatchewan must be given credit for looking ahead. While at present the new university was remarkably complete in every way, so far as its system and equipment were concerned, it had as yet neither professors for its faculties nor students for the classes. The Provincial Government had, so to speak, covered the ground in order to prevent the educational aspect of the province becoming either denominational or sectarian, as it assuredly would have soon.

Dr. Peterson said that as it was generally conceded that each university ought to have a special feature in its curriculum, the special feature of the educational development of Saskatchewan ought most certainly to be agriculture, and he expressed the hope, along with others, that in this new institution the province in question would bridge the gulf that had in so many other provinces separated agriculture from the educational work of the university. The farmer needed scientific training like the rest. His was, in fact, one of the learned professions. Dr. Peterson held that a university depended on its teaching body, as it was for them to make it living and active, and this teaching body should not be hampered by too elaborate machinery of goverament and maintenance.

SHOW THIS TO YOUR PASTOR.

By far the most popular Sunday-school paper in Canada is the 'Northern Messenger.' It contains from twelve to sixteen pages a week of the most interesting matter. It is so interesting that scholars who are not too eager to come to school will come so as to get their 'Messenger.' It has by far the largest circulation throughout the Dominion of any Sunday-school paper, which should be an indication at least of its popularity.

Please show your pastor also the larger announcement elsewhere in this paper.

THE WORLD'S WELFARE.

NEW YEAR HOLIDAYS AT SHAO-WU.

(Miss Josephine C. Walker, of the Foochow Mission, China, in the 'Missionary Herald.')

The last month of the year is a busy one in our Shao-wu homes, for New Year's is coming, and the women must have a new pair of shoes for all the family and some new garments. Barley must be sprouted and turned into syrup or candy; rice must be cooked and popped, or roasted, steamed, or fried, mixed and made into all kinds of sweetmeats, and stowed away in earthen jars, kept usually in the bedroom and under the bed. Happy children, for the grand season of munching is now on! There are also jars of roasted peanuts and watermelon seeds, and others filled with oranges. Put in some dry corner are stalks of sugar cane and a bushel of water chestnuts, all for the New Year feasting and callers. The men are busy buying and selling supplies, collecting and paying debts, or, if unable to do so, they go to parts unknown, lest they be forced to pawn their clothes, sell their land, their children, or wives to satisfy their creditors.

It is indeed a poor home where on the last day of the year the women are not busy in the kitchen cooking pork, chicken and fish, making rice-flour puddings and egg sausages, preparing vermicelli, mushrooms, lotus seeds, sweet potato noodles, and other good things for the great midnight supper. At this time every one must be at home, or at least not in another's home, lest he bring calamity upon it. A mother would not dare to keep her married daughter over the year's end, even though sending her out meant death, or going back to her husband only to be sold. Wild and reckless sons, home at no other time, must come now or risk being cast off.

That night two tables are set, one for the visible family, one for the invisible. The latter table is usually set in the main room before the ancestral tablets. At the corners of the table are pyramids of painted cakes bristling with artificial flowers. In the centre of the table sits a porker's head with various other dishes around it. Cups of wine are also set out. Tall candles and incense are lighted and firecrackers set off. The head of the family steps without his door, and bowing low invites his ancestors to enter and partake. Paper money, clothes, and at times a paper house are burned for their use, lest being in want in the spirit world they torment their descendants in this. Over the front of the door have already been pasted paper charms, at the sides are nailed papers sprinkled with fresh blood, all to keep out the evil spirits, while within the house every box, cupboard, and utensil have been sealed with red paper, and even the doors closed for the night. The kitchen god, too, has gone up in smoke to make his yearly report. Now all may sit down to generous feasting and a long morning of sleep.

In the good old days no business was done for two weeks. Even now gambling seems the chief occupation. Much calling is done. Clad in their best or borrowed best the visitors fairly sweep the floor with their long sleeves as they give the low, elegant bow. The children delight in calling. In their gay garments, and in the case of the smaller ones with a bundle of rattling silver trinkets hanging from their hats and necks, their arms and ankles, they go, at times safely astride some one's shoulders, at other times alone, splashing along through the rainy streets under a big umbrella. What bundles of goodies they get after they have flopped down on their knees and 'knocked their heads' to all their admiring friends!

Another happy time is when, after the first few days of the year, paper lanterns are sold, made in all shapes and colors, of flowers, birds, beasts, and houses, some on wheels, some on poles, others hanging from little twigs. With these, lighted and unlighted, the children go shouting about the house, animated gongs and drums in pandemonium.

Last and not least are the idol processions that fascinate all; fierce idols ride forth with drums and flying banners, clanging cymbals and gongs, and a blaze of torches and fireworks. In some places their celebrations are carried to a terrible extent. One idol I have met is yearly paraded by men and boys, who rush about the streets night after night in a frenzy till some one is frightfully injured or killed. Then the idol is said to be satisfied, and is returned to his home for another twelve months.

Such is the way the Shao-wu New Year season passes, and these are some of the customs I have had both the pleasure and the sorrow of seeing. Our native Christians are freed from the heathenish practices, but enjoy the others with added pleasure. To them the first Sabbath of the year is a grand time to attend church and wear new clothes and jewelery, and to bring to the preacher presents of a few rice dumplings, eggs, or perhaps a little money for his children, only five or ten cents, but equal for them to fifty cents or a dollar. Since it is such a small amount they bring it as a gift to the children. I have seen a preacher's baby with several strings of cash hanging from its buttonholes and two or three dimes wrapped in red paper in its pocket. Happy is the preacher whose people on that day show him these little love tokens.

THE STORY OF PABLO.

(By E. White Jansen, Cebu, P.I.)

During the early months of missionaries work in Cebu, P.I., when the stones were far more numerous than the visible audience, though these stones aimed at the brave little group of Filipino and American Christians must have been thrown by numerous and not very distant hands, and when all services had to be conducted in the open air, because no house for Protestant meetings would be rented to the missionaries, it was a pretty severe test for native women and men to stand up and endorse by their own testimony for Jesus Christ what the missionaries had said.

Strangely enough the privilege of speaking in such services was much appreciated, and in the midst of those very days of severest persecution one of the volunteer workers had pressed upon him by the priest a bribe of two thousand five hundred dollars to give up preaching the gospel. He chose unhesitatingly to remain in his poor little native home with his old mother and wife and children rather than to sell his privilege of telling his people about the new found Saviour. This choice was made at a time when one villager, who had attended the open air preaching, was killed by his fellow-town's people on his return to his home, for no other reason than that he had listened to the Protestant's preaching. About the same time a man who showed interest in the new teaching committed suicide in his own home, hanging himself, because he said that 'he could not bear the persecution.' One can well understand that under such persecution the American missionaries avoided in any way using their personal influence to get the converts to take part in the open air preaching of the gospel. Still the simple preaching about the Saviour and his teachings gathered out in the first few months earnest native workers.

One man, called Pablo Diaz, found out through a friend that he could hear the Bible read and talked about if he would go to the meetings. He belonged to a distant part of the Philippines, and had not seen his parents and people for many years. What he now heard about the Saviour he longed to be able to tell them. Pablo had a position under the Board of Health which took him away outside the city to the mountain villages and the small towns. On his return from these trips he would tell his friends how God had protected him as he told about Jesus being the true Saviour to many of the people his business required him to meet. All was going well with him until, one morning, after his return from a journey to vaccinate the villagers, on presenting himself at the City Office he was stiffly informed by the doctor that his services would no longer be required. Why, he could not ascertain.

He went like a man in a dream to the missionaries to tell them of his great trouble. On their inquiry the doctor said that the man had written a cheeky letter saying he would not work unless he got a good deal more salary. Poor Pablo told his friends that no such letter had been written by him. And somehow they felt that this was the truth, though they could not by any means understand how the mistake had arisen. Until the matter should be settled, and the mystery solved, the missionaries told Pablo that he should go on as before, teaching the people about the Saviour, and that they would give him the same salary he used to get when employed by the Board of Health. This they thought best as it was a bare living salary. But some months passed by of earnest and unsparing work with no light on the mystery, until God's time came for bringing the truthfulness of his servant into clear light before all. Pablo had gone to the post office to inquire for mail, and a letter addressed to Pablo S. Diaz was handed to him.

Just one initial had brought him wholly into his Saviour's service!

Taking the address of his unknown namesake, and pointing out that the initial and address showed that the letter was not for him, the man hurried from the office. His heart was all aglow with hope as he hastened to the house of the other Pablo. Questions were slowly and politely put, as is always the wise way in the Philippines.

'Why! yes, I did write at such a date,' answered the man, 'and as I did not care very much whether I should be taken on or not I told them that to have my services they must pay me $25 anyway.'

'Why, that's nearly twice as much as they give,' said Pablo Diaz aghast. 'No wonder the doctor was mad when he thought it was I who wrote it.' It was a great joy to the faithful worker to know that the doctor had the matter explained to him by the American missionary, but Pablo had no desire to give up his heavier work as Evangelist to his people for the less strenuous service he had been engaged in before, nor had his missionary friends any desire to lose him. In response to a long repeated plea from a missionary stationed in Pablo's far-off Province, he and his wife, and two little girls, who are called Light and Gladness, went there to work for Jesus.

BOYS WANTED ALL OVER CANADA to sell the 'Canadian Pictorial'—Splendid premiums, watches, cameras, knives, etc., etc., etc. Send a postcard to-day for a package to start on, and full list of premiums, etc. We trust you. You pay when sold, and get your premium. Address John Dougall & Son, Agents for the 'Canadian Pictorial' 'Witness' Block Montreal.

BOYS

P.S.—Read larger advertisement of 'Pictorial' on another page, also contents of the splendid New Year's number, and then send your order at once.

LOG OF THE SS. 'STRATHCONA'

TRIALS PAST, AND PRESENT PROSPECTS.

Dear Mr. Editor,—A troublesome law case worried us somewhat at one point, there being considerable dispute as to the real ownership of a certain fishing station. It would have been settled with the greatest ease if we had no laws at all. As far as spirit goes and the unwritten law, we could have settled it in five minutes and left every one well off and no one a penny the worse. But that 'ass the law' keeps both parties from listening to reason, and it successfully perpetuates a most inane quarrel between two excellent families. There are no lawyers available to help or hinder, and the end of it was we left them to appeal to anyone who liked to listen to them, and went on our journey, feeling we understood better the feelings of the anarchist bomb thrower.

As I have written before to you, sir, greatly to the detriment of the poor man, there exists on this coast an almost ubiquitous barter or truck system, and coins of any kind are exceedingly rare birds. Many times one will see a patient, when asked to 'put 25 cents in the mission box,' pull out a large red handkerchief, untie two or three knots in it, unroll a number of paper coverings and extract a small coin, possibly a ten cent piece, and hand it out quite truly as 'all he has.' I remember some years ago hearing a successful fisherman settling up at the close of the season. He had 'taken up,' that is, 'chosen out' of the merchant's shop, all he needed, a balance is still coming to him. He was asked what more he wanted, for it helps to 'hold' a dealer on, if he owes you a small balance. After some head scratching he replied, obviously somewhat abashed at his audacity, 'I'd like ten cents sir, in kish.' Things have greatly improved in this respect of late years, but the coinage itself has not. We have still two coins called a 'shilling.' One is marked 20 cents, and represents the old shilling, the other is 25 cents. The English shilling also passes and is worth 24 cents, and is called a 'shilling sterling.' A patient last week had come for that common affection and most uncommon trouble of fishermen, boils on the neck and wrists, just where the edges of the oil frock chafe the skin. He amused us by vigorously defending his faith in a nutmeg sewed in a bag around his neck, as a general panacea against dirty blood. On leaving, he sought earnestly for a shilling for the mission box amidst a number of carefully hoarded coins. At last, looking up, he ruefully explained: 'There's nought but a whole school of twenties, doctor.' The shoals of fish are called 'schools.'

As we cruised along, the great uncertainty as to whether fish would come in or not was a marked feature. Here were men one side of a bay doing all they wanted; on the other side, with 'ne'er a one to eat.' Here a net which a crew 'can't keep clear of fish,' and a few hundred yards away an unfortunate planter who had 'not seen a fish in twine the year.' The new Marconi messages would, we supposed, have greatly helped to keep the fleets informed of the arrival or not of fish. But to get in touch with civilization we are yet dependent on the station on Belle Isle, belonging to the Canadian Government. The Straits route not being needed by vessels until well into July, this station only opened late, and our line of communication had up to August been all interrupted. When at last we had 'gotten through,' it seemed almost awful to hear a ship, passing out of the Straits, suddenly chip into the middle of a conversation, as she started talking to an Island Lighthouse over 200 miles from where we were sitting.

Another interesting case of tubercle in a youthful cook lad on a schooner, tied up near to us, came aboard. We had seen him earlier in the year, and he had slightly improved. But the opportunity of again impressing on him the only methods that gave him the slightest hope for his life were very valuable. We have been lately adding to our propaganda tracts, thousands of plain printed notices as follows: 'Don't spit. It spreads disease.' Alas, how necessary these constant reminders are, after all our lecturing to this man was impressed deeply upon me, for he actually ventured to break the rule while under examination. It was horrible to think of him cooking the food for a number of healthy men, as well for their sakes as his own.

That searchlight, sent us over two years ago, has proved a great addition, and my colleague suggests we should have a lantern slide prepared for it like these last placards, and play the words on the sails of schooners passing; on the men's backs, as they walk on deck, and on the sides of the houses when we come to anchor. I am sure it would by no means be waste of energy.

Dr. Grenfell keeps in constant touch with the progress of our fund for the new Harrington launch by means of the 'Witness' and in a letter dated January 6, writes:—

S. S. Portia, off White Bay.

Dear Mr. Editor:—

I have now on hand a friendless and moneyless girl of eighteen, with hip-joint disease, whom I am carrying to hospital as part of 'worshipping' God. My deer have just arrived all well and plenty of moss, bearing milk to the babies, meat to the hungry and transport to all the needy. I hope all will enjoy helping others as much as I do. I can't persuade every one as practically as I would like, how the being able to do these things brings home the blessedness of giving rather than getting. I wish all the helpers that enduring happiness in the new year—the joy of helping some lame dog over a stile, for the sake of the Master.

I am delighted about the launch prospect.

Faithfully yours,
WILFRED GRENFELL.

The newly completed portion of the Shanghai-Nankin Railway is 194 miles in length, and the trip is made from Shanghai to Nankin in six hours instead of twenty-four hours, as now by steamer. The line was formally opened on Oct. 15.

'WITNESS' LABRADOR FUND.

Received for the maintenance of the launch :—

M. D. P., Central Park, Vancouver	$ 5.00
A. W. C., Gaspé	1.00
Mrs. Thomas Carr, Revelstoke, B.C.	1.00
Received for the cots :—	
Stephen R. Swan, Tweedside, N.B.	.50
Previously acknowledged	1,051.88
Total received up to Jan. 14.	$1,059.38

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

A MESSAGE FROM DR. GRIFFITH JOHN.

('Missionary Review of the World.')

I am sometimes asked if I believe the evangelization of India, China and Japan to be within the bounds of possibility. Many doubt this, and look upon every attempt to Christianize a people like the Chinese, Hindoos or Japanese as futile, and upon those who are engaged in the work as so many fanatics or impostors. During a missionary career of fifty-two years, I have seen much of the missionary life. Its trials, disappointments and discouragements are not unknown to me. The field in which I have been working is not only the largest, but, taking it all in all, the most difficult also. And yet my convictions with regard to the divinity of the work, and its final triumph, are stronger to-day than they were in 1855, when I first arrived in China. I never believed more firmly than I do to-day that the kingdoms of the world shall become the Kingdoms of our Lord, and of his Christ.

The conversion of the Chinese is a stupendous task, and the obstacles in the way are terribly formidable. Nevertheless, a vast amount of work has been accomplished in China and great results have been achieved. The barriers are being surmounted one by one, and our prospects are becoming brighter and brighter as the years roll on. In the present stage of our work, I attach no great value to the statistics of our missions in China as an index of their success. The progress cannot be measured by the sole test of counting heads. There are results which cannot possibly be reckoned by numbers or reported in figures, and there are benefits springing from missionary labor which cannot be tabulated by statistics. Think of China's great awakening, one of the most wonderful events of the age in which we live. Its connection with a whole century of missionary labor is obvious enough. But how are we going to report it in figures or tabulate it by statistics?

Yet I am glad to be able to say that the statistics of our missions in China are such as to inspire confidence. When Doctor Morrison went to China, in 1807, there was not a single Protestant convert in the whole of that vast empire, and when I went, in 1855, there were only about five hundred church members. Now there are about 180,000 communicants, representing a Christian community of about 500,000 souls. When Dr. Morrison went to China, there was not a single native helper that he could associate with himself in Christian work. We have now about ten thousand picked men and women who are closely associated with us, as pastors, evangelists, colporteurs, hospital assistants and teachers of schools.

Then think of the rate of increase of late, as compared with that of the earlier days. It took thirty-five years in China to build up a church of six members; it took forty-eight years to build up a church of 500 members; it took fifty-three years to build up a church of 1,000 members; it took about eighty years to build up a church of 40,000 members. But look at the increase within the first decade of the twentieth century. Since the year 1900 there have been added to our church-roll about 50,000 members—that is, these six or seven years have given us more converts than the whole of the first eighty years. At the same rate of increase, another fifty years will give us millions of converts. This is what we are looking forward to in the days to come.

Among our converts in China there are men and women who have undoubtedly been born again. I doubt if you have in the United States better Christians than some of the Christians I have seen in China.

There are men in America who say that they have been to China, and that they have found no converts there. I will not trouble you with any remarks about them just now. I have already stated that there are in China about 180,000 church members, representing a Christian community of about 500,000 souls. That is a fact, at any rate.

There are others who will allow that there are converts, but maintain that they are false. 'There is not a genuine Christian among them, they are all rice-Christians' And I have read a statement to the effect that those who say that 'the missionaries are making real converts in China, are subject to a delusion or are guilty of a fraud.' Well, I have been to China, too, and have seen something of the converts, and I am prepared to make this statement distinctly and emphatically; and the question is, who should be regarded as an authority on this subject—a missionary, who has labored in China for more than fifty years, and who is prepared to offer up his life at any moment for the good of the Chinese people, or a mere globe-trotter, who knows nothing about the work, who cares nothing about the work, and whose conclusions touching the work are based upon nothing more substantial than the silly tittle-tattle about missions and missionaries which abounds in every foreign settlement at which he may call? Would that these globe-trotters knew half as much about Christ and his great salvation as some of the Chinese Christians knew! Being unconverted themselves, how can they believe in the conversion of the Chinese? Do they believe in the conversion of any one? Do they believe in conversion at all. Do they know anything about it?

I do not mean to say that all our converts are genuine, neither do I mean to say that all who are genuine are all that we could wish them to be. Are all the professing Christians of America genuine? Are all who are genuine all that their pastors could wish them to be? But I do mean to say that we have thousands of genuinely converted men and women in China, and that the number of such is increasing every day.

I do not see how any honest-minded man could say that all the converts in China are false, after the splendid proofs of their sincerity which so many of them gave in 1900, in connection with the Boxer movement, In that year thousands upon thousands suffered the loss of all things rather than deny the faith, and thousands faced death in its most cruel forms rather than deny the Lord that bought them. Some of them were beheaded, some were speared, and some of them were hacked to pieces. In that year the Church in China received her baptism of fire and blood, and well did she stand the test. As the result of that fiery trial, we have now in China a purer, a stronger, and a nobler Church than we ever had before. We have a Church of which we may well be proud, and of which we are proud.

Will you have another proof of the reality of missionary work in China? Then think for a moment how the missionary's cry is becoming the cry of China these days. Down with opium, down with foot-binding, down with the degradation of woman, down with ignorance, down with idolatry and superstition of every kind! That has been the missionary's cry for many a long year—a voice crying in the wilderness. But see how the Chinese themselves are taking up the same cry these days and giving effect to it.

CHINA IS BEING CHANGED.

It is not a matter of experiment with us now as to whether the Gospel can or cannot influence the Chinese mind. It is influencing it, and doing precisely the same thing for them that it is doing for us. It gives them the victory over sin and death. It enables them to say that old things have passed away, and all things have become new. It enables them to feel that to be carnally-minded is death, but to be spiritually-minded is life and peace.

I have seen the Gospel work miracles in China. I have seen it make the lying truthful, the dishonest honest, the earthly and sensual heaven-aspiring and God-loving. I have seen it strike off the fetters that had bound the opium smoker for years, and set the captive free. I have seen it so change the heart of the gambler as to make him exclaim in gladsome surprise, 'Why, the very taste for gambling is gone!' I have seen it take Confucius down from his lofty pedestal, and convert the proud Confucianist into a humble disciple of the lowly Nazarene. The experiment has been made in China, and there, as here, Jesus Christ is proving himself to be the Son of God and the Saviour of men.

And what do we want now? We want a good forward movement; and that not in connection with one society only, but in connection with all the societies; not in one hemisphere only, but in both hemispheres; not on behalf of China only, but on behalf of the whole heathen world We want a movement that shall be worthy of the age in which we live, worthy of ourselves as redeemed men and women, and, above all, worthy of the Christ who has redeemed us. We want a movement that shall turn the eight hundred and forty black squares on our missionary diagrams, each representing a million souls, into white before the close of the century. Do you ask me if I believe such a movement possible? Possible! Why should it not be possible? With God all things are possible, and to him that believeth all things are possible. Nay, I believe more. I believe that it rests with ourselves entirely as to whether we shall have such a movement or not. God has devolved on the Church the gigantic task of evangelizing the nations, and he is ever waiting to clothe his people with the necessary power for its accomplishment. God is able and he is willing to make us able. Let the churches take up the missionary work as their own work; let them read about it, and think about it, and pray about it till the missionary fire descends upon them—let them do this and a great revival of religion among themselves will follow, and a forward movement, such as I have referred to, will become inevitable. It will come with a rush and nothing will be able to stop it. The hearts of God's people will go out in intense longing for the salvation of men, and they will never rest till the Christ shall see of the travail of his soul and be satisfied. The resources of the Church are boundless. Let the mind of the Church be brought into a line with the mind of God and nothing be found to be impossible.

I am sometimes called an optimist. I have no objection to being so called. I have yet to learn what good pessimism has accomplished in this world of ours. If the Christians of America had seen the great things which God has wrought in China during the past fifty years they would be optimists, too. I cannot think of the great changes that have taken place in China since I landed in Shanghai on the 24th of September, 1855, and of the progress of the work during this period, without asking with wonder and gratitude, What hath God wrought! I do not feel discouraged, I cannot feel discouraged. I am returning to China much stronger in faith than when I first went. My motto is still: 'Expect great things from God; attempt great things for God.' But my expectations are much greater to-day than they were fifty years ago. I have never found it so easy to believe in Christ's healing, uplifting, redeeming power.

May I ask for an interest in the prayers of God's people in this land. Do not forget your missionaries at the throne. We must never forget that the great doer is God, and that without his blessing our work must be a dead failure. 'Not by might, nor by power, but by my spirit, saith the Lord of hosts.' The missionaries in China have never needed the prayers of God's people in the home lands more than now. 'Brethren, pray for us.'

Explains Why Doctors Fail To Cure Many Sick Women.

Disease in the kidneys is one of the last ailments for which a doctor looks when treating women. This is a great mistake.

Women are very prone to kidney trouble and in fact many physicians attribute to a woman's languor and ill-health to a derangement of the genital organs, when it's simply plain kidney disease, and nothing else.

Many so supposed female complaints are either kidney or bladder diseases.

Sick kidneys of course make associate organs sick also.

The result is back pains, bearing down sensations, utter weariness and headache.

But Dr. Hamilton's Pills go right to the spot.

They put life into the kidney that makes a worn out woman feel like new.

Indirectly the blood and nervous centres are assisted by Dr. Hamilton's Pills, and the result is a proper performance of the function and a painless fulfilment of nature's command.

Thus it is that a woman can gain much happiness and abundant good health by the regular use of Dr. Hamilton's Pills.

From her home near Portland, Ont., Mrs. A. B. Coburn writes:

'For two years past I have been sickly and weak. My color was dull and sallow, and I felt exhausted and weary, as if all my strength were being eaten up with some hidden trouble. I heard of Dr. Hamilton's Pills and decided to use them. The change in a few days was surprising. They regulated my kidneys and bowels and cured all my suffering; to-day I am perfectly well.'

You can rely on Dr. Hamilton's Pills with implicit confidence; their effect is wonderful. Sold by all dealers. Price 25c per box, five boxes for $1.00, or by mail from N. C. Polson Co., Kingston, Ont., and Hartford, Conn., U.S.A.

AN ORPHAN'S RESCUE, AND WHAT CAME OF IT.

('Christian Advocate.')

One of the preacher's wives is 'Sophia Hagg, who was rescued by Bishop Thoburn as a little waif out in the fields among the goat-herds. She was given to Mrs. Parker, and soon became one of the brightest and best among the Moradabad schoolgirls. She married a son of Zahur al Hagg, the first convert of our mission, and together they have built up a home worthy of Christianity, with children stepping out into the service of the Master, with the blessing that comes to "children's children" abiding upon them. In her plain, quiet dress, Sophia goes out with her husband in the simplest kind of a bullock cart from village to village. Once when her husband brought in a long list of villages visited, I said. "But are the places you have gone." With a smile he answered, "But she always goes with me." She has often said, "The children are all settled or in school, and now I am free to serve."'

NEWSPAPERS IN STREET CARS.

'I can pick out a New York man every time just by the way he manages his newspaper in a crowd,' said an observing woman. 'A man from a small city who is used to plenty of room will flap the paper in his neighbor's eyes, spread his elbows out and make a great fuss every time he turns a page. Even then he gets the paper all out of joint, and it's a messy looking crumpled up affair. Now, take a New Yorker! He keeps his elboys down, gives a dexterous twist to the paper, and before you know it he's reading the other side of the page. His paper is generally folded right, so that what he's reading is directly before him. The corners are as perfectly matched as when he bought the paper, and no one's eyes have been put out nor anybody's temper aroused because of his clumsiness. For the life of me I don't see how he does it—but he does!

'If you don't believe me just watch the row of men in a crowded car some morning or evening and see if I'm not right.'—New York 'Sun.'

ODD STREET NAMES.

Edinburgh has some queerly named streets, among which are Jacob's Ladder, Gabriel's Ladder, Coffin lane and Cuddy lane. It is, however, in the 'close' that this ancient city figures best. There are, for instance, Hole in the Wall close, Little Jack and Big Jack close, Lady Stairs, Heave-Away and Long close. The last is one of the shortest of these, and in that resembles Crooked and Turning-in lanes in London, the former being as straight as a die and the latter so narrow that a vehicle in it cannot possibly turn again.—London 'Chronicle.'

SHOW THIS TO YOUR S. S. SUPERINTENDENT.

By far the most popular Sunday-school paper in Canada is the 'Northern Messenger.' It contains from twelve to sixteen pages a week of the most interesting matter. It is so interesting that scholars who are not too eager to come to school will come so as to get their 'Messenger.' It has by far the largest circulation throughout the Dominion of any Sunday-school paper, which should be an indication at least of its popularity.

Please show your S. S. Superintendent also the larger announcement elsewhere in this paper.

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

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

Samples and subscription blanks freely and promptly sent on request.

ADVERTISING RATES.

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

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

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

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.

ADDRESS — Give street and number (if necessary), post-office and province.
REMIT—By Express or Post-Office Order, or register your letter for your own protection.
Post-Office Order can be obtained at the following rates: $2.50 or under, 3c; $2.50 to $5.00, 4c; $5.00 to $10.00, 6c.
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Stamps are accepted in payment of subscriptions provided they are in perfect condition.
CHANGE OF ADDRESS—When wishing to have your address changed from one post-office to another, it is necessary to give the old address as well as the new. If this is not done such change cannot be made.
Address all business communications,
JOHN DOUGALL & SON,
Publishers,
'Witness' Building, Montreal.

SAMPLE COPIES.

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

PREMIUMS AND CLUBS.

New High Arm Drop-Head, Ball Bearing Sewing Machine, given to 'Witness' subscribers for $40 worth of new subscriptions to the 'Witness' at full rates.
For Sale, including the 'Daily Witness,' one year, $29.00, or including 'Weekly Witness,' one year, $27.00.
The People's Horse, Cattle, Sheep and Swine Doctor, for one new subscription to the 'Weekly Witness' at $1.00. For sale post-paid, to 'Witness' subscribers, 75c.
A Fountain Pen given for two new subscriptions to 'Weekly Witness,' at $1.00 each, or three renewals at $1.00 each, or ten renewals at 30c each. The pen for sale post-paid to subscribers, $1.50.
'Weekly Witness' Club rates are: Three copies, separately addressed, $2.40; four, $3.00; ten, $7.00.
Nagster's Long Primer Bible for three subscriptions to 'Weekly Witness,' two of which must be new, or a list of six renewal subscriptions at $1.00 each, or ten subscriptions at 80 cents each. For sale to 'Witness' subscribers, $1.75.
None of the above premiums can be claimed solely on one's own subscription, new or renewal.

EXPIRING SUBSCRIPTIONS

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

JANUARY, 1908

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

The Lake Carriers' Association meeting in Detroit Thursday, declared against the proposal to make the Chicago drainage canal into a commercial waterway. The danger feared is the lowering of the water in the St. Lawrence and great lakes.

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

The Witness.

TUESDAY, JANUARY 21, 1908.

The questions which have arisen out of a recent theological difference have now been very fully discussed. We have, of course, not been able to print all that has been sent us on the subject. We could only select letters which represented the various attitudes of mind or which were meant to set right persons who thought they were misunderstood. We have had all views, from those who read the book of nature and all else in its light to those who read only the scripture and regard all inquiry as to its origin and authority as unholy. We have in the name of our readers to thank the writers for having set forth so ably the questions involved and the arguments on behalf of various aspects. We agree with those writers who believe that great good must result from the applying of men's intellectual powers to the most important problems that can come before them. And we should like to assure those who have expressed timidity as to the airing of such questions that truth is a conquering thing and, with a fair field, must in the end prevail. No one has the whole of truth. No one thinks at fifty as he did at fifteen. No generation thinks as was thought a century before. No one thinks now as those who will live a hundred years hence. But He who has begun a good work in the world will bring it to perfection. 'Let knowledge 'grow from more to more, but more of 'reverence in us dwell, that, mind and 'soul according well, may make one 'music as before, but vaster.' We must, however, now regard this particular controversy as closed.

Mrs. Tracy refers to Lord Midleton as having spoken of the Canadian people in the language of compliment. Lord Midleton did speak pleasantly, but did not deal exclusively in praise. On the contrary, he revealed a clear perception as to our national defects, and deprecated them in the most courtly manner. In addressing the Women's Canadian Club of Montreal he said with regard to our addiction to sports: 'Pleasure is a hard task-master.' He doubted if sport should be all engrossing. Even games, as Carlyle said, are not to be regarded as wholly serious. One should try at times to get above and beyond them. Fine raillery that. Of our politics he said it is more given to what has to do with national progress and wealth than to national character, without which the others may prove futile. In a new country he said men make their way under great. er pressure and in shorter time with fewer traditions to guide them. They are forced to a maximum of experience with a minimum of thought. 'You cannot 'live up to your past without imagina- 'tion or without ideals.' He had a much needed word to say with regard to the teaching of manners. This teaching was more necessary in a new country, where life was harder and civilizing influences fewer. With regard to public life he said: 'Require that a man in public 'life shall be as jealous of the good name 'of his country as of his own.' In all of this Lord Midleton showed a very keen insight into the faults of the country and a fine taste in rebuking them.

When a man dies from alcoholism, or when his death is hastened by the use of alcohol at some period of his life, it is always, except in too obvious cases, announced and recorded as due to something else. Only statistics gathered independently and in the scientific spirit can be counted on to give any approach to the truth. This has been attempted by the medical faculty in France with remarkable results. Those who travel in Europe continually tell us how harmless is the drinking in Continental countries, and people who have been brought up strict abstainers regard residence in France or Italy as so greatly changing the conditions as to make the precautions necessary in America not only needless but unwise. Yet what is the result of the statistics gathered by the French physicians who are presumably not temperance fanatics? Out of fifteen hundred deaths in hospitals and asylums, alcohol played a known part in one third of the cases. The asylums taken alone showed a worse result, the alcoholic deaths being, in the case of men, one-half. In the general community the figure would be much lower than in these institutions, but if it could be ascertained it would probably produce a very serious impression on all well-wishers of mankind.

Reports from all parts of Georgia for the first week the prohibition law went into operation show a decrease in crime and disorder so great that the police courts, which used to be crowded with offenders, are idle and empty, and where dozens of persons charged with drunkenness used to appear there was not even one case. The police report astonishing conditions of peace and quiet in what were formerly the most drunken, turbulent and criminal sections of the cities. Atlanta never enjoyed such a happy condition in its history. As an instance of the effect produced by prohibition, it is stated that on the sixth of this month there was no case of drunkenness before the police court of that city, whereas on the same day last year there were sixty cases. From the hospitals come equally gratifying reports. Surgeons, who used to be kept busy mending broken heads, sewing up knife and razor wounds, probing for bullets and setting fractured limbs, have found themselves suddenly relieved of these labors for lack of victims of drunken brawls. Only one case of violating the prohibition law is reported. Anson Huggins, a young man representing a liquor dealer, was arrested in Athens for distributing advertisements of his firm and at the same time giving away small bottles of whiskey gratis. The result of his trial has not yet been reported. In all states where prohibition prevails the federal government continues to issue a form of license in the shape of special tax stamps. This method however, now tends rather to the discovery of the illicit trader than to exonerating him, as the records of the Internal Revenue Department, showing to whom are issued special tax stamps for the sale of intoxicants, are open to public inspection. The Georgia liquor trader is in a serious dilemma. If he fails to buy a revenue tax stamp, he is hunted by both the federal and state officials, a double pursuit from which he cannot long escape. If he buys a lawful immunity from federal prosecution, he gives state officials notice of his identity and location. Thus whichever way he goes he puts his head in danger of being discovered and punished. The only thing the state cannot prevent is individual importation from beyond the state boundary. Of course, this happy state of things will be modified in time, as evil-minded persons discover means of evading the law. But it shows plainly where the evil is and the duty of outlawing the business.

It is not a little curious that the anti-Japanese faction in the British Columbia Legislature calls itself Socialist. It is generally supposed that socialism is based on the theory that every man has an equal right to the good things of this life. The socialism of British Columbia seems to be like the democracy of the United States in limiting men to men of a certain range of complexion, varying from the blonde of the Norsemen to the sallow of the Greek, Italian or Syrian birth, but exclusive of the sallow of the Orient or the darker hues of the tropics. Burns's song, 'A man's a man for a' that,' should, had Burns lived a century later, have been, 'A European is a man, but for all that a Japanese is not a man.' These men that are men are going to impeach the governor of their province for acting as though there were other men in the world besides those who claim human privileges in his province; and nations, too, whom we as Christians are bound to love and as British subjects to respect.

Mr. Rogers, the Minister of Public Works of Manitoba, declares that the acquisition by the province of the Bell telephone system is the most popular thing done by a Manitoba Government for many a day. There is no doubt that it is the evolution of a great popular demand at the present time, that public utilities should be publicly administered for the good of the public. There can be no question as to the ideal excellence of such a policy. It has to be confessed, however, that the policy of public ownership has on this continent in very few instances got past the ideal stage. It has been very little put to experiment and those who are most attached to the ideal will be the most anxious as to the good working of the experiment. There was a king who said: 'Let not him who 'putteth on his armor boast himself as 'he who putteth it off.' And the same might be a good view to take of this public ownership movement. It is not now when the whole thing is working on a commercial basis that the testing time comes, but by and by when the telephone exchanges get filled up with the nominees of politicians who are there with a pull and whom no one wants to discipline or dismiss. In France, where the system is a government one, it is said the amount of negligence and sauciness at the end of the wires has made the whole system unpopular and in some instances exasperating.

It would be altogether in the interests of the labor movement if it could abstain from crime. It certainly was criminal when the Buckingham labor men came armed to prevent the operation of the Maclaren lumber business. It was said of old, it must needs be that offences come into the world, and we presume it must needs be that the heat of dispute should at times evolve crime. Just as an individual overheated with anger sometimes gives way to passion, so a body of men, not quite so suddenly, but quite as surely, gets heated up beyond self-control, and does things corporately that no individual in the group would do personally with like deliberation. Indeed, as fire is produced by the long rubbing of separate pieces of innocent wood together, so by the constant intercourse of men dwelling on one-sided aspects of a contentious question, feelings are worked up and sustained in a crowd that without such stimulus no one of the crowd would consider quite sane. This is illustrated in every walk and relation of life. But if it is impossible to avoid occasional ebullitions of party feeling, it should surely be possible in the course of time to recover sanity, and if it cannot escape occasional collisions the labor movement would gain enormously by showing some compunction later when it is in the wrong. The very reverse of this was done in Buckingham, where race antipathy, wrought upon by recent political agitation, was added to class feeling, the result being that the labor electors revealed their unrepentant attitude by putting forward municipal candidates in sympathy with mob law, selecting as one of them a mob leader who was still serving his sentence. The good sense of the people of Buckingham has rebuked this proceeding, but it remains a blot upon the party that attempted it.

The decision of Judge Longley that the Dominion Coal Company had broken its contract with the Dominion Iron & Steel Company has been sustained on appeal, as at least, ninety-nine out of a hundred unbiased people anticipated. Had the result been otherwise most people would have agreed with Bumble that the 'Law is a hass.' We have said before that the case never had any justification, that the Coal Company clearly broke its contract with the Steel Company, and that it could scarcely hope to win a verdict in the courts. It is to be hoped that it will, at last, recognize this patent fact, and not further appeal to the Privy Council, as it has threatened to do. The company owes much to government aid and the consent of the people, in the way of duties and being allowed to exploit a natural product, and the country has long been sick and tired of the whole business. The shareholders of the Coal Company should now insist that it get down to business again, and drop any thought of further appeal. It would only add further to its costs account and retard the progress of both companies.

'Owned by rascals, edited by ruffians, 'and read by fools,' is the description which Mr. John Burns gives of those newspapers which use their position to stir up enmity between Great Britain and Germany. Judging from the natural fruits of such mischief-making, is this epigrammatic language too strong? The principle of free speech lays a vast responsibility on those who use that power, a responsibility in proportion to the extent to which they are able to gain the public ear and to the extent to which the readers are going to be influenced by it. All the more because it is beyond the power of law is the wreckless use of the power of the press criminal. If the epithets of Mr. Burns are true they are quite as true of all who by unwarranted assertion or innuendo help in increasing the natural repulsion between people and people, or between race and race.

General d'Amade, who has been appointed to succeed General Drude in command of the French army in Morocco, is described as a man who resembles Lord Kitchener in character and appearance. Nearly six feet in height, thin, muscular and wiry, of a masterful temperament, a despiser of military bounce and a hater of red tape and routine, he belongs to the younger school of French military officers, which is untainted by the pernicious prejudices and occult influences of the disasters of 1870, and free from those Royalist proclivities which gave rise to so much apprehension concerning the loyalty of the army to the Republic at the time of the Dreyfus affair. He is in his fifty-second year, active, robust and a strict disciplinarian, who takes a close personal interest in the troops under his command. Having accompanied the British army in the Boer campaign in South Africa, he acquired an experience which should stand him in good stead in the somewhat similar operations he will have to conduct in Morocco. As military attaché to the French Embassy in London and a careful student of up-to-date military science, he has had excellent opportunities to qualify himself for the position of command to which he is now called. It is expected that he will enter upon a more vigorous campaign in dealing with the turbulent tribesmen, the way having been opened by an understanding with Spain and Germany, by which France is to have a free hand in putting an end to the existing anarchy.

Mr. Henry Herbert Godfrey, the song writer, has passed away suddenly. Those who have attended the concerts at the Arena on Empire Day can remember with what vigor and evident enjoyment the children rolled out such songs as 'The Land of the Maple' and 'Men of the North,' and others of his compositions. Sung by those fresh young voices, under the baton of Mr. Smith, they lost the quality of boasting—or, at least, it was very much minimized—which is the most outstanding feature of the majority of patriotic verse. Mr. Godfrey did not claim to be either a great composer or a great poet; there was nothing subtle in his work, no hidden beauties requiring time and study to appreciate, but it was buoyant and confident, teaching the children pride in their country and its institutions, and just the sort of work likely to do most good when sung by children of mixed origin. We have heard the voices of little children ring out clear and exultingly, and have seen their little faces flush with pride while singing a Godfrey patriotic song—to learn afterwards that these 'full-fledged' Canadians had perhaps only been in the country a year, during which time they had had to learn our language. The country owes no slight debt to one who could produce such results and weld together newcomers and old in one glowing love and appreciation of Canada.

The women suffragists of England are applying a fertility of invention to the gaining of their ends that has been the surprise of friend and foe alike. Only the other day, some of them broke into the residence of the Prime Minister, Sir Henry Campbell Bannerman, and three of them were arrested after making a private and public demonstration. During the public proceedings, which were, as usual, strenuous, it was found that the demonstrants had adopted a novel method to prevent being carried off by the police. They had attached to their belts stout chains which, when they saw the police about to lay hands on them, they quickly threw around the iron railing in front of the Downing street building. The police had to break these chains or loosen them by force before they could get the women away. When they were finally captured, they were taken to Bow Street Police Court. There they refused to give sureties for their good behavior and were sent to prison for three weeks. We have always been of opinion that women will get the suffrage just so soon as a majority of them really want it, and we have proof positive now that at least a considerable minority in England want it very badly. Whether their rowdy tactics, will result in attracting or repelling others remains to be seen. Persistence has often won the day.

Had any vessels of the United States fleet been blown up in Rio Janeiro or Petropolis harbor, there would have been exactly the same reason for going to war and conquering Brazil that there was ten years ago for going to war and conquering all the outlying dominions of Spain. The only difference would have been that there would not in the case of Brazil have been behind the outburst of passion that would have followed the disaster, fifty years of coveting of the country and of resentment against European control of it. Of course, the Brazilians would in no way have caused it; it would have been the work of foreign anarchists. But nobody would have known that, and Brazil would have been as obviously to blame as Spain was at the time when President McKinley yielded to the irresistible passion of the people and declared war. The anarchists alleged to have contemplated the fiendish deed are said to be of different nationalities, and can have had no other object than destruction pure and simple and revolution against all authority. Most happily, their evil intentions, whatever they amounted to, were discovered, and the warning will not be in vain. We may be sure that precautions will now be redoubled, so as to circumvent any such dastardly plottings in future. But the news cannot fail greatly to perturb the people of the United States, especially those who have friends and relatives in the fleet. These will feel it most poignantly. Whether the anarchists have any greater animosity towards the United States fleet than towards any other we do not know.

Another solution of the level crossing question is being attempted in Toronto, where the two great railway companies of the country have been indicted and convicted by a jury of maintaining a common nuisance. The case has of course been appealed, and its further progress will be watched with great interest, as the logical outcome of a decision against the companies would be that it was incumbent upon them to abate such nuisance. We presume that there will be no question in any court as to a level crossing, especially in or near a town, being a nuisance. The only question will be whose the nuisance is; and that is a very important one to get decided.

The seriousness of the political situation in the United States is enlivened by that humor which never fails our neighbors. Clubs are in process of organization all over the country. Fat Men's Clubs in support of Mr. Taft, Tall Men's Clubs in favor of Mr. Fairbanks, Bald Headed Men's Clubs to boost Mr. Knox, Smooth Upper-lip Chin 'Whisker' Clubs for Mr. Cannon, Full Bearded Men's Clubs to back up Mr. Hughes, as though the electorate could be divided on these astonishing lines in the making of a choice among candidates for the presidency. All this points to a hot time in Chicago when the Republican convention meets in that city next July. In its way it is an indication of Republican confidence, and that the party feels so sure of winning the election that it can afford to divide on candidates. The chief strength, however, of the Republican party, lies in the bad leadership of the Democrats, who, if they should select a well-balanced man, would develop considerable strength. The serious question for the Republicans is whether they are going to choose a man in touch with the party machine which would be perilous in the extreme, or one who will continue the Roosevelt traditions, which would give them great strength. If, as is very unlikely, the machine should win at the convention and in the country, it would mean the postponement for four years of the reforms demanded by the people.

In some parts of Ireland a state of terrorism is said to exist as bad as that of the Captain Boycott days. According to the London 'Morning Post,' next to the 'Times,' the leading representative of squirearchy, the United Irish League is trying to make living impossible for those it attacks. The special correspondent of that newspaper visited a Mr. Blake, of Hollypark House, and was given a detailed account of the manner in which he had been persecuted. Mr. Blake is described as a Galway landowner who rents from Lord Ardilaun a grass farm which adjoins his estate and runs into his demesne. He had offered to give up a large part of this farm, reserving only the part close to his own property, but was informed by the secretary of the local branch last May that no settlement made outside the league could be recognized by them. He was then strictly boycotted, and on the night of Sunday, June 23, a fusillade of shots was fired into his house. Most of his servants left, after being threatened with violence if they remained, and since then he and his mother have been under close police protection. Notwithstanding that, on Sunday, November 17, while returning from chapel escorted by two police he and his mother, a venerable lady of sixty-eight, were fired at and wounded in broad daylight. We read that the bystanders who witnessed the attack hooted, jeered, and refused to lend any help. Since then, the mother and son have practically been prisoners in their house, which is surrounded at all hours by the police. They are only able to get provisions from a long distance and surreptitiously, as affirms Mr. Blake, 'No one in Athenry 'would sell us a loaf of bread even if we 'were starving.' No one has ever been arrested in connection with these outrages, and it would appear that Mr. Blake does not exaggerate when he affirms, 'There is absolutely no law in this 'part of Ireland at the present time, except the law of the United Irish 'League.' The government has been disinclined hitherto to go to extreme measures, but now that criminal violence is being committed, it has no alternative but to prosecute vigorously and is doing so. The enigma of Ireland is far from being solved. It remains a 'distressful' and in parts a barbarous country still, in spite of sincere and liberal measures for its happiness on the part of British statesmen.

The Sultan of Turkey will indulge in an unholy smile when he reads the Paris

despatch which tells of a secret congress, held by representatives of the various oppressed nationalities of Turkey in that city, with the object of common action to overthrow his government. Paris contains quite a number of such exiles, and is besides the headquarters of the young Turk movement, the aim of which is to make Turkey a constitutional monarchy. The despatch says the congress was composed of young Greeks, Armenians, Bulgarians, Albanians, Kurds, Jews, and Arabs, and that they unanimously decided to organize for revolutionary purposes. There is possibly a fine group of representatives of these nationalities in Paris, who, having got rid of their native savagery, racial animosities and religious fanaticisms, may be capable of uniting for the overthrow of a common tyrant. But implacable mutual feuds would probably prevent the peoples these young patriots represent from uniting or trusting each other in any movement. Of the Greeks, Armenians and Jews it may be said that they are further advanced in the ways of the world and have no hereditary blood feuds to keep them estranged from each other, yet even these are in Turkey and throughout the Levant, anything but friendly to each other. They never meet except in the market places and bazaars, and then, if any of them may be believed as to the rest, only to cheat and lie and get the better of each other in trading. It would be nothing short of a miracle were these various subjects of the Sultan to pull together. Even if they did, it would not be long before they fell to cutting each other's throats, as their custom has been for ages.

THE HONOR OF OUR COLLEGE.

A considerable portion of the press of Canada of both parties seems to give voice to the general resentment of the people of Canada against any exercise of military authority. Neither the papers nor the people know anything of the facts of the Lancaster case at the Kingston Military College; so it would look as though the public fired up against all discipline. From the newspapers we have referred to it would appear that the general wish of the people of Canada is that from their military school should go forth officers to command their militia who will, as Col. Hughes characteristically put it in Parliament, stand up and tell their superior officers to their faces that they are cowards and who will by their shining example teach insubordination to the men. We do not believe this at all. The public has been struck with the smallness of the charge preferred against the accused cadet, Lancaster, and judges the case on the basis of that, without knowing what may have induced the authorities of the school to treat it so seriously. The reason for the zeal of many newspapers is not hard to divine. It so happens that the military school is at present carried on by a Liberal Government, and that is reason enough for the chorus of the Conservative press, without further knowledge, to sing out their horror of what is done there. And it so happens that the Minister of Militia did not back up Col. Taylor in an act of discipline, and that is ground enough for the Liberal press to join in, with equally small knowledge. The fact is that no one knows any more than what we have just stated, that there was a case of discipline and that Col. Hughes, taking advantage of the immunities of Parliament, called the commandant a coward on the strength of some tale told to him.

We have sought to get at the truth of this matter, but are informed that it is against all military rule to tell anything to the press without leave, which seems not to have been granted. This much, however, we have gathered with some certainty, that the commandant offered the alleged offender's father to adjudicate the case himself as an alternative to the publicity of the civil courts, where otherwise it was thought necessary that it should go, and that Mr. Lancaster and his son, declared their intention to abide by the action of the commandant and renewed this decision after being warned that the case would go against the accused. We understand also that the authorities of the college are very anxious for an opportunity of vindication. The stealing of a cigarette case seems in itself petty larceny indeed, and the claim is made that it was done in play. This explanation is certainly not in keeping with the decision of the case. We know nothing of its merits; but we do know that an officer, in a position in which he has not the right even to state his case, has been called a coward in parliament and accused of contemptible tyranny towards the son of a member of parliament, and that in the presence of the boy's father. Whatever is to be said about the severity of the action, this accusation of Col. Hughes seems the least likely to be true. The commanding officer may be severe in his notions of duty, but had he been a coward he would have certainly softened his judgment under such circumstances. However, what has been said has been said, and has not been withdrawn. And so far as we can learn the commandant must not speak. We presume this last is a matter of red tape, as it is impossible that the Militia Department could allow an officer under it to be maligned in parliament in language, to a soldier, the grossest posible, and not give him an opportunity for defence. It must be plain to the department that the thing cannot rest, and that a public inquiry is inevitable, whatever it may uncover; either within the college or out of it—either with regard to the accused cadet or the authorities of the institution. Some member will of course move for the papers on the subject.

ELEMENTARY SCHOOL GRANTS.

It is now twelve years since the Protestant Committee first condemned what is commonly spoken of as the per capita principle of the distribution of the elementary school grant, meaning thereby, so much per school. It declared that no means existed for 'increasing the efficiency of the elementary schools by the 'leverage of grants made under like circumstances to those made to superior 'schools, which had conduced to a 'most satisfactory state of efficiency' in the superior schools; and recommended 'that 'the grants to elementary schools be distributed in accordance with a scheme 'which shall recognize both the needs 'and the merits of the several schools 'and localities concerned.' A sub-committee, consisting of Professor Kneeland, the Rev. Dr. Shaw, the Rev. E. I. Rexford, Mr. H. B. Ames and Sir William Dawson was appointed at the same meeting—November, 1895—to submit such a scheme. From that day to this the committee has constantly urged the same principle, but no government has adopted it. An opportunity of putting it partially into practice seemed to be afforded, however, when Sir William Macdonald's generosity made it possible to release $16,887.50 annually from the Normal School Fund for the purposes of rural elementary education. The occasion also seemed all the more favorable in that Sir William Macdonald had undertaken the carrying on of the normal school work at the Macdonald College, on the understanding that the money formerly applied to normal school training would be expended in this manner.

The order-in-council, however, by which the fund was distributed last year, ran directly contrary to this principle of placing the money where it would give most encouragement and supply the greatest need, and Mr. Weir's defence of it apparently consists now in proving that the Protestant Committee has not the legal right to make recommendations with regard to this expenditure, and that the other method is the more popular. It is of course understood that the government is finally responsible for everything, but, whatever may be the technical rights of the Protestant Committee its advice has been taken in the past with regard to many things, and Mr. Mackenzie has told us that it is to be consulted this year on this very matter. But whatever the status of the committee the educational view of the matter is the right one. Mr. Weir's method of distribution was the so called per capita one, accompanied with conditions as futile as the conditions imposed in the school law with regard to the disbursement of the common school fund. Real results from government grants will only be obtained when they are made upon definite principles and determined upon the actual reports of the visiting inspectors from year to year. These principles would include necessarily such points as the rate of taxation; the employment of qualified teachers; the payment of good salaries, the consolidation of weak schools wherever possible, the spirit of progressiveness in the matter of school buildings and their equipment, and the length of the school year. A substantial fund which would be administered upon these lines would undoubtedly make for that progress in rural education, which we have all been desiring for so many years. This principle has succeeded elsewhere in the world and it should succeed with us.

THE SOVEREIGN BANK.

The value to a country of strong, broadly based banking institutions has been shown over and over again by the chartered banks of Canada, and never more so than during the past year, when their unquestioned strength at a time of money stringency, and even of panic across the border, was a principal factor in maintaining our credit high abroad. Another benefit due to strong institutions working together is to be found in such actions as the taking over of the Bank of Ontario by the Bank of Montreal, with the minimum of disturbance, and, within the past day or two, the distribution of the branches of the Sovereign Bank among the twelve banks which went to that bank's assistance. In consequence of this, all depositors and note-holders will be taken care of without the slightest dislocation, and the assets of the bank can be liquidated gradually and to the best advantage. The depositors can pay into their accounts and draw upon them without any interruption and can turn them over if desired to the bank that has taken over the branch where they have been dealing. The arrangement is most fortunate for the bank's shareholders, as, with judicious handling in the future, there is hope of selling at a good figure some of the securities that would realize practically nothing to-day if thrown upon the market. One pleasing feature of the situation, as showing the high reputation of our banks abroad, is the fact that the Dresdner Bank and the Morgan interests which were large shareholders, are quite content with the arrangement and are satisfied as to the safety of their money. One moral of the present situation would seem to be that there are no more banks wanted in Canada to do the business offering, and that the Finance Department of the Government should be chary in granting any new bank charters for some time to come. The history of the Sovereign Bank is one of varying fortune. It was started to exploit the new finance, to take care of the smallest depositor, to take banking off its high horse and bring it down to the level of the people. For a time, all seemed to be going swimmingly, customers increased, dividends were paid, a reserve was created, and capital came in from abroad. Then there were rumors of trouble with the clearing house and other difficulties, and, finally, the foreign interests insisted upon reorganization, with the result that the 'rest' was wiped out, the capital reduced, and the management changed. The knowledge that unquestionable financial strength was behind the institution warranted the full restoration of the public confidence. It was hoped and expected that as a result of these reforms the bank would be able to keep on its feet, and it probably would have done so if ordinary' times had succeeded. The bank is quite solvent on any reasonable valuation but was not doing a profitable business. Most extraordinary financial conditions, however, ensued, securities held by the bank in the United States touched bottom and became practically unsalable, the business doing at home did not show the necessary margin of profit, and, under such circumstances, the part of wisdom was that which has been chosen. We may regret the passing of the Sovereign Bank, but must feel hearty satisfaction that its fall promises not to injure anyone.

THE UNITED STATES NAVY.

The article published in 'McClure's Magazine' on the needs of the United States navy has naturally attracted world-wide attention. The article was writen by Mr. Henry Reuterdahl, associate of the United States Naval Institute, and American editor of Mr. Jane's 'Fighting Ships,' and the allegations it contains are very serious ones. His first charge is that the United States fleet is 'a fleet with its main armor under water.' Owing to faulty design, most of the ships are declared to be in the condition in which the overloaded Russian battleships and cruisers were at the battle of Tsushima. Mr. Reuterdahl asserts that if they were hit just above the water-line, instead of the shells finding a thick belt of armor to resist them, they would pierce an unarmored surface and make a hole into which at every roll of the vessel the sea would pour. He further states that the United States has five big battleships now building, and that not one of them has its main belt above the water-line. Another allegation is that the United States ships lie so low in the water that when they move in a heavy sea 'they take in over their low 'bows solid water, which slaps up over 'their forward turrets.' In consequence of this defect, one-third of the guns would be useless in rough weather, while foreign battleships which are built with high bows could under the same condition fire their forward turret guns with ease.

Mr. Reuterdahl further charges that defects in United States armored cruisers are as great as in her battleships, while of the broadside guns of United States ships, he says that they are even more unsatisfactory as regards position than those in the forward turrets. The most serious allegation, however, deals with 'the open shaft to the magazine.' This open shaft is alleged to be a cause of terrible danger and to have already led to several serious explosions. Among the other charges against United States ships are the poor protection afforded for the guns' crews in the case of the battleships, the insufficient ammunition hoists, and the lack of torpedoes and destroyers. Following the graver charges are comparatively minor ones, as that the officers are much too old, and that the crews of the ships are given no adequate training. It is asserted that the ships have only had ten days of battle drill in nine years! and that the 'bureau management of the navy' is very much in fault, resists reform, and repels the inventor. These allegations could scarcely be more serious, and if they are true or partly true, a British naval authority thinks the evils may be attributed in no small measure to the absence of outside criticism in the past. 'There is no 'section,' he says, 'of the general public 'in America which is keenly alive to 'naval needs and able to make itself felt 'in political circles. Here we suffer, no 'doubt, also from want of adequate criti-'cism; but at any rate the public is 'never indifferent to naval questions, 'and, though it may be perplexed by the 'multitude of counsellors, it is always 'anxious as to the condition of the 'navy. It knows that upon the navy 'our national safety and welfare depend.'

The criticisms we have been reciting may be greatly overstrained, yet Rear Admiral Goodrich, of the United States navy, when interviewed recently in Chicago by a New York 'Times' reporter is said to have stated his belief that some of the criticisms of the United States fleet now on its way to the Pacific are quite correct. He did not hesitate to say so, despite the rule which requires naval officers to refrain from criticising the navy or its management. Naturally this expression of opinion, coming from such a source, has had the effect of increasing popular consternation at the prospect of what might happen in case the fleet should be put to the test of actual warfare. No satisfactory answer has yet been given to the original criticisms, and this alleged confirmation of their correctness by a naval authority has greatly excited the general discontent. The demand is now made for a thorough investigation, but it is probable that, before any board could perform that labor, the fleet will itself give an answer, more or less conclusive, to the charges which have been made. The United States fleet has been created in such haste that it would be surprising were no defects to be discovered when it was put to the strain of actual foreign service. Navies cannot be created offhand, as Germany has found out, and the United States is now learning. Happily for Admiral Evans, and for the Navy Department, the experience they are likely to gain is coming at a time of peace. They will not have to face the decisive test of a fight at sea. It may be a grand thing to have a great fleet of warships, but if these are not at least equal to what other nations have afloat, they are a delusion, and might prove a national humiliation.

INDIANS IN THE TRANSVAAL.

The cry of the Indians now living in the Transvaal, who acted as bearers during the Boer war, may be Eastern in its quality, but those who love the empire must be heartily ashamed to have heard it. If the British empire cannot protect them 'from gross indignities they will ask the King, they declare, to order them to be shot on the battlefields where they served. Gratitude for their services has certainly proved to be of a strange quality. It is interesting at this time to read the case for the Transvaal government, as stated by Sir Richard Solomon, in the London 'Morning Post.' There it is told how the Act of 1907, the enforcement of which is the cause of the present difficulties, came to be passed. The Asiatic Law Amendment Act, compelling Asiatics in the Transvaal to take out certificates of registration, was passed unanimously by the Transvaal parliament last spring; 'but,' states Sir Richard, 'it is merely a re-enactment 'of an ordinance passed during the last 'session of the nominated legislative 'council under crown colony govern-'ment.' The immigration which enters by seaports can easily be controlled, he says, 'but in the case of an inland col-'ony like the Transvaal, with an im-'mense land boundary which could not 'possibly be guarded at every point, it 'was felt to be impossible to control 'the immigration of Asiatics into the 'Transvaal, unless there were an effec-'tive system of registration of those 'Asiatics lawfully residing in the colony, 'as well as of those who were author-'ized to enter under the law restricting 'immigration.' The ordinance, however, requiring that Asiatics residing in the colony must submit to registration did not then receive the royal assent, it being considered better to reserve consideration of the matter for the new parliament elected under the new constitution. The first thing that the new parliament did was to pass this ordinance, and the Colonial Secretary, Lord Elgin, reluctantly consented to it, for the reason, as Mr. Winston Churchill explained in the House of Commons on May 1 last, that the Colonial Secretary did not feel justified in refusing the Royal Assent, 'having regard to the fact 'that the law proposed is supported by 'the unanimous authority of a parlia-'ment newly-elected in a responsible 'self-governing colony.' The act provides that no trading license can be granted or renewed to an Asiatic unless he produces a certificate of registration. Under the law of the Transvaal trade licenses expire on December 31 of each year. This year, for the first time, when the Indians sought to renew their licenses, they were required to supply a complete series of finger prints. The great majority refused to do, as all British Indians without exception considered such a requirement insulting and degrading. The situation is a serious one, as neither side seems inclined to give way. The Transvaal, however, is being urged to accept a compromise, in the shape of a form of registration less objectionable to the Indian people.

DEFENDING A FORTRESS.

The evidence given on behalf of General Stoessel in the courtmartial at St. Petersburg goes to confirm the views of British, German and French military critics of the siege and surrender of Port Arthur. Those criticisms were purely military, and did not touch upon what may be called the political aspects of the siege. The gravest questions of military law and traditions were discussed, all hinging on the principle whether the commander of an isolated garrison, with no hope of relief by land or sea, is ever justified in surrendering. Military law makes no allowance for surrender, and does not refer to such action except when taken by the enemy. All nations hold this principle alike in both armies and navies, and the honor of the services demands that a commander of a garrison, or the captain of a ship, should prefer death to striking his colors, no matter how great the odds might be against him. As in the merchant service the captain is supposed to be the last man to leave the ship, so in war a general or other officer in command of a post is expected to fight till he falls, but never surrender. Not his own safety or the lives of those under his command are to be considered; he must fight to the last, for the safety and independence of his country may depend on the unswerving obstinacy of his resistance. Many instances will be recalled of the direful results which followed departures from this rule. That of the surrender of Metz by Field Marshal Bazaine in 1870 is the most notable. Impartial critics, however, admit that there may be situations in which prolonged defence of a fortress would be a useless sacrifice. On this point the officer in command is the sole judge. When, after standing a long siege, he finds the hospitals overcrowded with the wounded and sick, while the forts are empty of defenders, because untenable under a continual rain of bursting shells, when barracks are burning and the enemy's fire is enfilading the wards of the hospitals, and further resistance means not only death but unspeakable agony to men incapable of defence, surrender may be justified. This is the position General Stoessel claims he was in when he surrendered Port Arthur. This is the question the courtmartial will have to decide.

With regard to the purely military question of the defence of isolated fortifications, the siege of Port Arthur offers a profoundly interesting study, especially to Great Britain, which has many such scattered over the world. Some of them are in Canada. Developments in the range, accuracy and destructiveness of artillery have completely revolutionized siege operations. Gibraltar could be assailed to-day by batteries twenty miles away in the hills, and its defensive works made as untenable as were those of Port Arthur under Japanese fire. Modern defence, therefore, requires an army on land and also a fleet on the sea, both measurably strong enough to contend with a prospect of success against any like forces which could be brought against them. Such being the conditions imposed by modern military science, the ethics of warfare have become merged into the larger problems of international relations. A comprehensive review of this change will force the conclusion that war between any two first class powers, anything like equally matched, is almost unthinkable. Here is to be found the real basis of the prospect of peace in Europe. The gigantic nature of the calamities war would inflict on victors as well as vanquished are only too evident. No nation, even the most powerful, could contemplate risking them under any circumstances imaginable, or only as a last resort when all means of settlement had failed, a state of affairs hardly ever likely to occur.

TREATMENT OF CRIMINALS.

In the modern treatment of crime there are two tendencies, one towards greater severity, which aims ultimately at the life-long segregation of the criminal, and which has the approval not only of judges and criminologists of a certain type, but of practical philanthropists like General Booth; and another towards a milder policy, as contained in such legislation as the British Probation of Offenders' Act, which recently came into force. The new act is an effort to stop the manufacture of criminals by short sentences for trifling or first offences, which degrade and exasperate, yet not only do not reform but may actually force the convicted offender into a life of crime. The theory of the new British regulations is that the victim of want or bad company shall be given a fresh start under restraint as little galling as possible, with friendly advice and assistance at his disposal, and 'with the 'salutary assurance that if he abuses 'the mercy shown to him he will be at 'once reported, brought again before the 'magistrate, and sentenced for his old 'offence.' In these two attitudes, the one towards mercy, and the other towards greater repression, there is less real opposition than apparent contradiction as an English writer has discovered. 'It is simply a case of the relative 'merits of prevention and cure, and the 'classes affected by them are totally distinct. Between the ordinary first offender and the regular jail bird there 'exists a social and moral gulf sufficiently wide to explain, if not to put beyond controversy, the opinion that 'their treatment should be not merely 'different but opposite.'

With that we can agree, so far as that the first offender in ordinary cases should have a chance to redeem himself in society, while the habitual criminal must be cut off from contaminating his fellow men. At the same time, such a thing as a jail, as it exists to-day, is an anomaly, a criminal manufacturer, or 'finisher,' that is a blot upon our civilization. When the criminal is given useful work to do and can see hope ahead there will be more hope for him—he may indeed rise on stepping stones of his dead self to higher things in a surprising number of cases. Victor Hugo's grand creation, Jean Valjean, shows how society may manufacture the criminal, may insist upon keeping him criminal and may injure the reformed criminal. It is no doubt an extreme case, but there is much truth at the root of it. On the other hand, though we believe in the segregation of the confirmed or congenital criminal, we do not think any good man will despair of his reform if he can be transferred to wholesome conditions. It need not be said that these are not the conditions of the common jail as we have it. What seems to be wanted is a penal country such as Russia provided for its worst criminals in Saghalien, where they might live natural lives and earn their own living, except that in such a colony a higher tone of religion and education than in Saghalien should be provided, and the great source of criminal conditions, strong drink, entirely withheld. It would be quite possible for the denizens of such a purgatorial region to learn to live exemplary and even holy lives, and the hope of being some day restored to mankind need not be utterly taken away; but that should be done with the utmost caution. We do not believe that criminal heredity would, under wholesome conditions, and apart from prenatal and post-natal influences on the individual, prove at all an insuperable bane.

JUST OUT.

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

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

ALL THE WORLD OVER.

A Review of the Past Year's Politics—At Home and Abroad—Manchester 'Guardian.'
Canada as a Treaty-maker—The 'Sun,' New York.
The Supernatural Japanese—New York 'Evening Post.'
American Securities in Europe—Remarks of an English Broker with Wall Street Experience—J. W. Cross, in the 'Nineteenth Century and After.'
The Confusion in Persia—The 'Spectator,' London.
Life in the Country—Some Pressing Needs of the Villager in England, by Prof. James Long, in the Manchester 'Guardian.'

SOMETHING ABOUT THE ARTS.

The Most Popular Play in the World—By Ernest Russell, in the 'Outing Magazine.'
Mr. Tree on Shakespeare—Birmingham 'Post.'

CONCERNING THINGS LITERARY.

The Watcher of Inishall—Lauchlan MacLean Watt, in 'Chambers's Journal.'
In Time of Sorrow—By Katherine Lincoln Ferris.
The Eternal Gate—By John Greenleaf Whittier.
'Our City of God'—Review by Sir Oliver Lodge in the 'Christian World.'
Dr. Barnardo—By B. Paul Neuman, in the 'Westminster Gazette.'
William Penn—The 'Standard,' London.
'The Literary Supremacy of Mr. Howells'—The 'Sun,' New York.
George Meredith—Genius and Whim—The 'Academy,' London.
The Red Angel—By G. K. Chesterton, in the 'Daily News,' London.
The Waste of Time and Daylight—The 'Spectator,' London.

HINTS OF THE PROGRESS OF KNOWLEDGE.

Mendell's Great Discovery—Heredity in Plant Life—By W. Beach Thomas, in the 'Daily Mail,' London.
The Newer Chemistry—Prof. John Waddell, in the New York 'Times.'
An Explanation and Defence of the New Idea in Education.—The 'Sun,' New York.
Mr. Carnegie on Technical Education—'Globe and Commercial Advertiser,' New York.
Help for Navigators—New York 'Evening Post.'
Science Notes.

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

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PROFESSOR WORKMAN AND DR. MACBRIDE.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—I am but voicing the sentiments of many personal friends when I express my profound gratitude to you for opening the columns of your paper for correspondence on religious questions of the hour, feeling sure that incalculable good must accrue from such a course.

I am quite in accord with your correspondent, 'Close Observer,' when he asserts 'that there is a large amount of assumption and speculation in evolutionary reasoning.' One thing is clear, that there is a vast differentiation of opinion among those whom Professor MacBride regards as being qualified 'to have a right to speak' upon these subjects. Darwin's theory, that man is the result of a slow evolution from lower forms of life, and that these, as Professor Haeckel asserts, are the result of spontaneous generation, is very fashionable in certain circles.

Two things conspire to make such a theory acceptable: First, it is at first sight a plausible theory in view of the variations that can be artificially induced in the growth of plants and animals; and, second, it liberates the human mind from the restraints of divine authority as represented in the Bible. A certain author has said: 'It is a safe prediction that in twenty years the theory will have lost its hold upon the scientific mind, and that faith in specific creation will revive as the only scientific solution of the problems of nature.' Dr. Hall, of New York, has done good service in attacking the evolutionistic theory on scientific grounds. He has in his 'Problem of Human Life' thoroughly answered Haeckel and Darwin—the pillars of the system. Dr. Hall says: 'Both these men agree that at an early period in the world's history no living thing existed upon this planet. Both agree that the primitive form of life, as the nucleus of the countless tribes of life extinct and extant, could not have been imported from some other plant or stellar world. Hence, at a certain definite time, the primeval parent of all organisms must have come into existence out of inorganic matter by some means not now apparent, and while Darwin concludes, as the only rational supposition, that God miraculously formed the first organism and breathed into it the 'vital spark' which constituted it a living creature, Professor Haeckel as distinctly rejects the idea of, or necessity for, a God, or any other intelligent power in the universe, and holds that this primitive animal from which all other animals, including man, have sprung, has arisen by spontaneous generation out of inorganic matter, by laws inherent in the matter thus organized. With the exception of this single difference in their view, these two greatest representatives of modern evolution, however much they may differ in detail, are in perfect accord, both teaching that from the simple primitive form of life, or at most a very few such forms, without any subsequent supervision of the God of nature, the entire animal kingdom has developed or transmutation under the natural laws, principles and conditions designated variously as 'environment,' 'natural selection,' 'survival of the fittest,' etc.

In order to secure a reasonable basis for his arguments in supoprt of spontaneous generation, Haeckel was fortunate enough to discover that exceedingly simple class of organic beings called Monera, the simplest, he declares, of all known organisms, as well as the simplest of all imaginable organisms, beings mere lumps of albumen, without organs or heterogeneous parts. These tiny pelagic animals, no longer than a pin's head, which inhabit the bottom of the ocean, Haeckel considers so slightly removed from inorganic matter that it must have required but a trifling effort on the imagination for us to conceive of the change necessary to produce such a simple organic being from the non-living matter. Hence he flatters himself, and tries to flatter his readers, that the spontaneous generation of such an imperfect creation out of inorganic matter was not an unreasonable supposition. It never seemed to have entered the mind of this renowned scientist that there is a spanless chasm separating the living, moving, voluntary animal, however simple, from the non-living, inorganic clod. All thought of this bridgeless gulf was swept aside by a single stroke of his pen as of no consequence, contrasted with the important object he had in view, of eliminating God from his works, and starting Evolution, without the aid of supernatural intervention. Although this eminent savant could see these little creatures voluntarily move their bodies, thrust out their pseudopodia, pick up their food, absorb nutrition and assimilate it into organic structure, the same as the more complex organism, and that it propagates its species by a division of its body into two parts, each part again by nutrition and growth becomes an exact duplicate of the former whole; yet so intent was he upon the elimination of God from the universe that the life and mental power of the animal were belittled almost to nothing, while the inherent laws, proportions and forces of inorganic matter were exalted almost to the level of intellectuality itself.

Evolution may be a sweet morsel to its adherents; when examined what does it amount to? Simply this, that a living creature was made, and nobody made it; that an intelligent contrivance came into existence without intelligence to contrive it; that organic life spontaneously generated or came of itself, without any pre-existing life to initiate it or give it power. Surely, such a miracle eclipses the one in Biblical record. Many of the arguments advanced by 'those who have a right to speak upon these subjects,' are so puerile as to forfeit all claim to be reasoned with as rational beings.

FRANCIS J. HADEN.

224 University street, Jan., 1908.

Note: Spontaneous generation of animal or vegetable life has not yet been proved or experimentally achieved, and we do not believe it will ever be. If it were shown to be a fact, it would be a stupendous era in science. But, important as the matter is, it is not big enough to rest the question of God upon. Indeed, it does not seem to us to affect that question at all. The assumed fact that the little lump of living albumen had in it the potentiality of all the animal and something like it of all the vegetable kingdom, to be in due course evolved under certain laws, would require the operation of God at least as much as does the orthodox view of the separate creation of man.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—I had hoped not to trouble you with any further correspondence on the issues raised by the Workman controversy, but as some of my critics have obviously misunderstood my position, and as you yourself have indicated that you considered my former letter too 'elliptical,' I trust you can find room for the following communication, which I promise you will be the last that I shall address to you on the subject.

My able critic 'Curtius,' whose letters I have read with great interest, seems to think that I have shifted from the ground I took up in my first letter with respect to the value of Dr. Workman for Methodism—and the physiological error implied in the story of the virgin birth. I am sure that 'Curtius' on reflection, will see that these charges were unjust. With regard to the first point; I never desired to dictate doctrine to Methodists. My only object was to point out that the views for which Dr. Workman was condemned are common to all scientific thinkers, constitute in fact a portion of modern thought, and as such are bound sooner or later to find their way into secular education, and that consequently Methodism—and for that matter every other 'ism' which does not control secular education, will eventually have to come to terms with them. 'Curtius' instances 'Unitarianism' as one of Dr. Workman's errors, and asks if I am prepared to state that this is taught from the leading chairs of theology in Great Britain. A great deal hangs on what is implied by the term 'divinity of Christ.' I understand that Dr. Workman claims to be a supporter of this doctrine, but not in a sense to please his opponents. Well, a similar charge, i. e., of disbelief in Christ's divinity, was levelled against the late Prof. Bruce, of Glasgow, and Prof. Dods, now principal of the United Free Church College, in Edinburgh, at the time the two leaders of theological thought in Scotland. Both gentlemen denied the charge, but there is evidence that their interpretation of the divinity of Christ resembled Dr. Workman's. As to Oxford, a friend of mine now professor of Hebrew in a theological college, who was trained under Dr. Driver, assured me that the Broad Churchmen held views which were not easy to discriminate from those advocated by Dr. Martineau, and if 'Curtius' will examine the latest book by the Lady Margaret Professor of Divinity in Cambridge he will find his views as unsatisfactory as those of Dr. Workman. 'Curtius' does not deny the validity of the critical method; surely then it is wise to be very patient with an honest man who is trying to apply this method to the best of his lights. By heresy trials, the future prophet is persecuted, but the dishonest man is left unaffected, for it is comparatively easy to prevaricate, so as to satisfy the judges in such a trial.

When I visited Aberdeen Free Church College, in 1896, the faculty pointed out with pride as one of their treasures, a portrait of the late Prof. Robertson Smith, whom they had dismissed for heresy ten years before. 'Verily your fathers slew the prophets and ye build their sepulchres.'

'Curtius' then passes on to consider the question of evolution, and with this subject most of my other critics have occupied themselves. I have perfect confidence that the common sense of the vast majority of your readers will lead them to accept evolution, if my statement about it is correct, viz., that it is accepted by every zoologist of standing at the present day, for such questions can only be decided by the judgment of experts. The critics have therefore challenged this statement and have made truly remarkable assertions on the other side. They have cited against me the venerable names of Sir William Dawson and Professor Shaler, also Professors Beale and Townsend, and have tried to create the impression that the current of thought was now setting strongly against evolution. Nothing could possibly be further from the truth. As every one knows, the late Sir William Dawson was a geologist, not a zoologist. Now the evolution of man and other animals is a zoological question, since zoology (in spite of 'A Close Observer'), like every other science, is concerned not only with the collection of facts but strives to deduce the course of Nature from them. In common with many other geologists, Sir William Dawson refused to accept evolution when it was first put forward; because the intervening links in many cases were wanting in the fossil record, forgetting that though when we find a fossil, it is evidence that an animal once lived our not finding it is no proof that it did not live.

Sir William Dawson's teacher, Sir Charles Lyell, the head of English geology, at first rejected evolution, but later, in company with almost every other geologist, accepted it. To this statement Prof. Shaler is no exception. His statement, quoted by your correspondent H. Gracey, refers to a detail of Darwin's theory of variation, not to evolution in general at all.

Sir William Dawson clung to his views because his religious beliefs were dearer to him than anything else, and he supposed them to be endangered by the acceptance of evolution. He became a special pleader for the older view, but he failed to convince one of his scientific colleagues—he did not even convince his assistant lecturers in McGill nor his distinguished son, George Dawson, the late lamented head of the Geological Survey.

The late Lord Kelvin was a physicist, and knew no biology. He tried to 'hold up' evolution by limiting the age of the earth, but the discovery of radium disposed of his theory, as our own Professor Rutherford has shown. The late Professor Mivart was a special pleader of the most pronounced description. 'Shallow trifler' was the judgment passed on him by England's greatest living biologists; he opposed Darwinism in the interests of the Catholic Church, and that church expelled him in his old age for doubts expressed by him which could no longer be kept under. The names of Beale and Townsend are unknown to me, and I claim to know the zoological world pretty well. The statements quoted from Professor Townsend are amazing. There is not a single biologist known to me in Germany at present who is not a convinced evolutionist; the quarrel of German biologists with Haeckel is merely about details of the process, not about principles. I may now indicate one or two discoveries made since Sir William Dawson last wrote. The remains of the veritable 'missing link' between man and the ape have been discovered. The pedigree of the elephant has been recovered from Africa, and the remains of human implements have been recovered from strata laid down during the glacial period of an antiquity such as to make the date calculated from Genesis ridiculous.

To conclude with a few words on the virgin birth. If it is regarded as a miracle—that God should have freed the germ of Mary from sin—why should he not have freed the germ of Joseph from sin as easily? If Christ did not inherit human flesh with its inherent weakness—how can he be said to have inherited humanity? The story bristles with difficulties. In common with, I think, most modern thinkers, I regard it as a myth—the existence of which testified to the enormous impression which the Founder of Christianity made on his contemporaries—the naive peoples of that date were fertile in inventing such myths—in connection with the birth and death of their heroes, and another such myth occurs in the same gospel as the birth-story, viz., the resurrection of the 'saints' on the occasion of the death of Christ, recorded in Matthew. Adoring after generations surrounded the birth of Gautama Buddha with miraculous portents, another example of the same phenomenon. I have already testified to my belief in a kernel of truth in the accounts of the resurrection of Christ himself, but here, too, a sifting process must be undertaken. In conclusion, let me say that if there is divine inspiration in the Bible, this can only be discovered as a residuum after everything that can be accounted for on natural grounds has been cleared away by the most searching criticism. To accept on grounds of tradition the whole Bible as infallible is a position which would have horrified Martin Luther, who admitted inspiration only so far as the writing in question breathed the Spirit of Christ, and on this ground rejected the Apocalypse. It is to be wished that modern orthodox theologians had more of Luther's spirit.

E. W. MACBRIDE.

Montreal, Jan. 13, 1908.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—All sincere inquiry after truth, whether in the form of the so-called 'higher criticism' or not, is certainly commendable, but to approach the study of the Book of Genesis solely from the standpoint of physical science is eminently unreasonable and unfair, since it ignores the supreme purpose of the writer which was to give an intelligent account of the relation of the universe to God, a purpose which he accomplishes in no unmistakable way, and to reject the whole book because it does not anticipate the discoveries of physical science is about as reasonable as to refuse the matchless dramas of Shakespeare because they are not always historically or chronologically correct.

It must also be remembered that the account of creation was written primarily for a people who were ignorant of physical science and surrounded by idolatrous practices to which they were prone to give way, and had the writer, for example, attributed to the term 'day' the present acknowledged interpretation, namely, a long period of time, he would have been defeating the very purpose of his work, which was to prove that the one God created all things, a mere commonplace at present, but a flat denial of beliefs then existing. At the same time, the Book of Beginnings is the only account of creation that satisfies the highest requirements of reason, especially in its emphasis of man's appearance upon the earth as a direct result of the special putting forth of the divine power (Professor MacBride's evolution-any theory notwithstanding). Nor have the great truths of creation as presented by the Book of Genesis anything to fear from the physicist's criticism thereof, for, amid all the speculations of physical science, one thing is absolutely certain, that between geology or biology, or zoology, rightly understood, and revelation correctly interpreted, there can be not the slightest variance, since all are alike the expressions of the will of an infinite, eternal and immutable God. To deny this is either to deny the existence of such a God or to affirm that he did not exercise his will and power in all the works of creation, propositions which no amount of physical research can prove or disprove, but which are nevertheless devoid of common sense.

H. A. CRACK.

Kingsbury, Que., Jan. 13, 1908.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—It is with diffidence that I approach the religious questions now under consideration in the 'Witness,' even though it be mostly as an inquirer. I was forcibly struck by statements contained in the letter of Professor MacBride in the 'Witness' of Dec. 11. From your editorial note on his letter I would judge that Dr. MacBride is a well-known professor, possibly of theology, and yet from his letter I really doubted if he were a professor of Christianity. Of course, this only shows how little I know of what modern Christianity really is—and I must confess that I know but little of Christianity of any kind. I wonder if modern and ancient Christianity are at all similar. Do the supporters of modern Christianity claim that they are teaching the Christianity of the first century, or that as taught by the one who founded Christianity? Now, I was brought up to believe that the Bible was the word of God, that the Christ of the New Testament, also his apostles, believed the scriptures of the Old Testament to be inspired of God and therefore accurate in statement and thoroughly worthy of belief on every matter on which they spoke. But if Professor MacBride voices the thought of modern Christianity my early teachings were al at sea from start to finish. Certainly I am unlearned in these matters and can only present them as they appear to me. I really would like a religion in which I could put implicit faith; one that I felt sure could bring me out of a tight pinch, into which I so often tumble. I see no good in holding to Christianity—or to any other religion—merely as a pretty theory, a thing to swear by. If its teachings are not to be relied upon, if its statements are not absolutely true, I want none of it—and the sooner I find this out the better for me. Now if I mistake not, the apostles, and even Christ himself, quoted frequently from the Old Testament writings, speaking of such matters as the flood, the Sabbath, the creation of Adam and Eve. These things they referred to in support of their teachings of Christian doctrine. Now it seems to me that one of two conclusions is inevitable from this: either Christ and the writers of the New Testament believed these statements of the Old Testament to be accurate or they used in support of Christian doctrine arguments and statements which they knew to be unreliable. In the latter case I think I might as well quit spending my time and thought on the subject of Christianity at all. Perhaps modern Christianity will say that Christ and his apostles no doubt believed those old writings but their belief was unfounded, they were deceived. Even in this case I think that my time can be better spent than in bothering over their teachings. As I said before, I would like a religion that I could rest and rely on, one that will sustain me, and not something that I shall have to handle like delicate china—for fear of smashing it. I am not strong enough to support my religion. If my religion cannot support me I think my wisest course is to drop it, as an exhausted swimmer would a watersoaked log. Pray tell us, Mr. MacBride, did Christ and the New Testament writers teach the story of Adam and Eve knowing it to be false, or were they themselves deceived in the matter? Or is there something else altogether that I have not got hold of yet? You state in your letter, 'Every well-read person knows that the whole story of Adam and Eve and the Garden of Eden is a Babylonian myth, with no historical foundation whatever,' and again, 'We have definite proof that early man roamed all over Europe fifty thousand to sixty thousand years before the earliest date which can be assigned to the supposed creation of Adam, taking the Biblical account as correct.' Now, my principal purpose in writing this letter was to ask of Professor MacBride that he would give the proof of these two statements—and especially of the latter as being, to my mind, a more exact proposition than the former. Were the matter of less importance I might be supposed to take, without question, the Professor's word for it, but until now I have been holding to some hope that the Bible was the word of God, and therefore accurate in statement and reliable and without absolute proof to the contrary I do not want to give up this hope as it is all I have. But let those statements be proven and I must conclude that the statements of the Bible are unreliable and to be placed, as suggested, along with the Babylonian and the Hindoo myths.

Were such possible I would also ask for proof of the statement that the story of the virgin birth 'rests on an old and mistaken notion of human physiology,' but I see no possibility of such an account (or to the contrary) and such an account, to my mind, must stand or fall along with the rest of the scriptures. Honestly I wouldn't go ten feet to listen to the graduates of the Methodist College expounding according to the statements of Professor MacBride, if, as is the case, I wanted something on which a sinful soul could find support. If the leading teachings of the Scriptures are proven to be unreliable it perplexes me why intelligent men persist in spending time and money in advocating Christianity. It makes me think of the two classes of worshippers with their supported and their supporting religions respectively, as brought to view in Isaiah xlvi., 1-4. Is the power of an Almighty, a loving, and a trustworthy God in and underneath Christianity or is it not? There is some hope for the weak and erring and unfortunate under God's dealings with man as presented by Dr. Porter. If there is a loving and an intelligent God that created this earth with the intelligent creatures upon it I cannot conceive of him acting towards his created children otherwise than as the needs of each individual case requires. Again, I would ask for the proof of the statements given by Professor MacBride.

C. L. PRICE.

Stony Plain, Alta., Dec. 22, 1907.

Note.—Dr Mr. Price and certain others who have written approach this question with sufficient seriousness? There is something terrible in the awful void with which this writer would surround his soul if any word of the sacred oracles should be found to be mistaken or even if that should prove to be figurative, which he has taken to be literal, as has happened to many in days gone by. Even though there was no canonical Bible, there would still be the great mysteries of existence from which we cannot get away. There would still be the great God, with whom we have to do, whether we cast our faith aside or not there would still be Christ's revelation of himself in which we cannot disbelieve, and there would still be Christ, who brings God to man and man to God.

Dr. MacBride is not a professor of theology, but an eminent scientist.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—In Mr. Thomas's letter, which appeared in your issue of Jan. 4, there occurs the following passage, which calls upon me for a reply. Mr. Thomas says: 'As there has been a persistent effort on the part of Mr. A. B. Johnston. . . . and other . . . persons to identify myself and others with dangerous teachings, I ask permission to reply.'

From this passage it seems that Mr. Thomas refers to my saying ('Witness,' Nov. 30) 'But perhaps it will help to convince the doctor (Workman) if I tell him that his most persistent advocate has written me saying "You are right about the challenge (of Dr. Workman) at Conference".' Now Mr. Thomas construes 'persistent advocate' into the meaning of devoted follower or earnest disciple, forgetting that he identified himself with the legal aspect of the case we had before us at Conference. It will be remembered that Dr. Workman charged Dr. Shaw with libel and that Mr. Thomas pleaded Dr. Workman's case. I do not know that Dr. Workman appointed Mr. Thomas to plead his case for him. It may have been just another instance of Mr. Thomas's extreme generosity with his eloquence at Conference; but I do know that in pressing the charge of libel he spoke so often and so lengthily that many of us thought him a very 'persistent advocate.' As to whether he is or is not a disciple of Dr. Workman's I do not know, and therefore I did not 'identify' him with Dr. Workman's 'dangerous teachings.' Mr. Thomas denies that he is a disciple, and we must take his word for it.

Mr. Thomas's unfounded charge against me seems to be based on his not understanding the meaning of the word 'advocate,' which I used in its ordinary judicial or, as Mr. Thomas would say, forensic sense.

A. B. JOHNSTON.

Delta, Jan. 8, 1908.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—Regarding Dr. MacBride's statement about the origin of man, where is there any proof for it in biology, geology or history of that painful evolution from 'ape to man'? Man has always been man, beast been beast since the world began and that ever I heard of. You can believe your soul goes into an ape as well as that, for there is as much proof for the one as the other. God made the ape and what was to hinder him making man without hair, any more than make feathers on the goose and hair on the ape? But his God was not able to make man, although he came so near it. Poor useless God—his God. And he had to evolve himself painfully out of an ape. I am sure he is proud of his ancestors. I would not own such a God as could not make a man, could not make a book. His greatest leader of his people (Moses) had to go to the 'Devil's' clever, well-educated people and borrow their account and insert Jehovah and such changes as thought fit.

If these critics are pinning their faith on their own words or beliefs, instead of God's word, and at last find themselves in hell, when it is 'too late,' what then? If any man have not the Spirit of Christ he is none of his. Will the Spirit of Christ contradict itself? If Christ, through his chosen apostle says, 'As in Adam all die, even so in Christ shall all be made alive,' what spirit is at the bottom of this doctrine? Christ says, 'The Scriptures cannot be broken,' and 'If ye believe not Moses's writings, how can ye believe my words?' These words are now fulfilled in our midst to-day. Mr. MacBride says, 'Granted you believe man came from an ape, then you don't need to believe the apostle's witness about the virgin birth and Christ is only a man. No sin,' etc. (Satan's old story). 'Ye shall not die. Ye shall become as gods.'

Now, if I were to say my reliable friends believe his pastor is a drunkard, granted you believe that he is not what he pretends to be, would that not be a vile calumny, and would I not be sued for libel and made prove or pay? Well, that is the line of reasoning he takes. 'Just granted you believe it,' because others believe it. Set their beliefs higher than God's word. That is building on the sand. They are reported as teaching the world was made in six periods of time, and not in six days. The world was made before the six days. Let them tell what part was made the first day (period), etc.

Little wonder Dr. MacVicar's heart broke, when, as is said by one in the 'Witness,' Presbyterian colleges are what they are. I could give you some of his (Dr. MacVicar's) words. I wonder why Mr. MacBride is not after his poor brother apes, helping them into their white skin. Will it be very painful? Scald them to get the hair off and the skin white.

M. P.

Lachute, Jan., 1908.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—Proverbs x., 19.—In the multitude of words there wanteth not sin, but he that refraineth his lips is wise.

I. Corinthians i., 19-21.—19. For it is written, I will destroy the wisdom of the wise, and will bring to nothing the understanding of the prudent.

20. Where is the wise? where is the scribe? where is the disputer of this world? Hath God not made foolish the wisdom of this world?

21. For after that in the wisdom of God the world by wisdom knew not God, it pleased God by the foolishness of preaching to save them that believe.

22. For the Jews require a sign and the Greeks seek after wisdom.

23. But we preach Christ crucified, unto the Jews a stumbling block, and unto the Greeks foolishness;

24. But unto them which are called, both Jews and Greeks, Christ the power of God, and the wisdom of God.

Isaiah v., 18.—Woe unto them that draw iniquity with cords of vanity, and sin as it were with a cart rope.

D. L. WESTON.

LETTERS FROM READERS.

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

THE NORMAL SCHOOL GRANT.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—The aim of all Dr. Rexford's argument, in his recent letters to the 'Witness,' is to show that in the use of the late McGill Normal School grant, the government violated law, precedent and contract. As regards law and precedent, I think I have shown in previous letters that Dr. Rexford has not a leg to stand on. What then as to contract?

I will attempt to place the matter in dispute clearly before your readers.

(1) No 'contract,' 'memorandum of agreement,' 'stipulation,' or other writing ever existed between the parties, signed by anyone, save and except the contract ratified by statute last session.

(2) The said contract binds the government to appropriate each year the sum of $16,866.67 (the amount of the late McGill Normal School grant) 'for the purposes of Protestant education in the province.' It makes no mention of the Protestant Committee, nor does it limit the grant to poor schools. Its terms were strictly observed by the distribution made by the Order-in-Council.

(3) That no 'understanding' ever existed between the parties of the contract. My opponents first charged that the government had violated an 'express stipulation,' a 'contract,' etc., and then sought refuge in the term 'violation of an understanding.' They have made no proof of the existence of any such 'understanding.'

(4) That the Protestant Committee has not yet formulated any 'recommendations,' as to the use of the $16,866.67 for the current fiscal year or for next year, although it was at liberty to do so since March 15, 1907.

(5) That the government was not bound by either law, custom or contract, to ask for such 'recommendations' from the Protestant Committee.

(6) That, on my suggestion, the Protestant Committee, last November, appointed a sub-committee to consider the making of recommendations for the use of the late Normal School grant for next year. It will make its report at the next meeting. The right to make recommendations is all that Dr. Rexford is ostensibly claiming. That right is not disputed, and yet he is not satisfied. Why? Because in reality he is seeking not only the right to make recommendations, but the power of control over public money for a committee that is not responsible to the people. It recalls the days of the family compact, when a few thought they could spend the people's money better without the people's consent. The people objected then, and they object now. Somehow, the people do not despise their privileges, even when eminent educationists pretend they would be better without them.

(7) That the $16,866.67 are not being expended 'irrespective of needs, conditions or efforts towards local self-improvement,' as Dr. Rexford dares to assert, but in the terms of the Order-in-Council are being expended, on 'the distinct understanding that they shall be applied, not to decrease in any way the local contributions for school maintenance, but to improve education by increasing teachers' salaries, lengthening school terms, or improving the school buildings and furnishings,' and that this is being done under the direction and supervision of the school inspectors, and the Department of Education, without the slightest interference from any political source whatever.

(8) The said Order-in-Council, moreover, provides that the superintendent may withhold payments when he desires, pending assurance that the grants mentioned herein will be applied in accordance with the terms of paragraph one. The Superintendent is doing his duty.

(9) That it is plain that the fund is being expended under conditions more onerous than those of the Poor Municipalities' School Fund, as it has been required by the Superintendent that the particular use of the money be indicated in advance. In many cases, the school-boards have already incurred the expense of the improvements, and have not yet received the grant.

(10) The school inspectors and the Department of Education are supervising and controlling the expenditure of the fund. Specific improvements are being required in every case. It is idle, therefore, to call the application of the fund 'indiscriminate.'

(11) The government is bound to interest itself in all the Protestant rural schools. They all need improved conditions, and, under the circumstances, it is wiser to help them all than only a portion of them. The fund is being

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ORANGE LILY

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

DROPPED ALL OTHERS.

'I dropped all liniments but Nerviline because I found Nerviline the quickest to relieve pain,' writes E. S. Benton, of St. John's. 'If my children are croupy or sick, Nerviline cures them. If a case of cramps or stomachache turns up, Nerviline is ever ready. We use Nerviline for neuralgia, rheumatism and all kinds of aches and pains; it's as good as any doctor.' The great Canadian remedy for the past fifty years has been Polson's Nerviline—nothing better made.

nased to obtain the desired improvement.

(12) The Protestant Committee recommended to the government that the increase of the elementary school grants was of primary importance. See minutes March 8, 1907. The Order-in-Council is in accord with this recommendation.

(13) It is misleading to call the government use of the fund a 'per capita plan,' inasmuch as a small poor school of ten children obtains five times as much per scholar as a school of fifty pupils.'

(14) The Poor Municipalities' School Fund is the proper fund to apply to exceptionally necessitous conditions. It has been so applied in the past, I believe, and such use of it will continue.

I regret, sir, that I cannot, like your editorial writer, have an abiding faith in Dr. Rexford, his wisdom, or his statements. Nor can I see anything demagogic or unstatesmanlike in preferring to his opinions, those of rural school commissioners, inspectors and secretary-treasurers. I have always found among these latter more intelligence and wisdom than I have been able to perceive in any of Dr. Rexford's utterances on in any of Dr. Rexford's utterances on school law and administration. Thus, I am unable to despise their opinions or advice, as some great educationists do.

Dr. Rexford is apparently now patriotically impatient to increase the poor municipalities' school fund by adding to it, without legislative permission, the amount of the Normal School grant. There is much to admire in his new born zeal. He cannot even wait until the session of the legislature this winter, when the increase will, in all probability, be assured from another source.

The change in his ideals is apparent. sir, when you recall the fact that for ten years he and his friends on the Protestant Committee, in spite of repeated demands from the people, have refused to add all of the marriage license fund to the poor municipalities' school fund, although the legislature expressly gave the Protestant Committee power so to do. He ignores the fact that under the abused order-in-council every poor Protestant school in the land will, this year, receive an extra grant of twenty dollars, and that there are few of our rural schools that do not greatly need it.

If his love for the poor rural school is genuine, why did he move at the last meeting that five thousand dollars of the $16,866.67 be taken to bonus the new teachers who will this year attend or graduate from the Macdonald College? Would that be fair to the teachers actually engaged in the work, or to schools in poor municipalities? How did such a motion show any respect for the alleged 'stipulation' of Sir William Macdonald that the $16,866.67 should be used for poor schools? Apparently, the fictitious 'stipulation' or 'understanding' is only designed for use in the argument against me, and is not binding on Dr. Rexford, when he tries to formulate a plan for the distribution of the grant.

Sir, the school boards all over the province, under the influence of the order-in-council, are buying maps, globes, proper desks and seats, etc., etc. Who will benefit by this? The little pupils of the schools. Is it such a crime to have helped these little children regardless of the fact that the community in which they live is reputed rich or poor? I know a school (reputed rich, although it is not so in fact), where the feet of the childen in the elementary classes cannot rest upon the floor when they are seated upon the chairs. Now, under the stimulus of the order-in-council, proper chairs will be provided for the infants. Dr. Rexford and his friends are so eager to scold the commissioners, the ratepayers and me that they have forgotten to think of the children we are benefiting.

I admit, sir, that more, much more, needs to be done to help the Protestant pupils in all parts of the province. My humble efforts will not be spared in this work, the importance of which makes the personal attacks of Dr. Rexford appear harmless and insignificant in comparison.

Sir, it would be well to know definitely what is behind all this discussion. The Protestants of Quebec, wisely or unwisely handed over to McGill University (which controls Macdonald College) the work of training teachers for our public schools. The motive of this transfer, on the part of the Protestant members of the legislature, was that it would liberate an annual grant of $16,866.67, which the government could devote to Protestant education. McGill University, it would now appear, is not satisfied with its bargain, although amply protected as to the cost by the deed of donation and trust of Sir William Macdonald. Two of its governors, Dr. Rexford and Dr. Peterson, of the McGill Board of Governors, are vigorously assailing the right of the government to expend the $16,866.67, granted to it by the legislature and agreed to by McGill University in the contract.

Dr. Rexford, by his motion, which Principal Peterson supported, demands that five thousand dollars of the annual grant be given as bursaries for the encouragement of candidates (1) to train at Ste. Anne, and (2) to teach in rural schools. Would it not have been more logical to have made this demand at the time the contract between the government and McGill University was being considered?

When the contract was being negotiated, the Protestant representatives in the House strongly urged that the public representatives on the committee of the new training school should be named by the government, as stated in the deed of trust by Sir William Macdonald. McGill University refused to agree to this. There were those among the members who considered that the public should have a controlling voice on the teachers' training committee, but on both points the members yielded, because of the benefit that would accrue to Protestant rural education from the annual distribution of the $16,866.67 grant by the government.

Now, to all appearances, McGill University, through the efforts of Dr. Rexford and Dr. Peterson, wishes to withdraw part of the consideration, owing to which consent was obtained to the terms of the contract. This is not business dealing.

The board of governors should at once consider the position in which the action of Dr. Rexford and Dr. Peterson is placing them. It is once more causing McGill University to be looked on as antagonistic to our rural elementary school interests. When this is realized, I am confident the board will express its disapprobation.

Dr. Rexford's motion goes on to say that the remaining amount available of the grant be placed to the credit of the Protestant share of the Poor Municipalities' Fund (i. e., subject to the control of the Protestant Committee) or some similar scheme 'mutually agreed upon between the government and the committee.' So the two principals want another contract, to tie up the use of the public money, which was the consideration of the consent given by the representatives of the people to the first contract!

In my opinion, such tactics are deleterious to the institution to which they belong. As a representative of rural Protestants, I tell Dr. Rexford and Dr. Peterson that my constituents will never agree to it, and I am confident that the same sentiments exist in the other counties, where there are Protestant voters. I tell them also that by their conduct they are still further alienating the sympathies of the rural Protestants of the province from McGill University, which in the days of Sir William Dawson were loyally given to that institution. No one regrets this more than I do, but the fact may as well be faced at once.

It is a great misfortune, in my judgment, that men such as Dr. Rexford and Dr. Peterson should be permitted, while representing a great university, to act as they are doing, and to wage war against responsible and representative government. The provincial cabinet may make mistakes in the use of public funds, but at all events, it is always subject to the control of public opinion, and in this matter, particularly, to the wishes of the representatives of the Protestant population, much more so than can ever be the Protestant Committee. The issue is thus narrowed down to very plain limits. Let the people be the judge.

W. A. WEIR.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—The communications which Mr. Weir has contributed to the press furnish a most convincing argument in favor of the principle for which I am contending. They are so replete with misconceptions and erroneous statements in reference to the most elementary facts of our educational system that an advisory educational committee having expert knowledge and experience appears absolutely necessary to protect our educational interests from the mistakes arising from a lack of information and from inexperience. The requirements of your space and of my time will not permit me to follow out all Mr. Weir's erroneous statements, but I must ask for space to notice the statement concerning the distribution of the Normal School grant, which bears most directly upon the present discussion and upon which Mr. Weir pronounces most absolutely.

Mr. Weir begins his argument with the remarkable statement that the Normal School is under the control of the superintendent, who is subject in no way to the Protestant Committee. His words are: 'Needless to say that the superintendent is an officer of the government, subject in no way to the Protestant Committee.' But Art. 40 of the Education Act reads 'The superintendent, in the exercise of his functions, is bound to comply with the directions of the Council of Public Instruction, or with those of the Roman Catholic and Protestant Committee, as the case may be.' This article was introduced into the act in 1875, when the Protestant Committee was first granted the privilege of independent action in matters concerning Protestant education. If such important elementary features of our educational system have escaped the notice of our representative surely the advice and recommendations of our educational committee are very necessary under existing conditions.

Unfortunately, this error does not stand alone. Referring to my former statement concerning bursaries, Mr. Weir says: 'The bursaries were not paid out of the legislative grant at all; but out of the school fees paid by the city pupils.' Again Mr. Weir is in error. For the past twenty-five years the sum of $1,333 1-3 has been taken annually from the legislative grant and placed to the credit of the bursary fund. For many years this was the only source of the bursaries paid; but in recent years, in order to provide for new conditions, fees were imposed upon city candidates, and these fees were used to supplement the amount annually taken from the legislative grant. The reader will please note that this bursary fund was administered annually according to the recommendations of the Protestant Committee. (Reg. 63.) Mr. Weir's strong language in this connection is evidently not well founded. But what of the remainder of the legislative grant for our Normal School? How was it administered? It was all paid out for salaries. How were these salaries determined? Upon the recommendation of the Protestant Committee or the Local Committee appointed under its Regulation 33. Mr. Weir in quoting the Law and Regulations concerning Normal Schools has allowed two important provisions to escape his notice: Article 455 of the Education Act provides that the regular professors of the Normal School shall be appointed upon the recommendation of the Protestant Committee, and Regulations 32, 33, provide a Local Normal School Committee, which is charged to employ assistant lecturers and teachers, and to supervise the general expenditure.

In recommending professors for appointment the Protestant Committee has always recommended the amount of the salary. If a position was vacant with a definite salary and no change was desired the recommendation was simply to fill the vacancy. So far as I can remember the recommendation of the committee has always been accepted by the government and acted upon. If it became necessary to modify existing salaries these modifications were made upon the recommendations of the Protestant Committee. In support of these statements I cite the appointment of Madam Cornu, May, 1886; Prof. Armstrong, May, 1902; Mr. Campbell, as headmaster, June, 1900; and Miss Robins, May, 1900. I have before me the detailed financial statement of the Normal School for 1905-06. The salaries of the professors and head teachers recommended by the Protestant Committee, amount to $8,800. This amount is paid out of the Normal School grant, and, as shown above, its distribution among the members of the staff of the Normal School is based upon the recommendations of the Protestant Committee. Deducting this amount, and the $1,333 1-3 reserved for bursaries from the total Protestant share of the grant for Normal Schools, namely, $16,666.67, we have left $6,533.33. How is this amount expended? In payment of salaries of assistant lecturers and teachers in the Normal and Model Schools. How are they appointed and their salaries fixed? Under Regulations 32 and 33 of the Protestant Committee by the Local Normal School Committee, composed of members of the Protestant Committee and of McGill Corporation. These assistants were appointed and their salaries fixed by this Local Committee. The remainder of the Normal School grant, namely, $6,533.33, was distributed among the assistants by this local committee under the Regulations of this Protestant Committee. It is perfectly plain, from the foregoing statement, that every cent of the Normal School Grant, whether (a) for salaries of regular professors, or (b) for bursary fund, or (c) for salaries of assistants, has been expended upon the recommendations and under the regulations of the Protestant Committee. Therefore, the Protestant Committee had good reason to expect that this Normal School grant liberated through their negotiations and upon their recommendations, would continue to be administered upon their recommendations, especially as this was the expressed wish of the generous benefactor whose liberality set this grant free.

If the Protestant Committee has any raison d'etre, it is that from their special knowledge of educational conditions they may devise wise methods of distribution of educational grants and submit their recommendations for the consideration of the government. By the recent order-in-council, the Committee was entirely ignored—the expert recommendations from the Education Department were rejected, and a method of distribution followed which, up to the passage of the order-in-council, had no educational support.

ELSON I. REXFORD.

Jan. 17, 1908.

GREAT BRITAIN AND INDIA.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—In your report of Viscount Midleton's address before the Canadian Club, Ottawa, no thoughtful reader could fail to find many important statements with regard to our imperial heritage and extensive Empire.

To one, who, like Viscount Midleton, has seen the various dependencies and colonies which constitute Greater Britain, who knows the history of each state, and colony, and dominion, and commonwealth, and who appreciates British connection at its true value, could scarcely fail to come the words of George Frederick Scott, one of our Canadian poets, who says:

'Strong are we, make us stronger yet;
great, make us greater far.
Our feet Antarctic Ocean press, our
crown the Polar star.'

Since the days of Plassey, and the Plains of Abraham, Great Britain has been the administrator of an Empire the most extensive in the history of the world.

And with few exceptions the administration of Empire has been beneficent. As the Bishop of Durham expressed it in a most felicitous phrase, 'Our God-blessed England has been used for the furtherance of right in many cases, and we of this Dominion may thank the Ruler of Nations that we are part of Greater Britain.'

But, while loving our Motherland with a patriotic fervor, and thrilling as we recall the noble deeds of old and our ancestors who shared in the making of history, we must not forget that there is a necessity laid on us so to discharge our duties and responsibilities that we may hear the 'Well done' of him who keeps the records of individual and national performance of duty, and who notes whether we are faithful to him who has assured us that 'Righteousness exalteth a nation.'

I do not criticise Viscount Midleton for speaking only of the pleasant things to the Canadian Club. But we must face all details of our national responsibilities and rise to heights of rectitude which will place us above yielding to temptation to raise revenue by wrong.

Space forbids giving details of the opium curse in China, of the frightful injury to the people which makes itself felt in the impossibility of raising the children who may be born to opium users. It is a recognized fact that the families who get into the way of using opium, become extinct in the third or fourth generation. And the British Government has conducted a monopoly of the Indo-Chinese opium traffic, and has raised a large revenue from that trade, and is yet raising a revenue from it. And India and its people are becoming demoralized by this vicious trade and the use of this dangerous drug. Years ago, about 1892, over five thousand medical men in the United Kingdom attached their signatures to a condemnatory declaration concerning the use, sale and growth of the poppy. . . . And Dr. Morison, of Rampore Beauleah, Bengal, a medical missionary of the English Presbyterian Church, says—I only give a very few words in order to convey his conclusions about the opium eating and smoking:—

'I began to realize, for the first time, after a few years' residence in this town, that there were forces at work under my very eyes that were swiftly and surely bringing ruin and degradation upon innumerable families in India, and that, account for it as we may, our government was responsible for fostering and propagating this demoralizing plague. . . . I came home sick at heart and depressed in spirit, musing on the terrible facts that had been growing up around me, all unnoticed and unknown.'

The increase of the use of opium may be somewhat realized when we know that there is almost ten times as much opium used in India now as there was in 1856. And perhaps it may not be generally known, the British Government furnishes poppy seed to the cultivators of the poppy crop, and selects the soil in which the poppy shall be grown, and there is, as I write, about six hundred thousand acres of the best soil in India set apart for poppy cultivation. Justice to us, who are citizens of the Empire on which the sun never sets, demands that we should know the details of the opium monopoly, for upon us ultimately rests the responsibility for this wrong.

And Viscount Midleton expressed concisely the emotion which is shared by all who love our Empire, and who are looking forward to the beginning of Imperial co-operation.

'Whenever the opportunity offers,' the speaker said, 'I think every friend of Canada will want her to have a hand on the tiller,' and in the setting right of any national sin, it is a duty which we owe to ourselves, our country and to humanity, that we learn what the wrong has been, what it now is and how to stop it—and that speedily—for only righteousness exalteth a nation.

I am not advocating taking part in that which is no concern of ours. We are so bound together that we always suffer or rejoice together; and we must bear one another's burdens.

In England all the leading philanthropists and Christian thinkers are united fighting this ghastly source of revenue, and we, in Canada, are pleased to stand with such men as the Rev. Campbell Morgan and Prebendary Webb Peploe, Dr. F. B. Meyer, and many others who know and do the right.

Information as to present conditions of the opium traffic may be received from Miss R. B. Braithwaite, 312 Camden Rd., London, N., or from Mr. B. Broomhall, 2 Pyrland Road, London, N.

SARA F. TRACY.

Minesing, Ont.

THE SIXTY PERCENT DISABILITY.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—At a meeting of the local option executive, held at Phillipsville, North Leeds, Ontario, yesterday, it was unanimously resolved to protest, through our representative to the Ontario Legislature, against our having our majority turned down by the sixty percent disability laid upon temperance communities, and that in our efforts to banish the liquor traffic we demand rights equal to those given to our opponents. It was further resolved that we demand that those municipalities which had a majority for local option, but were defeated by the three to two handicap, be permitted to vote on the question next January.

A. B. JOHNSTON.

Delta, Ont., Jan. 15, 1908.

A PUMA BABY.

Hissing like a sullen geyser, the great Puma mother crouched with flaming eyes. Ridge of her tawny back brushed up in rage, tail aswitch, steel sinews rigid beneath soft skin, she glared at her four pups in the cage corner. A fluffy ball of spotted fur sprawled on unsteady legs across toward her. Out shot a mighty forearm; and baby was hurled suddenly back among his cowering brothers and sisters.

'Nasty temper,' I remarked to the keeper. 'Has she been long like that?'

'Started this forenoon,' he shook his head in anxiety. 'I don't like it. I'll have to separate them, I fear.'

The unnatural mother commenced pacing her prison, sparring viciously at her offspring in passing. Three huddled together in a pitiful heap, but one stood up and defied her. A jungle terror in miniature, his tiny rage was magnificent. Tensely alert before his trembling mates, he shifted warily to meet each blow, dodging, spitting, striking out an awkward paw at the great thrusts.

'They don't turn on their pups often. Only knew it once before. You notice, mein herr, her claws are not out when she strikes. That may come—then we will lose some promising babies here.' The young German keeper was greatly distressed.

I returned in the morning to see how the affair had progressed. Entering the Frankfurt Thiergarten I found the lion house. My friend stood in the empty corridor looking into the cage, sleek forms shifted restlessly on every side, a pale light came from above, the place was close with a heavy odor.

He greeted me mournfully. 'The little beggar was too spirited. She got him last night. Just a second in her jaws and the taxidermist won't attempt to stuff it.' The remaining puppies peered wonderingly at us from an adjoining cage, the murderess paced in silence, but her eyes were alive with a strange fascinating light. The tragedy had stirred the rows of imprisoned beasts. An uncanny howl in a chilling key came from the leopards, the lion's deep throated gutturnal sent unwelcome quivers through one's nerves.

I left the building, relieved to feel the breeze and see the sunlight. Poor little chap of a Puma, he surely had tremendous pluck!—'The Travel Magazine.'

EDISON'S CONCRETE HOUSE.

'I have constructed a model for a Queen Anne cottage, and next spring I intend to build a house of this pattern,' says Mr. Edison, coatless and hair-tousled, at his laboratory in Llewellyn Park, N.J. 'I'm going to put her up in twelve hours, or try to do it—don't forget that! The expensive part of concrete construction to-day is the erection of wooden frames that can't be used again. With the aid of moulds, it is possible for any contractor to build a house of solid concrete, 25 feet wide, 45 feet deep, three stories high, capable of housing two families, for a thousand dollars, with plenty of room.

'The most important feature lies in the moulds, which are of iron, for the concrete is anybody's. Wooden framed concrete structures are built section upon section, after each section has been allowed time to solidify. This takes an annoying lot of time, varying according to the size of the building. Concrete in the iron frame can be stripped in six days, and the forms erected on another lot.

'By pouring in concrete, which is to be hoisted to the top of the house and dumped in from there, until the mixture fills the mould, it will be possible to complete the structure in twelve hours. Are you on?

'The forms are of cast iron, and for a thousand dollars the entire house can be built. This includes heating pipes of concrete, staircases of concrete, mantels of the same, roofs of concrete that won't leak, plumbing, wire conduits and even bath tubs of concrete,' he said, speaking vigorously.

'Such a house will stand forever. The houses which withstood the San Francisco disaster were concrete. Fire insurance will be a thing of the past with the new dwellings. Children may play with axes, but, chop as much as they like, they can't injure the structure. There will be no need for repairs.'—'Success.'

MOSAIC LAW.

The criminal law of Moses was milder than that of England in the year 1836. If he punished some offences against religion with death, it was not a death of torture, and probably during the whole period of Jewish independence the sufferers were not as numerous as in the single reign of Philip II. of Spain.—Lex in 'Law Magazine.'

NOTES AND NOTICES.

A Change is Needed.—Through the long winter one needs a change. Why go South when "The Welland," St. Catharines, offers an environment at moderate cost which will minister to tired nerves and worn-out bodies? Try the tonic influence of "The St. Catharines Well" and the restful influence of "The Welland." Apply the manager, St. Catharines, or any Agent of Grand Trunk Railway System.

Cured Senator Costigan

"FRUIT-A-TIVES"—is the finest medicine ever produced"

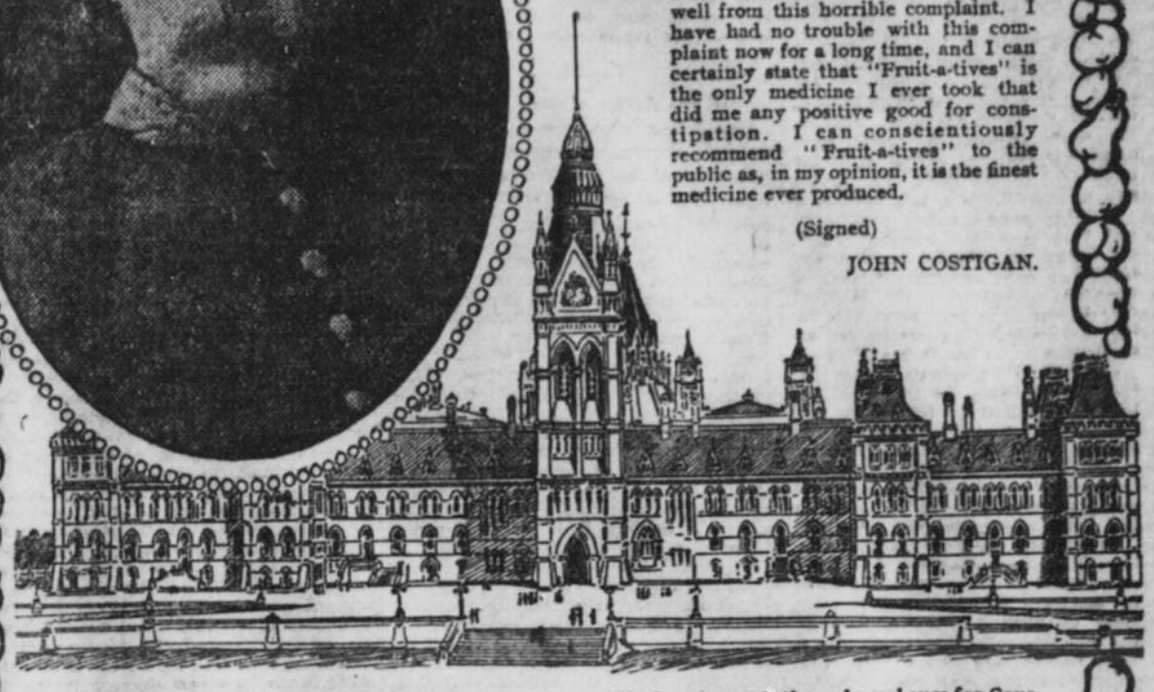


OTTAWA, ONT., Jan. 8th, 1906.

I have been a dreadful sufferer from chronic constipation for over thirty years and I have been treated by many physicians and I have taken many kinds of proprietary medicines without any benefit whatever. I took a pill for a long time which was prescribed by the late Dr. C. R. Church, of Ottawa. Also for many months I took a pill prescribed by Dr. A. F. Rogers, of Ottawa. Nothing seemed to do me good. Finally I was advised by Dr. Rogers to try "Fruit-a-tives" and after taking them for a few months I feel I am completely well from this horrible complaint. I have had no trouble with this complaint now for a long time, and I can certainly state that "Fruit-a-tives" is the only medicine I ever took that did me any positive good for constipation. I can conscientiously recommend "Fruit-a-tives" to the public as, in my opinion, it is the finest medicine ever produced.

(Signed)

JOHN COSTIGAN.



The thousands who know the Honorable Senator from New Brunswick, know that nothing short of a complete and wonderful cure could induce him to write such a testimonial as the above letter.

"Fruit-a-tives" was the only remedy that gave Hon. John Costigan any permanent relief.

"Fruit-a-tives" accomplished in three months, what the leading physicians failed to do in thirty years.

"Fruit-a-tives" or "Fruit Liver Tablets"

"Fruit-a-tives," is the only real cure for Constipation—because it is the only remedy that invigorates the liver—strengthens the bowel muscles—regulates the kidneys—and improves the skin action. "Fruit-a-tives" is a wonderful combination of fruit juices and tonics in tablet form—pleasant to take and absolutely certain to produce an easy and natural movement.

50c a box—6 for $2.50. At dealers or sent on receipt of price. 145

"Fruit-a-tives" Limited, Ottawa, Ont.

SEVELT FOR THIRD TERM

he runs, let him first cure his corns. ing more efficient than Putnam's Extractor. Being purely vegetable es no pain. Cure guaranteed, be- e best insist on 'Putnam's' only.

PAINE GAVE THE WORLD A LAW

MAINE PASSED IT FIRST; THEN CIVILIZATION FOLLOWED.

The thing for which Albert Ware Paine, who died last Tuesday at the age of 95, was most widely known was the authorship of the law giving to the accused in criminal cases the right to testify in his own behalf. This law he drafted half a century ago, and after many rebuffs he succeeded in having it enacted by the Maine Legislature in 1864. It was the first law of the kind anywhere, and soon the whole civilized world followed Maine's example in adopting it.

When Mr. Paine was a boy living on a farm in the town of Winslow, Kennebec county, a playmate was convicted of stealing from a farmer a wallet containing a large sum of money, and was sentenced to state prison for three years. When the boy came back from prison he was broken in health and spirit.

A few weeks after his return the wallet, with its contents intact, was accidentally discovered near a rail fence where some boards had concealed it from sight. The farmer remembered having climbed over the fence on the day that the wallet disappeared, and the boy's name was cleared. But the three years in prison had been too much for the lad, and within three months he was dead.

When Mr. Paine became a lawyer the fate of his youthful friend was fresh in his mind, and twenty-five years later he framed the law giving the accused in criminal cases the right to testify in his own behalf. Several times the bill was introduced in the legislature, but was ridiculed out of committee.

James G. Blaine, who was Speaker of the House, could see no justice in it. Others said that of course the accused would deny his guilt under any circumstances. Of what use to let him legally deny?

In 1864, however, when Samuel Cony was Governor, the bill went through and Mr. Paine's long fight was won.

In 1868 the body of a man who had been killed by a stab wound in the heart was found on the Central street bridge in Bangor. The police had little to work on until it was remembered that the man frequently had words with a mulatto barber who had a shop near the point where the body was discovered.

A party of officers went immediately to the barber shop and found the barber with a bloodstained knife in his possession and spots of blood on his hands. When the police entered his place he was sitting in an attitude of deep dejection.

'Do you know who murdered So and So?' inquired one of the officers, suddenly.

'Is he dead?' asked the barber.

'Yes,' replied the policeman.

'Then I suppose I killed him,' remarked the mulatto.

The man was, of course, put under arrest and in course of time came up for trial. It was apparently a clear case of murder without provocation. The barber had a good lawyer, but he was absolutely without evidence in his client's favor, except that it could be shown there was ill feeling between the two men, and that the victim often annoyed the mulatto.

When the prosecution had concluded its case, which included the confession made by the prisoner to the officers, his attorney announced that he would only show that his client had frequently been annoyed by the dead man, and would then let the defendant tell his own story. It was the first important trial in which the accused had taken advantage of the new law, and interest in the matter was intense.

The defendant testified that they met on the bridge, and that the dead man struck at him. The barber had at the time in his hand a large jackknife, and as he turned to dodge the blow, involuntarily throwing up his hand which held the knife as he did so, the weapon struck his assailant full in the breast, causing him to fall over backward.

The mulatto did not wait for any further fighting, but went immediately to his shop. He knew from the blood on his knife and hand that he had wounded the other, but he never imagined that the result was as serious as it turned out, and he sat in trepidation until the arrival of the police.

The jury believed the defendant, and a verdict of not guilty was brought in within five minutes. At that time Mr. Paine was the Maine correspondent of a Boston paper, and he wrote an account of the circumstances of the case, dwelling particularly on the fact that if the barber had not had the right to testify in his own behalf he would have been convicted.

A few days later Attorney-General John A. Peters received a letter from Charles Francis Adams, who was then a member of the Massachusetts House of Representatives, asking if the story as printed was correct, and if in Mr. Peters's opinion the law was a good one. Mr. Peters replied that the article was true, and stated that while at first opposed to the enactment of the measure he had since became convinced that it was not only a good law, but was absolutely just.

A few days later Mr. Paine called on Mr. Adams in Boston while the legislature was in session. Mr. Adams greeted him heartily and asked him to sit beside him.

Then he discussed the Maine enactment fully, and requested Mr. Paine to draw up a copy of it in order that Mr. Adams might offer it to the House. This was done, and after Mr. Adams's speech, the law went through in quick order.

When it came back from the Senate it had an amendment to the effect that the refusal of an accused person to testify for himself should not in any way prejudice his case. The advisability of this clause was quickly recognized, and the Senate improvement was immediately accepted by Mr. Adams and the House, the bill then going to the Governor for approval.

Subsequently a similar law was passed in New Hampshire and Connecticut, and then England took the matter up and adopted a measure similar to Mr. Paine's, although with a rider which lessened its value materially.—Bangor (Me.) correspondence New York 'Sun.'

MAD WOLVES RANCHERS' TERROR

NUMBERS INCREASING IN TEXAS —EFFORTS TO PROTECT STOCK AND PERSONS.

(Encinal Correspondence St. Louis 'Globe-Democrat.')

The ranchmen of this section are making a desperate effort to eradicate the wolves which infest their pastures. Notwithstanding the fight which has been waged against them for many years their numbers show an annual increase. They seem to thrive with the settling up of the country. The are not only a menace to the live stock but of late years rabies has spread among them to an extent that is alarming.

Many instances are known of the victim of one of these animals dying of hydrophobia. Since the establishment of a state hydrophobia institute at Austin three years ago, more than a hundred persons have gone there for treatment for mad wolf bites. The wolves are of the coyote species. They skulk around at night and kill young calves and make away with lambs and kids. The last Legislature passed a scalp bounty law which carried an appropriation of $100,000 to pay for the scalps of coyotes and other wild animals which cause serious losses to the stockmen. Governor Campbell vetoed the measure. Many of the ranchmen have hunters constantly employed to kill the wolves, wildcats and other depredating wild animals. This method of eradication is slow and very expensive.

A few years ago Clement Bonterant, an Englishman, purchased a ranch west of here. He soon found that the coyotes were carrying off most of his calves and lambs. He employed Mexicans to capture half a dozen coyotes alive. He placed a sheep bell upon each of these coyotes and turned them loose upon his ranch. It was Mr. Bonterant's theory that the belled coyotes would frighten away all the other coyotes on the place. Instead, the belled coyotes attracted other coyotes to them, and in a few days each belled coyote had a big flock of followers, and these hordes of animals were playing worse havoc than ever before. After many efforts the belled coyotes were recaptured and the bells removed from their necks.

Mr. Bonterant then tried the experiment of capturing a number of the coyotes alive and placing them in a pen with mangy dogs which he had brought from San Antonio for that special purpose. The coyotes soon contracted the mange and were turned loose. That experiment worked with better success than the one he first tried. Nearly every coyote in south-west Texas is now afflicted with the mange.

Mad wolves are such a menace to this section that many ranchmen have built corrals around their homes as a means of protection for their wives and children against attack by the animals. When afflicted with the rabies a coyote does not hesitate to enter the open door of a house or go boldly into a camp where men are sleeping and attack whom soever it happens to run across. A few days ago a party of deer hunters were sitting around a camp fire over on the Nueces river. The night was dark and the air chilly. The men were enjoying the comforts of camp life when they suddenly heard the growl of a coyote, and before any one could grab up a gun the animal walked into the circle of light and passed squarely through the flames and coals of the fire. It then turned and started toward one of the hunters. Before the mad animal could get to him the man managed to get hold of his gun and kill it.

The coyote, when suffering from hydrophobia, will attack and bite full grown cattle. The bite produces rabies in the cattle and the losses of livestock from this cause are considerable. It is very dangerous to enter a pasture where there are cattle which are suffering from hydrophobia. The animals charge everything in sight.

Tom Hubbard had a gang of Mexicans at work constructing a water hole, or 'tank,' as they are called, on a ranch near here recently. The laborers lived in an open camp and had taken no precaution to prevent attacks from mad wolves. One night they were lying asleep upon the ground around the camp fire when one of the mad wolves made its appearance among them. Two of them were sent to the State Hydrophobia Institute, where they were treated. The other Mexican refused to take the treatment, and on the ninth day after being bitten, died.

The Winnipeg Telegram

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A ROYAL ISLAND

ISLE OF WIGHT RICH IN MEMORIES OF KING'S AND QUEEN'S.

(London 'Globe.')

The Isle of Wight is rich in the memories of royal visitors. We are inclined to think of the history of the island as beginning with the purchase of Osborne by Queen Victoria. In point of fact there are records of royal visitors to the island as far back as Saxon times, and the earliest of whom we can trace any record is Ethelred the Unready. He stayed there with his Queen, Emma, in the winter of 1013-14, after his flight from Britain, and before he crossed over to the court of his brother-in-law at Rouen. Nine years later came another royal visitor, Canute, and 'during the summer and harvest' of 1066 King Harold lived at Carisbrooke Castle according to the Saxon chronicle.

King John was the first royal visitor to discover the value of the island as a week-end resort, and on two occasions, when in Portsmouth, preparing military expeditions against France, he crossed over to Yarmouth, on the west coast of the island, to spend Sunday. The picturesque story in the children's history books of him harboring with rovers and pirates in the wooded recesses of King's Quay after signing the Magna Charta is, it must be confessed, only pictureque, and has no foundation in fact.

Apart from visitors, there were in those early times two royal residents of the island. The first was Princess Mary, daughter of Edward I., who was one of the nuns of Ambresbury. The lady did not enjoy a very saintly reputation, for her tastes were extravagant, and her love of pomp and good cheer involved her in money troubles, from which her father had often to release her. The other resident was Princess Cecilia, second daughter of Edward IV, 'a lady not so fortunate as fair,' says an old chronicler. Betrothed on two occasions to the Scottish heir apparent, the match was each time broken off for political reasons. Ultimately she married Lord Welles, and on his death took as husband a commoner named Kyme, of Lincolnshire, with whom she lived 'not in great wealth.'

She was still living in the island when Henry VII., who was her brother-in-law, visited it to make a complete inspection of its state. The plans he made for its defence were amplified and carried out by Henry VIII. 'His Majestie in his owne person toke very laborious and painefull journeys towardes the sea coastes; and in doubtful places his hyghnesse caused dyverse and many bulwarkes and fortifications to be made.' His laborious and painful journey in the Isle of Wight gave him some very good sport, hunting and hawking, if we may believe another chronicler, and resulted in the foundation also of a town, that is today the headquarters of a sport of kings. At Cowes two massive forts were built and round them a town soon sprang up, since the harbor came to be used as a safe anchorage for men-of-war and prizes.

In Stuart times we have many records of royal visits, and chiefly, of course, the imprisonment of Charles I. at Carisbrooke. Charles first visited the island when a lad of nine years old, landing with his father at Cowes, inspecting a muster of forces and hunting in Parkhurst Forest. Later they banqueted at Carisbrooke Castle with Lord Chancellor Wrothesley, descendant of Shakespeare's patron, and thus the ill fated Charles made acquaintance with the fortress that was to be the burial ground of all his hopes. The story of his sojourn there in 1647-8 and of his attempts to escape is well known. After his death his children, the Princess Elizabeth and the Duke of Gloucester, were imprisoned in the castle. The princess died there, some say of ill treatment, and the duke, who had his tutor, Mr. Lovel, with him, lingered on till he was twelve years of age, when he was permitted to go to Holland.

Apparently the island had no sad memories for Charles II. for he frequently visited it, and on one occasion the governor, having been informed of His Majesty's coming, had caused a new road for the King's sole use to be constructed through Parkhurst Forest. On another occasion the ing's yacht, the 'Sodalis,' with Charles and the Duke of York on board, was driven ashore at Puckaster Cove in a violent storm, and the King seized the opportunity to renew acquaintance with Sir Robert Holmes's hospitality.

Queen Victoria's first acquaintance with the island was made when she was quite a little girl. The Duchess of Kent had been recommended by the Prince Regent to go to the Isle of Wight, and it became a favorite retreat for the duchess and her little daughter. There have been royal romances in the island, too, and the gardens of Osborne and the grounds where now the naval cadets disport themselves, have known lovers of high degree. It was in Whippingham Church, in 1885, that Prince Henry of Battenberg married Princess Beatrice, and it was in the shadow of that church that Princess Ena was wooed by the King of Spain.

PREMIUM OFFERS.

On receipt of a post card, we will be pleased to send to any one who is interested, our liberal and varied premium offers which have been described at length in recent issues of this paper.

OUR MAIL BAG

The 'Canadian Pictorial' is splendid, but we would part with any paper we take rather than the 'Witness.'
MRS. GEORGE W. McKENZIE,
Sydney Mines, C.B.

We find the 'Messenger' first class, and all the scholars, old and young, look eagerly for it.
DANIEL M. YULE,
Treasurer.
8 Clara street, Toronto.

My subscription for the 'Messenger' does not expire until January, 1908. We could not do without it now I have been getting it for three years, there is such good reading in it.
ANNA M. FERGUSON.
Sluggett, Vancouver Island, B.C.

We enjoy the 'Messenger' very much. We are a family of ten—father, mother, and eight children.
MRS. R. BONSKILL.
Stonewall, Manitoba.

The 'Messenger' is a welcome friend here, and much appreciated.
Yours truly,
D. MARTIN.
Orangeville, Cape Breton.

Our Sunday-school here prizes the 'Messenger' highly, and would not be deprived of its weekly visits for anything.
ARTHUR LIKELY,
For Methodist Sunday-school,
Seeley's Bay, Ont.

I consider the 'Witness' the cleanest paper in the Dominion.
Yours truly,
CHARLES McGREGOR,
St. John, N.B.

I would not be without the 'Witness,' it is like an old friend coming to the house for a good chat.
Yours truly,
SELBY PARSON.
Grand Bank, Nfld.

'World Wide' is the best value for the money published.
R. CLARKE.
Moncton, N.B.

I am always glad to speak a good word for your paper, and as a consequence a friend has asked me to forward her subscription. Enclosed please find one dollar, for which send the 'Weekly Witness' to her at her address.
W. I. FORD.
Thunder Hill, Man.

With renewal for 14 copies of 'Messenger' for Sunday-school. Your paper takes well here.
JOHN DEYELL.
Alameda, Sask.

We have read the 'Witness' for over 20 years, and have found it clean and Christian, always safe, and hence the paper for the home.
REV. J. M. TREDREA.
Methodist minister.
Metcalfe, Ont.

Enclosed please find postal note for $1.50 for renewal of 'World Wide.' I value it more every year; it is quite unique.
W. S. NIENER.
19 Albany ave., Toronto, Ont.

We enjoy the 'Witness' very much indeed, and are sending a postal note for one year's subscription.
EMILY GOUDEY, teacher.
Windsor, N.S.

I prefer the 'Weekly Witness' as a family paper to any other one that I know of.
REV. FRANK DANN.
Murello, Ont.

I am renewing my subscription to the 'Messenger' for the tenth or eleventh year. I enjoy it so much. I feel as if I could not bear to stop it.
FLOSSIE PALMETER.
Grand Pré, N.S.

I am a subscriber to both the 'Canadian Pictorial' and to 'World Wide,' and I find them both interesting and valuable.
MARY B. BRIGGS,
Hampton Institute.
Hampton, Va., U.S.A.

Please find enclosed the sum of $2.50 for renewal of the 'Weekly Witness,' 'World Wide,' and 'Canadian Pictorial.' Also 50 cents for five copies of 'Canadian Pictorial,' as I want to send them to friends to try to induce them to subscribe for it. Wishing you success with three good and clean papers, especially the dear old 'Witness,' I remain, yours sincerely,
MALCOLM M. HENDERSON.
North Osgoode, Ont.

A Canadian in a foreign city, I have enjoyed the 'Pictorial' from month to month.
C. McEWEN.
New York, N.Y.

Enclosed find $2 for renewals to the 'Weekly Witness' and 'World Wide.' I always pick up a new copy of both papers with pleasure. Faithfully yours,
REV. JOHN K. CURTIS, B.A.
Twillingate, Nfld.

Your paper, the 'Messenger,' is so good I do not like to miss one copy.
MRS. CLARA HOOPLE.
Ottawa, Ont.

'THE BEST IN SEVEN.'

I enclose my subscription (renewal) for 'Daily Witness.' It is the best in seven that we read. I remain yours sincerely,
GEO. W. HARRIS,
Public School Teacher,
S. S. No. 7, Wreford.
Jasper, Ont.

Please find enclosed eight cents in stamps for which I wish to receive the 'Northern Messenger' as offered till the end of 1907, the two back numbers if you can as well. I have not seen the 'Messenger' for several years, but when a child at the old home we took it for many years, and if it is as good as it used to be I would like to take it for my little son.
MRS. C. WALKER.
Camlachie, Ont.

We like your paper very much in our Sunday-school, and the scholars are very anxious to get it, so we had to increase the number.
JOHN N. JOYCE.
Waterloo, Ont.

With renewal and two new subscriptions to 'World Wide.'
'I have much enjoyed last year's numbers.'
T. D. DELAMERE,
Barrister and Solicitor.
33-36 Canada Chambers, Toronto, Ont.

I am an old subscriber to the 'Witness.' I appreciate it immensely.
MRS. THOS. PERRY.
Upper Canard, King's Co., N.S.

Dear Sir,—I am sending $1 for my subscription for another year. I cannot very well do without it; it comes to me like an old friend, and I hope you will have a happy and a prosperous year.
From an old subscriber.
JAMES ROSE.
Grand Bank, Nfld.

With subscription to 'Daily Witness' and 'World Wide,' as per special club.
'It is the best offer I know of when you consider the quality of both newspaper and magazine matter that it affords.'
REV. WM. FORBES.
Tatamagouche, N.S.

PINK PILLS WILL CURE RHEUMATISM

Every Form of the Disease Yields to This Blood Building Remedy.

It is easy to make the statement that a medicine will cure rheumatism, but the rheumatic sufferer must have more than mere statements—he must have both reasons and proof. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills cure all forms of rheumatism. Here is the reason: Rheumatism is a disease of the blood. Every dose of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills actually make new, rich, red blood—This new blood drives out the poisonous acid, loosens ahe aching joints, and rheumatism is banished. Thousands have testified to the truth of these statements, and here is further fresh proof. Mr. Raoel Montigny, of St. Jerome, Que., says: 'For many years I was a victim of rheumatism and was almost a cripple. My work made it necessary for me to be on my feet a good bit of the day, but my limbs became so swollen and the pain so agonizing that I was forced to stop work. I tried remedy after remedy but nothing gave me relief, and I began to think I would never get better. At last I was persuaded to try Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. In less than a month I noted a slight change in my condition. I continued the pills for three months and at the end of this time the swelling had disappeared; every pain and ache had left me and I felt better in every way. I was completely cured and once more able to go about my work with ease. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are certainly worthy of all the praise I can give them.'

Thousands write giving just as strong proof of the value of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills—not only as a cure for rheumatism, but as a cure for all the ailments finding their root in bad blood, such as anemia, heart palpitation, indigestion, kidney trouble, headache and backache, disordered nerves, etc. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are sold by medicine dealers or by mail at 50 cents a box or six boxes for $2.50 from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

TALLER SILK HATS FOR MEN

CHANGES IN STYLE THAT THE LONDON HATTERS ARE CONSIDERING.

(London 'Daily Mail.')

The question whether the tall hat shall become taller is now being anxiously debated by the half dozen West End hatters who rule the fashion, and several of them have almost decided to take a step in that direction by an increase of one-sixteenth of an inch in height.

'The Englishman,' said a West End hatter, 'is never violent or conspicuous in changing a fashion, and only a very slight alteration can be made at a time. For two or three years, however, there has been no decided change in the shape of the top hat, and it seems about time there was some alteration. The limit of shallowness seems to have been reached. They are now being made six inches deep in small sizes and about six and a quarter in the largest, so that they can only grow taller again. A sixteenth or even a quarter of an inch does not sound very much, but it really makes a great deal of difference in the appearance of a hat. The very tall hat of fifteen years ago was only six and five-eighths inches deep.

'I do not believe, however, the top hat will become as deep as that again. The bell shape has come to stay, and if you increase the depth the shape must either become nearly straight or display a conspicuous and inelegant waist.

NOTES AND NOTICES.

Rest and Recuperation.—To provide a restful environment without sanatorium restrictions, to enable tired humanity to recuperate naturally, to secure to the average man or woman the needed change from worry and care, and to do these at moderate cost, is the mission of "The Welland," the home of "The St. Catharines Well." Apply the manager, St. Catharines, or any Agent of Grand Trunk Railway System.

READABLE PARAGRAPHS

HER NAUTICAL ACUMEN.

The curtain fell in the second act, and he began to make conversation.

'The 'Lusitania,' he said, 'can steam her 26 knots an hour.'

Taking another chocolate from the box that rested in her lap, she said with a bright smile:

'I suppose they steam the knots so that the poor sailors can untie them more easily. Is that it, George?' — Philadelphia 'Public Ledger.'

The Demon, Dyspepsia.—In olden times it was a popular belief that demons moved invisibly through the ambient air, seeking to enter into men and trouble them. At the present day the demon dyspepsia, is at large in the same way, seeking habitation in those who by careless or unwise living, invite him. And once he enters a man it is difficult to dislodge him. He that finds himself so possessed should know that a valiant friend to do battle for him with the unseen foe is Parmelee's Vegetable Pills, which are ever ready for the trial.

'There was a time,' said young Rakeleigh, who had gone through a fortune, 'when people used to say I had more money than brains, but they can't say it now.' 'Why not?' asked Pepprey. 'Because I'm down to my last dollar now.' 'Well, but you've got the dollar.' — Philadelphia 'Press.'

'How's that mining scheme of yours coming out?' 'Splendid. Why, we sold every cent of the stock before we found the mine.'—'Life.'

A Magic Pill.— Dyspepsia is a foe with which men are constantly grappling but cannot exterminate. Subdued, and to all appearances vanquished in one, it makes its appearance in another direction. In many the digestive apparatus is as delicate as the mechanism of a watch or scientific instrument in which even a breath of air will make a variation. With such persons disorders of the stomach ensue from the most trivial causes and cause much suffering. To these Parmelee's Vegetable Pills are recommended as mild and sure.

WHEN GENTLEMEN MIGHT USE THE CHAIRS.

('Harper's Weekly.')

This notice was posted in a pleasure boat belonging to a certain steamship company: 'The chairs in the cabin are for the ladies. Gentlemen are requested not to make use of them till the ladies are seated.'

Golfer—'An' what like a day had ye here yesterday, MacPherson?' MacPherson—'Oh, an awful day! It was just pourin'!' Golfer—'Weel, weel, an' in the toon we just had a local shower.' MacPherson—'Aw weel, I can assure you it wasna local here whatever!'—'Punch.'

Help your children to grow strong and robust by counteracting anything that causes ill-health. One great cause of disease in children is worms. Remove them with Mother Graves' Worm Exterminator. It never fails.

'You admire the weather out here?' interrogated the old settler. 'I admire its nerve,' whispered the hen-pecked man with a quick glance over his shoulder. 'Its nerve?' 'Yes, it disagreed with my wife.' —Chicago 'Daily News.'

You cannot be happy while you have corns. Then do not delay in getting a bottle of Holloway's Corn Cure. It removes all kinds of corns without pain. Failure with it is unknown.

'Have you read the manuscript of my novel?' asked the would-be author. 'Only six chapters?' 'Well, can you tell how the story's coming out?' 'I can tell you how it isn't coming out,' replied Crittick. 'How do you mean?' 'In book form.'—Philadelphia 'Press.'

Sudden transition from a hot to a cold temperature, exposure to rain, sitting in a draught, unseasonable substitution of light for heavy clothing, are fruitful causes of colds and the resultant cough so perilous to persons of weak lungs. Among the many medicines for bronchial disorders so arising, there is none better than Bickle's Anti-Consumptive Syrup. Try it and become convinced. Price 35 cents.

Chance Acquaintance—'I suppose you get most of your jokes from the monologue men?' Jokesmith (smiling)—'Don't you think that would be stealing?' Chance Acquaintance (in an injured tone)—'Well, who do you get them from anyway?'—'Puck.'

It Will Prolong Life.—De Sota, the Spaniard, lost his life in the wilds of Florida, whither he went for the purpose of discovering the legendary "Fountain of perpetual youth," said to exist in that then unknown country. While Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil will not perpetuate youth, it will remove the bodily pains which make the young old before their time and harass the aged into untimely graves.

Neighbor—'And what did the doctor say, Old Man—' 'E said no more medicine, if ye take a little walk of a marnin' on the common, and get the air, mebbe ye'll live to be an oxygenarian.'—'Punch.'

Agricultural.

COMING EVENTS.

Eastern Ontario Fat Stock and Poultry Show, Jan. 20-24, 1908.

Boston Poultry Show, Boston, Jan. 13-18, 1908.

Quebec Provincial Poultry and Pet Stock Breeding Show, Victoria Rifles' Armory Hall, Montreal, Jan. 28, 29, 30, and 31, 1908.

National Live Stock Convention, Ottawa, Feb. 5, 6, 7, 1908.

Convention of Agricultural Societies, Manitoba Agricultural College, Feb. 10-17.

Manitoba Provincial Poultry Show at Neepawa, Feb. 11-14.

Spring Stallion Show, Toronto, Feb. 12-14, 1908.

Ontario Horse-breeders' Show, Toronto, Feb. 12 to 14.

Western Horticultural Society's Convention at Winnipeg, Feb. 18-22.

Manitoba Dairy Convention, Winnipeg, Feb. 18-22.

Manitoba Agricultural Societies Convention, Winnipeg, Feb. 18-22.

Annual Convention Ontario Association of Fairs and Exhibitions, Toronto, Feb. 19 and 20.

Provincial Seed Fair, Summerside, P. E. I., March 18 and 19.

Regina Winter Fair, March 18-20.

Canadian National Horse Show, May 4-9.

CURRENT COMMENTS

Lieut.-Governor McMillan has offered a provincial challenge cup for ploughing, to be annually competed for and open to all members of agricultural societies and farmers' institutes in the province of Manitoba. Accompanying the cup each year is a silver medal, which becomes the property of the winner. The cup is to be first competed for at the Bird's Hill ploughing match in 1908.

* * *

Since Mr. A. W. Smith's letter on 'Blight resistant potatoes' appeared in our columns, Messrs. Sutton, of Reading, England, probably the largest seed merchants in the world, have written Mr. Smith for further information on the subject, and for some of the seed with which he has experimented. This method, somewhat similar, it is true, to that as adopted by the Canadian Seed Growers' Association, is yet materially different in the most essential portions and results, writes Mr. Smith. It will, he thinks, be eventually adopted by every producer of seed potatoes, and for his own protection and profit, should be by every grower of the tuber.

* * *

According to the agricultural returns of Great Britain and Ireland, the area under wheat last year was smaller than in 1906. For Great Britain and Ireland together, the wheat area came out at 1,663,639 acres, or 135,937 less than in 1906. That of barley was 1,882,407 acres, showing a decrease of 45,226. Oats, on the other hand, returned at 4,198,309 acres, gained 79,073 acres. Beans and peas both increased in Great Britain, but only the latter in Ireland. In both divisions there was a reduction of the potato area, the total being 1,139,894 acres, or 42,134 less than in 1906. Turnips, including swedes, showed a reduction of 31,027 acres, the total being 1,638,260, while mangolds, on 517,149 acres, had increased by 18,491.

* * *

In Great Britain permanent pasture increased, as usual, as did small fruit and orchards, while hops continued to decrease in area. Both British and Irish statistics showed a decrease in horses, the total being 2,152,431, or 20,663 fewer than in 1906. Against the British decrease in cattle of 98,337, Ireland set off an increase of 35,910, and the total was 11,587,353, showing a reduction of 62,427. Both divisions had more sheep and pigs than in 1906. The combined number of sheep, 29,932,498, showed the substantial increase of 797,306; while the 3,953,537 pigs made an addition of 685,883 to the previous year's number.

* * *

Owing, no doubt, to climatic conditions, the output of cheese and butter in Canada last year showed an appreciable decline. Naturally, the export trade suffered, as with the scarcity prevailing and the higher prices ruling in domestic markets, there was no inducement to send large supplies abroad. The better quotations made up for the shortage in the output, so that the farmers, taken as a body, did not suffer from a financial point of view. The chief decline in exports was in butter, and although the exports of cheese to Great Britain won smaller by 5,200 tons, the Dominion still holds the first place in supplying the old country.

* * *

There has fortunately been less cause for complaint than there used to be regarding cheese sent to the other side. Thanks to better methods of handling the produce, Government inspection, and more attention to transporting the cargo, the grounds for objection have largely disappeared, although perfection has not yet been reached. The high prices caused a considerable amount of green cheese to be shipped, but owing to the prompt measures of the government officials, this practice was not continued very long. British buyers soon began to kick, and not unnaturally, at this sending of immature produce. Great Britain will always be a good market for Canadian butter and cheese so long as it is up to the mark, but farmers must study the requirements of the consumers if they are to maintain their hold on the old country. The interest taken in all matters relating to dairy produce is an indication that we do not intend to be left in this branch of trade—a branch which has immense possibilities for the Dominion.

GRAIN TRADE.

Commissioners Issue Report of Conditions in the West.

An Ottawa despatch says the report of the commission appointed by the government last year to investigate into the conditions of the grain trade has been presented to parliament. The commissioners were Messrs. John Millar, chairman; W. L. McNair, and G. E. Goldie.

The commissioners refer to the general grading system the foundation of the grain trade of Canada. 'After inquiring carefully into the manner of doing business in this country, the United States and Great Britain, and considering the methods under which grain imported from other countries is handled and sold on the British market, we have come to the conclusion that the grading system is the most suitable to our requirements. We think, also, it would be very unwise to alter the grades established, but owing to the ever increasing production of certain types of grain in the new provinces, we suggest some new grades.'

WEIGHING AT ELEVATORS.

In reference to weighing at country elevators, the commissioners have come to the conclusion that any system of public or Government weights would be impracticable. They cannot suggest any plan which will be just as between the elevator and the farmer, other than the rights now given in the Grain Act, and the protection under the law as to weights and measures. They recommend, however, that where the warehouse commissioner has investigated a complaint under section 37 of the Grain Act and has found the complaint true he should be given power to direct the owner of such elevator to make proper redress to the person injured, and to order the discharge of the offending operator.

"DOCKAGE" QUESTION.

Dealing with "dockage," the commissioner cannot suggest any further protection to the farmer in marketing his grain at the country elevator than he has in section 36 of the Manitoba Grain Act, but they recommend certain amendments which will lessen the percentage of grain rejected for dirt. The disposition of screenings compels the commission to say that they found great carelessness in the handling of foul seeds and they draw attention to the tremendous increase in the quantity of foul weeds being grown in the western provinces, and the possibility of spreading this growth to Ontario. 'From Fort William and Port Arthur we find that screenings (made up largely of domestic grain screenings but containing a large quantity of foul seeds), are shipped to distant points in Ontario. The question of the disposition of these seeds is, of course, in the hands of the Provincial Government and we presume, therefore, that we are not in a position to recommend any regulations controlling the disposition of same; but we think it a matter that should be dealt with vigorously. Any legislation with regard to the handling or disposition of screenings should be in the direction of discouraging the growth of weeds upon the farm.' The commissioners should not accept the suggestion that elevator owners should return to the grain shippers value for the noxious weed screenings taken from their grain, but they recommend compensating the shipper for domestic grain screenings.

In regard to "special binning," which involved complaints of the substitution and mixture of grain with that which was specially binned, they recommend an amendment to the act to provide for the keeping of all such binned grain.

GOVERNMENT ELEVATORS.

The commissioners cannot accept the suggestions that the Government should build and operate large interior storage elevators, because (1) it would entail extra expense on handling and payment of stop-over charges to the railways; (2) extra loss to the grain in handling, and re-handling; (3) because when the time comes that the railways are in a position to supply sufficient cars to carry a reasonable amount of each season's crop these interior elevators would be useless; (4) because this grain would not be available for market requirements and would still have to be forwarded to the lakes at the opening of navigation; and (5) because of the difficulty of persuading shippers to send their grain to these interior elevators.

The commissioners received a number of complaints that grain shipping points were not supplied with agents and suggest that at all such places where over 50,000 bushels of grain are shipped, the railway should be compelled to appoint agents from September 15 to January 15.

The commissioners devote some space to the difference between track prices and street prices and find that the "spread" between the two is largely dependent upon the car supply. In this connection they quote an interim report to the Governor-in-Council in December, 1906, in which they urged that the railway companies be forced to supply cars, and to overcome the non-equitable distribution of cars at various country points they suggest an amendment to the Manitoba Grain Act giving the warehouse commissioner power to direct the railways to make a more equitable distribution where he finds this necessary.

One very prominent cause of complaint by western grain shippers has been the manipulation of orders for cars, and the commissioners recommend amendments to the act which would guarantee that every order is bona fide and also for amendment to the act to provide for the summary conviction of people guilty of placing fictitious names on the order books.

With regard to grain shippers to St. John and the complaints as to leakage in transit, the commissioners recommend that no grain shall leave the Manitoba inspection division without being officially weighed and cleaned.

Several technical amendments are suggested to the Manitoba Grain Act with a view of preventing dealing in bills of lading and storage receipts and that the elevator company shall not dispose of any bill of lading without the consent of the owner of the grain.

MEANING OF 'RED.'

An interesting suggestion is that the warehouse commissioner shall be given power to order cars to elevators which are in danger of collapse, or where the grain in them is heating. There is some uncertainty among farmers as to the meaning of the word 'red' in the grade of spring wheat. The commission suggests that a definition should be put in the act making this equal to Red Fife. It would be an advantage to give the grain board power to set a grade of oats. Authority should be given grain inspectors to hold cars in the yards at Winnipeg long enough for sampling. It is suggested that a new grade be made to cover the white winter wheat and white oats grown in Alberta. It would be inadvisable to disregard bleaching in grading wheat. It is recommended that the grain standard board be abolished in favor of a permanent salaried board. The survey board at Winnipeg is reported to be satisfactory. The commission does not favor the creation of a sample market at Winnipeg, which has been asked for, as it would create confusion. The advantage of the sample market at Minneapolis is due to the fact that the mills are right on the spot.

It would be well to compel commission merchants to make full reports to the consignees. In regard to complaints as to operations of the Winnipeg Grain or Produce Exchange, the commission reports that grain is bought and sold in a public trading room. The prices are made in open competition and are beyond doubt the full value of the grains as based on the world's markets. The commission find that it is wrong to control the manner in which a member of the exchange may engage and pay his agents and recommends that members be allowed to pay agents at pleasure, providing they register them with the secretary of the Grain Exchange.

TRADE RESTRICTION.

With regard to the Northwest Grain Dealers' Association the commission cannot find anything in the by-laws compelling members to abide by prices decided upon, nor penalty for breaking such prices. It is found that these prices are not adhered to in all cases, although where a buyer persists in breaking prices he is brought into line by the combined action of other buyers. The main protectioun against prices being unduly depressed is the right to ship grain to the central market and to sell it on the track basis. This protection will not be complete until the supply of cars is sufficient. The system of the North-west Grain Dealers' Association is no doubt a trade restriction, but whether or not it constitutes an undue restriction is a matter now before the court. It was found that a pooling agreement existed between certain elevator companies. The commission thinks this places a restraint upon the operations of elevators and tends to unduly limit competition. A provision should be put in the Grain Act prohibiting such pooling.

WAREHOUSE COMMISSIONERS.

There have been complaints that the warehouse commissioners' department has been slack in prosecuting offenders. The commission think the real trouble lies in the act and suggests amendments to assist the warehouse commissioner in conducting his department. It praises the work of Mr. Castle, the commissioner. Regarding terminal elevators the commission states it is clear there is not sufficient supervision of the cleaning of grain at Fort William. Complaints of too great a percentage of foreign matter have been received from the Ontario mills and also from Great Britain. There should be more complete supervision of the cleaning operations of these elevators, and cleaning machines should be installed of greater capacity. It was found that there had been serious complaints of grades being materially reduced through mixing, but some samples were produced that led the commission to believe there had been either manipulation or that serious mistake had been made somewhere. It was found from the out-turns of vessels carrying grain from Fort William and Port Arthur there had been some astonishing individual shortages and averages. It would indicate that weighing is very irregular, and it seems advisable that a special weighing department should be created. The inspection department should be put in full control of the cleaning and binning of all grain passing through the terminal elevators at Fort William and Port Arthur. Weighing should be taken out of the hands of the inspection department entirely and a new department created with a chief weighmaster to weigh all grain where necessary at public elevators in the Manitoba inspection division. If the commission's recommendations are carried out they see no reason why the Port Arthur and Fort William elevators should be taken over by the government. The system of inspection is imperfect because there is no control east of Fort William of grain going forward under government inspection certificates. It is suggested that all public elevators east of Fort William which handle grain grown in the Manitoba inspection division should be placed under restrictions similar to those of elevators in the Manitoba division. It is recommended that a weighmaster's department be established in the east for grain being shipped outwards. A serious fault in the present system, leaving an opening for the fraudulent use of grain certificates, lies in the difficulty of identifying the inspection certificate with the parcel of grain itself. It is recommended that the chief inspector be given power to provide for the proper identification of his inspection certificates with the parcels of grain and the bills of lading covering them.

ELEVATOR CHARGES.

With regard to the provision of a rate of one quarter of one percent for insurance, the commission find that this gives an exorbitant profit over the actual cost of insurance. A reduction is recommended to one-eighth of one cent. There is no evidence of the old rate of half a cent a bushel for storage being too low, as the elevator companies voluntarily assume the insurance of grain. The commission recommends an amendment to the act providing for such insurance.

There is no objection to hulls, seeds and other adulterating materials being mixed with bran, shorts and other feeds, but the commission thinks that such mixture should not be offered for sale without the adulteration being indicated.

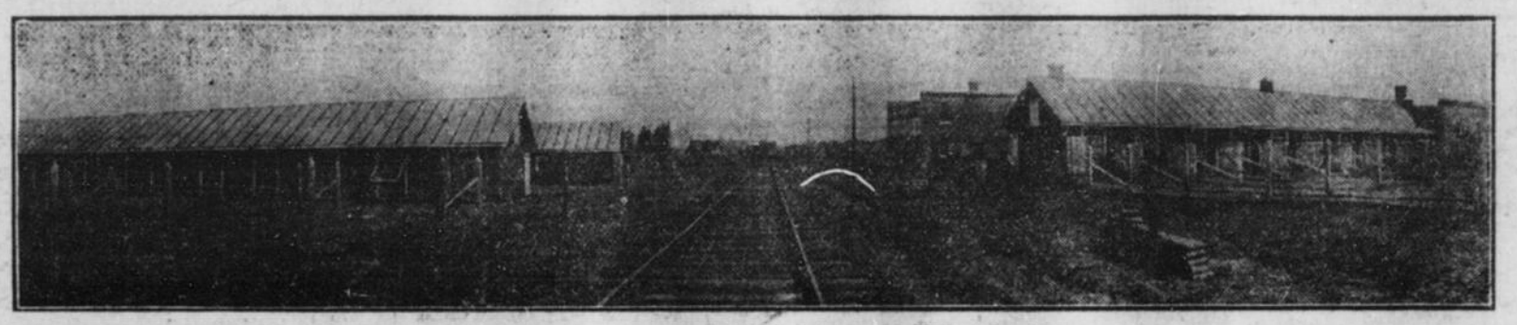
The commission thinks there is a possibility of trade being developed with the Orient. There are no facilities for handling grain westward and the transportation costs are too heavy to give the farmers a profit in marketing. The commission think the government would be justified in assisting the development of this trade.

MR. GOLDIE'S REPORT.

Mr. Goldie, one of the commissioners, makes a special report in reference to car supply, and with the object of safeguarding the interests of the small farmer. He suggests that better provision should be made for the farmer who sells on the street. He would accomplish this by limiting the supply of cars to the elevators to forty percent of the total number available, leaving the remaining sixty percent for the farmers who sell on the street.

The commissioners submit the text of proposed amendments to the Manitoba Grain Act and to the Grain Inspection Act, as well as provisions for re-weighing. These are largely technical and of no general public interest.

Is it not far better to keep fifteen cows, all of which are liberal producers, than to add to this number another fifteen that are not self-supporting? The second fifteen are kept up by the profit of the first fifteen, but how is the owner to be kept up? This very difficulty with which we are so heavily burdened must be removed before a dairy can be made profitable, whether north or south. But how are we going to judge which animals are profitable and which are unprofitable? By the milk sheet and a pair of milk scales.



POULTRY HOUSES INCLUDED IN THE PLANT OF THE POULTRY YARDS OF CANADA, PEMBROKE, ONT.

Attention is drawn to the burlap screen for ventilation above and below each window.

FEEDING HOGS

Long and successful experience in the feeding of hogs formed the basis for an address, delivered recently by Mr. C. C. Pervier, of Sheffield, at the Illinois State Farmers' Institute. Mr. Pervier's methods are followed largely by successful swine raisers. The following extracts from his address are interesting:

'We ought to pay more attention to the selection of the right type of feeders, regardless of breed. It took me five years to bring up the average gain a hog to thirty pounds a month from birth to time of sale. If we have forty young brood sows we would select for breeding the twenty which have made the greatest growth and development. It is important to have hogs that will grow rapidly and mature early. Select those that are long in the body, broad across the back, with good hams and shoulders, and that stand squarely upon their feet, not those whose hind feet come close together, or extend forward under the body. They should be straight on the top, side lines and under lines. Do not keep breeding stock that will not produce pigs that can be made to weigh three hundred pounds at twelve months of age.

'There should be a variety of other foods besides corn. Soy bean hay makes a good feed, and contains sufficient protein for brood sows. Clover hay, also, is much relished, and alfalfa is even better; every hog feeder should have some alfalfa hay for winter use.

'I have obtained the best results by feeding grain but twice a day, and only what the hogs will eat up clean at each meal. Every basket or shovel of corn is counted, and if there is any left uneaten in an hour or two, the amount is cut down at the next meal. In feeding too heavy there is a large waste of grain.

'I regard it just as essential for the hog as for the steer, that he should have an abundance of pasture the year around, if possible. The ideal hog pasture is alfalfa or a mixture of clover, with an abundance of green feed throughout the season. With soy beans, clover and rape, it is easily possible to have a succession of green feed until December. I have used rye and vetch in a successful experiment as a winter food. These may furnish green food all the year round.

'I believe it possible to keep animals in such a healthy condition that they will be able to resist disease. Three things are absolutely essential. Clean feed, pure water and dry, comfortable sleeping quarters. Their food ought to be just as clean as that of any other animal, except in the case of hogs following cattle. Neither a hog nor a steer can stand out in zero weather and shiver while eating without loss of flesh and loss of profit. The feeding floor should, if possible, be on the south side of the building. If necessary, put up a protection six feet high on the west and north to make the hogs comfortable while eating. Keep the floor perfectly clean, or otherwise you might just as well feed upon the ground. This will be easily accomplished if the feeding floor is seventy-five or a hundred feet from the sleeping quarters. Never feed in the shade.

'Hogs drink often, but little at a time, and it is absolutely essential that they have all the water they want and whenever they want it, day and night. I have arranged cement barrels in the ground with cement troughs on either side, so the dirt cannot get into the barrels, and a tank-heater in one barrel keeps the water constantly open in the coldest weather.

'Under no circumstances should pigs be allowed to sleep in straw stacks or manure piles, or in any place where they will get steamy or sweaty; under such conditions they would become unthrifty, and will not pay for the feed they eat. Sleeping-places should be well ventilated, and the bedding changed at least once a week. I prefer slough hay for bedding, though I have oat straw or shredded fodder.

'I keep wood ashes before the pigs all the time, and consider them essential to the development of and strength of bone. We have often made mistakes in thinking we can breed for bone. To make a self-feeder for wood ashes, take a dry goods box, and put a sloping bottom on the inside of it, and then build a trough next to the ground, leaving enough space for the ashes to work down into it. Put a hinged cover on the box and fill with ashes and salt (four quarts of salt to a bushel of ashes), let the pigs have free access to it all the time. I believe coal ashes are constipating.

'I think it necessary to retain flesh on the brood sow by heavy feeding during the suckling period, but the feed must be gradually increased for two or three weeks after farrowing to reach this full feeding. The feeding of very nutritious slops too soon after the pigs are farrowed creates a flow of milk too fast for the young pigs, causing them to scour. One reason why I defer the farrowing season until May is that the brood sows may run on the grass two or three weeks before farrowing time; nothing will put them in better condition.'

THE SMALL FARM

The small farm has long been one of the pet hobbies of the political economist.. It has been stated again and again that the man who owns a few acres of land, works them himself, and is independent of hired help, occupies an ideal position in life. The same idea has been emphasized in colleges of agriculture, which urge young men to devote themselves to 'intensive agriculture,' instead of attempting to go into the business on a large scale.

Theimmense area of arable land, much of which was owned by the government and practicallly given away to settlers, coupled with a limited popuation, naturally led men to undertake the cultivation of large tracts, instead of seeking to bring up a few acres to the highest point of productiveness. Farming on a very large scale is a lottery. It is immensely profitable in a good year, but the farmer stakes everything on a single crop, and if conditions are unfavorable he suffers accordingly.

In the neighborhood of large cities, men are engaging more and more in small farming. It is a form of agriculture which requires a high degree of skill, but pays well.

There are signs that farmers in sections more remote from the city are beginning to appreciate the value of the small farm. This is largely due to the scarcity of help. There was an unusual demand for farms of sixty acres last spring, because by planning his work carefully the owner may work the land almost entirely himself. This demand is sure to become more pronounced as its advantages become better known, and the farmer acquires a better knowledge of the business. Conditions have changed on the farm as well as elsewhere and old methods must give way.

USE THE BOY FAIR

Numerous reasons are advanced why boys leave the farm, all of them containing more or less truth, but the real reason why boys over twenty-one get dissatisfied with farm life is not so much the work as the way so many fathers continue to treat the young man as if he were still in his teens, giving him every chance to become dissatisfied because of the uncertainty of his position. The following, from the 'Breeder's Gazette,' shows one cause of misunderstanding and friction:—

A subscriber from Iowa thus states a case:

'My father has a large farm and I am twenty-two years old. He is past fifty, and unable to work and so I am considered to be the head man to work beside my younger brother. Now, my compensation is simply board and clothes. I receive no extra money but was promised for the last two years that when fall came he would start us in farming for ourselves and rent us the farm, but when harvest is over his promise has been broken and he has us to continue for his benefit. And when I decline to work he tells me I can leave home, that he will hire his help and that I will not inherit any after him. Now if I should leave can I claim any share for the past years I have worked, and if I continue can I claim any wages?' Generally, when a child becoming of age continues to reside with the parent as a member of the family, the presumption is that no payment is expected for services rendered or support furnished by the one to the other. This being only a presumption may be overcome by proof of an express agreement to the contrary, or by setting forth the existence of such facts or circumstances as show that both parties at the time expected payment to be made.

Since before the minor becomes of age the parent is entitled to his services, without pay, there was no consideration for the first promise to rent the farm to the son, and the parent cannot be held on that promise. But after the minor became of age and the parent induced him to stay on the farm for another year by promising to rent to him after that, the staying for that year was a good consideration for the promise.

EXPERIENCE WITH SHEEP

Mr. C. D. Cutler of Windsor county, Vt., in writing concerning his many years' experience in rearing sheep, says:

The ewes are wintered under sunny, open sheds facing south and east, which may be closed in stormy weather and at lambing time. The grain troughs are several rods from the sheds, to induce exercise. Running water and salt are always before the sheep. For roughage the ewes are fed what is raised on the farm, including timothy and clover, Hungarian and oat hay, but no redtop; also oat straw and early cut and well preserved fodder.

Ewes are fed but little grain until two or three weeks before the lambs are due, which is in March. Then a pint of corn and oats or bran per head is fed, and increased as necessary when the ewes are suckling, to keep up the flow of milk. All ewes with twins are kept by themselves, and get extra feed. A creep is provided for the little lambs, which eat oats, meal and wheat feeds at three or four weeks old.

I prefer not to clip the ewes before May 15, as a shivering ewe cannot give a good flow of milk. The lambs are dipped a few days later to kill ticks, if there are any. If the flock has the range of a good upland pasture with running water and plenty of shade, with salt always provided, the sheep are all right but for the dogs and internal parasites. For the former, I have found the shotgun used freely the most effective.

Lambs are weaned at four or five months and put on a good field of aftermath, or, best of all, a field of rape which will make more pounds of mutton in a given time than anything I have yet fed. By October the lambs are in good trim for the block, and will weigh 80 to 100 pounds each. But I have done better to feed these lambs grain from October to January, when they usually bring the top price of the year, and the extra gain in weight and price pays well.

POULTRY.

In this page matters pertaining to poultry on the farm will be discussed from week to week. The answers to all questions that readers desire to ask will also be found here.

The page will be made as practical and helpful as it can be made, but only by the co-operation of our readers can this be If you have any trouble let us hear about it. If you have unusual success, give us the benefit of it. Let us have a plan or picture of your good poultry house, internal fixtures, or anything of interest to poultry men.

We will aim to keep the discussions along seasonable lines; but any information regarding poultry will be considered timely. We would also be glad to get any suggestions from our readers. If you want a subject discussed make it possible by 'opening the discussion.' The desire is that every reader will consider this his or her page. This is a special invitation for you to share its benefits.

EARLIEST MATURING FOWLS

Mr. Miller Purvis gives some good information in the 'Gazette' when he answers the question, 'What breed of fowls mature the quickest with proper care?

He says:—After a good many years of experience, observation and study I am not quite certain that I am competent to answer this question correctly without making many reservations. All the conditions being equal it is probable that the Mediterranean breeds mature at the earliest age. This class is composed of the Leghorns, Minorcas, Anconas and Black Spanish. Of these the Leghorns, Andalusians and Anconas are earliest to mature. Pullets of these breeds, having had proper care, will begin to lay at between five and six months of age. Once in a while a pullet will begin laying before five months of age. I have had a pulled from a Barred Plymouth Rock hen crossed with a Brown Leghorn cock begin to lay two days before she was four months old. Sisters of this pullet began laying when four and one-half months old and later proved to be first-class layers, which is often the case with cross-bred pullets of the first cross between two pure-breeds.

I have records of Wyandotte pullets which began laying before five months old and Plymouth Rock pullets with equally good records. It is not uncommon for Rhode Island Red pullets to begin laying at five months and all Hamburg varieties are early-maturing fowls. The Houdan pullet will lay at five months always with the proviso of proper care.

As important as proper care is the matter of strain. Very few people understand how important breeding is when practical qualities are sought. No matter how good the care, how nutritious the feed, how attentive the owner may be, unless the birds are of a laying strain they will not mature earlier than is natural, which is at about six months for all breeds. Unless a pullet is from an early-maturing productive strain she is not likely to mature to the point of producing eggs until the spring after she is hatched. If we select stock at random and from it hatch eggs we have the natural tendency plus any accidental improvements that may have been made. The pullets hatched from such eggs may by high feeding and good care be forced to maturity somewhat earlier than they naturally would mature. Such pullets will begin to lay earlier than their dams did. Pullets hatched from the eggs of these and forced in the same way will be still earlier in coming into productive condition. By this I mean the best of them will make some gain in the direction of early maturity. By selection and inbreeding a strain may be perfected which will have a fixed tendency to produce early-maturing fowls.

Last year over in Australia, a pen of six Langshan pullets produced 1,441 eggs in twelve months. This is the highest average ever made in such a manner that its authenticity was beyond dispute. Such fowls, it goes without saying, must be early to mature and bred to lay. The final word in this matter is that a strain bred for early maturity, even of a breed which naturally matures late, will mature earlier than carelessly bred fowls of a breed which is counted among those which naturally mature early. For instance, the Barred Plymouth Rocks which Professor Gowell has been experimenting with at the Maine Experiment Station mature very early, because for eight or nine years this flock has been carefully bred for early productiveness and large egg production. The females of this flock now produce two dozen eggs a year each more than were produced by the original hens with which the series of experiments began. No doubt Prof. Gowell's Plymouth Rocks mature much earlier than almost any carelessly bred flock of Leghorns in this country, yet Leghorns are counted as being among the breeds which arrive at maturity at any early age.

THE WORLD'S LARGEST INCUBATOR

Mammoth incubators are used by large poultry hatchers, though none that we know of have been run in Canada up to the present. One poultryman near Montreal is building one to hold 4,000 or 5,000 eggs that he intends using next spring.

The largest incubator in the world with a capacity of fifteen thousand eggs, was recently completed by W. P. Hall, of Pembroke, New York. It is one hundred and two feet long and four feet four inches wide. Partitions divide it into one hundred compartments, each accommodating two trays. The trays have wire bottoms and hold seventy-five eggs each. To fill the incubator a single time with common—not thorough-bred—eggs would require an expenditure of four hundred and eighty dollars, for eggs of the requisite freshness would cost forty cents a dozen. As one hen covers fifteen eggs for hatching, the incubator does the work of one thousand fowls, or has the capacity of one hen sitting constantly for nearly ten years.

The incubator is heated by means of a coil of eight steam pipes passing over the top of the egg chamber on one side and returning on the other. These pipes are connected at one end of the structure, to a water-tank and heater. The water flowing through the pipes is heated to exactly the right temperature, a thermostat attached to the stove opening and closing the drafts to make this possible. The only attention required by the heater is supplying it with coal night and morning.

The thermostat is an expansion tank, ten by eighteen inches, which stands over the heater. The tank is filled with oil, in which is a float. As the heat of the furnace warms the water, the water in the jacket surrounding the heater expands and the float in the oil rises. This movement closes a throttle attached to the flat-arm, and shuts the draft of the heater; another lever at the same time opens the cold-air draft of the furnace. In this way the temperature is regulated automatically with extremely little variation, the eggs being kept at 102 degrees Fahrenheit.

A second novel feature is that the heat of the eggs is regulated by raising or lowering them in the egg chamber, which is nearly a foot high inside, burlap separating it from the pipes. The egg-trays rest on double frames hinged by galvanized arms, or levers. As the chicks develop the trays are lowered on these supports, the first drop being made in six days, and others at intervals, until, on the twenty-first day, the trays are resting on the bottoms of the chambers. All infertile eggs are tested out on the seventh day.

Mr. Hall built small incubators at first, but the bill for forty such incubators, with eight thousand eggs' capacity, was one hundred and fifty dollars for a season, while a large incubator was run three months at an expense of less than eight dollars for coal.

RAZOR STEEL SAWS
SECRET-TEMPER CROSS-CUT
FOR FARMERS



We take pleasure in offering to the public a saw manufactured of the finest quality of steel, and a temper which toughens and refines the steel, gives a keener cutting edge, and holds it longer than by any process known. A saw, to cut fast, 'must hold a keen, cutting edge.'

This secret process of temper is known and used only by ourselves.

These saws are elliptic ground thin back, requiring less set than any saw now made, perfect taper from tooth to back.

Now, we ask you, when you go to buy a saw, to ask for the Maple Leaf, Razor Steel, Secret Temper Saw, and if you are told that some other saw is as good, ask your merchant to let you take them both home and try them, and keep the one you like best.

Silver steel is no longer a guarantee of quality, as some of the poorest steel made is now branded silver steel. We have the sole right for the 'Razor Steel' brand.

It does not pay to buy a saw for one dollar less and lose 25 cents per day in labor. Your saw must hold a keen edge to do a large day's work.

Thousands of these saws are shipped to the United States and sold at a higher price than the best American saws.

MANUFACTURED ONLY BY
SHURLY & DIETRICH,
Maple Leaf Saw Works, Galt, Ont.

MEN WANTED AT ONCE on salary and expenses. One good man in each locality with rig or capable of handling horses to advertise and introduce our guaranteed stock and poultry specialties. No experience necessary; we lay out your work for you. $25 a week and expenses. Position permanent. Write W. A. JENKINS Manufacturing Co., London, Ont

Eggs and Poultry.

FOR SALE—FINE PURE BRED MAMMOTH Bronze Gobbler, two years old next spring. Price, $5.00. W. MOORE, Hemmingford, Que.

WINNING HENS AND YOUNG STOCK (Bronze) for sale; won five 1sts, three 2nds, and every special at winter fairs, Guelph, 1907. W. J. BELL, Angus, Ont.

BLACK MINORCAS, BARRED PLYMOUTH Rocks and Columbian Wyandottes Cockerels. Best blood. Eggs in season. Magpies and Tumbler Pigeons, $1.00 a pair. E. R. FRITH, Maxville, Ont.

LADY AMHERST GOLDEN AND SILVER Pheasants selling cheap, as I am removing to California. RICHARD HILL, 1036 Laura street, London, Ont.

BARRED ROCK, BROWN LEGHORN Cockerels, $1.50 each. Yearling Cock, four Hens, White Leghorn, $5.00. E. A. CARSWELL, Grafton, Ont.

BARRED ROCKS ONLY—EXTRA GOOD Cockerels for sale. MISS EMILY SPELSBURY, Colborne, Ont.

PURE BRED BARRED ROCKS, WHITE Wyandotte and White Leghorn Cockerels, $1 each. JOHN R. MORGAN, Wales, Que.

MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEYS—HEALthy young toms for sale. GEO. H. TOLCHARD, Chesley, Ont.

FOR SALE, SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGhorn Cockerels from winners wherever shown; grand vigorous fellows, two dollars each. DONALD McKELLAR, Hawkesbury, Ont.

COCKERELS FOR SALE—BARRED AND White Rocks, White and Silver Wyandottes, Brown and White Leghorns, Black Minorcas, one to three dollars each; one pair Buff Laced, pair White Crested Black Polands, and one pair Silver Spangled Hamburgs, $5.00 per pair. F. W. KROUSE, Guelph, Ont.

EGGS. EGGS. — PARSON'S POULTRY Tonic for Eggs. Its composition is a guarantee that it makes hens lay. It tones the whole system; increases and enriches the blood, assuring health and vigor, and gently stimulates the egg-producing organs. Best method of feeding hens for eggs printed with each package. Try it. It will surprise you. Easily given. Simply dissolve in drinking water. Per package, postpaid, 25c, 50c and $1.00. Sample free. H. B. CAMERON Lancaster, Ont.

MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEYS, TOULouse, Embden and African Geese: pairs not related; $4.00; Pekin and Cayuga Ducks, $1.00 each; Homer and Tumbler Pigeons, 50c each; Squab Raisin Pigeons, $3.00, for 12. WADE & SON, Sarnia, Ont.

FOR SALE—30 PURE BRED TOULOUSE Geese, 20 Bronze Turkeys, 10 Pure Bred Barred Rock Cockerels, 10 Pekin Ducks, 1 Fox Terrier Puppy. P. D. SINCLAIR, Box 88 Maxville, Ont.

Miscellaneous.

FOX TRAPPING — ANYONE WISHING the best methods send stamp for particulars. E. M. WEATHERBEE, Wytopitlock, Maine.

WANTED! I WANT TO TAN YOUR hides, skins and furs soft and pliable; never get hard. Also to make and line your robes, or make your fur coats. Try me for best of satisfaction. I aim to please you. Address B. F. BELL, Delhi, Ont.

FOX AND MINK TRAPPERS—I TEACH you how to trap absolutely free (5 secrets); no fake. I buy the fur. I supply guns, traps, etc. I want 80,000 skins. Enclose stamp for price list and free methods. E. W. DOUGLASS, Stanley, N.B.

25 ENVELOPES PRINTED WITH Return name and address on corner, postpaid, 15c. Samples free. W. HOWIE, Printer, Beebe Plain, Que.

For late Classified Ads See Page 24.



For Churches and Schools

Just one Ceiling is ideal for churches and schools, for its beauty, cleanliness, economy—for its sanitary perfection (no seams to catch dirt)—for its fire-proof qualities

PEDLAR ART STEEL CEILINGS

Above 2,000 modern designs in every style of good art—side-walls to match in harmony with interior schemes—adapted to any color-scheme or architectural motive. Allow us to send you illustrated details and quote prices. Address 209

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

POULTRY DISEASES AND POULTRY LUCK

Unsanitary surroundings is the cause of much trouble in growing all varieties of fowls. When visiting a neighbor not long since we could look in most any direction and see dead carcasses lying around some little distance from the buildings.

Was it any wonder that this man was having all sorts of 'bad luck,' as he called it? It was purely gross carelessness on the part of the owner. With such surroundings as this the living fowls are soon to suffer from infection with some of the parasitic fungus.

We cremate all dead carcasses, and if we find a seriously sick fowl in our flock we quickly kill and cremate it, writes Mr. J. C. Clipp. After this is done we take out the spray pump and with some good creolin disinfectant we spray the entire poultry quarters. All old straw or litter should be removed and buried. If your litter is mixed with the droppings haul out to some distant field where the fowls are not likely to range over.

We have great faith in the plan of spraying the fowls after they have gone to roost at night. Of course we weaken the formula somewhat and adjust the spray so it will throw a fine mist, using enough to cause the fowls to sneeze, but not enough to wet the plumage, and we have fowls that are almost immune from any disease for a time at least.

If the poultry quarters are kept in a first-class sanitary condition your mortalities will be reduced to the minimum, but otherwise you cannot expect anything but 'hard luck.' It is useless to try to raise chicks from a weak, degenerated flock of fowls. Health and vigor is the secret of success in growing fowls. It depends largely on the care fowls receive as to their physical condition.

It matters not whether the disease is due to one or many causes, fowls suffering from any trouble should not be tolerated as breeders. It is next to impossible to produce strong, husky chicks from fowls low in vitality. Hence the surroundings must necessarily be kept in first-class sanitary condition, if healthy fowls are to be maintained. It is very true we sometimes have a fowl suffering merely from some local trouble; in such cases we should not discard such individual. It is the chronic and contagious diseases that must be isolated.

THE CAUSE OF ROUP

I recently read an article on roup in which the writer says that the open door is the cause of colds and roupy troubles. Poultry raisers are admonished to get their flocks into warm homes on the approach of cold weather, and to avoid draughts, etc. While this advice is good in a way, I believe it does not get at the real causes, and may lead without some qualifications to those very troubles which are sought to be avoided, says Mr. Grant Davis, in 'Farm Poultry.'

I think it is a mistake that cold air is a cause of colds. Roup was practically an unknown disease when fowls roosted in trees or under the open waggon shed, and came in with the tight hen-houses. I never had any roup in my flocks except one winter in the tightest house I ever had. The house was entirely lined with tar paper, had a glass front, and was a little overcrowded. I was calculating on lots of winter eggs, but instead, I got a run of roup, and no eggs.

The two main causes of roup and kindred afflictions I believe to be the lowering of the vitality of the bird by improper feeding or otherwise, and impure, damp air of a tight hen-house. Plenty of ventilation is the remedy for both the dampness and impurity, for they both are in the exhalations of the fowls.

Draughts are incidentally a cause when these conditions of warmth, dampness, and impurity exist, and only then. An open door is one of the best means of ventilating a poultry house during the day, and a partially raised window or curtain front at night if the house is so tight as to have no cracks. I always aim to have the back (or north) and sides of a house tight, while the front may just as well have a few cracks in as not. The scratching shed or house with open door with plenty of dry litter for the fowls to exercise in, is tht great preventive of colds and roup.

If one is so unfortunate as to find roup in his flock, prompt measures should be taken to check its spread and stamp it out. The affected birds must be separated from the well ones, and if not too bad, may be successfully treated by some of the local remedies recommended. The house should be thoroughly cleaned out and disinfected, and kept dry and supplied with plenty of fresh air; ten to twenty drops of tincture of iron in a quart of water should be given. A change of diet is also to be advised, and if care and watchfulness are exercised the epidemic can be stopped.

POULTRY RAISING ON CITY LOTS

I have two large lots fenced with chicken wire six feet high. My poultry house stands two rods from the back and south line of the lots, is 8 x 30 feet, four feet high at the back and eight feet in front and faces the south. The south side is mostly glass windows so the chickens get all the sun possible. The roosts are one foot from the floor and can be raised up at will. I use sanitary nests that are easily cleaned, and keep dust boxes filled with ashes and a good lice killer. The house is thoroughly cleaned twice a week, or oftener if I have time. In the morning the hens are fed wheat in the litter, mash at noon and corn at night. Twice a week they are given green cut bones, and once a week a feed of oats. They are Partridge Cochins and Partridge Wyandottes. The former are now laying exceptionally well and have been all winter, and I am selling eggs to my neighbors who have other breeds and get no eggs at all. It is not surprising, for they feed corn, when they feed anything; they do not keep the houses cleaned; and a poor, thin hen would never lay eggs for me. The home incubators and brooders give good results for me when the eggs are fertile. Last year I thought my hens were too young to use their eggs for sitting and I bought most of my eggs until late, but on testing them they proved 95 percent fertile.—'Wallace's Farmer.'

THE STAFF OF THE C. N. R.

Winnipeg, Jan. 17.—It is rumored that several changes are about to take place among Canadian Northern Railway officials here. It is said that Supt. J. R. Cameron, of Port Arthur, is to be made general superintendent, with headquarters at Winnipeg, and that Mr. A. E. Warren, chief clerk to General Manager MacLeod, will be appointed superintendent at Port Arthur. General Manager MacLeod would not verify the rumor, but said that several changes were in contemplation.

SAVED THE MAIL.

Little Current, Ont., Jan. 16.— Last night, about eight o'clock, with the temperature below zero, and in a blinding snowstorm, the mail stage, with mail for thirty-four Manitoulin offices, went through the ice. Driver McEachern saved the mail, but the stage and horses were lost.

UNDERLYING PRINCIPLES OF DAIRYING

Good help enters largely into successful dairying. That farmer who has sufficient help in his own family is very fortunate. If possible, get help that can appreciate good treatment, and treat them well. Give such a man a good team and good tools, including a manure spreader and a corn harvester. It is surprising to see what a large piece of corn a man can care for, and how well he can do it. Few men will try to do their best with a poor team and insufficient tools.

Most men know what to feed their stock. We fill two large silos with as good corn as we can raise, and do not pick the ears. Without the silo, the corn would have been of little value. We sow oats and peas, cut them green, and they make excellent feed; the cows miss them when they are gone.

Every dairyman knows that only early cut hay is profitable to feed milch cows. The milk goes up in the pail, in the same ratio as the mow lowers when the early cut hay is used. We find cottonseed meal the most economical of the feeds we buy in the market for our use. But in different localities cows need different feed. Bran has been of little value to us as a butter feed, but is excellent for the young stock.

ROMAN CATHOLIC TEACHERS

Toronto, Jan. 16.—'That Roman Catholic teachers in the public schools of this city be requested to resign, and that in future no teachers of this faith be employed in the public schools,' was a notice of motion given by Mr. L. S. Levee, one of the trustees, at the meeting of the Board of Education to-night. It was referred to the management committee for consideration. He gave as a reason for this motion that parents object to sending their children to Catholic teachers. He further said that his move was being made 'on general principles,' and because he thought the teachers in Protestant schools should be Protestants.

RURAL INQUIRIES

SLUGGISH COCKERELS—ALFALFA.

E. W. M.—1. I have a white Wyandotte cockerel, hatched out on the 24th of March last, and a fair-sized, strong, bird, but he has never, to my knowledge, paid any attention to the hens. He never attempts to crow, and I have wondered if this dilatoriness is peculiar to this breed, or will he develop, and be safe to breed from.—2. This fall I had part of my hay field ploughed up to put in Alfalfa next spring, and would be pleased to know how to go about it so as to secure a good foundation. Soil is good, rich, dark earth, and I can manure heavily next spring with cow manure if necessary. Is there any special seed to be used? Should it be sown with any other seed or alone? Ans.—1. It is sometimes found that male birds are sluggish, and, though they may recover in time, I would not advise breeding from such. To get the best fertility, males of full vitality are required. 2.—If the soil intended for Alfalfa next spring is free from weeds, it might be manured this fall and sown in the spring with barley, as a nurse crop, or the Alfalfa might do better sown alone—20 to 25lbs. to the acre. If, however, the land should not be perfectly clean, and the manure used not free from noxious weed seeds, the best plan would be to put your manure on and use the land next summer for a hoed crop, and, by keeping the land well-cultivated, you would have it in prime condition to sow Alfalfa the following spring. The Alfalfa will not do on dirty land; nor should it be pastured or cut off close before it goes into the first winter. Leave a good covering to protect it through the following spring.

Live Stock.

FOR SALE, TWO EXTRA GOOD CANAdian bred registered Clydesdale stallions, rising three years old. Come and see them, or write to J. L. WILSON, McGarry P.O., Lanark County, Ontario.

DOMESTIC PETS—High-bred Dogs, all varieties constantly on hand. Imported Persian and Angora Cats. Fancy Pigeons, Bantams, etc. Best of Singing Canaries and Cage-birds. Rabbits, Squirrels, Ferrets and Pet Stock of every description. Goldfish and Aquaria supplies. Seed, Foods ad all Accessories. Montreal Bird Company, 245A Bleury street, Montreal.

FOR SALE —TWO EXTRA FINE HOLstein bull calves; grandsons of the greatest cow 'Dekol 2nd'; another grand dam gave 41 lbs. milk for 330 consecutive days. Royally bred. Price low. Terms easy. J. E. K. HERRICK, Abbotsford, Que.

LOCHABER STOCK FARM OFFERS SEVeral choice Shorthorn Bulls for sale; prices right; some nice Berkshire pigs (imp.), and home-bred Bronze Turkeys, big Rangy ones; Barred Rocks, White and Partridge Wyandottes, Imperial Pekin Ducks. Stock All. D. A. GRAHAM, Warstead, Ont.

FOR SALE, 3 A.J.C.C. JERSEY COWS, and 1 yearling heifer. R. JAMIESON, Perth, Ont.

Books, Cards, &c.

VALENTINE AND ST. PATRICK'S DAY post cards. Plain, eighty cents per hundred, gold embossed, $1.50. Red Star News Company, London, Ont.

SONG BOOK — 150 OLD-TIME SONGS, words and music, 10c. A. RICE, Granby, Que.

POST CARDS — TWENTY DIFFERENT colored, scenery, flowers, comics, etc., 20c. A. RICE, Granby, Que.

VALENTINE POSTCARDS—TEN HANDsome Embossed and Jewelled, etc., beautiful colors, only 25c. Fancy Lace Folders, 10c. each. G. P. LE GRAND, New Carlisle, Que.

STAMPS FREE — FOURTEEN, ALL DIFferent, Sweden stamps. Postage, two cents. Hundred different foreign stamps with catalogue, Hinges, five cents. Stamps bought. MARKS STAMP CO., Toronto.

TWELVE BEAUTIFULLY COLORED POST Cards and price-list sent for eight cents in unused stamps. THE WESTERN SPECIALTY COMPANY., Winnipeg, Man.

POST CARDS, FIFTEEN HANDSOME New Year's Postals, Embossed, Jewelled, etc., only 25c. Sample Package, all kinds, only 50c. G. P. LE GRAND, New Carlisle, Que.

Situations Vacant.

HOME WORK.—WE WANT RELIABLE families to operate our high-speed Automatic Knitting Machines at home, whole or spare time knitting for the trade; good wages. For all particulars, address THE CANADIAN WHOLESALE DISTRIBUTING CO., Orillia, Ont. Dept. W.

WANTED — RELIABLE SCOTCH SHEPherds, with experience in the North-West; wages forty dollars per month and board. Write to DAVID DICKIE, Meeteetse, Wyoming, U.S.A.

Farm and Other Lands

IMPROVED WHEAT FARM TO RENT or for sale on crop payments, near elevators. A. I. FARNAM, Davidson, Sask.

FOR SALE—100 ACRES, GOOD BUILDings, half a mile from station, 1,500 peach trees, 1,400 pear, 25 apple, 50 plum trees, 2 acres in berries and 2 acres in asparagus. Some wheat and grass all ready for profit. Price, $1,800; $2,000 cash, balance in five years. Fine climate: mild, short winters, good market and fine land. J. R. McGonigal & Son, Dover, Del.

Agents Wanted.

MEN WANTED—WE HAVE A POSITION open for one good man in each locality, local or travelling, at $840 a year and expenses $2.50 per day, tacking up show cards, and generally advertising a New Discovery. No experience necessary. Write for particulars. SALUS MEDICINAL CO., London, Ont.

MEN WANTED — RELIABLE MEN IN every locality throughout Canada to advertise our goods, tack up show-cards on trees, fences, bridges, and all conspicuous places; also distribute small advertising matter; commission or salary, $83 per month and expenses $4 per day; steady employment to good, reliable men; no experience necessary; write for particulars. EMPIRE MEDICINE CO., London, Ont.

WANTED, LOCAL ORGANIZERS AND route men. Apply quick to ALFRED TYLER, Wholesale Tea Importer and Spice Grinder, London, Ont.

WANTED, NOW, RELIABLE AGENTS TO sell fruit and ornamental trees. We positively guarantee our trees to be hardy for Quebec, selling selected varieties approved by Government Experimental Farm. Trees true to name. Delivery guaranteed in good condition; exclusive territory; outfit FREE. Established over 25 years. For terms write, PELHAME NURSERY CO., Toronto, Ont.

AGENTS WANTED, TO PUSH WORLD Wide 'on special trial rate offer. Nothing nicer to canvass for. Generous commissions; it is just what intelligent people are looking for. Write for terms, samples, etc JOHN DOUGALL & SON, Publishers, Montreal.

For Sale.

SEND ONE DOLLAR, RECEIVE FIVE Wool Remnants, suitable for boys knee pants, up to 11 years. Give age and we will cut out pants free. Add 25c. for postage. N. Southcott & Co., 13 Coote Block, London, Ont.

POCKET CAMERAS, WITH COMPLETE outfit and directions, 75c prepaid. GEORGE GRATTON, New Glasgow, Que.

BOILER, FIRST CLASS CONDITION, 12 ft. long, 4 ft. diameter, 30 tubes, 3 in. and 3½ in.; also 20 horse power engine. Apply BENJAMIN CAMPBELL, Hartington, Ont.

WINDMILL (WHEEL and 50 FOOT GALvanized tower) complete as it stands, Brantford make, will take $75 cash before taking away. R. S. MARTIN, Hamilton, Ont.

FARMERS' SALES AND WANTS.

ADVERTISING RATES.—Under this heading advertisements will be inserted without display at a cash-with-the-order rate of one cent a word per insertion, twenty-five cents being the minimum amount of an order for a single insertion, and forty cents the minimum amount for orders of more than one insertion. SIX consecutive prepaid insertions will be given for the price of FOUR, a number or a single letter to be counted as one word. When replies are to be addressed in care o the 'Witness' Office, an additional charge of twenty-five cents is made.

The Sower Has No Second Chance

Good sense says make the most of the first.

FERRY'S SEEDS

have made and kept Ferry's Seed Business the largest in the world—merit tells.

Ferry's Seed Annual for 1908

tells the whole Seed Story—sent FREE for the asking. Don't sow seeds till you get it.

D. M. FERRY & CO., Windsor, Ont.



GOES LIKE SIXTY SELLS LIKE SIXTY SELLS FOR $65

GILSON GASOLENE ENGINE

For Pumping, Cream Separators, Churns, Wash Machines, etc. FREE TRIAL. Ask for catalog—all sizes

GILSON MFG. CO. LTD.
112 York St. Guelph, Ont.

These trade-mark crossed lines on every package

CRESCO FLOUR For DYSPEPTICS

SPECIAL DIETETIC FLOUR
M. C. WHEAT FLOUR

Unlike all other foods. Ask grocers. For book or sample, write

FARWELL & RHINES, WATERTOWN, N. Y., U. S. A.



Free Veterinary Book

Infallible guide. Makes every man his own horse doctor. Postage 5c.

Tuttle's Elixir

insures sound horses. Cures splint, curb, spavin, etc. $100 reward for failure where cure is possible.

TUTTLE'S ELIXIR CO.,
76 Beverly St., Boston, Mass.
Montreal: H. A. Tuttle, Mgr., 32 St. Gabriel Street.

Beware of all blisters; only temporary relief, if any.

C. H. R. CROCKER, South Farmington, Nova Scotia

Virginia Farms and Homes

Productive soil, mild, healthy climate. Splendid markets. Write for catalogue.

R. B. CHIFFIN & CO., Inc., Richmond, Va.



FAVORABLY KNOWN SINCE 1826. BELLS HAVE FURNISHED 60,000 CHURCH, SCHOOL & OTHER CHIMES, Etc. MENEELY & CO. WATERVLIET, N.Y. BELL METAL PUREST & BEST GENUINE BELL COPPER & TIN CATALOGUE & PRICES FREE.

QUESTIONS & ANSWERS.

We invite questions on all possible subjects of general interest, to which we shall do our best to obtain correct answers, and shall insert such queries and replies as we can make room for. This must not be used, however, as an advertising column or as an enquiry bureau for matters not of public interest. Every query must be accompanied with the name and postal address of the sender, and no notice will be taken of anonymous communications.

GENERAL.

THE BEGGAR'S PETITION.

F.—Who is the author of 'The Beggar's Petition,' beginning 'Pity the sorrows of a poor old man'? Ans.—Thomas Moss, a miner poet, 1740-1808.

ESPERANTO PRIMER.

H. S. McH.—Could you kindly tell me where I could obtain a primer that would tell me something about the language 'Esperanto'? Ans.—Write to Messrs. Fleming, Revell & Co., New York, publishers of primers on the subject.

COMIC RECITATIONS.

S. A. P., Gasfield, Ont.—Could you kindly tell me the name of a good comic recitation book? Ans.—The Penn Publishing Company, 923 Arch street, Philadelphia, Pa., has published several comic recitation books. You could write to them for a catalogue.

SACRED SONG.

Mrs. R. H. Proctor, Ontario, kindly writes that the sacred song asked for by 'Farmer's Daughter,' is to be found in 'Triumphant Songs,' No. 4, by E. O., Excell. It is called 'The Sinner and the Song,' and has strains of 'Jesus, Lover of My Soul' introduced as a quartette or chorus.

CADETS.

Inquirer.—I saw streets in cities of Quebec filled with 'cadet' soldiers on parade, under military officers, and with real guns, etc. Are they under the management of the Federal Government, or of the Roman Catholic Church? Ans.—The cadet corps are organized by the schools. Denomination immaterial. Officers appointed by school authorities are subject to approval by the Militia Department. The department supply the arms, and have the right to call them in at any time.

A CORRECTION.

In the item headed 'Capacity of bin,' in this column last week, a printer's mistake gave the contents of the imperial bushel one thousand cubic inches too much. The imperial bushel contains 2218.192 cubic inches.

DUTY.

M. B.—Please locate the quotation: 'I slept and dreamed that life was Beauty; I woke and found that life was Duty.' Ans.—The lines are by 'Ellen Sturgis Hooper. Following is the stanza complete: 'I slept and dreamed that life was Beauty. I woke, and found that life was Duty. Was thy dream then a shadowy lie' Toil on, sad heart, courageously, And thou shalt find thy dream to be A noonday light and truth to thee.'

SPECIAL HOSPITAL TRAINING.

Subscriber's Daughter, Western Ontario.—I want to know names of any hospitals for women and children, where I might become a nurse in training. I should prefer it to be in Ontario. Ans.—We do not call to mind any hospital in Ontario that is exclusively for women and children. There is a Hospital for Sick Children, with a large staff of nurses, corner College and Elizabeth streets, Toronto; and the Toronto General Hospital has a pavilion for treating diseases of women. The St. John's Hospital, Toronto, receives many women patients each year. Nurses at most of the larger general hospitals in towns throughout the province have the opportunity of studying a number of cases of women and children during their period of training. Write to the Lady Superintendent of the hospitals named for further information.

CANNING FRESH MEAT.

B. D.—Could you give me directions for canning meat and chickens at home? I live in a country place where it is difficult to obtain fresh meat in summer.—Ans.—Meat is much more difficult to can than vegetables. A method followed at meat canning factories is as follows:— The meat is cut up and boiled for a short time, then taken out and left to drain off any water. It is then put into the can by a machine which uses considerable pressure. The top of the can is then soldered on, and the can is put into a pot of water and boiled for over an hour. It is then put into a retort and steamed for some time, when it is taken out and punctured to permit of any steam escaping. When all air and steam is excluded, it is hermetically sealed. People in the country, remote from canning factories, used long ago, to preserve meat fresh by boiling it, then placing it in a clean tub, or crock and pouring over it hot lard or tallow until it is completely covered over, and so excluding all air, when it will remain fresh and good for many months, even in warm weather.

TENNYSON'S SISTER AND BROWNING'S SON.

J. R. J., Ottawa.—1. What became of Emily Tennyson, who was engaged to be married to Arthur Hallam? Is she still living? Did she ever marry? 2. I should be pleased to learn something of the only child of Robert and Elizabeth Barrett Browning. Has he taken to literature or become distinguished in any way? Ans.—1. Miss Emily Tennyson married eventually, but not until many years after Hallam's death. Her husband was Captain Jesse, a naval officer. She is not living. 2. The Browning's son, Robert Wiedemann Barrett Browning, was born in Florence, March 9, 1849. After his mother's death, when he was about twelve years old, his father took him to England, where he was educated, by private tuition, until he was ready for college. He studied art in Antwerp. In 1885 he visited Italy with his father, and two years later was married to Miss Fannie Coddington, of New York. He settled in Venice, in the Rezzonico Palace, on the Grand Canal, and there Robert Browning died, on Dec. 12, 1889. Robert Barrett Browning won some distinction as an artist, both in painting and sculpture, but has never become as distinguished as either of his parents.

THE MENNONITES.

H.A.J.—1. Who are the 'Mennonites' in the North-West? 2. Why do they object to the British flag flying over them? Ans.—The Mennonites are a religious sect, of views similar to those of the Quakers, which had its beginning in Holland, and is so-called after Menno Simon, a priest, who had become dissatisfied with the teaching of the Roman Catholic Church. He left the Church, and at first lived a secluded life, until there came a call from some of his townspeople to be their leader. In 1556 the 'Fundamental Teachings of Menno' were published. The Mennonite Church suffered persecution, and in 1683, numbers of its members emigrated to Pennsylvania, and others to European countries. In 1783 they received an offer from Russia to colonize the territory along the Black Sea, and an agreement was made that they should be allowed entire religious liberty, and were not to be required to do military service, to take an oath, or comply with whatever was against there religious convictions. For almost a hundred years they enjoyed peace and prospered, but in 1870 the Russian Government began to demand from them military service. War and revenge being forbidden by their religion, they determined to give up their homes again and emigrate, and many of them came to Canada, and settled in the southern part of the Province of Manitoba. 2. The flag question has recently come up in connection with the action of the government, requiring that school-houses shall fly the national flag. The Mennonites do not object to the British flag particularly, but to any flag which they consider a symbol of war.

PRINCE RUPERT AND THE G. T. P. CO.

Reader.—1. How did the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway Company get control of Prince Rupert? Was it bought from the Indians, or taken up as claims, or bought from the government? How much of that portion of the country does the company own? 2. How can Prince Rupert become incorporated as a city? 3. If the G. T. P. has control of the townsite can the Province of British Columbia reserve town lots, when lots are for sale, and to what use will those lots held in reserve be put? 4. How many moneyed men are in the G. T. P. Company, and who are the principal ones? Ans.—1. By an arrangement with the Government of British Columbia. The extent of the townsite is about ten thousand acres, and part of it belongs to the Indians of the Metlakahtla Reserve. The G. T. P. has made an arrangement with these Indians for the purchase of a portion of their lands for the townsite, but a deadlock has occurred through the claim of the Provincial Government that immediately the Indians alienate their rights to land, that land thereby becomes the property of the Provincial Government. 2. Prince Rupert can become incorporated in the ordinary way when it has become populated. 3. The British Columbia Government has made arrangements in the agreement arrived at by the company for protecting its rights with regard to reserving town lots, but we cannot say what its conditions in regard to those lots are. 4. The G. T. P. is very largely backed by the same group of English capitalists who control the Grand Trunk. The directors are: Sir C. Rivers Wilson, G.C.M.G., C.B., Alfred W. Smithers, Sir W. Lawrence Young, Bart., Geo. Von Chauvin and Alexander Hubbard, all of London, England; Chas. M. Hays, Frank W. Morse, William Wainwright, E. H. Fitzhugh, W. H. Biggar, Hugh A. Allan and E. B. Greenshields (all of Montreal), the Hon. Geo. A. Cox and E. R. Wood, of Toronto, and J. R. Booth, of Ottawa.

FROM 'THE PRINCESS.'

J. R. J.—Can you ascertain for me in what poem the following line is found: 'All dipped in angel instincts?' Ans.—The line occurs in Tennyson's 'The Princess,' some forty lines before the end of section VII. The Prince is describing his mother, in answer to Ida's question, 'What woman taught you this?'

One.

Not learned, save in gracious household ways,
Nor perfect, nay, but full of tender wants,
No Angel, but a dearer being, all dipt
In Angel instincts, breathing Paradise,
Interpreter between the Gods and men,
Who look'd all native to her place, and yet
On tiptoe seem'd to touch upon a sphere
Too gross to tread, and all male minds perforce
Sway'd to her from their orbits as they moved,
And girdled her with music! Happy he
With such a mother! Faith in womankind
Beats with his blood, and trust in all things high
Comes easy to him, and tho' he trip and fall
He shall not blind his soul with clay.'

SELECTIONS WANTED.

J. L. A. asks if any reader can give the song commencing, 'She wore a wreath of roses the day when first we met.'

An old subscriber's daughter would like to know where to find the recitations, 'Dawn on the Irish coast,' and 'Mrs. Hannigan at the shoe store.'

Mrs. P., Hamilton, asks for 'Uncle Ned's Defence'; also 'The Difficulty of Rhyme,' of which the first lines are:

We parted at the gate in June,
That soft and balmy month—
'Month, "dunth,' 'Sunth'—I cannot get
A word to rhyme with 'month.'

J.W. asks if any of our readers can supply a copy of the verses, 'The Amen Corner.'

NUMISMATIC.

A.S.C., Malpeque, P.E.I., sends a rubbing of a brass coin, bearing a rude bust of George III. on the obverse, and on the reverse the figure of a woman seated on a bale of goods with a pair of scales in her right hand and a cornucopia in her left, with the date 1812. The coin was found in pulling down an old warehouse. It is desired to know its value, rarity, and the country by which it was issued. Ans.—About the year 1830 a merchant doing business at Montreal imported a large lot of copper tokens from Birmingham, which were light imitations of a well known English tradesman's token of 1812. So popular did these become in Canada that local coiners manufactured and issued large quantities of brass imitations of this Tiffin token much ruder in workmanship. Some twenty varieties are known, some bearing the inscription 'Halfpenny token' on the reverse, while on others, like the one described above, it is wanting. Most of these varieties are very common, and therefore of no value. So closely do they resemble each other that only a careful study by a numismatist can tell the rare varieties from the common. The place of mintage can be set down as Montreal or vicinity.

Subscriber.—What is the value of a silver coin about the size of a twenty-five cent piece, having on one side a large crown with the inscription 'Ferdinandus VI., D.G., R.S., H.J.V.' and on the other 'Hispanarum, Rex, 1758.' Ans.—Spanish coins are so common that unless they be in the finest mint condition they seldom sell for more than old silver, which would make this coin worth only about ten cents.

H.M.C.—What is the value of the following coins: 1. A Nova Scotia penny, dated 1832. 2. Obverse, a female seated, with the inscription 'Diez Gromos, 1870.' Reverse, a lion with his forepaw on a shield, 'Gien Pfeze en kilog diez centemos.' Ans.—1. Common, worth two cents. 2. A ten centemos piece of the short-lived Spanish Republic, also common, worth two cents.

Subscriber, Danville.—What is the value of the following dollar pieces: 1. Obverse, bust with the inscription 'Ferdin. VII., Dei Gratia, 1816.' Reverse, the Spanish arms and 'Hispaniarum Rex.' 2. Obverse, an eagle with a serpent in its beak, 'Republica Mexicana.' Reverse, a radiated liberty cap inscribed 'Libertad.' Inscription: 8 R. Zs, 1839, O. M., 10 De, 20 Gs.' Ans.—Spanish and Mexican dollars are seldom worth more than old silver, which would make them bring about 50 cents each, or even less.

LEGAL.

QUEBEC.

TENANT'S DAYS OF GRACE.

Quebec.—I have rented a house for a year, ending 30th of April. Am I obliged to leave the house clear for May 1, or have I the right of three days of grace?—Ans.—Yes.

INHERITANCE TAX.

An Old Reader.—A died, aged 69; he was never married, and left his whole estate by will to his two sisters. The whole estate is valued at under $5,000. Can the government claim an inheritance tax, and how much? Ans.—The government can claim a succession duty of five percent upon the value of the estate after all deceased's debts are paid.

A MAPLE SYRUP SALE.

X. Y. Z.—A, a farmer in Quebec, sold some maple syrup to B., a man of the same province, who did not pay for it at the time he received it, but several weeks after he sent for A., and told him he was going to have him arrested for selling adulterated syrup, stating that he, himself, had proved it to be mostly glucose and part glycerine, but that he had sent it to Montreal for analysis. Now A. knows that the syrup was perfectly pure when he sold it, and has gallons of syrup still, and even some from the very jar, from which B.'s was taken, which he can produce for analysis. If B.'s syrup is found adulterated he must have adulterated it himself, for the purpose of escaping payment or to injure A. 1. What steps will A. take to prove his innocence? 11. Will it be B.'s syrup that will have to stand examination, or what A. has still in hand? 111. How can A. get his money for the syrup? Ans.—The best A. has to do, in the present case, to get the money, and to secure himself from any action from B. against him, is to take out a suit against him for the amount A. sold him the syrup. If B. alleges in his defence, that the syrup was adulterated, and if A. can prove, as you say, that the very same syrup is pure, B. will be certainly condemned.

(ONTARIO.)

COMMISSION ON SALE OF PIANO.

Subscriber, Ont., Q.—A purchased piano from B through agent C. C verbally agreed (and B confirmed agreement) to allow A commission on all pianos sold to parties of whom A acquainted C of. One piano was sold to D, through A's recommendation (on the instalment plan). After having piano a year D broke up housekeeping and returned piano to B. Now B claims that he is not legally bound to pay A commission on said sale. Can A collect commission from B, nothing being said at time of verbal agreement with C, in regard to what terms pianos were to be sold on. Said transaction took place in Ontario. Ans.—Yes.

DYING INTESTATE.

Subscriber, N. B.—Q.—(1) A died without a will, leaving house and lot occupied by widow. Can A's children, during lifetime of mother (children all being of age) sell this property and divide proceeds? (2) If so what steps are to be taken? (3) Can one child buy out the interest of any one or all the other children by private arrangement or must there be a public sale? (4) B dies possessed of personal property, leaving mother and brothers and sisters. Is the mother the rightful heir to this property in entirety, or do the brothers and sisters share in the estate and in what proportions? Ans.—1. They can, but only subject to their mother's dower. 2. They should, after procuring a purchaser for their interests, instruct a solicitor to arrange the closing of the matter, including the incidental conveyancing. 3. Yes, it may be arranged privately as suggested. 4. Assuming that B, also, died intestate, no; the mother and the brothers and sisters take equally.

MEDICAL.

(Letters for this department should be addressed "Medical Editor 'Witness,' Montreal.' Should a subscriber ask any question which is not suitable for publication, a reply will be sent by mail (if a stamped addressed envelope and $1, physician's fee, be enclosed with such question.)

TUMOR IN NECK.

H. D.G. noticed in January of last year a lump in his neck about the size of a pea. It did not trouble him at first, but continued to grow, until in May, it was the size of an egg. He consulted a specialist, who told him it was a tumor, and it was removed. At the time it was removed, a very small lump was noticeable higher up on the same side, just back of the ear. The doctor only sewed up part of the wound, so as to give it a chance to discharge, which it has continued to do more or less up to the present. The doctor thought the smaller lump would disappear in time, but, instead, it seems to be a trifle larger. Asks if it is desirable to have it cut again, or if there is a better way of treating it. Ans.—It is difficult to advise you properly without knowing the exact nature of the tumor, which you do not state. I should be disposed to wait a little. Use no treatment at all for the lump, which might irritate it. If at the end of a month it is materially larger, I would have it cut.

POTT'S DISEASE OF THE SPINE.

A. J. K., is a married man, a farmer, aged forty. Sixteen years ago he met with an injury to the spine. Two years later he became paralyzed in the legs, and went to a hospital, where they told him he was afflicted with Pott's disease. After three years' treatment, part of the time in bed, he recovered, and for six years had splendid health. Then he felt the same pains coming on again. He consulted a doctor, and was told it was a recurrence of the same trouble and advised to wear a plaster of Paris jacket. He wore this for about a year, having it renewed at intervals, and got in a pretty bad way with bladder trouble. He then had running sores. He took rest in bed, and after two years got very bad with indigestion and was quite run down. The trouble with the bladder seemed to get worse, and he began to pass blood. Has now been three years and six months in bed, and is not well yet. Asks if the trouble is tubercular? If it is a curable disease? If it is infectious? And what steps to take to prevent danger to other members of the family. Ans.—You certainly are to be pitied with such a fearful affliction. Pott's disease is undoubtedly tubercular in nature, and the subsequent course of your trouble proves it. Many cases are cured, though the chances are better where the disease is confined to the spine. I should advise you to keep constantly under medical supervision. Perhaps you might in time get strong enough to go to the mountains. The disease is infectious only through the discharges from the sores. If you burn all dressings and soiled clothing, and are particular to disinfect the hands after any manipulations, there will be no danger.



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BOILS.

L.G.M., N. S., has a daughter, aged eighteen, who has been very much afflicted with boils for nearly two years. These are about the size of the end of an egg; burst in from four to eight days, and discharge blood and matter. Has had seven during the past week. The girl is fleshy enough, but is pale even to the lips and ears. She takes cold very easily, and sweats easily. Has tried sulphur, Epsom salts, tincture of iron, and Blaud's pills, but without improvement. She has a fairly good appetite, but eats nothing before going to school but a saucerful of oatmeal porridge. Ans.—Your daughter must be very anaemic, and run down with such a siege. There is nothing in a small way that will make a person feel more wretched. You had better let her get out in the open air as much as possible. She should not study too hard, and should exercise out of doors. You had better keep on with Blaud's pills. If her bowels need attention use cascara. It will be better for her than the Epsom salts. If the boils are of the ordinary kind you will be able to cure her with yeast. Take some yeast, beer yeast being the best, mix it with water to the consistency of cream, and give her a teaspoonful of this three times a day. It is best given in a little ice water, about two hours after food. You will need to continue this faithfully for some weeks. I should tell you that many aggravated attacks of boils are due to diabetes. Has her urine been examined for sugar? If not, you had better have it done, as it is most important to have that point settled.

INDIGESTION.

A. E. M., has a baby almost four months old. He does not seem to digest his food properly. She nursed him until he was six weeks old, but was told that the milk was too strong for him, as he cried almost continuously and was losing weight. His stools also contained curds. She then tried a prepared food, and then cow's milk alone, but without satisfactory result. He seemed to do pretty well for a week at a time, and then the food would disagree with him. She feeds him every two or two and a half hours during the day, and once during the night. She wishes to know how to prevent the curds forming, or if there is a good artificial food, that would be likely to suit. Also, if he could have neuralgia of the stomach, as the weather seems to affect him. Ans.—It is quite unlikely that he has neuralgia of the stomach. Much more likely the distress is due to unsuitable food. A small proportion of lime water, say, one teaspoonful in each bottle, or a little barley water, to dilute, the food, will lessen the amount of curds. You should not give a baby of that age cow's milk. It is unable to digest it. Not until six months is passed should it be used. A great deal depends in infant feeding on the frequency and amount of the feedings. An infant four months old should be fed regularly every two hours and a half, and unless particularly large and robust, need not be fed at night. Seven feedings in the twenty-four hours is enough. Give four and a half ounces each time. You can buy feeding-bottles graduated up to eight ounces. The food should be made at blood heat before feeding. Be careful to keep the feeding bottle clean. Get a proper brush, and, after each time it is used, brush the bottle out, boil for ten minutes, and then keep it in a jar full of a saturated solution of boracic acid. Treat the rubber likewise. Get a bottle with a large nipple, which attaches directly to the neck of the bottle. The old-fashioned nipple with the long tube is pernicious as it cannot be cleansed and promotes the growth of germs and the contamination of the food. I would advise you to try Allenbury's Food, No. 2, for the next two months, and then, if it suits, go on to No. 3.

PAIN IN THE HEAD.

A. B. G., is a married woman, aged fifty-seven. She has during the past two months suffered severe pain in the top of the head, similar to the feeling one experiences with La Grippe or a severe cold. The pain is more severe when the body is in a stooping position, as if the blood vessels were overloaded, and is aggravated almost to the point of dizziness by very active or heating work. She is generally easier in the morning on rising, and is relieved by lying down a few minutes after active exercise. She is of cheerful temperament, and is busy, but not overworked. She is predisposed to rheumatism, or what appears to be rheumatic pains in the limbs and along the left side of the neck. The latter pains have decreased since the appearance of the pain in the head. She is sensitive to extremes of heat and cold, but otherwise enjoys good health, except that she does not sleep as well as usual. Has done a good deal of mental work in past years, and is still inclined to think deeply on any subject in which she is interested. Asks as to nature of the trouble, and if it could have been caused by going outside bareheaded when overheated. And.—It is impossible to give a definite opinion without seeing her. If she has rushes of blood to the head as well, it is likely that the trouble is with the circulation. When there is a tendency to apoplexy, the face is apt to be suffused at one time, but at others may be pale. Dizziness, sounds in the ears, and a dull pain in the head, are common symptoms. Apoplexy is more likely to occur in those of a stout habit, though by no means invariably so, and is also more common in brain workers. She should try and get more rest in the recumbent position. Perhaps an hour's rest in the middle of the day would help her. Somewhat similar symptoms to those she complains of may be caused by a 'run-down' state. If she does not improve soon I would certainly advise you to have her examined by a competent physician. It is hardly likely that exposure to cold has anything to do with the trouble.

VETERINARY

Conducted by M. C. Baker, D.V.S.

WORMS.

A Subscriber.—I have a horse six years old, fed on hay, with a feed of raw carrots generally once a day. He has been very thin all winter, hair very dry, skin nearly hidebound. He switches his tail very frequently; also keeps lifting his hind feet, an action similar to that when a fly gets under his legs. Have been told it is worms. Could you prescribe for him? Ans.—The symptoms you mention do seem to indicate the presence of worms. Give the horse nothing but bran mashes for a whole day. No hay or other feed. Then give him, fasting, one and one half pints of raw linseed oil, with two ounces of turpentine. Continue with only bran mashes for another day. If by twenty-four hours the oil does not operate, give him a few minutes' brisk exercise. Then you may give him hay and add scalded oats to the bran. I would advise feeding him on scalded oats and bran for several days. See that his hay is of good quality and do not give too much. I would also advise giving the horse two drams of powdered sulphate of iron mixed with a little brown sugar twice a day in his feed for a week or ten days.

GARDEN TALKS

This department is conducted by Mrs Annie L. Jack, Chateauguay Basin, Que., to whom all questions should be sent. All questions answered through the 'Witness.'

'Thus humble let me live and die,
Nor long for Midas's golden touch;
If heaven more generous gifts deny,
I shall not miss them much.
So grateful for the blessings lent
Of simple tastes and mind content.'

In the still whiteness of these January days one has time to reflect upon many questions that are of importance to the well being of ourselves, and the world, questions that will, it is to be feared, long remain unanswered. The young political economist who is our guest, talks a great deal about 'simplicity in living—through I am pleased to say he does not use that much maligned term—'The simple life.' His views often appear socialistic, but there are many grains of truth among the chaff. Yet I notice that he has the air of a prosperous man, who looks well to outward appearances, for his coat collar has the standad shape and fit, his trousers the proper crease, and we have seen his bulging pocketbook open to the call of the needy. Under these circumstances it is easy to talk about simplicity, as he turns his back to the fire, and feels the warmth and glow at his feet. 'Don't you think, he questions, that it is more a matter of nature than of culture?' Then, without waiting for an answer continues: 'Primitive man reveled in excessive ornamentation, and the most cultured people are often simplest in their tastes.' 'But,' I asked, 'what do you mean by simplicity?' 'I cannot explain,' he answered, thoughtfully, but the moment you dress, your house your daily living goes beyond your needs, it becomes ostentation, but at the same time we cannot judge each other what constitutes a need or a luxury, what may be a necessity to you, may be superfluous to me.' It was hardly likely, but his tone was so earnest it seemed unwise to open his eyes to some stern facts, and he continued, 'Every human being has a right to what can best feed the tissues of life, and contribute to the growth of the soul, and our aim should be to go through the world without being over-weighted with unnecessary details.'

See how the extra clothing we have to wear in winter weighs down our bodies with heavy wraps that weary us, and in like manner the spirit is cumbered, and cannot rise above the petty trammelling with which it is clothed, often not being able to look beyond the material in life.

It is fatal to simplicity to acquire or to desire anything just because other people have it, without regard to our own needs or our personality, and it is a difficult lesson to learn that there is no value in the possession of more than we can use.

What was it Tennyson said of the 'Iron Duke?' I murmured—

'Rich in saving common sense,
And, as the greatest only are
In his simplicity, sublime.'

HEMLOCK SPRUCE.

Mr. W.—Do not be discouraged in regard to the planting of evergreens, the mistake we often make is in putting in too large trees. The eastern Hemlock spruce Tsuga Canadensis, is one of the most desirable hardy evergreens for ornamental plantings in groups, hedge lines, or as lawn specimens.

Young trees are always graceful in outline, while the rich green foliage is unchanged by the sharpest frost. At all times pleasing it is particularly attractive in June, when the new leaf growth blossoms out in contrast to the older foliage.

Hemlocks should be seen wherever there is land on which to grow evergreens, as they are beautiful through the varying phases of the seasons.

The main secret of successfully moving evergreens is to avoid even a partial drying of the roots while out of the ground. The resinous sap of our coniferous trees does not regain its normal condition, after evaporation, no matter how much water is afterwards applied. The best and most satisfactory plants are two or three-year-old seedlings that will make good little trees in another three years. These young plants will make vigorous growth, with many plumy branches, and be able to withstand the winter firmly established. It is wiser to keep to the native variety of hemlock spruce, though there are several species, natives of the Far West, and of Japan. All are handsome and desirable, but not particularly hardy and are always expensive.

One of my garden ambitions has been to possess one of Sargent's weeping hemlocks, often mentioned as the most beautiful of all evergreens. But the recollection of the journey it would have to take, and the pang of disappointment to be suffered if it failed to grow, has kept me from purchasing.

AFTER CARE OF AZALEAS.

Mrs. B.—Your azaleas should blossom all winter if you are careful to keep them well watered, sprinkling the leaves often if the air of the room is dry, and taking off any leaves that may look unhealthy. When the last flower has faded you can still keep the plant moist and water regularly till spring. My own azaleas are put out in the garden under a tree with coal ashes underneath to keep worms from entering. They require a great deal of water, and free drainage, remembering that the summer care is required to ensure next winter's bloom.

DAMPING OFF.

H. E. G.—The damping of fungus is generaly caused by close stuffy conditions, and may be largely prevented by sterilizing the soil before the seed is sown. This is done by exposing it to a baking heat, or to the influence of steam. The soil may be watered before sowing with a solution of one-half ounce copper sulphate to a gallon of water, to be followed in a few hours by clear water to wash out the copper after it has acted on the fungus spores.

This is prevention, but for a cure that is more difficult, it requires free ventilation, and all possible sunlight, and the infection may be hindered by sifting warm dry sand among the plants after the soil is allowed to become dry.

THE POINSETTA.

Mrs. R. D.—There is no trouble wintering your Poinsetta after it has done flowering for it can be cut back to within two buds of the old wood or left to drop its leaves at leisure. Any corner where it will keep dry and not too cold will winter the plant, while as soon as weather is settled it can be set out of doors in fresh rich earth.

To propagate, allow the cuttings to dry for a day after taking from the plant, then cut into bits of two or three buds each, and insert in warm moist sand. This plant is of the easiest culture, but requires a temperature of from sixty to seventy degrees to bring it to perfection.

It is a native of Mexico and was named after Poinsette, who discovered it as far back as 1828, though some people can it new.' The scarlet coloring is really leaves and on account of their brilliancy the plant has been largely adopted for Christmas decoration.

MEAT-EATING PLANT.

Young Botanist asks for information about an insect, or meat-eating plant.

It is named Dionsea muscipula and grows wild in the swamps of North Carolina, being indigenous to the Southern States.

Aside from all the fables about this plant, it is one of great interest owing to the irritability displayed by the stipulary fringes on the winged leaves. The leaf is divided by the midrib into two semi-circular halves, each of which is fringed with stiff hairs.

This leaf exactly resembles a miniature rat-trap, and when the hairs are touched by a fly or other insect, the sides of the leaf are brought together, with a sudden spring, imprisoning the intruder.

It is claimed by some writers that these leaf traps not only catch and kill the insect but that its tissues absorb or feed on them, but there is a difference of opinion in the matter. For a house plant the Dionea does well in a Wardlm case, because it requires to be kept moist, but one that was sent to me, lived for a long time under a glass tumbler, where we occasionally put flies for the sake of seeing this insect-catching peculiarity.

CUTTINGS FROM A CHOICE DAHLIA.

W. E. G. has a very choice dahlia tuber and wishes to propagate from it, if it is safe to take off cuttings. Let the potting material be carefully prepared by mixing together two parts of well decayed turfy loam, one part leaf mold and three parts of sharp silver sand. The latter is the most important element in the compound. Run the whole through a sieve to mix well, fill the pots three-quarters full, then place sand on top till they are full. Let the cuttings be taken off close to the collar, and if properly managed will start easily. Make a hole with a stick the size of a lead pencil, insert the cuttings half the depth of the pot and all round the side. They must be kept in a warm place with a free open atmosphere, and thoroughly watered, being kept all the time moist, but not wet. Growth should commence the third or fourth day if conditions are favorable.

JANUARY REMINDERS.

To examine plants for mealy bug—the little white bits that look like cotton in the crotches of the branches, or between the leaves. To spray with hot water for aphis, and to keep foliage moist against red spider. To turn plants around so that they will grow evenly—not allowing them to grow one-sided, and then suddenly turn them around, a trick which a noted flower grower describes as 'nerve racking.'

To keep flower pots clean and be sure that they have good drainage. Not to pour water on the leaves of the Chinese primrose, nor to leave any in the saucers long at a time. To keep dead flowers and yellow leaves picked off and train unruly branches in the right direction.



FELL DOWN STAIRS WITH CHILD

The following testimonial proves once again the superiority of "Nature's Healing Balm," Zam-Buk. Mrs. L. Spalding of 505 Erie St., Stratford, Ont., says: "Some time back I met with a peculiar accident while descending the stairs with a child in my arms. I slipped, falling heavily on my left arm and elbow, receiving a flesh wound. My arm was inflamed, swollen and very painful. I tried different preparations, but the wound kept discharging and refused to heal. About this time my brother suggested using Zam-Buk. I acted upon his advice. Zam-Buk thoroughly cleaned the wound, stopped all discharging and soothed the pain and in four weeks the wound was nicely healed. I have had perfect use of both elbow and arm ever since and owe this good luck to the wonderful healing balm Zam-Buk and would advise others to use nothing else." Zam-Buk cures cuts, bruises, burns, eczema, festering wounds and all skin diseases—of all druggists and stores—50c. box or post-paid from the Zam-Buk Co., Toronto. Send for sample and enclose 1c. stamp for postage.

EVERY HOME NEEDS Zam-Buk THE GREAT "FIRST AID"

Local Wholesale Depot, 144 Craig street west, Montreal.

Montreal 'Weekly Witness,' Jan. 21st, 1908.

LITERARY REVIEW.

A VARIETY OF NOVELS.

Among the new novels, one of the best is 'The Messenger,' by Frank Frankfort Moore. (Hodder and Stoughton.) This is a historical romance of which John Wesley is the central figure. The scene is about the middle of last century, when Wesley's fame as a preacher was still on the increase. With but a slight thread of narrative the author puts before his readers a series of lively pictures of the outdoor preaching and its marvellous effect on his immense audiences; the great power of Wesley to play, as upon an instrument, on the emotions of masses of his fellow-men. The excitement caused by the prophecy of Richard Pritchard, that the end of the world was at hand, forms one of the most noteworthy portions of the book. The trances and final madness of this strange character, stirring up the whole body of fisherfolk to terror is followed by the remarkable flow and ebb of the tide, coinciding with Pritchard's prophecy so as to startle even Wesley himself, and the terrific storm which closed these convulsions of nature is the climax of the story. Throughout is woven John Wesley's love story. A bright and clever, yet sensible, Cornish girl is so influenced by the preaching and personality of the great man that the whole tone of her life is changed. Wesley unwillingly succumbs to the fascination of the girl, and in the great storm their love is made known to each other. The preacher, however, finds that she is promised to another, and feels bound to advise her to keep her promise. His influence on her is so great that she shows her devotion by giving up her love for him and keeping—at his request—the pledge given a year before she met with the stronger attraction.

A story of everyday life in a family circle of well-to-do French bourgeoisie, is 'A Close Ring,' by M. Betham Edwards. (T. Fisher Unwin.) The Miot family, with all its ramifications, are vine-growers in the Ardennes region, ordinary, prosaic people, moderately patriotic, and unquestioningly adhering to the faith of the state church, though not over-ardent in their devotion. The rise and fall in their fortunes, according to the success or failure of the vines; their loves, sorrows and failings afford opportunity for a study of commonplace minds under these conditions. The phylloxera, the most dread of vine pests, really shapes the story, as it devours the prosperity of the district. The unromantic and practical view of a pilgrimage to Lourdes and the taking of the veil as a Carmelite nun by one of their number after her disappointment in marriage, is a side of religious life, or its lack, not often touched upon in literature.

Another story of the commonplace is 'Robert Thorne; the Story of a London Clerk,' by Shan F. Bullock. (T. Werner Laurie.) A civil service clerk, the hero, lives his daily round in humble circumstances, falls in love and marries the penniless daughter of a broken and disgraced financier, and with her carries on the struggle to make ends meet and keep up appearances. In spite of the struggle and the necessity for constant economy they are quietly happy and cheerful till the hero finds that the 'Tax Office' is a huge, heartless machine, using up the best energies of men and then turning them adrift to make room for younger or more influential candidates. In the end, the young people turn their faces to New Zealand feeling that in the colonies there is more room to develop full and free manhood. The author goes into wonderfully minute details as to the habits and expenditure of people living in London on such a salary as that of Robert Thorne, ninety-five pounds a year. It is a veritable handbook of household management. The tone of the book is entirely wholesome and, though the story is not exciting, it is well written and has enough human interest to hold the reader.

A book that is altogether plot, wheels within wheels of scheming and counter-scheming, is 'The Fate of the Hara Diamond,' by T. W. Speight, (Greening & Co.) It suggests, in some respects, Wilkie Collins's famous story, 'The Moonstone.' There is a certain amount of Eastern luxury and mystery mingled with western covetousness and crime. The diamond is given to an English officer by an Indian Rajah as a mark of gratitude for saving his child from the jaws of a tiger. It is stolen from his bosom shortly after his death from cholera, by a Russian revolutionary, who is his travelling companion. He keeps it in hiding in England, intending it to be sold after his death for the funds of a secret society. It is in turn stolen from him by an English scoundrel, an ex-officer, who ingratiates himself with the Russian and remains as his guest till he finds opportunity to possess himself of the jewel. In attempting to drug his host he gives him an overdose of the poison and kills him. Discovered by the Russian's Eastern attendant, the thief injures him in the struggle that follows, and escapes with the assistance of a supposed footman. This is really an amateur detective on duty to secure the diamond if possible, on behalf of the heirs of the rightful owner, who have been informed of the theft. He follows the jewel and eventually aids his father and sister to secure it, substituting a paste model in its stead. The great diamond is then placed in the keeping of its lawful owner, an old and invalid lady, who finally throws it into a bottomless mountain lake in Wales, under the delusion that it is demanded by the long dead lover of her youth. Crime and adventure continue, however, to follow the paste diamond through several chapters more.

THE MOHAMMEDAN WORLD.

A new book of missionary character, 'Islam, a Challenge to Faith,' by Samuel M. Zwemer, F.R.G.S., (Student Volunteer Movement for Foreign Missions), will have an added interest to many in Montreal from the author's recent visit to this city. Sixteen years' experience in Moslem lands have afforded him ample opportunities for study of the character and needs of the Mohammedans. Beginning with a brief historical sketch of the origin, rise and wide dissemination of Islam, Mr. Zwemer goes on to show how insufficient the faith has been to satisfy the human mind and heart or to uplift the people under its domination. The recent movement towards reform on the part of the Moslems themselves indicates that they are now realizing this fact for themselves. Their leaders are now studying the Christian Scriptures, and the great opportunity of the Christian church has come. The Cairo conference, held in April of last year, marked a forward step in Moslem missions. Sixty-two representatives of twenty-nine missionary societies in Europe and America met to consider the need of the Mohammedan world. They have issued an appeal to the whole Christian church for the strengthening and promotion of the work, and for forestalling the entrance of Islam into territories so far pagan.

'Where Christ was born Mohammed's name is called from minarets five times daily, but where Mohammed was born no Christian dares to enter. Shall we not arise and win back the lost kingdom? Missions to Moslems are the only Christian solution of the Eastern question.'

TURNING DOWN THE DOCTORS.

The marvellous cures of Catarrhozone are being much talked about. Thousands are daily recognizing the exceptional merit of this simple inhaler treatment, and instead of running to the doctor with their winter ills they protect themselves by Catarrhozone; it kills colds in the head in ten minutes, quickly relieves Catarrh, Bronchitis, Asthma, Lung Troubles, and cures even though all other remedies have failed. Catarrhozone is very pleasant, safe and convenient to use. Its best recommendation is its enormous sale; try it to-day. Price $1.00, small size, 25c, at druggists.

RICH DISPENSARY PATIENTS.

A new volume of sermons by the celebrated Jesuit preacher, Father Vaughan, is published, under the title 'Society, Sin and the Saviour,' (T. Fisher Unwin, paper covers.) The sermons were preached in Passion Week, to the fashionable Mayfair audience, in the Church of the Immaculate Conception, London. They deal unsparingly with the sins and follies of the class which he is addressing. The course of his thought is first the true nature of sin and its seriousness as contrasted with the light conception of it now prevalent, and the confounding of right and wrong in the popular mind; second, the most common and glaring faults of society to-day, and, third, the only remedy that can cope effectually with the evil, the atoning Saviour. Not dwelling on the social sins which form the subject of too many modern novels, the reverend father addresses himself chiefly to the evils caused by the lack of truth among Anglo-Saxon peoples to-day.

'Half a century ago the word of an Englishman might have stood against the world. At that time the statement of a city merchant was his bond, and a boy's word of honor his oath. Alas! all that in a great measure is a departed state of things. . . . For instance, I condemn very strongly indeed a practice growing among society women of sometimes making themselves out to be poorer than they are in reality. Let me give an example of what I mean. A smart society lady's child needing a serious operation, the mother took her to an oculist, pleading poverty, her husband, of course, having had nothing to do since the South African campaign. With tears, which were as fluent as her lies, the poverty-stricken mother so touched the heart of my distinguished friend that he undertook to operate witout a fee, putting the case on his list of charities. It came to the knowledge of the specialist that the lady in question, who had a fine fortune of her own, was so pleased with her successful acting that she actually rewarded herself by the purchase of a new motor car! Now, this woman not only defrauded the specialist of a well-earned fee, but what was perhaps even worse, she defrauded some really poor sister of a free operation, because there is a limit to the number of cases which even the most generous man can undertake to perform for nothing. If I shall be told that the case cited is a very exceptional one, I answer: let the objector go to almost any other professional man, and he will, without difficulty, find ample contributions to the sordid list, from which I have quoted only a single instance.'

It is difficult to believe that such meanness is common, yet even here in Montreal the overworked outdoor and dispensary departments of our hospitals not infrequently meet with similar cases. All who thus claim the public charities might be put on the organized charities' lists and visited like really needy cases. Then, perhaps, the degradation of such a proceeding might be brought home to them.

ALSO RECEIVED.

'What Meaneth This? The Value of the Pentecostal Gift,' by the Rev. Benjamin Sherlock (Toronto: William Briggs). 'The Magnet,' by Alfred O. Crozier (New York: Funk & Wagnalls Company). Cornell University Register, 1907-1908, Ithaca, N.Y., published by the university. 'The St. George's Monthly,' 'Tropical and Sub-tropical America,' 'Rod and Gun,' 'Revue Canadienne.'

LITERARY NOTES.

HISTORICAL.

Digging out the truth is at all times fascinating, and the piecing together of scattered fragments collected from many quarters undertaken by T. Rice Holmes, Hon. Litt. D., (Dublin), in his 'Ancient Britain and the Invasion of Julius Caesar,' (Clarendon Press: Henry Frowde), makes a history of early Britain that is of the greatest interest. The story of when neolithic man ate, worked and hunted in Britain, as read from the fragments of his meals, his implements, and weapons, is naturally broken, and helped out neatly in places, but it is astonishing how much fairly reliable information may be secured from 'below the surface.' The bones which are strewed in their sepulchres and settlements show that they lived in great part on venison and the flesh of wild boar; and the skull of an aurochs, which was found in the Fen country with a stone weapon sticking in it,' offers fair inference that 'they also followed the largest game,' that is, if one lays aside the suggestion that they sometimes turned in self-defence when the 'largest game' was following them.

An exoneration of a much-maligned monarch upon some of the counts against him is put forward by 'Christopher Hare' in 'The Life of Louis XI.' (Imported by Charles Scribner's Sons.) The sub-title reading 'The Rebel Dauphin and the Statesman King,' gives some idea of the author's plan of tracing the life of Louis up to its larger development, but she does not make him out more than he was. He had a hard task before him, and if his thought of the greatest good for the greatest number led him to adopt harsher measures on the few than to-day would be warranted, his day must be had in mind, and at least he should be credited with an earnest desire to better his country. The author has taken up her task wholeheartedly and with her usual skill.

Mr. W. B. Stevenson traces back the Eastern question for Europe of to-day to its beginnings in 'The Crusaders in the East: a Brief History of the Wars of Islam with the Latins in Syria during the Twelfth and Thirteenth Centuries.' (Cambridge: at the University Press.) The place of importance occupied by these early struggles for supremacy in the still disputed lands, their inevitable failure so far as Latin Europe was concerned, together form a big subject within the limits of which Mr. Stevenson is careful to keep himself. It is an old question, one of those which seem to be 'always with us,' and of growing interest to-day.

THE STANDARD.

The warm discussion in the English papers, lately, over the worth of that 'Liberty' which amounts to license in a certain 'school' of recent English fiction, would find a good ground for condemning much that is now published by bringing it to the standard held among the ancient Greeks, as shown in 'The Rise of the Greek Epic,' by Gilbert Murray. (Clarendon Press: Henry Frowde.) 'The idea of service to the community was more deeply rooted in the Greeks than in us.

And as soon as they began to reflect about literature at all—which they did very early—the main question they asked about each writer was almost always upon these lines: 'Does he help to make better men?' 'Does he make life a better thing?' We all know with what rigid and passionate Puritanism this view is asserted by Plato. But Plato can never be taken as representing the average man. There is better evidence of ordinary feeling in the 'Frogs' of Aristophanes. 'On what grounds should a poet be admired?' says Aeschylus, and Euripides answers—'For his skill, his good counsel, and because we make men better in their cities.' Amid all the many cross-currents of criticism illustrated in the 'Frogs,' there is no protest against this judging of poetry by its fruits. The principle is accepted by all parties.' . . .

TWO ARTISTS.

To any one whose childhood was brightened by the absurdities of Edward Lear's 'Book of Nonsense,' or whose wiser years have offered its pages the tribute of many a smile, 'The Letters of Edward Lear,' edited by Lady Strachey, (London: T. Fisher Unwin) will offer a strong temptation to find out what more an old friend has to say. The book is full of the spirit of the man—friendly, nonsensical, and almost unwillingly serious at times. In these days the vexed puzzlers over Limerick competitions may find a solace in the ease with which 'The Book of Nonsense' runs them off.

(1863, Corfu.) Bye the bye—talking of fools—there is an old man here partly so by nature—partly by drink—a seafaring man who has formerly been in the Balearic Isles. He has taken a kind of monomaniac fancy to my Nonsense Book, and declares that he knew personally the Aunt of the Girl of Majorca!

For the benefit of those not so familiar with the famed pedestrian we may quote the asounding rhymes of 'The Book of Nonsense' concerning her:

There was a young girl of Majorca,
Whose aunt was a very fast walker,
She walked seventy miles,
And leaped fifteen stiles,
Which astonished that girl of Majorca.

Methuen and Co. publish a welcome collection of reminiscent smiles for the many in 'A Book of Caricatures,' by Max Beerbohm. Mr. Beerbohm is one of the masters of this youngest and whimsical branch of art, and many of the examples of his skill here included tell their own story at a glance, although they all reward a closer study, for the artist is careful of his smallest line. Everything tells with him, and tells a good story, too.

PHILANTHROPY.

The honor accorded to General Booth the world over is sufficient assurance that the work of the Salvation Army has been recognized. That it has found its mission and is accomplishing it among the downtrodden of all lands cannot be denied. 'The Romance of the Salvation Army' (London: Cassell & Co.) is the title chosen by Miss Hulda Friederichs for her history of the rise and work of this organization, and told as Miss Friederichs tells it, she is justified in the use of her title. There is a preface by General Booth.

'Memoirs of the Late Dr. Barnardo,' by Mrs. Barnardo and James Marchant (Hodder & Stoughton) give much that, owing to the fame of the man and his work, must be recognized as repetition. The founding of the first home in 1869, with an income of £818, up to the many homes and growing income of the present day, makes a story that has to be crowded into the busy years which compassed it. The real results in rescued men and women it is impossible to compute.

In the showing of 'Night and Day,' the quarterly organ of Dr. Barnardo's home, the number for the year just ended, it is clear that the homes are doing a great work of rescue, and it is clear, too, that their needs are as numerous as ever. Two thousand and ninety-one rescues in one year and nine new admissions from the depths of neglect every day are figures that can tell only half of the real good done. Mr. Rider Haggard speaks out excellently in this number on 'The Real Wealth of England.' The two sweet little child faces smiling and happy that first greet the reader, tell what a little care can do, and the various other photographs show the material in the rough. To make good citizens out of these poor little waifs and strays is a service indeed to the state.

MAGAZINES.

It would seem hardy indeed to adventure a new monthly on the surfeited public were it not one with a comparatively new motive and interest such as lies under the rather cumbersome title of 'Tropical and sub-tropical America (New York), of which the first number is issued this January. The matters here discussed are such, however, as nearly concern all America, although there is amusingly evident about the magazine a sort of awakening to the fact that the United States has been foolishly slow while the friends across the water have been stepping into the good graces of and comfortable places among the Latin republics of the 'sleepy' (?) south. What we don't know about South America and what we ought to know reach pretty much like surprising amounts, when we really begin to look into the facts. The editor, Mr. G. M. L. Brown, is a Canadian, who has travelled widely in the lands suggested by the title. 'The Quest of Eldorados' is from his pen, with illustrations by Will Jenkins, another Canadian, who is also responsible for the cover design. 'America's Mediterranean.' 'Tropical Agriculture,' 'The Opportunity in Latin America,' 'Popular Misconceptions of South America,' and other papers, with notes on various departments, such as 'Tropical and Sub-Tropical Agriculture,' 'Forests and Mines,' etc., complete the first number.

Of the longer papers in the current 'Queen's Quarterly,' 'Christianity and History,' by Professor John Watson, is a plea for the onward march of truth if Christianity is not to stagnate; 'Dead Water,' by Professor N. R. Carmichael, deals with a most interesting phenomenon, the explanation of which was no small result of Dr. Nansen's observations in the Polar regions; 'The New Postal Laws,' by A. E. Atwater; 'The Beginning of Europe, by Professor C. F. Lavell; 'Impressions of England,' by Prof. Dupuis, are all good. One reason for the superiority of the English railways advanced by Prof. Dupuis is that the engines, etc., 'are like the most of English machines, built upon honor.' 'Scientific Notes' consist of papers on 'Recent Botany,' by Professor W. T. McClement; 'Transmutation of the Elements,' by Prof. W. L. Goodwin, and 'Wireless Communication,' by Professor L. W. Gill.

The recent venture of St. George's Parish Church, Montreal, the 'St. George's Monthly,' is a model parish magazine. The January number, the fourth to be issued, combining the monthly reports and 'The Church Monthly,' with stories, poems, and various papers, makes a magazine of respectable size. The editor, the Rev. H. P. Plumptre, M.A., has a message for the new year in 'The Church of the Future,' and the first of a series of sermons by the rector, the Rev. J. Paterson Smyth, B.D., LL.D., Litt. D., is given in 'The Gospel of Hades.'

THE HERMIT ON ORATORY.

I dootna mony readers o' the 'Witness' are luikin forrit till an election, that cannot be vera far awa—and wonderin gin they wad hae a guid chance o' lettin aff some oratory on the occasion? Ane learns mair poleetical economy in ae election campaign than in ony length o' time whan a' is quate. Some speakers are a' for pu'in doon; wad hae a' things whammel't ower, and pat thegither again in some better wey! Yet, I canna help thinkin, that the best kind o' poleetical speech, is whaur ane is buildin up, raither than pu'in doon. Jean luiks ower my shou'der, and says, 'Sandy!' says she, 'how is't that ye're never a candidate yersel?' Jean's loyal, ye ken; and thinks nae doot, that her ain gudeman is as gude as the best o' them! I think ane coud hae a gude wheen weel-developed statesmanlike principles in his heid, without bein a candidate—juist a kind o' an adviser, as it war, o' the candidate!

A short list o' principles micht be putten doon here; but enow I'll speak raither o' the mainner o' presentin ane's thochts, than the maitter o' them—the ither in its ain gude time! Ane coud learn to speak in the Auld Kintra better nor here! They wad gie ye five meenutes to feel yer grund; but at end o' that time—if ye had naething to say—they wad juist pit ye doon, and hae a cheenge o' the programme! But if ye pleased them, they wad encourage ye wi' 'hear! hear!' and a bit cannie clap at the end o' yer eloquent sentence, that wad help ye finely alang. I was tellin this till a minister freen, and suggestit it wad be fine on the Sabbath service, to gie the hearers the chance o' expressin their applause (or itherwise) o' the sermon.

He said it wad never dae! But I am o' the opeenion that we will yet leeve to see it. And whatfor no? I was ance at a maist noisy meetin on a Saturday nicht; and on the morrow, the minister expressed in glowin terms the vera p'int I had cheered the nicht afore—whan I forgat mysel, and sang oot, 'Hear, hear!' Man! what a stramash thar was i' that kirk!' Sixteen elders, and managers, and what not, sprang tae their feet, and lookit my way! By gude fortun' was in a gude thick crowd; and I thocht it was best tae look surprised, like the rest o' them; and the minister (wyss man!) juist keepit on, as gin naething had happened; and it passed ower! Nanetheless, I dootna that the minister, in his heart, thankit 'that appreciative hearer!'

And that leads me to say, that every man (or woman) speaking, when in discoorse or sang, sud strive to mak their-sels heard: I haena heard thrie 'solos,' for as mony months, whaur I understude the words! It was 'an unknown tongue' to me! And whiles a man—and vera aften a woman—glean a speech. I miss the half o't; for that it isna plainly spoken!

Ye ken hoo they 'heckle' a candidate in Scotland! And thar's aften gude comes o't; though whiles it is gey rough. But coud we no get the best pairt o't intil the Sabbath service? A missionary frae India ance tell't me, that i' the middle o' his sermon thar, a native wad rise—and than he wad stop—and the native wad say, 'But, Teacher, wad ye expleen that a wee mair? I'm no sure I comprehend it!' And 'Then,' my freend said, 'I had a new text to speak on!' Releegion is gettin ower stiltit amang us; it's a' propriety,' and nae heart! I wad like graund, to hae a minister p'int wi' his finger tae some auld grey-heidit mairchant, and say, 'Wull Maister Mackay, mak a wheen remarks on the meanin o' this verse?' as he was gaun on wi' readin a chapter. Man! the noise o't wad fill the kirk the next Sabbath! And every elder and manager wad be luikin up his New Testament—sae as to be ready, gin he sud be pointet oot the next time! It wad be better than an 'International Lesson' for them.

Whan I was a calant, I whiles heard a covenantin precentor 'read' ilka line afore he sang it. I didna like it a' thegither; but noo thar's whiles nae readin ava. I like to hae the minister read the first verse o' the hymn or psalm. It gies ye time to find the place; and (if weel dune) it pits ye in the proper fettle for singing it!

THE HERMIT.

SAW NICE BIG CAT.

The 'Herald,' of Cranbrook, B.C., reports an odd incident. Recently the family of J. E. Larrigan, living on the borders of that town, had a haunch of venison in their back shed. One evening the youngest son, about three and a half years old, was playing around outside, and later came in, and said to his mother: 'I saw such a nice big cat out in the yard. It had a smooth back and I want it.' The mother did not give the matter consideration, thinking, of course, that the boy had seen one of the cats of the neighborhood, until later in the evening she had occasion to go into the shed and almost ran into a large wild cat or mountain lion that was smelling around after the venison. The next morning Jake Smoke and Harry Spence killed the wild cat near the place, and from the tracks it was evident that the little boy had been virtually playing with the animal the night before, and in a most miraculous manner escaped death.

SYMPTOMS THAT TELL OF THE TURN OF LIFE

When the turn or change of life makes its appearance you will notice severe pains shooting through the loins. As a rule the change is gradual. In most cases it is marked by irregularity of the menstrual flow. It is most important to maintain as high a degree of vigor as possible. All strength should be conserved, and Ferrozone should be taken three times daily until the crisis is past. Ferrozone not only acts on the blood, giving it purity and richness, but acts directly on the womanly organs in such a way as to lessen the strain and severity of this trying time.

Mrs. Martha M. Macadam, of St. George, writes: "About two years ago I was greatly run down and felt as if I was going to die. I was in a nervous, excited state, and had the most dreadful pains every month. Irregularities that I never had before commenced, and I didn't know what was wrong. I consulted the doctor and learned I was approaching a very critical time. I started on a course of Ferrozone, and took one tablet along with every meal for about six months. Ferrozone had a direct action, and helped me immensely. My nervousness went away, and so did all the other worrying symptoms.

Other weak women have grown strong and beautiful through Ferrozone. Why not you? Ferrozone will give you a reserve of strength, brace your nerves, make your muscles strong and firm, improve your complexion,—in short it will give you God's greatest blessing Health. This is what you want, Ferrozone will get it for you. Don't delay, get Ferrozone to-day. Price 50c. per box, or six for $2.50. At druggists or N. C. Polson & Co., Hartford, Conn., U.S.A., and Kingston, Ont.

NOTES AND NOTICES.

The Strenuous Life.—Nature will have her compensations. Our overworked bodies and nerves require recuperation and rest. The longer the delay the greater the price. Before too late try the tonic influence of the Mineral Salt Springs. The "St. Catharines Well" for nervous troubles, rheumatism and allied diseases, appeals to those desiring relief and absolute convalescence. Write to J. Quinlan, District Passenger Agent, Grand Trunk Railway System, Montreal, for illustrated descriptive matter.

PREMIUMS.

Our many and varied premiums offered for new subscriptions have been described in detail repeatedly. New subscribers, or those who have not kept the list for reference, will be promptly supplied with same on receipt of a post card.

Free to any Lady.



IS NO EXPERIMENT
—BUT—
A Positive Cure

That you may be assured of the merits of this wonderful medical triumph I will send ten days' trial treatment free. Address, with stamp, Mrs. F. A. Currah, Windsor, Ont.

FINANCIAL REVIEW.

'Witness' Office.
Jan. 18, 1908.

The approach to normal money conditions has been the leading feature of the markets this week. The year 1908 promises to be a favorable one for the local Stock Exchange, where business is rapidly reviving from the setback caused by the panic on Wall street. This view is based chiefly upon easier money. At the moment the market here is practically bare of stocks. The demand for all leading issues is from careful investors, and that demand has been quite prominent during the past three months. Business conditions are in such shape now that if the banks were lending any money to the 'street' there would be a rise, it is predicted, of at least from ten to twenty percent on good dividend-paying stocks. Brokers' loans are reduced to a minimum, and only a few houses which have loans with the banks are able to carry on with expediency large transactions. These loans are at least fifty percent less than a year ago. The past week was noted for the selling of Montreal Street Railway bonds in London and an issue of one million dollars stock at $125. This action on the part of the Montreal Street Railway directors has been highly approved by bankers as sound finance. There is no doubt that the directors have carefully considered the new revenue that will be derived by the spending of the one million new stock. As Senator Forget declared the other day, no issue of new stock would be considered if the usual dividend of the company was in any way threatened. The net revenue since the beginning of the company's fiscal year continues to show large increases, and it is expected that this year will prove one of the largest in the history of the company. The directors of the Montreal Light, Heat and Power Company this week declared the usual quarterly dividend of one and a half percent payable on February 15 next. The earnings of the company are growing steadily, and it is pleasing to note that from May 1 next the consumers of gas and electricity will commence to enjoy the profits with the company, for on that date the promised reduction in prices comes into effect. This will undoubtedly tend to make the Power Company more popular in the eyes of the public. The company now feels that by a substantial reduction it will be in a position to increase its revenue by inducing more people to use both gas and electricity.

The judgment in appeal, in the now famous Coal and Steel fight was another leading feature of the past week. The raid on the stock market during the last hour of Monday's closing was, to say the least, most mysterious. An effort was made considerably to lower the Steel stock. This, however, was offset to a large extent by the verdict of the Supreme Court of Nova Scotia, which was rendered at Halifax on Tuesday morning, whereby the appeal of the Dominion Coal Company was dismissed with costs. It is understood that a gentleman who is close to the Coal Company arrived in the city from Halifax the previous day, and that he gave out the 'tip' that the appeal was lost. It would seem that the Coal interests took the hint and lost no time in flooding the market with Steel stock, so as to counteract, as it were, the verdict in favor of the Steel Corporation. There has been a steady demand for Iron preferred, and it looks as if a dividend is in sight, as it cannot take more than six or eight months definitely to settle the case between the Coal and Steel companies. Textile trade is good, notwithstanding that merchants throughout the country are holding back somewhat on their usual large spring orders, so as to curtail expenses, and thus ensure a sound financial basis for future trade.

During the past few years different cities and towns throughout the Dominion have issued bonds, and as they could not, in many cases, sell them, they had to borrow money on them at a high rate of interest. The banks have been compelled, for some time past, to carry these bonds over, as the money market during the past six months has not been in a position profitably to dispose of them. Easier money, which is beginning to assert itself in London, will permit these cities and towns to dispose of their debentures before very long, and they will then be in a position to repay the Canadian banks, and thus place in circulation considerably more money. A pleasing feature of the week has been the splendid financial statements issued by several of our well-known banks which prove beyond doubt that, financially, the Dominion is 'all right,' and that our financial institutions and mercantile houses are to-day stronger than ever before.

Another fact worthy of notice is the optimistic view taken by the president and members of the Produce Association, as expressed at their annual meeting the other day, regarding this line of business. It was freely declared that the time is opportune for Canada still further to extend her dairy trade with the Mother Country as well as with the Continent. Wholesale houses throughout the Dominion are receiving splendid orders for the spring business, while payments continue to come in quite satisfactorily.

The business tendency in the United States is travelling rapidly towards widespread improvement. The public is regaining confidence and a better degree of recovery has already been established than might have been hoped for a month ago. The improvement in financial and mercantile circles is largely due to the favorable monetary situation. The premium on currency has practically disappeared and rates for time money are steadily declining. The derangement in credit is passing away, liquidation has been somewhat severe, and this has had the effect of releasing considerable money. Another factor which is playing a prominent part in bringing about better times is that hoardings in all part of the United States, estimated roughly at about $250,000,000, are being put in circulation. In short, the country is running into a period when the supply of funds will be sufficient to meet the growing requirements of general trade. Ordinarily 'easy' money acts as a stimulus to stock market values, and it is safe to say that 'easier' money has been an important element in bringing about the present recovery. It may be well to consider the other side of the situation which is likely to check any tendency towards excessive monetary ease. In the United States, to-day, there are millions of clearing house certificates to be retired. Then again the government must be expected considerably to reduce its excessive deposits with the banks. Then the trust companies will be forced to increase their reserves and carry them in cash. Thousands of people have been holding on and on in the expectation of better times, and the needs of these will have to be supplied before ease comes. Securities that would have been realized upon but for the depression will as soon as prices approach the normal be thrown on the market. The demand for capital, which was withheld all over the country during the last few months of the old year, will show itself again on the market at the first opportunity. It is no hidden fact that several of the big railway corporations are in dire need of more money for the carrying out of much-needed improvements, while maturities and installments or subscriptions will have to be met in the near future. Altogether, the money situation across the border is more or less complex, and while the abnormal rates which have prevailed since October last are practically a matter of the past and are succeeded by lower rates, there is no reason to predict a prompt return to low rates.

PRICE CHANGES OF STOCKS AND INVESTMENT RETURNS

The following tables of active and inactive stocks listed on the Montreal and Toronto Stock exchanges have been compiled up to and including Friday afternoon's session on the Montreal market. Last Saturday's prices are also included so that the week's record may be complete. The tabulated information contains the amount of dividend payable, if any, the month when due and the highest and lowest prices of 1907-1908, together with the investment returns on current quotations

	Div.	Payb'l.	1907 High.	1907 Low.	1908 High.	This week. Low.	Last. Sale.	Price per share.	Re-turn.
C. P. R...	3½	H Apr.	191½	140	160	149⅝	149⅝	149.68	4.6
Power..	1½	Q Feb.	96½	79	88	85	85¼	85.38	7.0
M. S. R.	2½	Q Feb.	239	187	191	177	179	179.00	5.6
Twins..	1½	Q Feb.	108¾	169	87⅝	81	86½	86.50	5.8
Tor. Ry..	1½	Q. Apl.	115½	82⅜	99	94½	95	95.00	6.3
Detroit..			84½	28½	40	35	38½	38.75	...
Richelieu	1½	Q. Mar.	82⅞	48½	66	63	64½	65.00	7.7
N. S. Steel.	1½	Q Apl.	79	45	61	54½	59	59.00	10.2
Dom. Coal.	1	Q Apl.	70¼	37	43½	38	40½	40.50	9.9
Iron bonds	2½	H. Jul.	80	64½	71½	70½	71	71.00	7.0
Iron Com.			80	13½	17⅛	14	15½	15.50	...
Mackay Com.	1	Q Apl.	75	42	60¼	55½	58	58.00	6.9

Stocks	Dividend	Payable	High 1907	High 1908	Low 1908	Last sale	Return
BANKS							
Mont.....	2¾	Q. Mar.	257	237	231	237	4.2
Merch....	2	Q. Mar.	170	157¾	153½	155	5.1
Hoche ..	2	Q. Mar.	159¾	137	135	137	5.8
E. T.....	2	Q. Apl.	162	152	150	150	5.3
Mols.....	2½	Q. Apl.	215½	199	188	198	5.0
Toronto .	2½	Q. Mar.	234	206	205	205	4.8
B.N.A....	4	H. Apl.	153¾	....	....	152¾	5.2
Royal....	2½	Q. Apl.	242½	220½	218½	220½	4.5
Dominion	3	Q. Apl.	163¾	....	....	234	5.1
Imperial..	2½	Q. Feb.	230	218½	218½	217	5.0
Standard	3	Q. Mar.	246½	....	....	215½	5.5
Ottawa..	5	H. Mar.	224	....	....	224	4.4
Quebec...	1½	Q Mar.	145	121	120	121	5.8
Union....	3½	H. Mar.	152	....	....	125	5.6
N.S.....	3	Q. Apl.	293	275	274¾	274¾	4.3
Comm....	2	Q. Mar.	179½	164	160¾	161	4.9
Sovereign	1½	Q. Feb.	134¼	....	....	114	5.2
LOANS							
Coal.....	2½	H May	100	92	92	92	5.4
Textile..	3	H. July	110½	105¼	104	104	5.7
M.L.H.P..	2½	H. Feb.	104	100	97½	100	5.0
Col. Cot..	3	H. Apl.	98	....	....	97½	6.4
Lke. Wds.	3	H. June	107	102½	102¾	102¼	5.8
PREFERRED STOCKS							
Scotia....	2	Q. Apl.	120	110	110	110	7.3
Iron.....			66¼	54	44	51	..
Coal.....	2	H. Feb.	115	92	90	90	7.7
Ogilvie....	1¾	Q. Mar.	120	115	114	114½	6.1
Switch...	1¾	Q. Mar.	105	93	93	93	7.5

Stocks	Dividend	Payable	High 1907	High 1908	Low 1908	Last sale	Return
PREF CONT.							
Mackay..	1	Q. Apl.	71¾	65	62	62¾	6.3
Lke. Wds	1¾	Q. Mar.	112	105½	103	105	6.6
Illinois..	1½	Q. Apl.	94¼	82	80	82	7.3
Tri. City	1½	Q. Apl.	90¾	73	72	73	8.2
Lau. Paper	1½	Q. Apl.	110	106½	102½	105	6.6
Magd.....	1¾	Q.	71¾	....	....	71¾	9.7
Havana..	1½	Q. Apl.	85	75	75	75	8.0
Textile..	1¾	Q. Jan.	98¼	80	78¼	80	8.7
B.C.Pack.	3½	H.	74¾	....	....	74¾	9.7
MISCELLANEOUS							
Bell Tel.	2	Q. Jan.	145	131	119	130	6.1
Mon. Tel.	2	Q. Jan.	162	148	137	148	5.4
Mon. Cot.	1¾	Q. Dec.	128	105	105	105	6.6
Hafx. Ry	1½	Q. Apl.	104½	100	96	97	6.2
Trinidad.	1¾	Q. Jan.	78	....	....	5¾	6.5
Toledo..		....	29¾	13¾	9	13¾	..
Switch...	7	Y. Dec.	98¾	93	80	80	8.7
Soo.....	3	H. Apl.	136½	95	89¼	92¾	4.3
Lau. Paper	3	H. Feb.	93	101	93	99	6.0
Magd....	..	....	31½	....	...	31	..
Havana..	..	....	45¾	....	....	21	..
Textile..	1¼	Q. Jan.	45	44	44	44	11.0
Lke. of W's	3	H. Feb.	107	80	77	78½	7.6
Mexican	..	....	57¼	50¾	47¾	47⅝	..
Sao Paulo	2	Q. Apl.	128¼	119¼	113	115	6.5
Rio.....	..	....	46	37	29½	29¼	....
Ohio....	..	....	30¾	21	20¾	21	....

The directors of the Twin City Rapid Transit Company have declared a regular quarterly dividend of 1¼ percent on the common stock, payable Feb. 15, to stock of record Feb. 1.

The annual meeting of the company will be held in Jersey City on January 28.

'The conditions of the general market have been steadily improving, and the investment buying has been of a satisfactory character. With the broadening tendency and prospects of easier money, higher prices must prevail.'

ACHILLES AND HECTOR MUST STOP FIGHTING.

Halifax 'Chronicle' Says It is Full Time that Coal and Steel Companies Settled Differences.

Halifax, Jan. 17.—The 'Chronicle' protests against carrying the appeal in the Steel-Coal case further, declaring that the people of Nova Scotia cannot view with indifference the continuation of a struggle which may jeopardize the fortunes of a company which pays annually into the provincial treasury four hundred thousand dollars, and hints at legislative action to compel a settlement of the dispute if a board of conciliation fails to do it. It says that 'since the breach of contract the Steel Company has been paying at a rate of approximately $2.75 a ton for the coal used at its plant. It is fair, therefore, to assume that it can afford to pay a price in advance of the contract price of $1.28, which the Coal Company claims is altogether inadequate and ruinous.' Under these circumstances it is the plain duty of the disputants to abandon legal proceedings, get together and agree upon a reasonable working arrangement.'

MINING INSTITUTE IN BRITISH COLUMBIA.

Nelson, B.C., Jan. 17.—A Western branch of the Canadian Mining Institute has been organized here, with Mr. A. B. W. Hodges as president; Mr. E. Jacobs as secretary, and a council of nine. The attendance numbered forty, members coming from Western Alberta, Washington Coast and interior districts. It was decided to hold meetings annually. Resolutions were adopted, urging the Federal and Provincial Governments to provide more liberal appropriations for geological survey and the examination of western mining districts. Several important papers were read, followed by discussions, which lasted over two days.

The Canada Zinc Works new zinc reduction plant was visited yesterday afternoon, and visitors were entertained last night at a complimentary dance in the Hume Hotel.

GRAIN GROWERS FIND FAULT WITH THE BANKS

Resolved, 'That we consider that the action of the banks in refusing to advance money this season to farmers on bills of lading is causing considerable loss and hardship among the farmers of this country, inasmuch as they are compelled to sell on street to the elevator companies, at prices which, in case of low grade stuff, are equal only to 60 percent of the actual value of the same grade on the track, which makes a straight loss to the producers of 30 percent in some case of his whole aggregate receipts from the sale of wheat.

'That a copy of this resolution be sent to the Minister of Finance at Ottawa.'

The above resolution was passed at yesterday's session of the Grain Growers' Association in Brandon, Man. The grievance that it sets forth is one of the greatest in the eye of the western wheat farmer, that he has had to put up with in a long time.

NO PIG IRON FOR ALGOMA RAIL MILL

Sault Ste. Marie, Ont., Jan. 17.—In an interview with one of the officials at the offices of the steel plant yesterday, it was learned that the plant would be closed down to-day until further notice. A shortage of pig iron is given as the cause of the shut down. It is said that during the cessation of activities a number of repairs that are considered necessary will be made, so that providing the plant is not closed for any length of time, little time will be lost by the men. The repairs it is stated, would soon have to be made in any event, and the closing down at the present time will be in the interests of all concerned.

It is figured that the repairs contemplated will keep about 700 men employed until the entire staff is again taken on.

The blast furnaces are not affected by the shortage of pig iron, and will run at their full capacity. This will assure employment for a full staff of men on the Algoma Central Railway as the furnaces keep the train crews busy at all times.

AMERICAN TRUST FIXES PRICE OF ENGLISH BEEF

London, Jan. 16.—The control that the American Meat Trust has been gradually acquiring over the London meat market, was brought to the notice of the civic authorities to-day at a meeting of the Court of Common Council, in the form of a resolution as follows: 'We regret to learn that the trade of the Central Meat Market is gradually getting into the hands of the meat trust to the detriment of the consumers, and we call upon the corporation, as the market authorities, to safeguard the interests of consumers.'

The resolution was referred to the finance committee for investigation and recommendation. It has been alleged for some time past that the price of all beef in England was dictated by the Chicago packers. Retailers attempting to cut rates declare that they are at once confronted with a refusal of further supplies until they come into line on the quotations the trust sends out every morning.

ONTARIO BANK DIRECTOR'S DEFENCE

Toronto, Jan. 17.—The statement of defence in the suit of the Ontario Bank against the former directors, George R. R. Cockburn, Donald MacKay, R. D. Perry, Richard Harcourt, Ruliff Grass, Thomas Walmsley and John Flett, has been filed. The defendants deny all the allegations of misfeasance, want of care and negligence on their part contained in the statement of claim, and throw all the blame for the bank's collapse on the former general manager, Charles McGill, who is now in Kingston penitentiary.

Toronto, Jan. 20.—Ontario Bank shareholders will hold a special general meeting on Wednesday, March 4, to pass, if thought advisable, a resolution approving of the directors' course in prosecuting the late directors. The resolution also authorizes the present directors to incur the necessary expense.

THE MARKETS.

MONTREAL WHOLESALE PRICES

The butter market has gained decidedly in strength since last week, and as a local jobber expressed it this morning, the prices that were ruling three or four days ago are now quite out of date. The deliveries of winter made butter are light, and it is in the value of this grade that the advance has been the most noticeable. Factorymen are asking 27c to 27½c f.o.b., country points for fresh made stock, and they seem to be in a position to refuse lower bids. On this market jobbers are asking 27½c to 28c, and 28½c to 29c per pound for early fall goods.

In sympathy with an upward tendency on the English market, local cheese values are firmer, and from 13⅜c to 13¾c is being asked for early fall, colored w estern cheese; whites are held for 13¼c.

Strength, due to light stocks, seems to be the ruling feature on the local market for cold storage eggs, and the general impression that the West is pretty well cleaned up of stocks as a strong bullish factor. An offer, which ins an index to the feeling in Toronto, was received by a local dealer. The price was 21c f.o.b., London, and the stock was 'straight, cold storage.' This is a little high for present valuens here, which range from 22c to 23c for No. 1 candled. Selects are quoted at 27c, and new laid bring from 36c to 4 0c per dozen, according to supplies in sight.

Beans are quiet, and prices range from $1.55 to $1.65 per bushel for 3-pound pickers in carload lots. In a jobbing way, $1.70 is asked.

Soup peas are scarce, and very firm at $1.25 per bushel.

There is a steady demand for really choice quality poultry, but common stuff is very hard to place, and and the offerings of the former are not very large or very regular, good prices are being realized. Valuens to-day were 17c for turkeys, 11c to 14c for chickens, 10c to 12c for ducks and geese, and 7c to 10c for fowl.

A good inquiry for supplies has given a firm tone to the potato market, and holders are asking 85c to 90c per 90 pounds for whites, and 80 to 85c for reds, in a jobbing way. For wholesale lots prices range about 10c lower.

The deliveries of live hogs have been increasing during the past few weeks, and partly on that account and partly on account of lower values on other markets, prices here have been steadily declining. Sales to-day were made at $6 to $6.25 for select lots.

Abattoir dressed hogs are quoted at $8.75 to $9 per cwt.

Curedand smoked meats and lard are steady on a fair demand.

FLOUR—Manitoba spring wheat patents, $5.10 to $6.25; second patents, $5.50 to $5.65; Winter wheat patents, $5.50; straight rollers, $5 to $5.25; in bags, $2.20 to $2.45; extra $1.50 to $1.90.

ROLLED OATS—$2.70 in bags of 90 lbs. (nominal).

CORNMEAL — $1.60 to $1.70 per bag, granulated, $1.60.

OATS—No. 2 Ontarioas, 53c; No. 3, 51; No. 4, 49c, and rejected, 48c.

MILLFEED—Ontario bran in bags, $22; middlings $23 to $24; shorts, $23; Manitoba bran in bags, $20 to $21; shorts, $23 to $23.50.

BEANS — Prime pea beans, in jobbing lots at $1.70 per bushel.

POTATOES—80c to 90c per bag of 90 lbs., in jobbing lots.

PEAS—Boiling, in broken lots, $1.25 per bushel.

HAY—No. 1, $15.00 to $16.00 per ton on track; No. 2, $14.00; clover, $11.00; clover mixed, $12.00.

PROVISIONS — Barrels, short cut mess, $22.50 to $23; ½ brls., $11.75 to $12.25; clear fat back, $23.50 to $24.50; long cut heavy mess, $21 to $24; half brls. do., $10.50 to $11.25; dry salt long clear backs, 10¾c to 11¼c, brls., plate beef, $13.50 to $15; half barrels do., $7.25 to $7.75; brls., heavy mess beef, $10 to $11; ½ brls., do., $5.50 to $6; compound lard, 10c to 11c; pure lard, 12½c to 13c; kettle rendered, 12½c to 13c; hams, 12c to 13½c according to size; breakfast bacon, 14c to 15c; Windsor bacon, 14½c to 15½c; fresh killed abattoir dressed, $8.75 to $9.00; live, $6 to $6.25.

EGGS—Pickled and cold storage, 22c per dozen; selects, 27c; new laid, 35c to 40c.

BUTTER—Sept., 28½c to 29c; fresh receipts, 27½c to 28c; dairy, 23c to 26c.

CHEESE—13¼c to 13¾c.

FARMERS' MARKET PRICES, Jan. 17.

There was a fair attendance of the farmers at the Bonsecours market this forenoon, and the basket brigade filled one of the market halls, where large quantities of pork pieces were offered at from 10c to 14c per lb. There were very few dressed hogs offered by the farmers at from 8c to 10c per lb.; beef quarters were plentiful, and generally of better quality than in the early winter. Hindquarters sold at 5½c to 6c per lb., and fronts at 4c to 5½c ditto. Dead poultry is advancing in price; fresh killed turkeys sell at 20c per lb.; frozen stock at 16c to 18c do.; geese, 11c to 13c do.; ducks and chickens, 12c to 17c do.; tub butter, 25c to 28c per lb.; prints, 25c to 35c do.; new laid eggs, 50c to 60c the dozen; older eggs, 30c to 40c do.; oats, $1.05 to $1.15 per bag; buckwheat, $1.20 do.; potatoes, 50c to 55c the 80 lb. bag; turnips and beets, 60c the bag; carrots, 50c do.; parsnips, 90c do.; onions, 80c to $1 do.; cabbages, 75c to $1.25 the barrel; celery, 25c to 75c the dozen; frozen cranberries, $3 to $6 the barrel, 30c to 40c the gallon; apples, $2 to $4.50 the barrel; oranges, $2 to $3 the box; lemons, $2 to $2.50 do.; bananas, $1.75 to $2.50 the bunch; hay, $15 to $17 per 100 bundles of 15 lbs.; pressed hay, $17 to $19 per ton; straw, $5 to $6 per 100 bundles of 12 lbs.

MR. C. C. BALLANTYNE TALKS ABOUT BUSINESS.

Conditions in Canada are Splendid Both in Present Trade and Future Prospects.

Mr. C. C. Ballantyne, of the Sherwin-Williams Company, paint and varnish manufacturers, says that actual business, and the outlook for business throughout Canada is splendid. He is pleased to note a steady increase, even at this time, when a good deal is being heard of curtailment. The travellers of the company all over the country are entirely optimistic, and indications point to a big year for manufacturers in all lines. In conversation with other houses, Mr. Ballantyne has heard the same story of actual good results and confidence in the future, and there is no doubt that very generally it is the opinion that Canada's period of marking time in business cannot be prolonged. We have so many enterprises that are pressing, and that cannot be postponed that we are certain to be kept busy for some time to come.

CATTLE MARKETS

LIVE STOCK MARKET.—Jan. 20. About 1,555 head of butchers' cattle, 91 calves, 323 sheep and lambs, and 823 fat hogs were offered for sale at the Point St. Charles stockyards this forenoon. The butchers were out strong, but trade was slow, as higher prices were asked all round, excepting hogs, which are lower.

Prime beeves sold at 5c to 5¾c per lb.; pretty good cattle, 4c to near 5c, and the common stock, 2½c to 3¾c per lb.

Calves sold at from 3½c to 5½c per lb.

Sheep sold at from 4½c to near 5c. per lb.; lambs at 5¾c to 6¼c per lb. Good lots of fat hogs sold at about 6c per lb.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

Toronto, Jan. 17.—The run recorded at the City Cattle Markets yesterday was 124 cars, containing 1,941 cattle, 1,409 sheep, and lambs, 1,700 hogs and 143 calves.

Trade showed no falling away from the good record made at the earlier markets of the week, the demand for all kinds of cattle holding steady.

As exporters made up their shipments yesterday shipping bulls were not on demand, and because of the necessity of keeping cattle bought now until next week, buyers were paying a little lower. Good heavy bulls are worth from 4 to $4.25, with dealers willing to go as high as $4.50 for extra choice stock. Steers are practically nominal. A bunch of export quality cows sold at $4.50.

The demand for good butcher steers was brisk, choice loads selling from $4.60 to $4.85; medium to good, $4 to $4.40; common to medium, $3 to $4. Choice cows sold from $3.50 to $4, with medium quality at $2 to $3.25; common cows sold from $1.75 to $2.75; canners from 75c to $1.

There is a quiet but steady demand for stockers of good quality. A few were sold to-day at prices averaging around $3.50. Light stockers were quoted at $2 to $2.75.

Milkers were quiet but steady at $40 to $50 for choice, and $25 to $35 for medium.

Calves were steady to firm under a light run. Prices were from 3c to 6½c per lb., the bulk of the run selling at an average price of $7 each.

There was a slight weakening in the market for bucks and culls, but export ewes held strong at Tuesday's advance. Ewes sold at $4 to $4.40, and bucks and culls at $3 to $3.75. Lambs were steady at $5 to $6.25.

The market for hogs continued easy, although no further reduction was made in prices. Selects, $5.70; medium, $5.45; common rough, $5.20.

East Buffalo, Jan. 20.—Cattle receipts, 5,000 head, slow and 10c lower; prime steers, $5.50 to $6.00; shipping, $5.00 to $5.40; butchers, $4.25 to $5.25; heifers, at $3.50 to $5.00; cows, $2.75 to $4.50; bulls, $3.00 to $4.50; stockers and feeders, $3.00 to $4.35; stock heifers, $2.25 to $3.00; fresh cows and springers steady, $20 to $50.

Veals, receipts, 1,200 head, active and 25 cents higher, $5 to $9.25.

Hogs, receipts, 22,000 head, active and 10c higher; heavy, $4.45 to $4.55; mixed, $4.50 to $4.55; Yorkers, $4.55 to $4.65; pigs, $4.65 to $4.70; roughs, $3.75 to $4; stags, $3 to $3.50; dairies, $4.40 to $4.60.

Sheep and lambs, receipts, 20,000 head, active, sheep steady; lambs and yearlings, 25c higher, lambs, $5.00 to $7.60; yearlings, $6.00 to $6.50; wethers, $5.75 to $6; ewes, $5.00 to $5.50; sheep mixed, $2 to $5.50.

Chicago, Jan. 20.—Cattle, receipts, 38,000, steady to 10 cents lower; beeves, $3.65 to $6.20; cows and heifers, $1.40 to $4.65; Texans, $3.25 to $4.90; calves, $5.50 to $7.35; westerns, $4.70 to $4.90; stockers and feeders, $3.90 to $4.65.

Hogs, receipts, 55,000, steady to 5 cents higher; lights, $4.15 to $4.45; mixed, $4.35 to $4.55; heavy, $4.20 to $4.55; rough, $4.20 to $4.25; pigs, $3.65 to $4.25; bulk of sales, $4.35 to $4.45.

Sheep, receipts, 23,000, steady; native, $3.50 to $5.70; westerners, $3.50 to $3.70; yearlings, $5.00 to $6.00; lambs, $5.50 to $7.30; westerns, $5.50 to $7.30.

BRITISH CATTLE MARKETS.

London, Jan. 9.—Supply of beasts, compared with Thursday last, showed decrease of 90, and consisted entirely of fat butchering cows and bulls, trade for which ruled slow, former making late rates, whilst latter were 2d per 8 lbs. lower. Top price—Fat cows, 3s 4d to 3s 6d; fat bulls, 2s 9d to 3s per 8 lbs. No sheep offered. The calf trade not worth noting. Total supply—Beasts, 79, calves, 5; milch cows, 5.

London, Jan. 9.—Fair supplies, and trade continues very slow, without change in prices. English beef, 3s 6d to 3s 10d; Scotch sides, 3s 10d to 4s; shorts, 4s 2d to 4s 6d; Deptford and Liverpool killed, 3s 6d to 3s 10d; refrigerated hindquarters, beef, 3s 8d to 3s 10d; do., seconds, 3s 5d to 3s 7d; do., forequarters, 2s 4d to 2s 8d; inferior beef, 2s 4d to 2s 8d. Mutton—Scotch wedders, 4s 8d to 5s; do., tegs, 5s to 5s 4d; do., ewes, 4s 4d to 4s 6d; English wedders, 4s 4d to 4s 8d; do., ewes, 4s 4d to 3s 8d; Dutch sheep, 4s to 4s 6d; veal, 3s 8d to 5s. English pork, 3s 8d to 4s 2d; Dutch do., 3s 6d to 4s per 8 lbs.

A WEEK OF VERY IMPORTANT EVENTS.

Messrs. McCuaig Bros., and Co comment on the events that have transpired during the week, as follows:—This week has been rather an eventful one in Montreal, as the long expected decision was rendered in the case between the Dominion Iron and Steel and Dominion Coal Companies. It is to be hoped that the big financial people interested in these two companies will lay aside any personal feeling which may have been engendered by this suit, and settle their grievances in a broad and tolerant spirit. The amount of valuable time and money spent on this case might have been devoted to much better uses, if a little charity had been exercised in the beginning. Both of the companies have a magnificent future before them, and must naturally share in the prosperity which this country will enjoy during the next decade, and the time of those interested will be more profitably employed in taking advantage of the oportunities which will be presented.'

'The announcement that the Montreal Street Railway Company has successfully floated $2,300,000 bonds, which will wipe out the floating debt of $1,800,000, and place the difference in the Treasury, and that it is the intention of the company to issue $1,000,000 additional stock at 125, should have been received favorably by the shareholders, and will no doubt be looked upon as a bull card later on. We presume a considerable portion of this money will be expended in building the new line to the Lake Shore by the upper route, and other extensions, which will add materially to the earnings, so that no fear need be entertained that the company will be unable to take care of its dividends and increased charges.'

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ONTARIO MARKETS

Toronto, Jan. 20.—Ontario wheat is very firm, ranging around 99c to 99½c outside, with sales said to have been made at $1. Oats are firm, but corn is weaker. Manitoba wheat, No. 1 northern, $1.12; No. 2 northern, $1.17; feed wheat, 70c; No. 1 feed, 65c; Ontario wheat, No. 2 white, 99c to 99½c; No. 2 red, 98½c to 99c; No. 2 mixed, 98c to 98½c. Barley, No. 2, 76c to 78c outside; No. 3 extra, 75c to 76c. Flour, winter wheat patents for export, $3.80 bid; Manitoba patents, special brand, at $5.80 to $6; seconds, $5.20 to $5.40; strong bakers, $5.10 to $5.30; peas, 84c to 85c, outside. Rye, No. 2, 81c. Corn, No. 2 yellow, American, 64½c to 65c, Toronto freights; quotations on Canadian corn about nominal at 67c. Oats, No. 2 white, 49½c to 50c outside; 52c on track, Toronto; No. 2 mixtd, 47c to 48c. Buckwheat, No. 2, 66c outside. Bran, $19 outside; shorts, $21 to $21.50. Butter, eggs and cheese continue steady. Prospects favor a further decline in hog prices to-morrow.

Ottawa, Jan. 18.—Notwithstanding that there was a larger market than there has been for some time, prices were fairly stiff. A good number of people were looking for chickens, but when they heard from $1.25 to $1.50 demanded, some of them felt very much disinclined to buy. Oats were selling at from 48 to 50 cents a bushel, as compared with 47 and 48 cents. Butter and eggs remained practically unchanged. Pork and beef brought $8.25 and $6 a hundredweight respectively, the price in the case of pork being a shade easier. The quotations are:—Beef, per cwt., $6; pork, light, $8.25 to $8.50; turkeys, fresh killed, 15c to 16c; chickens, per pair, $1.25 to $1.60; live fowl, per pair, 80c to $1; new laid eggs, 35c to 45c; tub butter, 26c to 28c; lard, per lb., 16c; oats, bushel, 48c to 50c; hay, per ton, $17 to $21; straw, $8 to $10; potatoes, per bag, 80c to 90c; carrots, a bag, 50c to 60; turnips do., 50c to 60c; parsnips, do., 75c; onions, do., $1.35 to $1.75; cabbage, per doz., 60c; beets, per bag, 70c.

Ingersoll, Jan. 20.—White wheat, 90c to 92c per bushel; red fall do, 90c to 93c; peas, 70c to 75c; barley, 50c to 55c; oats, 30c to 32c; corn, 70c to 75c; oatmeal, $3.50 to $4, per cwt.; cornmeal, $3.50 to $4; flour, $2.60 to $2.65; bran, $23 to $24 per ton; shorts, $24 to $25 per ton; butter 30c to 32c; creamery, 32c to 35c; eggs, 28c to 32c per dozen; potatoes, 85c. to 90c per bag; live hogs, $5.25 to $5.50 per cwt.; hay, $14 to $15 per ton; hides, $9 to $10 per cwt.

Hamilton, Ont., Jan. 18.—White wheat, per bush., 92c to 93c; red wheat, per bush., 92c to 93c; spring wheat, per bush., 90c to 92c; peas, per bush., 78c to 80c; barley, per bush., 70c to 72c; oats, per bush. 50c to 51c; corn, per bush, 63c to 65c; clover seed, per bush., $9.00 to $9.25; timothy seed, per bush., $1.75 to $2.25; white wheat flour, per bbl., $4.20 to $4.50; strong bakers flour, per bbl., $4.50 to $4.75; dressed hogs, per cwt., $8.00 to $8.40; apples, per bag of bush. and half, $1.50 to $1.75; dried apples, per lb., 3c to 4c; potatoes, per bag of 90 lbs., 85c to $1; butter, in rolls, per lb., 22c to 24c; butter in firkins, per lb., 20c to 23c; eggs, per doz., 25c to 27c.

MONTREAL STOCKS IN STORE

The following table shows the stocks of grain and flour in store in Montreal on the dates mentioned:

	Jan. 18, 1908.	Jan. 11, 1908.	Jan. 19, 1907.
Wheat, bush..	79,292	84,467	39,585
Corn, bush..	74,458	76,069	37,935
Peas, bush..	13,964	14,950	22,830
Oats, bush..	172,651	162,245	197,928
Barley, bush..	92,161	87,917	65,231
Buckwheat, bush..	24,054	22,946	21,967
Flaxseed, bush..	81,237	81,388	142,656
Flour, brls..	86,097	91,697	48,125
Meal, brls..	338	432	819

HOW WHEAT FLUCTUATED

Highest and lowest prices of Chicago and Winnipeg cash and future options for the week ending Jan. 18:

CHICAGO.

Day.	Option.	High.	Low.	Change.
Monday,	May..	105⅞	103⅞	—2
	July..	99	97⅜	—1¾
Tuesday,	May..	105¼	104½	—1
	July..	99⅛	98⅜	—¾
Wednesday,	May..	104⅜	103¼	—1⅛
	July..	98⅜	98	—⅜
Thursday,	May..	108⅜	107½	+1⅜
	July..	98⅝	97⅞	+⅞
Friday,	May..	104⅞	103¼	+1⅝
	July..	98¼	97⅜	+1⅜
Saturday,	May..	104⅛	102	—2⅝
	July..	99¼	97½	—1⅜

WINNIPEG.

Day.	Option.	High.	Low.	Change.
Monday,	Jan...	109	109½	——
	May..	115¼	114⅝	— ⅝
	July..	117	116¼	— ¾
Tuesday,	Jan...	109

A Victor of Salamis

BY WILLIAM STEARNS DAVIS,

AUTHOR OF "A FRIEND OF CÆSAR," "GOD WILLS IT," "BELSHAZZAR," ETC.

". . . On the Ægean shore a city stands,
Built nobly, pure the air and light the soil,
Athens, the eye of Greece."

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SUMMARY OF THE PRECEDING CHAPTERS.

At the time when Greece lay under the fear of the Persian invasion, Glaucon, the Athenian, is Victor in the Isthmian games. His principal rival had been Lycon of Sparta, who is in League with Persia, and secures for this cause at least the connivance of Democrates, the Athenian orator. The latter, on one of his visits to Prince Mardonius, a Persian secret-envoy, is mistaken for his friend Glaucon, and does not correct the mistake. Themistocles, having shown to Glaucon and Democrates the plan of the ordering of the Greek ships, in case of battle with the Persians, Democrates, goaded by the prospect of near financial ruin, sells the information to the Persian Prince. Driven to despair by the evident mistrust of Themistocles, he warns the Persian and commits a forgery that shall throw suspicion rather on Glaucon.

CHAPTER XI.—Continued.

Never had Helios looked down on fairer landscape or city. The doors of the patrician houses were opened; for a day unguarded, unconstrained, the daughters, wives, and mothers of the nobility of Athens walked forth in their queenly beauty. One could see that the sculptor's master works were but rigid counterparts of lovelier flesh and blood. One could see veterans, stalwart almost as on the day of the old-time battles, but crowned with the snow of years. One could see youths, and need no longer marvel the young Apollo was accounted fair. Flowers, fluttering mantles, purple, gold, the bravery of armour, rousing music—what was missing? All conjoined to make a perfect spectacle.

The sun had chased the last vapours from the sky. The little ravines on distant Hymettus stood forth sharply as though near at hand. The sun grew hot, but men and women walked with bared heads, and few were the untanned cheeks and shoulders. Children of the South, and lovers of the Sun-King, the Athenians sought no shelter, their own bright humor rejoicing in the light.

On the broad parade ground outside the Dipylon, the towering northwestern gate, the procession gathered. Themistocles the Handsome, never more gallant than now upon the white Thessalian, was ordering the array, the ten young men, 'stewards of the Panathenaea,' assisting. He sent his last glance down the long files, his ivory wand signed to the musicians in the van.

'Play! march!'

Fifty pipers blew, fifty citharas tinkled. The host swept into the city.

Themistocles led. Under the massy double gate caracoled the charger. The robe of his rider blew out behind him like purple wings. There was the cry and clang of cymbals and drums. From the gray battlement yellow daisies rained down like gold. Cantering, halting, advancing, beckoning, the chief went forward, and behind swept the 'knights,' the mounted chivalry of Athens,—three hundred of the noblest youths of Attica, on beasts sleek and spirited, and in burnished armor, but about every helm a wreath. Behind the 'knights' rode the magistracy, men white-headed and grave, some riding, some in flower-decked cars. After these the victors in the games and contests of the preceding day. Next the elders of Athens—men of blameless life, beautiful in hale and honored age. Next the ephebi,—the youths close to manhood, whose fair limbs glistened under their chitons. Behind them, their sisters, unveiled, the maidens of Athens, walking in rhythmic beauty, and with them their attendants, daughters of resident foreigners. Following upon these was the long line of bleating victims, black bulls with gilded horns and ribbon-decked rams without blemish. And next—but here the people leaned from parapet, house-roof, portico, and shouted louder than ever:

The car and the robe of Athena! Hail, Io, paean! hail!'

Up the street on a car shaped like a galley moved the peplus, the great robe of the sovran goddess. From afar one could see the wide folds spread on a shipyard and rippling in the breeze. But what a sail! One year long had the noblest women of Attica wrought on it, and all the love and art that might breathe through a needle did not fail. It was a sheen of glowing color. The strife of Athena with the brutish giants, her contest with Arachne, the deeds of the heroes of Athens — Erechtheus, Theseus, Codrus: these were some of the pictures. The car moved noiselessly on wheels turned by concealed mechanism. Under the shadow of the sail walked the fairest of its makers, eight women, maids and young matrons, clothed in white mantles and wreaths, going with stately tread, unmoved by the shouting as though themselves divine. Seven walked together. But one, their leader, went before,—Hermione, child of Hermippus.

Many an onlooker remembered this sight of her, the deep spiritual eyes, the symmetry of form and fold, the perfect carriage. Fair wishes flew out to her like doves.

'May she be blessed forever! May King Helios forever bring her joy!'

Some cried thus. More thought thus. All seemed more glad for beholding her.

Behind the peplus in less careful array went thousands of citizens of every age and station, all in festival dress, all crowned with flowers. They followed the car up the Dromos Street, across the cheering Agora, and around the southern side of the Acropolis, making a full circuit of the citadel. Those who watched saw Glaucon with Democrates and Cimon give their horses to slaves, and mount the bare knoll of Areopagus, dismounting down upon the western face of the Acropolis. As the procession swung about to mount the steep, Hermione lifted her glance to Areopagus, saw her husband gazing down on her, raised her hands in delighted gesture, and he answered her. It was done in the sight of thousands, and the thousands smiled with the twain.

'Justice! The beautiful salutes the beautiful.' And who thought the less of Hermione for betraying the woman beneath the mien of the goddess?

But now the march drew to an end. The procession halted, reformed, commenced the rugged way upward. Suddenly from the bastion of the Acropolis above wafted new music. Low, melancholy at first, as the pipers and harpers played in the dreamy Lydian mode, till, strengthening into the bolder AEolic, the strains floated down, inviting, 'Come up hither,' then stronger still it pealed in the imperious crash of the Doric as the procession mounted steadily. Now could be seen great Lamprus, Orpheus's peer, the master musician, standing on the balcony above the gate, beating time for the loud choral.

A chorus amongst the marchers and a second chorus in the citadel joined together, till the red crags shook,—singing the old hymn of the Homeridae to Athena, homely, rude, yet dear with the memory of ages:—

"Pallas Athena, gray eyed queen of wisdom,
Thy praise I sing!
Steadfast, all holy, sure ward of our city,
Triton-born rule whom High Zeus doth bring
Forth from his forehead.
Thou springest forth valiant;
The clangor swells far as thy direful arms ring.

"All the Immortals in awed hush are bending,
Beautiful, terrible, thy light thou'rt sending
Flashed from thine eyes and thy pitiless spear.
Under thy presence Olympus is groaning,
Earth heaves in terrors, the blue deeps are moaning;
'Wisdom, the All-Seeing Goddess is here!'

"Now the sea motionless freezes before thee;
Helios, th' Sun-Lord, draws rein to adore thee:
Whilst thou, O Queen, puttest on divine might.
Zeus, the deep-councillor, gladly greets thee!
Hail, Holy Virgin—our loud paean meets thee,
Pallas, Chaste Wisdom, Dispeller of Night!'

Up the face of the Rock, up the long, statue-lined way, till through the gate the vision burst,—the innumerable fanes and altars, the assembly of singers and priests, the great temple in its pride of glittering marble. Clearer, stronger sounded the choral, shot up through the limpid azure; swaying, burning, throbbing, sobs and shouting, tears and transports, so mounted new strains of the mighty chorus, lit through with the flames of Homeric verse. Then stronger yet was the mingling of voices, earth, sky, deep, beasts' cry and gods' cry, all voiced, as chorus answered to chorus. Now the peplus was wafted on a wave of song toward the temple's dawn-facing portal, when from beneath the columns, as the tall valves turned and the sun leaped into the cella, hidden voices returned the former strains—mournful at first. Out of the adytum echoed a cry of anguish, the lament of the Mother of Wisdom at her children's deathly ignorance, which plucks them down from the Mount of the Beautiful Vision. But as the thousands neared, as its paens became a prayer, as yearning answered to yearning, lo! the hidden song swelled and soared—for the goddess looked for her own, and her own were come to her. And thus in beneath the massy pediment, in through the wide-flung doors, floated the peplus, while under its guardian shadow walked Hermione.

So they brought the robe to Athena.

. . . . . .

Glaucon and his companions had watched the procession ascend, then followed to see the sacrifice upon the giant altar. The King Archon cut the throat of the first ox and made public prayer for the people. Wood soaked in perfumed oil blazed upon the huge stone platform of the sacrifice. Girls flung frankincense upon the roaring flames. The music crashed louder. All Athens seemed mounting the citadel. The chief priestess came from the holy house, and in a brief hush proclaimed that the goddess had received the robe with all favor. After her came the makers of the peplus, and Hermione rejoined her husband.

'Let us not stay to the public feast,' was her wish; 'let these hucksters and charcoal-burners who live on beans and porridge scramble for a bit of burned meat, but we return to Colonus.'

'Good then,' answered Glaucon, 'and these friends of course go with us.'

Cimon assented readily. Democrates hesitated, and while hesitating was seized by the cloak by none other than Agis, who gave a hasty whisper and vanished in the swirling multitude before Democrates could do more than nod.

'He's an uncanny fox,' remarked Cimon, mystified; 'I suppose you know his reputation?'

'The servant of Athens must sometimes himself employ strange servants,' evaded the orator.

'Yet you might suffer your friend to understand—'

'Dear son of Miltiades,' Democrates's voice shook in the slightest, 'the meaning of my dealings with Agis I pray Athena you may never have cause to know.'

'Which means you will not tell us. Then by Zeus I swear the secret no doubt is not worth the knowing.' Cimon stopped suddenly, as he saw a look of horror on Hermione's face. 'Ah, lady! what's the matter?'

'Glaucon,' she groaned, 'frightful omen! I am terrified!'

Glaucon's hands dropped at her cry. He himself paled slightly. In one of his moods of abstraction he had taken the small knife from his belt and begun to pare his nails—to do which after a sacrifice was reputed an infallible means of provoking heaven's anger. The friends were grave and silent. The athlete gave a forced laugh.

'The goddess will be merticul ot-day. To-morrow I will propitiate her with a goat.'

'Now, now, not to-morrow,' urged Hermione, with white lips, but her husband refused.

'The goddess is surfeited with sacrifices this morning. She would forget mine.'

Then he led the rest, elbowing the way through the increasing swarms of young and old, and down into the half-deserted city. Democrates left them in the Agora, professing great stress of duties.

'Strange man,' observed Cimon, as he walked away; 'what has he this past month on his mind? That Persian spy, I warrant. But the morning wanes. It's a long way to Colonus. "Let us drink, for the sun is in the zenith." So says Alcaeus—and I love the poet, for he, like myself, is always thirsty.'

The three went on to the knoll of Colonus where Glaucon dwelt. Cimon was overrunning with puns and jests, but the others not very merry. The omen of Glaucon's thoughtlessness, or something else, made husband and wife silent, yet it was a day when man or maid should have felt their spirits rise. The sky had never been brighter, not in Athens. Never had the mountains and sea spread more gloriously. From the warm olive-groves sounded the blithesome note of the Attic grasshopper. The wind sweeping over the dark cypresses by the house set their dark leaves to talking. The afternoon passed in pleasure, friends going and coming; there was laughter, music and good stories. Hermione at least recovered part of her brightness, but her husband, contrary to all custom, remained taciturn, even melancholy. At last as the gentle tints of evening began to cover hill and plain and the red-tiled roofs of the ample city, all the friends were gone, saving only Cimon, and he—reckless fellow—was well able to dispense wits companionship, being, in the words of Theognis, 'not absolutely drunk, nor sober quite.' Thus husband and wife found themselves alone together on the marble bench beneath the old cypress.

'Oh, makaire! dearest and best,' asked Hermione, her hands touching his face, 'is it the omen that makes you grow so sad? For the sun of your life is so seldom under clouds that when it is clouded at all it seems as deep darkness.'

He answered by pressing back her hair. 'No, not the omen. I am not a slave to chance like that. Yet to-day,—the wise God knows wherefore—there comes a sense of brooding fear. I have been too happy—too blessed with friendship, triumph, lov. It cannot last. Clotho the Spinner will weary of making my thread of gold and twine in a darger stuff. Everything lovely must pass. What said Glaucus to Diomedes? "Even as the race of leaves, so likewise are those of men; the leaves that now are, the wind scattereth, and the forest buddeth forth more again; thus also with the race of men, one putteth forth, another ceaseth." So even my joy must pass—'

'Glaucon—take back the words. You frighten me.'

He felt her in his arms trembling, and cursed himself for what he had uttered.

'A blight upon my tongue! I have frightened you, and without cause. Surely the day is bright enough, surely Athena having been thus far good we can trust her goodness still. Who knows but that it be many a year before our sun comes to his setting!'

He kissed her many times. She grew comforted, but they had not been together long when they were surprised by the approach of Themistocles and Hermippus. Hermione ran to her father.

'Themistocles and I were summoned hither,' explained Hermippus, 'by a message from Democrates bidding us come to Colonus at once, on an urgent matter touching the public weal.'

'He is not here. I cannot understand,' marvelled Glaucon; but while he spoke, he was interrupted by the clatter of hoofs from a party of horsemen spurring furiously and heading from the pass of Daphni.

CHAPTER XII.

A TRAITOR TO HELLAS.

Before the house six riders were reining—five Scythian 'bowmen' of the constabulary of Athens, tow-headed Barbarians, grinning but mute; the sixth was Democrates. He dismounted with a bound, and as he did so the friends saw that his face was read as with pent-up excitement. Themistocles advanced hastily.

'What's this? Your hands seem a-quiver. Whom has that constable tied up behind him?'

'Seuthes!' cried Glaucon, bounding back, 'Seuthes, by every god, and pinioned like a felon.'

'Ay!' groaned the prisoner, lashed to a horse, 'what have I done to be seized and tried like a bandit? Why should I be set upon by these gentlemen while I was enjoying a quiet pot of wine in the tavern at Daphni, and be haled away as if to crucifixion? Mu! Mu! make them untie me, dear Master Glaucon.'

'Put down your prisoner,' ordered Democrates, 'and all you constables stay without the house. I ask Themistocles, Hermippus, and Glaucon to come to an inner room. I must examine this man. The matter is serious.'

'Serious!' echoed the bewildered athlete, 'I can voluch for Seuthes—an excellent Corinthian, come to Athens to sell some bales of wool—'

'Answer, Glaucon,' Democrates's voice was stern. 'Has he no letters from you for Argos?'

'Certainly.'

'You admit it?'

'By the dog of Egypt, do you doubt my word?'

'Friends,' called Democrates, dramatically, 'mark you that Glaucon admits he has employed this Seuthes as his courier.'

'Whither leads this mummery?' cried the athlete, growing at last angry.

'If to nothing, I, Democrates, rejoice the most. Now I must bid you to follow me.'

Seizing the snivelling Seuthes, the orator led into the house and to a private chamber. The rest followed, in blank wonderment. Cimon had recovered enough to follow—none too steadily. But when Hermione approached, Democrates motioned her back.

'Do not come. A painful scene may be impending.'

'What my husband can hear, that can I,' was her retort. 'Ah! but why do you look thus dreadfuly on Glaucon?'

'I have warned you, lady. Do not blame me if you hear the worst,' rejoined Democrates, barring the door. A single swinging lamp shed a fitful light on the scene—the whimpering prisoner, the others all amazed, the orator's face, tense and white. Democrates's voice seemed metallic as he continued:

'Now, Seuthes, we must search you. Produce first the letter from Glaucon.'

The fat florid little Corinthian was dressed as a traveller, a grey chalmys to his hips, a brimmed brown hat, and high black boots. His hands were now untied. He tugged from his belt a bit of papyrus which Democrates handed to Themistocles, enjoining 'Open.'

Glaucon flushed.

'Are you mad, Democrates, to violate my private correspondence thus?'

'The weal of Athens outweighs even the pleasure of Glaucon,' returned the orator, harshly, 'and you, Themistocles, note that Glaucon does not deny that the seal here is his own.'

'I do not deny,' cried the angry athlete. 'Open, Themistocles, and let this stupid comedy end.'

'And may it never change to tragedy!' proclaimed Democrates. 'What do you read, Themistocles?'

'A courteous letter of thanks to Ageladas.' The senior statesman was frowning. 'Glaucon is right. Either you are turned mad, or are victim of some prank—is it yours, Cimon?'

'I am as innocent as a babe. I'd swear it by the Styx,' responded that young man, scratching his muddled head.

'I fear we are not at the end of the examination,' observed Democrates, with ominous slowness. 'Now, Seuthes, recollect your plight. Have you no other letter about you?'

'None!' groaned the unheroic Corinthian. 'Ah! pity, kind sirs; what have I done? Suffer me to go.'

'It is possible,' remarked his prosecutor, 'you are an innocent victim, or at least do not realize the intent of what you bear. I must examine the lining of your chalmys. Nothing. Your girdle. Nothing. Your hat, remove it. Quite empty. Blessed be Athena if my fears prove groundless. But my first duty is to Athens and Hellas. Ah! Your high boots. Remove the right one.' The orator felt within, and shook the boot violently. 'Nothing again. The left one, empty it seems. Eh! what is this?'

In a tense silence he shook from the boot a papyrus, rolled and sealed. It fell on the floor at the fet of Themistocles, who, watching all his lieutenant did, bent and seized it instantly; then it dropped from his hands as a live coal.

'The seal! The seal! May Zeus smite me blind if I see aright!'

Hermippus, who had been following all the scene in silence, bent, lifted the fateful paper, and he too gave a cry of grief.

'It is the seal of Glaucon. How came it here?'

'Glaucon,'—hard as Democrates's voice had been that night, it rang like cold iron now,—'as the friends of your boyhood, and one who would still do for you all he may, I urge you as you love me to look upon this seal.'

'I am looking,' but as he spoke paleness followed the angry flush on the athlete's forehead. He needed no omen to tell him something fearful was about to ensue.

'The seal is yours?'

'The very same, two dancing maenads and over them a winged Eros. But how came this letter here? I did not—'

'As you love life or death, as you preserve any regard for our friendship, I abjure you—not to brave it longer, but to confess—'

'Confess what? My head is reeling.'

'The treason in which you have dipped your hands, your dealings with the Persian spy, your secret interviews, and last of all this letter—I fear a gross betrayal of all trust—to some agent of Xerxes. I shudder when I think of what 'may be its contents.'

'And—this—from—you! Oh—Democrates—'

The accused man's hands snatched at the air. He sank upon a chest.

'He does not deny it,' threw out the orator, but Glaucon's voice rang shrilly:—

'Ever! Ever will I deny! Though the Twelve Gods all cried out "guilty!" The charge is monstrous.'

'It is time, Democrates,' said Themistocles, who had preserved a grim silence, 'that you showed us clearly whither your path is leading. This is a fearful accusation you launch against your best-loved friend.'

'Themistocles is right,' assented the orator, moving away from the luckless Seuthes as from a pawn no longer important in the game of life and death. 'The whole of the wretched story I fear I must tell on the Bema to all Athens. I must be brief, but believe me, I can make good all I say. Since my return from the Isthmia, I have been observed to be sad. Rightly—for knowing Glaucon as I did, I grew suspicious, and I loved him. You have thought me not diligent in hunting down the Persian spy. You were wrong. But how could I ruin my friend without full proof? I made use of Agis—no genteel confederate, to be sure, but honest, patriotic, indefatigable. I soon had my eyes on the suspected Babylonish carpet-seller. I observed Glaucon's movements closely, they gave just ground for suspicion. The Babylonian, I came to feel, was none other than an agent of Xerxes himself. I discovered that Glaucon had been making this emissary nocturnal visits.'

'A lie!' groaned the accused, in agony.

'I would to Athena I believed you,' was the unflinching answer; 'I have direct evidence from eye-witnesses that you went to him. In a moment I can produce it. Yet still I hesitated. Who would blast a friend without damning proof? Then yesterday with your own lips you told me you sent a messenger to disloyal Argos. I suspected two messages, not one, were entrusted to Seuthes, and that you proclaimed the more innocent matter thus boldly simply to blind my eyes. Before Seuthes started forth this morning Agis informed me he had met him in a wine-shop—'

'True,' whimpered the unhappy prisoner.

'And this fellow as much as admitted he carried a second and secret message——"

'Liar!' roared Seuthes.

'Men hint strange things in wine-shops,' observed Democrates, sarcastically. 'Enough that a secor 1 papyrus with Glaucon's seal has been found hidden upon you.'

'Open it then, and know the worst,' interjected Themistocles, his face like a thunder-cloud; but Democrates forbade him.

'A moment. Let me complete my story. This afternoon I received warning that the Babylonish carpet-vender had taken sudden flight, presumably toward Thebes. I have sent mounted constables after him. I trust they can seize him at the pass of Phyle. In the meantime, I may assure you I have irrefutable evidence—needless to present here—that the man was a Persian agent, and to more purpose hear this affidavit, sworn to by very worthy patriots.

'Polus, son of Phodrus of the Commune of Diomea, and Lampaxo his sister take oath by Zeus, Dike, and Athena, thus: We swear we saw and recognized Glaucon, son of Conon, twice visiting by night in the past month of Scirophorion a certain Babylonish carpet-seller, name unknown, who had lodgings above Demas's shield factory in Alopece.'

'Details lack,' spoke Themistocles, keenly.

'To be supplied in full measure at the trial,' rejoined the orator. 'And now to the second letter itself.'

'Ay, the letter, whatever the foul Cyclops that wrought it!' groaned Glaucon through his teeth.

Themistocles took the document from Hermippus's trembling hands. His own trembled whilst he broke the seal.

'The handwriting of Glaucon. There is no doubt,' was his despairing comment. His frown darkened. Then he attempted to read.

'Glaucon of Athens to Cleophas of Argos wishes health:—

'Cleophas leads the Medizers of Argos, the greatest friend of Xerxes in Greece. O Zeus, what is this next—

'Our dear friend, whom I dare not name, to-day departs for Thebes, and in a month will be safe in Sardis. His visit to Athens has been most fruitful. Since you at present have better opportunity than we for forwarding packets to Susa, do not fail to despatch this at once. A happy chance led Themistocles to explain to me his secret memorandum for the arraying of the Greek fleet. You can apprize its worth, for the only others to whom it is entrusted are Democrates and later Leonidas—"

Themistocles flung the papyrus down. His voice was broken. Tears stood in his eyes.

'O Glaucon, Glaucon,—whom I have trusted? Was ever trust so betrayed! May Apollo smite me blind, if so I could forget what I read here! It is all written—the secret ordering of the fleet—"

For a terrible moment there was silence in the little room, a silence broken by a wild, shrill cry,—Hermione's, as she cast her arms about her husband.

'A lie! A snare! A wicked plot! Some jealous god has devised this guile, seeing we were too happy!'

She shook with sobs, and Glaucon, roused to manhood by her grief, uprose and faced the stern face of Democrates, the blenching faces of the rest.

'I am the victim of a conspiracy of all the fiends in Tartarus,'—he strove hard to speak steadily; 'I did not write that second letter. It is a forgery.'

'But who, then,' groaned Themistocles, hopelessly, "can" claim this handiwork? Democrates or I?—for no other has seen the memorandum,—that I swear. It has not yet gone to Leonidas. It has been guarded as the apple of my eye. We three alone knew thereof. And it is in this narrow room the betrayer of Hellas must stand.'

'I cannot explain.' Glaucon staggered back to his seat. His wife's head sank upon his lap. The two sat in misery.

'Confess, by the remnants of our friendship I implore, confess,' ordered Democrates, 'and then Themistocles and I will strive to lighten if possible your inevitable doom.'

The accused man sat dumb, but Hermione struck back as some wild creature driven to bay. She lifted her head. 'Has Glaucon here no friend but me, his wife?' She sent beseeching eyes about the room. 'Do you all cry "guilty, guilty"? Then is your friendship false, for when is friendship proved, save in the hour of need?'

The appeal brought an answer from her father, who had been standing silent; and in infinite distress kindly, cautious, charitable Hermippus began:

'Dear Glaucon, Hermione is wrong; we were never more your friends. We are willing to believe the best and not the worst. Therfore tell all frankly. You have been a victim of great temptation. The Isthmian victory has turned your head. The Persian was subtle, plausible. He promised I know not what. You did not realize all you were doing. You had confederates here in Athens who are more guilty. We can make allowances. Tell only the truth, and the purse and influence of Hermippus of Kleu-sis shall never be held back to save his son-in-law.'

'Nor mine, nor mine,' cried Themistocles, snatching at every straw; 'only confess, the temptation was great, others were more guilty, everything then may be done—'

Glaucon drew himself together and looked up almost proudly. Slowly he was recovering strength and wit.

'I have nothing to confess,' he spoke, 'nothing. I know nothing of this Persian spy. Can I swear the god's own oath—by Earth, by Sky, by the Styx—'

Themistocles shook his head wearily.

'How can we say you are innocent? You never visited the Babylonian?'

'Never. Never!'

'Polus and Lampaxo swear otherwise. The letter?'

'A forgery.'

'Impossible. Is the forger Democrates or I?'

'Some god has done this thing in malice, jealous of my great joy.'

'I fear Hermes no longer strides so frequently about Athens. The hand and seal are yours—and still you do not confess?'

'If I must die,' Glaucon was terribly pale, but his voice was steady, 'it is not as a perjurer!'

(To be Continued.)

CHILDREN'S CORNER.

THE CALICO PONY.

(Hilda Richmond, in 'Michigan Christian Advocate.')

'Listen, children,' said mamma, looking up from her open letter, 'grandpa says he will bring you a calico pony next week when he comes.'

'Won't that be nice?' said Laura. 'Rex is getting very shabby, and Tabby is losing her cotton. I never saw a calico pony, did you, mamma?'

'I hope it will be a great big one,' said Hugh(tossing the stuffed dog high in the air. 'Rex and Tabby are getting too old, and they never were very big.'

'I love them anyway,' said Laura, taking the faded pets in her arms. 'I won't like the new calico pony a bit better than Rex and Tabb.y'

All their little lives the children had had dolls and cats and dogs stuffed with cotton, and they had great fun with them in the nursery. Of course the covers got dirty and old and ragged, but their mamma always bought a new one and sewed it over the shabby calico so that there was always a cat and a dog to use for a cushion or a ball or a pet, as the children wished.

When grandpa came the next week, the children were very anxious to see him unpack his trunk, but he seemed in no hurry. He and big Brother John carried it into the spare room, and then he came out at once and wanted to go down town. Of course, Laura and Hugh were too polite to ask about the calico pony, but they hoped grandpa would soon want to go home to the trunk and get it out.

'Is there an express package here for James Hadley?' asked their grandpa, stopping before the express office door.

'Yes, two of them,' said the agent with a smile. 'I suppose Hugh and Laura are going to be very happy.'

'I hope so,' said grandpa. 'Do you think I can carry my package home?'

'No, I think not, but I know a nice way to get it there,' said the agent. He and grandpa went inside, and the children thought they were gone a very long time; but presently the agent told them grandpa wanted them in the alley back of the office.

'Here it is! Here is our calico pony, mamma!' cried the children as they drove up in front of their home with the cutest little pony cart you ever saw. 'Isn't it splendid?'

'That kind of a calico pony!' said mamma, looking in great surprise at the dainty little animal with white spots over its brown coat. 'I thought it was to be a pony with a calico cover—one stuffed with cotton.'

'No, this one must be stuffed with oats and hay,' said grandpa. 'Are you disappointed, children? Would you rather have a pony that eats cotton?'

'No! no! no. This one is the best,' cried the children, and I think they were right. What you do think about it?

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For new introductions the main dependence of the 'Witness' is upon the kind efforts of its friends who have given their hearty co-operation in the past. We will look for your renewal in good time this year, so as to avoid any interruption in the regular receipt of your paper.

We would greatly appreciate the addition of at least one or two new subscriptions at the same time.

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

THE NOTE OF ADORATION

(By the Rev. Edward Shillito, M.A.)
(Harlesden, England.)

The judgment of the saint should always receive our serious attention. He has the best right to declare 'Thou ailest here and here,' because he has the mind of Christ. Such a saint in these modern days was M. Coillard, of the Paris Mission, and the thought of one who so closely walked with God must arrest those who believe that the spiritual man 'judgeth all things and he himself is judged of no man.' 'During his stay in Rome in 1897,' writes the biographer in 'Coillard of the Zambesi,' 'he asked a friend of the early days, "Do you ever regret having left the Church of Rome?" "Never!" was the emphatic reply. "In Protestantism I found an open Bible, the personal knowledge of our Lord Jesus Christ, and the forgiveness of sins, three things I never found in Rome, but," he added, "I must confess that there is one thing in Catholicism which I miss in our Reformation churches, and that is adoration.' . . . "I miss it, too!" said Mr. Coillard.'

Upon such a theme discussion is almost useless. Our attitude is determined so largely by presuppositions, which are taken to be self-evident. Probably only the man who adores will understand what adoration means; to others it will appear foolish or wasteful, or, saddest of all, mediaeval. There is little to be said. If a man demands why he should adore, there is no sufficient answer to him. His question reveals the plane upon which he lives. To those who complain, Why this waste? nothing can be said. Our Lord himself made his appeal to the long future; even he failed to satisfy the disciples at the time.

To impress upon others the duty of adoration on the ground that they will be the better for it, or to represent its value in its returns to the worshippers, is a meaningless descent. The adoration so inspired is no adoration at all. If men have no place in their life for anything but that which can be reduced to practical values they cannot know what it means. We might form a society after our modern fashion to restore the missing note to our worship and to our piety. But what pressure of our fellows can make us 'come and worship and bow down, and kneel before the Lord our Maker?' The adoring soul needs no impulse from others; he cannot refrain; if he held his peace the stones would cry out. In such moments the soul is not concerned with the afterglow of the vision, but with the vision itself of the divine glory. He will not know whether his face shines or not. Adoration is the delight of the soul in something beautiful beyond measure; it is the tribute of the wondering heart to certain eternal realities. He beholds God, and rests in him, not because he hopes for some return, but because he cannot help the outgoing of his adoring love to such a being, worthy to receive worship, and honor, and glory, and might.

'Not with the hope of gaining aught;
Not seeking a reward;
But as Thyself hast loved me,
O ever-loving Lord.

E'en so I love Thee, and will love,
And in Thy praise will sing;
Solely because Thou art my God
And my eternal King.'

The artist or the poet who gazes upon some scene of beauty, and feels his soul steeped in the wonder of it, does not value this experience by the advantage to his bank book. In those moments when the God of all beauty visits him through his universe, he delights himself in the splendor itself for its own sake. In many an observer the lines of Wordsworth are fulfilled:

'Here you stand.
Adore and worship, when you know it not;
Pious beyond the intention of your thought,
Devout beyond the meaning of your will.'

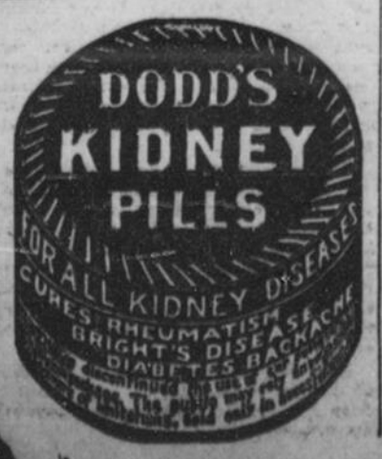
Even as the soul of the artist in moments of adoration is removed from all the thought of results to himself, so there come moments to many saintly men and women when they are absorbed with the marvel of the divine grace. 'O the depth both of the wisdom and of the knowledge of God!' At such a season they think no more of their needs, or temptations, or duties. They think of God, 'from whom, and through whom, and unto whom are all things.'

Do we not lose this note through our very absorption with applied religion? To the Western mind religion presents itself as severely practical. It is justified because it does things. Prayer is defended because by prayer we become better, or we are able to rear churches, or to set movements moving. No one will question the solid gain which has come to religion through the application of its truth to practical affairs. But if we insist upon excluding all that is not of practical value, we are making our religious life a constant receiving from God; but where do we give to him the proof of our understanding and our love? We must give and receive, if we love God. He, too, if he is love, must receive and give. But we tend to limit the love of God to giving, and the love of man to receiving. Sometimes, at least, we might draw near to tell him how much we love his holy love and mercy. If we love him truly we shall not ask, Why this waste?

Our loss is probably due, at least in part, to a decay in our faith, so far as it involves an interpretation of the unseen and eternal. Faith in the practical working of religion often lingers when the soul is uncertain whether the unseen realities, from which religion has sprung, are realities at all. Faith in Christianity as a system may outlive for a time faith in Christ as a Saviour. This is not a cause for regret. Often by a desperate clutch upon the working of religion men have been saved from making shipwreck of the faith. But it is self-evident that there will be no adoration so long as the soul hesitates to affirm that God is holy and eternal love, and that Christ lives to make intercession for us. Adoration is only rendered to a God of whose glory and love and power we are very sure. Here we approach the secret which we must grasp if we are to regain the lacking note. It is profitless for us to tell each other to love God or to adore him. But it will be well if we can convince each other that God hath loved us, and that Christ hath died for us and lives for us, that God is holy and eternal love. We may lead each other to faith, then to love, and then adoration will follow. We need more than the inspiration of Rome, though no wise Protestant will refuse to the devout in that communion a real practice of adoration. We need more than the inspiration of the East if we are to recover this lost note. It is, indeed, possible that the Brahmin, when he is won for Christ, will help us. They will learn of us, but they will show us something we had never known in our faith. We without them shall not be made perfect. But we must not look to India or to China for our lost good. Ours it must be to rehearse once more the mighty acts of God, to dwell upon all that has been, is, and will for ever be; to lay hold upon him in confident faith. It is vain to call men to adoration, but not to bid them seek the Lord while he may be found. 'Now, O man, cease for a little from thy work; withdraw from thy stormy thoughts; forget thy weary and burdensome struggling; give thyself for a time to God.'

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SUNDAY-SCHOOL LESSON

Feb. 2, 1908.

PLEASANT FIELDS OF HOLY WRIT JESUS THE SAVIOUR OF THE WORLD.

(John iii., 1-21.)

Golden Text.—For God so lived the world, that he gave his only begotten Son, that whosoever believeth in him should not perish, but have everlasting life.—John iii., 16.

(Davis W. Clark.)

The visit of Nicodemus to Jesus ought to be viewed in the light of events then transpiring. This ruler of the Jews has been severely criticised for the clandestine character of his call. He has been characterized as constitutionally timid (Westcott), as having softness of constitution (Olshausen), and even as a despicable time-server (Eichorn). But it should be remembered that the ever-widening breach between the officials of the Hebrew Church and the reforming rabbi had already begun. As a class, they were his pronounced enemies. Nicodemus rose superior to the intense prejudice of his clique, at least to the extent of visiting the offending Teacher and inquiring into his doctrine. The wonder is not that he came by night, but that he came at all. Considering the perversity of the human heart—especially the heart of a ruler of the Jews—the action of this master in Israel is admirable.

Jesus had signalized the opening of his ministry by a series of miracles wrought in Jerusalem and at the feast-time. Most conspicuous hour and place! Nicodemus was one of many upon whom these signs had had their designed effect. He refers at once in his first polite address to the miracles as sufficient seals to the supernatural origin of Jesus' mission.

Jesus understood 'what was in' his visitor. He knew his exact status. Here was a man superior to his class, but not wholly free from its prejudices; one profoundly interested in the kingdom of God, but not yet apprehending its spiritual character. The tenor of Jesus' uttered word fits exactly into the mortise of Nicodemus's thought.

The mtaphor of a new birth was familiar to the Hebrew mind. They considered all proselytes to their faith as having been born again. What nonplussed Nicodemus was to be told that he could only come into the kingdom of God as the proselyte came into the Hebrew Church. He considered himself a charter member of that kingdom. Now, to find that it was not a question of a higher or a lower seat at the table, but of any seat at all—that was what dumbfounded him. 'He, Abraham's son, and in addition a Pharisee and ruler, and yet to be shut out with heathen "dogs" —it was incomprehensible!'

Confusion led this master in Israel to the silliest possible rejoinder. He seeks to parry the thrust and gain time by taking literally what he knew to be a figure of speech. His questions fairly die upon his lips.

Here is a lovely example of the gentleness of Jesus. He does not break the bending reed. He amplifies his first expression, 'Born again,' into 'born of water and the spirit.' And further: 'Depravity can only beget depravity, but the spirit can beget the spiritual. So the great need of humanity is to be "spirit-born." This only is the way into the kingdom of God.'

This spirit-birth is incomprehensible. But this is no insuperable objection to it; for there are a good many earthly things' that cannot be understood. The invisible, imponderable breath of nature —who knows it exhaustively? But who doubts its existence, so long as it gives its audible token? Who would refuse to avail himself of it for either his lungs or his sails because he can not know all about it?

As Rudolf Stier well says: 'A hard figure had humbled to the position of learner, a master in Israel.' In his very question as to the manner, Nicodemus admits the fact of a new birth into the kingdom of heaven.

Well may Luther call this 'the Bible in miniature' (Bibel in kleinen), and Stier describe it as 'the most sublime and simple expression of the eternal mystery of redemption which the Scriptures contain.'

THE TEACHER'S LANTERN.

Nicodemuses abound to-day. They are deferential and even complimentary to Jesus. But they find in Him only a teaching Messiah. His Word and example are the ladder to heaven, not his cross. They unde-stand not the imperative necessity, the incalculable advantage of 'his lifting up,' nor its similitude to the lifting up of the serpent by Moses. They are like that Saxon peasant boy Zeller tells of, who, on being asked if he learned anything of Jesus at school, replied, 'O, yes!' 'What, then?' 'That He was a good Teacher of the people.' Bless me! This world has had teachers enough. What it wants is a Saviour!

Be born again: That is the first sentence of the Divine catechism (Stier). The very term is, in itself, enough to inspire hope. It is an effect which, by the utmost striving, we can not produce upon ourselves. It is a gift. It is from above.

Sum and substance of the Christian religion is a principle of life in the human soul. It is not doctrine, but life. As Luther paraphrases it: My doctrine is not of doing or leaving undone, but of being and becoming; so that it is not a new work to be done, but just the being new-created. Or, again, with Draseke: The kingdom of God is nothing into which a man can think, or study, or read, or hear, or talk, or discuss himself; a man can only experience his way into the kingdom of God. Oh, with Stier: Thou wouldst begin at the Omega. I will begin at the Alpha, and thus teach thee the whole alphabet of My doctrine in that one word, 'born again!'

If we only availed ourselves of what we understood, we could not live a day longer in this world. A college professor at an amateur club expounded the principles of the application of electricity to locomotion. He was technical, and used algebraic equations on the blackboard. At the close he politely invited questions. The very first one was: 'Well, but professor, what does make the car go?' The scientist turned to put the equation on the board again, while his elderly interlocutor sank back in her chair disconsolately. She may never know what makes the car go, but she will never decline to ride upon it on that account. Shall we show less common sense concerning the car of salvation?

The effect of the new birth are apparent, incontestable, glorious, eternal. This tree is known by its fruits. It commends itself. Though we may never know just how the tree grows, may its fruits be in us and abound! They will not if we stop to decipher it all out. Faith is the only means of demonstration.

ANALYSIS AND KEY.

1. Visit of Nicodemus.
   Viewed in light of current events.
   Wonder not that he came at night.
   But that he came at all.
2. Nicodemus, a Witness of Jesus's Miracles.
   Considers them seals of Jesus's supernatural mission.
3. Jesus's Appreciation of Nicodemus.
4. Metaphor of New Birth.
   Common to Hebrew Thought.
   Nicodemus nonplussed by having it applied to himself.
   Imagined himself already in kingdom.
   Foolish question.
   Jesus's gentleness.
5. Metaphor—explained. Applied.

HOME READINGS.

Monday, Jan. 27.—John iii., 1-17.
Tuesday, Jan. 28.—John iii., 18-36.
Wednesday, Jan. 29.—Rom. v., 1-21.
Thursday, Jan. 30.—I. John iii., 1-11.
Friday, Jan. 31.—I. John iv., 4-19.
Saturday, Feb. 1.—Gal. vi., 1-18.
Sunday, Feb. 2.—I. Pet i, 3-25.

NOTES AND NOTICES.

The Train de Luxe of Canada.—The "International Limited," the premier train of Canada, is endorsed by everybody who has ever had the experience of riding on it. It leaves Montreal at 9.00 a.m. every day in the year, arriving Toronto at 4.30 p.m., Hamilton 5.30 p.m., London 7.48 p.m., Detroit 10.00 p.m., and Chicago 7.42 a.m. following morning. It is a solid vestibule train—modern equipment throughout—with Pullman sleeping cars through to Chicago; also Café Parlor and Library car service. Have the experience on your next trip west.

FOR THE NEW YEAR.

What does it mean to a Sunday School and church to have a paper that can be trusted to put only what is wholesome and good into the hearts of the children, that can be looked to for helpful ideas by the Sunday School teacher and temperance worker, that gives jolly, bright entertainment for the wee ones and encouragement and help in life's struggle to the older brothers and sisters; that is watched for by the dear old folks for its comforting words and lessons; that gives to the mothers stories for the hour when the children beg for them, and new ideas for housekeeping; that upholds for the father a manly standard of life, and in every department strives to meet the wants of the whole family If you would realize just what all this means, then make a test of the 'Northern Messenger' in your school. For over forty years it has been filling just this place in the religious life of Canada, and is more alert than ever to fill its mission.

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John Dougall & Son, publishers 'Northern Messenger,' Witness Block, Montreal.

BIBLE TRUTHS.

MOSES AND CHRIST.

In II. Cor., chap. iii. and iv., we have ten contrasts between Moses and Christ. 1. Israel could not look upon the face of Moses. We see the glory of Christ and reflect it . 2. Israel could not bear the light, but it shines in our hearts and gives joy. 3. Moses covered his face with a veil, we uncover, or use plain speech. 4. The veil is still upon the heart of Israel. It is taken away when the heart turns to Jesus. 5. When Moses is read a veil covers the heart, but where the Lord is, there is liberty. 6. Under the law the veil remains, in Christ the covering is lifted. 7. The shining of the face of Moses had to be covered, believers in Jesus with uncovered face reflect His glory, like Stephen in Acts vi., 15. 8. The glory of Moses faded. The glory of Jesus transforms us into the same image. 9. The glory of Moses came to an end, the glory of Jesus is progressive. It shines brighter and brighter to the perfect day. The law, with its glorious ritual and solemn externals, has passed, the glory of the Lord endureth forever. The law is a shadow. Christ shines brighter unto the perfect day (Heb. x., 1-10). 10. The glory on the face of Moses was from God. The glory on the face of Jesus was the shining forth of His Deity. He was the very image of God (Matt. xvi., 27; John i., 14; xvii., 5). The more we behold Him, the more we shall become like Him.

LONGFELLOW AS A DANDY.

In the upper left-hand corner of a letter dated Craigie House, Nov. 30, 1841, are these words:

'If you have room in your trunk, put into it that rowdy portrait of me which you have in oils.'

This reminds the reader of Longfellow's extraordinary love for various and rather bright colors in his clothes; a characteristic very noticeable during the early years of his professorship, but modified by time. His students at Harvard wrote a song about this, and were wont to chant it to a popular tune. The verses are to be found among the Chronicles of the Hasty Pudding Club at Harvard, but this sample stanza serves to illustrate the point.

Just twig the Professor dressed out in his best,
Yellow kids and buff gaiters, green breeches, blue vest;
With hat on one whisker
And an air that says, go it!
Look here! the Great North American poet.

—H. M. Hall, in 'Putnam's Monthly' for November.

THE MACS.

There's a race, or a part of a race, if you will,
Of renown prehistoric, and vigorous still.
Who back from their fastnesses scornfully hurl'd
The redoubtable legions that trampled the world:
They repell'd, and they only, the Roman attacks,
The stalwart, courageous, impetuous Macs.

When the red-bearded pirates, the Saxons and Danes
And Angles, came swarming across the sea plains,
And the old British stock to exterminate tried,
Caledonia and Erin their efforts defied;
And the conquering Normans were glad to make tracks
From the Macs and the Micks (who are properly Macs).

Their proud patronymics, they rightfully hold,
Proclaim them descended from heroes of old,—
Illustrious titles that throw in the shade
The dukedome and earldome but yesterday made;
And even the King with his royalty lacks
A lineage as ancient as that of the Macs.

They are old and yet young, with a spirit possest
By the dream of the east and the hope of the west;
The earth is their country, the race is their kin;
In populous cities their guerdon they win;
And in gold-miners' cabins and lumbermen's shacks
You will find the ubiquitous venturesome Macs.

Distinguish'd they've been with the sword and the pen;
In pulpit and parliament leaders of men;
Prime ministers, presidents, merchants, viziers,
They have manag'd the business of both hemispheres;
And the Dago day-laborers laying the tracks
Are boss'd by the Mace or the Micks (who are Macs).

In this part of the world I may truthfully claim,
Though a man is a man without Mac to his name,
From the channel McClintock explor'd and the gate
Mackenzie thrust open to Mackinaw Strait,
From C.B. to B.C. with its mackerel smacks,
Shine the Mace and the Micks who are mix'd with the Macs.

'Twas thought by the ancients that Atlas upbore
The sphere on his shoulders—'tis thought so no more;
Prometheus and Atlas and all of their kith,
The Titans, are now but a fable, a myth:
The men who are bearing the world on their backs
Are the Macks and the Micks (who are really Macs).

W. M. MACKENRACHER.

The Boys' Page.

(For the 'Witness.

Where The Pine Tree Fell.

(By Fred H. Stevens.)

In New England and the British Provinces the winter that ushered in the year 1861 was a record-breaker for storms and cold weather, but Robert Dow, the sturdy driver of the stage coach between Woodstock and Andover, did not miss a trip until Feb. 7. At that date he met with an experience that he is fond of recounting to this day.

Andover is fifty miles north of Woodstock, from which town the stage used to start out on Monday and Thursday evenings, after the arrival of the coach from Fredericton. It proceeded as far as Mills's, a wayside inn, fifteen miles out from Woodstock, and there stopped for the night, leaving the whole of the following day for the remaining thirty-five miles of the journey.

Thursday, Feb. 7, was mild and balmy, gratefully suggestive of an early spring; but Robert, wise for his eighteen years, declared it was only a 'weather-breeder.' 'You'll see,' he said, 'a gale will follow this that will beat any yet.'

'For my part,' he continued to the group around the red-hot stove in Strickland's store, 'I hope the Fredericton fellow will get in early so I can get started on the road to Mills's before dark.'

The company of village loafers chaffed him good-naturedly. One fellow said: 'Oh, come Bobbie, you don't want to get chicken-hearted now, seein' you hain't missed a trip yet. Guess you're 'raid o' that ol' lucifee Randolph Ketchum saw in the big woods yesterday.'

Robert laughed at the intended joke, but through the west window he watched uneasily the hazy bank of clouds that crept slowly up to meet and finally engulf the sinking sun.

A few feathery flakes were falling when the Fredericton coach with its four horses and merry jangle of bells swept across the Meduxnakeag bridge and drew up before the Renfrew tavern.

Among the passengers the great coach brought there were only two for Robert—a delicate-looking youth of his own age, and his sister, perhaps two years younger. While they partook of a warm meal in the cozy inn, Robert bustled about with the preparation for the journey. North of Woodstock the traffic was light, and but two horses were required. Soon the coach, on its stout runners, stood at the door and the young passengers were snugly tucked in. Robert saw that the supply of robes was ample and that a heated soap-stone 'foot-warmer' was provided.

'All aboard for Mills's in an hour and a half,' he shouted to the hostlers, as he clambered to the high seat. The willing horses sped away, and in a twinkling the lights of the village were far behind.

The first three miles was over barren hills and across deep ravines, after which there was ten miles of comparatively level road through the deep forest. But what Robert feared most was the two miles of open country between the woods and Mills's, where the road was often badly drifted. He knew he could reach the forest before the storm should increase to very great violence, and that once arrived there the dense growth of pine and fir would shield them from the wind, so that their progress need not be impeded by drifts; but during the time required to pass through the woods the open stretch beyond might become well-nigh impassable. Therefore he urged his able horses to their utmost.

However it was a slow climb up the long hill by the Ketchum place, and when they reached the summit a biting blast from the northwest bore fiercely down upon the coach, and the driver, perched high, shivered with the chill of it. Snowflakes touched Robert's cheeks like pin-pricks, and in the distant woods he heard the wild fury of the gale as it wrestled with the giant trees.

The horses shaking their heads in apparent defiance, trotted onward, the coach crunching heavily through the newly fallen snow. In a few minutes they entered the woods. There it was 'dark as a pocket,' but the wind was scarcely noticeable except for the thunderous roar among the trees; not during the whole winter had Robert felt it nip his face and fingers as it did at that time. He urged the horses onward and felt in his face the frozen vapor that arose from their sweating flanks.

The gale increased rapidly. The great trees rocked and groaned; the snow sifted down through their tops in blinding clouds. Robert had never heard such turbulence among the peaceful old pines.

Suddenly the horses stopped, snorted and cowered in fear. Robert peered ahead. There was nothing but the inky darkness—except, ah!—Robert's spine experienced an additional chill, as directly in the path ahead he saw two evil-looking points of greenish light. He felt only a momentary start of fear, for Robert was a woodsman, born and bred. 'Huh!' he muttered, 'it's that lucifee Randolph was talking about.' He shouted aloud: 'Hi, there! Scat, you pesky varmint!' He cracked his whip loudly, but the lights never wavered! The horses cringed and crowded back against the coach in terror. 'Shoo-o! Get out o' that!' But the evil-glowing fire-points remained unmoved, while the gale waxed more fearful every moment.

Directly, above the deafening roar of the storm, there was a loud rending of wood, followed by a splintering crash close at hand. The horses, startled with a new fear, leaped forward, the points of green light suddenly disappeared, and a long-drawn, sobbing wail was mingled with the wild winds as the lynx leaped away into the woods.

The horses dashed onward at a mad pace. Robert strove valiantly to keep them in check, for a new and genuine fear had come to his mind. The storm had increased to such violence that many giant trees must fall prostrate, as had the other, and should the horses, going at such a pace, encounter a fallen trunk across the road the result of the collision might be disastrous.

But the now tiring horses soon quieted, and Robert allowed them to proceed at a comparatively slow pace. Suddenly a loud crash on either side of the road told of the simultaneous fall of two other forest patriarchs.

The cold was increasing every moment and the young driver was chilling to the marrow. His thoughts went to the passengers; but he knew they would be much more comfortable than he, shielded as they were from the keen air, muffled in the fur robes, and their feet kept warm by the stone that would retain heat for the whole journey. When near at hand or more distant, other tall trees crashed down among their fellows, he shuddered to think what might result if one of the huge trunks swaying far out overhead should snap and crush horses, coach, and all!

But they were nearing the open and Robert dreaded the certain foul condition of the road for the remaining two miles.

True, he had his snow-shovel, but to attempt to cut through the huge drifts would be useless, since they were forming faster than one man could shovel the snow away. His only comforting hope was that the road might not yet be completely blocked. He dared not consider reaching Mills's an impossibility. Such a serious catastrophe would mean the loss of the lives of all.

But at this moment, just as they were emerging from the woods, a sudden gust, even more vigorous than any preceding it, swept over the woods. There was a moment's harsh splintering of wood, during which the horses sprang forward at a gallop, followed by a terrible crash directly behind, and the feathery tips of the limbs of a proud old pine brushed harshly the rear end of the coach.

Robert breathed an ejaculation of fear, but they were now clear of the woods and at least the danger from falling trees was past. But what a narrow escape!

In the semi-light of the clearing he could discern the dim outline of the horses as they floundered through the hard drifts. The furious wind, no longer shielded off by the trees, smote horses and driver cruelly; the snow came levelly across the country as an icy, suffocating cloud.

After a half-hour's hard laboring the wearied horses stopped, breathing painfully. Robert hesitated a moment before urging them onward. He was shivering; his teeth chattering; his chilled fingers could scarcely hold the reins. His heart sank to the lowest depths. To reach Mills's was plainly impossible—but what then?

In an agony of mind the boy cried out: 'Oh, try it again, boys! Up, there, Dick; get along Jerry; good fellows!' Cheered by the sound of his voice the tired beasts struggled onward a short distance further, when suddenly the wind abated, and the team stood still.

Through the icy mist that half-blinded his eyes, Robert saw a huge, grim shadow directly ahead. No amount of urging could make the horses budge an inch. Wondering at the calm close about him, while the noise of the storm was still loud as ever, Robert painfully descended from the seat. The snow at that place was not deep and he stood for a few moments in the road while he thrashed his arms and stamped his feet in an effort to rid his limbs of their numbness. Then going forward to the horses' heads his quick intuition led to a speedy solution of the situation.

After a few moments' examination by feeling around and above him, he went to the rear of the coach, and found it had just passed a huge drift that was still growing rapidly. Then, opening the coach door, he stepped inside and closed it before speaking.

'Are we at the end of the journey?' the young man inquired.

'Not quite,' said Robert through chattering teeth. 'we are about a mile from Mills's and we're stalled. But don't be alarmed,' he added quickly, 'for we are now sheltered from the storm.'

'And will we have to stay here all night?' asked the girl.

'Well, yes; I believe we will. But,' said Robert, 'it seems not very cold in here, although I have almost perished outside.'

'Oh, it will be fun,' said the girl cheerily, 'if Roger doesn't get more cold.'

'Don't worry about me, Sis; I'm just as comfortable as though I were at home. What about your horses, Mr. Driver?' The young man's voice was brave, but feeble from evident illness.

'Soon as I can stop shivering so that I can strike a match I'm going to light the lantern and look after them. Fortunately, there are a few oats in a bag on top and I always carry their blankets as a cushion for my seat.'

In the total darkness he fumbled under the seat for the old-fashioned tin lantern and soon a cheery glow shone through its crazy perforations.

After ten or fifteen minutes Robert returned to the coach. 'Ho,' he sang out cheerfully; 'everything is "as snug as a bug in a rug." Now, I'll tell you just how we are situated; we are at a place called Christie's Bluff. To the left there is a bank ten or fifteen feet high, and on top of the bank there used to be a big pine, but the wind has blown it down right across the road. The snow has blown in on top of it, and, I tell you what! underneath it is just the nicest kind of a shelter for the horses. But the coach is likely to be snowed completely under!'

'Well, this will be a jolly experience, anyway,' cried the girl, 'provided Roger doesn't catch more cold.'

'Don't fear for me, Sis; be sure you are comfortable yourself.' To Robert he said: 'What are your plans for getting out in the morning? There may be such an amount of snow you will not be able to get through it. See! the drift is already above the window on this side.'

'I have a plan to prevent getting snowed completely under, and at any rate the top of the coach is nearly as high as the bluff and when once the drift is level with it the snow will sweep right past. Now, I am going to take my hand-axe and chop some limbs off of the tree and rig a shelter over the door and along the coach to the place where the horses are. That will prevent the snow from filling in too closely; then there is a place near the top end of the pine where the snow does not drift, and in the morning I can crawl out easily. My snowshoes were strapped outside, but I've rescued them and will be ready to start out for Mills's soon as daylight comes.'

It was a dreary vigil; although, far from being cold, the atmosphere in the coach soon became oppressive, so that Robert let the sash down from the top of the door a trifle. Before long all were sleeping soundly. Waking with a start Robert went out through his tunnel and was surprised to see the gray dawn.

The storm was still raging, showing no sign of cessation. However, he was determined to start out at once. Rousing the passengers he bade them good-by, and assuring them that he would return with a rescue party before noon, he crawled through the opening, dragging his snowshoes with him. Outside the wind was blowing a hurricane; the air was so full of flying snow it was impossible to see a rod distant. The cold was so intense that Robert's fingers were almost frozen by the time he had tied the thongs that held his snowshoes secure.

Although the distance to Mills's was only a mile, to Robert the journey seemed endless. The wind carried him off his feet; he stumbled and fell time and again. Only by the familiar trees that stood like sentinels was he able to follow the general course of the road, while often he found himself far astray. It was more than two hours later that he stumbled, exhausted, speechless, with frozen cheeks, finger tips and toes, against the hospitable Mills Inn door.

Of course he was at once taken in hand by the good people there, but it was some little time after he was put to bed and revived by warm broth before he could give a coherent account of his experience.

'The passengers and horses will not suffer from the cold,' he concluded, 'but they will be terribly hungry and thirsty.'

'Well,' said Mr. Mills, 'if they don't suffer from cold they can stand the rest of the inconvenience until the storm blows over, which must surely be soon.'

But it was four o'clock when the storm finally abated. With all speed a dozen hardy men, armed with shovels, cut their way to the imprisoned coach. By seven o'clock all were safe in the shelter of the homely inn—neither the passengers nor the horses were any the worse for their strange experience.

That evening there was a merry group about the huge old fireplace. Many were the tales told of other fierce storms, but even Grandfather Mills declared that never in all his long experience in the northern winters had he known such a bitter day.

Robert was able to join the group, but he had little to say. His hands had been busy with his jack knife, and when their task was completed he pointed to the old wooden mantel over the fireplace, and the assembled company read this inscription:

'Feb. 8th, 1861.—Cold Friday.'

ADVICE TO YOUNG MEN.

The following quaint advice from Bob Burdette has the 'pith of truth' in it:

Remember, son, that the world is older than you are, by several years; that for thousands of years it has been so full of smarter and better young men than yourself that their feet stuck out of the dormer windows, that when they died the old globe went whirling on, and not one man in ten million went to the funeral or even heard of the death.

Be as smart as you can, of course. Know as much as you can, without blowing the packing out of your cylinder-head; shed the light of your wisdom abroad in the world, but don't dazzle people with it, and don't imagine a thing is so just because you say it is. Don't be too sorry for your father because he knows so much less than you do; remember the reply of Dr. Wayland to the student of Brown University who said it was an easy enough thing to make proverbs such as Solomon wrote. 'Make a few,' tersely replied the old man. 'We never heard that the young man made any. Not more than two or three, anyhow. The world has great need of young men, but no greater than the young men have of it. Your clothes fit you better than your father's fit him; they cost more money, they are more stylish, your moustache is neater, the cut of your hair is better, and you are prettier, oh, far prettier than 'pa.' But, young man, the old gentleman gets the biggest salary, and his homely, scrambling signature on the business end of a cheque will bring more money out of the bank in five minutes than you could get out with a ream of paper and a copperplate signature in six months.

Young men are useful, and we all love them, and we couldn't engineer a picnic successfully without them. But they are not novelties, son. Oh, no, nothing of the kind. They have been here before. Do not be so modest as to shut yourself clear out; but don't be so fresh you will have to be put away in the cool to keep from spoiling.

Don't be afraid that your merit will not be discovered. People all over the world are hunting for you; if you are worth finding they will find you. A diamond isn't so easily found as a quartz-pebble but people search for it all the more intently.

'LUCK.'

The boy who's always wishing
That this or that might be.
But never tries his mettle,
Is the boy that's bound to see
His plans all come to failure,
His hopes end in defeat;
For that's what comes when wishing
And working fail to meet.

The boy who wishes this thing
Or that thing with a will
That spurs him on to action,
And keeps him trying still,
When effort meets with failure,
Will some day surely win;
For he works out what he wishes.
And that's where 'luck' comes in.

The 'luck' that I believe in
Is that which comes with work;
And no one ever finds it
Who's content to wish and shirk.
The men the world calls 'lucky'
Will tell you, every one,
That success comes not with wishing,
But by hard work, bravely done.
—Eben E. Rexford, in the 'Presbyterian.'

I dare do all that may become a man, who dare do more is none.—SHAKESPEARE.

SILHOUETTES.

We have received all the way from Hiroshima, Japan, two very good silhouettes from George Elliott. It is too bad they are quite too late for the competition. They have, however, been sent up with the other silhouettes to the Children's Memorial Hospital. All will be glad to know that the toys and silhouettes arrived there at a particularly opportune time for the little ones were in quarantine and unable to see any visitors. A new diversion would so be particularly welcome.

We have certain work to do for our bread, and that is to be done strenuously; other work to do for our delight, and that is to be done heartily; neither is to be done by halves and shifts, but with a will; and what is not worth this effort is not to be done at all.—Ruskin.

THE JELLY-FISH.

(Eleanor Root, in the 'Sunday-School Times.')

'A man who does not care for truth is no better than a jelly-fish,' once said Henry Ward Beecher. Are his words too strong? Let us consider. There are certainly some strong points of resemblance.

A jelly-fish has no backbone; neither has a man who does not care for truth. A jelly-fish has no stability; neither has such a man. Place a jelly-fish on a sheet of blotting-paper and in a few moments it will have disappeared, leaving behind nothing but a stain. Pin an untruthful man down to anything and think you have him, and you will very soon find your mistake. He will be gone before you know it, leaving no trace but the stain of a dishonored word. Lastly, in this enumeration of sad analogies, a jelly-fish is 'smooth and unpleasant to have around'; so is the man whom we are considering.

New Puzzle Competition

All the boys and girls who are interested in the puzzles will be glad to learn that commencing from Jan. 18, and until Saturday, Feb. 29, inclusive), marks will be forwarded to those sending in answers. To the one securing the highest number of marks for that period a nice book will be given as first prize. Second and third prizes of books, will also be given.

BEHEADED FISHES.

1. Behead a fish and leave an exclamation.
2. Behead a fish and leave singular.
3. Behead a fish and leave to dissolve.
4. Behead a fish and leave a girl's name.
5. Behead a fish and leave wrong-doing.
6. Behead a fish and leave the sign of an idea.
7. Behead a fish and leave healthy.
8. Behead a fish and leave to put to flight.—'C. E. World.'

CURTAILMENT.

I am a jewel. Curtail me, and I am a fruit. Curtail me again, and I am a vegetable.

DIAMOND.

A consonant. An animal. A flower. A town in Ireland. A god of the Philistines. An article of dress. A consonant.

Answers to Last Week's Puzzles.

Charade.—Southampton

Jumbled Girls' Names.— Arabelle. Camille. Deborah. Honora. Henrietta. Ursula.

Step Puzzle—

D
NO
ALE
LORD
EDITH
RIPPLE
IMMENSE
—Ireland

Correct answers to the puzzles of Jan. 4 have been received from Isabel M. Grant, Springville, N. S., and Annie L. Ricker, Glenwood, N.S.

Answers to last week's puzzles were sent in by Clara A. Wilton, Montreal. All were correct. Lizzie McNaughton, Dewitville, had one error in her's.

INDOOR AND OUTDOOR DEPARTMENT.

Trapping for Profit

(Leigh A. Safford, in the 'New England Homestead.')

(Concluded.)

The muskrat is largely nocturnal, but in the fall Musquash often appears by daylight, for he is working overtime then to fill his winter larder with succulent roots, laying up store against the months of snow and ice, when he sleeps most of the time in his warm nest.

Owing to their nocturnal habits, muskrats are caught only by night. One should go to the traps every morning. In most states there are laws making the neglect of traps a criminal offence on the ground of cruelty to animals, and the person who carelessly leaves a creature to perish a lingering death of torture ought to be prosecuted. Sometimes muskrats leave the lake or river at the coming of winter and make curious pilgrimages up the brooks, living through the cold weather in the pasture marshes or among the stumps of deserted woodlots. They do not hibernate then, but wander about every warm day and may easily be tracked and killed with a club, as they are slow runners and have no adequate place of concealment.

SPRING SKINS WORTH MOST.

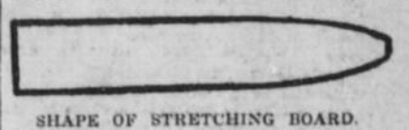
Muskrats' skins are worth most in spring, after the time when other pelts begin to decrease in value. There is a saying among trappers that furs may be taken during the month spelled with an r, in others words, from September to April inclusive, but in the more northern localities the muskrat pelt remains firm and thick-furred well along into May. Perhaps the reason for this is that the cold water in which the rodent spends so much of his time keeps the hair from beginning to shed as early as that of the more distinctively land animals.

In the spring muskrats may be trapped as in the fall, although the freshets of the season cause troublesome fluctuations in the water level, or they may be shot while swimming about the coves at early twilight. The dead body floats, and may be secured with a boat or pole cut from the alders. Sometimes as you sit at dusk waiting by the riverside, gun in hand, you will see widening ripples circling out from the black shadows of the willows, and hear a soft whimpering. This is the mating song of Musquash, and you may be sure there is some shy brown female listening among the alder roots. Perhaps while you sit quietly under the big basswood the two creatures will swim into the light and touch noses softly. If at such a time you have the heart to disturb the peaceful love idyl with the discordant roar of a shotgun your spirit is not in harmony with the season. By the way, in shooting at nightfall or moonlight, when it is difficult to see the sights, draw a chalk line the length of your gun barrel. It will enable you to aim with greater quickness and accuracy.

HOW TO SKIN AND STRETCH PELT.

Always remove the skin of a small animal cased. In other words, do not slit the pelt up the belly as in dressing veal or mutton. Cut around each hind leg close to the foot and slit down the inside of the legs and across just under the tail. Break the tail by bending it backward close to the body, but through the broken joint, and peel back the skin. Loosen the pelt from the legs and start it along the belly, then draw it over the body wrong-side out. Cut off the fore paws and peel the skin over the legs. Care must be taken about the head as the fur is thinner here and clings to the skull. Finish to the very tip of the nose. The dealer will pay more for skins having no imperfections due to impatience at this part of the work. Since the tail of a muskrat is useless, cut it off.

If the pelt is small, a shingle will do to stretch it on, but a thin piece of board will serve better, and in default of that a barrel stave will meet the requirements admirably. Select a stave of convenient width and taper one end down till the shape is something as shown. Draw the skin over the stave



SHAPE OF STRETCHING BOARD.

until the fur of the head and neck is held by the broadening taper. Stretch gently and secure the large end by tacking it lightly. The fresh skin is very elastic and much of its market value will depend upon skilful manipulation at this point. Do not attempt to make it too wide, as a long slim skin will sell for more than a short broad one, and do not stretch it too much because that makes the fur less thick and is liable to tear it.

DRY IN THE SHADE.

After stretching and tacking the pelt, scrape from it any bits of fat or flesh which may have adhered to it in the skinning and hang it to dry in the shade. If you hang it in the sun on a warm day in spring or fall, blow-flies will imbed their eggs in it and you will later find maggots crawling under the edges of the fur. Furthermore, direct sunlight darkens the fleshy side of the skin, and dealers judge the worth of a pelt quite as much by the color of one side as by the fur on the other. Skins taken too early or late in the season are dark within, while those of more value are correspondingly lighter in color.

Leave the skins to cure for a week or more before removing from the stretcher. They may then be turned fur side out if desired, although most buyers prefer to examine them just as cured. They can judge the fur by slipping the hand into it, but like to have the evidence of their eyes in regard to the color of the raw sides and any shot-holes or other imperfections which may exist there. It is claimed that turning a pelt wrinkles it and thereby lessens its value. This applies only to muskrat skins; all others should be turned.

LONDON A CAT'S ELYSIUM.

(London Letter in New York 'Sun.')

A lover of cats once said that he summed up the general character of the inhabitants of a city by the way the stray cats received his overtures of friendship. In Paris the cat literally walks alone, as Kipling prophesied it always would. It is impossible to get near enough to one to stroke it. French cats are only seen darting from one alley to another, and apparently always in a state of panic. This arises from the fact that the French are not lovers of animals.

In London it is quite different. London is an elysium for cats. The cats you meet in the street are always sleek and happy, and are most friendly. A cat is really a sort of necessary finish to a London home. Just as the poor little wild bird in a three-franc cage gives prestige to a French ménage, so a large, well-groomed, well-fed cat seems to give respectability to an English household.

Stray cats are always well treated here. Of course the day comes when they are gently picked up by a man in uniform and placed in a cart and taken to the cats' home. Here they are kept a few days, well looked after and fed. Then if no one claims them they are sold, if valuable, or else painlessly given their release from life.

Such being the situation, it was natural that the nineteenth show of the national cat club of England should have been an event of importance. Some 430 cats, accompanied by their owners, competed for prizes. The Countess of Strafford is president of the league, and Louis Wain, the cat portrait painter, is the chairman. There were six judges, and they had their hands full in keeping peace, not among the cats, but among the cats' owners who did not win prizes. The cats themselves were haughtily indifferent as to results.

They were divided into 104 classes. There were two main sections and these were subdivided into open, novice, kitten, team, brace and breeders classes, according to sex and colors, white, black, blue, chinchilla, smoke, silver grey, brown tabby, red tabby, silver tabby, orange, cream, tortoise shell and any other color.

The short-haired varieties included Siamese, Abyssinian, Manx, Dutch and British mousers. The long-haired were the Persians, Angoras, etc. The greatest price ever known to have been paid for a cat was secured in London. It was five thousand dollars.

Just as every dog has his day, so does every cat. This year the Siamese reigned supreme as being fashionable and most successful.

A PLANT THAT COUGHS.

'I heard a cough, and looked behind me nervously,' said a huntsman, 'for I was stalking gazelles in that lion-colored waste, Sahara Desert, and, having gotten rather too far south, I expected at any moment to become a pincushion for the poisoned darts of the dread Touaregs.

'But there was no one there. The flat desert quivered in the sunshine, and here and there a dusty plant stood wearily. But though I commanded the landscape for a radius of fifty miles, not a living creature was in sight.

'Another cough. I swung around quickly. The same plant, yellow with dust, drooped in the dry heat. That was all.

'Hack! Hack!

'On my left this time. I swung around again. A like plant met my eye. The thing was growing rather ghastly.

'As I regarded the plant a cough came from it Believe me, the plant coughed! It shook all over, and then, tightening up as a man does when he is about to sneeze, it gave a violent cough, and a little cloud of dust arose

'I found out afterward that the plant was the coughing bean, which is common in many tropical countries. In the long, dry heats this weird growth's pores become choked with dust, and it would die of suffocation were it not that a powerful gas accumulates inside it, which, when it gains sufficient pressure, explodes with a sound precisely like the human cough. The explosion shakes the plant pores free of their dust, and the coughing bean is in good health again.'—New Orleans 'Times-Democrat.'

ONLY FUN.

That is what many of our boys feel as they set about selling 'Canadian Pictorials.' Some of the favorite expressions are: 'Sell like hot cakes.' 'A fine selling paper.' 'No trouble at all to sell them.' 'Everybody wanted one,' etc., etc.

The following letter from an Ontario boy gives his view of things. He knows what he is talking of, too, for he earned camera and films easily last fall by selling 'Pictorials,' and the January number is away ahead of October and November. The worn out watch, by the way, is not one of those we offer. But hear what he says himself:

P——, Ont.,
Jan. 9th, 1908.

Dear Sir,—I have forgotten to write until now. I want twenty-five 'Pictorials' for a watch, as my old one is no good and I would rather work for it than any other way. I do not mean that it is work to sell them. It is only fun.

Yours truly,
HERBERT CLARK.

If you want some fun and some lasting profit at the end of the fun, just send for a package of 'Pictorials' to sell at ten cents a copy. A nice range of premiums to choose from.

Do not forget the eleven prizes offered for total sales of January, February and March!

They are extras over and above all other premiums, etc. Even if you start late you may win a prize by a little extra push. Write us for particulars.

Address, John Dougall & Son, agents for the 'Canadian Pictorial,' 'Witness' Block, Montreal.

FITTING FOLKLORE TO THE TIMES.

Negroes Adapt Their Stories.

THE FABLES OF THE ''VANCING MAN'—MISTER MAN, MISTER RABBIT, AND OTHERS THAT HAVE CHANGED.

(Martha Young, in Springfield 'Republican.')

We all know the story of the southern Mooonlight that is not nearly so bright now as it was 'befo' the wah.' It serves to accentuate the truth that all mutable things are changed since the war.

Even negro folklore has changed in the telling since the great upheaval of old customs and old ways at the South. New characters have entered into the old tales and new rights, responsibilities, and occupations are given to the old characters. The ancient heroes, Brer Rabbit, Brer Fox and the rest, now appear in these stories as Mister Rabbit, Mister Fox; change has brought them what seem to those who tell of their adventures loftier titles.

A new personage has entered into the field of folklore fable—the ''Vancing Man.' The ''Vancing Man' was not heard of before the war. He did not exist. He now plays the part of the negro's Overruling Providence, he is in truth the next nearest provider. The Advancing Man is probably spoken of every hour of the negro's day and thought on through the night; whether the Advancing Man prove generous or chary makes the living of the negro cotton planter hard or easy. A glance at the economics of southern cotton growing will show how all important to the negro is the Advancing Man. The first who claims rightful dues of the negro farmer is the landlord; to him the farmer has signed a rent note, for the rent of thus many acres payment of thus many 500-pound bales of cotton; there is little or no room for play of imagination in this contract. The land rent comes first, the law declares it, the negro knows it, and generally he pays it.

After the landlord comes the Advancing Man; sometimes, but very rarely, they are one and the same man. The Advancing Man takes a crop-lien, and often also a mortgage on stock and chattels. Thus secured he agrees to advance to the laborer food and raiment for the year—and—Room for play of imagination in this contract! Will the man who advances necessities on the yet unplanted crop allow luxuries also? Will the farmer be permitted a new overcoat? A 'yaller buff silk' dress? A red velveteen waistcoat? A Gainsborough hat—howbeit not known by that name—? A dog-cart? An Album? A pair of mustangs? An eight-day clock? What not? There is in this contract food for dreams, for speculations, for experimentations all year round. What will the Advancing Man allow to be necessary to the raising of a crop of cotton? And again—What will he take in payment at the end of the year?

For no matter what of necessity or luxury the happy-go-lucky fellow and his family has enjoyed during the 12 month, exaction of payment is regarded by the negro as a thing next to highway robbery, or at best it is the awful oppression of might. Little wonder that this all important ''Vancing Man' has made his appearance in song and story.

Even Brer Rabbit has his ''Vancin' Man,' whom he tries with all his cunning to outwit and befool. A dark story-teller can never please his audience better than by telling of the utter discomfiture of that same provider.

A favorite story is that of how Brer Rabbit caused Mister Man to lose big game. The story runs as follows: Brer Rabbit sat in the door of his house while all the woods were full of the baying of dogs; he felt no fear for he knew the sound of a deerhound's bark, and he knew little game was safe. Brer Deer came panting by. Brer Rabbit called out cheerily to him: 'What's yo' hurry? What's yo' worry?' Brer Deer panted out: 'Brer Rabbit, don't stay me, Mister Man 'bout to waylay me!' Brer Rabbit: 'Brer Deer, ef you say so I'll stop man and dogs sho!' Brer Deer ran on panting. 'So do, so do, I'll thank you.' Brer Deer is barely out of sight when man and dogs appear. Brer Rabbit had hopped out in the deer's run and there he sat looking frightened to death All the chase stopped at the sight of the tiny game that had been apparently run down. Brer Rabbit, knowing that this was his safest hour, sat and trembled to keep up the deceit.

'Brer Rabbit,' asked Man, 'is you seed a deer go by here?' Brer Rabbit trembled more and replied: 'Who? Me? Deer? I ain't seed no deer. I seed a Man wid a cheer (chair) on his head go by des dis minute.' That answer threw the hunter clear off the track. All the chase scattered wild over the woods.

When Mister Man, the trail lost, came to inquire more of the man with the chair on his head. Brer Rabbit admitted that the chair had 'a prong right heah, and a prong right dar, and a prong dis way, and a prong dat way!'

'Why,' cried Mister Man, 'Brer Rabbit. dat wa'n't no man wid no cheer, dat was Brer Deer!' But Deer was by dat time away over the river, and Mister Man had missed his big game.

Often also Brer Rabbit uses the ''Vancin' Man' for his scapegoat, putting upon him the blame for his own extravagance and improvidence. This is shown in the story of how Brer Rabbit continually disappoints Mis' Rabbit about the promised wedding. Season after season when the crop is 'pitched' (planted) Mister Rabbit promises Mis' Rabbit, his 'ole slavey-time wife' (note the fitting of their life to their lore) to buy her a 'rale lily-white lawn swiss weddin' dress and a pair er licenses, and hab him' n' her a rale stomped down weddin' wid preacher Crow dar wid Sarah Mony!' (for the ceremony).

He will fulfil this promise at settling time. Old Mis' Rabbit works all the year 'in and thoo' in all the field work, all her 'gang er chillen holpin' her,' trusting year after year to be a bride. Every year Mister Rabbit has the same excuse to offer, 'Oh, la, Honey! de 'Vancing Man got all de money, he took all de crap, bag and bale!' So goes the song of Mis' Rabbit's 'disappointment of de ma'y'age:—

Ole Mis' Rabbit, dis de truf,
Ain't got ma'y'd yet;
Rabbit offer promise proof
Ever' crap dat's set;
He say he'll buy a weddin' veil,
Oh, la, my Honey!
He say he'll buy a long white trail,
He know he'll make de money.
A pair er license fum de Co't
(So long been co tin')
Ef she'll help plow she sho will see
Truf of all he's 'po'tin;
She work and all de chillen, too,
Plow and hoe and plant;
Brer Rabbit would work ef he could,
But den he says he can't.
Mis' Rabbit workin' in and thoo,
Raise ten bales er cotton;
Rabbit buy a jug er rum,
Say dat all he gotten!
He say de 'Vancin' Man got all
Of dat cotton money,
Rabbit done gone all about
Spendin', my Honey!
Mis' Rabbit she keep hopin' on,
An' she keep steady workin';
Somebody gotter move de hoe,
Drer Rabbit he keep shirkin'.'

This little tragedy of Mis' Rabbit is representative of that of many an old mother of the plantation homes.

A favorite story of the Alabama Black Belt negroes is that of the rabbit convention. Here is the story: From far and near went out the call for a great rabbit convention. The convention was called to order on a sand bank close by the bend of the creek away in the big woods. The convention passed good laws—for the rabbits. The most important one, and it passed unanimously, was this: No dog should ever again run a rabbit. So rejoiced were the rabbits over the safe passage of this bill that they adjourned at once and all joined in a great dance on the sand bank! Such a dance on the sand bank! Forward and back, round and round. they Out-the-Pigeon-Wing and Hopped-the-Buzzard-Flop, they skipped Jump-Squirrel, they Back-Stepped and Shuffled. In the midst of the gay dance one wise old rabbit stopped short suddenly and called out: 'Stop! Stop! Stop yo' dancin'! I bear de barkin' of a dog!'

'Oh-a! Don't y'all listen to dat ole slavey-time critter,' said a young leader rabbit of new time; 'Dance on! Dance on! Ain't de convention don' des pas de law dat no mo' dog run no' mo' rabbit!' The rabbits danced on. Forward and back, 'Git De Gun,' 'Frog in de Middle,' 'Jay Bird Jump!' Again the wise old rabbit stopped short, put his paw behind his ear, listened and cried again: 'Stop! Stop! Stop yo' dancin'. Quit yo' prancin'! What you chancin'? I hear a dog barkin,' he's a-comin' dis a-way! Stop yo' dancin', I say!'" "Oh-a g'long wid yo' dancin,' cried the young rabbit: 'Don't listen to date ole fo'-de-war feller! Dance on, rabbits, dance on! Ain't de convention done des pass de law fer no mo' dog to run no mo' rabbit? Dance on!'

Across the fields came the faint sound of a dog's bark. The wise old rabbit waited to hear no more, but leaped out, crying to his fellows as he went: 'Yas, but dar wa'n't no dog at dat convention, and I be-doubt me if a dog's jaw gwine obey a rabbit law!' He was not a minute too soon, for out of the big woods into the rabbit dance on the sand bank burst the dogs.

Is there no smack of new time in this story?

When the war was over many problems thrust themselves upon the southerner, not the least that of making a living for himself and assisting the negro to make one for himself. While the nation concerned itself with the negro's place in the body politic, the negro's former master had to concern himself with the care of the negro's body. While the nation gave the former slave the franchise the white man next door had to see that he had food. The nation could in a moment create a citizen and a voter, but it was the close-by white man who had to lead the newly-made citizen step by step down the path of responsibility opened by the shedding of his own blood and by the ravage of his own fortunes, and in the performance of this duty the southern white man never faltered.

The task was heavy, but when lightened by a touch of humor no one was readier to enjoy the bit of whimsicality than the southerner. The story of one old darkey who heard much of the passage of bills favorable to his race and of the provisions of those bills and who brought up a corn sack to get those 'provisions' is an old one. An Alabama pianter seeking a way to live and to keep alive his horde of freed slaves made the very natural arrangement of farming on shares. To old Jube, as to others, he supplied land, seed corn, mules and gear; for these things he was to have one-third of the crop. When the harvest was gathered Jube did not appear with the one-third of the crop due for land rent and so forth. Several messages failed to bring him or the corn to his former master. The master meeting him one day in the 'big road' stopped him to demand: 'Jube, have you gathered your crop?' 'Yassah.' 'You were to bring me one-third.' 'Yassah.' 'You haven't done so.' 'No sah.' 'Why?' 'Massa, yo' third wan't dar. I haul up two loads to my house and I tuck de waggin back fer you' third and t'waa't dar. Dat wa'n't no th'ee-thirds crap. Dat was des a two-thirds crap—'

Many counterparts of this story are told of Brer Rabbit's cropping on shares.

The following show that Brer Rabbit never fails on any ground to raise a three-thirds-crop of cunning! Mister Rabbit one year proposes to 'pitch a crap' with Mister Fox. Mister Fox is given choice as to whether he will take for his share at reaping time all on the ground, or all under the ground. Mister Fox, who dreads to dig, chooses all on the ground. The crop that Mister Rabbit elects to plant with Mister Fox's good help is goobers (peanuts).

While the planting and cultivating proceeds Mister Fox hums happily, so he fancies, out of hearing of his partner:

Oh, diggin' hard and pickin 'light,
Dat is what I say;
Des gimme what grow in my sight
Every day!
You dunno twell you grabble, oh,
Ef de root be good;
But what shine in yo' eye—des so—
Know you sholy should.
So gimme what grow on de ground,
You take what's under;
I'll git de best I do be bound,
Whilst you stand and wonder.

But when gathering and dividing time comes Mister Fox learns his mistake. He and his family go hungry all winter, while Mister Rabbit and his folks fatten on parched peanuts.

The next year they agree to plan together again. Rabbit carefully explains to Fox that it was his own choice that brought him loss the former year, he generously offers him first choice again. Mister Fox, sure of being the gainer this time, chooses all under the ground. Mister Rabbit sows—pumpkin seed. Mister Fox and his family had another hungry winter.

A third time rabbit and fox work on shares, 'in and through,' as the planting phrase goes, Mister Fox giving what he has, and what Mister Rabbit has not, the 'main strength' to the work. This the third and last time Mister Fox goes back to his first choice. All on the ground. That season Mister Rabbit, the head work being left to him because of his reputation for wit, sets sweet potato slips. A hungry winter again for Mister Fox and the little foxes, while Mister Rabbit and his family sing all winter:—

Rinktum! Rinktum! Rinktum! Ro!
Watch how dem potatoes grow,
Dey grow so rich, dey grow so round—
Dey grow under de solid ground—
Yi-ho! Hi-yo.

Rinktum! Rinktum! Rinktum! Ro!
Brer Fox he choose, he do not know,
Dat taters sweet as candy is
Do grow like dat and not like dis!
Yi-ho! Hi-yo.

Rinktum! Riuktum! Rinktum! Ro!
Ef you git fat you bound to know,
How what you plant is gwine to grow
Whedder on top or under—eo!
Yi-ho! Hi-vo.

After that last sad experience in agriculture Mister Fox ceased to be a vegetarian, except perhaps, if a vineyard was near at hand. He began then the bad habits that cling to him, the haunting of isolated fowl houses, the stalking of lost lambs, the pursuing of partridges. Thus the cunning and cheating of some oftentimes drive others into sins of their own.

Brer Rabbit himself, though convicted of many a prank, goes scot free of ever being accused of a 'Penitenchy crime.' He has never tasted the blood of brother beast, he remains a vegetarian, nibbling at everything that he can get that grows on the ground or under the ground. Yet, he too, has ceased to be a planting man since a certain partnership crop, the story of which runs thus:

One bright spring day no less a man than Mister Elephant asked Mister Rabbit to work a crop on shares with him. Mister Rabbit acceded joyfully. He thought of the deep ploughing and hard work that so vast a 'man' as Mister Elephant could do. Nor did Mister Rabbit overrate his partner's strength and willingness to work. Even Mister Rabbit had not courage to object when Mister Elephant proposed to make the choice of what to plant. Mister Elephant chose to grow Guinea Grass. If this did not seem to Mister Rabbit as fattening a crop as potatoes, pumpkins or goobers, he yet kept content in his heart, for he knew the rootlets were good for nibbling and the top good for bedding.



—New York 'Times.'

When the time for gathering in the crop and dividing came Mister Elephant declared that each man should have just what he could carry out of the field. Now in the very strength of his partner Mister Rabbit read a menace to his hopes. Mister Elephant said he would take out the first load. That one load cleared the field, it was the story of Jube's corn crop, only that Rabbit was this time the one to miss his share of what seemed to be but a one-half crop. No rootlet, no bedding was left for rabbit. For once rabbit seemed completely victimized. He sat disconsolately in a fence corner smoking his pipe of rabbit-tobacco, watching Mister Elephant move off with that first great load, a veritable moving mountain of grass.

But suddenly Mister Rabbit wig-wagged an ear—in a moment across the field he hopped and jumped—one touch of his lighted pipe to the moving mass of dried grass—a spark! A twinkle of red up the grass blades—a flash! A blaze!

Over Mister Elephant swept the flames. Madly he shook the blazing masses from him. Madly he rushed for the river. He just managed to carry out and save his trunk! Negroes telling this story with the unmarred joy of the soul that does not shrink from the pain of others add that Mister Elephant 'swinged off all his hair, so dat he has rusty skin yet fum dat burnin' dat de least man of de woods gin him.' As proof of the truth of this story they state that 'Mister Elephant don't live in dese heah woods, he study dat bit's safer to stay wid de circus folks, he des only pass through dese parts, don't come so frequent as Christmas does come, and den makes folks pay to see him.'

It is easy to read in the characters of these old tales traces of the characteristics, the life, and the changing conditions of the creators of these stories.

Ere many years the tales in any form will have vanished. The old stories, fresh, even in their modernized forms, as ferns upon a brook side, will have been rooted out for the planting of Greek roots and other sprigs from the tree of knowledge: whether the soil is such as will from this planting grow a good 'three-thirds-crop' another generation will know. It is this generation only that will have the opportunity to gather, preserve and classify the old native growths of folklore song and story of the old plantations.

BOLLING BOTH SIDES

A STORY OF 'KENTUCKY NEUTRALITY.'

(New York 'Times.')

Don Quixote, in the zenith of his famous career, never championed a more absurd proposition than the scheme of 'Kentucky Neutrality' which, strange to relate, was indorsed by many prominent statesmen at the beginning of our Civil War.

Up in the mountains of Eastern Kentucky lived during the war Tandy Bolling. When the conflict began Tandy decided that he would under any and all circumstances be a consistent non-combatant. He heartily endorsed the ridiculous suggestion of Kentucky neutrality.

When this was abandoned, or rather when the factions on either side who had made a pretence of upholding the fallacy threw off their masks, the true issue was then recognized and the lines strictly drawn.

Tandy must now be aligned with one party or the other, but how he could do this as a consistent non-combatant was a question that troubled him mightily.

'Mary Ann,' he said to his wife, 'they say Kaintucky neutrality is plumb knocked out, and we've jist got to take sides now.'

'Well, what we gwine to do, Tandy? As fur me, I aint perticler akeerin' which side ye jine—I jist know hit won't do me no good.'

'I know very well,' he replied, 'that if I throw my influoence, as they say, to airy side it will shore git me into trouble. Of course, I aint a gwine to do no fightin' fur nobody. That is pintedly settled. I reckon the best way will be to side with which ever is in the lead and take my chances that a-way.'

During the summer and fall of 1863 small squads of soldiers, either Union or Confederate, were scattered through the Kentucky mountains on scouting expeditions or under other orders from their superior officers.

Tandy Bolling, after helping a neighbor 'plowin' corn,' was late in the afternoon on his way home when he saw coming toward him around a bend in the road a blue-coated squad of soldiers.

Consistent with his 'plan of campaign,' Tandy threw up his hat and yelled: 'Hurrah fur Linken! Hurrah fur the Union!' The leader approached him. 'So you are a Union man, are you?'

'You jist bet I am, Cap, and I wish you all well.'

'It's just too bad that such a good Union man must now take a good thrashing,' said the captain, 'for that is just what you are to have, and it will be good and plenty. We are Confederates, old man, and we had about run out of clothes and these are some captured Yankee uniforms that we are wearing.'

'Here, Sergeant,' said the Captain, addressing that officer, 'take the man out there in the bushes, lay across a log and give him about forty-nine lashes, well laid on, and be quick about it.'

The sergeant, with the assistance of half a dozen other soldiers, carried out the captain's order, leaving Tandy most terribly bruised, both physically and mentally. After being confined to his bed for nearly a week he saw passing his house what he thought to be the same squad that had given him such a terrible whipping. As soon as they came in sight, Tandy, to convince them of his thorough conversion, began to yell 'Hurrah fur Jeff Davis! To h—— with the Yankees!'

The command being halted in front of his house, he was addressed by the officer (whom Tandy now perceived was not the same as the one whom he had met the week before.)

'So you are a good rebel, are you?' inquired the captain.

'I ain't never been nothin' else, and I'm a-goin' to stick to it. You kin jist bet your boots on that,' was Tandy's reply.

'You've made a slight mistake, old man,' said the captain. 'What made you think we were rebels?'

'Why, ain't you the same gang,' replied Tandy, 'that whupped me last week? They wuz rebels and wore blue clothes like you all.'

'No, indeedy, old man, belong to the —th Kentucky Cavalry (Union) and we will just thrash a little of that rebellious feeling out of you.'

Tandy appealed for mercy, but his appeals were unavailing, and he was taken across the road, tied to a tree and left more dead than alive from the terrible beating with hickory switches. Mrs. Bolling succeeded in getting him to the house and to bed, where he lay for some ten days before he was able to walk around again.

'Your plan of bein' on both sides don't seem to work well, Tandy. Do you think it do?' remarked Mrs. Bolling.

'They won't git me again,' replied the old man. 'I'll be too smart fur any uv 'em atter this—you'll see if I ain't.'

A few days thereafter he met a squad of soldiers in the road. He made no demonstration this time. He was halted by the officer in command, who saluted him with: 'Well, old man, how are ye?'

'Porely, porely, but thank the Lord I'm alive, but that's about all,' replied Tandy.

'Well, we may need your assistance,' said the Captain. 'I want to ask you now and I want you to tell me the truth. Are you a Union man or do you sympathize with the Confederacy?'

'Ye want the pinted truth, ye say, Cap? Well, I'll give it to ye, and swear to it, too, if ye want me to. I jist ain't nothin'—and precious little uv that, I kin tell ye.'

The captain, doffing his hat to the old man, said: 'Go your way in peace, and I am glad of the honor of saluting the last survivor of Kentucky neutrality.'

REVIVAL OF THE KILT.

(London 'Times.')

Twenty years ago the kilt was practically unknown in the city of Aberdeen. It was, indeed, held up to universal ridicule by the townsfolk. That has quite changed, and on my last visit to Aberdeen I discovered that even the schoolboys have returned to kilts. It has become a recognized article of evening dress, and, what is more strange still, many of the young men of the better-to-do classes are learning to play the pipes.

The manager of one of the principal firms of Scottish tailors in the West End of London stated recently that the movement was making considerable headway among the upper and middle classes. 'In London,' he said, 'there is a growing demand for Highland evening dress outfits among the large body of Scotchmen who belong to the various national societies.

The Scottish evening dress is as costly as it is picturesque. A complete outfit would be cheap at $150, the average prices paid ranging from $200 to $225. It is possible, however, to spend as much as $1,500 or $2,000, or even more, in the matter of ornaments.'

The ordinary outdoor Highland dress is not so expensive, a very fair price to give being between $60 and $65.

NOTES AND NOTICES.

Mount Clemens, Michigan. — Mount Clemens is famous throughout America as an all-the-year-round health resort, and thousands of people bear testimony to the benefits derived from its mineral waters in cases of rheumatism and kindred diseases. For bilious and liver troubles, digestive troubles, nervous disorders, general debility, etc., the efficacy of its waters is wonderful. Seventy-five percent of rheumatics are cured, and ninety percent benefited. Write J. Quinlan, District Passenger Agent, Grand Trunk Railway System, Montreal, for handsome descriptive booklet telling you all about it.

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Be sure and do not accept a substitute for Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup. The genuine is put up in a yellow wrapper, three pine trees the trade mark, and the price 25 cents.

Miss C. M. Woodcock, Kinmount, Ont., writes: "For some time I suffered from a lingering cough. I was afraid it would turn to consumption, and, as I had tried many remedies and found no cure I asked my father to get me a bottle of Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup. When I had taken that bottle I was so much better I got three more, and I am now completely cured."

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THE LIMIT OF HUMAN SPEED.

(From the London 'Saturday Review.')

One thing alone can intervene and put the curb on the desire for speed—man's power of endurance. Already there are signs that it has almost reached its limit. The increase of nervous diseases, the spread of insanity, these and other warnings should serve as danger-signals that the speed of modern life is excessive. The adjusting of a man's frame to rapidly changing conditions, great though it be, yet has its limits.

Machinery may be perfected to an incredible degree, but man—unless we are to conceive of him as becoming absolutely machine-like—will always have his limitations of flesh and blood. He will always be a fantastic creature subject to strange emotions, uncertain gusts of passion, sudden tricks of nerves or of physical exhaustion. Among the daily catastrophes from the lust of speed it is rare to find that it is the machinery which is at fault. It is the failure of the eye to transmit with sufficient rapidity the danger-message to the brain, or an error in judgment, or a sudden nerve-failure—one of these which brings about disaster. Man may perfect the machine, but he remains himself ever imperfect.

SAFE TIGER HUNTING.

An Indian prince uses a portable shooting box for hunting big game in the jungle. The windows are heavily barred, and portholes are pierced every three feet around the sides. The interior is filled with sofas, writing desks, bridge whist tables, and comfortable chairs. The floor is covered with Persian rugs. The exterior is painted green in order that it may blend with the jungle.

The box is taken to pieces, sent by rail to a given point, and drawn by oxen or elephants into the heart of the jungle. It is left there until the tigers have become accustomed to it, and when the royal sportsman arrives later there is no lack of game. The shooting is done through portholes provided for the purpose.—'Popular Mechanics.'

Home Department.

The Thread of Gold.

(Jean Ingelow.)

They are poor
That have lost nothing; they are poorer far
Who, losing, have forgotten; they most poor
Of all, who lose and wish they might forget.
For life is one, and in its warp and woof
There runs a thread of gold that glitters fair
And sometimes in the pattern shows most sweet
Where there are sombre colors. It is true
That we have wept. But, O, this thread of gold!
We would not have it tarnish; let us turn
Off, and look back upon the wondrous web,
And when it shineth sometimes, we shall know
That memory is possession.

The Softening of Miss Cynthia.

(L. M. Montgomery, in the 'Living Church.')

(Concluded.)

For a moment Miss Cynthia softened; she had been very fond of her step-brother; it seemed that his voice appeared to her across the grave in behalf of his child. But the crust of years was not to be so easily broken.

'Your father meant that I would look after you,' she said, 'and I mean to, but I can't afford to keep you here. You'll have a good place at Mr. Robins's if you behave yourself. I'm going to take you down now, before I unharness the pony, so go and wash your face while I put up your things. Don't look so woe-begone, for pity's sake! I'm not taking you to prison.'

Wilbur turned and went silently to the kitchen. Miss Cynthia thought she heard a sob. She went with a firm step into the little bedroom off the hall and took a purse out of the drawer.

'I s'pose I ought,' she said, doubtfully. 'I don't s'pose he has a cent. I daresay he'll lose or waste it.'

She counted out seventy-five cents carefully. When she came out Wilbur was at the door. She put the money awkwardly into his hand.

'There, see that you don't spend it on any foolishness.'

Miss Cynthia's action made a good deal of talk in Wilmot. The women, headed by Mrs. John Joe—who said behind Cynthia's back what she did not dare to say to her face—condemned her. The men laughed and said that Cynthy was a shrewd one; there was no getting round her. Miss Cynthia herself was far from easy; she could not forget Wilbur's wistful eyes, and she had heard that Robins was a hard master.

A week after the boy had gone she saw him one day at the store. He was lifting heavy bags from a cart; the work was beyond his strength, and he was flushed and panting. Miss Cynthia's conscience gave her a hard stab. She bought a roll of peppermints and took them over to him; he thanked her timidly and drove quickly away.

'Robins hasn't any business putting such work on a child,' she said to herself, indignantly. 'I'll speak to him about it.'

And she did — and got an answer that made her ears tingle. Mr. Robins bluntly told her he guessed he knew what was about his hands. He weren't no nigger driver. If she wasn't satisfied she might take the boy away as soon as she liked.

Miss Cynthia did not get much comfort out of life that summer. Almost everywhere she went she was sure to meet Wilbur, engaged in some hard task. She could not help seeing how miserably pale and thin he had become. The worry had its effect on her. The neighbors said that Cynthy was sharper than ever. Even her church-going was embittered. She had always enjoyed walking up the aisle with her rich silk skirt rustling over the carpet, her cashmere shawl folded correctly over her shoulders, and her lace bonnet set precisely on her thin, shining crimps. But she could take no pleasure in that, or in the sermon now, when Wilbur sat right across from her pew, between hard-featured Robins and his sulky-looking wife. The boy's eyes had grown too large for his thin face.

The softening of Miss Cynthia was a very gradual process, but it reached a climax one September morning, when Mrs. John Joe came into the former's kitchen with an important face. Miss Cynthia was preserving her plums.

'No, thank you, I'll not sit down—I only run in—I suppose you've heard it. That little Merrivale boy has took awful sick with fever, they say. He's been worked half to death this summer—everyone knows what Robins is with his help—and they say he has fretted a good deal for his father and been homesick—and he's run down, I s'pose. Anyway, Robins took him over to the hospital at Stanford last night—good gracious, Cynthia, are you sick?'

Miss Cynthia had staggered to a seat by the table; her face was pallid.

'No; it's only your news gave me a turn—it came so sudden—I didn't know.'

'I must hurry back and see to the men's dinners. I thought I'd come and tell you though I didn't know as you'd care.'

This parting shot was unheeded by Miss Cynthia. She had hid her face in her hands.

'It's a judgment on me,' she moaned. 'He's going to die, and I'm his murderess. This is the account I'll have to give John Merrivale of his boy. I've been a wicked, selfish woman, and I'm justly punished.'

It was a humbled Miss Cynthia who met the doctor at the hospital that afternoon. He shook his head at her eager questions.

'It's a pretty bad case—the boy seems run down every way. No, it is impossible to think of moving him again—bringing him here last night did him a great deal of harm. Yes, you may see him, but he will not know you, I fear—he is delirious and raves of his father and California.'

Miss Cynthia followed the doctor down the long ward. When he paused by a cot she pushed past him. Wilbur lay tossing restlessly on his pillow. He was thin to emaciation, but his cheeks were crimson and his eyes burning bright.

Miss Cynthia stooped and took the hot, dry hands in hers.

'Wilbur,' she sobbed, 'don't you know me—Aunt Cynthia?'

'You are not my Aunt Cynthia,' said Wilbur. 'Daddy said Aunt Cynthia was good and kind—you are a cross, bad woman. I want daddy. Why doesn't he come? Why doesn't he come to little Wilbur?'

Miss Cynthia got up and faced the doctor.

'He's got to get better,' she said, stubbornly. 'Spare no expense or trouble. If he dies I'll will be a murderess. He must live and give me a chance to make it up to him.'

And he did live; but for a long time it was a hard fight, and there were days when it seemed that death must win. Miss Cynthia got so thin and wan that even Mrs. John Joe pitied her.

The earth seemed to Miss Cynthia to laugh out in prodigal joyousness one afternoon she drove home when Wilbur has been pronounced out of danger. How tranquil the hills looked, with warm October sunshine sleeping on their sides and faint blue hazes on their brows. How gallantly the maples flaunted their crimson flags! How kind and friendly was every face she met! Afterwards Miss Cynthia said that she began to live that day.

Wilbur's recovery was slow. Every day Miss Cynthia drove over with some dainty, and her loving gentleman sat none the less gracefully on her because of its newness. Wilbur grew to look for her and welcome her coming. When it was thought safe to remove him Miss Cynthia went to the hospital with a phaeton load of shawls and pillows.

'I have come to take you away,' she said.

Wilbur shrank back.

'Not to Mr. Robins,' he said, piteously. 'Oh, not there, Aunt Cynthia!'

Miss Cynthia stooped and kissed his forehead with a tenderness almost maternal.

'No, Wilbur, you are never going back there. You're coming home with me for good.'

'Cynthy's come to her senses at last,' said Mrs. John Joe, 'and she's so changed you'd never know her. Changed isn't the word for it.'—L. M. Montgomery, in the 'Living Church.'

Home Thoughts.

LAMPS FOR DARK PLACES.

God's promises are all lamps to light up dark places; and I know of no brighter one than this: 'As thy days so shall thy strength be.'

But maybe you are already in the long, dark passageway. Or possibly the valley through which your steps are leading is a very dark and shadowed one. Then gladly I bid you look up and catch some of the light which God sheds from this blessed assurance.

'When the sun withdraws its light,
Lo! the stars of God are there:
Present host, unseen till night—
Matchless, countless, silent, fair.'

If we never had nights we could never see the stars. And so if you and I never had any trouble, we could never enjoy such a promise as this of which we have written. We do not love nights, but we do love the stars. We do not love sorrow and trouble, but we do bless God for sustaining grace. We do not love weakness, but we rejoice in such promises of God as will uphold us when weakness comes.—G. B. F. Hallock, D.D.

THE COURAGE OF FAILURE.

All honor to the man or woman who knows no such word as defeat; who follows the pathway of a consistent purpose and in the line of duty, even with the dark shadow of failure obscuring the way. To have the courage of one's convictions, at all times, and under all circumstances, requires no small degree of character and determination. It is better to go down to ultimate overthrow in a cause which one believes to be just and right than to profit by any compromise with conscience or suffer the lowering of the moral tone which must come to all who lose the consciousness of adherence to their faith rather than wear the laurels of honest defeat.—Selected.

With the Children.

WAITING.

Here I sit, alone, alone,
Ever list'ning for mine own,
For his step, his laugh, his tone
Like a flute note softly blown.

Will he never, nevermore
Come in smiling at the door,
With the rapt look that he wore
When his task of love was o'er?

Will he never stoop and say,
'Mother, I am tired to-day,'
Like a child from too much play:
'Kiss me in the dear old way?'

Nay! I cannot think it so.
He will come to me, I know,
Smiling sweet and speaking low—
He will come, or I will go.
Father! only let us greet,
Here, or wheresoe'r his feet
Go upon love's errands sweet.
Send him—take me—as seems meet.
—James Buckham, in 'Harper's Bazar.'

'EPHPHATHA.'

'I am very sorry to say your little girl is quite deaf.'

It was in the consulting room of one of the best known aurists in London, and verdict was pronounced on a pretty golden haired child of about seven years old, with those large pathetic eyes and 'What is it?' expression peculiar to the untaught deaf.

'Deaf! You cannot mean it. Are you quite sure? Examine her again — see if there isn't some mistake.'

'I am afraid it is no good. See!' He called loudly to the child, who was looking out of a window at the further end of the room. He shouted her name, he clapped his hands and rang a bell, but the child took not the slightest notice of what was going on. He stamped his foot on the floor and the child immediately turned around.

'There! You see, she can hear. I knew she could,' said the mother.

'I'm sorry, extremely sorry to dash your hopes, but that is one of the worst signs. A deaf child will always respond to vibration; she felt the stamp.'

'Is there no hope of her getting better? Can't you do anything? I am not well off, but I would work in any way, if only I could get her cured.'

'To be honest with you, there is no hope of her hearing coming back.'

The mother completely broke down. The doctor was used to such scenes; in fact he had them enacted before his eyes almost daily; but he was a kind-hearted man, and the sight of so much suffering had not hardened him; he was still sympathetic.

He allowed her grief to have sway for a time, and then he said kindly.

'It is not as bad as you think. The child is bright and intelligent, and you must begin to have her educated as soon as possible.'

'What! Have her taught to talk on her fingers, and make those horrid signs! Never! I would rather she was not taught at all than that. Deaf and dumb! How terrible.'

'I never said your child was dumb. Some years ago he would have been considered so, but now, in this enlightened age, she is nothing of the sort, and you must have her taught to speak at once.'

Mrs. Manners looked up quickly. 'How can I—I——'

The doctor had written an address on a card and now gave it to her.

'There you will get any information you require, and I am sure the head mistress will do all she can to help you.'

Little Patience, seeing something was wrong, came and put her hand into her mother's and looked up inquiringly into her face. The mother stooped and kissed the child passionately, then rose.

She held out the fee to the doctor, but he waved it aside.

'No, no, I cannot take it. I have done nothing. I am extremely sorry I had to give you such bad news. Let me know how the child gets on.'

Mrs. Manners could not speak her thanks, but the doctor understood. He opened the door, stooped and kissed the child, and with a sweet smile Mrs. Manners passed out.

. . . . . .

Mrs. Manners gazed down on her child's sweet baby face with its wealth of golden curls, as she lay sleeping peacefully in her cot, unconscious of the parting which was so soon to take place.

This was her last night at home. To-morrow she was to go to the school which the doctor had recommended.

The mother had been to see the place, and had been charmed by the sweet manners of the head mistress, and her kind sympathetic way with her pupils.

She had seen the children at their lessons. They were so bright and cheerful and so full of life, so different from her own little girl, who seemed dull and listless in comparison. She had heard them talking: If only Patience could be taught to talk like that, how happy she would be!

She had never before been parted from her child for a single night, and now she was going away for weeks, perhaps for months. 'How can I bear the parting?' she said aloud. 'How can I do without you, my darling?' and she bent down and kissed the baby face. 'It will break my heart. O God, must it be? I am sad and lonely, and I have only her.' She threw herself on her knees beside the bed, and laid her head on the pillow beside the child's.

. . . . . .

She seemed to be walking through a dark valley with little Patience by her side. Suddenly from the misty river in front of them arose a dark figure. It put out its hand and tried to drag the child towards it.

'No, no,' cried the mother. 'Leave me my child. I cannot live without her. Anything ut that. Spare—oh, spare my child.'

'Woman,' said the figure, 'you know not what you say. It is for the child's good I am taking her. Can you be so selfish as to wish her to stay with you?'

'Are you quite sure it is for her good?' asked the mother.

'Quite sure.'

Reluctantly she relinquished her hold of the child's hand, and immediately in place of the dark figure she saw another, bright and shining, gazing down on her with loving eyes, full of pity.

'Woman believest thou?'

She raised her tear-stained face.

'Yes, Lord,' she said, 'I am trying to believe. My child is safe with thee.'

The figure gently took the child into His arms, and a beautiful light came into the eyes which were generally so dull and timid looking; she smiled back in a fearless manner.

He touched the child's tongue, murmuring softly, 'Ephphatha!' For a time Patience remained quite quiet in the sheltering arms, the beautiful light still in her eyes, then throwing out her arms, she ran to her mother, calling out 'Mother, Mother!'

. . . . . .

Two months later Mrs. Manners was walking up the drive towards the school where Patience was. Her heart beat quickly, and she felt quite nervous. Would Patience be able to talk, and if so, what would her voice be like? Would she be able to understand her?

Groups of happy children were playing on the lawn. One group specially attracted Mrs. Manners's attention. A little girl seemed to be the ringleader in a game they were playing. As the children caught sight of the stranger they stopped their game to look at her. The centre figure turned round, looked for a moment, then ran towards here with arms outstretched, and in a sweet, natural voice said: 'Mother! My Mother!'

Her dream had come true, and the mother had reaped the great reward of her sacrifice. — E. K. Hewett, in the 'Girl's Own Paper.'

Health Hints.

THE SICK MAN'S DIAL.

'And the evening and the morning
Were another day.—'
How wore the afternoon
And the night away?

Weary is the afternoon
And weary is the night;
But the little hour that breaks the heart
Is just before the light.
—'Westminster Gazette.'

FOR NURSES AND VISITORS.

The patient should receive the impression that it is no bother, but a pleasure, to wait upon her. No amount of telling her so will convince her, unless accompanied by little attentions which are not exactly necessary. No matter how much you must hurry with your other duties, never hurry inside the sick room. Never go in to wait upon the invalid looking dragged out. Take extra trouble to have the hair carefully arranged, and to be bright and fresh looking in her presence. Never ask her if she will have her teeth brushed or her hair combed. Take it for granted that she will. Cleanliness is more important to one's comfort when ill than when well.

Do not try to prop the patient up in bed with the aid of a number of pillows. If a regular back rest is not obtainable a good one may be improvised by inverting a chair on the bed. When the patient sits up, if an invalid chair is not to be had, choose a deep, broad armchair with a high back if possible. If no other armchair is available except a rocking chair, this can be made to serve by placing a book or two beneath the front rockers. Unless the rocking chair is used by the patient it is well to take it from the sick room altogether. Visitors are often thoughtless enough to choose such a chair and keep up a perpetual motion, which is enough to drive the patient distracted.

Thoughtless visitors are one of the serious problems in nursing the convalescent, just on a short visit, from a cheery friend is one of the best medicines. The health of the patient must not be risked through a fear of giving offence. Visitors who are likely to spend time with the invalid telling her how bad she is feeling and talking over her illness, or in dilating on their own worries or the illness of mutual friends, should not be admitted to the sick room, or should be warned to refrain from depressing topics. Arrange the visitor's chair in such a way that the patient can converse with her without turning her head, and if she does not leave after a visit of considerable length, do not hesitate to ask her to do so.

The window is the bright spot of a sick room, to which the patient will turn for a glimpse of sky and sunshine. It should be made as pretty as possible. If there are no curtains, pretty ones of white lawn or muslin can be made for trifling cost, and little trouble. A growing plant or two is delightful before the window and healthful in the sick room. Never allow a pile of bedclothes or a table full of medicines to mar the patient's brightness. It is one of the laws of good nursing that medicines should be kept out of sight of the invalid.

The table beside the invalid's chair should certain only what is beautiful and cheering. A glass of cold water, a bell, a favorite book or the latest magazine and a flower or two should greet her when she turns to it. Flowers with strong odors are to be avoided, and a large bunch of flowers is inadvisable. A large quantity of anything is distasteful to the invalid, but a single rose in a vase is always a source of joy to one shut in from nature.

Broth or beef tea should not be served in a plate or large bowl. A dainty china cup filled to within a half inch of the brim will tempt the patient. The cups should be heated first, and covered while being carried on the tray, for such foods will not be appetizing unless hot. If toast is served with the broth it will be found only the work of a moment to cut the bread into small squares or diamonds before toasting it, and a dish of these will be more appreciated than a single large piece.

Tea, coffee and cocoa should not be carried to the sick room in a cup, as they lose their heat and are likely to spill over the saucer. Little pots should be used, and a glass or china bowl of loaf sugar and a pitcher of cream should accompany the cup and saucer, that the patient may choose the amount she likes of each. As the convalescent grows strong, arrange a pretty table for her, and let her pour her own tea and help herself to the various dishes.—'Selected.'

For the Housekeeper.

JANET'S PILLOWS.

'O dear! This room simply won't look orderly—not even right after I've been putting it in order!'

'Artistic confusion, my dear,' suggested Mary Slavin, following Janet into her room.

'No, there's nothing artistic about it,' said, Janet, decisively. 'I haven't your gift of dropping things anywhere, and making them look "like a picture." But you'd think I might achieve just plain orderliness when I try so hard,' she lamented. 'Stella Palmer's room always makes me so ashamed. Did you notice her lovely sofa pillows, all sitting up on her divan in perfectly elegant order.'

'"Elegant is the word," admitted Mary, thoughtfully eyeing Janet.

'Just look at those pillows of mine—no, stand here and look! Mary, I might beat 'em and stand 'em up all day, but they'd never look like Stella Palmer's. She has such a touch.'

'Thump, you mean, my child,' corrected Mary, freeing herself from the detaining arm. 'All the time we were in her room she was abusing those poor cushions. Now how does it look?' Mary flung herself on Janet's divan, cuddling cosily among the cushions.

'Oh, now it's beautiful; much better even than Stella's elegance,' said Janet, laughing and forgetting to scold herself, and sitting down on the pillow that had accommodately slipped to the floor, her head against Mary's arm.

'Look here, my child,' said Mary, after a moment's silent contemplation of modest, self-depreciating little Janet's curls, 'did you ever know me—or anybody else—to throw myself down on Stella Palmer's divan?'

'Why,'—Janet sat up, shocked at the very idea—'you'd rumple her pillows.'

'Exactly so!' Mary smiled. 'And did it never occur to you that—silly little sophomore that you are—I and other dignified seniors have a way of frequenting your "disorderly" apartment, to say nothing of the juniors, sophomores and homesick freshmen that come in hordes to fling themselves confidently down among your shockingly inelegant cushions?'

'I do just love to have the girls in here, you know. I——'

'Exactly so!' Mary's eyes twinkled. 'And they, apparently, are able to endure being here. And it's all because of your pillows.'

'My pillows!' exclaimed Janet.

'Yes, your pillows,' mimicked Mary, sitting up impressively among them, 'you foolish, innocent little chick, you! And you are just like them——'

'Mary!'

'All rumpled and comfy-like and homy, and so deliciously and lovably usable. And that's why you're such a dear, and why everybody starts straight for Janet Jefferson, if she wants her waist buttoned up, her broken heart mended, her headache—'

'Mary!' Janet's cheeks were burning.

'A lot of us were talking you over last night, Miss Janet Jefferson, and we decided that it's time you stop putting yourself behind everybody else and learn the plain fact—that you're the best loved girl in this college—'

'O Mary, but—'

'And if you dare to get "orderly," Miss, and keep your pillows "elegant," instead of blessedly rumpled and used—'

'I won't, Mary, I won't,' cried Janet, laughing through happy tears, 'if that's how the girls feel!'—'Youth's Companion.'

COLORED GOODS CAN BE WASHED WITHOUT FADING.

Those who are always afraid of washing colored fabrics for fear of fading will find the following suggestions helpful, says the 'Delineator':

Where green or blue, or mauve, or purple, or purply red, is the dominant note, soak the things before washing for at least ten minutes in alum water, using an ounce of alum to a gallon of water. For the madder tints—browns, brown-reds, and tans, and all their kind, use sugar of lead in the same proportion. Black goods, black and white, grey and very dark purple need to be soaked in strong salt water, or have a cupful of turpentine put in the wash water. A strong tea made of whole black pepper is good to soak the finer black cottons. And if a handful of salt goes into the last rinse water, all manner of black and white things come through it much cleaner and clearer. Sunshine will bleach out almost anything colored, so prints, ginghams and chambrays had better be dried in the shade, but as quickly as possible. All soap must be rinsed out thoroughly. Wheat bran is better. Tie it loosely in cheesecloth and use the same as soap in tepid water. Yellows, buffs and tans are made much brighter by adding a cupful of strong strained coffee to the rinsing water.—Selected.

Household Hints.

Sachets.—Fragrant sachets for the linen closet, wardrobes and dressing case, which will retain their perfume, are filled with the following ingredients, all coarsely powdered: Two ounces of lavender flowers, four grains of musk, one ounce of coriander, one ounce of aromatic calamus, one-half drachms of rhodium wood, one and one-quarter ounces of orris root and one and one-eighth ounce of rose leaves.

A bit of lemon is a fine bleacher for the finger tips and pumice stone is the best thing for rubbing off ink stains or other discolorations from the skin. Before grating lemons it is well to wash them in a basin of lukewarm water, for on examination it will be found that the outside of a lemon is anything but clean, and if put under a microscope it will be discovered to have tiny black specks on the surface of the skin. To keep lemons put them in a jar and cover them with cold water. Change the water each week and they will keep ripe and juicy for a month or two.

A faded cotton dress can be made white by boiling in cream of tartar water.

Heat a lemon thoroughly before squeezing, and you will obtain nearly double the quantity of juice that you would if it had not been heated.—Success.

Selected Recipes.

Cream of Celery Soup.—Heat a small quart of milk on the stove while you slice six or more of the outer pieces of celery with leaves and root; use barely enough water to cover them: when soft, rub through the sieve and add to the milk; season with salt and pepper and put in a slice of onion for a few moments and remove it. Rub smooth a level tablespoonful of butter, melted, with as much flour and slowly add a little of the hot milk; add to the soup, cook for a moment till it becomes slightly thick, and then strain into hot cups; pass hot wafers with this.

Cream of Pea Soup—Drain half a can of peas, add half a cup of water, salt, a slice of onion, pepper and a teaspoonful of sugar, and cook for ten minutes while you heat a quart of milk as before. Add the peas, thicken with the butter and flour and pass through a sieve; serve in hot cups; to each add four or five tiny squares of bread which have been browned in the oven; do not let these stand in the soup, but put them in at the last moment.

Toast Rounds with Cheese.—Make some rounds of toast and spread with slightly thickened and well seasoned milk or thin cream, made exactly as for milk toast; cover each with grated cheese and put in the oven till brown.

Scalloped Sweet Potatoes — Cut boiled sweet potatoes into slices across, and arrange in a baking pan with salt, pepper, and a sprinkling of sugar; moisten each layer with white sauce; brown in the oven.

For a fricassee of lamb get two pounds of breast of lamb at ten cents a pound, have it cut in small pieces, put it in a saucepan with an onion cut in slices. Cover the lamb with hot water, and let it cook slowly till quite tender. Then add two potatoes cut in dices, and half a small can of French peas. Season well with salt and paprika. Let the whole cook till the potatoes are done. Then thicken with a heaping tablespoonful of flour dissolved in water, and serve. This fricassee is delicious and very nourishing.

Advertisements.

MODERN MEDICINES.

No sane mother would wish herself treated under the conditions of medicine or surgery of half a century ago. Why then should she give her little one the old-fashioned medicines of half a century ago, which more likely than not contain poisonous opiates that cannot cure the child, but merely drugs it into temporary insensibility. Baby's Own Tablets is a modern medicine prepared with all the care and skill of modern medical science. And the mother who gives this medicine to her child has the guarantee of a government analyst that it does not contain one particle of opiate or poisonous soothing stuff. This medicine cures all the minor ailments of little ones, and makes baby a healthy, laughing, happy child. Sold by all medicine dealers or by mail at 25 cents a box from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

CHESS

Tuesday, January 21, 1908.

PROBLEM NO. 1222.

A Tournament Problem.
(By L. B. Salkind, Moscow.)
Black—6 Pieces.



White—8 Pieces.
White mates in Two moves.

NO. 1223.—END GAME.
(From a 1849 collection.)
Black—8 Pieces.



White—10 Pieces.
White to play and win.

SOLUTIONS.

To problem 1216—1. R Kt 2; to 1217—1. R K Kt 2.

A tourney is now going on at Lodz, with five competitors only: Rubinstein, Niemzowitsch, Snosko-Borowsky, Salve and Chotimirsky. Bernstein and Tchigorin were unable to attend through illness.

Manchester has beaten Liverpool by 5½ to 4½. These clubs are supposed to be the strongest outside London, not considering county associations. Liverpool has won 23 of the annual matches, Manchester 14, and 7 were drawn.

To follow books closely is not wise; do not confine yourself to one or two openings alone. In the learning stage, you can afford to lose games, and variety of play will increase your adaptability and general chess ability.

An interesting little skirmish from the Championship Tournament of the City of London Chess Club.

(Bishop's Opening.)

White. (A. Curnock)	Black (P. W. Sergeant)
1 P—K 4	1 P—K 4
2 B—B 4	2 Kt—K B 3
3 P—Q 4	3 Kt x P (a)
4 P x P	4 P—K B 4 (b)
5 Kt—K B 3	5 P—B 3
6 Castles	6 P—Q 4
7 P x P e.p.	7 Q x P
8 Q—K 2	8 B—K 2
9 Kt—B 3	9 Kt x Kt
10 P x Kt	10 Kt—Q 2
11 B K Kt 5	11 Kt—B 3
12 Q R—Q sq	12 Q—B 4 (c)
13 B x Kt	13 P x B
14 Kt—K 5! (d)	14 P—K R 4
15 Kt— B 7	15 R—R 2 (e)
16 R—Q 8 mate	

(a) Bad; P x P, is the right play.
(b) This scarcely improves matters. White threatened to win a piece by 5. Q Q 5, in view of which the best move was 4..P Q B 3. The text move was too exposing.
(c) Slightly better was Q B 2.
(d) An elegant idea! It is pretty plain that the piece cannot be captured, and a mate in two moves is threatened.
(e) Overlooking mate on the move. The only way by which the mate could be delayed, however, was by the surrender of the K. R.

A lively French Defence played at the Ostend tournament, and well worth careful study.

FRENCH DEFENCE.

Mieses. White.	Duras. Black.
1 P—K 4	1 P—K 3
2 P—Q 4	2 P—Q 4
3 Kt—Q B 3	3 Kt—K B 3
4 P x P	4 P x P
5 B—Kt 5	5 P—B 3
6 Q—Q 2	6 B—K 3
7 B—Q 3	7 Q Kt—Q 2
8 P—B 4	8 P—K Kt 3
9 Castles	9 Q—R 4
10 P—K R 3	10 B—Q Kt 5
11 K Kt—K 2	11 Kt—K 5
12 B x Kt	12 P x B
13 P—R 3	13 P—B 3
14 P x B	14 Q—R 8 ch
15 Kt—Kt sq	15 P x B
16 P x P	16 Kt—Kt 3
17 P—Q Kt 3	17 Kt—Q 4
18 P—B 4	18 P—K 6
19 Q—Kt 2	19 Q—Q ch
20 K x Q	20 Kt x P
21 K R—B sq	21 B—B 4
22 R—B 3	22 Castles (K R)
23 R x P	23 Q R—K sq
24 R x R	24 R x R
25 R—Q 2	25 R—K 6
26 Kt (Kt sq)—B 3	26 Kt—Q 6 ch
27 K—R 3	27 Kt—K 8
28 Kt—Q sq	28 R—K 2
29 Kt—Kt 3	29 B—B 7
30 P—Q 5	30 P x P
31 P x P	31 B x Kt
32 P—Q 6	32 R—Q 2
33 R x B	33 Kt—B 7 ch
34 K—Kt 2	34 Kt—Kt 5
35 Kt—K 4	35 R—Q sq
36 Kt—B 5	36 P—Kt 3
37 Kt—K 6	37 R—Q 2
38 R—K B sq	38 P—K R 4
39 R—B 8 ch	39 K—R 2
40 R—B 6	40 K—R sq
41 Kt—B 8	41 R—Q sq
42 Kt x P ch	42 K—Kt 2
43 Kt—B 4	43 K—Kt sq
44 Kt—K 6	44 R x P
45 P—Kt 6	45 R—Q 7 ch
46 K—R 3	46 Kt—B 7 ch
47 K—R 4	47 R—Q 5 ch
48 Kt x R	48 Kt x Kt
49 R—B 7	49 P—R 4
50 R—Q 7	50 Kt—K 3
51 R—Q 6	51 Kt—B 4 ch
52 K—R 3	52 P—Kt 4
53 R—Q 5	53 P—Kt 5 ch
54 K—Kt 2	54 Kt—K 3
55 R x K R P	55 Kt—B 5
56 R x P	56 K—Kt 2
57 R—Q Kt 5	57 K x P
58 R x P	58 Kt x Kt P
59 R—Kt 4 ch	59 Resigns.

BRITISH NEWS.

ENGLAND.

Owing to the high price of the ingredients of Navy cocoa, coffee and tea will be served to sailors as an additional ration in lieu thereof.

A boy of four arrived at West Hartlepool recently by train with a label in his buttonhole reading: 'Passenger from Liverpool to W. Hartlepool. Carriage paid.'

A poor man was sued at Penzance for £14 5s. 6d. arrears of rent. The judge made an order for the repayment of a penny a year—at which rate it will take 3,426 years to liquidate the whole amount.

A remarkable protest has been made by the Cornish quarrymen against the Admiralty policy which has allowed the contract for granite for the Haulbowline dock extension to go to Norway.

The gradual change from puddled iron to steel, which has been a feature for some years of the Midland iron trade, has led to the dismissal of about forty puddlers employed by the District Iron and Steel Works, Smethwick.

In Miss Elsie Baker the village of Nether Cerne probably possesses the youngest church organist in the kingdom. She is only twelve years old, but she has had charge of the instrument for over two years.

While an express passenger train from St. Pancras to Manchester and Leeds was approaching Market Harborough, several pheasants flew across the line. Two of the birds were struck, and fell dead on the front of the engine.

Gilbertian scenes have been witnessed near Yarmouth, when 500 rate summonses were heard in a farm-house. So crowded was the room that one man had to put his head through the window and argue his case in this position.

A firm of fire extinguisher manufacturers in Finsbury square, London, doing extensive business with Germany, has decided that all its numerous staff of clerks, from the office boy upwards, must acquire a knowledge of German.

An interesting feature of a discussion on 'Vegetarianism' among members of the Ilford Adult Schools was that the opposition came from the women, whose view is that the preparation of vegetarian dishes involves more trouble than a meat diet.

According to a policeman's evidence in the Chester coroner's court, an accident on Shotton station, which resulted in the death of William Buck, was due to a woman clinging to his hand while the train was moving. Buck fell between the carriages and the platform.

The largest payment made last year to the Treasury on account of death and succession duties came from Lord Clinton, the amount being about £380,000. This is in respect to the great Rolle estates in North and East Devon, which he inherited on the death of his uncle, Mr. Mark Rolle.

At a mothers' meeting held near Hastings in connection with Christ Church, Ure, the women assembled were sewing when a cow entered the room, giving a swing of its tail which closed the door. The mothers shrieked while the cow strolled round the room. It was eventually ejected without serious results.

The sale of Lord Penrhyn's and Mr. Assheton Smith's extensive estates in South Carnarvonshire realized £150,000. In nearly every case the tenants, with the help of grants from the County Councils, purchased their holdings, and now practically the whole of South Carnarvonshire belongs to the farmers.

New-laid eggs from South Australia may now be enjoyed at British breakfast tables at half the price of home new-laid eggs. Thousands of dozens have already been received in excellent condition, despite their journey of 13,000 miles. They keep because they are infertile eggs, carefully selected, chilled, but not frozen, and scientifically packed.

The vicar of Swansea has become a passive resister. In paying his rates for the half-year he has deducted £9 12s. 6d., the amount of his education rate, as 'a protest against the conduct of the local education authority.' The authority has been at issue with the denominationalists, and to some extent with the Board of Education, for three years past.

The famous Besses-o'-th'-Barn Brass Band has returned to England after travelling for seventeen months in America, Australia and New Zealand. At Melbourne they played before an audience of 40,000, in Chicago to 80,000, and in New Zealand they received the record fee of £2,500 for a month's engagement. They were welcomed home to Lancashire by a banquet in Manchester.

By a new regulation of the London County Council smoking will be permitted in theatres. It was stated that this concession was not likely to be followed by permission to supply drink in the auditoriums. The new regulation has not met with unqualified approval, some managers pointing out that the free use of tobacco will be likely to affect the voices of the performers.

Among the articles offered at the sale of the late Lord Brampton's effects were a hot-water jug, a decanter and an ink-bottle, all silver-mounted. They did not look valuable, and the first bid for them was only half a guinea, but an expert discovered that the articles were of seventeenth-century workmanship, and they were eventually sold for four hundred guineas.

Reports are to hand showing the unusual mildness of the weather in England at Christmas time. At Kennington, near Ashford, Kent, a pear tree was in full blossom, while the gardens generally in that district had a spring appearance, among the flowers in bloom being the polyanthus, pansy, wallflower, roses and marguerites. Christmas Day in the mid-Cheshire district was characterized by extraordinary mildness. Even in comparatively exposed gardens wallflowers, primroses, polyanthus, snowdrops and even late rosebuds and bloom upon strawberry plants were to be seen. Roses were also picked in the open on Christmas Day in a garden in Haydon Park road, Wimbledon.

SCOTLAND.

During the past year 337 new joint-stock companies with a total capital of nearly eleven millions were registered in Scotland. This was ten companies and over a million more than the previous year's record; but it is perhaps doubtful whether it means prosperity so much as the mere advantages of this kind of partnership.

The negotiations which have for some time been proceeding between the North British and Caledonian Companies with reference to all classes of competitive traffic in Scotland have been completed, and an agreement satisfactory to both companies has been arrived at. The object is to reduce the services and the expenditure.

A grand old Borderer has passed away in the person of Col. Malcolm, of Burnfact. He was a notable figure in Dumfriesshire, and was 90 years of age when he died. Just before his death he was presented with a portrait of himself subscribed for by 700 people.

Three men have been suffocated in the Wemyss Colliery, Fife. Two of them descended with a view to ascertaining what had become of a pit inspector, and they were found unconscious at the bottom of the shaft. Many attempts were made to rescue them, but the foul air was so strong that it was impossible to enter the mine.

In the early hours of the morning recently a constable of the Edinburgh police, while on duty in Melbourne Place, was considerably surprised to see coming towards him a young woman wearing a pair of light shoes and with only a light cloak thrown over her nightdress. The young woman was walking along the street aimlessly, and seemed to be in a dazed condition, seemingly asleep. Repeated efforts on the part of the constable to waken her were useless, and summoning another constable the woman was guided to the police station. The female turnkey attempted to rouse the sleeper, but her efforts were also unavailing, and eventually on removal to Edinburgh Royal Infirmary she came to her senses. It appears that the young woman resided in lodgings, and in a somnambulistic fit opened the door and walked out into the street.

IRELAND.

Near Killarney, a rural postmaster has been attacked and gagged and his mail bag rifled. He was cycling through the rural district of Rathmore delivering letters in the lonely hamlets, when in the gathering darkness two men attacked him from behind, pulled him off his machine and held him down while they cut the mail bag open. Nothing of any value was taken from the post bag, although there were a number of letters containing remittances to peasants from relatives in America.

In the course of recent researches Mr. Taylor, of Newtonbutler, an ardent antiquarian, discovered another relic of the past in the shape of a stone axe, in an old fort at Keeranmore.

A woman named Boyle, a native of Claremorris, died in the workhouse, at the age of 107 years.

John Lynch, of Kill, an aged temperance reformer of Father Mathew's day, has died, aged 84.

The tenants of the Fitzmaurice estate, Duagh, signed agreements to purchase their holdings at Abbeyfeale, on terms representing 7s. 6d. in the pound for first term and 5s. 6d. in the pound for second term tenants.

Messrs. Francis McMahon & Son, Dungannon, have sunk two shafts about one and a half miles from Dungannon, and have got a splendid seam of coal thirty inches thick of a highly bituminous quality.

Much comment has been caused in Ireland by the acceptance of government positions by three leading members of the staff of the principal nationalist newspaper. Few positions of this character fall to newspaper men in Great Britain, and the fact that they have been given to members of the staff of a nationalist paper has come as a great surprise.

A sad accident took place at Derravona, Belturbet, whereby Mrs. Bridget Fitzpatrick, lost her life. About 2 p.m., as Mr. Daniel Fitzpatrick was bringing a breech-loading gun up from a room in the house it suddenly went off, the contents lodging in his mother's side. She died within a few hours.

The 'Witness' Pattern Service.

FALL AND WINTER FASHIONS.

Those who purchased our catalogue of spring and summer patterns, will know that it was a very handy addition to the home work-room. We can now supply a very attractive catalogue of the latest styles for fall and winter, 1907-8. Same price as before, only ten cents, and well worth more than that small sum.

Over three hundred charming designs are given for ladies' and children's garments, besides illustrated supplement on Home Dressmaking, Fancy Work, House hold and Beauty Hints, and the latest Embroidery Designs.

To obtain this catalogue fill in coupon given at foot of this department, send it to us with ten cents in stamps, and the catalogue will be sent by mail to your address. Allow one week margin beyond time necessary for return of mail, as orders are handled in rotation.



NO. 209.—AN ORIGINAL BLOUSE.

The charming model here pictured is built on graceful lines, and capable of development in most of the seasonable fabrics. The front is full, and is gathered to yoke. A fancy bolero of heavy lace forms part of the design, but may be omitted if desired. It is caught to the waist line in the back by large ornamental buttons, which are also used in the decoration of the front and turn back cuffs. Heavy rajah silk, with lace to match, would be extremely stylish, but several other materials such as cashmere, broadcloth, and taffeta, would be appropriate. For 36 inches bust measure 3 1-4 yards of 36-inch material will be required. Sizes for 32, 34, 36, 38, 40 and 42 inches bust measure.



CIRCULAR ONE-PIECE DRAWERS. NO. 5987.

Perfection in the fit of underwear is most essential in these days of close-fitting skirts. The drawers pattern shown is to be commended for its excellent shaping. It is quite the simplest of garments to make, as the only seams are the short ones that close the leg, after the trimming has been applied. The top is finished by a drawstring inserted in a casing, thus doing away with all fulness around the waist. Nainsook, lawn, long cloth and cambric are all used in the development. For 26 inches waist measure, 1 7-8 yards of 36 inch material will be required. Sizes for 20, 22, 24, 26, 28, 30, 32 and 34 inches waist measure.



NO. 5974.—A PRETTY NEGLIGEE.

A simple, comfortable dressing sacque, that is yet dainty enough to wear through the morning hours, is pictured in old rose French flannel, but is capable of development in several materials, such as outing flannel, cashmere, challis and cotton crepe. The garment is fitted in to the figure in the back, while the front is rendered gracefully full by a cluster of tucks at the shoulder. The sleeves are gathered into prettily shaped turned back cuffs, and a round collar completes the neck. Large pearl buttons are used in the decoration. For 36 inches bust measure 3½ yards of 36-inch material will be required. Sizes for 32, 34, 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44 inches bust measure.



NO. 5939—LITTLE GIRL'S FROCK.

The belted in box-plaited dresses are most becoming to little girls, and the little model here shown unites utility with smartness. The yokes and fancy cuffs are of plain red cashmere trimmed with bands of the plaid. A belt of the material or of leather encircles the waist. The design is equally suitable for development in the woollen materials for a child of 8 years three and three-quarter yards of 36-inch material will be required. Sizes for 6, 8, 10 and 12 years.



NO. 5912.—CHILD'S MOTHER HUBBARD DRESS.

This little dress is one of the simplest to make, and adaptable to most of the materials of which children's frocks are made. It closes in the back, and is shaped by shoulder and underarm seams. The full bishop sleeve is finished by a narrow band. Gingham, madras, percale, and challis are all suitable for the making. The four-year size will require 2 1-4 yards of 36-inch material. Sizes for 2, 3, 4, 5, and 6 years.



NO. 212.—GIRL'S BOX-PLAITED FROCK.

The one-piece dress her pictured is of red and black plaid. The closing is made invisibly on the left side under a box-plait, and the neck opens over a removable shield topped by a high standing collar. A belt of the material or of leather may be worn around the waist. Albatross, mohair, cheviot, and the wool plaids are all adaptable for the making. For a girl of eight years 2 7-8 yards of material 44 inches wide will be required. Sizes for 46., 8 10 and 12 years.

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'Weekly Witness' and 'Northern Messenger'	$1.40	for only $1.20
'Weekly Witness,' 'World Wide' and 'Messenger.'	$2.90	for only $2.20

The above cut rate offers are subject to postal regulations given on page 8.

JOHN DOUGALL & SON.,
'Witness' Block, Montreal.

STANSTEAD BY-ELECTION

MR. FISHER ACCUSES MESSRS. BORDEN, BERGERON, AND MONK OF RESORTING TO SLANDER.

Coaticook, Que., Jan. 14.—Mr. Fisher, Minister of Agriculture; Mr. Bureau, Solicitor-General; Mr. Weir, Provincial Treasurer; Mr. Hunt, M.P., and Mr. Robin, M.P., were present on behalf of the government party at a meeting here last night. The principal speech was made by Mr. Fisher, who justified the increased taxation by saying that the people were better able to pay than they were in the days of the Conservative Government. He accused Messrs. Borden, Bergeron and Monk of resorting to slander when they had no argument. There has been some criticism of the government in connection with the slaughter of cattle affected by tuberculosis. Mr. Fisher said in regard to this: 'I have been attacked for my stand on the tuberculosis question. When we order diseased cattle to be killed we pay compensation; but we only order it to save other animals. With regard to tuberculosis the case differs from that of other diseases. Many cows have the disease but are not dangerous, either to other animals or to humanity; we have no means of knowing whether they are dangerous or not and therefore I cannot tell the owner he must kill his cattle and that the government will pay him compensation. Medical science can tell that a glandered horse is dangerous, but makes no such assertion about a cow affected with tuberculosis.

MR. MONG AT COATICOOK.

Coaticook, Que., Jan. 14.— Mr. F. D. Monk, M.P., addressed the electors here to-night in the interest of Mr. A. H. Moore, the Conservative candidate in the coming by-election in Stanstead. Electors, said Mr. Monk, might vote for one candidate whose only parliamentary qualification appeared to be that he was the son of the late member for the county. On the other hand, was Mr. Moore, who, throughout one parliamentary session, had already proved himself worthy to represent intelligent people. The Liberals should not be allowed to say, as they had said, 'We are going to win, any way.' They had said this in most by-elections in Quebec province. As a result, it was stated in other parts of the country that Quebec had lost its public opinion. Stanstead electors, to disprove this, could send to Ottawa a man who was not looking for a judgeship or for money, but merely wanted to serve his country.

CHARGED WITH MURDER

PRECIOUS TO BE INDICTED—DR. MARGOLESE ON BAIL.

Winnipeg, Jan. 15.—Mr. W. H. Hastings, Crown Prosecutor, issued orders to the provincial police this afternoon for the issuing of a warrant for the arrest of Edward M. Precious, who is implicated in Dr. Margolese's case. The charge of murder will be placed against Precious. An order was made yesterday afternoon by Justice Richards to admit to bail Dr. Margolese against whom a bill was found in the last assizes for having caused the death of Bertha Edwards. The bail was fixed at $20,000. Dr. Margolese was arrested in Montreal a few days ago and brought to Winnipeg.

NOTES AND NOTICES.

Don't Overdraw Your Bank Account.—To overdraw your bank account, whether mentally or physically, is more suicidal even than to overdraw materially. Repair wasted tissues, strengthen shattered nerves and rejuvenate your rheumatic system by visiting the famous Mineral Salt Springs of the 'St. Catharines Well,' of St. Catharines, Ont. A postal card to J. Quinlan, District Passenger Agent, Grand Trunk Railway System, Montreal, will bring illustrated descriptive matter.

THE BOYERTOWN DISASTER.

Victims Will Number 170—Few of the Dead Will Ever be Identified.

IN THE MIDST OF THE HORROR FIREMEN GET DRUNK AND A FREE FIGHT RESULTS.

Boyertown, Pa., Jan. 14.—When nightfall put a stop to the work of recovering the dead from the ruins of the Rhoades Opera House, where last night's holocaust occurred, the official roll of victims numbered 167. Whether any more bodies are buried beneath the ruins cannot be positively stated, but it is the belief of those who had charge of the gruesome work that all the dead have been removed, and that the total list of victims will not go above 170. The ratio of women and girls to men and boys is about nine to one. The work of identification will not be begun until to-morrow, as most of the bodies are still lying in a confused state at the four improvised morgues.

The inhabitants of the little borough in the Berks county hills are to-night steeped in grief. The calamity, terrible when it is realized that the place has a population of but 2,500, has paralyzed the town, and the people are going about dazed. They scarcely realize what has happened, and cannot believe that loved ones, friends or acquaintances were lost in the awful panic and fire. It is safe to say that everybody in the place either lost one or more relatives, or was intimately acquainted with those who died in the fire. In several cases whole families are wiped out. If ever a community was truly in mourning it is the substantial town of Boyertown to-night.

CAUSE OF THE FIRE.

So far as can be learned there were about 425 persons packed in the room, most of whom were adults. The number of children present was comparatively small. There were about sixty-five persons, all local talent, on the stage, who were giving a performance of the 'Scottish Reformation.' The entertainment was nearly over, the audience waiting for the curtain to go up on the last part, when something went wrong with the calcium light apparatus that was perched on a small platform near the front entrance of the building, and at the back of the audience. The light was in charge of Mr. H. W. Fischer, of Carlisle, Pa., and he says a rubber tube slipped from one of the tanks. At any rate, there was a loud hissing sound, which caused many in the audience to turn their heads in curiosity to see what it was. There was absolutely no panic up to this time and nothing probably would have happened if one or more of the performers behind the curtain had not been curious to learn what was causing the noise.

Who he, or they were, probably will never be known. Hearing the hissing sound and the slight commotion in the audience, one of the performers raised the curtain from the floor. In front of the curtain and serving as footlights, was a tin tank perhaps eight feet long, three inches wide and three inches high. It contained coal oil, and about ten lights. In raising the curtain the performer accidentally turned this tank over and it fell to the floor within a few inches of those persons in the front row. The Rev. Adam A. Weber, pastor of St. John's Lutheran Church, for the benefit of whose Sunday-school the entertainment was being given, tried to pick up the tank with the assistance of others, but before they could do so the oil flowed out and caught fire.

MAD RUSH TO THE DOOR.

Then came the inevitable cry of fire, and what followed would me imposible to accurately tell. Every eyewitness says that the audience rose en masse and the one impulse was to reach the front door. All attempted it but few got out. The seats in the centre of the hall were of the usual folding variety, screwed to the floor, while along the sides of the hall were loose chairs. In the scramble to get out many persons fell over the chairs and were never able to regain their feet. Those who did reach the front entrance found it jammed with people, who were fighting and shrieking to get out. One of the double doors had bene bolted shut, so as better to enable the ticket-taker to take up tickets. Not more than two persons could pass this door at one time, and after the first half-dozen got through the narorw passage it became clogged with the struggin mass of humanity. Men, women, boys, girls and chairs were tangled up in a solid mass that no one from the outside was able to disentangle.

In the meantime some one discovered that there were fire escapes on each side of the building, and dozens made their exit by those avenues of escape and gave the alarm. The fire bell was rung and the whole town was aroused and went to the rescue. All this time the flames from the oil tank were creeping toward the terrible mass of eople who were frantically shrieking and fighting to get out. The noise was terrific and few heard the cries of those who found the fire escapes.

A BATTLE FOR LIFE.

Some of the bravest who had gained the fire escapes pulled dozens from the struggling mass and directed them to the sides of the building. While the frenzied people were fighting to get down the front steps, the calcium light tank exploded and fire was spread over the entire mass of the people. This added horror was more than the feeble rescuers could stand, and in order to save their own lives they were forced to flee down the fire escapes. On the front steps outside the door men pulled frantically to open a way for the wedged-in people, but not more than half a dozen were rescued in this manner. The explosion of the calcium tank and the flames from the front of the stage, which had by this time reached the struggling people, made further rescue impossible. The entire interior of the building was one seething furnace. Firemen threw a feeble stream of water into the burning building, but it had no effect on the flames. The cries of the unfortunate victims, many with their clothing already ablaze, and the moans of the dying, were heartrending. Fathers and brothers, frenzied by the thought that loved ones were in the fiery place, were compelled to retreat. Nothing could be done to get their people out, and they were forced to stand by and watch the awful sacrifice of life. Everything possible that could be done to get the people out before the flames reached them was resorted to, but it was too late. The flames travelled with the rapidity of a prairie fire.

When the flames had entirely enveloped the building and threatened adjoining property, the fire department of Pottstown, nine miles distant, was summoned. The firemen from Pottstown found the situation very bad and went to work with a vim to stay the progress of the flames. This was accomplished after the building was entirely destroyed and several adjoining structures were badly damaged.

WHISKEY STARTED A FIGHT.

While the flames were being checked an unfortunate scene occurred. Some of the firemen made frequent trips to nearby saloons, with the result that toward morning some of the men became unruly. There were frequent fights, and at one time it looked as if the Pottstown and Boyertown companies would become involved in a free-for-all-fight. It was only the good work of the state police, who had been summoned from their barracks at Reading to assist the town in its affliction, that a more serious affray did not occur.

The condition became so serious that Burgess Kohler at five o'clock in the morning, issued an order to all saloonkeepers within the borough to close their places. The order was promptly complied with, and they will remain closed until further notice.

When the flames were extinguished and the rescuers entered the building a horrible sight met their gaze. Bodies were piled in one solid mass six feet high on the second floor. So solidly were they wedged that pickaxes and crowbars had to be used gently to separate the victims. As each victim was taken from a pile a number and tag was attached and the body placed on boards, after which it was taken to one of the morgues.

Dr. J. K. Evans, who supervised the removal of bodies on behalf of the coroner, said there were nine females to one male victim. He did not believe that ten percent of the victims would ever be identified. In nearly every case the upper portions of the bodies were burned away, and in a great many instances the lower parts of the bodies were not touched by fire.

THE DRUCE CASE

INSPECTOR DECLARES MISS ROBINSON IS DAUGHTER OF LONDON POLICEMAN.

London, Jan. 18.—The Druce case promises to bring in the spring an aftermath of sensational charges of perjury against several persons who were connected with the hearing. A witness in the case who calls herself Miss Robinson, was arrested last night and brought up in a police court to-day. The chief inspector of Scotland Yard asserted that instead of being a spinster, the daughter of a Virginia planter, she was in reality the daughter of a London policeman. On the stand this woman testified that she had been brought from America by Charles Dickens to act as secretary to the Duke of Portland and T. C. Druce. The inspector declares that Miss Robinson spent her earlier years here and that she married a butcher with whom she went to New Zealand.

The prosecutor said he expected to prove that Miss Robinson's entire story was a tissue of falsehoods.

It was difficult to believe, he continued, that statements so detailed and elaborated had been prepared without assistance and he hoped to be able to ascertain whence this assistance came.

The prisoner was remanded.

LEGISLATURE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA

SOCIALIST MOTION TO IMPEACH MR. DUNSMUIR REJECTED.

Victoria, B.C., Jan. 17. — When the British Columbia Legislature was opened yesterday afternoon, immediately after Lieut.-Governor Dunsmuir had reached the Speech from the Throne, Mr. Hawthornwaite (Socialist) member for Nanaimo, moved for the suspension of the rules to introduce a motion virtually for Mr. Dunsmuir's impeachment. He declared the revelations of Mr. Mackenzie King's commission on Mr. Dunsmuir's personal contract to import five hundred Japs for his mines, and his subsequent withholding of assent to the Provincial Natal Act of last session, tend to destroy the confidence of the people in constitutional and responsible government.

The speaker ruled the motion out of order. On appeal, the House sustained his ruling by 33 to 3.

Mr. Hawthornwaite will introduce the same motion on Monday, when the government's measure for a Natal Act will be brought down.

TOOK HIM FOR A DEER.

Dauphin, Man., Jan. 16.—John Williams, aged 20, was shot by Ed. McCormick while going through the bush. McCormick took Williams for a deer and fired. The bullet passed through Williams's neck, severing his jugular vein, and he died almost instantly.

ENDED HIS LIFE.

Mr. George Winthrop Allen, M.P.P., for York, N.B., Dies From Self-Inflicted Wound.

Fredericton, N.B., Jan. 15.—While in a fit of despondency, brought on by continued ill-health, Mr. George Winthrop Allen, one of the leading lawyers of New Brunswick, and M. P. P. for York, shot himself in the head at his home here this morning, inflicting a wound from the effects of which he died at five o'clock this afternoon.

This morning, not feeling very well, Mr. Allen remained in bed, and had breakfast served in his room. A little after 10 o'clock, Mrs. Allen went out to fill an appointment, leaving her mother, Mrs. J. King Hazen, and her aunt, Mrs. Burnside, at home. Between 11 and 12 o'clock there was an inquiry for Mr. Allen over the telephone, and Mrs. Hazen, going to the door of his room, heard him breathing heavily, but, believing him to be asleep, went away without disturbing him. Mrs. Allen returned home at 12.30, and a few minutes later, going to her husband's room to consult him in regard to his dinner, made the shocking discovery that he had shot himself. He was lying in bed in a pool of blood which flowed from a bullet hole in his forehead, and his right hand clutched a revolver.

Mr. T. Carleton Allen, brother of the unfortunate man, was hastily summoned, and Dr. Atherton was soon upon the scene. All efforts to restore him to consciousness proved unavailing, and it soon became apparent that he was beyond earthly aid. A little before five o'clock he passed away, without regaining consciousness. Dr. G. J. McNally, coroner, decided that an inquest was unnecessary. The weapon with which the deed was committed was a 22-calibre revolver, and is supposed to have been purchased or borrowed very recently. The muzzle was evidently held only a few inches from his head, the bullet entering just behind the right temple, and penetrating the brain.

Mr. Allen had been in poor health for several years, and, about a year ago, had to give up active practice. He was next to the youngest son of the late Sir John C. Allen, Chief Justice of New Brunswick, and was born in this city 49 years ago. He had a brilliant school career, and was called to the bar when 23 years old. He was elected to the legislature as a Liberal in 1901, and has been Deputy Speaker of the legislature.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES AND DEATHS.

Notices of births, marriages and deaths must invariably be endorsed with the name and address of the sender, or otherwise no notice can be taken of them. Birth notices are inserted for 25c, marriage notices for 50c, death notices for 25c prepaid. The announcement of funeral appended to death notice, 25c extra; other extension to obituary, such as short sketch of life, two cents per word extra, except poetry, which is 50 cents per line extra—prepaid.

Annual subscribers may have announcements of births, marriages and deaths (without extended obituary or verses) occurring in their immediate families, free of charge, in which case name and address of subscribers should be given.

BIRTHS.

GILES—On Jan. 8, at 426 Grosvenor Avenue, Westmount, to Mr. and Mrs. Edward Giles, a son.

HENRY.—On Jan. 14, at 105 Mackay st, to Mr. and Mrs. Hugh Henry, a son.

MILLER — At Tongiu, China, on Dec. 14, 1907, to Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Miller, a son.

POWTER—At 24 Windsor Ave., on Jan. 12 inst., a daughter to Mr. and Mrs. C. B. Powter.

SMITH—At 421 Mance street, on January 14, 1908, the wife of Pemberton Smith, of a daughter. (Still born.)

ST. JOHN—At St. Raphael's West, Ont., on Jan. 7, 1908, a daughter to Mr. and Mrs. Curtis A. St. John.

WOODWARK — At Butternut Grove, Ste. Rose, Que., on Jan. 16, 1908, a son to Mr. and Mrs. George T. Woodwark.

MARRIED.

BROUGHALL—HAGARTY.—At St. James' Cathedral, Toronto, on Jan. 14, 1908, by Rev. Canon Welch, and the Rev. Canon Broughall, Lewis Wilmott Bovell Broughall, rector of Oakville, to Sophia Margaret, second daughter of John H. G. Hagarty, Esq., Toronto.

DOUGLAS—BAXTER.—At the residence of the bride's mother, 33 Ste. Famille street on Wednesday, Jan. 15, 1908, by the Rev. G. Ellery Read, of Sherbrooke, Frederick Charles Douglas, M.D., C. M., D.P.L., son of the late Alexander Douglas, to Helene, daughter of the late James Baxter, of this city.

GARDNER — COOPER — On Jan. 18, 1908, at the Church of St. James the Apostle, by the Rev. Canon Ellegood, William Arthur Gardner, M.D., of Winnipeg, to Eva Beatrice Cooper, third daughter of the late C. B. Cooper.

GRUER-REDDICK—On Wednesday, Jan. 8, 1908, at 'The Rowlands,' the residence of the bride's parents, by the Rev. Jno. M. Kellolk, M.A., Maud, youngest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Reddick, Aubrey, Quebec, to John Peddie Gruer, of Riverfield, Quebec.

McGIBBON—McKAY.—On Jan. 14, 1908, by the Rev. W. A. McElroy, Samuel E. McGibbon, of Hawkesbury, Ont., to Marjorie McKay, daughter of Dr. J. M. McKay, of Potsdam, New York.

MUTRIE — BETHUNE — At the residence of the bride's mother, Seaforth, Ont., on Jan. 8, 1908, by the Rev. J. J. Patterson, of Sarnia, assisted by the Rev. F. H. Larkin, of Seaforth, James T. Mutrie, of Vernon, British Columbia, to Isabel, daughter of Mrs. C. Bethune.

OUGHTRED-BENTLEY—At the home of the bride's parents, on Dec. 26, 1907, at 6 o'clock, p.m., by the Rev. E. S. Howard, Methodist minister, Marbleton, Mr. Robinson A. Oughtred, lumber dealer and farmer, of Marbleton, son of W. W. Oughtred, Esq., to Miss Hannah (Anna) Bentley, only child of Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Bentley, Bishop's Crossing, Que.

PEDDIE—REDDICK—At Aubrey, Quebec, on Jan. 8th, by the Rev. John M. Kellock, M.A., Maud, youngest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Reddick, of Aubrey, to John Peddie Gruer, of Riverfield, Que.

SIMPSON — PRICE — At St. Luke's Church, Peterboro, Ont., by the Rev. E. A. Langfeldt, James Douglas Simpson, son of the late James Mellis Simpson, of Toronto, to Bessie Caroline Price, youngest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. S. R. Price, Peterboro.

TALBOT—STALLEY.—On Dec. 27, 1907, at the Congregational Church, Horsham, by the Rev. W. C. Talbot, Pastor, father of the bridegroom, Charles Leslie Talbot to Emmie Hunsdon, second daughter of Henry J. Stalley, Esq., of Christ's Hospital, West Horsham, England.

TRAIN — MACFAYDEN — At the residence of Mr. W. J. Armstrong, Biscotasing, Ont., brother-in-law of the bride, on Jan. 15, 1908, by the Rev. W. K. Hager, B.A., George Thomas Sherwood Train, Hudson's Bay Company, Biscotasing, to Linnie Hughena, youngest daughter of the late Hugh MacFayden, of Brock.

TURTON — ROSAIRE — On Jan. 16, 1908, at the Church of St. Leo, by the Rev. Father Gauthier, William Chas. Turton, youngest son of Mr. C. H. Turton, to Frances Albina (Dolly), only daughter of the late Mr. Dominique Rosaire.

DIED.

ARNOTT—Suddenly, on Jan. 14, 1908, at 'Baskerville,' Guildford, England, Mrs. Caroline M. Arnott, youngest daughter of the late Hon. Robert Jones, of Montreal. (By cable.)

BOULANGER—At Quebec, on Jan. 13, 1908, at the age of 45 years, Dame Jenny Rosemonde Lemelin, wife of Lieut.-Col. T. L. Boulanger.

CANE — At Newmarket, Ont., on Jan. 17, 1908, Catharine Belfry, wife of the late William Cane, in her 82nd year.

CARMAN — At St. John, N.B., on Jan. 13, 1908, Annie Elizabeth, wife of G. Clowes Carman, and daughter of the late Wm. Carman, Esq., Prothonotary, Fredericton.

CHOLMLEY — On Dec. 13, 1907, at the Queen Victoria Memorial Hospital, Pretoria, Transvaal, of enteric fever, Julia Maud, the dearly beloved wife of Walter Rd. (Strickland) Cholmley, daughter of the late Edward Senkley Jenkyns, of the India Office, London, aged 32 years.

CONNERY — In this city, on Jan. 17, 1908, John Connery, aged 72 years and 3 months, dearly beloved husband of Margaret Jane Ray.

Belfast 'Weekly Northern Whig' please copy.

CRICTON—At his late residence, 218 Dunn avenue, Toronto, on Jan. 12, 1908, James, dearly beloved husband of Annie T. Crichton, in his 60th year.

CROOKS—On Jan. 10, 1908, at 75 Madison avenue, Toronto, Louisa, widow of the late Robert Pilkingtn Crooks, in her 87th year.

CUMMING.—In St. Catharines, Ont., on Jan. 14, 1908, John G. Cumming, husband of Jennie Daiziel of Vaughan township, in his 71st year.

EDMONDSON — In this city, on Jan. 20, 1908, Thomas John, aged 40 years, beloved son of David Edmondson, master carter.

FINLAY — On Jan. 15, 1908, at 6402 Ingleside avenue, Chicago, Illinois, Hester Aytoun Finlay, dearly beloved mother of W. D. F. Mackintosh.

Toronto and London papers please copy.

FOLEY — In the city of Montreal, on Thursday, Jan. 16, 1908, Ellen Clifford, widow of Jeremiah Foley.

GODFREY — Suddenly, on Jan. 19, 1908, Henry Herbert Godfrey, in his 50th year.

GRAHAM — On Jan. 19, 1908, Albert H., aged 45 years, son of the late James Graham, of Quebec, and brother of W. D. Grabam, Toronto Junction.

Quebec and Toronto papers please copy.

GRISWOLD — At Brooklyn, N.Y., on Jan. 17, 1908, Margaret, widow of Willard P. Griswold, and mother of Mrs. F. H. Waycott, of Montreal.

HAMILTON — On Jan. 16, 1908, Sarah McGillivray, widow of the late John Hamilton, aged 84 years.

Vankleek Hill, Ont., and Hamilton, Scotland, papers please copy.

HARPER—In New York City, on Jan. 13, 1908, John Harper, lawyer, formerly of Toronto, son of the late ex-Ald. John Harper, contractor, and brother of Geo. R. Harper, architect, and Mrs. J. P. Edwards, of Toronto, in his 74th year.

HURD—At Toronto, on Jan. 11, 1908, Andrew, son of the late Alonzo Hurd, a U. E. L. pioneer of Leeds and Grenville counties, in the 78th year of his age.

KIDD.—At Peterborough, Ont., on Jan. 12, 1908, in the early morning, Charlotte Coe, wife of Robt. J. Kidd.

LAURIE — At Quebec, on Jan. 17, 1908, Sophia Ann Pitt, widow of the late Archibald Laurie.

LAW — Suddenly, on Jan. 16, 1908, Maria (Min), eldest daughter of the late William Law.

LAWRENCE—On Jan. 13, 1908, at No. 1 Mount Pleasant Terrace, St. Foye Road, Quebec, Elizabeth Joliffe, wife of the late George Lawrence, in her 59th year.

LAWSON—On Monday, Jan. 13th, 1908, in this city, the infant son of Mr. and Mrs. Wilfrid B. Lawson.

LYONS—On the 13th inst., Mrs. Thomas Lyons, Sr., at her late residence, 1752 Labelle street, aged 73 years, mother of the late John T. Lyons, druggist; T. B. Lyons, H. H. Lyons, Mrs. H. Donnelly (Robert Reford Company), and Mrs. E. Cloran. Funeral at 8.15 Wednesday, from St. Michael's Church, to Cote des Neiges cemetery. Quebec papers please copy.

LYSTER—In this city, on Jan. 11, 1908, at the residence of her son, 64 Drummond street, Catherine Montgomery, widow of the late Philip Lyster, Richmond, Que., aged 73 years 13 days. Interment at Richmond on Jan. 13.

MALLINSON—At the Rectory, Iberville, Que., on Jan. 14th, 1908, Jessica Stephanie Mallinson, daughter of the late Rev. F. H. Mallinson, and granddaughter of the Rev. Benjamin P. Lewis, Iberville, aged 5 years and 4 months. Funeral at Iberville, on Friday, Jan. 17, at 3 p.m. Friends who may desire to be present will accept this notice.

McDOUGALL.—On Jan. 14, 1908, at Duluth, Minn., Emmeline Elizabeth Rose, beloved wife of Capt. Alexander McDougall, Ottawa. Deeply regretted.

McKEOWN—At the residence of her brother-in-law, Sheriff Dawson, St. Catharines, Ont., on Jan. 11, 1908, Mary, eldest daughter of the late Hugh McKeown, in her 75th year.

MILLS.—On Jan. 10, 1908, at Danville, Que., W. L. Mills, former G. T. Ry. Agent at Kingsey Siding.

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NOTICE is hereby given that The Male Institution for the Catholic Deaf and Dumb of the Province of Quebec will apply to the Legislature of the Province of Quebec, at its next session, to ask for an extension of the delay which is granted to it by the Section 5 of 7 Edward VII., chap. 102, to the effect of suspending the recourse of the creditors of the said Institution during three years; and to obtain a ratification of the sale to the said Institution of a lot of land belonging to the substitution created by the donation intervivos of Marie Anne Corbeil in favor of Pierre Picotte et uxor.

GEOFFRION, GEOFFRION & CUSSON,
Solicitors for The Male Institution for the Catholic Deaf and Dumb of the Province of Quebec.

Montreal, December 14th, 1907.

THE CANADIAN GOLD FIELDS SYNDICATE LIMITED.

The Annual General Meeting of the Shareholders of the Canadian Gold Fields Syndicate, Limited, will be held in the Office of the Secretary-Treasurer, No. 104 Merchants Bank Chambers, Montreal, on TUESDAY, 11th FEBRUARY, 1908, at 2.30 o'clock p.m. BUSINESS—To receive and consider the Report of the Directors, to elect Directors and Officers, and to transact all such business as may be legally transacted at a General meeting.

JOHN HYDE,
Secretary-Treasurer.

McLEOD — At the manse, Thorold, Ont., on Jan. 12, 1908, Janet Henry; dearly beloved wife of the Rev. J. W. McLeod, in the 36th year of her age. Very deeply regretted. Interred at Finch, Ont.

O'MALLEY — At his residence, Mountain Hill, Quebec, on Jan. 17, 1908, John O'Malley, aged 88 years.

PATTERSON—Suddenly, on Jan. 15, 1908, at his late residence, Chatham street, Montreal, James Patterson, a native of Paisley, Scotland, in his 73th year.

Paisley and Glasgow papers please copy.

PUGH—On the 12th inst., at Oak Park, near Chicago, Frank E. J. Pugh, nephew of Mr. F. E. Grafton, of Montreal.

ROBERTSON—At Toronto, on Jan. 16, 1908, Mary Anne Corving, widow of the late Rev. Dr. Robertson, Supt. Presbyterian Mission, Western Canada, aged 68 years.

SMITH — At Ulverton, Que., on Jan. 15, 1908, Caroline Bradford, wife of John Smith, in her 75th year.

WADDELL—At her son's residence, 346 Ontario street, Toronto, on Jan. 11, 1908, Christina Panton Robertson, wife of John Waddell, in her 87th year.

WARNOCK—At his late residence, on Victoria avenue, Brockville, Ont., on Jan. 11, 1908, J. G. Warnock, formerly of Ottawa, aged 51 years.

WILSON — At his late residence, 918 Esplanade avenue, Montreal Annex, on Sunday, Jan. 19, 1908, John Wilson, in his 82nd year.

WOODBURN—Entered into rest, at her residence, 46 Henderson avenue, Ottawa, on Jan. 13, 1908, Hannah Mills (widow of the late Major A. S. Woodburn).

IN MEMORIAM.

CROSS—Entered into rest on Jan. 15th, 1899, Robert Henry Cross, of Melbourne, Que.

'Death
Now we see is that first breath
Which our souls draw when they enter
Life, which is of all life centre.'

EVERSDEN—In loving memory of my dear mother, Elizabeth Eversden, who departed this life on Jan. 16, 1906. Gone, but not forgotten.

ROCK — In loving memory of Jessie C. Robertson (wife of the Rev. G. C. Rock), who entered into rest at Perth, Ont., on Jan. 20, 1906.

WHITE—In loving memory of W. C. White, of The W. C. White Boiler Works, who died Jan. 19th, 1899. 'Thy will be done.'

THE 'WEEKLY WITNESS' is printed and published at the 'Witness' Building, at the corner of Craig and St. Peter sts., in the city of Montreal, by John Redpath Dougall and Frederick Eugene Dougall, both of Montreal.

All business communications should be addressed 'John Dougall & Son,' and all letters to the Editor should be addressed 'Editor of the "Witness."'