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SIR ED. GREY'S NEW HONOR CAUSE OF MUCH SPECULATION

A Tribute to a Rare Character as Well as to Wonderful Diplomat—Rumors of Mr. Asquith's Retirement

London, Feb. 13.—The almost unparalleled honor which King George has bestowed on Sir Edward Grey, the British Foreign Secretary, by nominating him to the oldest and most exclusive Order of the Garter in which only members of royal houses and a select few of the highest among the nobility are enrolled, and which many reigning sovereigns vainly covet, has created immense speculation throughout the British Isles.

It is nearly 200 years since the Garter was conferred upon a commoner under similar circumstances. Only four other Commoners have been privileged to wear the Blue Ribbon during the history of the Order of the Knights of the Garter.

The exact meaning of this signal mark of royal favor is known only to the innermost circles, while it unquestionably sets the seal of the King's and the British Cabinet's unqualified approval upon Sir Edward Grey's conduct of foreign affairs during the recent momentous years.

Politicians of all shades of opinion



SIR EDWARD GREY.

are asking to-day what significance the King's act possesses from the standpoint of the future.

The retirement of Herbert H. Asquith from the Premiership to the House of Lords has been rumored for some time. David Lloyd George, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, and Sir Edward Grey are supposed to be rivals for the possession of the Prime Ministers' mantle. Mr. Lloyd George has figured so conspicuously before the public as the author of a comprehensive programme of social reforms that he has been considered as the most promising candidate for the position.

Sir Edward Grey represents the conservative wing of the Liberal party, while Mr. Lloyd George is the spokesman of the opposite extreme.

The recent outburst of opposition to Sir Edward Grey's management of affairs which has been most marked in the Radical papers has been attributed partly to the desire of Mr. Lloyd George's followers to promote the Welsh leaders interests.

Some of the newspapers to-day say that the conferment of the Order of the Garter on the Secretary for Foreign Affairs gives Sir Edward Grey such eminence that he could not be expected to serve in the Cabinet under Mr. Lloyd George.

One question which awaits an answer is whether the conferment of the Garter on Sir Edward Grey has any reltaion to Viscount Haldane's recent mission to Berlin.

Another interesting question is whether it is designed as a proclamation to other nations of King George's endorsement of Sir Edward Grey or more as a rebuke to his home critics.

Every one agrees that it is a tribute to Sir Edward Grey's rare personal character as much as to his diplomatic ability, and that he is fully worthy of the historic distinction which implies that the King and his colleagues in the cabinet rank him as one of the foremost foreign ministers in British history.

London, Feb. 13.—King George presided this morning at a meeting of the Privy Council the first which has occurred since his return from India. The meeting was held at Buckingham Palace, and the King approved of the speech from the Throne which is to be read at the opening of Parliament to-morrow.

Prior to the assembling of the Council the King had an unusually long audience which lasted an hour and a half with Mr. Winston Spencer Churchill, the First Lord of the Admiralty. It is understood that Mr. Churchill gave explanations to His Majesty of the notable changes which the Admiralty has effected during the absence of the King from England, and which His Majesty is reported not to have altogether approved.

After the Council King George received Viscount Haldane, Secretary for War, in order to hear his personal report of his visits to Berlin. The report is revived to-day that Viscount Haldane will shortly vacate the War Office, and be succeeded by Colonel John Edward Bernard Seely, member for the Ilkeston division of Derbyshire and Under Secretary for War.

The changes made at the Admiralty under the administration of Mr. Winston Churchill will, at an early date, be the subject of questions in the House of Commons.

The session which opens to-morrow promises to be a momentous one on account of the three important measures—Home Rule, the disestablishment of the Welsh church and manhood suffrage—all of which the government is pledged to the hilt to carry through any one of these measures would a few years ago have been considered ample work for the whole session.

An autumn session is assured, and many sleepless all-night sittings will be necessary in order to complete the legislative task before December unless something occurs in the meantime to bring about a general election which the Unionists are already forecasting.

PROLONGED CABINET COUNCIL.

London, Feb. 13.—Lord Haldane, the war secretary, is steadfast in declining to discuss the objects of his visit to Berlin. His return yesterday was followed by conferences with Mr. Asquith and Mr. Churchill, first lord of the Admiralty, and a prolonged Cabinet Council, presumably to review the result of the visit.

Public opinion is inclined to connect the bestowal of the unusual honor of the Garter Knighthood on Sir Edward Grey, with the Haldane mission.

THE ROYAL GIFT.

London, Feb. 13.—The Foreign Secretary, Sir Edward Grey, who was made a Knight of the Garter yesterday, is the only Commoner to receive such an honor since Horace Walpole. The order excluding foreign Sovereigns and princes of the blood royal consists of the sovereign and twenty five knights.

Sir Edward takes the place left vacant in the order through the untimely death of the Duke of Fife.

The only two other precedents of a Commoner receiving the order are the cases of Edward Montague, who was made a Knight of the Garter before he was created Earl of Sandwich, in 1660, and of Sir George Villiers, afterward Duke of Buckingham, who was created a Knight of the Garter in 1616.

SOCIALISTS AND VOTES FOR WOMEN.

London, Feb. 14.—The Socialist Labor party held a big meeting at Albert Hall last night, and a resolution was carried by acclamation demanding that the adult suffrage bill be made sexless. James Ramsay MacDonald presided, and most of the Laborite members of Parliament attended.

The speakers repudiated the idea of having a referendum on the question of woman suffrage and declared that they would have nothing to do with a bill which excluded women. Mr. Macdonald was loudly applauded when he declared that the Laborites were prepared to oust the Government if it did not grant the suffrage to women. If this threat should be carried out, it would be a serious matter, as the Laborites are part of the Government block in Parliament; in fact, many of the leaders are bitter opponents of it, and the final division will probably be entirely outside party lines.

London, Feb. 14.—The opening day of the parliamentary session, which is to deal with Home Rule, Welsh Disestablishment and Electoral Reform, was marked by a statement by Mr. Asquith that the visit of Lord Haldane to Berlin was made at the invitation of Germany and that the conversations between the British War Minister and the German authorities had reference to a desire on the part of both countries that the existing tension should be relieved.

Interest in this statement completely overshadowed that in the Government's huge legislative programme. Since Lord Haldane's visit to Berlin the English people have been prepared for the announcement that it had to do with Angle-German relations, but they hardly hoped that the conversations had proceeded as far as the Prime Minister's guarded speech shows. His hopeful words that he believed that the conversations may have more than negative results have caused the greatest satisfaction.

It is evident that Mr. Bonar Law and Lord Lansdowne, leaders of the Opposition respectively in the House of Commons and the House of Lords, had been informed of the course of the discussion, for although they spoke before the Premier, Lord Lansdowne assured the Government of Unionist support in any move to secure a better understanding with Germany.

The speeches on domestic affairs dealt only generally with the Government's huge legislative programme. Mr. Bonar Law, in a fighting speech, promised to offer stubborn resistance to Home Rule and other measures. Lord Lansdowne intimated that Home Rule will meet its fate in the House of Lords. It will, therefore, have to be repassed by the House of Commons, as provided by the Parliament Bill.

Only passing reference was made to electoral reform and the possibility of woman suffrage. These measures will come in the longer debate on the amendments to the address, which are to be proposed by the Opposition and Laborites.

The Opposition leader, who preceded the Prime Minister, criticized generally the home and foreign policy in the Government and the changes in the government in India. As to Home Rule, he insisted that the Premier had adopted an unusual course in leaving the explanation of the measure to his colleague, Mr. Churchill, instead of making the explanation himself. He hoped soon to be in possession of information as to the future position of the Irish members of Parliament and whether the Customs would be entrusted to an Irish Parliament.

The debate was carried on in the House of Lords by the Marquis of Lansdowne and the Marquis of Crewe. The former said that it was impossible to look at the general situation of international politics without feeling considerable uneasiness. In the effort to improve relations with Germany, however, he said the Government would have the support of the Opposition. The Government's legislative programme he described as preposterous. He was wholly unaware of any weakening in any section of the Unionist party with regard to Home Rule.

UNIFORM NATURALIZATION THROUGHOUT THE EMPIRE.

London, Feb. 14.—The King's speech at the opening of Parliament said a bill will be introduced to give effect to the unanimous recommendation of the last Imperial Conference for the consolidation law relating to British citizenship and naturalization in the different parts of the Empire.

London, Feb. 15.—It is apparent that the Unionists intend to force the issue on the ministry of the promises they made when the Lords Veto bill was passed to reconstruct the House of Lords later on. They will propose an amendment to the address in reply to the King's Speech declaring that it is improper to proceed with the consideration of the vital measures named by His Majesty while the composition of parliament is incomplete, and the country is deprived of the safeguards of the constitution.

When the Veto, or Parliament Bill was being considered the Unionists proposed the election of members of the House of Lords along lines similar to the election of United States Senate. The Unionists prefer this condition to the present power of the House of Commons to veto the action of the House of Lords.

CORRUPTION IS ALLEGED.

London, Feb. 15.—The Unionists, led by Mr. Bonar Law, have decided to accept the challenge thrown out by Mr. Asquith to prove the government guilty of corruption in the matter of the appointment of officials. Mr. Law will move a vote of censure and a debate will take place after the proceedings of the King's speech are concluded. Meanwhile Mr Asquith has been asked to issue a return of the appointments made during the Radicals' term of office.

London, Feb. 19.—While the fact that no official denial has been given to the persistent report of the impending retirement of Mr. Asquith and the succession to the premiership of David Lloyd-George or Sir Edward Grey is itself fully significant, the well-known Parliamentary correspondent of the 'Standard,' John Foster Fraser, claims to have definite knowledge on the subject.

'I'm able to state,' he writes, 'that Mr. Asquith will shortly resign the premiership and that contrary to popular expectation, Sir Edward Grey, not Lloyd-George, will be appointed Prime Minister. Lord Loreburn will retire from the Lord Chancellorship, which office will be taken by the present prime minister.

'When,' continues Fraser, 'this decision became known in official circles a while ago, the rank and file of the extreme Radical supporters of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, started a campaign against the Foreign Minister, who is not in sympathy with Lloyd-George's Socialistic reforms, and not by any means an enthusiastic Home Ruler. It wasn't because they were angry with Sir Edward Grey for having, as they supposed, almost led England to war with Germany, nor because he prevented war with Russia in connection with Persian affairs that they baited him. It was wholly because they wanted to drive them out of office.

'The only effect of the onslaught was to consolidate his friends. By his side stood Mr. Asquith, Lord Haldane, Lord Morley, Lord Crewe and many responsible Liberals, to whom so many of the rank and file of the Radical party owe much.

'Mr. Asquith intended to retire about the same time that Mr. Balfour did. But he waited till the return of the King from India, and it is an open secret that the great honor of the bestowal of the Garter, usually reserved for Royal Princes and for Dukes, was conferred upon the Foreign Minister on Mr. Asquith's advice. This signal distinction was intended as a rebuff to the extremists who repudiated Sir Edward Grey's foreign policy, and it has been rightly interpreted to mean that Mr. Asquith genuinely approved Sir Edward's diplomacy when our recent relationship with Germany was strained.

'It mustn't be imagined,' concludes the article, 'that the Lloyd-Georgites, who preponderate in the House of Commons, will calmly acquiesce in ousting the Chancellor from the premiership. On the contrary they vouch that they'll smash the Liberal party, a prospect which Mr. Asquith painfully realizes.

ENGLISH CROWD HAILS HOME RULE.

London, Feb. 19.—(Associated Press).—Home Rulers were in the highest spirits Saturday afternoon in Trafalgar square, where from 15,000 to 20,000 people assembled in support of the Government's proposed measure of self-government for Ireland. Liberals and Nationalists combined in the demonstration, members of the House of Commons occupying seven of the platforms.

Resolutions urging the necessity of giving as generous a measure of Home Rule to Ireland as is consistent with the maintenance of Imperial supremacy, and suggesting that the bill be so framed as to be capable of early application to England, Scotland and Wales, were adopted with the greatest enthusiasm.

William G. C. Gladstone, Liberal member of Parliament for Kilmarnock Burghs, a grandson of William E. Gladstone, the Liberal 'Grand Old Man,' who introduced the first Home Rule bill in 1886, was among the speakers. He said that the democracy of this country had made the cause of Home Rule its own.

LADY GOSCHEN DEAD.

Arco, Tyrol, Austria, Feb. 16.—Lady Goschen, the wife of Sir William Edward Goschen, British Ambassador at Berlin, died here yesterday. Lady Goschen's maiden name was Harriet Hosta Clarke and she was a daughter of Darius Clarke of Philadelphia.

KING GEORGE RE-OPENS BRITISH PARLIAMENT

Blank Disappointment at Lack of Features in Speech From the Throne—A Colorless Address—Brilliant Assembly Amazed at Want of Reference to Momentous Questions.

London, Feb. 14.—The second session of the second parliament of King George's reign was opened to-day by the King in person, with all the time-honored picturesque ceremony which always marks such occasions.

No Speech from the Throne has for many years been awaited with such absorbing public interest, and the King himself showed that he realized the momentousness of the occasion by the emphasis he laid on the more salient clauses of his address while he was speaking.

Blank disappointment, however, was very easily read in the faces of his hearers over the colorlessness of the King's references to the historic legislation mapped out by the government.

The Speech was a short one. In referring to the measures to be brought before parliament, the King said:

'A measure for the better government of Ireland will be submitted to you.

'A bill will be laid before you to terminate the establishment of the church in Wales and make provision for its temporalities.

'Proposals will be brought forward for the amendment of the law with respect to the franchise and the registration of electors.'

This was all the King had to say about the three measures, which, if they become law, will radically alter the constitution and history of the United Kingdom.

The King and Queen travelled in state to the House of Parliament at Westminster, the procession consisting of the old state coach with eight cream ponies, in which King George and Queen Mary were seated, preceded by five state carriages conveying the officers of the household. An escort of cavalry brought up the rear.

Popular interest was demonstrated in the occasion by the masses of people who gathered along the route from the Palace to the Parliament, which was lined by the regiments of the Foot Guards. The crowds cheered lustily as King George and Queen Mary passed.

There was a brilliant assemblage in the House of Lords, which presented a handsome picture, the black dresses of the women necessitated by the court mourning only serving to throw into greater relief the bright colored robes and uniforms of the peers, state dignitaries, members of the House of Commons and naval and military officers who crowded every foot of the historic chamber.

The King, in his speech, made no mention of British relations with Germany, and did not allude in any way to Lord Haldane's recent trip to Berlin about which there has been so much speculation.

The most interesting reference to foreign affairs was the clause in his address relating to China when he said:

'I trust that the crisis in China may be soon terminated satisfactorily by the establishment of a stable form of government conforming with the views of the Chinese people.'

The King remarked that the British Government was ready to associate itself with the other powers in mediation to bring to an end the war between Italy and Turkey and was also striving in conjunction with Russia to enable Persia to re-establish order.

His Majesty congratulated the international conference, recently held at The Hague, on the result of its labors to regulate the trade in opium.

He also briefly referred to the widespread labor unrest, saying: 'I firmly trust that a reasonable spirit will prevail on both sides in order to avoid a development which will seriously affect the trade of the country and the welfare of the people.'

No intimation was given as to the magnitude of the coming naval estimates and the suffragettes were not even mentioned.

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

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

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

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

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

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

800,000 VOTE FOR A STRIKE

British Miners' Momentous Decision Fills Nation With Alarm.

London, Feb. 13.—A conference of the representatives of the whole of the 800,000 coal miners in the United Kingdom which was held in London to-day confirmed the decision reached during the recent ballot to bring about a national stoppage of work in the coal mines on Feb. 29 unless in the meantime the mine owners accept the principle of a minimum wage for all men and boys employed underground.

Upwards of 40,000 colliers employed in the mines in Derbyshire this morning handed in their notices to quit work, and by Feb. 15 all the men employed in the mines throughout the country will have followed suit.

There is still, however, a considerable body of opinion that a way out of the difficulty will be found before extreme measures are taken.

London, Feb. 19.— In view of the approaching miners' strike the price of coal was raised $1 a ton to-day. Hotels and factories were buying up fuel in such large quantities that a further rise in price was expected soon. The conciliation board resumed its efforts to-day to bring about peace, but it was said that the members had little hope of success.

TO BOYCOTT BRITAIN.

London, Feb. 14.—The British Miners Federation has decided to appeal to the miners on the continent of Europe to boycott all attempts to export coal to the United Kingdom in the event of a national strike being declared on Feb. 29. A meeting of international delegates is to be held next week to discuss what action shall be taken.

There is no doubt that a similar request will be made to the American miners, and should the proposed restricted action be ineffective the foreign miners will be asked to stop work in support of the British strike.

ANTI-HOME RULERS MEET

In Big London Gathering Many Fiery Speeches are Delivered

London, Feb. 13.—A conference of the Unionist Nonconformists was held here on Sunday when the principal speakers were Sir Edward Carson and John Campbell, M.P. Resolutions were carried protesting against Home Rule and against the Ne Temere and Motu Proprio decrees. Mr. Campbell characterized the Ne Temere decree as an insolent attempt on the part of a foreign power to overrule the law of the land. It was an amazing act of aggression and insolence, conceived with an incomprehensible motive. He said the Vatican had issued a second decree known as the Motu Proprio, which meant that a Roman Catholic Lord Chancellor, Roman Catholic Attorney-General, or a Roman Catholic Solicitor-General daren't put the law in motion where any priest was involved without incurring excommunication at the hands of the Pope.

What a shame that such a far-reaching blow to civil freedom could be possible, especially in Ireland, where the majority of the population was so devoted to their clergy. Was it any wonder when these things were being done on the eve of the expected triumph of Home Rule that Protestants in Ireland were getting thoroughly alarmed as to the future. No Irish Roman Catholic M.P. had given any assurance as to these decrees, except that it was said that the Pope could dispense with the application of these decrees in England and Ireland. But therein lay the danger; he might dispense with them, but when Ireland got Home Rule he could re-apply them. It depended on the Pope's own caprice, but they were not going to allow their civil and religious liberties to depend on the caprice of any man. (Cheers.)

Sir Edward Carson declared that the administration by an executive accountable only to the Irish Parliament could do whatever it pleased. 'Even if you were to fill their bill with volumes of so-called guarantees. We don't want guarantees; we know their illusion; we know they don't mean to keep them. We had the same statements when county councils were set up in Ireland. They then said there would be fair play, but the councils were hardly set up when they said we will turn the county councils if necessary into political organizations to carry out our work. Our best guarantee is reliance upon ourselves.'

BRITISH BATTLESHIPS.

New Experiments to Develop Speed Now Taking Place.

London, Feb. 13. — Important structural alterations have been commenced at the Devonport dockyard to the new battleship-cruiser 'Lion,' the longest warship afloat, which last month attained a record speed. The alterations will, it is estimated, cost $125,000, and will include reversing the positions of the two masts, and altering the position of one funnel.

The other vessels of the same class, the' Princess Royal' and the' Queen Mary,' are to be similarly treated.

It is believed that the alterations are necessitated by the fact that, although the designed horse power was exceeded in the course of the 'Lion's' trial, the speed attained did not come up to anticipations, having regard to the enormous horse power developed.

Day and night shifts are being employed in making the alterations.

LONDON FOG BOUND.

London, Feb. 14.—For three hours yesterday, from two until five o'clock, London was blanketed by an inky pall. Superstitious folk recalled the prophecies of dark days foreshadowing the end of the world.

There is still no ray of sunshine, the fog rain continuing as usual.

THE POWER OF A STORY.

'A nation stirred by a Novel' is the title of a very interesting article by a missionary in China, who ascribes the present revolution there to the influence of a book dating back some thousands of years to the time of the great Han dynasty.

This novel, 'The Story of the Three Kingdoms,' describes in a brilliant and wonderfully moving way the adventures of the Past of the Hans. What the memory of Hereward was to the Saxons under Norman rule the memory of Liu-pei is still to multitudes of Chinese. 'The Story of the Three Kingdoms' is read over the whole Empire, and the adventures of Liu-pei and his hero associates are known in every village and acted on the boards of every travelling theatre. This book is also largely the cause of the secret societies which honeycomb the whole country, and, while in many ways a source of tyranny and oppression, are the means of training men to act together and help each other in times of trouble. The local name for these societies is 'brotherhoods.' These brotherhoods' are possibly the most powerful political influence in China, and they are all nominally copies of a brotherhood formed in a peach-garden by Liu-pei and his famous associates. The Chinese missionary referred to concludes: 'If this revolutionary movement succeeds, while much credit will be laid at the door of the famous Dr. Sun-wen and his associates, the real credit should be given to the persistent influence which this famous novel has wielded over the whole youth of a great nation.'

If a novel can have so great an influence, who can measure the influence of a newspaper like the Montreal 'Witness,' which day by day and week by week, year after year, and generation after generation, has only one aim—its country's good?

If any of our readers would mark the above article and then hand or mail this copy to a friend, it might very likely be the means of introducing the 'Witness' into a new home—for the friend would see our special rates to new subscribers on page 2.

NEW GOVERNOR APPOINTED

Lord Pentland Now Governor of Madras in India

London, Feb. 14.—Lord Pentland has been appointed governor of Madras, to succeed Sir Thomas Gibson-Carmichael, who recently was appointed governor of Bengal.



LORD PENTLAND.

Lord Pentland, of Lyth, Caithness, Scotland, better known as the Rt. Hon. John Sinclair, has been secretary of Scotland since 1905. He was born in 1860, and in 1904 married Lady Marjorie Gordon, eldest daughter of the Earl of Aberdeen, ex-Governor-General of Canada.

Lord Pentland entered the army in 1879, served in the Soudan Expedition, 1885, was A.A.C. to the Earl of Aberdeen when the latter was Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, and served as M.P. for Dumbartonshire 1892-95. From 1895 to 1897 he acted as Secretary to the Earl of Aberdeen when the latter was Governor-General of Canada, and from 1897 to 1909 represented Forfarshire in the British Parliament.

LOWEST BIRTH RATE EVER.

London, Feb. 16.— The quarterly return of births which is just published, states that the births registered in England and Wales for the fourth quarter of 1911 numbered 209,269, The birth rate is the lowest recorded for any fourth quarter since the establishment of civil registration.

NEW LORD CHAMBERLAIN.

London, Feb. 15.—Baron Sandhurst has been appointed Lord Chamberlain in succession to Earl Spencer, who resigned on Feb. 9.

Lord Sandhurst was formerly governor of Bombay and served both Queen Victoria and King Edward as lord in waiting. He acted as civil attache to President Taft's special representative at the Coronation of King George. His wife was Lady Victoria Spencer, sister of Earl Spencer, who died five years ago. In 1909 he married Eleanor, daughter of Matthew Arnold.

SUFFRAGE PRISONER.

Has Gone Insane and Lady Friends Demand Inquiry

London, Feb. 13.—The militant suffragettes became very much agitated yesterday on learning that Wm. Ball, one of their male adherents, who was sentenced to two months' imprisonment for window smashing during the suffragette riot in December, had gone insane while in prison and had been sent to an asylum. Ball followed the tactics of the suffragettes and refused to eat, and the prison authorities fed him forcibly. His wife ascribes his insanity to this treatment. The suffragettes demand an inquiry into the case.

DISTINGUISHED CHAIRMEN.

London, Feb. 13.—The following will be the chairmen of the Universities of the Empire Congress in July: Lord Strathcona, Lord Rosebery, Lord Curzon and Lord Rayleigh.

POTATOES FROM IRELAND

Two Thousand Bags of Tubers Have Been Imported From Belfast

Two thousand bags of potatoes from Belfast, Ireland, arrived in Montreal last week. The importation of Irish tubers was made necessary by the great shortage in the crop in Canada last season, the long-continued dry weather causing it to drop far below the average production. So W. J. Hushion and Company ordered two thousand bags from Belfast to test the quality of the famous Irish potato and to see if they could be imported profitably.

The consignment arrived in fine condition, the potatoes are large and smoothe, and those who have eaten them declare that they are the equal of any grown in Canada. They are of the 'Irish Cobbler' variety. So far they have been sold at the same rate as the home-grown ones, but Mr. Hushion is confident that they can be marketed for the next month at a good profit, at least twenty-five cents per bag below the price of the Canadian potatoe.

The only danger to the trade in Irish potatoes will be the inrush from Prince Edward Island when navigation opens.

So successful has the experiment been that W. J. Hushion and Company will import another lot at once.

FOR TWO YEARS TRACES BOOKS

Historic Documents of Priceless Value Taken From Peterborough Cathedral

London, Feb. 15.—No fewer than 217 historic books and manuscripts, some of which are of almost priceless value, have been stolen from the library of Peterborough Cathedral. The thefts are believed by the police to have extended from January, 1904, to June, 1909, and were only disclosed yesterday, when a middle aged man, giving the name of Tinkler, was accused at the local police court of stealing books nominally valued at £100.

For two years the secret has been kept even from those closely connected with the cathedral. In the meantime investigations were made, and the scope of the inquiry extended as far as New York. Some valuable works were in this way recovered from collectors.

Only six highly placed persons in the ministerial precincts have the keys to the library, and the doors are always kept locked. It is thought that a skeleton key must have been used and a few books abstracted at a time.

The Dean does not consider it desirable to publish the list of missing books. The original of the Saxon chronicles is said to have been recovered, but works of Roger Ascham, Francis Bacon, John Dryden, John Knox and John Milton and a letter from Queen Elizabeth to the Earl of Leicester are among the missing books and documents.

A WONDERFUL RECORD.

London, Feb. 14.—The 'Mauretania' left her graving dock at Liverpool yesterday. Her repairs have occupied nine weeks, an achievement, says the 'Journal of Commerce,' that is most interesting, for the engineers' operations occupied three shifts, the men working day and night seven days a week.

The extent of their task may be gathered from the fact that nearly 700 tons of new plating and other iron material had to be worked into the hull.

The time-saving feat is probably unequalled in shipbuilding records.

A WONDERFUL DISCOVERY.

London, Feb. 14.—The London press is deeply interested in a discoverey said to have been made by a German physician, Prof. Spalteholz, who, by the use of two complicated organic chemicals, makes the human body transparent after death.

The 'Daily Mirror' says: 'As a result of this discovery, dissection will be unnecessary, as the Spalteholz process makes not only the whole body, but the bones transparent, so the full mechanism of human life is displayed.'

MANITOBA BOUNDARY BILL

Mr. Borden's Resolution To Be Introduced To-morrow.

Ottawa, Feb. 19.—The announcement that Mr. Borden has given notice of a resolution respecting the Manitoba boundaries settlement, and that he will on Tuesday introduce the bill based upon the resolution, does not necessarily mean that all the difficulties in connection with this matter have been cleared away. It simply means that the Federal and Manitoba governments have come to terms in so far as the financial terms are concerned, and perhaps also in regard to the boundaries. Future trouble, if trouble there is, will likely occur over the non-inclusion in the bill of a school clause satisfactory to Mr. Borden's Quebec supporters.

In this respect the bill resembles the measure framed by Sir Wilfrid Laurier, but which was not introduced, in that it leaves the settlement of any school question which may be involved to Premier Roblin. An explanation of the meaning of the new subsidy arrangement is as follows:

The subsidy which is granted to Manitoba is on the same basis as Saskatchewan and Alberta. When these provinces were taken into Confederation they were given, in lieu of debt a capitation allowance of $34.43 per head.

The population was estimated at 250,000, making a total of $8,107,500.

Upon this the rate of interest allowed was five percent. However, there has been paid to Manitoba since 1908, when the Laurier resolution was passed, $175,816.15, leaving a capital sum of $7,631,622.85, upon which Manitoba draws interest at five percent. The province will get $381,584.019 a year, this being made retroactive to 1908. In lieu of public lands, Manitoba is also placed on the same basis as Saskatchewan and Alberta. By the autonomy bill the estimated value of public lands was placed at $37,500,000. A percent on this sum was to be paid until the population reached 400,000, from 400,000 to 800,000 the sum payable was one and a half percent, on the estimated value, or $562,500. As Manitoba's population is over 400,000, this will be the sum the province will get at present. From 800,000 to 1,200,000 the sum payable will be two percent, or $750,000, and when it reaches 1,200,000 and afterwards three percent on such estimated value or $1,112,500." Alberta and Saskatchewan, when they came into the Dominion were given $62,500 a year for five years, for the construction of necessary public buildings or a sum up to date of $312,500. In the early days of Manitoba some sums were granted for public buildings, leaving a total of $210,713.57 still to be paid, so as to place Manitoba on a basis of equality with the two western provinces. Manitoba, in common with Saskatchewan and Alberta, and the rest of the Dominion, will continue to receive its regular capitation allowance, which last year was $369,-300.

It is understood that under this settlement the swamp lands of Manitoba will revert to the Dominion Government.

It is stated that it is hardly likely the Manitoba boundary bill will receive a third reading this session, because the boundaries and the arrangement as to the financial terms have to be agreed to by the Manitoba Legislature, which does not meet till the end of this week. As the consideration of the terms will in all probability occupy the attention of the Manitoba House for several weeks, and may not be disposed of by Easter, when it is expected the Dominion House will rise, the Federal Parliament will not be able to dispose of the bill.

DEATH OF MRS. JACK

The Call Came Suddenly to the Well-Known Writer on Horticultural Subjects

Mrs. Annie L. Jack died suddenly Thursday afternoon at her home, 'Hillside,' Chateauguay Basin. The news will come as a shock to those who have for years followed Mrs. Jack's writings in the 'Witness,' and through them have come to love the author.

Mrs. Jack was born in Northamptonshire, England, on Jan. 1, 1839. Her maiden name was Annie L. Hayr. In 1857 she came to America and attended Mrs. Willard's seminary in Troy, N.Y. After a time she moved to Canada, where she became the wife of the late Mr. Robert Jack, a fruit-grower of intelligence and position, and a man of sterling worth. Mrs. Jack found congenial surroundings on their fruit farm, called 'Hillside,' which is beautifully situated on the Chateauguay river, a dozen miles from Montreal. Mrs. Jack has made herself widely known as a writer on horticultural subjects, in which field she was a recognized authority. Her success in horticulture attracted the attention of the venerable John Greenleaf Whittier, who in a letter to her wrote:—'Many women desire to do these things but do not know how to succeed as thou hast done.' During all her busy life she found time to write poems and short stories by the score. One series of stories, showing the fields of work that are open to women, attracted much attention. To the 'Witness,' over the pen-name, 'Loyal Janet,' she contributed a series of Scotch articles that hit upon social topics, and for many years has conducted the horticultural department of the 'Witness' under the name of 'Garden Talks.' Her last letter reached the 'Witness' office on Thursday.

The late Mrs. Jack's management of her home showed that it is possible to make a farm house a home of comfort, and refinement with art, music, flowers and education quite as much at command as in the larger centres. At 'Hillside' all the Scots and English home traditions were preserved and the accomplished mistress made the country farm house one of the landmarks of the Dominion of Canada. Mrs. Jack is survived by six sons and four daughters. Three sons are Mr. John G. Jack, professor of forestry at Harvard University; the Rev. Milton Jack, a missionary at Tamsui, Formosa, and Messrs. William James L., Norman E. and Stanton R., of Chateauguay. The daughters are Mrs. E. M. Torrance, the Misses Annie and Hope Jack and Mrs. Peter Reid, all of Chateauguay.

The funeral of the late Mrs. Annie L. Jack, the Canadian authoress, well-known to 'Witness' readers by her 'Garden Talks,' took place on Saturday afternoon, from her late residence, 'Hillside,' Chateauguay Basin. Many friends of the family from Montreal, as well as from the vicinity of Chateauguay, were in attendance, and a wealth of floral tributes overflowed the casket on to a near-by table.

The service was conducted by the Rev. J. D. Armstrong, B.A., of Beauharnois, a former pastor, and the Rev. G. A. McLennan, B.A., the present pastor at Chateauguay. After a scripture reading and prayer by the Rev. Mr. McLennan, the Rev. Mr. Armstrong spoke. He said: 'We see the grain ripen in the field, and when it is cut down and garnered there is rejoicing. When the grain is ripe it is not further left in the field. We are facing an event to-day which makes us think of the ripened grain.' The Rev. Mr. Armstrong said he would not speak of death, but rather of life, which was a subject manifest in the writings of the late Mrs. Jack. She would not have them dwell on the painful part, for although she had left them she had but entered into greater spiritual freedom.

The influence of the late Mrs. Jack's writings was dwelt upon. Her endeavor had always been to scatter some seed of good in everything she wrote.

The Rev. Mr. McLennan, in a few words, spoke of the dominant note of resurrection he had discerned in the writings of the late Mrs. Jack. The thought was a precious one, especially now. Her endeavor had always been to keep her heart young, and in this spirit she told the lessons gained by long experience. Her influence among young people will long remain. Two hymns which were especial favorites with the late Mrs. Jack were read and the service concluded with the benediction. The hymns were 'Lead, Kindly Light,' and 'The Sands of Time.'

The chief mourners were: John G., William A., Jas. L., Stanton R. and Norman E., sons of the deceased; Peter Reid, son-in-law; Andrew Jack, brother-in-law; Dr. Clifford Jack, nephew; Wm. J. Reid and Robt. J. Reid, grandsons.



THE LATE MRS. JACK.

Among those present from Montreal were: George Boulter, John R. Dougall, Jas. Seath Smith, Alex. Strachan, John Ogilvy, John McD. Hains, A. D. Kyle, W. M. Reid, Robt. Meldrum, Jas. Meldrum, Gus Harries, Art. Harries, Ed. Roy, J. Butler, W. Irvine, Chas. Timmis, Chas. Whitham, Jos. Mitchell.

Others present were Jas. Wilson, Beauharnois; and from Woodlands, Messrs. J. J. Ward, Wm. and John Goodfellow. Those from Chateauguay included: R. A. Gentles, W. A. Scott, Vital Crepin, B. Gilmour, W. S. Maybury, M. Lecroix, J. Dupont, James Lang, Wm. Crepin, Allen Fenwick, Jas. Hamilton, A. Reid, Jos. Lapalme, D. W. Tully, W. S. Richardson, Robt. Orr, N. Laberge, J. Reid, Alex. Bowles, J. Trudeau, Wm. Wright, sr.; Wm. Wright, jr.; H. Laberge, John Wright, Robt. Craik, Thos. Tucker, Thos. Duncan, Wm. Black, A. C. Lockhart, Wm. Melrum, Alex. Meldrum, W. J. Wells, A. G. Lancey, Wm. Watt, Andrew Lang, Chas. Lang, Fortunas Laberge.

Mrs. Jack's great love for flowers was fittingly remembered by many of the intimate friends of the family, the grandchildren's tribute being a beautiful bunch of her favorite violets. Other floral tributes were from: Miss Derrick, Mr. and Mrs. W. S. Richardson, Mrs. (Rev.) Thos. Bennett, Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Meldrum, Mr. and Mrs. W. M. Reid, Mr. and Mrs. J. Seath Smith, Messrs. Gus and Arthur Harris, Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Boulton, Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Hyde, Mr. Andrew Jack, Mr. and Mrs. R. A. Gentles, Mrs. Thos. Pringle, staff of Dufferin School, Mr. and Mrs. McDonald, Mrs. H. Parker and family, Mrs. Geo. Hopton, Chateauguay Dorcas Society, Misses Dow and Conner, Mrs. Forsyth and Miss Ross, Miss Meldrum, Miss Munn, Workers of Brewery Mission, Mr. J. Norval.

GOLDEN WEDDING.

Cornwall, Feb. 18.—On the evening of February 14, Mr. and Mrs. James L. Groves were surprised by the arrival of most of their children and grandchildren and other close relatives who assembled to celebrate their golden wedding, which celebration, owing to a recent bereavement in the family, had been postponed for a month, and for the same reason only the immediate relatives were present.

Mr. Groves, who is 72 years old, was born in Cornwall Township, and is descended from a family of U. S. Loyalists. He served for five years in the Volunteer Horse Company, under Captain Dickinson, and was also a volunteer at the time of the Fenian Raid. He has been connected with the Township Council for nearly 20 years, and served one term as warden of the United Counties. Mrs. Groves, who is four years her husband's junior, is a daughter of James Calvert, who came from Dumfries, Scotland, when a young man, and her mother was a daughter of U. E. Loyalist parents. Mrs. Groves, being a woman of many sterling qualities, has greatly endeared herself to her own family, and for her charitable and loving disposition is beloved by all who know her.

Their family of nine children are all living, and all reside in Cornwall Township, with the exception of one son and one daughter, John B. Groves who lives in Nebraska, and Mrs. Carmi Johnston, who resides in Dakota.

In the course of the evening Mr. and Mrs. Groves were presented with many beautiful gifts.

NEW YORK ACCIDENT.

New York, Feb. 14.—Miss Ida Newlands, a trained nurse, of Kingston, Ont., was removed to Bellevue Hospital last night from the post graduate Hospital, insane, following injuries received from a fall fifteen feet down an elevator shaft several days ago.

TEMPERANCE IN ONTARIO

Provincial Branch of Dominion Alliance Hears Strong Speeches

Toronto, Feb. 13.—The annual convention of the Ontario Branch of the Dominion Alliance opened at 9 o'clock this morning at Massey Hall with four hundred delegates in attendance. The convention will last until Friday evening, and this evening it will be merged with the National Temperance Congress embracing delegates from every point in the Dominion.

The features of this forenoon's session were the presentation of the annual report of the Ontario executive, and the address of the president, Mr. Joseph Gibson, of Ingersoll.

'We are not yet getting to the end of local option,' declared Mr. Gibson. 'But we are in sight of the end. The question of provincial prohibition of Dominion prohibition of world-wide prohibition, is knocking at our doors. It will gain admittance. If provincial prohibition is not possible, as we have been informed by the Premier of Ontario, when we broached the question, because the British North America Act will not permit the interruption of interprovincial trade by prohibition of shipments of liquor, surely then our cause should demand an upheaval which will make the government of the Mother Country, which gave us that act, amend it to meet our needs. They are amending their own constitution, and they can amend ours.

'Why should this good country, which fears no foe, tolerate a traffic which debauches the population, and make an increased capacity of the prisons and insane asylums necessary?' continued Mr. Gibson. 'God help my country if we have to depend for our inspiration on the bung of a beer barrel.'

President Gibson met the argument that liquor consumption has not decreased to any appreciable extent with the statement that it was due largely to immigration of heavy drinkers from European countries.

'Your Y. M. C. A. campaigns are all right in their way,' he continued, 'but you are starting at the wrong end. You cannot build places to care for the young men as fast as the saloons are preparing them for you. Let us strike a death blow at the traffic which makes their rescue institutions necessary.'

Reverting to the campaign in Ontario he said: 'You can tell Sir James Whitney from me that the majority vote has not exposed us to attack, and that the three-fifths clause has not saved us from attack.'

In conclusion, Mr. Gibson advised the organization to again go to the government of the province and the Opposition as well in an effort to get legislation desired.

The annual report of the executive committee of the Ontario Branch of the Dominion Alliance, presented by the Rev. Ben. H. Spence, declared that while there had been reason to praise the present Ontario Government for its administration, during the first few years of their tenure of office, the situation in the Province of Ontario to-day is not creditable to the present administration.'

The report continued: 'Inefficient local inspectors, an apparently disorganized provincial staff, together with sinister political influences have brought about a condition that is regrettable in the extreme. Conditions in the province now are not as good as they were three or four years ago.'

The business committee has been asked to consider the question of getting legislation to place the making of gifts of liquor in local option municipalities on the same standing as sales.

A resolution to have the government licensed stopping places, in local option districts, the same as in municipalities where liquor is sold, and another for the placing of provincial candidates in the field are also being considered.

Toronto, Feb. 15.—That the moving picture exhibition can be made one of the most potent influences in nation-wide education work along temperance lines was the opinion expressed by Mr. J. H. Roberts, of Montreal, in an address on 'Nation-wide educational work' before the National Temperance Congress. Amusement, he declared, was a necessity, and recognizing this they should seize the opportunity it offered to spread temperance information.

'We should take a part in federal politics,' declared Mr. Roberts. 'We ought to go to the Federal Government immediately and ask them what they are going to do for us.'

Mr. Roberts declared that education along temperance lines must be kept apace of the times, even after the liquor traffic has been suppressed in a locality. 'Supposing we get every province of Canada dry, but the Province of Quebec,' said he, 'although I don't think Quebec will be last, we could, through the newspapers, continue the process of temperance education just so long as the evil existed in one part of the territory served by a metropolitan press.'

In his opinion educational work was even a greater influence than a prohibitory measure in curtailing liquor consumption. The drink evil was not provincial, but nation-wide, he declared, and it should be fought by a Dominion-wide aggressive organization. The Dominion Alliance, in his estimation, had of late been too provincial.

A temperance chaplain at each port of entry for immigrants who now received a warm welcome from the barrooms, but a cold reception from the temperance movement was one suggestion he offered. Another was to organize a band of active workers to visit more populous centres throughout the Dominion to enthuse temperance sentiment. A third was an immediate attempt to organize commercial travellers, railway men, nurses and other professions, so that each would be a force at work in the cause of temperance, while a fourth was to elect parliamentary representatives, who would agitate for advanced temperance legislation. Mr. Roberts thought that the governments, provincial and Dominion, should at least go as far as the railways and demand strict sobriety from civil servants. This would be a great help in the movement.

Toronto, Feb. 14.—Ben H. Spence, general secretary of the Dominion Alliance, in sizing up the provincial situation in a short address before the Dominion Alliance convention this morning, said that the temperance people could not be satisfied with local option. They were simply using it only to get something better.

The time had come when the majority should rule. In view of this, party politicians can no longer deny the right of the majority to provincial prohibition. We cannot afford to follow any party or any party leader in any half-way policy, and, he declared, we must have provincial prohibition.'

Toronto, Feb. 14.—A deputation appointed by the Dominion Alliance to interview the Premier and the leader of the Opposition, waited upon Sir James Whitney at twelve o'clock today, and asked the Premier and Messrs. Hanna, Duff, Reaume and Pyne, the other members of the cabinet present, to enact a measure for the abolition of the treating system and drinking in clubs. Sir James asked Mr. Hanna to reply to the deputation and he did, claiming that the report of the executive committee of the Alliance published yesterday was unnecessarily harsh on his department and defended the present administration of the license law.

Toronto, Feb. 16.—The Ontario branch of the Dominion Alliance today adopted the following resolution:

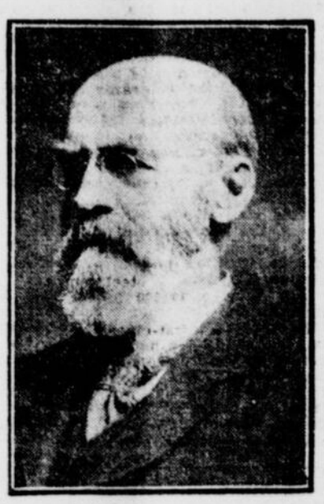
'1. That this convention renews its demand for legislation abolishing the bar-room and the treating system, and drinking in clubs, and the imposition upon the liquor traffic of such other restrictions as will most effectively restrain its operations and remedy its evils.

'2. That no candidate or party that does not support the foregoing policy can be accepted as entitled to the support of electors who realize that the abolition of the bar-room is the greatest political issue in this province to-day.

'3. That the Alliance executive immediately take steps to affect a thorough organization of voters to secure the nomination and election of representatives who can be relied upon to support the policy herein set out.

'4. That the executive committee be directed to appoint a sub-committee, whose duty it will be to plan and carry into effect political organization.'

Toronto, Feb. 16.—After every conceivable question bearing on the solution of the liquor problem in the different provinces of the Dominion had been broached and thoroughly debated, the National Temperance Congress and Ontario Provincial Convention concluded its sessions in Massey Hall this afternoon. The election of officers and executive of the Dominion Council of the Alliance resulted as follows: Hon. president, J. R. Dougall, Montreal; president, F. S. Spence, Toronto; recording secretary, J. H. Carson, Montreal; corresponding secretary, D. A. McDermid, Toronto; treasurer, W. H. Orr, Toronto.

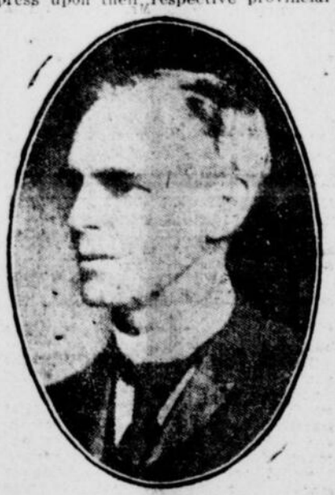


MR. J. R. DOUGALL, Honorary President.

There are a large number of vice-presidents, chosen from each of the provinces; also the members of the executive committee. Amongst the resolutions drafted by the business committee of the Dominion organization and adopted by the convention were the following:—

'That this Dominion Council reaffirm its belief that the final solution of the liquor problem is the prohibition of the manufacture, importation and sale of alcoholic beverages as such, and that it is therefore the duty of all citizens to unite for the purpose of securing that end.

'That this Dominion Council of the Dominion Alliance believes the evils of the licensed grocery system have become so serious and far-reaching, especially in their effects upon womanhood, and the home, that the time has come when the sale of intoxicating liquor should be entirely separated from the sale of groceries, and calls upon the provincial branches to press upon their respective provincial



MR. F. S. SPENCE, President.

parliaments the need of granting this most desirable reform.'

Mrs. Wright, Dominion president of the Women's Christian Temperance Union, had this to say concerning the Borden Government at Ottawa:

'We were at Ottawa on our anti-cigarette deputation. We got the most beautifully worded replies from Mr. Borden and his cabinet. It was cold comfort to us that there had been deputations before, and we got very little out of him in the way of a definite promise.'

The vice-presidents elected were:—Prince Edward Island, R. C. Goff, Charlottetown; J. K. Ross, Charlottetown. Nova Scotia, Edward Fulton, Bass River; E. J. McDonald, Truro. New Brunswick, J. Willar Smith, St. John; the Rev. H. E. Thomas, Carleton. Quebec, S. J. Carter, Montreal; Chief Justice Lemieux, Montreal. Ontario, Joseph Gibson, Ingersoll; the Rev. Father Minehan, Toronto. Manitoba, the Right Rev. Archbishop Matheson, Winnipeg; C. F. Czarswisky, Winnipeg. Saskatchewan, the Rev. Mr. Lloyd, Saskatoon; J. K. McGuinness, Regina. Albert, the Rev. Geo. D. Webber, Okotoks; the Rev. Dr. McQueen, Edmonton. British Columbia, R. H. Cairns, Sardis; W. J. Faris, Vancouver.

MANITOBA LOCAL OPTION.

Winnipeg, Feb. 16.—To-day a large delegation from the Moral Reform Council, representing all the churches in the province, called on the government and presented a lengthy petition for the submission of a local option vote in Manitoba.

The plan favored by the Council will permit of the continuance of the wholesale liquor stores, which is less drastic than the usual temperance demand. The government advised the delegation that the subject would receive consideration.

CHURCH UNION

Many Votes Already Recorded —Nearly All Favor Union.

Prescott, Ont., Feb. 13.—The Methodist Church official board, consisting of twenty-two members, voted on church union on Feb. 8th. The vote stood 18 for and 4 against union.

Cayuga, Que., Feb. 13.—The vote on church union, taken at the recent meeting of the Methodist official board, Cayuga circuit was unanimously in favor of union.

By a unanimous vote of the official board of the Cayuga circuit, the Rev. W. H. Garnham has been invited to remain as pastor for the third year.

Quebec, Feb. 13.—The French Protestant churches of Canada are very much interested in the union question. It has often been regretted that the undenominational character of the work of French evangelization did not continue as at the origin of the movement. It is felt by many that the divisions among Protestants are a stumbling block to Roman Catholics. One of the first French churches to vote on the question of the union of the Presbyterian, Methodist and Congregational churches, was St. John's French Presbyterian Church of Quebec, of which the Rev. Dr. Amaron is pastor. Last Sunday the question was submitted to the congregation. The various reasons which, in the minds of the large majority would justify a union of these churches were presented by Dr. Amaron and the Rev. Prof. Boudreau, and the ground was taken by both that the consummation of this union would remove one of the greatest objections urged by the Roman Catholic for the circulation of the word of God among the people. If the differences between the different denominations are but minor, if we are one on essentials, let us show it to our Roman Catholic brethren by putting our divisions at an end.

When the ballots were gathered and counted, it was found that the whole congregation, members and adherents, had cast their vote in favor of union.

The result of the vote on the union question in Knox Church, Perth, Ont., has been: In favor of union on the proposed basis, 287; against, 3; majority for union, 284.

Guelph, Ont., Feb. 15.—At the quarterly board of Dublin St. Methodist Church last night church union was favorably received. The vote was 20 to 32.

The Rev. T. E. Bourke, B.D., presided last week at the meeting of the official board of Mountain Street Church, when the question of church union was discussed and voted on. Nineteen members out of a total of 21 were present, and the vote resulted in 17 voting for union and 2 against. The board also passed a resolution urging the union committee of the Methodist Church to seek to have the present basis of union modified, so that at the end of the time limit of five years for pastors, if the pastor and the congregation so desired, the time could be extended for another five years. Resolutions were also passed recommending that the superannuation fund for ministers be put on a permanent basis, and that in all congregations organized subsequent to the union the property of such organized churches belong to the united churches.

At the meeting of Dominion Square Methodist Church quarterly board, held Wednesday, the question of church union was discussed, but no vote was taken as the members seemed to be waiting for a lead on the subject. To enable them to arrive at a decision, the pastor, the Rev. E. I. Hart, undertook to preach on the subject, declaring with what the church has to gain and lose by the proposed amalgamation with the Presbyterian and Congregational churches.

The vote of the board will be taken after that, and subsequently the ballot papers will be distributed among the church members, who will also vote on the question.

Foxloro, Ont., Feb. 15.—The official board of the Methodist Church, Foxloro, voted upon the proposed basis of union of the Methodist, Presbyterian and Congregational Churches, with the following results: For union, 25; against 2.

Keene, Ont., Feb. 15.—At the Springville Presbyterian Church a vote was taken among the members of the congregation upon the proposed ground of church union, when about three-quarters of the number expressed themselves in favor of it.

Brockville, Ont., Feb. 15.—The quarterly official board of Wall Street Church, Brockville, representing one of the largest Methodist congregations in the Montreal Conference, voted unanimously in favor of church union.

Toronto, Feb. 17.— The quarterly official boards of the two Methodist churches in Toronto voted practically unanimously in favor of church union last night, and the votes of the congregation will be taken at an early stage. The board of the Sherbourne Street Methodist Church was for church union with the exception of a single voter. Out of thirty-four votes cast of the Central Methodist Church Board, twenty-six were in favor of union and eight against.

Church union was favored by the Quarterly Official Board of the Methodist Church of St. Mary's, Ont., by twenty-two votes to two.

By some error or misunderstanding a report has been circulated and published to the effect that the result of the vote of the Quarterly Official Board of Sherbrooke street Methodist church on Church Union was ten against and five for. The secretary of the board writes to say that, at the meeting held for the purpose of taking this vote the division was ten for and five against union on the proposed basis. Since the meeting was held four more ballots have been received, two on each side, making the final division, twelve ballots in favor of union and seven against.

NO LIQUOR IN ARMORY

At a meeting of the Westmount City Council last week it was decided to refer Col. Fisher, of the Victoria Rifles, to the terms laid forth in the letter of December last re the sale of a site in Westmount for the regiment's new armory.

The council was unanimous in its desire to have the Victoria Rifles in their midst, but refused to retreat from their position, making it clear that liquor must not even be used in the armory.

Major Rodden, in speaking on behalf of Colonel Fisher, said the Vics. had never sought a license. All Col. Fisher had done was to acquaint Westmount Council with the fact that it was usual to have wine in officers' messes. So far from wanting a license the Vics.' object in coming to Westmount was to get away from licenses.

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If so, why not send in one or more new subscriptions along with your own at special rates quoted below?

A KINDLY SUGGESTION

for anybody. It calls for little effort and yet may achieve great results. If some member of each family taking the 'Witness' will forward their complete copy this week to a friend after filling in and signing this letter, it will be very greatly appreciated. It would be a kindly thing to do.

Letter of Introduction

.....1912

Dear.....

As possibly you may not have seen the Montreal 'Witness' since its remarkable improvements, I am sending my copy to you to-day that you may look it over and make its acquaintance.

I have been a reader of the 'Witness' for about.....years, and I like it, among other reasons, because .....

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If you are not already a Subscriber, I recommend you to take advantage of the 'Special Whirlwind Rates' announced below. And if you use the following coupon I would be glad if you would enter my name on the blank line provided for the purpose, as I would like the publishers to know that I am co-operating in this way to help them double the circulation of the 'Witness.'

I believe you would enjoy the 'Witness,' and that is why I take this method of introducing it to you.

I am, yours sincerely,

NAME .....

ADDRESS .....

JOHN DOUGALL & SON, Publishers 'Witness' Block, Montreal. COUPON

I am a bona-fide NEW Subscriber to the 'WITNESS,' neither I nor any member of this household having subscribed to the 'Daily' or 'Weekly Witness' for at least two years, and I will take the .....'Witness' ON TRIAL for a year at your special WHIRLWIND CAMPAIGN rate of.....as announced on this page, and which amount I enclose herewith.

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That have great medicinal power, are raised to their highest efficiency, for purifying and enriching the blood, as they are combined in Hood's Sarsaparilla.

40,866 testimonials received by actual count in two years. Be sure to take

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Get it today. Sold by all druggists everywhere. 100 Doses One Dollar.

CREAM SEPARATORS AND POLITICS

In the County of Renfrew where the spectacular political contest has just been waged, is the thriving town of Renfrew, known as the Creamery town, and it is here that the famous 'Standard' Cream Separator is built, known for its exclusive features of self-oiling, close skimming and convenience of operation. Farmers and dairymen will do well to look up the advertisement of these machines in this issue and get particulars.

NEARLY ALL OF FIFTY-FOUR MEN INDICTED HAVE BEEN ARRESTED

United States District Attorney Miller Intimates that Information Will Develop at Trials Indicating Complicity of Many Others.

Indianapolis, Feb. 14.—Arrests in the dynamite conspiracy cases began to-day, and soon many of the fifty or more defendants scattered in various parts of the country were taken into custody.

Among the first arrested was Frank M. Ryan, president of the International Association of Bridge and Structural Iron Workers. He was taken in Indianapolis, where the iron workers international headquarters are located, and from which J. J. McNamara, the convicted dynamiter, was arrested last April.

Reports from many cities show the government's intention to arrest all the men at one time.

Eleven business agents of the Iron Workers, four or five officials, and some members of the executive board who are charged with knowing what McNamara did with money used to buy explosives, are among those indicted.

Spurgeon P. Meadows, business agent of the District Council of the International Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners, also was arrested in Indianapolis. He represents one of the three labor unions alleged to be implicated in the conspiracy. The officials of the other union represented is C. E. Dowd, of the Machinists' Union, under arrest at Rochester, N.Y.

Frank C. Webb, a former member of the Iron Workers' executive board, who was arrested in New York, figures prominently in Ortie McManigal's confession. Webb is charged with meeting McManigal and showing him where to do 'jobs' in Hoboken and Jersey City.

Before night it is expected a majority of the fifty or more men indicted will be apprehended and the government will reveal the facts, all the names involved and the extent of a conspiracy which it charges has for six years been carried on by union labor officials and others against 'open shop' contractors.

Indianapolis, Feb. 14. — Frank M. Ryan, president of the International Association of Bridge and Structural Iron Workers, was arrested here to-day on indictments returned in the dynamite conspiracy.

Spurgeon P. Meadows, of Indianapolis, business agent of the District Council of the International Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners, was also arrested. He is an official of one of the three unions involved in the dynamite conspiracy.

THREE IN NEW YORK.

New York, Feb. 14.—Three persons were arrested to-day by United States Deputy Marshals upon warrants issued upon indictments found by the Federal Grand Jury at Indianapolis in connection with the alleged dynamiting conspiracy.

The men arrested in Manhattan are Frank C. Webb, former member of the executive board of the International Association of Bridge and Structural Iron Workers; Patrick F. Farrel, whose connection with the case was not made known in the warrant, and Daniel Brophy, of Brooklyn, whose connection with the case was not made known.

The men are charged with conspiracy to violate certain section of the federal criminal code forbidding the transportation of explosives in passenger trains or cars.

FOUR IN CHICAGO.

Chicago, Feb. 14.—Richard H. Houlihan, one of the labor leaders indicted by a Grand Jury in Indianapolis, was arrested at his home early to-day.

Later it was learned that James Cooney and James Coughlin were arrested. Cooney is business agent of the Chicago Local Bridge and Structural Iron Workers' Union. Coughlin is a member of the same organization.

Warrants for the arrest of six men were obtained here, but one of the men whose home is in Chicago now is in Indianapolis. He will be arrested there, it is understood.

William Schoupe, formerly a business agent of local No. 1, of the Chicago Bridge and Structural Iron Workers' Union, was the fourth man in the Chicago list of arrests.

Kansas City, Mo., Feb. 14.—W. Bert Brown, one of the labor men indicted by the Grand Jury at Indianapolis in connection with the violation of the Interstate Commerce law governing the transportation of dynamtie, was arrested here to-day.

Kansas City, Feb. 14.—Later, W. J. McCain, business agent of the International Bridge and Structural Iron Workers, was arrested. Brown was business agent of the association in August, 1910, at the time the million-dollar bridge over the Missouri river here was dynamited. McCain succeeded him.

Milwauke, Feb. 14.—W. E. Reddin and Herman Sieffert were arrested this morning at their homes here on charges of conspiracy in connection with dynamite explosions.

St. Louis, Feb. 14.—John Barry, former walking delegate of the Bridge and Structural Iron Workers, and Paul Morrin, who was active in raising a defence fund for the McNamaras, were arrested here to-day on indictments returned recently in Indianapolis.

Detroit, Feb. 14.—Charles W. Wachmeistein and Frank J. Murphy were arrested here to-day by Government secret service officers on indictments returned at Indianapolis in connection with the recent federal dynamite investigation. Both are said to be iron workers.

Syracuse, N.Y., Feb. 14.—E. E. Phillips, former secretary of the Bridge and Structural Iron Workers, was arrested here this morning.

John Carrol, to whom Phillips books were turned over when he ceased to act as secretary, has also been arrested.

Cincinnati, Feb. 14.—Edward Clark and Ernest G. W. Bazy, were arrested to-day by deputies from the United States Marshals' office on indictments returned by the Grand Jury at Indianapolis, charging violation of the Interstate Commerce law governing the transportation of dynamite.

Clark is a former walking delegate, and Bazy is a former business agent of the International Association of Structural Bridge and Iron Workers. The latter's home is in Indianapolis where he was connected with Local 22 of the Iron Workers.

Cleveland, Feb. 14.—Peter J. Smith, formerly a business agent of the International Association of Bridge and Structural Iron Workers, and George 'Nipper' Anderson, said to have been a walking delegate of the Iron Workers, were arrested here to-day on indictments returned by the Federal Grand Jury at Indianapolis.

Philadelphia, Feb. 14.—Michael J. Cuname, business agent of the Structural Iron Workers' Union, was arrested here to-day by the United States marshal. He is charged with conspiracy in transporting dynamite from Indianapolis to Bellefontaine, Ohio. Cuname will be given a hearing later by a United States commissioner.

Davenport, Iowa, Feb. 14.—Daniel Buckley, business agent of the local iron workers' union, was arrested here to-day in connection with the dynamite conspiracy indictments at Indianapolis.

Scranton, Pa., Feb. 14.—M. J. Hannon, former local business agent of the Structural Iron Workers, but now agent for the Central Labor Union, was arrested here to-day and taken before a United States commissioner and held in $5,000 bail. Hannon is charged with conspiracy against the government in the matter of transporting dynamite from one state to another.

Denver, Feb. 14.—Henry W. Legleiger, who was a member of the executive board of the International Association of Bridge and Structural Iron Workers, was arrested here to-day.

Legleiger formerly lived at Pittsburg, but came here recently for his health.

Immediately upon his arrest Mr. Ryan, the president, addressed a statement to union labor men throughout the country calling upon them to believe in his innocence and in the innocence of his co-defendants.

Mr. Charles W. Miller, United tSates district attorney, intimated last night that the federal grand jury, which returned the indictments might be recalled to resume investigation of the conspiracy.

'After the defendants are arraigned on March 12 and the trials proceed,' said Mr. Miller, 'we have reason to anticipate new aspects. Information is expected to develop at the trials indicating the complicity of many more than those indicted now. We do not assert that we already have all those implicated. This is, however, a beginning.'

The indictment on which all the men were arrested was made public. It charges all the forty-four men with conspiracy to violate the statutes forbidding the carrying of explosives on passenger trains and details forty-seven transportations charged as overt acts and names Ortie E. McManigal, the McNamara or Herbert S. Hockin in each act, but does not specify the part taken by the other defendants.

All of the defendants are named in each of the thirty-two indictments, and according to Mr. Miller sentences may be imposed for each of the offences. It is the contention of the government that each of the defendants was guilty in each of the conspiracy charges, although his active participation may have been in one transportation only.'

There are fourteen indictments charging overt acts and fourteen charging unconsummated acts of conspiracy. Another indictment of thirty-four counts charges all the defendants as being principals in the transportation of nitroglycerine.

Hiram Cline, national organizer for the International Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners, was arrested at his home at Muncie. Cline is the third agent of a union outside the Iron Workers to be involved in the conspiracy. The others are Charles E. Dowd, of Rochester, N.Y., formerly an agent of the International Machinists Union, and Spurgeon P. Meadows, of Indianapolis, an agent of the Carpenters' Union. All, it is alleged, were concerned in dynamiting depredations against contractors who employed non-union carpenters and machinists as well as iron workers.

Indianapolis, Ind., Feb. 16.—Sensational and specific charges that the dynamite conspiracy was conducted with full knowledge of members of the executive board of the International Association of Bridge and Structural Iron Workers, including President Frank M. Ryan; that the whole conspiracy, extending over years, was recorded on paper; and that Ortie E. McManigal, the confessed dynamiter, was shifted shuttle-like over the country on missions were made public last night by the District Attorney, Mr. Charles W. Miller.

Mr. Miller announced the contents of an indictment known as that covering 'unconsummated acts' of the conspiracy, and it is to be the basis upon which the Government intends to conduct its prosecution.

The indictments charges Ryan, Herbert S. Hockin, of Detroit, Mich.; M. J. Young, of Boston; John T. Butler, of Buffalo, and Frank C. Webb, of New York, with conducting the conspiracy through the mail, and names all of the 54 defendants as abettors.

It declares that a regular system of pointing out non-union steel and iron construction jobs was carried on and that the executive members not only contributed money to buy explosives, but assisted in the work which McManigal was to do.

The basis of all the charges lies chiefly in 40,000 letters and telegrams taken from the Iron Workers' International headquarters. These letters purport to be between Ryan, Hockin, Webb and various other officials and business agents.

The principal allegations in the indictment, which is one of the 32 counts, are:

That from San Francisco in January, 1908, Ryan wrote to J. J. McNamara, in Indianapolis, that he had looked over a job in Clinton, Iowa, and described a new bridge there that was later blown up.

That Edward Clark, at Cincinnati, in February, 1908, wrote to McNamara, saying, 'It would be a foolis h thing for me to buy any explosives here, where I am well known. I have sized up the whole job here and know that it can be done. If this sounds good to you, let me hear right away.'

That Webb wrote to McNamara from New York, telling him about jobs that were to be blown up in Boston in 1909, and of his having talked to Michael J. Young about these jobs, saying: "Mike wants to see your friend (meaning McManigal) that was in the east once before. Can you get him to come here to do a job for me? Mike will furnish finances.'

That McNamara wrote to Webb in answer that the Boston and New York jobs were being considered.

That Webb again wrote to McNamara describing the new opera house in Boston, telling where dericks could be blown up and when the guards were on and off duty.

WROTE FOR EXPLOSIVES.

That McNamara in 1909 wrote letters to powder companies negotiating for explosives, the negotiations being similar to those which resulted in the blowing up of the Los Angeles 'Times' building.

That McNamara wrote to P. J. Morrin, St. Louis, in March, 1910, about jobs that were later blown up there.

That Ryan from New York wrote to McNamara in April, 1910, as follows:—

'In regard to the McClintick-Marshall jobs, let Legleitner attend to the jobs in his district. Let Butler attend to the jobs at Buffalo and Rochester, and Hockin arrange for the Cleveland, Detroit and Cincinnati jobs. Morrin can attend to Mount Vernon. Webb is now at South Bethlehem. Will send him to Worcester, Mass., and Davenport, Iowa. Peoria can be handled by Hockin. Chicago is at work on the jobs there. Let Cooley work on a bunch at Chalmette. I will take up the job at Jersey City with some one in 45. This should be started at once.'

That in response McNamara wrote to Ryan two days later:—'I am writing Legleitner, Butler and Hocklkn about the work of the McClintick-Marshall Company. I have already written Cooley about the work of the above-named concern at Chalmette.'

'That Ryan wrote from New York to McNamara in April, 1910, in regard to dynamiting for the benefit of a local union at Peoria, Ill., as follows: 'In regard to the Peoria request I am of the same opinion as yourself. What is spent there should be through Hockin. I don't mind expending a reasonable amount in view of all the circumstances.'

That Morrin wrote to McNamara from St. Louis in May, 1910, reporting an inspection trip he had taken to Mount Vernon, where structures were blown up, as follows:

'My friend Coleman took me around to show me where the eruptions took place. It seems as though they don't want a recurrence of the affair, as I counted ten watchmen around. I think they were fly mugs, and I was not all through the building. The Big Four extension to Evansville will cross the Wabash about four miles from Mount Carmel, Ill. I wish if President Ryan would happen around the main office of the Big Four he would try to find out who has the job.'

That McNamara replied to Morrin he had forwarded his letter to Ryan.

That F. K. Painter wrote to McNamara from Omaha on May 1, 1910, in regard to a job of the Wisconsin Bridge Company which was damaged by an explosion as follows: 'They have no police protection within ten blocks of the job. There is a power house for the street car company. Hope if there is any way would could give up held to straighten up the job you will do it, as this is only the second big non-union job in this city.'

That McNamara wrote to Hockin at Toledo, Ohio, in June, 1910, in relation to the expense account of 'Bryce' (J. B. McNamara), saying that he had forwarded Hockin's report to President Ryan for his information.

That McNamara wrote to Edward Smythe at Peoria, Ill., in August, 1910, in preparation for McManigal's visit, as follows:

'You can expect to see your friend Thursday evening on the Big Four train. I would suggest you be at the depot to meet him; you need not necessarily get in touch with him, but he wants you to put him on to the ropes. Hundreds of other letters refer in more or less guarded terms to various dynamiting exploits. In a letter to Murray L. Pennell, at Springfield, Ohio, in March, 1911, McNamara wrote:

McNAMARA CAUTIOUS.

'I am surprised at your letters. That is all I care to say through the mails, for the Lord only knows who reads all the letters that come into this office as well as those that leave it.'

While Olaf A. Tveitmoe wrote to McNamara from San Francisco, after the Los Angeles 'Times' explosion under date of December 19, 1910, as follows:

'Trusting that Santa Claus will be as kind and generous to you with surprises and presents of the season as he is to us in the Golden State, we beg to remain, sincerely, etc.'

WILL FIGHT EXTRADITION.

New York, Feb. 5.— Frank C. Webb and Patrick F. Farrell, two of the three members of the Iron Workers' Union arrested here in connection with the alleged dynamite conspiracies, will fight extradition to Indianapolis, according to their counsel, Hugh Gordon Miller. After a visit to his clients in the Tombs yesterday, where they are still held in default of $10,000 bail, Miller said that their waiving examination before U. S. Commissioner Alexander on Wednesday was not an admission that they were willing to proceed to Indianapolis to stand trial, but was merely a formality to permit the fixing of bail for a subsequent hearing of their case.

According to Miller, if under the federal law Ortie McManigal, upon whose confession it is claimed the indictments were based, cannot testify against Webb and Farrell at a hearing of the case in this district, they may go free.

Saratoga, N.Y., Feb. 16.—On a charge of conspiracy in transporting dynamite from one state to another, William K. Benson, who was president of the Detroit, Mich., Federation of Labor in 1910, was arrested at his farm in the town of Barkerville, eighteen miles north of this village, early yesterday, and lodged at police headquarters here.

RE-ARRESTED HOCKIN.

Detroit, Mich., Feb. 16.—A flurry of excitement was caused yesterday when Herbert S. Hockin, second vice-president of the International Association of Bridge and Structural Iron Workers, who came here from Indianapolis in an effort to secure a reduction from $5,000 to $3,000 in the bonds asked for the release of two alleged dynamiters now in jail here, was escorted to police headquarters by city detectives.

At the police station Hockin was informed by detectives that he had been wanted here for some time and that he would be held to answer an old charge which was supposed to be pending against him.

Hockin was soon released, however, and later it was explained by the police that the iron workers' official, who formerly lived in Detroit, was regarded as 'a dangerous character' and that local detectives had been instructed to bring him to headquarters whenever he was found in the city.

Hockin had in his possession a return ticket to Indianapolis and stated that he intended to leave for that city late to-night.

JAMES J. HILL AS AN ANGEL

Will Have Wings Before He Ever Starts in the Steel Business

Washington, D.C., Feb. 14.—James J. Hill told the Stanley Steel Investigating Committee yesterday 'that he would be a first-class angel with red and white wings' before he would go in the steel business, and predicted that competition would be the rule long after the present laws were wiped off the statute books.

Mr. Hill's last day of testimony was replete with the epigrams and sage expressions for which he is noted. He said the stockholders of the Great Northern Railway 'were not wearing any crepe' because the United States Steel Corporation 'in its fright' had cancelled the Great Northern ore lease.

'You will be in a comfortable position no matter whether the lease is cancelled or not, won't you?' suggested Chairman Stanley.

'You could start a steel company of your own with 400,000 tons of ore in the ground?'

'I will be a first-class angel with red and white feathers in my wings long before I ever consider going into the steel business,' replied Mr. Hill. 'I'll be 74 years old my next birthday, and I don't mind telling you that I've done about all the hard work I intend to do in life.'

'But you did at one time contemplate going into the steel business, didn't you?' Chairman Stanley asked.

'I never did,' said Mr. Hill. 'Any reports of that kind were untrue.'

Just before the railway builder was excused, Representative Beall, of Texas, called his attention to the declarations of E. H. Gary, chairman of the board of the Steel Corporation and other business men to the effect that the day of competition was past in this country, and that the time was at hand when the Government must regulate maximum and minimum prices of commodities.

'I think that you will have to tame human nature and eliminate all selfish motives that rule human beings and every other form of life before you will eliminate competition,' remarked Mr. Hill. 'There will be competition just as long as the doctrine of the survival of the fittest lasts and that will be operating long after all our present statutes have been wiped off the books.'

'Do you think then it would be unwise for the Federal Government to assume control of business?' asked Mr. Beall.

'I think when the Federal Government does that it will be a very short step until there will be no federal Government,' was Mr. Hill's quick reply.

'You think that such government would not be much like a republic?'

'It would be a monarchy,' returned Mr. Hill.

Chairman Stanley asked if Mr. Hill thought big corporations operating under a new golden rule of business, aided by the Government in fixing prices and preventing them from hurting each other, but not preventing them from crushing labor, would aid in holding society together.

'How long do you think this Government would last under such conditions' asked Mr. Stanley.

'Oh, we might last a week,' Mr. Hill smilingly replied.

'Then you don't believe that the U. S. should undertake to regulate business?' Mr. Beall resumed.

'I would lay down the law of right and wrong,' said Mr. Hill. 'I would limit the power of corporations. I would see that every corporation that started business put all the money in, and I would not be jealous on account of the size of the corporation. I would not permit any watering of stock. I would see that 100 cents on every dollar was put up and that money was on hand to take care of it.'

AMERICAN LEAGUE MEETS.

Little or No Friction is Expected at Conference of Magnates.

Chicago, Feb. 14.—American League owners and managers were on hand to-day for the annual schedule meeting which was called for one o'clock.

St. Louis, Washington, New York and Cleveland were on the ground last night apparently looking for trades, but none, so far as could be learned, was made. The representatives of Boston, Philadelphia and Detroit were later in arriving.

Little or no friction is expected at the meeting. The adoption of the schedule it was expected, would take only a few minutes. The new national agreement made necessary by the reclassification of minor league clubs, was to be ratified and then so far as the club owners knew, there is to be no further business.

President Ban Johnson has announced, however, that there are some other important matters to be discussed which might hold the baseball leaders over another day.

LYNCHED A NEGRO.

Memphis, Tenn., Feb. 15.—A mob early to-day lynched an unidentified negro accused of having attacked a sixteen-year-old white girl yesterday. It is said the negro confessed in part.

A GOOD CORN SHELLER

Roots out any kind of a corn, hard, soft or bleeding; cures it without pain, acts at night while you sleep—its name is Putnam's Painless Corn Extractor, the only painless remedy that acts in twenty-four hours. Putnam's Painless Corn and Wart Extractor is sure and safe, price 25 cents.

TAFT GLORIFIES REPUBLICANS

Gives Nine Reasons Why They Should be Known as Party of Progress

New York, Feb. 13.—President Taft brought his celebration of Lincoln's birthday to a close here last night with a political speech to the Republican Club, in which he breathed defiance to the Democratic party, declared that it was his belief that the Republicans would triumph next November at the polls and made it plain that he had little sympathy with those of his own political faith who call themselves progressives, but who are 'political emotionalists or neurotics.' This speech came almost at the end of a strenuous day that took him to Newark and Orange, N.J., and gave him six hours in New York, in which to attend the political dinner and drop in at the banquets of the Retail Dry Goods Association, and the Graduates' Club.

For nine reasons, the President said, the Republican party could be regarded as the party of progress. That party, he said, had provided for the 'close regulation of corporations given privileges by the state,' had passed and amended the inter-state commerce act; the employers' liability law and a law for workmen's compensation and mediation between railways, and their employees. It was willing, he added, to perfect the judicial procedure of the federal courts and would revise the tariff in accordance with sound principles of economics, had advanced a re... servation and stood for world peace.

'If we have a record in the last ten years, and especially in the last three years,' said President Taft, in conclusion, 'of responding to popular needs by legislation specifically adapted to afford the proper remedies, why should we not be sure of winning a vote of confidence from the people? We know what we propose to do; we offer a definite programme, show definite results, and we believe that these results are what the people wish. We do not hesitate to ask their support.'

ROOSEVELT FOR PRESIDENT

Eight Governors Fall in Line and Ask Lion Hunter to Run Again.

New York, Feb. 13.— Mr. Roosevelt has received a letter sent him from eight Governors, asking him if he would accept the Presidential nomination, but has not as yet framed an answer to it. This statement was made to-day by Mr. Roosevelt's secretary. The secretary declined to make its contents public, or the name of its bearer. It is reported, however, that the letter was brought to New York by former United States District Attorney Simms of Chicago.

SAYS NEW YORK CAN LICK CANADA.

Washington, Feb. 16.— Representative Berger of Wisconsin, Socialist, to-day attacked the policy of an extensive standing army, declaring it to be a 'standing preparation for war.' He insisted the United States needed no standing army for purposes of defence. 'Texas alone,' he said, 'could whip Mexico in case of an attack. If the Canadians should try to attack us, I believe New York could do the job.'

JUSTICE IN TEXAS

Judge Adjourns Court Till He Whips Man Who Used Short and Ugly Word

Midland, Texas, Feb. 14.—'Judge, you are a liar.'

Bang! went the gavel.

This court will stand adjourned till I whip the man who just called me a liar,' exclaimed the judge.

Immediately proceedings halted, and Judge J. H. Knowles, presiding in Commissioners Court withdrew with Commissioner Jules Driver.

'This is undignified (smash) but entirely (biff) 'manly, according to my (bing) view, Commissioner,' declared Judge Knowles, as he soundly beat his accuser.

Commissioner Driver belied his name, spectators who witnessed the fight declare, and in a few minutes, Judge Knowles appeared to have felt that he had made the punishment fit the crime.

The object lesson completed Judge Knowles reconvened court, fined himself for fighting, then the interrupted proceedings were resumed.

The disputes arose when Commissioner Driver questioned an assertion by Judge Knowles concerning the court's action at a previous session.

STRICTER MARRIAGES.

Union of Pastors Take Action Regarding Lax Laws.

Detroit, Feb. 14.—By a practically unanimous vote the members of the Detroit Pastors' Union passed a resolution pleding themselves not to marry the guilty party to a divorce in which adultery was alleged, to investigate the cases of persons desiring to be married ,and not to marry the physically or mentally unfit.

The pastors say they realize the great and growing menace to the purity and stability of the home and public morals in improper marriage and multiplied divorces, and realize their public duty as ministers of the Gospel.

A resolution was also passed petitioning the State Legislature to pass a law compelling the publication of the banns for marriage at least three weeks before the ceremony either in the press or from the pulpit.

MR. MORSE LEAVES U. S.

New York, Feb. 14.—Charles W. Morse, the ex-convict banker, who with his wife and a trained nurse, went aboard the liner 'Kaiserin Augusta Victoria' last night, preparatory for a departure for Mediterranean ports to-day, believes that the sunshine of the Riviera and the waters of Bad Nauheim will return him to this country in improved health. Mr. Morse escaped publicity by boarding the vessel at nightfall. His physician said that while Mr. Morse was suffering from Bright's disease and a heart disorder, he has shown much improvement since his return to this city.

DARING HOLD-UP IN HEART OF NEW YORK, NEAR BROADWAY

Three Highwaymen Jump Into Taxicab and Overpower Messengers of East River National Bank—Make Away With Twenty-Five Thousand Dollars in Currency

New York, Feb. 15.—Twenty-five thousand dollars in currency was stolen from a taxicab in the heart of the financial district this morning by three highwaymen, who sprang into the vehicle and overpowered W. F. Smith and Frank Wardell, messengers of the East River National Bank at 680 Broadway. Both messengers were badly injured, and the robbers escaped with the money—$15,000 in five dollar bills and $10,000 in one hundred dollar bills. The currency was being transported from the Produce Exchange Bank in the lower part of the city.

The taxicab had proceeded up Broadway without mishap, when for some unexplained reason the chauffeur turned west into Church street and began to pass the rear of Trinity Church yard. About midway of the old cemetery three men sprang from the curb. One jumped on the chauffeur's seat; the other two got into the vehicle. The man on the seat pressed a revolver through his overcoat pocket against the chauffeur, Martini, and commanded him to drive swiftly on without making an outcry.

Inside the vehicle the two robbers were belaboring the bank messengers over the head. Smith, one of the messengers, is 61 years old, and he was bleeding and almost unconscious when the taxicab reached Park Place, a few blocks up. Wardell was badly beaten about the head, but not so seriously hurt.

At Park Place the highwaymen jumped from the taxicab, bearing a tin box, which they had wrested from the messengers, and which contained the currency. In a flash they had sprung into a big black automobile, which seemed to be awaiting their coming, and were quickly lost in the maze of traffic.

Martini, the taxicab chauffeur, continued to run his machine until he had accosted a policeman. Here he gave the alarm and the two injured messengers were taken to a police station. Smith's condition was so serious that he was removed to a hospital. Wardell's scalp was badly lacerated, but because of his youth he stood the fight well.

New York, Feb. 16.—The series of recent highway robberies in crowded New York streets of which yesterday's 'wild west' hold up of a taxicab and the robbery of two bank messengers of $25,000 in cash, was the most sensational in years, was followed today and to-night by other hold-ups almost as spectacular. In the last of these, reported to-night, George Horth, a dealer in diamonds, with offices in the Maiden Lane jewellery district, was robbed of a wallet containing $10,000 worth of diamonds by two men who jumped from a taxicab at the corner of Thirty-fourth street and Fifth avenue.

Scores of vehicles were passing up and down the brilliantly-lighted avenue at the time and within a block of the scene stood the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel. Horth was beaten over the head by one of the men, while the other snatched the wallet from his inside coat pocket. The men then jumped back into the taxicab, which disappeared in the maze of Fifth avenue traffic. Horth, h's head showing severe contusions, reported his loss at the West Thirtieth street police station.

The earlier rob'ery occurred in the Bronx in broad daylight, when William Dougherty, messenger for a business firm, was attacked by a youth of 18, it is claimed, and robbed of $340, his firm's pay roll, which he was bringing from a branch of the Corn Exchange Bank. The robbery took place in a vacant lot, and Dougherty's assailant escaped.

No clues had been obtained to-day to the perpetrators of yesterday's taxicab robbery, which occurring in the heart of the financial district caused financial institutions to send out armed guards with their messengers, many of whom are accustomed to carrying small fortunes on their persons.

The police to-day arrested Charles Rossi in connection with the robbery on a down-town street a few days ago of $1,000 pay roll from Irving Beckerman, a crime which the police connect with the taxicab robbery, but Beckerman was unable to identify him. Rossi was held, however, by the police.

Scores of business men and bankers made application at police headquarters to-day for permits to carry revolvers, expressing the fear that their lives were not safe on the street with valuables in their possession. Directly attributed to the general public uneasiness over the safety of life and property which the remarkable boldness of the recent robberies has created was a run which occurred today on the private bank of Adolf Mendel, on the East Side. The recent installation in the bank of a burglar proof safe was curiously followed today by reports that the bank had been robbed and the depositors had lost everything. The result was that the bank was besieged this morning by scores of depositors who began excitedly to draw out their money.

The appearance in the Wall Street district to-day of messengers accompanied by guards was an unusual sight, as in recent years crooks have seldom if ever been known to attempt robberies beyond the imaginary 'deadline' fixed by the police at Fulton street. Arrest on sight was the penalty for any crook known to the police who was seen below that street.

A PLEASANT LITTLE FAMILY

John D. Rockefeller Has Not Spoken to His Brother Frank for 12 Years

Cleveland, Ohio, Feb. 13.—'How much does your brother, John D., pay his chauffeurs?' an attorney asked Frank Rockefeller in the Municipal Court yesterday.

'I don't know,' answered Mr. Rockefeller. 'He and I have not spoken to each other for twelve years.'

Mr. Rockefeller had appeared in court to fight a suit for $63 brought by his chauffeur. The defendant was testifying that twenty automobile owners in his family paid their chauffeurs only $60 a month, when the attorney interrupted with his question about John D. Rockefeller.

A judgment for $44.29 was given the chauffeur. Mr. Rockefeller announced that he would appeal.

NONE WILL DIE OF INJURED

Huntinfidon, Pa., Feb. 16.—The dead as a result of the accident reported yesterday when the Pennsylvania Limited, eastbound, jumped the track at Warriors' Ridge, a short distance west of this place, and nine of the eleven cars rolled down an embankment to the edge of the Juniata river are as follows:—

Harry A. Mass, New York.

Mrs. John Taverner, Washington, Illinois.

Mrs. Hall, colored maid, employed on train.

WINNIPEGGER INJURED.

Among the injured is E. E. Schellenbach, of Winnipeg, Man.

After making their morning round the physicians in charge of the 31 persons still in the hospital who were injured in the wreck of the Pennsylvania Limited express at Warrior's Ridge yesterday announced that none of them would die.

Six of the patients, all employees, are in serious condition. None of the injured passengers are regarded as in any danger.

FATAL TRAIN WRECK.

Seven Known Dead in Dakota When Train Leaves Track.

Devil's Lake, N.D., Feb. 14.—Seven are known to be dead and a score injured in the wreck of the Great Northern Oriental Limited at Doyon, sixteen miles east of here, last night.

Every one of the ten coaches that made up the train left the track and went down a steep embankment, turning over twice. A special relief train, carrying every physician and undertaker available, hurried from Devil's Lake to the scene of the wreck.

The Oriental Limited left here shortly after three o'clock p.m., and was due in St. Paul at 8.45 a.m. It will be nearly morning before the relief train returns. There is no telegraph service at the scene of the accident, nor any telephone service.

DARING AVIATION.

New York, Feb. 13.—Frank Coffyn, the aviator, who was first last week to demonstrate the success of the hydro-aeroplane here, made a more daring flight from and over the harbor yesterday. He was accompanied by Adrian Duff, who carried a moving picture machine and who obtained the first moving picture taken from an aeroplane in full flight here.

Wrapped tightly in woollens, Coffyn and Duff started in near zero weather from the water near the Battery. The sea wall was thronged with spectators. The start was made at 2.30 p.m., and after skimming the water for three hundred yards the hydro-aeroplane rose in a circular course about the Statue of Liberty. From there the flight was made across the Upper Bay over the funnels of incoming steamers, and around the shores of Staten Island, coming back over the Statue of Liberty at a height of over a thousand feet. The last leg was a flight over the military quarters on Governor's Island. The landing was made easily within a few yards of the starting point after covering a distance estimated at fifteen miles in as many minutes.

SHOT CIGAR FROM MOUTH

Terre Haute, Ind., Feb. 17.— Robbers held up the mail train on the Vandalia Railway at Liggett, Ind., but failed to obtain any plunder, apparently through a mistake in signals among the bandits.

As the train approached Liggett, one of the band, riding the tender, pulled the bell cord. The signal was wrong and when the train did not stop the robber climbed over the tender and began firing at the engine crew. One shot knocked a cigar from the mouth of William Davis, the engineer. When the train was brought to a stop, it was near a telegraph tower.

The robebrs evidently had planned to stop the train near a ravine, where several men were in hiding. They attempted to open the mail cars, but were frightened away.

Davis, who had crawled from his cab, ran to the tower and sent word to this city. Just after his message had been forwarded the wires were cut.

A special train carrying policemen and deputy sheriffs was rushed to Liggett, but the robbers had escaped before the officers arrived. Bloodhounds have been given the trail.

A RISKY JOURNEY

Duluth, Minn., Feb. 13.—D. Bourea, who, accompanied by a newspaper correspondent, was reported last Saturday to have left Port Arthur, Canada, in an endeavor to cross Lake Superior in an automobile on the ice, a hundred and ninety-six miles, had not arrived here late yesterday. Inquiries from up the lake failed to locate the automobile. Much snow and many airholes must be crossed if the trip were made, and it is believed here that the trip would be considered too risky.

UNITED STATES AND MEXICO.

Washington, Feb. 14.—Realizing the danger to Americans resident in Mexico, from the circulation of erroneous press despatches telling of proposed intervention on the part of the United States, the State Department to-day issued another circular to its diplomatic and consular representatives in Mexico denying 'all foolish stories' about American intervention, and expressing the good will and sincerest friendship of the United States Government for Mexico.

WANT REPUBLIC RECOGNIZED.

New York, Feb. 13.—A committee of Chinese students, representing 900 Chinese students in the United States, announced to-day that a petition had been addressed to President Taft, urging 'Your Excellency's immediate recognition of the first republic in Asia—the new government of China'. The petition is signed by H. K. Wellington Koo, chairman, and four other members of the committee.

NOT ONE WOMAN IN TWENTY HAS A STRONG BACK.

THE KIDNEYS ARE TO BLAME NINE TIMES OUT OF TEN.

Women are coming to understand that weak, lame and aching backs from which they suffer are due to wrong action of the kidneys.

The poisons that ought to be carried off are sent back into the blood, taking with them a multitude of aches and pains. There is no use of expecting relief until the kidneys are restored to health.

Doan's Kidney Pills are the quickest and most reliable remedy. Mrs. Ed. Baxter, Upham, N.B., writes:—"I take a good deal of pleasure in telling you what Doan's Kidney Pills have done for me. I was troubled with my kidneys for a number of years, and my back was so lame I could not sweep the floor. A friend of mine advised me to try a box of Doan's Kidney Pills, which I did, and after using three boxes I am as well as ever. I highly recommend them to anyone suffering from lame back or kidney trouble."

Doan's Kidney Pills are 50 cents per box, or three boxes for $1.25, at all dealers, or mailed direct on receipt of price by The T. Milburn Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont.

When ordering direct specify "Doan's."

PARLIAMENT

Aid to Agriculture—The Tariff Commission—The Cost of the G.T.P.—No Civil Service Reform This Year Says Mr. Borden.

MONDAY'S SESSION.

The Hon Martin Burrell, Minister of Agriculture, in introducing his bill 'to aid and encourage agriculture,' called attention to the passage in the speech from the Throne in which the promise was made that legislation would be introduced this session to provide 'greater aid and encouragement to those engaged in the cultivation of the land.' That paragraph was put in the speech from the Throne, he said with the idea of implementing promises which had been made by the Conservatives when in Opposition. Since his appointment as Minister of Agriculture he had given a great deal of attention to the subject, and the more closely he studied the matter the more he became convinced that it would be impossible to inaugurate a proper policy of co-operation without a study of the problem and without the government taking steps to become thoroughly conversant with what the provinces have done.

Complaints had frequently been made, said the minister, that insufficient money had been spent on agriculture. It was not always possible perhaps for a minister to get the amount required. There was some reason, he thought, to doubt the wisdom of aiding agriculture only by contributions to the provinces, if it were to create the idea in the provinces that they must look entirely to outside aid. It was only right that any aid given should be such as would assist in the expansion of agriculture as well as stimulate individual enterprise.

After defining the powers of the Federal and Provincial Governments in regard to agriculture, Mr. Burrell said that he was convinced that there had been a lack of full co-ordination of practical agriculture work and of legislative co-ordination in this country. To frame a measure which would make for a maximum of harmonious action and a minimum of friction would not be possible this session. This could not be accomplished until means had been secured for laying a sound foundation for permanent legislation. To the government it appeared that this purpose could best be accomplished by securing the services of a man of practical experience and broad grasp of agricultural questions, whose duty it would be to become thoroughly conversant with the conditions and methods of the various provinces, so that the government might be placed in a position to formulate a scheme which would be truly co-operative, which would eliminate duplication of effort, and promote efficiency and progress all around. The government believed it had found such a man in Mr. C. C. James, of Toronto, for more than a quarter of a century the deputy minister of agriculture in Ontario. 'His reputation,' said the minister, is more than a provincial one, and I think the house will agree that substantial benefit will accrue to the country as a result of appointing Mr. James a special commissioner for this work.'

Continuing, the minister said that until a general policy of co-operation had been worked out it was proposed that the Federal Government should make money grants to the various provinces on the basis of population. He believed the house would support more generous aid to agriculture. 'We recognize,' said the minister in conclusion 'that in every province a government has been placed there by the people, and I am voicing the sentiments of the Prime Minister and his colleagues in saying that the sole purport of this measure is to do what the title declares it to be designed for, namely, to aid and encourage agriculture.'

Mr. Knowles, of Moose Jaw, asked if any decision had been reached by the government as to the purchase of terminal elevators?

Premier Borden said that the matter had not yet been formally considered. An announcement would be made after the supplementary estimates had been submitted.

MORE ABOUT THE TARIFF COMMISSION.

The house then went into committee on the Hon. W. T. White's bill to create a tariff commission. When the clause dealing with the appointment of the commissioners for a term of five years was reached it evoked considerable discussion, and Sir Wilfrid Laurier, who did not speak during the debate on the second reading of the bill, gave expression to his views at some length.

The Hon. H. R. Emmerson asked if the personnel of the commission had been settled, and Mr. White replied that the matter was under consideration.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier wanted to know what the qualifications of the commissioners were to be.

The Minister of Finance said that it would be the object of the Government to secure men of the highest qualifications. Their duties would be quasi-judicial, and administrative, and men of special aptitude for the work should be named.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier agreed that the members of the Commission should be men of ability, but in his opinion the duties of the Commissioners would be largely confined to the work of collecting information as to the range of trade, some of which is already available. If that is the object, the Commissioners should be good statisticians, and it would be just as well if the work were done by experts attached to the departments of trade and commerce, and of finance. Such officials would collect information for the use of everybody, but the object of the Minister of Finance apparently was to secure information in support of his own conception of what would be proper political economy. The Minister of Finance had described himself as a moderate protectionist, but he did not explain what he meant by the term. He had never yet met a protectionist who described himself as immoderate.

Sir Wilfrid went on to say that he had never yet known anyone to draw a definite line of demarcation between high and moderate protectionists. It would probably be just as difficult to do as to make a proper distinction between moderate and hard drinking. There were in Canada free traders, like Dr. Clark, of Red Deer, revenue tariff men, like himself, and others, who call themselves moderate protectionists, but who are really immoderate, but it was apparent that the first two named classes were not to get much consideration. The famous Dr. Johnson always said that his report of the Parliamentary proceedings were fair and impartial, but he always saw that the Whig got the worst of it. The Minister of Finance was going to see that the free trade and revenue tariff dogs got the worst of it. If this was not made apparent by the speech of the Minister of Finance, it was by the speech of Mr. H. B. Ames, who had informed the House that the members of the Commission would be men in sympathy with the sentiment of the members of the administration. Mr. White had declared the sentiment of the government as being in favor of moderate protection. It was quite clear, therefore that the Commissioners will be expected to favor the views of those now in control of affairs. There had been some surprise expressed because Mr. Ames had not been included in the cabinet. He was a man of fine business ability. But, if it was not included it was quite apparent that in regard to tariff matters he had become master of the administration.

MR. BORDEN'S REPLY.

Premier Borden replied to Sir Wilfrid in a brief speech. He said to the Opposition leader that during the term of fifteen years that he held power he had appointed many commissions, and that the entire number were partizan. His Right Hon. friend had just raised his eyes in horror at the thought of a partizan commission, but it was somewhat strange that the thought had not occurred to him before.

He did not think that it was reasonable for anyone to ask that because a man had decided political views he should be barred from serving on this or any other commission. He could not see the point of the objection raised by the leader of the Opposition, and neither did he think it the proper time to consider or debate the details of the bill.

The matter of the personnel of the commission was being considered by the commission, and the Government would be responsible for the appointments to the people. They would, however, endeavor to make a fair and just selection, and one that would commend itself to the people generally.

Mr. Hugh Guthrie took exception to the statement of the Premier that during the Liberal regime only partizans were appointed to commissions and high public office. He cited the case of Mr. Courtney, who was appointed as chairman of the Civil Service Commission as a notable example to the contrary, while other refutations of the statement of the Prime Minister he found in the case of Mr. Justice Cassels, whom he pronounced as a Conservative of a strong type, when he was appointed as chairman of the famous Cassels commission, and in the appointment of Prof. Adam Shortt, Justices Middleton and Nesbit were both appointed to the bench by the late Government, and both of these gentlemen were known to be ardent Conservatives. In the matter of appointments to responsible office the record of the late administration was anything but partizan, and they had as far as it was possible to do so, appointed men of the highest possible standing and integrity, regardless of political affiliations.

The Hon. Mr. White followed Mr. Guthrie and opened by saying he did not think that the Opposition was sincere in its objection to the bill. They had built up bogeys and read into the bill things which it did not contain. This bill, he again emphasized, had nothing to do with free trade or tariff for revenue only or high, or moderate protection. It was only being created for the ascertaining of facts and he thought that it ill became any Liberal to stand in the way of truth and light.

Mr. Knowles, of Moose Jaw, asked the Minister of Finance that in the event of the commission being formed he would at some time in the future ask the country to grant a greater measure of protection to a certain industry, would he give as a justification for his demands the findings of the Tariff Commission?

Mr. White replied that the findings of the commission would be given due weight.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier speaking again, said that Mr. White had not answered his question as to just what he meant when he said that he was in favor of moderate protection. Sir Wilfrid said that no man in any country or at any time had ever been able to give a true definition of what actually constituted moderate protection. A well-known manufacturer had stated some years ago that he was in favor of barriers against foreign trade as high as 'Haman's Gallows,' and yet he wished always to be considered as a moderate protectionist.

'The Minister of Finance tells us,' continued Sir Wilfrid, 'that those who favor lower duties should welcome the whole matter of our tariff being investigated. But investigated by whom? By men who are of the same opinions upon political economy as the present government—men of high protectionist ideas.'

These men would only be human, with human passions and human prejudices and they would not be ordinary men if as high protectionists they endeavored to bring in findings that would in any way tend towards a weakening of the doctrine of protection.

In concluding, Sir Wilfrid said that he would favor a statistical bureau of information such as they have in the United States.

EVENING SESSION.

The debate was continued at the evening session by Mr. Emmerson, who declared that while the consumer at the present time was forced to buy his goods in the dearest markets of the world, the farmer was not allowed to sell his products in the best markets of the world.

He characterized this as a 'hobble skirted policy,' and said that as the hobble skirt was unpopular in the world of fashion, so was the hobble skirt policy of the government unpopular in the economic world.

Mr. Richard Blain, speaking in support of the bill, said that it would do good work in the collection of necessary information. The Liberal party, he said, had always been largely made up of protectionists, and most of them were protectionists still.

Dr. Neeley, who followed, said that if different views were held on the tariff question by Liberals a similar situation existed on the Conservative benches. The men from the West were in favor of a lower tariff than those of the East.

In the last campaign several Nationalists had declared themselves to be in favor of the Liberal fiscal policy, although they were opposed to their naval policy.

The Hon. L. P. Pelletier interrupted to say this was news to him. He was one of those who after the election had said that Canada had been wise to stick to a policy which meant so much for the Empire.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier—'I am prepared to say that I know of several Nationalist candidates who favored reciprocity, but were against the naval policy.'

Hon. L. P. Pelletier—I know of none, and I had much to do with the election.

Dr. Neeley went on to say that the tariff board was almost certain to be partisan.

Mr. W. D. Staples asked him to say who he would have apppointed to the board.

Dr. Neeley replied that he was opposed to the commission. Still, if the Minister of Finance would appoint a representative of the farmers, the laboring interests and the manufacturers on the board he would withdraw much of his objection to it.

DR. CLARK SPEAKS.

Dr. Clark, of Red Deer, followed in one of his excellent economic speeches, pointing out that the tendencies of tariffs were to go up. He had no doubt but that under a tariff commission protection would be increased in Canada. To substantiate this belief he said that it was only necessary to study the history of protection in Germany and in the United States. In the former country especially under or with a tariff commission, protection had gone up by leaps and bounds, and the cost of living had increased accordingly until at the present time two-fifths of the population had become pronounced socialists. The recent elections were significant, however, in that all the industrial centres elected socialists.

TUESDAY'S SESSION.

When the House met little time was wasted in getting down to the work of passing Mr. White's bill. The Liberals immediately took exception to clause four, which provided that the commission should make all inquiries under the direction of the government and the Department of Finance.

Mr. Hugh Guthrie argued at some length that if the commission could make any claim of being an independent one, it should reports its findings to Parliament and not to the Finance Minister.

Mr. Borden, in reply, pointed out that in the matter and means to be taken in the conducting of the investigation, the commission would be entirely independent of the government. But he thought that Mr. Guthrie's stand was inconsistent with that taken by his leader, when he suggested that its findings should be submitted to Parliament and not to the Department of the Minister of Finance. The leader of the Opposition had favored a statistical bureau, which should gather statistics in connection with and for the Finance Department. This was identical in principle to what it was proposed the tariff commission could do. By past governments the principle of secrecy with regard to the business to the public had always been maintained. Therefore, he did not think the objection of Mr. Guthrie was worthy of much consideration.

Mr. Ames, of St. Antoine Ward, said if the work of the commission would proceed as the member for Wellington desired it should, it would lead to confusion and dislocation. If anything was to be accomplished it must proceed as its work in an orderly definite manner, and there must be some authority to say which industry or subject should first be investigated. It was absurd to think that the commission should be allowed to go at random and investigate when, where and whom it pleased. In his opinion every item on the tariff list would be investigated by the commission in the course of two or three years, but the most urgent cases should require attention first.

BIG MEN IN COMMISSION.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier said that if the commission was to be composed as the country had been led to believe it should be by the Minister of Finance of the biggest and ablest men which the country could afford, it was ridiculous to think that they should have to accomplish their work at the beck and call of the Department of Finance. If they were to have a strong, fearless and independent body of men to investigate the economic conditions of the country, they must receive their orders from Parliament to whom they should also report and be responsible. Every member in the House should have the right of having access to the information secured, and nothing should be held back by the Minister of Finance.

Mr. White read some extracts from a report of a speech delivered by Sir Wilfrid Laurier before the Canadian Manufacturers' Association in Montreal in 1908, in which he advocated the appointment of a commission of business men to go to England and Germany and investigate the cost of production of woollen articles in these countries.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier again replied to Mr. White, and said that his proposal made to the Manufacturers' Association in 1908, with regard to sending a commission to investigate the cost of woollen manufacturers in Great Britain and Germany was altogether different from the question before the House. What he suggested on that occasion was done by all governments at all times.

MR. FOSTER AND THE MEASURE.

Mr. Foster said that the reason for the measure was to be found in the difficulty experienced in the past in securing information on which to frame tariffs. He was free to confess that the making of a tariff by a ministerial commission was largely a matter of rule-of-thumb. It was absolutely impossible for ministers to digest the mass of information obtained in travelling about the country. This bill would provide a better way of getting at the facts. It would increase, rather than decrease, ministerial responsibility. In the future ministers would not be able to escape because of general ignorance on the subject, and as all reports would be presented to the House, Parliament would be well informed. It would not be the business of the commission, he said, to say what a tariff should be, that would rest with the government. In conclusion Mr. Foster expressed surprise that the Opposition should oppose the proposal to get at the facts.

THE PREMIER EXPLAINS.

The Hon. R. L. Borden rose to explain that in the bill the character of the information to be gathered is set forth in detail. Then there is the further provision that the commissioners may inquire into any other matter, under the direction of the minister. This means that the scope of the commission is very comprehensive. For instance, should an agitation arise in regard to the duties on agriculture implements and the commission at the time be engaged in conducting some other inquiry, the minister would have power to instruct them to drop everything else and inquire into this particular complaint. It would, he said, be the right of the people to make representations to the minister at any time.

TO HUMBUG THE PEOPLE.

The Hon. Frank Oliver, who followed, insisted that the bill was designed to humbug the people. Its purpose was to lay the foundation for a revision of the tariff upwards. The government should either give the country a broad and comprehensive commission such as the people want, or gather purely departmental information, by the means of departmental officials. The commissioners, as supposed, would be at the beck and call of the minister, just as though they were his hirelings. The government should play fair with the people, by this bill they were not doing so.

WEDNEDAY'S SESSION.

Ottawa, Feb. 15.—Wednesday was largely a National Transcontinental Railway day in the House of Commons, but other interesting matters were discussed and shortly before the adjournment Premier Borden announced that he hoped to commence the work of extending the Civil Service Act to the outside service within the next year.

The Hon. W. T. White's bill to provide for a sum or ten million dollars for the Grand Trunk Pacific in accordance with the terms of a recent judgment of the Privy Council, was put through committee stage and given a third reading.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier agreed with the Minister of Finance that if there was any responsibility in the matter it rested with the late government. It was, he said, all a question of law, and the Privy Council had decided against the law officers of the Crown and the Supreme Court of Canada.

In connection with his bill to reduce the National Transcontinenal Railway Commission from four to one member, the Hon. Frank Cochrane gave an estimate of the cost of the project. He estimates a total expenditure up to Jan. 1, 1914, of $187,781,128. The total capital cost per mile would be $143,015; and the fixed interest charges $4,300 per mile. It would take two years to complete the road and the gross expenditure to be incurred by the government in connection with both the government and the G. T. P. sections would be $258,050,000.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier suggested that the bill stand over until the Opposition had an opportunity to study Mr. Cochrane's figures and the Premier agreed.

Mr. Borden then introduced his bill to provide for an additional civil service commissioner. He said that difficulties had been experienced because the two commissioners could not always agree. Another reason for the increase in the number of commissioners is that it is proposed to commence the work of extending the Civil Service Act to the outside service.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier asked if it was proposed to do anything this session, or within a year. He said that the operations of the act could, without serious difficulty, be extended to the postal, customs and inland revenue services in the large cities. It would be more difficult to make it apply to the country districts.

Mr. Borden said that nothing would be done this session as the question would require study. He hoped that something would be done within a year.

Mr. Lemieux said that the application of the act to the inside service had been a great relief to the ministers. The placing of the outside service in the large cities under the commission would afford further relief, and he would welcome the reform.

Mr. German (Welland) doubted the possibility of satisfactorily applying the act to the country generally. Incidentally he complained that a Canadian postmaster in his constituency had been dismissed and replaced by an American.

Mr. Borden promised to bring the complaint to the attention of the Postmaster-General.

The bill was given a first reading and the House rose.

When the House met several routine matters were disposed of in short order, and several questions were answered.

The Hon. Mr. White then introduced for second reading his bill to provide for the payment to the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway the amount awarded the company by the Privy Council of England, on an appeal from the Supreme Court of Canada.

Mr. White, in discussing the bill, which he had explained at some length at its first reading, said that the government was merely providing for the discharging of an obligation imposed upon the country by a contract entered into by the late government and the G. T. P. Railway. The public, he said, had been surprised by the announcement that the Dominion was being put to such a great and unlooked for bill of expenditure by what they regarded as a blunder on the part of the late government. He thought it the duty of the Opposition to explain to the country and to parliament, the circumstances under which the contract had been entered into.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier replied in a somewhat lengthy speech in the course of which he dealt fully with the terms of the agreement which had been made with the Grand Trunk. He said he had no objection to the bill introduced by Mr. White, and if anybody or anyone was to blame it was the late government. However he did not think that after a fair analysis of the entire question any blame could be attached to anyone in particular.

The situation calling for an amended contract with the G. T. R. was due entirely to a falling financial market which made it necessary for the Government to give the company more assistance.

In summarizing the matter Sir Wilfrid said that the kernel of the whole question was merely a difference of opinion between Mr. Fielding, the former finance minister, as to whether it was best to fulfill the amended contract between the government and the G.T.R. by the issue of additional bonds, or the payment of cash. The contention of the railway was for the cash payment. The other view was taken by Mr. Fielding, and the law officers of the crown, and they were supported by a unanimous judgment of the Supreme Court. However, the Privy Council the highest court of the land, had reversed that judgment, and parliament had no choice but to bow to the decision. The Privy Council was, apparently, influenced by the belief that the issue of additional bonds would weaken the security of the present bond holders. He was not inclined to agree with this view, because the bonds holders were aware of the probability of an additional issue.

In reply to an interruption by Mr. Middlebro, the ex-Premier, frankly stated that Mr. Sam Barker had in the House warned the late government that its legislation would result in what has happened. He said that it was a matter of law, and that the view taken by Mr. Barker coincided with that held by the Privy Council.

In conclusion Sir Wilfrid said that while the decision of the Privy Council would involve a further outlay in cash of $10,000,000, there are some reasons for consolation that such is the case. The present conditions in Western Canada are such as to cause grave anxiety, and it is to be hoped that the expenditure of this money would enable the G. T. P. to provide storage and equipment such as will materially assist in solving the transportation problem.

Mr. Sam Barker, of Hamilton, said that in view of the decision of the Privy Council the bill was necessary in order to preserve Canadian credit. He took exception to a statement made by Sir Wilfrid, that there had been a difference of opinion as to the necessity for the construction of the G. T. P. The only difference was in regard to the details. Mr. Barker gave a history of the negotiations leading up to the contract with the G. T. R., and said that Sir Wilfrid Laurier had personally negotiated with some of the cleverest railway men in the country without taking his colleagues into his confidence. In order to please political friends in Quebec he had induced the company to agree to the North Bay-Quebec section, and for this had undertaken that the government would build the line from Winnipeg to Moncton. The Hon. A. G. Blair, his own minister of railways, had protested against this action. Continuing Mr. Barker read several extracts from the speeches of Opposition members during the session of 1903, in which time and again it was argued that the government would be responsible to the G. T. Railway in actual cash as decided by the Privy Council.

The Hon. Frank Oliver replied to Mr. Barker. After saying that there was no project so great or good as to escape someone finding fault with some detail of it, Mr. Oliver contended that the route from Winnipeg to Quebec direct was a better route than that via North Bay. It lessened the haul from the prairie provinces to the seaboard by more than 200 miles, and in this way it possessed a great advantage over any other railway.

In his opinion the greatest benefit derived from the construction of the Grand Trunk Pacific was that it had broken the railway monopoly which had existed in the west previous to its being built. Until within the past few years the exorbitant rates levied upon the people of the west had retarded growth and prosperity. It was not until the Grand Trunk Pacific project had been launched that the investing public became really confident in the future of the west, and an era of prosperity was ushered in.

It was quite true that the road had cost twice as much as was first expected, but the money expended was to make it when completed the finest of its kind in the Dominion. Value would be received by the country for every dollar expended, by one of the most up to date railways in the world, and the ten millions of dollars which Parliament was being asked to vote had already been put into the construction of the road.

Mr. Northrup, of East Hastings, said that he hoped it would be many a long day before the people of Canada would be again victimized to the extent of $10,000,000 as the result of a stupid blunder.

While the country would bow to the decision of the Privy Council, he thought that it was entitled to having the entire accounts between the late Government and the Grand Trunk Railway investigated.

If it turned out that the bonds were as it was claimed disposed of at a much lower figure than was expected, then the people would have no complaint, but supposing the Grand Trunk Pacific had formed subsidiary companies, let sub-contracts, and without turning a hand have the work of construction go on and thereby rake in millions, then instead of the Government owing the Grand Trunk Pacific, the Grand Trunk Pacific would be actually owing the Government.

Mr. German, of Welland, suggested that the Government take up the remaining bonds.

Mr. White, speaking again, said that the points raised by the preceding speakers were already being carefully considered by the Government, and that no money would be paid out without the matter receiving the most careful consideration, or without a thorough accounting being made.

The bill was given its second and third readings.

Upon the second reading of his bill to amend the National Transcontinental act which is to provide for the abolition of the Transcontinental commission appointed by the late government and the placing of the work of completing the line under the sole supervision of Major Leonard the newly appointed chairman of the old commission, the Hon. Frank Cochrane gave the house a statement as to the total cost to the country in cash expenditure for construction, and in net cost on interest charges under the terms of the agreement with the Grand Trunk Pacific.

When the road is completed and handed over to the Grand Trunk Pacific for operation it will have cost according to the estimates of chief engineer, Mr. Grant, the sum of $187,781,128. This includes interest charges of nearly nineteen millions. The total capital cost per mile he estimated at about $143,015. The gross expenditure to complete the road under the terms of the contract with the G. T. P., the rental of three percent per annum on the cost of construction will have to be paid beginning nine years hence, is estimated at $258,050,000.

The total amount which will be expended by the Commission up to the beginning of 1914 said Mr. Cochrane will be without interest $171,760,000. Interest charges up to the present time had been $7,690,128. The additional interest charge up till the end of 1914 Mr. Cochrane estimated at $8,365,000. For the first seven years after the G. T. R. takes over the road no rental could be charged, and the interest charges for that period, the minister estimated at $39,434,000.

Taking all these items in account Mr. Cochrane concluded that the net outlay by the country in interest charges before the Grand Trunk began to pay rental would be about $65,000,000.

The Hon. H. R. Emmerson expressed the opinion that the handing over of such a gigantic work to the supervision of one man was an unwise and dangerous departure. When the work of constructing the road was undertaken it was decided by Parliament, after much discussion and careful consideration to have the work in charge of four commissioners. He believed that they had accomplished their work in a manner that met with the approval of the public generally. In concluding, Mr. Emmerson emphasized the belief that no man no matter what his qualifications could fairly be expected to accomplish alone such a tremendous work.

Mr. H. B. Ames said that after the statement made to the House by the Minister of Railways no additional reason should be given for the wiping out of existence of the commission. One member had already handed in his resignation, and the others had better do so before the people became seized with the magnitude of the cost of that portion of the line thus far completed. They should pass out of the public he said, and be thankful of the opportunity of being allowed to do so.

THURSDAY'S SESSION.

Ottawa, Feb. 16.—Western topics again engaged the attention of the House of Commons to the exclusion of everything else yesterday. After a few questions had been put and answered consideration of the Manitoba Grain Act was resumed in committee, and good headway made.

The most important development of general interest in connection with the discussion was the decision of the committee, on a standing vote, to retain the name 'Manitoba' as the designation of the grain standards. Mr. Foster said that in view of the objections raised to a change it would probably be better to retain the present name. Liberals from Saskatchewan and Alberta proposed 'Canada Western,' and then 'Canada,' but both suggestions were voted down, Messrs. Molloy and Cruise, Manitoba Liberals, voted with the government forces.

Mr. Foster gave notice of an amendment to establish a grain survey board for the inspection of grain at Calgary, with functions similar to the Winnipeg board. This has been agitated for some time, more particularly on account of the growth in the volume of Alberta grain being sent westward to the Pacific.

In the evening Mr. J. G. Turriff moved a resolution declaring that railway rates in the west should not exceed those of the east more than is necessary, to make up for the difference of the cost of operation. In a long speech he went into the details of the eastern and western rates and declared that it was the duty of parliament, in view of the revelations which have been made recently, to act without delay.

The Hon. Robert Rogers, on behalf of the government, said that in view of the circumstances that the Railway Commission was going ahead with an inquiry into the freight charges, it would be nothing more or less than a vote of want of confidence in that body to adopt the resolution. He said that if conditions were such as described the late government was responsible.

The Hon. Frank Oliver said that the Winnipeg Board of Trade had asked the Railway Board to act in 1907, and had been refused relief. Parliament and not the Railway Board was really responsible, and should take action without delay.

After some further discussion the motion was declared lost.

Mr. Barrette asked if the government had received towards the end of November last a petition signed by Messrs. Arthur Larose, Mastai Poirier and Joseph Smith, residents of Le Pas, District of Keewatin, asking for the creation of a council to assist the commissioner of the North-West Territories and the administration in matters of education. He wanted to know if the communication had been sent to the Governor-General-in-Council, and if not, to whom.

He was told that the petition had been received by the Governor-General-in-Council, and that it had been referred to Comptroller White, of the Royal North-West Mounted Police, for a report. When the report is received the matter will be given full consideration.

Mr. Turriff, of Assiniboia, desired to ask a question of the Hon. Robert Rogers, and by way of explanation commenced reading a letter which he had received from Winnipeg. He was ruled out of order by Speaker Sproule, who held that the contents of the letter were controversial.

The Hon Mr. Pelletier, Postmaster-General, introduced a resolution to amend the Post-office Act, by providing for the temporary employment of railway mail clerks for a period of not more than one year at a salary of $500 and mileage allowance.

He also introduced a resolution which provides for changing the classificatin of clerks in the city post-offices, offices of the post-office inspectors, office of superintendent of railway mail service and in the money order exchange offices, by abolishing the stampers and sorters' class and four class clerkships, and substituting therefor third class clerkships, ranging from $500 to $1,000, to be divided between two classes, which will be known as third class 'A' and 'B.' The resolution also provides for the abolishing of the junior and senior class clerkships and substituting therefor classes 'A' and 'B' of the second class.

Both resolutions were adopted.

HOUSE IN COMMITTEE ON THE GRAIN ACT.

The House then met in committee on the Grain Act. On the suggestion of Mr. Oliver the cause making the decisions of the Standards Grain Board subject to the grain commission was struck out. It was agreed that the decisions of the board reached by competent experts should not be revised by commissioners who might not themselves have expert knowledge.

Mr. Foster gave notice of an amendment providing that proper facilities for the inspection of grain must be provided in all terminal elevators. Owners who neglect to provide these facilities will be subject to a fine of not less than five hundred dollars.

Mr. Oliver suggested that provision should be made for inspection at Calgary. Mr. Foster said that he had decided that such provision should be made. Shortly after he gave notice of an amendment providing for the establishment of a Grain Survey Board at Calgary, with power similar to the board at Winnipeg. The establishment of such a board, he said, had been agitated for some time. It was made necessary by the fact that wheat has commenced to move westward from Calgary. The board will be composed of six members, to be nominated by the Calgary Board of Trade, their qualifications to be approved by the commissioners.

Mr. Douglas, of Strathcona, asked if it was proposed that grain passing through Calgary for the east should be inspected there.

Mr. Foster replied that it would.

Mr. Knowles suggested that the minister should consider the advisability of establishing other boards at such points as Moose Jaw or North Portal.

Mr. Foster said that the boards have the power to establish sub-divisions. They could not establish order points, but as parliament meets every year there could not be much delay.

When that section of the bill dealing with the designation of the grades was again taken up Mr. Foster announced that after giving more consideration to the matter he had decided that it would be better to adhere to the name 'Manitoba.' He had not personally changed his own views, but he did not desire to have trouble in the family. Some of the young members of the family were very much inclined to stick to the present name. They had been brought up on Manitoba wheat and it had evidently gone to the root of their being. Apart from this it had been pointed out that while the change in name might not seriously effect the sale of wheat it would be more serious in regard to flour, and might cause some considerable loss.

Mr. Oliver said that this was a case where the minister's second thoughts were best. He urged that if there is any difficulty in connection with the changing of the name it will increase from year to year. The present name, he said, was misleading. As for the flour men, they could still continue to give their flour any name they pleased.

Mr. J. G. Turriff and Mr. Knowles spoke on some of the lines. Mr. Knowles said that he saw in the changed attitude of Mr. Foster the fine Italian hand of the Minister of the Interior.

Mr. W. H. Sharpe repeated his declaration of the other day that wheat grown in Southern Manitoba is the best in the world. He quoted evidence given by Dr. Sanders before the Agriculture Committee to prove his contention.

Mr. Blain, of Peel, said that while he was opposed to the continuing of the name 'Manitba' he would equally oppose the name 'Canada West.'

Mr. Robb, of Huntingdon, said that in the United States, Kansas wheat was ground and sent out to the markets of the world labelled 'Minnesota.' It was because Minnesota wheat was known the world over and the name was worth something as a trademark. The same thing applied to the name 'Manitoba.'

Mr. Broder was opposed to any changes. It was a case, he said, where they should let well enough alone.

Mr. Oliver argued that only higher grades of wheat from the other provinces were labelled 'Manitoba.' He thought that this was an absolute injustice.

Mr. Knowles moved that the name 'Canada West' be universally adopted. Upon a standing division the motion was lost by 38 to 72, Messrs. Crews (Dauphin), Molloy (Provencher, and Robb (Huntingdono) voting with the government.

Mr. Knowles drew attention to the fact that a few days ago when the bill was under consideration Mr. Schaffner, of Souris, had moved an amendment identical to his motion that the name 'Canada Western' be adopted. He complimented the member for Souris upon his lightning artist change in voting against what he himself had advocated a few days previous.

Mr. Knowles then moved that the word 'Canada' be adopted instead of 'Manitoba.' A number of the Conservatives had left the chamber, and upon a snap vote the motion was defeated by but twelve votes. The division being 31 for to 42 against.

FRIDAY'S SESSION.

Ottawa, Feb. 16.—The discussion of Public Works estimates occupied the attention of parliament for the greater part of Friday's sitting, good progress being made. The items passed were mostly for public buildings, harbors, etc., in eastern Canada. On two or three occasions the House got into a discussion over the matter of dismissals, complaints being made by opposition members, but nothing was said that has not been heard before this session.

All Mr. Monk's main estimates but one small item were voted. Late in the evening the immigration votes were taken up and the personality, work and status of Arthur Hawkes, recently appointed as a special immigration commissioner by the government, occupied the attention of the House for full half an hour.

Mr. A. K. McLean, of Halifax, wanted to know who recommended the appointment of Mr. Hawkes, and how long before the late election he had been promised the position.

Mr. Rogers said that he himself had recommended the appointment of Mr. Hawkes some time during November. He thought he was specially qualified for the position.

Mr. E. M. Macdonald, of Pictou, thought differently. Mr. Hawkes, he said, had acted in anything but a gentlemanly manner, and his actions on one occasion at a meeting in the Maritime Provinces necessitated an apology from the member for Cumberland.

Mr. Macdonald wanted to know if the Minister of the Interior had read the estimate of Mr. Hawkes, which appeared in the British Columbia 'Sunset.' He further referred to him as a Conservative electioneering agent who ran newspapers for his own glorification, and who was unfit for the position to which he had been assigned. He was at the present time sending cablegrams from Great Britain to the Canadian newspapers relating to his own movements, and speeches, and one would think from reading them that he was the only man who had ever done anything about Canada and her needs. Mr. Macdonald said he thought the Minister of the Interior should recall Mr. Hawkes and give him a much needed lecture.

Mr. Rogers, in reply, said that Mr. Hawkes was in every way qualified for his work and was meeting with much success. Mr. Rogers added that Mr. Hawkes was making good headway with the plan of working out a co-operative scheme of immigration with the provinces.

Asked as to who was responsible for the origination of this plan Mr. Rogers said that it was his own idea, and Mr. Hawkes had been chosen to put it into effect.

CABLE RATES DISCUSSION.

Shortly after the House met, the Hon. Rodolphe Lemieux made an effort to introduce a general discussion in regard to cable rates, by moving 'that steps should be taken by the Postmaster General with a view to a further reduction to cable rates.' Mr. Lemieux was going on to say that the recent reduction in rates was so small that they should be regarded as an instalment only, when Speaker Sproule expressed the view that the motion was not in order, because there was already a resolution on the order paper in respect to the matter. This reference was to Mr. J. E. Armstrong's resolution, which was discussed the other day. Mr. Lemieux contended that his motion would cover a different phase of the subject, and Premier Borden and the Postmaster General were disposed to let the discussion go on.

Mr. David Henderson, however, objected to a debate on the subject in the absence of Mr. Armstrong, and the speaker ruled that the motion stand over. A breeze developed over the wreck of the 'Niobe' when the estimates for Yarmouth Harbor, N. S., were under discussion. Mr. Law wanted the $100,000 vote increased, and said the old Government would have made it $250,000. Mr. Davidson said that the 'Niobe' had beeen wrecked in Yarmouth Harbor, that the vessel had been brought there by Mr. Law. Mr. Law vigorously denied that the 'Niobe' had been wrecked in Yarmouth Harbor.

'The statement,' he said, 'is absolutely false.' There were shouts of 'withdraw.'

'Well,' modified Mr. Law, 'the statement is not in accordance with the facts. The "Niobe" did not meet with any accident in Yarmouth Harbor.'

'What business took the "Niobe" to Yarmouth Harbor?' asked Mr. Foster, of Kings.

'It was loaded with potatoes,' retorted Mr. Mackenzie, Liberal member for North Cape Breton, ironically amidst laughter.

TO NATIONALIZE QUEBEC HARBOR.

The Hon. F. D. Monk, Minister of Public Works, was waited upon yesterday by a deputation from the city of Quebec, who urged several harbor improvements, and the construction of dock facilities at that port.

The delegation was introduced by the Hon. Rodolphe Forget and Mr. Lesperance, M.P. The minister assured the deputation that the construction of a new graving dock at Quebec is being now considered by the government. Quebec, he said, was one of the ports recommended for nationalization by the Transportation Commission, and the government would give accordingly, full consideration to the needs of the port, consideration to the needs of the port.

POST-OFFICE APPOINTMENTS.

Ottawa, Feb. 13.—A return tabled in the House on Monday at the request of the Opposition shows that since the present government came into power thirty-three appointments have been made to the inside post-office service of which twenty were to fill vacancies and thirteen were additions to the staff. Outside appointments have totalled 382. Of these 146 were to fill vacancies and 236 were additions to the staff. Four additions have been made to the inside staff of the Public Works Department and 161 to the outside service. The majority of those appointed are laborers, caretakers and elevator men.

RAILWAY MAIL CLERKS.

Ottawa, Feb. 13.—The Hon. L. P. Pelletier has given notice of a resolution providing for the temporary employment of railway mail clerks for a period of not more than one year, at a salary of $500 and mileage allowance; also for the appointment of temporary railway mail clerks as permanent clerks, with salaries not exceeding that which they received as such temporary clerks, but who shall not be eligible for an increase of salary until they have passed the necessary examination.

THE SENATE

Manitoba Grain Act is Reported Without Amendment

TUESDAY'S SESSION.

Senator Edwards moved yesterday for a committee to inquire into taxation and trade between the various provinces and also the loss sustained through failure to secure access to the markets of the United States, with power to take evidence, and that the committee consist of Senators Bostock, Young, Casgrain, Talbot, Kerr, Thompson, Bell, Baird, Taylor, Pope, Gillmor and Edwards.

He said it was desirable to ascertain the loss of interprovincial trade and the loss Canada had sustained through the rejection of reciprocity.

Senator Macdonald of British Columbia, said the committee should also have power to ascertain what Canada had gained through the rejection of reciprocity.

Senator Edwards said he was willing to amend the resolution as suggested, and with this change it was adopted.

Senator Choquette asked the Hon. Mr. Loughead if he had been correctly reported in an interview which stated that the Government would not allow Senator Choquette's bill to repeal the Navy Act to be passed.

The Hon. Mr. Loughead said that the question could be discussed on second reading of Senator Choquette's bill. He was ready to announce the policy of the Government at that stage. In the meantime he did not care to discuss the interview.

Senator Cloran objected to the third reading of Senator Belcourt's bill to prevent the contamination of rivers and streams. The bill would apply to the St. Lawrence, where its application was unnecessary. The bill was ultra vires.

Senator Wilson seconded, and said that he thought the bill if it became law would cause much trouble and hardship. It would prevent many farmers fertilizing their lands. The bill was a fad, and if it carried the next step would be legislation to prevent pollution of the atmosphere. All contagion was by no means due to water contamination.

Senator Power said that as the bill had been amended so the provisions were to become effective only by the Government and by districts, it could not cause no hardships.

Senator Dovebar said the bill had the approval of the Conservation Commission, which had examined it. There was need for the legislation, and it was favored by the various provinces. The amendment was declared lost, and the bill given third reading.

In committee on the Government bill to amend the Inquiries Act, Senator Kerr moved an amendment to section 12.

'No report shall be made against any person until reasonable notice shall have been given to him of the charge of misconduct alleged against him, and he shall have been allowed full opportunity to be heard in person or by counsel.'

He asked the Hon. Mr. Loughead if the Government had any objection to the amendment.

The Hon. Mr. Loughead said he thought the bill without the amendment gave more security. It provided that counsel could be employed.

Senator Kerr said that the bill made no provision that persons be notified of charges against them, nor did it give them the right to make a defence.

The Hon. Mr. Loughead said he favored having any one against whom charges had been made afforded the best possible opportunity for defence. If it was the opinion of the Senate that the amendment better safeguarded this right, he would accept it. The amendment was adopted.

Senator Kerr then moved as a new section that 'Every commissioner, whether appointed under part 1 or under part 2 of this act, and every person engaged as accountant, engineer, technical adviser, or other expert, under the provisions of this act, shall be incapable of being appointed to or holding any office, place or employment in this nomination, gift or control of the Crown or of the Governor-General of Canada until after the expiration of five years after this report of such commissioner shall have been made.'

The Hon. Mr. Lougheed said that under no circumstances could the government accept the amendment proposed. It was no doubt in the power of the Senate to pass the amendment and destroy the bill if they saw fit by passing this amendment. Senator Kerr had dwelt upon the desirability of ensuring impartiality on the part of the commissioners. He would point out that the government had to take full responsibility for the character and work of the commissioners they named to carry on investigations.

There were judges chosen if not from the ranks of partisans, from the Supreme Court to the county courts, yet they were not charged with partisanship after they were appointed. The Enquiries Act had been on the statute book for years, and investigations had been held under it without any such amendment as now was proposed, except in the case of a member of the late government who had suggested that members of the Commons should not be appointed to the bench until a year out of parliament, 'though the same gentleman accepted an appointment which transferred him straight from the Commons to the bench. Abuses grew up under all governments, and it was desirable to have machinery to thoroughly investigate and correct these abuses. The object of the government by its bill was to widen the Enquiries Act to save time and money, and avoid the multiplicity of commissions, which would be required to carry investigations to remote parts of the country if experts, accountants, engineers could not be given power to investigate and report. The object of Senator Kerr's amendment was to destroy the bill by putting the handicap and desability on commissioners and technical advisers that they could not be appointed to a government position for five years. This would not encourage a judicial attitude on the part of the commissioners, who would resent this handicap. Should not such abuses as that disclosed at the Printing Bureau be investigated. There had been abuses under the former Conservative Government, which had led that government to institute criminal proceedings against its own friends. While all governments appointed its friends to investigate, the Hon. Mr. Lougheed said he believed that in the past all investigators had acted impartially and fairly, and he believed that the officials appointed under this bill would act up to their obligations. The present statute afforded the fullest opportunity for investigation, and they would be made, though at somewhat greater expense than if the government's amendment was adopted.

The committee rose and reported progress.

When Senator Choquette's bill to rescind the Naval Act was called for second reading it was suggested that it stand over until a later day.

Senator Choquette said he could not object, but would like the Hon. Mr. Lougheed to make a statement as to the government's attitude towards the bill.

Senator Lougheed said he would prefer to make a statement for the government on second reading.

Senator Choquette—Will the government support my bill?

Hon. Mr. Lougheed—I should not advise my hon. friend to rely too strongly upon it.

The Senate adjourned until Wednesday afternoon.

WEDNESDAY'S SESSION.

Senate, Feb. 14.—Senator Thompson moved that the estimates for 1911-12, referred to the Senate, laid before Parliament by the Government, be referred to the Senate Internal Economy Committee. The amount was satisfactory, but the Senate had not been consulted in the preparation of the estimates. Increases were provided for some employees, and provision was made for a secretary for the leader of the Senate. This was a new provision, and he thought the $1,200 salary should be charged against civil government rather than against the Senate.

The Hon. Mr. Loughead said that the salary was in addition to the usual vote for Senate services, and the secretary was provided for the leader of the Senate and not for a member of the Government, and therefore was properly placed in the estimates.

Senator Lavergne asked why the Government had provided in the estimates for an increased number of employees in the naval service.

The Hon. Mr. Loughead said the question was rather general. The naval branch had under it the hydrographic survey and other services, and he thought they were receiving the additional clerks.

In committee on a bill to amend the Manitoba Grain Act, Senator Davis inquired if it had been asked for by the representatives of the Grain Growers, who recently were in Ottawa.

The Hon. Mr. Loughead said the bill gave authority to divert cars from the regular routine course to enable a considerable amount of damp wheat to be rushed to terminal driers before the weather became warm and the wheat spoiled. The Minister of Trade and Commerce urged that the bill be rushed.

Senator Douglas doubted the wisdom of rushing this legislation through. The west had a long struggle to get the present system of an equitable distribution of cars, and would not like to see it interfered with. He moved that action be deferred for two weeks.

The Hon. Mr. Loughead—'By that time it would be too late. The ice in the wheat would have begun to melt and the grain to spoil.'

Senator Davis thought this was the thin edge of the wedge to break up the system by which the farmers were now getting a share of the cars, and would enable the elevators to get more than their share. He supported the amendment.

Senator Young said this bill was for a special emergency. There was a large amount of wheat in the west which was moved with ice and would be spoiled if not handled promptly. Fort William and Port Arthur could treat 60,000 bushels of wheat a day and Duluth 15,000 bushels, and a large amount of wheat could be treated before it spoiled.

Senator Forget feared that the bill did not mean what it said, and he feared the consequences of interfering with the present system of our distribution.

Senator Beique could see no danger.

Senator Watson declared that the bill was to deal with an emergency which was serious and for which the bill was the remedy.

Senator Davis and Senator Douglas said the Grain Growers had warned them against this bill.

Senator Davis said the Senate could delay the bill for a few days, as it could not become effective until the Governor-General came down to give assent.

Senator Douglas' motion to defer action was defeated, and the bill reported without dissent.

The following bills were given second reading:

To incorporate the Universal Eyesight Insurance Company.

The Senate adjourned until Thursday.

THURSDAY'S SESSION.

Senator Macdonald asked how many white fishermen and Japanese fishermen have received licenses to fish salmon and herring in 1911. He said that though there was a prejudice against Japanese they were entitled to some credit for the energy they had shown in developing the industry of fishing. They had gone in for herring fishing, and had last year sent thousands of barrels of cured herring to Japan. These fishermen consumed large supplies of lumber and other things. The ships which took cargoes of fish to Japan brought back kcargos of other things, and so developed commerce. In view of these facts he thought the Japanese should be treated fairly. The fisheries of the Pacific Coast were most abundant. There were fish for all the whites and Japanese who wanted to fish

The Hon. Mr. Lougheed said the Government had wired for the information.

Senator Bell called attention to the continued spread of the Pictou cattle disease which started near Pictou sixty years ago, and which had spread steadily, always eastward, ever since, until it had crossed Pictou County and had almost crossed the County of Antigonish, and in the last three years over a stretch five miles wide and thirty long. Thirty farmers in Pictou County had lost cattle and horses valued at $5,950, and in Antigonish 65 farmers had lost $7,364. The annual losses were from $150 to $190. Eastern farmers could not stand that, and were leaving the country. The Federal veterinarians had investigated the disease, and decided it was not contagious, but due to the animals eating a weed called ragwort. Many doubted this, as ragwort was prevalent in Scotland and other places where there was no such disease. The Provincial Government had done nothing and Senator Bell thought there could be further investigation by the Dominion Agricultural experts.

On motion for third reading of the bill to amend the Grain Act to enable cars to be sent to take damp wheat to drying houses, in spite of the rotation system for the assignment of cars, the Hon. Mr. Lougheed said he had inquired and had learned from the Minister of Trade and Commerce that the emergency legislation had been asked for by Messrs. Frame, Hopkins, Green, Mackenzie and Heuden. If the bill was given third reading to-day, royal assent would be given to-morrow, and the Act put into operation before the wheat began to spoil.

Senator Davis said he did not know what had been obtained from these gentlemen in private conversation, but he had a copy of their formal representations to the Minister, and they protested against any veiled or indefinite change of the clause respecting car distribution. Senator Davis said this bill looked like the thin end of the wedge, and he did not like to see authority to change the system of car distribution left to a paid commissioner. If the system should be changed it should only be by allowing the Minister to alter it. The Minister was responsible, the commissioner was not. The change might be made on the application of 25 farmers.

The Hon. Mr. Lougheed—The Minister is responsible for the acts of the commissioner.

Senator Douglas said the farmers did not want the distribution of the Grain Act interfered with. If liberty were given to do so it should be given to no one less than the Minister.

Senator Taylor said the measure was designed to enable the Government to meet a pressing emergency, and should pass.

Senator Forget said that as actual requests had been made for the passage of the bill he would not oppose it.

The bill was read the third time.

The following bills were read the third time.

To incorporate the Saskatchewan Life Insurance Company.

Respecting the Canadian Birkbeck Investment and Savings Company, and to change its name to the Canadian Mortgage Investment Company.

Respecting the Union Bank of Canada.

Respecting the Trust and Loan Company of Canada.

Granting divorce to Herbert Horsfall and Kenneth Nelson.

The Senate adjourned until Friday afternoon.

TO PROHIBIT CIGARETTES

Ottawa, Feb. 15.— A deputation, one hundred strong, representing the W. C. T. U., invaded Mr. Borden's office at noon to-day, and asked that the Government enact a law prohibiting, in Canada, the sale and manufacture of cigarettes. All provinces of the Dominion were represented in the deputation. The ministers present besides the Premier, were the Hon. C. J. Doherty and the Hon. W. T. White.

Mrs. McKee, of Barrie, spoke on behalf of Ontario. She claimed that the recent amendments to the Act in regard to the sale of cigarettes had been of little use. The evil was increasing, and one hundred million more cigarettes were sold this year than last. There were more smoking cigarettes than ever, but the evil was spreading among the boys. They did not want to interfere with the men, but they did with the boys. There was only one way to do this, and that was by abolishing the manufacture and the sale of the cigarettes.

Mrs. Whitman, of Halifax, honorary president of the W. C. T. U. for the Maritime Provinces, spoke for those provinces, and made the same request. Mrs. MacLachlan, of Quebec, said that the law was not carried out. Policemen apparently did not know the law in regard to sale of cigarettes. Mrs. W. H. Anderson, of Ottawa, spoke on behalf of British Columbia. The Rev. W. H. Turnbull, of Ottawa, in behalf of the Presbyterian Church, and the Rev. C. S. Deeprose spoke for the Methodists. Mrs. Gordon Wright, Dominion president, introduced the speakers and wound up the argument for the deputation.

Premier Borden said he was much impressed with the earnestness of the deputation. He would remind them, however, that one of the worst possible things in the way of enacting laws was to place laws on the Statute Books, which cannot be enforced. He was afraid that the control of parents had lessened in recent years, and that this had contributed to the evil. He fully realized the importance of the matter, and he would give the recommendations serious consideration.

FAVOR NELSON.

Ottawa, Feb. 14.—Captains Bernier and Bartlett, Canada's best known Arctic navigators, have been consulted by the Hon. Robert Rogers and the Hon. Frank Cochrane as to their views as to the best port on the Hudson Bay. At a meeting between the ministers and the navigators maps were gone over and both the captains expressed themselves as being in favor of Nelson. It is understood, however, that another hydrographic survey will be sent to the bay next summer to secure more information before an absolutely definite decision will be arrived at.

EXPROPRIATION CASE.

Ottawa, Feb. 15.—Mr. Justice Cassels handed down judgment in the Exchequer Court yesterday in the case of the King vs. Moncton Land Company. In this case the Crown had taken eleven and a half acres of land belonging to the defendant company for the purposes of the Intercolonial Railway. The Crown offered $16,933.75 for the land, and the defendants claimed $160,000. Judgment goes for the defendants for $27,280, with interest on $16,100 thereof from time of expropriation, and costs.

NOT TO SPEAK OF NAVY.

'It is becoming more and more evident that the members of Parliament have not to speak 'marine' this session. It is not proposed to repeal the law nor to modify it. There have not yet been any pour-parlers with the Admiralty on the subject of how to handle this matter. The matter will be dealt with at the proper time and place.'

The 'Vigie,' a French-Canadian weekly, quotes the above from the Quebec 'Action Sociale' in its edition for Feb. 7, 1912, which contains the resolution of Mr. Ap. Albert Sevigny, Conservative member for Dorchester, in his demand for the repeal of the Navy Law.

The 'Vigie' gives some of the reasons why Mr. Sevigny insists on the repeal of the Navy Law.

'Because this act established a line of conduct the importance and consequence of which are great.'

Here, says the 'Vigie,' is a member who complains of a law, and would have it abrogated because it is 'important,' and which will have 'very great consequences.' He prefers a law without importance and consequences.

'A naval act? That is for the brave, the patriots, for all those who have a heart, and who desire to cover Canada with glory; not for the fearful, and the cowards.'

BRITISH CONTRACTOR WINS.

Ottawa, Feb. 14.—It is learned that the government has definitely decided to award the contract for the development of the large terminal in Courtney Bay, at St. John, to Norton Griffiths, the English contractor. This is one of the largest contracts which has been let for some time by the Dominion Government as it is agreed to spend $7,500,000 within five years. The contract was called for by the late government and the Norton Griffith Company has undertaken to complete the work in three years for $7,750,000. The work when completed will afford ample facilities for the Grand Trunk Pacific for its winter port, connection being given through the St. John valley railway, which will be operated by the Intercolonial Railway.

INCREASE IN IMMIGRANTS.

Ottawa, Feb. 14.—Immigrant settlers to the number of 300,705 arrived in Canada during the first ten months of the current fiscal year, April 1 to Feb. 1. Of this number 18,999 arrived at ocean ports and 111,706 from the United States.

These figures show an increase of 15 percent, as compared with those for the corresponding months of the last fiscal year.

CONSERVATIVE GIVES WAY

Dispute Over Use of Opera House in South Renfrew on Nomination Day

Renfrew, Ont., Feb. 16. — The last week before the election to decide who shall represent South Renfrew in the Dominion House of Commons has begun, and Dr. M. J. Maloney, of Eganville, and the Hon. G. P. Graham, of Brockville, are the candidates. Nominated here yesterday morning, they both addressed large audiences in the afternoon, with the difference that while the Conservative candidate spoke in the open air, the late Minister of Railways in the Liberal Government, said what he had to say in the O'Brien Opera House. Dr. Maloney was assisted by Messrs. W. H. Bennett, M.P. for East Simcoe; John Webster, M.P. for Brockville; and C. J. Thornton, M.P. for West Durham, while Mr. T. A. Low, ex-M.P., and Dr. Neely, M.P., of Humbolt, Sask., spoke for the Hon. Mr. Graham.

The nominations proper were without feature, but a hitch between the two parties developed when it came to speaking afterwards, and for a period it looked as though trouble might result. It originated in the fact that the Liberals some weeks ago secured the O'Brien Theatre for nomination day, of the date of which they were at the time ignorant. A few days before its announcement Dr. Maloney's supporters rented the theatre for the 15th. Both sides claimed to have paid for the place and accordingly both claimed the right to speak there, the Conservatives going so far as to issue posters announcing a meeting. Manager J. M. George, of the theatre, fearing disorder, then posted up a notice to the effect that it would not be open at all until after 7 o'clock.

About 2 o'clock a crowd of about 1,000 persons, mostly Maloneyites, marched down the street behind the Renfrew brass band and took up their position in the main thoroughfare in front of the theatre. There they remained for upwards of an hour, and it looked as if neither side would be allowed to use the Opera House. Finally, however, Dr. Maloney drove down, and through Peter White, K.C., of Pembroke, invited the crowd down to the market place to hear him. To the number of a thousand they followed him. Willing hands soon cleared the market platform of its burden of snow and, mounting it, Dr. Maloney and his fellow speakers addressed the crowd which had gathered.

Meanwhile the Conservatives having departed, the Opera House was opened to the Graham men, who held their meeting. At the conclusion of this meeting, Mr. T. A. Low hurried down to the market place with Dr. Neely, and said a few words.

About 800 had assembled in the Opera House for the Liberal meeting. Dr. B. C. Connolly, of Renfrew, was chairman, and the speakers were the Hon. Mr. Graham, Mr. T. A. Low, ex-M.P., and Dr. Neely, M.P. from Saskatchewan.

Dr. Connolly briefly explained why there had been no joint meeting. The Conservatives had refused to abide by the old custom of allowing the side which had the hall to speak first.

Mr. T. A. Low, ex-M.P., stated he had made up his mind that while outsiders were trying to run the Conservative party they would not run the Liberal party. The Hon. George P. Graham was needed by his party and by Canada, and he wanted the people of Renfrew to show they knew how to run their own affairs by electing him. Referring to the Conservative convention which had nominated Dr. Maloney, Mr. Low stated that at 1.30 Dr. Maloney had supported carrying out the agreement made, and at 2 o'clock he was nominated. The campaign throughout had been one of mud-slinging. Mr. Graham, he considered, should be allowed to go back to the House to answer the charges which had been made against him. He understood that threats had been made to certain people in the riding that if they did not support Dr. Maloney they would come to harm.

In conclusion, Mr. Low urged that Dr. Maloney could not do such a great deal for South Renfrew even if elected.

'The Government has not been playing fair,' said Dr. Neely, 'but is using any means to defeat George P. Graham.' He defended Mr. Graham's administration of the Department of Railways and Canals, and stated that he might some day be Prime Minister.

The Hon. Mr. Graham told the audience that he had endeavored before to arrange a joint meeting with his opponents, but the latter had always backed out. Where was Dr. Reid, the man responsible for the holding of this election? Mr. Graham had hoped he would have come up to the present meeting 'to say to my face what he has said behind my back.' North Renfrew was trying to dictate to South Renfrew, said the Liberal candidate. He had heard one man had been told that if he voted for the Hon. Mr. Graham his brother-in-law would suffer for it. This was peanut politics, he said. The speaker had been for fifteen years in Parliament, and the Legislature and never once had charges been made against him. If any charges were proven against him after election he would resign his seat. If such statements were made about him on a public platform he would issue a writ for criminal libel in fifteen minutes. He had obtained an actual written pledge that he would be elected, said the Hon. Mr. Graham, a pledge that in business would hold good in a court of law. In conclusion he took up the Georgian Bay Canal matter, affirming that he approved both the deepening of the Welland Canal and the construction of the Georgian Bay. As for the Quebec Bridge, well, his plans for the Quebec Bridge, as well as for the Hudson Bay Railway, were being adopted by the present Government.

The agreement by which the Conservatives of South Renfrew were alleged to have bound themselves was the main topic of conversation at the open air Maloney meeting.

'We asked you to-day for the privilege of addressing you electors in a hall in this town. We were denied it by the gentlemen who have the ruling of its destinies,' said Dr. J. E. Murphy, of the South Renfrew Liberal-Conservative Association, who acter as chairman. He asked the electors to resent this insult to Dr. Maloney and went on to deal with the making of the agreement by which 27 Conservatives had pledged themselves to see that the Hon. G. P. Graham would be elected for South Renfrew. In doing so they had represented only themselves.

Dr. Maloney was then introduced and was greeted with loud cheers. He augured well for the enthusiastic multitude present, bent on one thing and that, that on their ballots alone, should rest the fate of South Renfrew. South Renfrew had elected Mr. Low, but apparently he was not good enough for the Liberal leaders at Ottawa. Mr. Low could not very well be denied the privilege of retiring, but it was not his right to say who should be his successor.

The twenty-seven Conservatives who had agreed to elect the Hon. Mr. Graham had done so simply as individuals, and when the Hon. G. P. Graham had gone about the constituency saying that Dr. Maloney himself had supported the agreement he had said that which he knew was untrue. He insulted every elector when he stated the Conservative party had broken faith with him.

Dr. Maloney denied that 'the Whites of North Renfrew' had had anything to do with his candidature and promised there would be no Cap Sullivan's or bogus ballot boxes in this campaign.

'We are told that the Hon. George P. Graham is needed at Ottawa. The people of Brockville didn't seem to think so on the 21st,' said the speaker.

He criticized the Liberal candidate's connection with the Newmarket Canal, the Grand Trunk Pacific and the Quebec bridge, and quoted what he said to Brockville's citizens about the late Hon. Peter White of Pembroke being an outsider on the occasion of Mr. White's candidature against Mr. Graham there.

'The Hon. George P. Graham must think you a collection of idiots,' said Dr. Maloney. 'He promised that Renfrew would not be neglected in the way of free rural mail delivery, cheaper telephones, and improved highways if he were elected, and that he would use his best efforts to have the Georgian Bay Canal built.

'I appeal not only to Conservatives, but to the Liberals as well,' he concluded. 'If you are true Liberals your first interest is in your country, and you will see that you cannot afford to slap the Government in the face.'

Mr. W. H. Bennett, M.P., spoke of the Liberal candidate's connection with the National Transcontinental, which he characterized as nothing short of highway robbery. The contractors on the road perhaps wanted Mr. Graham back to the House to choke back inquiries. No man had stood closer to more corrupt government than G. P. Graham. Where were the bogus ballots, for instance, which figured prominently in the famous Brockville election case, printed? In the office of the Hon. George P. Graham.'

The Hon. George P. Graham's political progress has been a series of deals, said John Webster, M.P., who defeated the ex-Minister of Railways in Brockville. He was followed by C. J. Thornton, M.P., for West Durham, who also dealt with the Liberal candidate's record and with his connection with the policy of the late Liberal Government.

TO INCORPORATE NEW RAILWAY

Ottawa, Feb. 15.—The Railway Committee of the House of Commons this morning reported the bill to incorporate the Pacific Trans-Canada & Hudson Bay Railway Company, which stand in the name of Mr. Martin, of Regina. The company, which will have its head office in Calgary, proposes to build a railway from Edmonton through the Peace River country and through Garner Pass to Prince Rupert. Also a line eastward to Churchill, or Nelson, on the Hudson Bay. Mr. Brasbason's bill authorizing a line of railway from Kippeway to the Quinzee River, ran into a snag when the clause declaring it to be 'for the general advantage of Canada' was reached.

The Hon. Frank Cochrane pointed out that it was a purely provincial undertaking. After some discussion it was agreed to postpone consideration of the bill. Mr. Jerry Chabot's bill extending the time for the construction of the Gatineau & Ungava Railway for two years was reported. The name of the company was changed to the Ottawa & Ungava Railway Company. The line will run from the source of the Gatineau to Ungava Bay, a distance of nine hundred miles. Several western bills were reported.

DUTY ON STONE

Delegation at Ottawa to Try to Minimize Importation

The delegation from the Builders' Exchange that went to Ottawa this week to lay before the Minister of Finance, the Hon. W. T. White, reasons why the duty on cut and dressed stone imported from the United States should be raised, was composed of Mr. James Ballantyne and Mr. J. H. Lauer, president and secretary of the Exchange; Mr. Alex. Bremner, Mr. William Lyall, Mr. John Quinlan, Mr. J. H. Hutchinson, Mr. Thos. Gilday and J. R. Hood. Delegations from all parts of Canada will meet in the Capital, and present their petition to the leaders of the Government.

It is understood that a specific duty on all stone imported will be asked for in place of the ad valorem duty of the present time. The builders will point out that under the present law the material for many of the large stone structures that are being erected in Montreal and other Canadian cities now comes from the United States, cut and dressed, so that much of the value of the building operations is lost to Canadian workmen. The ad valorem duty of 20 percent, they will maintain, does not meet the requirements of the situation, because prices given in the customs declarations are far too low.

DISSATISFIED WITH TRADE.

Waterproof Workers Protest Against Foreign Importations.

At a general meeting of the Canadian Waterproof Garment Workers' Union, much dissatisfaction was expressed by the workers in this industry at the present state of the trade, which is brought about by the importation of foreign made waterproof garments into Canada, and thus reducing the manufacture of these garments in this country, and debarring Canadian wageworkers of profitable employment. It was resolved that a delegation wait on the Minister of Finance with a view of altering the tariff on those imported garments, so that it will promote Canadian industry.

TWO NEW APPOINTMENTS

Ottawa, Feb. 15.—An order-in-council has been passed dividing the position of veterinary director-general and live stock commissioner, hitherto held by Dr. J. G. Rutherford, into two separate branches. The man most prominently mentioned for veterinary director-general is Dr. A. H Hall, V.S., of Grimsby, formerly of Quebec. He was a government inspector of contagious diseases among animals during the administration of Sir John Thompson; was chairman of the Quebec Provincial Board of Health, an alderman of the City of Quebec. A prominent western Ontario live stock man is mentioned for the live stock commissionership.

JEWS OBJECT TO UNIVERSITY BILL

Ottawa, Feb. 16.—In the Private Bills Committee this morning the bill to nationalize Queen's University and to separate it from the Presbyterian Church was the cause of a long discussion. Protests against the bill were lodged by a large Jewish delegation headed by Rabbi Jacobs, of Toronto; Ald. Blumenthal, L. Cohen and L. Silver, of Montreal, and H. Joliff, of Ottawa. Their objection was to the clause declaring the university to be for the general advantage of Canada and 'distinctively Christian.'

Mr. W. F. Nickel, M.P., Kingston, promoter of the bill, stated the history of the university, explaining that at the present control of the institution rests with a board of trustees, of whom a majority are Presbyterians. Latterly an agitation has been started for the nationalization of the university. The last General Assembly decided to make it entirely undenominational. The present bill was the result of joint consideration by the Presbyterian Church and the heads of the university.

After a prolonged discussion, in which Mr. Robert Bickerdike, Mr. R. T. Code, K.C., took part, urging the elimination of the phrase, Mr. Nickel agreed.

Mr. Jacobs, representing the Jewish people, was heard in opposition to clause 10, which provides that the university shall remain distinctly Christian. Mr. Jacobs said that the Jewish people were opposed to this clause because it was distinctly unchristian. The university was to be in spirit Canadian. He could not see why the Jewish people, who were Canadians, and who pay taxes just as well as the Presbyterians or any other denomination, should be discriminated against. He asked Mr. Nickel what he meant by 'distinctly Christian.'

Mr. Nickel—I mean that the professors and the directors of the college shall be Christians.

Mr. Jacobs—Then you bar Unitarians?

Mr. Nickel replied that his practice was law, and that they always got lost in creeds.

At this point the discussion grew somewhat warm, Mr. Jacobs declaring that this bill would make a Canadian institution, supported by all Canadians, more Russian than Russia itself.

Mr. Jacobs contended that in past years several Jews had held professorships at Queen's.

This brought Mr. Nickel to his feet, with a flat denial. He had never heard of a Jew holding a permanent professorship at Queen's. A Mr. Silver had taken a professor's place for about two months.

Mr. Jacobs closed his argument by again appealing to the committee that if the college was to be a national one it should be conducted on broad lines and that no man, regardless of his religious belief or nonbelief should be debarred so long as he was a Canadian, and a tax payer.

Mr. G. N. MacDonnell was then heard on behalf of the Presbyterian church. He said, that when it was decided that the university was to become national in its scope it was agreed between the church and the trustees that it should be Christian. That was the original intention of its founders, the agreement could not be carried out except by the passing of this clause, the object of the clause was to preserve the Christian character of the institution.

Rabbi Jacobs, Toronto, replying to Mr. MacDonnell, said, that so long as the college remained Presbyterian it had a right to impose what restrictions it chose. But, as it was being nationalized, and as Jewish money would probably be given to it, such restriction was nothing short of a stigma on Canada.

Dr. Ramsay, said that it was not of the Jews that the framers of the bill were thinking, but of other men who were antagonistic Christianity.

Mr. Leon Cohen, of Montreal, said that when the university asked parliament to grant a charter as wide as the boundless mercy of God, and in the same charter put in restrictive clauses, it was scarcely consistent. The Rev. Dr. Campbell, said it was the non-Christian Christians that were in the minds of those who drew up the clause.

Mr. MacDonnell argued that when the university proclaimed itself national it was the better part of wisdom to be a national in fact as well as in name. Consideration of the bill was deferred for a week.

HAZY PROMISE AT BANQUET

Ontario Minister Says Premier Will Remedy Taxation Evils When Public Opinion is Ready.

Toronto, Feb. 15.—What might be regarded as a promise, though a very circumspect one, on the part of the Ontario Government to remedy at some future time the evils resulting from the present system of taxation was given by the Hon. I. B. Lucas at a luncheon of the Toronto Board of Trade last night, at which the proposed scheme of co-operative housing for Toronto was discussed.

Mr. James Simpson, representing the Trades and Labor Council, urging the need for a co-operative housing system, told of an interview he had had a few days ago with Sir James Whitney, at which he asked Sir James that local option in taxation be granted to municipalities. Sir James had expressed himself as opposed to such a system, which he declared would be a 'checker board' system.

The Hon. Mr. Lucas, replying to Mr. Simpson, said: 'I fancy that when the time comes, when Sir James has to deal with this matter, he will deal with it in such a manner as will relieve some of the existing evils. That some evils do exist there is no doubt. The practical question is how to deal with them. Rather than those who are active on the floor of the House, I think it is better for public purposes such as this for the press to lead public opinion to see the best way of solving the difficulties. And when the matter has to be dealt with, I have no doubt Sir James will do so in the most practical manner possible.'

THE RIGHT TO ASK QUESTIONS

Ontario Opposition Leader Claims Members Are Not Debarred by Motion for Return.

Toronto, Feb. 15.—Private members' day in the legislature was little more than a game of wits. There was a passage at arms between Sir James Whitney and the Liberal leader over the interpretation of the rule in regard to questions put by members.

Mr. Rowell took a different view from that expressed by the Prime Minister, that a motion on the order paper for a return precluded a member from following up the matter with a question. 'I want to take this occasion to intimate that we do not agree with the interpretation put upon the rule by the Prime Minister, and I do not wish by our failure to express our dissent to be construed as assenting to that proposal as it may come up later in a form which will be more important than at present.

Consulting the Manual, Mr. Rowell showed that the rules made clear distinction between questions being put which would give the House information as to the 'intention of the government,' and an interpellation as to the opinion of the government on a matter of policy.

Sir James supported his position with the statement that his interpretation of the rules was in accordance with the practice of the House ever since he had been a member—some twenty-one years. The government at no time was disposed to withhold information which under ordinary circumstances should be in possession of the members of the House, including supporters of the leader of the Opposition.

Mr. Rowyell, in replying to the ridicule that Sir James sought to place upon Colonel Atkinson's question, as to what the government would do for Northern Ontario, pointed out that the question was put upon the order paper before the Prime Minister made his announcement.

RODDICK BILL STRIKES SNAG

Quebec Assembly Sends Back to Committee to be Studied Anew.

Quebc, Feb. 6.— The bill to amend the Quebec Medical Act to meet the provisions of the Roddick Federal Bill extending reciprocity to medical practitioners duly admitted in one province to practise in another, which was unanimously passed by the Legislation Committee on Wednesday, received a decided set-back in the Assembly yesterday afternoon, when it was taken up in Committee of the Whole and sent back to the Legislation Committee to be studied anew.

Supporting the Bill, Dr. Finnie said that it had been the desire of the medical profession for a number of years to have such a measure passed. Provinces erected such a high prohibitive fence against doctors who were not graduates from their own colleges that a great injustice was done. This was particularly the case where Provinces bordered each other for long distances, and an instance of this was the line between Quebec and Ontario, and it often happened that doctors were called across in an emergency case, and the result was that they were arrested and fined for practising in another Province without a diploma.

Sir Lomer Gouin said that there was no doubt that there was need for the legislation., and that while he would vote for it, he regretted that it had originated from Ottawa, which, he said, was unconstitutional, as it concerned the Provinces solely, and should have come from each Province itself.

Mr. Armand Lavergne objected to the bill on the same grounds as the Prime Minister, and further, because he held that French-Canadian physicians would be placed at a disadvantage from differences in instruction and the obligation of being examined by a central board of examiners, as no standard of examination had been fixed in the bill. There were, he said, certain differences in the Catholic and Protestant teaching of medical science, and as an example he spoke of obstetric operations.

It was then decided to refer the bill to the Legislation Committee to be studied again.

The 'One Man One Vote' bill which was again taken up in Committee of the House, was also referred to the Legislation Committee, as was the bill to amend the Cities and Towns' Act respecting the abolition of property qualification for the office of Mayor.

IMPORTANT BILLS

Quebec, Feb. 13.—The bill to amend the charter of the city of Three Rivers was passed before the private bills committee of the Legislative Assembly this morning after several amendments were made by additions or by restrictions.

The right to tax certain corporations was accorded, and certain loans made by notes were ratified to the extent of $446,650 for works already undertaken, but the request to borrow to the extent of $650,000 on promissory notes for future works until debentures have been issued was refused.

It was also asked in the bill to permit the city of Three Rivers to take over the sale of intoxicating liquors exclusively, but this clause was dropped without discussion.

In the Railway Committee this morning the bill to amend the charter of the town of Montreal West and to confirm a certain agreement between the said town and the Montreal Park and Island Railway Company and the Montreal Tramways Company was passed without amendment.

BOARD OF TRADE.

Council Believes Educational Qualifications Should be Required From Voters.

At a meeting of the council of the Board of Trade Wednesday the provincial legislation committee reported with regard to the bill, 'An Act to amend the Quebec Election Act,' which provides for manhood suffrage in this province. The council unanimously adopted the following report made by the committee:

That while the council believes in the gradual broadening of the franchise, it deems it most necessary that certain educational qualifications should be requisite and that voters should at least be able to read and write;

That the payment of taxation should carry with it the right to vote irrespective of similar rights in other districts or places, and, further, that it is against equity and not in the interests of the province that large holders of property should lose the right to a vote in the district in which such property is held.

The committee also reported with regard to bill 'An Act Respecting Compulsory School Attendance,' that it had informed the Hon. Sir Lomer Gouin that while the council approved the principle of the bill, it was of opinion that its provisions should require the provision of free books.

The following were admitted to membership: Allan J. Munro, of the Canada Paint Company, Limited; Royal Ewing, of Messrs. Gault & Ewing.

Those in attendance at the meeting were: R. Wilson Reford, president; Huntly R. Drummond, first vice-president; R. J. Dale, second vice-president; Jos. Quintal, treasurer; Geo. F. Benson, James Elmsley, A. Hamilton Gault, W. K. Grafftey, W. W. Hutchison.

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The Witness.

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 20, 1912.

There is something very misleading about a remark in a Toronto despatch to the effect that the Ontario Branch of the Dominion Alliance for the Suppression of the Liquor Traffic has determined to enter politics and form a prohibition party. The Dominion Alliance from its very purpose and nature has been always in politics, and has at all times been busy to the extent of its powers in influencing elections. The only thing that is new about the Ontario Branch is its wonderful growth in strength during the past few years and the development of an organization throughout the province that may well hope to determine the policy of any party aspiring to power.

The King, who is in a position to sympathize with Sir Edward Grey in the face of the attacks made upon him by persons who cannot know his difficulties, attacks against which he cannot possibly defend himself, has taken the only way open to him of proclaiming his approval, by conferring upon him an honor rarely, if ever, bestowed upon a commoner, a distinction reserved chiefly for sovereigns and those close to royal blood, in the shape of the garter vacated by the death of the Duke of Fife. Such is the royal character of this decoration that we cannot suppose the suggestion of so disposing of it to have come from any one but the King himself. Other surmises surrounding this event are without value.

One would think from Sir Edward Carson's speech to the Unionist Nonconformists in London that the Pope's late decrees had been issued especially for Ireland in view of coming home rule. On the contrary, the Ne temere and Motu proprio decrees were only part of a long series of maladroit proceedings on the part of the present papacy, which have resulted in revolt against it in almost every nation in Europe. The process has only to go on for another decade or so to make Rome very weak in the world. Sir Edward was no doubt much disappointed to find the Home Rule Bill based on the principle of absolute religious liberty and equality, and these guaranteed by such power reserved to the British Parliament as is not known in any other federation. As for the moral power of Rome over an Irish Parliament, such power exists generally in the inverse proportion to the dominance of Roman Catholics in a country. Where they are in a minority, either in numbers or influence, that power is in full vigor, where there is no Protestant question, there is no papal sway. Most Roman Catholic countries have repudiated ecclesiastical guidance. It is such men as Sir Edward Carson who confer upon the ecclesiastics any political influence they may possess in Ireland.

What sort of training for life can be given in those schools throughout this country which one after another are found refusing to observe the most ordinary precautions and totally disregarding the instructions of the Health authorities against virulently contagious and infectious diseases? Has the time not come when modern knowledge should be let in upon some of those antiquated places? We cannot but take the encouragement of disease to be a symptom of their general state of enlightenment and of their attention to the requirements of civilization.

Why are our builders so zealous to keep up the price of building stone? Is building not yet dear enough that we should be forced to get our stone from further when we might get it nearer? If it is not to keep up the price what are they bothering at Ottawa about? There are not nearly houses and stores enough in Montreal for those who would like to do business here, and any process for making building dearer seems to be working against the public interest.

Revolution having begun in Mexico, seems to have become chronic, possibly all the more so because for a whole generation it has been suppressed. The new president of Mexico bears the name of Gomez, which seems from its prevalence in Spanish broils to be the Spanish equivalent of Smith. He has hit upon the safe expedient of governing Mexico from the capital of Texas. His plea for rebelling against Madero is that Madero, having come to power, has not done all he undertook to do. It is pretty hard to carry on an ideal republic with rebellions in half a dozen of its states, and we should expect that if this Gomez became president in the Mexican capital the same charge would lie at his door in three weeks, and a third wave of rebellion would rise on the banks of the Rio Grande, with its head centre on the safe side of the river.

It is very shocking to read of a member of the Quebec Legislature waving a cheque before a political audience as evidence of his power to obtain local favors for his constituency. It is humiliating to hear a candidate for the House of Commons in the most barefaced manner saying that the electors would be a collection of idiots if they thought the opposition candidate could get them free rural mail delivery and expedite a canal through their territory. So long as audiences are found that will applaud this kind of talk instead of hooting it, so long will it persist. That such insults were not felt and violently resented as such—that they are even cheered, is but proof that the political consciences of the people are so seared by the continual covert bribery that has been going on in the promising and giving of local improvements or political appointments that they have lost sensitiveness. While it is often hard to distinguish between what is right, and what is corrupt, a little open resentment in flagrant cases would do much to check the evil.

We have the cheering news that His Holiness has, according to one newspaper heading, thrown off his lethargy, and has begun again to eat quite beyond the wishes of his doctors. We should think that the last thing with which history would credit the present papacy was lethargy. It has been the busiest papacy within memory in doing things, which a good Pope was no doubt bound to do, but which have upset the power of the Church with the people in many lands. The latest has just been announced in the Pope's confirmation of the ban put by the Bishop of Portland on his French-Canadian adherents who had taken part in seeking legislation with regard to the temporalities of the diocese, under which the bishop would have been no longer absolute in property matters. It is a notorious fact that the whole French-Canadian people—men and women—of the industrial region of Maine sympathized with these leaders who have been interdicted, and one of whom died without his passport to heaven, and that they openly expressed their condemnation of the bishop's attitude, thus defying the Church's curse. They appealed to the Pope, who has now confirmed the anathema, and presumably, as a consequence, the ill-fortune of the unabsolved man in the world to come. This decision, being associated in the mind of the disaffected with the movements said to have some papal support, for anglicising the Roman Catholic Church throughout North America, is having a queer effect on the confirmed loyalty of the French-Canadian people, who have always held their religion and their language to be bulwarks of each other.

It seems that the city of Three Rivers has aspired to essay the Gothenburg system with regard to the liquor traffic, the city itself assuming control of the business. Some control of the traffic there is certainly very much needed. We have not a great deal of faith in the system; the claim is that it eliminates the element of interest in the amount of the sales, and so removes the drinking that is due to interested temptation. This is, however, a fallible hope. When a city begins to look to the liquor traffic for revenue it becomes disappointed when that diminishes, and looks for better sales from its agents. This has been found in some cities in Norway, where the system was in force. It would, however, have been a most interesting experiment, and we cannot but regret that the Legislature, probably at the instance of interested parties, unceremoniously cut this clause out of the Three Rivers bill.

It is announced that Mr. Bourassa is going for an extended tour of some three months duration through the West to explain his policy, as he conceives it to be misunderstood. Fortunately the trip is not to be made until after the Quebec elections (a somewhat indefinite date,) for in this way his western explanations cannot be used against him in the east. In the long interval he will perhaps find time to find out what his policy is since the Conservatives have come into power. His explanatory articles in the 'Devoir' but exhibit his inability or unwillingness to adopt a clearly defined position. He writes like a man in a quandary. The announcement that he is to take Mr. Armand Lavergne with him is also amusing, for has not Mr. Lavergne said that he personally favored Mr. Graham for South Renfrew, but not politically; but 'the time had not come yet to fight the Borden Government'? The attitude of these men before the election was clear enough. They were, according to their words, against the navy, against corruption, but above all, 'Down with Laurier.' Now that they have vanquished Sir Wilfrid Laurier they are supporting, if not abetting, political dismissals and appointments, and even practically supporting a government that has not yet repudiated the Laurier navy. No doubt one of Mr. Bourassa's disciples, Mr. Sevigny, has introduced a motion which will not come up this session, for the repeal of the Navy Act, as, indeed, after such a campaign of 'Point de Marine,' had to be done, and we may presume that there is within doors a good deal of discussion and planning, and possibly 'fighting like blazes,' over the need of satisfying both ends of the country; but it is wonderful how politicians in power can get together. Meantime the bold buccaneer who made the trouble seems, in his minute-gun articles in the 'Devoir,' to be whistling languidly for a breeze to find which way to trim his sails.

The United States having aided, abetted and secured the independence from Colombia of the most valuable part of that republic's territory, and having practically taken possession of that part herself, is naturally inclined to hate the country she has plundered, and is treating as an insult some expressions of the Colombian ambassador to Washington on the ground that the sentiments expressed by the ambassador in his letter with regard to the Panama question are stated by him to be his own, and not such as his country has commissioned him to urge. This is surely poor ground for an immense power to quarrel with an infinitely small one, unless the big one is anxious for a quarrel as the basis of further encroachments. All that was necessary to do was pleasantly to inform the Colombian government that its ambassador did not understand the proprieties of his position, and was no longer acceptable to the United States Government. He would thereupon have been changed, as Lord Sackville West was at Mr. Cleveland's request. To take such a matter excitedly as a national insult is not comely in so great a people.

The stately and intellectually dignified proceedings of the inaugural meeting of our new City Council were disfigured by more than one attempt on the part of discredited aldermen to stultify them. The first, by Alderman Giroux, the idol of a certain gallery claque, was of a purely obstructive character, with no apparent object of any sort to be gained except to exhibit the fine face of the now famous man to the lady friends of the aldermen, who were there in numbers to countenance them in the assumption of their new dignity. The other was a humorously revolutionary one. Mr. Mederic Martin brought forward his much-vaunted motion to submit the question of abolishing the Board of Control to a popular referendum. He said St. Mary's Ward wanted it abolished, and, as represented by its votes, St. Mary's Ward deserved every bit of the bad character its representative gave it. This was very cleverly countered by Alderman Lapointe, who immediately gave notice that he would move that the question of abolishing the office of alderman be submitted to popular referendum at the same time. The public have long been asking whether the city has more good or harm from its aldermen, with a strong suspicion that the obstructive element in the Council more than neutralizes the good work of the patriotic members, and now that some scores of cities are getting on very well without any aldermen, it is not improbable that these men, whose one aim in life seems to be to restore the old rotten order of things, would find their duck pond all dried up. They might then aspire to be controllers, but they would not find controllerships enough to go round.

CHURCH UNION.

In the referendum or plebiscite that is being taken in the various congregations of the Methodist and Presbyterian churches, the vote seems, as was to be expected, to go a good deal by congregations, some going with considerable unanimity against the Union, more going almost in a mass in its favor. This suggests that the people, as a whole, have no very independent thought on the subject, and are largely governed by the convictions of the pastor or by any strong will that may be among them. In other cases there seems to have been a division of opinion, suggesting more private judgment, and that both sides have been more or less forcibly presented to the people. From results casually published it appears as though there was a decided majority of opinion in favor of the Union. How much of the opposition represents strong conviction, and how much of it would readily accept the judgment of the majority can only be guessed at. It is inevitable that there will be some opposition of the most subborn sort. There are some minds—even some highly cultured ones—that cannot get out of these grooves. It would be out of the question that the movement should be balked by the convictions of a very few. On the other hand it would be deplorable if such a union did not carry the great mass of the people with it.

The stock arguments of the opponents of union are two, and both singularly lacking in cogency. One is that the unity among his followers for which Christ prayed was spiritual unity, not organic unity, and that organic unity is the foe of spiritual unity. It is, however, against all nature that spiritual unity should not find expression in organic unity. Until it does, its potency may be fairly questioned. It is surely a curious kind of spiritual unity that can only be kept alive by insisting on organic estrangement. As a fact, there are larger differences of character and conviction within each of the churches—indeed, within each of the congregations of each of the churches—than those differences which divide the churches. If within their own churches these divergent people adapt themselves to the narrower Christian life of the communities in which they live, and together give good service therein, without any injury to their own spirituality, they will surely not be injured or weakened by joining a broader brotherhood.

The other common argument is that instead of creating a united church the accomplishment of the proposed union would only result in forming one more denomination. As those who use this argument are invariably the same as those who use the other, they should hail a new denomination, if by that means people would find themselves better distributed according to their kinds. It is natural for remnants to assume that they are the people, but if the great masses of both churches should unite, then the responsibility of staying out would certainly rest with those who forsook the main body of their fellow members, and sought the stagnation of an eddy instead of following the current into the united stream. The present appearance is that the great mass of the Methodist church is in favor of union, while there is a great conservative element among the Presbyterians opposed to it.

DANGER.

Things do not generally turn out so bad in fact as in theory they should, but in theory nothing could be truer than that the British coal strike which is threatened ten days hence is calculated to be, as Sir Edward Grey has called it, 'the greatest national catastrophe in our history.' This is a tremendous expression but it is true. There is the greatest ground for sympathy with the workers who find the money they receive for their daily toil buying them less and less of the necessaries of life. Their wages should, and must, rise with the lowering value of money. Those who refuse this concession are, consciously or unconsciously, depressing the labor of the country from the conditions it has reached, and has learned to need. It may be that the British coal industry will not now stand proportionately what it once would. The coal owners can only judge from the pressure of outside competition. Great Britain differs from other countries in that she has outgrown her natural resources. Coal and iron form the vast preponderance of what she has of her own to export in payment for all she needs from abroad, and both of these have now to be obtained with comparative difficulty. Indeed, she has long been importing some grades of iron ore. Outside of these she has nothing but the proceeds of her labor to live upon, and in this she is, as far as paying for imports is concerned, dependent on excelling other producers in quality and cheapness. This she has, by superior methods, and the control of channels, hitherto managed to do, but the moment that advantage is lost, it would appear that England's industrial doom had come.

All industries are largely dependent on the cheapness of coal. If by a nation-wide conflict the coal workers should manage to dictate the terms of their employment, there would, with the notions of labor's rights that have been disseminated by the socialist press, be no end to their demands, and they would only learn by the drying up the sources of their living that they were not omnipotent. While this drying up process was going on there would be a rapid migration to the coal fields of other lands, and there, in turn, the workers would assert themselves against 'Chinese cheap labor,' for China has coal-fields too. The result will be to drive the centre of activity to where the economic conditions are best. Chinese labor is not dangerous in the open market. Intelligent white labor can hold its own against it. But the moment the cost of labor is forced in any market, there it must lose in the general competition. It would seem that the English workers have some inkling of this wide problem, for they are said to be anxiously parleying with the representatives of continental unions with a view to extending the strike to the continent, so that the more immediate results of forced wage prices may not supervene.

MR. ASQUITH.

The story that Mr. Asquith desires to lay down the premiership is no new one. His health is at times not good, and he has been a very worried man. His brief premiership has been as strenuous, if not more so, than any on record, and has proved in other ways too exacting for him. He has remarkably strong men under him. The strong argument for his maintaining the leadership is the same as that which kept Mr. Balfour so long in his place—the wide divergence of his followers. There is the revolutionary activity of Mr. Lloyd George, the masterly prudence of Sir Edward Grey and the precipitancy of Mr. Winston Churchill, various elements that are more or less co-ordinated in him. Without him it would be hard to fit Mr. George and Sir Edward to each other, and difficult to give either the precedence. While the deeds of one, be they great or be they small, have been, like those of the crusading knight of old, altogether beyond the ken of his countrymen, Mr. Lloyd George's daring adventures have been in full view, and have brought him into the closest of sympathy with the many. It would be the duty of the retiring premier to advise the King as to his successor. This is the problem which makes it hard for Mr. Asquith to retire.

Moreover, while members of the party are dividing as to which of these men they would like to follow, it is not likely that either of them covets the office at all. The government's majority, as is well known, depends on a block of three parties. The failure of support from either the Home Rulers on the Laborites would imperil its existence. There is already kicking among the Irish that the Home Rule Bill does not, or is said not to, contain a transference of the customs duties to the Irish Parliament. As this would mean making Ireland an overseas dominion, no British parliament could possibly consent to it. On the other hand it is possible that Mr. Redmond could not marshall his followers to support a bill without it. In either form the bill might prove fatal. In like manner there is no saying when the Labor men might break loose. The woman suffrage question is very parallel to the other. It has been supposed that it would be impossible to carry it in parliament. On the other hand the Labor men have declared that they will have no suffrage bill without it. The proposal of the government has been to take no sides on this question and let parliament decide it without government pressure. But there is obvious peril in the situation. Such being the dangers that hang round the Premier of the immediate future, it is easier to see why Mr. Asquith should be willing to lay down the honor than why any one else should be willing, except at the emergent call of duty, to take it up.

THE REPUBLIC OF CHUNG HWA.

It is not for us in the west to fathom the ways of Yuan Shi Kai. He has managed so that the throne has abdicated in favor of the republic, but not into the hands of the republic, but into his own, and has ordered the members of his cabinet, which did not exist, to continue their duties. Yuan could only find one person, probably his secretary, to act as cabinet minister with him in signing this decree of his own composition. He now proceeds to form a cabinet, apparently intending to govern China and call himself the republic. That was the way Napoleon Bonaparte managed things until he was strong enough to proclaim himself emperor. He purported, however, to have been acting in agreement with the republican leaders; and he named Dr. Wu Ting Fang, a genuine republican, as a member of this cabinet. He acknowledged the republic, but practically said 'the republic is me.' His queerest claim was that he was so appointed by the throne, considering that the throne abdicated on the ground that its authority was not recognized by the people, and considering that he dictated the decree himself. Towards the republic, which centres at Nankin, he was very polite, he addressed it as such; he credited it with having secured for China the government that it wanted; he would like to take its advice if it had been convenient, and so forth! but he told it that the throne has appointed him to rule. With his own army about him at Pekin he was very much in the position of the Yorkshire farmer, who, when the railway guard told him that his bulldog was not allowed in the railway carriage, replied, 'Well, thee 'ud better tak un oot, yoong man.' He actually had the effrontery to ask recognition from the powers as the Republic of China.

To all this the Republicans answered by offering the presidency to Yuan Shi Kai, at the instance of President Sun Yat Sen, on condition that he would come to Nankin, with Yuan's lieutenant Tang, as premier. One naturally asks how much of a republic it would be with Yuan as president and Tang as premier. It seems probable that the offer was made as the only way to get Yuan out from behind his entrenchments at Pekin. We remember the history of France under like circumstances. Possibly Yuan does not care whether it is called a republic or a monarchy so long as he is it. From the first it has been the policy of Dr. Sun, the provisional president, to make Yuan president, so as to secure a bloodless solution of the revolution which Dr. Sun has so magnificently engineered. To this end he laid down his high office in favor of a man whose loyalty is far less disinterested than his own.

Yuan at first gave out his acceptance of the office. He said that many mistakes would be made, but that he would do his best. Then he demurred to going to Nankin, possibly for reason enough, knowing perhaps better than any one else the dangers of taking the pressure off the lid at Pekin. The Nankin government held to it, that Nankin was the right seat of government and demurred to entering the Pekin trap. Thereupon Yuan who had become very active indeed as president determined to decline the honor and telegraphs to Nankin urging the election of Dr. Sun Yat Sen in his place, saying he was unequal to the task, adding, however, that he would stay on at Pekin till relieved. This news comes to us from Shanghai in the most precise terms on the same day that we learn from Pekin that Yuan is notifying the Powers of his election as president, and asking their recognition, and from London that the legations have by his orders pulled down the dragon flag and cut off their queues.

Yuan's motives in resigning not even an easterner could tell. He is possibly loyal, as the good promises he makes suggests. He may possibly be angling for better terms from the Republic and the retention of Pekin as capital. He possibly sees from his better vantage ground the continuance of the Republic to be very problematical and may see a better chance for himself after a few more turns of the kaleidoscope. The Republic has certainly no plain sailing before it. A former revolutionist is joining with the present viceroy to raise the standard of revolt in Mukden, the capital of the home land of the Manchus, and other harms threaten. One thing seems certain, that the old China has passed away, and that an era of progress has dawned. It has been the longing desire, alike of Yuan's imperial decrees and of every one connected with the Republic, that the great empire, Manchus, Mongols, Mahommedans and Thibetans, should hold together. It will be almost a miracle if it does. If it does not there is Russia to take possession of Northern Mongolia and Northern Manchuria, Japan for Southern Manchuria, India for Thibet, and the French and Germans both angrily wanting something, but with nothing but China proper to prey upon. These are results to be avoided at all cost. But whatever convulsions may remain to China in suppressing the lawlessness that has become general, and whatever amputations she may suffer, we can still heartily rejoice with our Chinese fellow-citizens as they cut off their queues and celebrate this, the last new year of their old calendar, as they ring out the old and ring in the new.

A PARLIAMENTARY EPISODE.

A queer result of Germany's attempt to combine absolutism with parliamentary government has occurred in the refusal of the first vice-president of the Reichstag to be one of a formal deputation from that body to the Emperor to announce its organization complete, followed by a refusal on the part of the monarch to receive those officials who did come to pay homage in their capacity of leaders of what we would call His Majesty's loyal Commons. Imagine King George refusing to receive the Speaker of the Commons, should he approach him with the homage of Parliament, because he did not happen to belong to the same party as himself! No doubt the Emperor has had provocation enough from the outspoken Socialists for not wanting to countenance them; but by taking the course he has taken, he has proclaimed himself the head of a party and not of the people. There is this difference between a president of the United States and an emperor, that, even in the face of an opposing House of Representatives, the President may still claim to be the voice of the majority that elected him, while the Emperor is proclaiming himself the bitter antagonist of the potential majority of his subjects. What the offences have been that have betrayed him into this unfortunate position we can easily imagine; but it is an unfortunate position that he might well wish he had avoided.

It is to us, if we had not seen something like it at home, a curious parliamentary system that could elect a leader of one party for president, or speaker, of Parliament, and one of an extremely opposite party for vice-president. The leader of the Clericals, elected to the first place, relieved the House of this impasse by refusing to accept the position with an extreme—indeed, as appears, an intransigent—Socialist as his lieutenant, and was replaced by a Socialist, thus revealing a dominance of that element in the council of the nation, and putting the Emperor, as he has willed it, at issue with the dominant voice of the people, a course which seems in these days to be a very poor piece of kingcraft. It is true that the Socialists are revolutionary and anti-monarchical in their theories, and fiercely assertive of those theories. But if the monarch did not prefer to read in these developments the handwriting on the wall, proclaiming the violent downfall of imperialism, he might assume that there would necessarily be a reaction from impossible theories, and that there was, between his own extreme view of divine right and the Socialist extreme view of majority absolutism, a more stable middle ground. Which it is the part of a good ruler to seek. He should see in this ascendancy of socialism, even among a people whose popular suffrage is extremely hobbled, the warning that his present form of power does not rest on the good-will of his people, and that, failing that, its foundations are sapped. His study should be so to shift his position that he will find the centre of gravity of the monarchy within the base. He would have done far better to have acknowledged facts and promised to abide within the decisions of the Reichstag. It would have been death to clerical and squire rule, but it would not have taken much extremist legislation to place the rule in the hands of honest Liberalism, which is the only banner which stands for liberty.

THE SUFFRAGE.

The question whether man and woman are one or two is one of the deepest in all sociology. The Scripture holds pretty consistently to the one theory, but then Scripture as continuously assumes that every man and every woman was married. That was an ideal condition that does not survive, and cannot be built on, seeing that now, in a large proportion of cases man and woman are undoubtedly two. There is a commonly received theory in these days that all men must be equal before the law. It is being carried to its last point in Great Britain just now by the adoption of one man one vote, altogether irrespective of fitness or unfitness to exercise the function. The effects of the adoption of that principle are very far-reaching. One difficulty with regard to it will be keenly felt when Britain sees the necessity of giving a suffrage to dependent peoples. But grant the general principle and its extension to the matter of the suffrage, and grant that, in point of fact, whatever our theories may be, man and woman are in large proportion not one, but two, and what escape is there from the extension of the suffrage to women. Does it not necessarily mean that all men and all women are equal before the law?

There are those who hold to a limited franchise, based on property, as the traditional distinction is, or based on education, which would be infinitely more intelligent. Great harm may be done the community by shutting out men and classes because they are poor, but, in a country where education is within the reach of all, what wrong would be done by requiring a fair amount of mind culture. Those who would impose other qualifications are more ready on their account to give the woman the vote. In fact, in the past where the conditions of the franchise have been otherwise highly restricted, women have generally had votes on the same terms as men. In municipalities, where the vote is based on property, women have the suffrage now, both in Britain and here. It has been as the suffrage widened that women have been crowded out. We have never been enthusiastic about extensions of the suffrage, but have always regarded them as inevitable, as the time must needs come when the granting of any proposed extension will be to the political benefit of one party or the other. At the present moment universal manhood suffrage, with no preferences, is being proposed both by the Government of Great Britain and by the government of this province. The effect in Great Britain will be to weaken the party of privilege. In Ireland it will probably give a majority for home rule, even in Ulster. Having seen what we have seen of the wisdom with which the suffrage is exercised among ourselves, we must say that we are not enamored with the prospect that any extension of it raises among us. The woman suffragists in England resented the government measure as an intentional knock-down blow to their ambitions, not because they were left out of it, as they had before been, but because it was realized that the opposition to extending it to women would be greater.

Mr. Bourassa is proposing some very reasonable modifications of the manhood suffrage bill—reasonable, that is, on the assumption that women are excluded. He proposes to give two votes to fathers of families and two to graduates of universities, the former, we presume, because they have a larger stake in the country and are necessarily better citizens. The latter out of deference to their presumable greater capacity for exercising a correct judgment as to the affairs of the country. The question would, however, immediately arise, why, if two votes are to be accorded to the heads of families, the mother should not be credited with one of them. Again, if men graduates have two votes, shall not women graduates? Thus, the moment distinctions in voting are proposed the woman question asserts itself. The extent of the franchise should not be based on any claims of the voter, but on the interests of the community. Only some men are reasonably capable of exercising the suffrage, and only some women. It would be good if there was any way of determining who is fit and who not. An education test will probably be the rule, some day, as the best available, and it would be no great wrong if the vote was confined to the heads of families. But for determining who ought to vote, the line of sex does not seem to be a good one, and as long as every ignoramus who howls at the beck of a boodler has a vote, there is an obvious incongruity in excluding those majestic women whom we all know.

PROVINCIALISM.

For some years the German states have been experimenting with government employment agencies. When the idea of government insurance against unemployment became so general as to be tentatively applied, a larger application was given to finding work for people, and the employment agencies were made national in their field of operation. The idea was to supply labor to cities where it was scarce from cities where it was overabundant. It was found that especially in the building trade there were great fluctuations in activity that were local. The whole purpose of those making the law was to supply every man with work just as far as it was possible. Mr. Lloyd George, and with him England, adopted the plan, thus tested, with great enthusiasm, for while it was done solely for the employees, the employers liked it, and those who were neither

employers nor employees hailed it as an act conceived in the right spirit that would serve the general good. Not till after development of the idea had got thus far did there come a loud note of discord, and then from the quarter least expected. Employees began to complain that they did not want others advised that work was to be had in their district whenever times were good, as it cut down their chances of a rise in wages. It turned out that each particular trade in each district was anxious to keep to itself the work to be done in that district. The note of alarm became more harsh and strident when it was proposed to enlarge the scheme and make it Empire wide, so that coal miners, for instance, could be sent from Wales in times of overproduction to help at Cape Breton, Lethbridge or Nanaimo. Against this or against any adoption of the principle of giving information to employees that would aid their circulation from place to place resolutions have been adopted by conventions.

Such antagonism to the general interest of the community must seem to everyone not directly affected both selfish and foolish. But what is to be thought of it when we apply it to the case of the doctors. For years the doctors of each province have nursed their privileged claim to the practice of the province in which they have obtained a footing to the exclusion of all others, no matter how expert or noted. The system undoubtedly arose out of our denationalizing system of making the provinces guardians of education, involving the necessity of each province setting its own standard of proficiency. But it has long left that sound basis; a basis that could be far better served by the recognition of the degrees of the two or three universities than by any provincial examinations. To-day it is merely a matter of exclusion, on a par with the situation as regards the profession of surveying. To be a surveyor in any province it is necessary to pass the examination and apprenticeship requirements of that particular province. A provincial land surveyor, moreover, may not work on Dominion lands, nor a Dominion land surveyor do provincial work. For this reason while surveying is the same the world over, a surveyor would have to pass nine provincial examinations as well as a Dominion one, and serve apprenticeships that if they are all as long as that of British Columbia would make him an old man before he had the right to accept any surveying job he might be offered in Canada. The result of these restrictions in the new western provinces, with their rapid growth, has been to put on the people the burden of a close corporation that can charge almost what it likes for its services. They, together with the doctors and the surveyors, are working on the principle of local monopolistic guilds.

In 1902 Dr. Roddick introduced a bill into parliament for the creation of a national medical council, which would be able to certify physicians for the whole Dominion once the consent of the provincial legislatures could be obtained. He has been working ever since for the success of the plan. The Legislation Committee of the Quebec Legislature gave unanimous assent to the measure. No difficulty was looked for in the Assembly, but when it came up the Premier gave it a left hand blow with the remark that, while he favored it, it should have originated, not at Ottawa, but in the provinces, which was almost equivalent to saying that it would never have come into being at all. This was followed by Mr. Lavergne avowing openly that Roman Catholic medical education differed from Protestant, and this would put Quebec students at a disadvantage before a national board of examiners; also, that Catholic surgical practice was different in some operations. We have been told that Roman Catholic history and grammar were different from that of Protestants, but when it comes to an ancient creed prescribing to modern surgery we think most sufferers would prefer pure science. At all events they can still have what they want. Anyway, if such is the fact, the Roddick law is altogether to the advantage of the Quebec practitioner, as it opens to him the whole country, while his own special field remains fenced round by sanctities of creed and language.

If Quebec accepts it, it will be the seventh of the nine provinces to pass the enabling clause, leaving only two provinces left, Ontario and British Columbia. The first of these, with its large population, is the richest field in Canada for the practice of medicine, and consequently the most difficult to induce to open its invidious doors. The task that Dr. Roddick has set himself has been a very great one, and its benefits, if achieved, will be correspondingly large. Such a Dominion Council would be strong enough so to raise the minimum standard of the profession that such medical schools as the Carnegie Foundation found too weak to be acceptable, would either have to raise the quality of their work or drop out. It will help in the breaking down of other narrow-minded provincial barriers and tend to unify us as a nation.

RURAL DEPOPULATION.

The Senate has appointed a committee to inquire into the cause of the disappointing census returns, especially as regards the depopulation of rural parts. In the discussion which took place upon the motion it was admitted on both sides of the House that there had been a falling off of our rural population, the assumption being that there had been a great city-ward tendency, fostered by a fiscal system which built up city industries at the expense of agriculture. No doubt this tendency to cities is a natural result of modern conditions, without any unfair stimulation. We have not yet reached the era of intensive farming. Our farm lands indeed produce less and less, and as machines supersede human labor they require fewer and fewer people to cultivate them. Those village people who depend upon farming are much less necessary now that cities are within easy reach, now that the department store furnishes the country people by mail, and factory made goods take the place of local production. The attractions and distractions of city life are irresistible to the young, while of late the many opportunities of what is regarded as a successful career are luring country people. They are constantly hearing how this one and that one has risen to comfort, even to opulence and fame, and they take no note of the countless failures and even wrecks. It is plain that the first moral that will be drawn from the Senate's inquiry will have to be the bending of government's attention on the education of our farmers in getting from their farms three or four times the wealth they now produce. That should at least make farm life more attractive, and would in the accomplishment of it involve some increase of labor. It will also occur to many that the farmer is plundered by the manufacturer. When his land was new, and gaining value through the general increase of population he could endure these imposts. Now the eastern farmer, who has to compete with the fresh and fruitful west, is unable to bear them, and will soon refuge to.

In the discussion on this resolution nothing was said on either side questioning the census figures. This is strange to people in Montreal, who are largely of one mind, from their own experience and observation, of the small value of these figures. In various parts of the country the disappointment was such that municipalities took enumerations of their own. It would, we should think, be a first duty with such a committee to collate such testing enumerations and inquire into their validity. One was taken at Westmount, substituting the more precise de facto system for the very faillible de jure one. Though the natural effect of this system is to remove a great deal of overlapping that is sure to occur with the other, the result showed fifteen percent more people actually present in Westmount than that city had been credited with by the census. If this discrepancy was general it would account for a good deal of the 'disappointment.' If the committee should gather from its inquiries that the census on which its labors are to be based is not to be trusted, and yet is not satisfied with the tests so far applied, it might not be amiss to suggest that further tests be arranged for. We have always advocated, for a growing country like this, more frequent censuses than one in ten years, as not only are the present censuses useless long before the decade is up, but the results would be far more trustworthy if twice as frequent, securing thereby some sort of continuity in the service. The government should take into immediate consideration the deficiency—we should say the imperative duty—of taking another census in 1516.

MR. TAFT STANDS PAT.

President Taft is gaily prophesying, as he is bound to do, a Republican success at the next elections, and is throwing merry ridicule upon the aspirations of the Democrats, who no doubt elected the present congress, but whose courage has, he thinks, burned out. We say 'as he is bound to do,' that is, not as president, but as leader of the Republican party, and as its prospective candidate in the next election. To us it is a curious thing for the chief of a great state to be going about proclaiming himself the chief of only half the people, and to be making a boast that it is not really less than half. Mr. Taft has certainly a judicial mind, and would make an excellent judge, but he has many a time proved that he is a bad political prophet. Whether the Democrats or the Republicans shall win the next election depends on whom the Democrats put forward, for it seems certain that the country, as a whole, is tired of having the tariff reformed by its friends. Mr. Taft has repudiated the Progressive Republicans, those who speak for the people—particularly the farmers—and not for the manufacturing interests, and has thereby placed himself squarely on the side of the protected interests. He called the men who want to reduce the tariff opprobrious names, which will no doubt stick to them, and which will at all events be remembered by them, and add the 'political emotionalists and neurotics' in considerable force to the Democratic vote.

There was the old independent yeomanry of New England, the children of the Puritans, with whom, since the anti-slavery days, Republicanism has been a religion. Nothing but a tremendous wrench would make it possible for any of these or their descendants, now the bone and sinew of the middle west, to think of anything Democratic as other than unholy. It is wonderful how these men, through two generations, have allowed themselves to be put upon in the name of the holy cause of Lincoln and liberty. They have of late been hoping to free themselves, without leaving their dear Republican party, from another form of slavery, which commandeers a third or so of their toil by taxation of what they have to buy. Mr. Taft teaches them what he thinks of this by kicking them out with the most stinging of epithets. In so doing he has made himself a sturdier set of enemies than the Democratic party had ever before gathered to its banners.

Mr. Taft however does not seem so secure in the support of the country as not to feel the need of resorting to the usual recourse of imperialism, the army and navy. The maintenance of the army in full strength, and two new dreadnoughts every year, is the banner under which he proposes to conquer the Democrats. May they never be used in anything but internal warfare. He associates this naval increase in some way or other with the Panama Canal. The nations may be asking themselves why a canal that is to double the value of every ship he has is a special cause for building more ships. Has Mr. Taft really joined forces with those who want to repudiate the agreement with regard to the canal, and think that that false position may need to be defended by force of arms. We can assure him that no one is going to fight for the canal but the nation and the men that repudiate agreements will be grievously humbled before God and man.

THE PARKS COMMISSION.

We must own to disappointment at the form which the Metroplitan Parks Commission has taken. That measure undoubtedly had its origin in a similar commission in the State of Massachusetts, of the results of whose work the Boston people are unendingly proud, and for a copy of which we have been appealing, off and on, for fifteen years. That Commission, as we understood, had power to act independently of the municipalities, was provided with a revenue adequate for its needs, and became the owner and guardian of the improvements it carried out. Like the commission that developed the Central Park in New York, in days when all things municipally managed there were the playthings of plundering rings, the operations of this commission were patriotic, and gave unbounded public satisfaction. In Chicago, too, the Park Commissioners have absolute power, and use it to the complete satisfaction of the public. It seems that in the view of the legislature we have nobody in this province who could be entrusted with such powers, and in this, from the point of view of political appointments, it may be right. At all events, the bill has been bridled with three or four nevertheless:—Nevertheless, the commission shall not expropriate or operate in any city without power from the city council; Nevertheless any city or town can take possession of the improvements made by the commission; Nevertheless the act shall not come into operation in any city or town without the consent of such city or town. The commission has indeed no revenues for operation until it is adopted by the cities and towns, and remains a mere replica of the commission of two years ago, with plenary powers to excogitate improvements and none to carry them out.

Considering the rate at which time flies, the rate at which personal interests are making mischief with the territory in question, the rate at which its magnificent possibilities are being vitiated, the rate at which all properties are rising in value, the indefinite delay herein implied is very discouraging. Nevertheless,' if it must be crippled, the act is still a good thing. We may at least cherish the hope that our council will not obstruct it, and that the lesser councils will not hold up improvements passing through them. Why should they? These at least would be almost pure beneficiaries of the improvements. Yet we know too much of the hold-up powers of suburban municipalities not to suppose that, if any one can make anything out of such a hold up, it will be exercised. 'Nevertheless' the commission will certainly do good. The old one which had no powers of action at all did a lot of good. It did much to hatch the good idea it was appointed to incubate. Maisonneuve has a park, and Lachine has a park which it proposed. This commission is at least a move beyond that one, and who knows but that it may carry the municipal councils with it, and may yet even rise to higher powers.

MISREPRESENTATIVE GOVERNMENT.

With Burke's dictum that, 'The virtue, the spirit, the essence of the 'House of Commons consists in its 'being the express image of the nation,' most people theoretically agree and suppose that the results of a general election give in the new parliament at least an approximate reflection of national opinion on political matters. How far this is from the truth is very clearly indicated by Mr. John H. Humphreys in his work on 'Proportional Representation.' He shows, for instance, that in the British general election of 1900 the Unionists obtained a majority of 134, but that if parties had been represented in proportion to their polling strength the majority would have been 16; while the majority of 365 obtained by the Liberal-National-Labor combination in 1906 would have been one of 104 only. Leaving out Ireland an increase in the Liberal vote of fifty percent resulted in a change in the number of representatives from 186 to 428, an increase of 130 percent, whilst a decrease in the Conservative vote of a little more than two percent resulted in a reduction in representation from 381 to 132 members, a decline of 63 percent. The violence of these changes was attributed to a similar change on the part of the electors, but it was much more largely due to an electoral method that exaggerates any changes in public opinion beyond all reason.

Some of the most prominent supporters of the existing system hold that it invariably yields a large majority of seats and thus secures stability of legislation. This, though its tendency, does not always result, and when it does is generally unfair and sometimes even reverses the people's will, assuming all votes to be of the same value. The only thing which can, in fact, be said of the one member constituency system is that it guarantees wrong majorities. The majority of 44 seats which the Liberals obtained in 1892 represented a majority of 190,974 votes, whereas a much smaller Conservative majority at the polls, viz., 117,473, yielded in 1895 a majority in seats of 153. The Liberal majority in votes in December, 1910, was smaller than in that of the preceding January, but not the majority of seats. If England is taken alone, it will be found that in January, 1910, the Liberals had a majority of 29,877 in votes, and that in December the Conservatives had a majority of 31,344, whereas, on each occasion the Conservatives obtained a majority of 17 seats.

One reason urged by Gladstone in support of the one member constituency system when introducing the Redistribution of Seats Bill in 1884 was that it would tend to secure representation for minorities, but it has had the opposite effect. The minorities in the south and west of Ireland have since 1885 been entirely without representation. Again in the general election of 1906 the Unionists of Wales contested 17 constituencies, and although at the polls they numbered 52,837 votes, they failed to secure a member. Thirty-six percent of the electors had no spokesman in the House of Commons. An analysis of the votes in Scotland in the two elections of 1910 showed that the Scottish Unionist members of Parliament represented on an average 28,400 voters, whilst taken one with another a Liberal member represented less than 6,000 voters. The Liberal vote of 352,334 in Scotland was represented by 59 seats, while the Unionist vote of 255,589 only secured the election of nine members. With the single member system more than a quarter million Unionists in Scotland only obtained representation as it were by accident. In the same election the Liberals in the counties of Surrey, Sussex, and Kent, numbering 134,677, found themselves without a representative. It is evident that, but for differences in the complexion of constituencies, there would be no two parties in the House. If each were like another, as in theory they ought to be as nearly as possible, all would equally elect a man on the popular side, and the minority in the country though it might poll well on for half the votes would have no representation at all.

The failure to represent minorities often leads to complete falsification of public opinion. Mr. Humphreys cites a large number of instances in support of this position. In the Warwickshire elections of 1906 the Conservatives were in the majority by 469 votes, but they only secured one out of four seats. In the Sheffield elections of 1910 the Liberals had a voting majority of 2,473, but the Unionists obtained three seats out of five. In the general election of 1886 Mr. Gladstone found himself in the House of Commons in a minority of 104, but his supporters in the country were in a majority. Such anomalous results are not confined to the United Kingdom. Speaking of the United States, Professor Humphreys says that 'as a 'result of the district system the national House of Representatives is 'scarcely a representative body. In 'the fifty-first congress, which enacted 'the McKinley Tariff law, the majority 'of the representatives was elected by 'a minority of voters.' The stupendous Republican victory of 1894 was equally unjustified; the Republican majority of 134 should have been a minority of seven, as against all other parties. Many more examples of the working of the one member system are advanced by Mr. Humphreys, showing that a general election instead of being the voice of the people sometimes involves a complete suppression of the minority and at others fails to give a majority its fair share of representation. This is, however, the least of the evils connected with the present system. If it does not represent the voters it at least does represent the constituencies as between the parties. A worse evil is that the selection of all candidates is dictated by the parties and is not the choice of the people. Many groups who could and should have a voice in the House through the men of their choice are forbidden to be so represented and required to cast their vote as between one man and another, often selected for their accommodating spirit and colorlessness, and neither of whom they think ought to be in Parliament. This evil like the other would be obviated by the system of proportional voting.

THE LIBRARY COLLEGE.

New libraries are looked for in Montreal. Many must have felt the lack of easily available books for reference and study; some acutely. Possibly the embarrassment has given to some a more exact knowledge of what they would like to see in the way of a library. It would be interesting to hear from such. Mr. Carnegie's idea seems to have been that if the public were turned loose on an unlimited field of literature it would in the main result in good, and at least none would be able to say that he had not had a chance to educate himself. As an educational institution the results achieved by this plan are often meagre indeed for the outlay. An afternoon's work done in the science department of New York's new ten million dollar library shortly after it was opened that revealed only three other applicants for books during the afternoon; repeated visits to the Carnegie Library in Vancouver that revealed coteries in the chequer and chess room and in the periodical room, intent on the fiction magazines, both of which groups have the air of more or less permanence, with no one in the small reading room; an evening visit to our own civic library that showed but one solitary individual reading a magazine, a view of the stream of young women going to the borrowing counter to change their novels are instances that seem to show that something more than the mere privilege of free books in a fine building is needed.

How different from this is a visit to the Redpath Library at McGill, with its continuous collection of students intent on improvement, or a visit to the Boston Library, which, located in proximity to a number of educational institutions, makes it its task to supply the requirements of the students, and whose lendings are but sixty-five percent fiction. The call for books for intellectual advancement must be very small indeed in many libraries. Such a library hardly serves the purpose that either the Mechanics' Institute or the city has in view in the proposed foundations. It would not be easy to prove that a library is conferring a benefit on the people by lending them novels for their amusement free. Many habitual novel readers are the better for at least so much restraint as the penny a day that commercial libraries find covers the cost of books loaned. To eliminate the purely entertaining uses of many a library, its game room, its fiction magazine room, and its novel reading would leave it empty.

Yet even in this age of belittling absorption in sport and other excitements, there are many people who want to read, many who want to achieve knowledge by their reading, and some who are willing to persist and make great sacrifice to that end. Turn them loose in a library and they lose their purpose in trying to find their way. Of recent years it has been attempted to obviate this by appointing such people as librarians as could be guides to those trying to make serious use of libraries. This, with modern cataloguing, has been an aid, but something more is wanted. To-day young men by the tens of thousands who desire to do serious reading that will take them along a definite track, be it history, law, statesmanship, or perhaps architecture, are applying to the correspondence schools scattered throughout the United States. These name for them the books to be read each year, telling what parts must be thoroughly studied, which merely read, and which can be skipped. They follow this up with written examinations, and certificates that, if not of the value of degrees given by universities, mean much in that they give the recipient a confidence and sense of completed achievement.

The library college, which would be about the reverse of the college library, is an institution much needed in Montreal. There are many young men who at home in the evening could and would follow definite courses of study out of books lent to them. There are very few courses in the whole curriculum of McGill University, outside of medicine, that could not be pursued in this way. Such students would, of course, be enormously the losers by the lack of human contact with cultured minds and of the constant emulation and companionship of fellow-students, and it would be vain for almost anyone to hope to read enough to qualify for any degree, as it takes the student his four years, working most of the day as well as through the evening; but special courses in small groups could be arranged that would be of practical use. Such courses would not be complete or even tempting unless they culminated in an examination for the successful passage, of which a certificate of proficiency was given. Many a young man has got his start in a most useful and successful career in just such a way. Indeed, it is quite startling to be pointed to some of the works achieved by students who have had no more help than this.

LAND SPECULATION.

There is every prospect that this year will be the greatest in real estate transactions that Canada has ever seen. It should be remembered however that great booms have their reactions sometimes in the form of a crash, and that at no time is it more necessary to be wary than when invited to plunge with thousands into a prosperous current. Such conditions as we have to-day naturally attract promoters of wild cat propositions, and a word of warning is timely, lest those who are not accustomed to making investments may find their savings gone into a hole from which they will never be recovered. There are over three hundred real estate firms doing business in Montreal, the majority of them doing business legitimately; in fact, Montreal is remarkably free from land sharks who offer fakes in this vicinity. Dishonest men choose something beyond the reach of easy investigation. But there are in Montreal, as well as in every other city in Canada, and even in the country places, men who are selling town lots situate in Western Canada, and other places that are absolute swindles.

When one takes into consideration that from the Montreal Post Office to the outer fringe of Westmount is but a distance of three miles, it is plain that, bought with reasonable care, there is very little chance of loss within that radius if one buys property for use. Of course, some properties will increase in value much more rapidly than others. Some may even go down in value, but if secured for use and not for speculation they will even then make reasonably sure returns. Every holder of real estate will not be able to duplicate a case reported the other day in which the proprietor after holding for thirteen years sold what he had paid $8,000 for, for $110,000. This is only an instance of the advance in values that all property on St. Catherine street between Phillips Square and Guy street has experienced. On the other hand there are places in the city where there has been little or no real advance in a century. The general tendency is rapidly upward, and where it will halt no man can tell. In ten years a million people, in all probability, will be housed within the limits of what will then be Montreal. Those going to the suburbs look for more space than they can get in the heart of the city, so that the area occupied by the second half-million Montrealers will necessarily be greater than that occupied by the first half million, too many of whom live in crowded flats and tenements, and, shame to say, in this new country, in slums. The young man starting in life who sees a chance to become his own landlord in a growing suburb should not miss a reasonable opportunity. He will never regret it, and his family can be brought up better citizens for having in childhood had their feet on the sweet, clean earth, and their lungs filled with pure air, and amid the surroundings of what may be called in the best sense of the word a home.

But people with small incomes cannot be too careful about investing their savings in oil fields or orange groves or town lots in the magic west. The west will continue to grow—of course it will—but the great bulk of alleged town sites advertised by western land promoters are miles away from the towns, the trade mark of whose names they attempt to infringe. For instance, lots in Northern ——— or Western ——— may be ten miles from the parent town, which doubtless is thriving enough. At a glance ten miles from a western town seems nothing, but reflect for a moment how many years elapsed before a lot ten miles from the Montreal Post-Office was worth anything at all but to grow oats and peas on. A lot just big enough to build a house on is of practically no value unless it can be reached by an electric car service. How many years will it be before electric cars reach most of these alleged town lots? How many years will it be before the population of even the most thriving of these new towns, just tapped by railways, stretches out to a radius of ten miles? If a main highway passes the lot it may get an early value, but this will be a very rare case. In the meantime these western promoters are looking for eastern money. Many of them have opened offices in Montreal and are even canvassing from house to house and by sensational advertising are trying to palm off their little patches of prairie land upon the unwary as town lots. Of course this does not mean that every western land proposition is a fraud. But land investments for other than immediate use soon eat their heads off and belong to the speculative order. Better far to buy at home with the purpose of use and to put the property to use without delay. We have refused insertion to many obviously improbable advertisements. In these matters we prefer to err on the side that will help our readers rather than injure them. At the same time we need very obvious ground for refusing, so that this caution must by no means be taken as guaranteeing all the bargains offered.

INQUEST VERDICTS.

Is there any reason why a coroner's jury should be more in sympathy with a managing director than with an employee? We should on the whole look for the opposite. A correspondent complains that coroners' inquests so often result in a verdict of justifiable homicide being found. This he interprets as meaning that the jurors consider it was right and proper under the circumstances that the victim should have been killed. He refers specially to a recent case in which an employee of a manufacturing concern was killed, and declares that if the victim had been the managing director instead of a humble worker, the jurors would have found time to investigate conditions in that factory more thoroughly. The evidence, he says, was limited wholly to that of employees of the company, who were obviously not going to swear away their jobs. It so happens that since getting this letter a coroner's jury has been sworn in the case of one who answers very well to the description of managing director, the victim of an unusual fire, but it has not yet given its verdict. There is evidently a widespread misapprehension as to the scope of a coroner's inquiry. When Mr. McMahon was appointed coroner, he made an exhaustive study of the history and law concerning coroners' courts. His conclusion was that the only question for his jurors to decide was whether a crime had been committed, and this is the only question that his juries have been asked to determine.

The verdict of a coroner's jury has no lawful status. Such a verdict as that mentioned above would not prevent criminal action being taken against a foreman or manager, and it would not in the slightest prejudice the interests of a widow or children in suing a company for damages. If a crime is unearthed and the evidence points to the guilty person, the coroner may issue a warrant, but the whole matter of dealing with the prisoner is outside his jurisdiction. If there is no evidence of crime, it is not for the jury to consider whether there has been carelessness for which damages might be obtained by action at law. Some may then ask, of what value is a coroner's inquest? Its chief value lies in being a speedy inquiry into tragic events while they are fresh in the minds of witnesses. It is much better than an informal inquiry by police officers, lacking the legal or medical knowledge that all coroners are supposed to possess. A coroner has the power to put legal machinery into motion to enforce the finding of his court; but that court has never had the machinery of its own to put into effect any of the recommendations that a coroner's jury may make. It is many years since a recommendation of a coroner's jury has borne any fruit. A 'Witness' campaign two years ago secured gates for a level crossing which had been levying heavy toll in human life, and against which coroner's juries seemed to be powerless. The fact of the matter is that coroners' juries' reports are pigeon-holed either at the City Hall or at the government offices and forgotten, simply because that particular jury has been dismissed, and there is no one to press its views on those in authority.

SIR MELBOURNE TAIT TO RETIRE

Chief Justice Sir Melbourne Tait made the announcement on Thursday at the banquet of the Bar, that he would retire early next May. The dinner was held in the Windsor Hotle, Mr. A. J. Brown, batonnier of the Bar presiding. The announcement of Sir Melbourne's retirement was received with great regret, and the guests showed spontaneously at the conclusion of his speech their regret at his impending withdrawal.

Sir Melbourne conveyed the thanks of the judges in response to the toast to the Bench. He then spoke as follows:—

'Turning to the work we have done since last vacation, I think we can give a fairly satisfactory account of ourselves, considering how seriously we have been handicapped by the absence of judges through sickness and other causes.

'We have been short all the time three judges and sometimes four, while all the time the work has been increasing. And here I desire to offer my sincere acknowledgments to our colleagues from the districts outside of Montreal, for the valuable assistance they have so kindly given us. They have often come, at considerable inconvenience to themselves, with the sole object of assisting in the hearing of cases in this great centre, for it cannot be said that the extra small allowance given for this service could be an inducement to them to leave their home and take heavy additional work upon themselves.

'I know that political exigencies render it difficult to change our system so that the work could be evenly divided, but I have always believed and still believe, and as this is the last opportunity of repeating it I do so, that our country colleagues should reside in the city, or at least some of them. I believe that it would be a great benefit to the administration of justice and a benefit to the judges, and that the work of the country districts would be quite as satisfactorily done as at present.

'I consider that, in view of the enormous amount of litigation in Montreal, of the strenuous work of the Court of Review, which is thrown upon our court, we need not feel ashamed when we say that, at the end of last month, we had a list of 544 ordinary cases and 170 summary.

'I have now been a judge for a period of 25 years and nearly two months. What changes have been wrought in that time will be brought home to you when I tell that there is not a single judge of this district, and not a single judge in any of the districts comprising the Review districts of Montreal, now on the Bench who sat on it at the date of my appointment.'

WHEN THE COURT INTERRUPTS.

Speaking of the relations of the Bench and the Bar, Sir Melbourne said a judge was expected to be and ought to be patient, but he thought sometimes that lawyers were a little impatient when their arguments were interrupted by questions which suggested to them that the court was against their view.

'I have often noticed' he added, 'the raising of the counsel's voice when such interruptions have been made, but I beg of you to remember that an interruption does not always mean that we think you are wrong, but is often to ascertain a clearer view of the facts or of the proposition of law you are arguing, but even if it should appear that we are unfavorable to your views, you should not feel impatient, for it is better you should have an opportunity of strengthening your argument of your case.'

'When the time arrives for a judge to retire he begins to realize what it means to sever long existing ties, to withdraw from close and pleasant companionship with brother judges, from intercourse and association with members of his own profession, and to give up regular work and become merely an onlooker upon the arena of legal strife in which he has so long acted as umpire. It seems as though he was closing the last but one chapter of his life.

'I must close my imperfect remarks, thanking you once again for the generous response to the toast. When we remember how important for every country is the proper administration of justice, let us hope that the people and Government of this Dominion will never pass any law which will ever effect the independence of the Judiciary, for no country can afford to tamper with it.'

'WORLD WIDE.'

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

ALL THE WORLD OVER.

Tariff Reform and Empire — Mr. G. Wyndham on Imperial Preference — The 'Morning Post,' London.
Viscount Haldane at Berlin—The 'Sun,' New York.
The Spy Hysteria—The 'World,' New York.
President Taft on the Tariff Issue—The 'Outlook,' New York.
The Breakdown of Turkey—Dr. E. J. Dillon, in the 'English Review.'
Land Abuses in Morocco — A Judicial Deadlock—The Correspondence of the 'Times,' London.
China as We Saw It — The Real 'Yellow Peril'—Sidney and Beatrice Webb, in the 'Daily News,' London.
A Chinese Famine—Arthur W. Howlett, in the 'Manchester Guardian.'
Chinese People's Uprising: Its Spirit — Alicia Little, in the 'Spectator,' London.
First Unit of Spain's New Navy — The Brooklyn 'Eagle.'
The Hague Tribunal — The 'Evening Post,' New York.
Canada and the Panama Canal — The 'World,' New York.
Women Farmers—Experiments in Canada—Georgina Binnie-Clark, in the 'Daily Mail,' London.
Defensive Humor—The 'Spectator,' London.

SOMETHING ABOUT THE ARTS.

Dancing as an Art — Its Old Vitality and Modern Decadence—The 'Morning Post,' London.
'Hamlet' in Moscow—Mr. Gordon Craig's Production—The Correspondence of the 'Times,' London.

CONCERNING THINGS LITERARY.

Persia to Europe—Edna Dean Proctor, in the 'Independent,' New York.
Prologue—Israel Zangwill, in 'Votes for Women,' London.
The Betrayal'—Lord Charles Beresford on Naval Policy—The 'Mail,' London.

HINTS ON THE PROGRESS OF KNOWLEDGE.

Sight for the Blind—Dr. A. Dastre, in the 'Daily Telegraph,' London.
A New Arctic Race—The 'Manchester Guardian.'

PASSING EVENTS.

THINGS NEW AND OLD.

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

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

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GOVERNMENT WILL PROTECT NAVIGATION

On the St. Lawrence River Before Granting any Franchise to Water Power Hunters

Ottawa, Feb. 14.—(Special.)—Several important requests were made of the government by a delegation representing the Dominion Marine Association, which this morning waited upon the Hon. J. D. Hazen, the Hon. F. D. Monk, and the Hon. Frank Cochrane.

Mr. Frank King, counsel for the association, in addressing the ministers, made a vigorous protest against the granting of franchises for water power which would interfere with the navigation of rivers. He maintained that no further granting of franchises along the St. Lawrence River should be permitted until a comprehensive plan is worked out.

The Hon. F. D. Monk said that the power question had caused him a great deal of worry, and that the matter of the navigation of the St. Lawrence River would have to be sent to the International Waterways Commission. To his mind the navigation interests are every bit as important as power development.

'We intend,' said Mr. Monk, 'to preserve the rights of navigation in granting any franchises.'

CEMENT CO. TO HOLD MEETING MARCH 7 NEXT

The annual meeting of the Canada Cement Company has been fixed for March 7 next, when what is likely to prove a fairly good report on the business of the big merger concern will be presented.

The statement has been passed by the directors, but it will not be distributed to shareholders until Mr. F. P. Jones, general manager, returns from Venezuela.

He is expected about the end of next week, when the figures will be made public. The recent heavy trading in Cement common is coming, it is said, from insiders, who are augmenting their already large holdings.

'SOO' INCREASE

'Soo' Railway earnings for first week in February show an increase of $74,658, and from July 1 last an increase of $2,286,651.

C.P.R. EARNINGS

Canadian Pacific Railway Company traffic earnings from February 7 to February 14 show the following increase:

1912..	$ 1,982,000
1911..	1,589,000
Increase..	$ 393,000

G.T.R. INCREASE

Grand Trunk Railway traffic earnings from February 8 to February 14 are as follows:

1912..	$ 777,236
1911..	749,091
Increase..	$ 28,145

C.N.R. RECEIPTS

Canadian Northern earnings for second week in February are $276,000, an increase of $72,000.

Ontario Government Gives Impetus to New Interest in North Ontario

The announcement that the Ontario Government will spend five million dollars in opening up Northern Ontario has been received with the greatest possible satisfaction upon all sides.

It will be remembered, says Bradstreets, that the Toronto Board of Trade, as well as other commercial and mercantile bodies throughout the province, a year or so ago undertook to create interest in the possibilities of this section of country, and at meetings then held it was made plain that a vigorous policy directed towards the development of what has come to be called New Ontario would to an incalculable extent develop and enrich the older and more settled districts.

Toronto, Hamilton and the other more important centres of Ontario have, perhaps, most to expect from this widening of their immediate sphere of activitiy. The incursion of large numbers of desirable immigrants and the opening up of the new lands to productiveness will make tremendous new demands upon their factories which, even now, at times find their capacities taxed to the utmost to fill all demands.

It is earnestly to be hoped the Government will be fortunate in their choice of the men to whom is to be entrusted the spending of this five million dollars.

New Wheat Crops are Being Planted

The International Institute of Agriculture at Rome, Italy, to-day cabled the following: 'The area planted to winter wheat this season in Hungary (including Croatia and Slavonia) is 8,926,000 acres; to winter rye, 2,544,000 acres; to winter barley, 160,000.

'The area planted to winter wheat in Roumania is 5,041,000 acres; to winter rye, 282,000 acres, and winter barley, 91,000 acres.

'The area planted to winter wheat in Japan is reported as 1,196,000 acres, and winter barley, 3,000,000 acres.'

OTTAWA MARKETS.

Ottawa, Feb. 19.—The price of eggs was a little easier on Saturday, the highest price being 35c a dozen, a reduction on Thursday's price of 5c a doz. There was a fair attendance. The trading was brisk, despite the very high price of commodities. Butter is still the interesting feature of the market. The farmers say that there will be a reduction in the near future because the cheese factories having closed, they are now turning their attention to dairying. The price, however, remains the same, and from the gradual decrease in the amount being brought to the market, there is reason to believe that this necessity will soon become as valuable as the potato is at present. There were about a dozen bags of potatoes on the market, but a buyer figured it out that the Murphies sold at 2c each. The price asked is $2.40 a bag. Other produce was at the prices which prevailed last week. Beef and pork sold at 8c to 9½c a lb., and vegetable at 50c a bag. Onions sold for 40c a peck.

GRAND TRUNK IS PREPARING FOR BIG TRADE

The Grand Trunk Pacific Railway has decided to enlarge its Fort William elevators at a cost of $500,000. Construction is to be started at once, and should be finished by Aug. 15. There will be built altogether 116 bins, giving an extra capacity of 2,532,500 bushels of grain and bringing the total up to 6,000,000 bushels, which will make them the largest elevators in the world.

A contract for 25 locomotives has just been closed by Grand Trunk Pacific with Canadian Locomotive Company for delivery next May. These locomotives will be of the so-called simple consolidation type, with 28,541-pound tractive power.

Forty-seven new townsites on Grand Trunk Pacific are soon to be put on the market by the Transcontinental Townsite Company, while 45 are to be surveyed and placed on the market in 1913.

Vice-President Dalrymple, of the Grand Trunk system, declares that it will spend $25,000,000 in addition rolling stock and track improvements on its lines which enter New England. It has already let contracts for 3,500 cars.

EXCEPTIONAL MOVE ON PART OF STANDARD OIL

New York, Feb. 14.—Officials of the Standard Oil Company of Indiana announce that the increase in capital stock from $1,000,000 to $30,000,000 will be given to stockholders as a stock dividend if the recommendations of the directors are approved by the stockholders at the annual meeting on March 7 at Whiting, Ind.

The present holders of one share of Standard Oil of Indiana stock will receive 29 new shares of stock. Holders of fractional shares will shares proportionately in the distribution of the new stock.

BOUNTIES PAID TO STEEL COS. $16,000,000

A glance at the total in dollars of assistance paid from Ottawa to the Canadian Steel Companies since the inception of the bounty giving system is particularly interesting at present in view of the agitation now going on for and against the continuation of this.

Canada paid in iron and steel bounties $16,619,077 from the time the bounty system was inaugurated in 1905, up to March 31, 1911, as follows:

Pig iron	$ 7,097,041
Puddled iron bars	113,674
Steel	6,706,930
Manufacturers of steel	2,701,372
Total	$16,619,077

TRADING DULL BUT RANGE OF PRICE NOT LOW

With a total turnover of only 84,000 shares in Wall street yesterday and a conspicuously dull market locally, the stock brokerage business cannot be spoken of as luxurious with profit.

Yet there is not much grumbling from the aristocratic clan, and the best heads amongst them express their belief that a quiet spell will help to strengthen the position of the market.

The market, though dull, was not weak. Dominion Steel sold above 59, while Union Bank got as high as 174 on fresh rumors of a merger with the Bank of Montreal.

Trading was pretty well distributed, with fairly large sales of bonds.

MONDAY MORNING BOARD.

Shawinigan.—235 at 128; 5 at 128 1-2; 25 at 128 5-8; 25 at 128.
Quebec Railway—1 at 53.
Rich. and Ont.—175 at 122; 10 at 122 1-8.
Pacific—10 at 131 1-2; 30 at 131 1-4.
Illinois.—20 at 90.
Sao Paulo.—25 at 93 1-2.
Power.—1 at 191; 50 at 192.
Winnipeg Railway.—1 at 265.
Toronto Railway.—39 at 134.
Iron Corp.—15 at 59 1-4; 50 at 59 1-8; 35 at 59 1-4; 41 at 59 3-8.
Can. Car.—51 at 61.
Cement Pfd.—5 at 88 1-2.
Win. Hotel.—12 at 130.
Textile Com.—50 at 66.
Can. Cot. Ffd.—25 at 70.
Bank Com.—130 at 215.
Royal Bank.—51 at 233 3-4; 10 at 233 1-2.
Bank N. B.—12 at 260.
Molsons Bank.—4 at 212 1-2.
Bank Mont.—25 at 248.
Union Bank—20 at 172; 25 at 173; 48 at 174; 2 at 173; 2 at 174; 2 at 172 1-2; 50 at 173.
Quebec Bank.—75 at 138; 12 at 139 1-2; 25 at 140.
Bank B. N. A.—2 at 148.
Winnipeg Elec. Bs.—$5,000 at 105.
Coal Bds.—2,000 at 98 5-8.
Mex. Elec. Bs.—10,000 at 84.
Iron Bds.—6,000 at 94 1-2.
Steel C. of C. Bonds.—$2,500 at 99 3-4.
Quebec Bds.—$500 at 76 1-2.

AFTERNOON BOARD.

Power—10 at 191 1-2.
Cement, Pfd.—5 at 89, 50 at 89.
Richelieu and Ontario—25 at 122.
Cement Common—2 at 28 1-2.
Halifax—10 at 155.
Toronto Railway—5 at 134.
Rio—2 0at 113.
Textile—25 at 66.
Union Bank—25 at 173 1-2.
Merchants Bank—10 at 197.
Sherwin, Bonds—500 at 100.
Quebec Bonds—11,000 at 77.
Street, Bonds—400 at 100.
Steel com.—25 at 59 1-4, 10 at 59 3-8, 25 at 59 1-4, 25 at 59 1-4.
Richelieu—25 at 121 7-8, 4 at 121 1-2.
Detroit—6 at 58 1-2.
Toronto Ry.—20 at 134, 25 at 134.
Scotia—25 at 94 3-4.
Textile—30 at 66.
Bank of Nova Scotia—4 at 276 3-8.
Cement—500 at 100 1-2.
Rubber—2,000 at 98.

HAMILTON MARKETS.

Hamilton, Ont., Feb. 19.—W. J. Morden quote prices to-day as follows: —White wheat, per bushel, 88c to 91c; red, 88c to 91c; spring, 87 to 91c; peas, 75c to 80c; barley, 85c to 88c; oats, 45c to 47c; corn, 68c to 70c; cloverseed, at $11.75 to $12.25; timothy seed, $7.50 to $9.00; white wheat flour, per brl., at $4.20 to $4.80; strong bakers, $4.50 to $5.80; dressed hogs, per cwt., $9.00 to $11; apples, per bag of bushel and a half, $1.50 to $1.75; dried apples, per lb., 3c to 5c; potatoes, per bag of 90 lbs., $1.75 to $1.80; butter, in rolls, per lb., 28c to 30c; do., in firkins, per lb., 25c to 27c; eggs, per dozen, 35c to 40c.

NEW RECORDS WILL BE MADE BY THE C.P.R.

Canadian Pacific gross earnings are showing remarkably large increases even for that road. In December, traffic was 22 percent ahead of a year ago. The actual gain in gross was $1,948,000. Net earnings are keeping pace with the gain in gross, and for December the road reported net revenues of $4,105,700, a gain of $818,197, or 25 percent.

By making this excellent showing in December, Canadian Pacific finished the first half of its fiscal year with total operating revenues of $62,566,300, a gain of $6,778,700, or 12.2 percent over 1910, and a gain of $12,640,800 over 1909. Since the close of 1908 fiscal year the road's business has expanded $21,854,000, or 53.7 percent.

During the first half of the current fiscal year, Canadian Pacific operated at 60.9 percent of gross, as compared with 59.4 percent for the corresponding period of last year, and out of the $6,778,000 increase in revenues, $1,753,000 was saved for net. When it is considered that the road is doing a vast amount of new construction and improvement work and that a large part of the expense in connection with this work is being charged in the income account, the fact that operating expenses are being kept down to such a low ratio is a cause for satisfaction.

It is now planned to build 250 miles of new branch lines this year, and to re-lay 470 miles of line with 80 lb. rails. Double tracking will be carried on at all congested points; new terminals are to be constructed at many centres and existing terminals are to be enlarged and otherwise improved. Expenditures for these purposes this year will approximate $20,000,000.

The outlook for the balance of the year is considered very favorable. Further large increases in gross are expected. Business in the first three weeks of January gained $700,000. Operating conditions have been very severe last month, however, an dare likely to be reflected in net earnings.

In the last fiscal year Canadian Pacific earned a balance of $12,504,000 for dividends, equal to 17.28 percent on the outstanding common stock after deducting preferred dividend. There is little doubt but that the dividend balance in the current fiscal year will be largely in excess of last year's figure.

LOOKS LIKE GOVERNMENT ELEVATORS

There is an opinion shared by some of the members of the Board of Trade that the Dominion Government has definitely decided to provide in the supplementary estimates for purchase of government-owned elevators.

No decision has been reached up to the present as to just how far the government will go, but it is understood, that owing to the urgent cry from the West for additional elevators, they will immediately erect a number of elevators, with the idea of adding rapidly to the number each year.

PORK IN DEMAND.

The demand for dressed hogs is good and prices are fully maintained, with sales of abattoir fresh-killed at $10 to $10.25, and country dressed at $9.25 to $9.50 per 100 lbs.

According to cable advices from London to-day the mark t for ordinary selections of Canadian bacon has been stronger during the week and prices have advanced 3s. to 4s., with sales at from 56s. to 59s., but on the other hand long cuts are easier and 1s. lower than a week ago at 55s. to 56s.

LIVERPOOL MARKETS.

Liverpool, Feb. 19.—Wheat, spot is firm; No. 1 Man., 8s 7½d; No. 2 do., 8s 5s; No. 3 do., 8s 4d; futures easy, Mar. 7s 9 3-4d, May, 7s 4½d, July, 7s 3⅝d. Corn, spot steady and firm; new, 6s 5¼d old 6s 11½d; American mixed new kiln dried 6s 7½d, futures weak Mar. 6s; May 6s.

Flour, winter patents, 28s 3d; hops in London, Pacific coast, £9 17s to £10s 15s.

Beef, extra India mess, 102s 6d; pork, prime mess, western, 85s; hams, short cut, 14 to 16 lbs., 53s; bacon, Cumberland cut, 26 to 30 lbs., 48s 6d; short ribs 16 to 25 lbs., 47s 6d; clear bellies, 14 to 16 lbs., 47s 6d; long clear middles, light, 28 to 34 lbs., 48s; do., heavy, 35 to 40 lbs., 47s 6d; short clear back, 16 to 20 lbs., 45s 6d; shoulders, square, 11 to 13 lbs., 44s; lard, prime western in tierces, 44s 9d; American refined, 45s 6d.

Cheese, Canadian finest white, 74s; do., colored, 74s; tallow, prime city, 30s 6d; turpentine spirits, 34s 9d; rosin common, 16s 7½d; petroleumn refined, 7¾d; linseed oil, 40s.

FLOUR UNCHANGED.

Manitoba spring wheat patents, firsts, per bbl., in wood, $5.90; in jute, $5.60; Manitoba spring wheat patents, seconds, per bbl., in wood, $5.40; in jute, $5.10; Manitoba strong bakers, per bbl., in wood, $5.20; in jute, $4.90; winter wheat, straight rollers, per bbl., in wood, $4.65 to $4.75; in jute, $2.15 to $5.25; winter wheat, choice patents, per bbl., in wood, $5.10 to $5.35; winter wheat, extras, per bag, in jute, $1.90 to $1.95.

BALED HAY STEADY.

No. 1 hay, $16 to $16.50; No. 2 extra, $15 to $15.50; No. 3 ordinary, $14 to $15.50; No. 3 hay, $13 to $13.50; clover, mixed, $10.50 to $11.

MONTREAL STOCK EXCHANGE PRICES

Reported by W. P. O'Brien, 57 St. Francois Xavier street. Tel. Main 631.

	Sellers	Buyers		Sellers	Buyers
Bell Tel.Co.	....	147½	Dom. I. & S.	....	....
B.C.Pk.A.A	....	....	" pfd	....	....
B.C.Pk.A.B	....	82	Duluth com	....	....
Can. Con...	37	34½	pfd...	....	....
Can.Pac.Ry.	....	230½	Halifax Ry	....	....
Crown Res	3.04	3.01	Hav. Elec...	....	....
Detroit Elc.	80	....	" pfd...	....	....
D.Coal com	....	....	Mex.L.&P	....	....
" " pfd.	....	....	" pfd	....	....
Ill.Trac. pfd	....	....	M&St.Paul	....	....
Int.Coal. m	....	....	pfd.	....	....
Int.C.L.Upfd	....	....	M.L.H.&P	191½	191¾
Int.Port.C	....	....	Mont.St.Ry	....	....
L.W.ds.com	....	133	New St. Ry.	....	....
" pfd.	....	....	Mont.Steel	....	....
Laur. Paper	165	160	pfd	....	....
" pfd.	....	....	Mont. Tel..	....	....
Mackay com	85	82	Nipissing..	....	....
" pfd	....	....	Sao Paulo..	....	193¾
Nor.Ohio...	....	....	Shaw W&P	128½	128
N.S. Steel..	95	94¾	St. John Ry.	....	....
" pfd.	....	....	Toledo.....	....	....
N.W. Land	....	....	Toronto....	134	133¾
Ogilvie com	128	125	Tri City pfd	....	....
" pfd.	....	....	Twin City	....	....
Penma's L'd	58	56¾	West India	....	....
" pfd	89	....	Winnipeg	....	....
R&O.Nav.	122	121¾			

BANKS

B.N.A.....	....	145	Nationale..	....	125
Commerce.	217½	215½	N.W.Brunsk	260¼	259
Dom.....	232	....	N. Scotia..	276¾	275
East. T....	216	212	Ottawa....	....	207¾
Hamilton..	....	....	Quebec....	140	139½
Hoch'laga..	165	162½	Royal.....	234½	233¾
Imperial...	....	....	Standard..	....	234
Merch.....	197	....	Toronto....	211	202
Molson.....	212¾	211	Union.....	174	173¾
Montreal...	248¾	248			

COTTONS

Can.C.Cot.	20	15	Dom Tex.pf	102	101¼
D.Tex. com	67	66	Montreal...	49	48

BONDS

Bell Tel..	103¼	....	Ke'w'n Mfg	100	....
Can.C.Co.6	100	....	L. of Woods	....	....
Can.Con.6	88	85	Lau.Paper 6	....	110
Cable.....	....	....	Mag.L.D. 6	85	....
Dom.Coal 5	98¾	98¾	Mex. E. L. 6	83	....
Dom.Cot. 6	102	....	Mex.L&P 5	93¾	....
D. I.&S. 5	96	94	M.L.H&P 4	100¾	100
Halifax 5	....	....	Sao Paulo 8	....	....
Hav.El.R 5	....	....	St.John R 5	....	....
Mt.St.Ry. 4s	....	100	Textil' S.A 6	....	99
M.Warehs	....	....	" " B 6	102	100
N.S.S.&C 6	....	....	" " C 6	....	98
N.Sco.C'g 6	....	....	" " D 6	....	96
Ogilvie M 6	112½	....	T.Y.Ra. 5	....	....
Series B..	112½	....	Wes. India 5	....	90
Price Bro. 5	....	....	Win. Elec	105	....
Rio de J 8	....	99¾	Win Hotl	....	....

LAST YEAR BIG MONEY EARNER FOR OUR BANKS

Canadian chartered banks have had a very profitable year during 1911, as seen in the annual financial statements recently issued, which show total net profits of $16,407,021, or equal to 16.62 percent on the paid-up capital. This compares with $14,163,431 profits in 1910, or 14.93 percent on paid-up capital. Net profits on capital and rest combined amounted to 8.84 percent the past year as against 8.16 percent a year ago. A comparison of rates of earnings of individual banks follows:

Banks—	1911.	1910.	1909.	1908.
Montreal ...	..15.20	12.48	12.68	15.59
Commerce ..	..19.70	18.38	15.10	16.27
Merchants ..	..19.65	17.61	13.85	16.31
Dominion ..	..16.49	16.48	15.59	16.21
Imperial ..	...15.14	14.05	14.89	15.33
Nova Scotia	..23.00	22.08	20.14	18.65
Toronto ...	...16.36	14.74	14.48	14.55
Traders ..	....14.00	13.54	10.50	11.50
Union	....14.00	15.64	12.75	12.61
Ottawa	..17.00	15.21	13.86	14.33
Hamilton ..	..16.22	16.32	15.29	14.58
Standard ..	...18.66	17.11	18.14	17.94

2,000,000 BU. NEW ELEVATOR FOR TORONTO

Toronto, Feb. 15.—(Special.)—Toronto is to have the finest grain elevator between Montreal and Fort William. Plans have been prepared and construction will commence very soon. The building will consist of reinforced concrete, and together with the land the cost will reach about $1,000,000. The location of the elevator will be at the foot of West Market street. The capacity will be 2,000,000 bushels of grain.

Incorporation for the enterprise has been obtained under the name of the Ontario Elevator Company, Limited, with a capital of $1,000,000. A syndicate consisting of Toronto and Buffalo capitalists is behind the proposition.

POTATOES TO THE RESCUE

New York, Feb. 15.—Six large consignments of potatoes are expected to arrive in New York from abroad during the next two days, bringing the total receipts for the season up to a million sacks. The duty on the entire quantity will foot up to nearly $700,000.

The arrivals will decrease from now on, as Germany and France are both buying heavily in Ireland and England. This is the first year that America has gone abroad for potatoes since 1908. In the United States growers raise about 75 bushels of potatoes to the acre, while in England and Ireland the crops run from 200 to 235 bushels to the acre.

WHEAT & FLOUR EXPORTS

Exports of wheat and flour from the United States and Canada during the past week were 1,517,321 bushels below last week, but 119,126 bushels above 1911.

Bradstreet's figures of the week's wheat and flour exports from the United States and Canada compared with previous years are as follows:

	1912.	1911.	1910.
Feb. 15..	...2,299,137	2,180,921	1,617,680
Feb. 8..	...3,816,458	2,274,291	2,408,003
Feb. 1..	...3,157,469	2,328,470	2,465,698
Jan. 25..	...3,043,494	2,132,513	3,118,178
Jan. 18..	...2,941,579	2,527,501	2,024,746
Jan. 11..	...2,560,821	2,582,655	2,677,185
Jan. 4..	...3,291,617	5,568,914	3,183,145

Exports since July 1 amount to 105,780,662 bushels, against 77,625,198 a year ago.

CANADIAN NORTHERN

Earnings of the Canadian Northern Railway continue most gratifying as follows:—

For week ending Feb. 7, 1912...	$262,000
Corresponding period last year..	159,400
Increase..	$102,600

For the period from July 1 to date earnings are as follows:—

1911-12..	$11,824,800
1910-11..	9,028,600
Increase..	$ 2,796,200

TORONTO CATTLE MARKET.

Toronto, Feb. 19.—Sheep, ewes, $4 to $5; bucks and culls, $3 to $4; hogs, fed and watered, $6.50; do., f.o.b., $6.35; calves, $4 to $8.

Receipts—1619 cattle, 25 calves, 85 hogs, and 155 sheep and lambs.

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK.

Chicago, Feb. 19.—Cattle receipts 28,000; market weak, generally 10c lower. Beeves, $4.65 to $8.50; Texas steers, $4.50 to $5.85; wetsern steers, $4.80 to $6.85; stockers and feeders, $3.80 to $6.10; cows and heifers, $2.00 to $6.40; calves, $5.75 to $8.00.

Hogs, receipts 68,000; market slow, generally 10c lower.

Light, $5.80 to $6.20; mixed, $5.85 to $6.25; heavy, $5.90 to $6.25; rough, at $5.90 to $6.00. Pigs, $4.25 to $5.90; bulk of sales, $6.10 to $6.20.

Sheep, receipts 25,000; market slow. Native, $3.30 to $4.80; western, $3.60 to $4.85; yearlings, $4.80 to $5.75; lambs, native, $4.30 to $6.75; western, $4.75 to $6.80.

EAST BUFFALO CATTLE.

East Buffalo, Feb. 19.—Cattle receipts 3700 head, slow; 10 to 25 cents lower; prime steers, $7.65 to $8.00; shipping, $6.50 to $7.50; butchers, $5.00 to $6.75; heifers, $4.50 to $6.25; cows, $2.25 to $5.50; bulls, $4.00 to $5.85; stockers and feeders, $3.75 to $5.25; stockers and heifers, $3.75 to $4.25; fresh cows and springers, $2.00 to $3.00 lower; $60 to $85.

Veals, receipts 1200 head, active and steady, $5.50 to $10.25, a few at $10.50.

Hogs, receipts, $6.50 to $6.55; yorkers, $6.30 to $6.55; pigs, $6.25 to $6.30; roughs, $5.75 to $5.85; stags, $4.50 to $5.50; dairies, $6.25 of $6.55.

Sheep and lambs, receipts 21,000 head, sheep active and steady; lambs slow, 15c to 25c lower; lambs, 3.50 to $6.75; a few at $6.85; yearlings, $5.00 at $5.85; wethers, $4.25 to $4.75; ewes, at $3.50 to $4.25; sheep mixed, $1.50.

LIVE STOCK MARKET.

Feb. 20.

About 875 head of butchers' cattle, 150 calves, 100 sheep and lambs and 1,575 hogs were offered for sale at the Point St. Charles stock yards to-day. The offerings of live stock at this market during the week were 1,425 cattle, 450 calves, 225 sheep and lambs, and 3,000 hogs.

Trade was slow, but the prices had an upward trend. Prime beeves sold at 6 1-2c to 7c per lb.; pretty good animals, 5c to 6 1-4c, and the common stock, 3 3-4c to 5c per lb. Calves sold at 3 3-4c to 5 1-2c per lb. Sheep sold at 4 3-4c per lb. Lambs at 6 1-2c per lb. Good lots of hogs sold at about 7 1-2c per lb.

OAT MARKET FIRM.

The oat market continues firm, with prices in car lots, ex store, as follows:— No. 2 Canadian western, 53 1-2c to 54c; extra No. 1 feed oats, 52 1-2c to 53c; No. 3 Canadian western, 51 1-2c to 52c; No. 2 local, 51c to 51 1-2c; No. 3 local, 50c to 50 1-2c; No. 4 local, 49c to 49 1-2c.

SPRING TRADE OPENS UP WELL ---ITS FEATURES

Spring trade continues to develop satisfactorily, and collections from the older provinces are fair, but a good many acceptances are being returned from the North-West Provinces, with the reason assigned that owing to the car shortage there is difficulty in marketing the grain crop.

Since last writing sugars have again started climbing, say Davis, two distinct advances having been made by local refiners, who now quote standard granulated at $5.60, factory price. The New York market is also reported strong.

Dry goods men are very busy, and are complaining of slow mill deliveries of prints, which are being much called for, and all cotton manufacturers are reported fully occupied.

Leather is in good local request, and 24 cents firm is quoted for manufacturers' No. 2 sole. There is also good English enquiry for sole, but as the Dominion grows the surplus for export decreases. Owing to the long continued severe cold receipts of calfskins are yet light, and prices are steady at 13 cents for No. 1, and 11 cents for No. 2. Hides are unchanged.

Owing to the scarcity and very high price of butter some experimental importations are now being made from New Zealand with satisfactory results.

WESTERN WHEAT CROP WILL BE 513,000,000 BU.

The Western Wheat Crop of 1920 will be 513,000,000 bushels, according to a conservative estimate made by Fred. W. Field, in a lengthly article in 'The Monetary Times'. In estimating the probable increase, he says, there are many important factors of which cognizance must be taken. In Manitoba it is said that there is still unoccuiped land suitable for cultivation to the extent of over 20,000,000 acres. This will be increased when area of the province is enlarged. In Saskatchewan, of an area of over 155,000,000 acres of wheat land, there are about 15,000,000 acres of unbroken prairie. Of the 162,000,000 acres in Alberta, it is estimated that 100,000,000 are fit for cultivation, while only about 10 percent are under cultivation.

This estimate does not include the large area of excellent land in the Peace River country. This is less than 10 percent of the western arable lands under cultivation, so that the fieldd for labor in wheat growing is, comparatively speaking, unlimited.

In 1914, we shall have two more transcontinental railways, which will open much new land for settlement. The improvement in farming implements will mean the tiling of greater acreage in less time. These factors should compensate somewhat for the probability that mixed farming in the west will be engaged in more than hitherto, with consequentlty less attention to wheat, and for the fact that constant wheat growing makes the soil poorer.

Assuming, after allowing for these factors, that the ratio of increase in the next ten years will be as great as in the past ten years, there will be in 1920 in the three western provinces wheat acreage of 34,321,000 acres and a wheat crop of 513,000,000 bushels. This estimated increase allowing only a yield per acre of 15 bushels. The average wheat yield per acre in the west during the past four years was 19.71 bushels. Accepting that figure as the yield of 1920, the 34,321,000 acres should yield 675,466,910 bushels.

Reports from London, Ont., Show Much Activity

London reports say a good seasonable business is now moving in all lines. Factories are busy and local wholesalers report themselves as well satisfied with the business in hand.

Little complaint is heard of collections, although some room for improvement is reported in the case of those from the west.

Record Bond Sales.

Boston, Feb. 16.—At least three Boston bond houses demonstrated in January that new high records in bond salesmanship are possible. These three houses all have offices in New York, and the combined volume of their annual sales is in excess of $250,000,000. Last month's sales of bonds and notes by all three houses was the largest of any January since these houses have been in business.

Net profits in at least one case were also the largest. Bonds are moving in much larger volume than a mere study of new offerings indicates. In fact, the bulk of January sales of these houses was in old issues and small amounts of each individual issue. Income return is still the primary feature governing purchase of bonds.

FARMERS' MARKET PRICES.—FEB. 16.

There were more farmers' sleighs at the Bonsecours Market this forenoon than has been the case on any day since the New Year, and much more oats were offered than has been the case for a long time. Beef quarters are still very plentiful. Oats sold at $1.10 to $1.20 the bag; two farmers had buckwheat, one was asking $1.50 the other $1.75 the bag. The farmers are asking $1.75 to $2.00 the 80 lb. bag for potatoes; the dealers are selling them at $2.00 the 90 lb. bag. The dealers are asking $5.00 the 100 lbs. for good onions, the market gardeners are selling them at $3.00 to $3.25 the bag; beets are $1.00 to $1.25 the bag; carrots, $1.25 to $1.50 the bag; turnips are 70c the bag; cabbages $2.00 the barrel; celery, $1.00 to $1.25 the dozen. The farmers are asking 10c to 10 1-2c per lb. for dressed hogs. Bickerdike is selling hogs at 9 1-2c per lb., also sheeps' mution at 7c to 8c and lambs' mutton at 10c to 11c per lb.

Beef hindquarters are 7c to 9c, and fronts, 6c to 7c per lm; dead turkeys, 22c to 24c per lb.; geese, 16c per lb.; chickens, 14c to 18c per lb.; tub butter, 32c to 36c per lb; print butter, 35c to 40c per lb.; new laid eggs, 55c to 60c the dozen; older eggs, 40c to 50c the dozen; apples, $3.50 to $6 the barrel; cranberries, $11 to $12 the barrel; Jamaica oranges, $4 the barrel; California oranges, $3.50 the box; bananas, $1.65 to $1.75 the bunch; hay, $12 to $13.50 the 100 bundles of 15 lbs.; straw, $6 to $7 the 100 bundles, of 12 lbs.

INGERSOLL PRICES.

Ingersoll, Ont., Feb. 19.—White wheat 88c to 90c per bushel; red fall wheat, 88c to 90c; peas, 70c to 75c; barley, 60c to 65c; oats, 48c to 50c; corn, 72c to 80; oatmeal, $3.75 to $4.00 per cwt.; cornmeal, $3.75 to $4.00; flour, $2.50 to $2.75 do.; bran, $23 to $24 per ton; shorts, $24 to $25; butter, 38c to 40c per lb.; dairy, 32c to 34c; eggs, 30c to 32c per dozen; potatoes, per bag, $1.75 to $1.80; live hogs, $6.50 to $6.60; per cwt.; hay, $14 to $15 per ton; hides, $9 to $10 per cwt.

FISH DEALERS REPORT LARGE LENTEN ORDERS

The local wholesale fish business is larger in volume than on any previous year at the dawn of the Lenten season. One of the authorities in the business says that the largeness of the demand is partly due to the comparative cheapness of fish in contrast to high-priced meats, poultry, eggs and other articles of common consumption.

But stocks of fish are not large, and a general advance in price before long would not come as a surprise. Already certain varieties have had slight advances. Prices issued by Leonard Bros. as follows:—

Fresh Frozen.—Market cod, 4c, to 4 1-2c.; haddock, 4 1-2c. to 5c.; steak cod, 5c. to 5 1-2c.; whitefish, 9c. to 10c.; lake trout, 8 1-2c. to 9c.; round red salmon, 9c. to 19c.; B. C. red salmon, 10c. to 11c.; halibut, 8 1-2c. to 9c.; smelts, 9c. to 14c.; mackerel, fancy stock, 10c.; large sea herring, $1.90 to $2 per 100; medium sea herring, $1.35 to $1.40 per 100, weight 35 lbs.

Salt and Pickled.—No. 1 Labrador herrings, large and bright, $5.75 per bbl.; No. 1 choice mackerel, $2 per 20-lb. kit; Labrador salmon, $15 bbl., $21 tierce; No. 1 green haddock, $7.50 per 200 lbs.; No. 1 green pollock, $7 per 200 lbs.; salt eels, 5 1-2c. lb.; No. 1 salt sardines, $5 per 200 lbs., $2.75 half bbl.; No. 1 lake trout, fat, $6 half bbl.; cod tongues and sounds, 5c. per lb.

Prepared and dried.—Dry cod, $7 per 100-lb. bundle; dry pollock, $5.50 per 100 lbs.; pure boneless cod, 2-lb. wooden boxes, in crates 12 lbs., 13c.; boneless cod, 8c.; shredded cod, $2.25 per box; boneless strip cod, 12c. per lb.

Smoked.—New haddies, 5 1-2c. per lb.; kippered herrings, $1.10 per box; smoked herring, 18c. per box; Yarmouth bloaters, $1.25 per box; St. John bloaters, $1.10 per box; boneless smoked herring, 12 1-2c. per lb.

Oysters and Lobsters.—Standards $1.75 per imp. gal.; selects, $2; standard bulk oysters, $1.40; select, $1.60.

MILD WEATHER HELPS FRUIT

Local wholesale fruit dealers have benefitted by the returning mildness of the weather, and they look to put through a good volume of business this week.

There is not much change in prices, which, according to the Peterson Fruit Company, are as follows, f.o.b., Montreal:

Oranges—Cal. Navels, 96 to 112, $3.25 per box; 126, 150, 176, 200, 216, $3.25; Valencias, 420s, $2.75 per case; grapefruit, 64 and 80, $6 per box; lemons, 300s, new fruit, extra fancy, $3.50; do., choice, $3; bananas, Jamaicas, Jumbos, packed, $2.25 per bunch.

Apples, Greenings, No. 1, $4.50 per brl.; No. 2, $3.50; Baldwins, No. 1, at $4.50; No. 2, $3.50; Spies, No. 1, $5.50; No. 2, $4.50; grapes, Malagas, heavy weights, $6 per keg.

Prunes, Cal., in 25 lb. boxes, 40 to 50, 12c per lb.; 50 to 60, 12c; 60 to 70, 11c; 70 to 80, 10½c; dates, Hallowii, 5 3-4c per lb.; in packages, 7c per pkgs.; figs, 3 crown, 10c per lb.

GOOD EARNINGS

Duluth-Superior Traction earnings for the second week in February amount to $19,699, an increase of $505 over the same week a year ago. Earnings for the year to date show $125,729.

Industries Around Quebec Are Kept Busy—Retail Trade Holding Its Own

Quebec reports to Bradstreet's say nothing unusual is noticeable in general trade, the latter is much about the same as preceding week. Wholesalers appear fairly satisfied and expect an average turnover in spring goods. Deliveries of produce are light, as a result prices are generally reported firm.

Collections in some quarters are reported slow. In the city retail trade appears to be holding its own

Some of Our Co=operators. More to Follow

The numerals following each name indicate the number of subscriptions each friend sent on his last order. Those who have merely sent their renewals do not appear in this list, as we coud not begin to make room for them all. A. indicates that the list contained five or more subscriptions.

ONTARIO.		Subscriptions.
Purdie, Martha G	W. L—	2
Blair, John	R—	2
Meredith, Mrs. D. J	V—	3
Stewart, G	S—	1
Teeft, O	A—	1
Loveless, R. M	A—	2
Lamont, D	C—	2
York, John	M—	2
Campbell, Anna M	S—	3
Gildner, H	N—	1
Grierson, A	A—	1
Craig, W. F	G—	1
Blake, Wm	S—	1
Ruddick, S	B—	1
Roblin, Geo. E	R—	1
Smith, Mrs. O	V—	1
McArthur, P	O—	2
Dickenson, C	L—	3
Johnston, N. B	B—	2
McGregor, Mrs	B—	1
*Kaiser, J. M	H—	10
Rothwall, B	C—	1
McSweyn, Catherine	D—	1
Armour, Robt	L. J—	1
Baldwin, T	O—	1
*Campbell, D	M—	6
Doan, Edwin	M—	3
*Hall, J	T—	5
Armstrong, Geo	S—	1
McQueen, James	B—	1
Jackson, W. H	B—	1
Watson, Archie	F—	1
Nelson, D. H	A—	1
Woods, Mrs. E. M	H—	2
Wodden, Mrs. Wm	P—	1
McGregor, Rev. G	H—	1
Buckley, Allan	C—	1
Diarmid, Miss J	A—	1
Smith, W. G	I—	1
McComb, J. E	A—	2
Davidson, Henry	P—	1
Love, John	P—	1
Campbell, Mrs. T	P—	1
*Rintoul, John	G—	16
Bowland, Jas	E—	1
Stafford, Rev. Geo	C—	1
Bower, A. S	K—	3
Hartley, P. H	M—	1
Courtice, J. L	C—	3
Benton, N. A	M—	1
Hall, Alex	H —	1
Bowes, Jas	S—	1
Robinson, E B	O—	1
Reece Hall, R	P—	1
Holtby, John	W—	1
Hellems, W. H	K—	1
Bell, Wm. T	C—	1
McKee, Mrs. G	W—	1
Gillespie, Agnes	M—	4
*Ferguson, John	O—	6
Longmore, R. W	C—	3
Clarke, W. H	L—	1
Johnston, Thos. E	K—	3
Taylor, A. L	C—	1
Gamble, Mrs. Wm	T—	1
Prichard, John	R—	3
McLaurin, D. A	D—	1
Watson, Joseph	St.C—	4
Dunseath, Mrs. J	T—	1
Vickers, J	V—	1
Sanderson, R. G	G—	2
Brown, E. W	W—	1
Young, Rev. R	P—	1
Russel, Mrs. Geo	C—	3
Wylie, W. J	R—	3
Sisler, Mrs. A	Z—	1
*Williams, J. C	A—	5
McGrechy, D. M	B—	1
*McArthur, A. C	M—	5
Brereton, F	W—	1
Kelly, Peter	S—	3
Weeks, Lida	M—	1
Songster, Wm	C—	1
Love, John	H—	2
*Bayne, D. M	K—	6
Orr, J. R	C—	1
Frizell, P. N	C—	1
Stewart, E	S—	1
Walker, Fred	S—	1
*McKellar, Wm	S—	11
Minto, Maggie	W—	2
Bescroft, Dora Eccles	M—	1
Gill, Geo	G—	3
Parsons, Mrs. T	S—	1
O'Brien, M. J	B—	1
Purvis, Mrs. P	B—	2
Emberson, F. A	H—	1
Ramsay, Mrs. Robt	N—	1
Sturees, Alice	B—	3
Walton, Mrs. J	St.C.—	1
Scott, Francis	L—	1
Hailstone, Mrs. E	M—	1
Hillyard, Jas	C—	1
Calder, Nathan	L—	1
Cousineau, A. B	P—	1
Johnson, Isaac	L—	2
Freeman, Thompson	B—	1
Ballard, Norman	U—	1
Campbell, Mrs. D. C	A—	1
Pierce, B	B—	1
Oliver, E. W	P—	1
McArthur, P	P—	2
Stewart, Miss H	R—	3
Fraser, Thos	D—	1
Powby, J. S	T—	1
Thompson, A	L—	1
Northy, Mrs. John	L—	2
Rawlings, R	L—	1
Stratton, Jas	O—	1
Hendry, Miss A	A—	2
Truedell, Mrs. F	C—	2
Proctor, S. T	H—	4
Pinder, S. B	G—	1
Watson, R. P	B—	1
Macadam K	V—	1
Montgomery, Robt	P—	2
Delahey, E	A—	1
McGuire, Miss E. J	K—	1
Lake, J. B	P—	1
Young, Wm	C—	1
Sinclair, J. D	J—	1
Nelles, Mrs. W. B	I—	4
Sturrbing, W. H	C—	2
Monison, L	M—	2
Lawrence, C. W	C—	1
Miller, F	C—	3
Elmsie, Wm	C—	1
Middenas, Miss	C	1
*Law, Mrs. J	O—	10
Harrett, C. W	W—	1
Shaw, James	D—	1
Foshay, Geo	C—	1
Smith, Alex	P—	1
Calhoun, Grace	O—	1
Hammill, J. D	M—	3
Bennett, May V	C—	1
Bland, J. A	P—	3
Hellyer, A. E	T—	1
*Dodds, Geo	P—	12
Heather, H	M—	3
*Peters, W. A	C—	6
Leitch, Janet	D—	2
Clarke, Janet	W—	3
Beam, Miss B. P	R—	2
Shiell, Robt	F—	2
Moffat, Mrs. C	T—	2
Stewart, Jno	A—	1
Winch, Jas	P—	1
Cooper, J. C	S—	2
Makin, Thos	S—	2
Raymond, S	M—	2
Brackenridge, J	W—	2
Lambly, Mrs	B—	1
*Simpson, W. H	S—	5
Moore, Mrs. M	W—	2
Wade, John	P—	2
Shea, John	U—	1
Easton, G. A., jr	W—	1
McCallum, J	I—	1
Short, M	L—	1
Caldwell, Rev. Dr	L—	1
Sharpe, Roy	G—	1
Morris, Henry	L—	2
Thompson, Mrs. D. M	L—	4
McLean, W. I	T—	2
McNally, W. J	M—	2
Ball, Mrs. S	S—	1
McDonald, Mrs. Jas	G—	1
Schriver, W. W	B—	1
Beckstead, Miss S	E—	1
McIntyre, H	McC.—	2
Begg, Mrs. Jas	G	2

ONTARIO—(Continued).		Subscriptions.
Taylor, W. K	M—	2
Young, Geo	M—	2
Appleton, T. C	A—	1
Wallace, Mrs. J. K	R—	2
Irvin, Robt	S—	2
King, Ada M	B—	1
Buker, Wilson	C—	1
Smeax, Angus	M—	1
Sullivan, Richmond	M—	1
Paterson, Geo	A—	1
Richardson, J. C	S—	1
Adams, E. E	V—	1
McLeod, J. N	S—	3
McLaughlin, Mrs. J	A—	1
McCill, H	O—	2
Gillmoure, T. E	S—	1
Winter, Miss E. H	T	1
Elliot, Wm	M—	3
Hodgson, J. G	E—	2
Hallam, Wm	N—	1
Cummings, H. W	C—	1
Schofield, J. H	C—	1
McNaughton, C	M—	2
*Knox, Wm	W—	5
Reid, Wm	S—	1
Coffey, John	V—	1
Barber, W. J	S—	2
Lamont, D	G—	1
McLaughlin, Mrs. J	A—	1
Knight, J	B—	2
Peters, Ross	W—	1
Stewart, Mrs. A. W	W—	2
Oliver, Frank	O—	1
Foulds, W. M	H—	1
Glass, Wm	V—	1
Dodds, E	T—	1
Courtenay, J. H	R—	1
McGlashan, Miss M	C—	2
Killins, D. E	M—	2
Easton, D	W—	1
Lightowled, J. H	I—	1
Somers, J. W	S—	1
Mayerison, Wm	A—	3
Collins, Chas	E—	1
*Robson, Jno. W	V—	8
Brackenridge, J	W—	1
Davey, Jas	W—	1
Bruce, D. A	T—	2
Torrance, J	P—	1
Pringle, Miss A	O—	2
Ward, Wm	D—	1
Fairbairn, Rev. R	T—	1
Crichton, J. A	P—	1
Grant, B. B	D—	4
Afflech, Miss G. A	F—	12
*Steeper, Mrs. W. R	M—	10
McPhail, S	P—	1
Millar, A	T—	4
Sisson, Mrs. C. H	M—	1
Scott, J. C	T—	1
Henderson, Mrs. R	H—	1
*Coates, Jno	P—	5
Stewart, G. R	T—	2
Laidlaw, W	G—	1
Orr, J. E	F—	1
Coulter, J. D	R—	1
Morrison, J	W—	1
*Beetham, L. C	F—	8
Renner, C	T—	1
Johnson, Wm. T	P—	1
Bolton, C. W	O—	2
Lamb, W. A	O—	3
McIntosh, F	V—	3
Knight, Miss T	R—	3
*Earl, R. H	M—	6
Pettingill, M	W—	1
Morrison, Wm	M—	2
Fraser, Alex	D—	1
New, Annie	R—	1
Whicher, E. E	C—	1
Johnson, I. S	L—	3
Allen, S. W. V	M—	1
Sprott, Wm	A—	2
Maw, J. B	F—	1
Farmer, T. J	P—	1
Hansford, Thos	S—	1
Ironmonger, Wm	K—	1
Herbert, Rev. J. W	B—	1
Kinden, D. R	R—	1
Coates, John	B—	3
Van Geder, Mrs. R. J	G—	1
Fraser, Jas. D	O—	4
*McLennan, J. K	V—	5
*Davidson, Mrs. N. W	S—	5
McDiarmid, D	S—	3
Spencer, J	P—	2
George, Miss I. L	T—	3
Condy, Joseph	G	1
Harper G	W.F.—	2
McDougall, A	S—	4
Proveau, P	St.J.—	1
Atchison, J. H	D—	1
Brown, Mrs. R. J	C—	2
Ohbmann, Mrs. C	P—	3
Barber, S. K	O—	1
Jones, C. A	K—	1
Bill, J. J	O—	1
*Bower, I	G—	6
Carle, P	L—	2
Dornan, D	A	2
McArthur, J. A	P—	1
Lepper, A	L—	2
Campbell, Mrs. K. A	A—	4
Maudsley, P	O—	1
Empey, W. W	E—	2
Paterson, M. A. S	A—	3
McKeen J	L—	1
Parsons, T. J	C—	3
Macpherson, Mrs. D	O—	2
Cameron, Mrs. P	C—	3
*Telford, J. P	O—	5
Smith, M. E	H	3
Goodwin, Mrs. E	P—	1
Wightman, J. W	T—	1
McEachern, N. S	O—	3
Riddell, W. S	P	1
Baker, L. H	C—	1
Atkinson, R	C—	2
Cann, T	H—	1
Smith, M. E	H—	3
Moorhouse, W. G	S—	1
Facey, H. C	C—	1
Emoey, A	B—	1
Stoddart, H	S—	1
Jolly, Mrs. J	M—	1
McGregor, W. J	N—	3
Grooms, W. A	P—	1
Brackenbury, J	P—	1
Livingston, L	M—	1
Fennell, A	N—	1
Stewart, J. A	R—	1
Wilson, J	A	3
Hodgins, I. B	S—	1
Boville, Mrs. R	B—	3
Wande, J	M—	2
Adamson, E	C—	3
Moyle, C. T	B—	2
Knox, R	O—	5
Makin, T	S—	1
Simpson, J. T	H—	1
Garrett, J. C	N—	2
Morton, W. J	M—	1
McCrie, M	M—	1
Jayne, S. L	G—	3
Sterling, F. D	M—	1
Sparling, J. W	O—	1
Dunnington, S. J	S—	2
Cumming, J. R	E—	1
*Pattern, J. B	H—	8
Boyce, Miss L	N—	1
Walker, E. H	G—	2
Kemble, A. G	O	1
Bromley, J. E	St.C.—	1
Jackson, J. M	S—	3
Cole, Mrs. J. A	G—	1
Chant, Mrs. J. H	L—	1
Patterson, W	S—	1
Taylor, Rev. M	A—	3
Arnold, Mrs. O. P	G—	3
Freeman, J	C—	3
Wedge, A	D—	1
McGee, A	H—	1
Moir, E. H	E—	1
St. John, F	A—	1
Jackson, Sara E	W—	2
Pearce, Mrs. B	O	2
Wettings, W. T	L—	1
Robertson, C	M—	1
Pennington, Lena	B—	1
Caesar, L	G—	3
Brown, Mrs. D	F—	3

ONTARIO—(Continued).		Subscriptions.
Laurance, Chas	C—	1
Young, L. Mc	G—	1
Peart, V. H	P—	1
McLean, Mrs. J	M—	1
Goodfellow, Bella	C—	1
Cumming, R. B	C—	1
Deller, A	R—	1
Grant, W	C—	4
Fraser, J	V—	2
McDowell, N	M—	1
Merifield, C	O—	1
Tucker, B	A—	1
Affleck, S	R—	1
Ferguson, Miss A	J—	1
Smith, Rev. A. F	D—	1
Finlay, A. F	H—	1
Curtis, Rev. C. J	S—	1
McIntosh, D. J	V—	1
Rankin, Emma	V—	1
Walker A	E—	2
McEwen, J. A	W—	3
Couzens, C. C	H—	3
Cairns, P	F—	1
Gosforth, W. S	B—	1
Pearson, W	E—	1
Fraser, J	A—	2
Kilpatrick Rev. I. W	N—	1
Gillies, C	G—	1
Elliott, J	B—	1
Trumpour, Mrs. B	W—	1
Hess, P. A	P—	1
Smith, Dr. F. W	H—	3
Duncan, A. H	M—	1
Wood, H. C	P—	1
Roberts, A. J	T—	3
*Little, J. H	O—	6
Matthews, Mrs. M	O—	1
Goodfellow, D. J	G—	1
Dickson, D	N—	1
Schemerhorn, Mrs. J	B—	1
Farrer, J	P	1
Degell, D. J. D	M—	1
Kidd, J	P—	2
*Lindsay, A. J	L	7
McCuaig, Mrs. C	A—	1
Gordon, T	L—	3
Black, H	C—	2
Chisholm, J. M	R—	1
Thomas, R. J	E—	3
Nickel, J. L	B—	1
Stilwell, A. D	C—	1
Gillies, R	W—	1
Homeyer and Richert West	M—	1
Wood, F	L—	1
Cann, W. J	G—	1
Smith, Miss M	C—	2
Blackhall, C. N	W—	1
Bragg, C	S	1
Edwards, L. E	W—	1
Minor, Emma	K—	1
Morris, G	T—	2
Lounsbury, L. C	C—	1
Sutherland, Mr. and Mrs. D	T—	4
Bowley, Mrs. H	Mt.B.—	3
Morrison, Helen F	O—	1
MacMillan, J. J	M—	1
Fergusson, W	P—	4
Whiting, J. E	T—	3
Eastman, B	C—	1
Hawkins, Mrs. J	R—	1
Burrows, A. F	S—	2
Thompson, Mrs. J	C—	1
Warner, Mrs. M	M—	1
Baker, R. S	C—	1
Telford, W. B	O—	3
Logan, G. F	L	1
Finlay, J. A	M—	1
Burnham, T	A—	1
McTavish, Geo	L—	1
Baker, Geo	A—	1
Aldous, S	R—	1
De Wolfe, Miss E. P	P—	-
Atkinson, T	H—	1
Slater, Mrs. F. E	W—	1
Smythe, K. B	P—	1
Telford, J. P	O—	4
Horsley, J. T	R—	1
Mabee, Mrs. D	P—	2
McKinnon, D	V—	3
Tweed, J. H	R—	2
McIntyre, C	D—	1
Mollitt, J	C—	1
Graham, J. B	H—	2
Wood, H. S	V—	3
Hick, Mrs. J	B—	1
Greenless, A	L—	1
Postmaster	W—	1
*Watt, Mrs. W	W—	9
Law, Mrs. Gordon	O—	2
Nicol, G., sr	O—	2
Firkins, H	H—	1
Scott, Geo. B	G	2
Flock, Annie J	B—	1
*Carruthers, Mrs. W	V—	6
Darling, Miss D	B—	1
Bonham, Mrs. M	G—	1
Reith, P	N—	3
Gerrie, Miss J. C	I—	2
Wagar, T	E—	1
Kilburne, J. R	L—	1

QUEBEC

Brooks, I. A	C—	2
Lenfestey, P	S—	1
Bokus, Mrs. J	W—	1
Pitcairn, H. L	St. A—	1
Harbour, Robt	H—	1
Clark, R. H	H—	4
Marshall, W. J	B—	2
McArthur, R. S	D—	2
Alexander, G. P. R	M—	1
Curtis, H. G	S—	3
Royce, Thos	R—	1
Griffiths, Miss M	S.D.—	3
*McLeod, C	R—	9
Moulter, J. B	F—	3
Gebbie, L. J	H—	2
Evans, Mrs. C	K—	2
Knapp, J. H	C—	2
McMaster, J. C	B—	1
Hobbs, Jas	G—	-
Gowan, J. H	R—	1
Matthieu, Mrs.(Rev.)	L—	1
Patterson, Carrie M	G—	1
Wheeler, E. A	B—	3
Edwards H. P	C—	3
Stewart, H	S—	2
Poitrat, Rev. J. G	M—	1
McAllister, A	B—	3
Todd, Minnie	H—	1
McNeil, Mrs. Hugh	L—	1
McKay, Mrs	K—	1
Hepburn, Wm	M—	2
McDonald, F	M—	2
Williams, R	D—	1
Alexander, J. W	M—	1
Riddell, W	L—	1
Riddell, Jas	D—	3
Johnson, I. M	M—	1
Poyer, Mrs. W. M	St. Ge—	2
Desan, C. E	A—	1
*Prichard, E. A	W—	5
Johnston, Wm J	I—	1
Hooge, R. W	E.A.—	1
Stimson, E. H	G—	1
Hamilton, Miss	B—	1
Stewart, Robt	E—	2
Wade, Chas. H	G—	3
Montgomery, S	R—	2
Dickson, J. G	O—	3
Hastie, John	O—	2
Lipsey, W. M	L—	1
Donaldson, P	L—	2
Dyson, Mrs. G	R—	2
Gilbert, G	St. C—	1
Glenn, Jas	M—	1
Briggs, F. A	S—	1
Fraser, H	L—	1
Mason, J. A	R—	1
Arkley, R. N	S—	1
Call, L. M	C—	1
King, James	N—	1
Henderson, Rev. W. G	St. L—	2
Mooney, Miss M. A	I—	1
Solomon, Wm	W—	2
*Henderson, Miss J	N—	6
Robinson, J	P—	1
Lothian, Mrs. H	E—	1
Black, Miss M. I	H	1

MANY THANKS TO ALL

This splendid page contains the names of many of our good friends who have sent us one or more new subscriptions. We publish them that the world may know that 'Witness' readers are co-operating with its publishers to maintain a high standard of metropolitan and national journalism.

The addresses are not given in full, so as to protect our friends from all kinds of circular fiends. But each subscriber will be able to recognize his own name.

NOVA SCOTIA.

McIntosh, Rev. C. D	R—	1
Hardacher, Jas., Sr	P—	1
Lynch, Miss May	L. B—	1
Hattie, A. W	C—	1
Bowers, Alfred	N. A—	1
Matheson, Wm. H	K—	1
Lowe, John W	M—	1
Gollan, J. A	R—	2
Hardy, G. H	M—	1
Cottam, Mrs. A	D—	3
Archibald, Wm	C—	2
Kearney, J. C	K—	1
Dunlap, A. H	L—	1
McKenzie, K. J	P—	1
Foote, Mrs. F	P—	1
Armstrong, C. F	B—	4
Sutherland, R. H	C—	1
Sturgis, Rev. G. E	P—	1
Bailey, S	Y—	1
Teakles, A. T	W—	1
Spencer, J. Y	S—	1
Fisher, Mrs. C	S.M.—	1
McLellan, J. W	D—	3
Woodbury, Mrs. F	H—	1
Nicholson, Rev. D. J	R—	1
Spicer, Mrs. R. W	W—	3
Cavanagh, J. H	N—	1
Young, Edward	C—	1
Thomson, Rev. A. F	S—	1
Kelly, Edward	H—	1
Fuller, Dr. A. J	Y—	3
McKenzie, M. D	P—	1
Baird, Rev. C. M	J—	1
Ward, W. H	N—	3
Forbes, C. A	N—	1
Dickie, C. R	C—	2
Alcorn, E. F	B—	1
Ferguson, Miss D. S	E—	1
McGill, Mrs. W. J	S—	1
Johnson, J	H—	1
McKinnon, D	S—	4
Ray, Mary S	H—	1
McLean, Mrs. M. A	G	2
McKinnon, D. J	F—	1
*McDonald, J. H	P—	5
Parker, A. B	S. F—	1
Wilson, J. F	L—	1
Gregor, L. M	N—	2
Clegg, Alex E	A—	1
Creelman, A. G	N—	2
*McMillan	N—	11
Hunt, J. J	M—	1
Fraser, E. M	R—	3
Fraser, Jas	A—	1
*Ross, Miss C	A—	5
Mills, Mrs. M	L—	4
Dalrymple, A. T	T—	2
Cameron, A. E	R—	1
Tucker, Mrs. M. L	P	1
McHardy, A. C	mu.L.—	1
Thomas, Mrs. C. J	B—	1
Beokwith ,Miss R. I	S—	3
Archibald, Adams	M—	1
Archibald, M. M	T—	1
Robbins, J. J. C	Y—	1
Roop, M. C	S—	4
Dickie, A. P	B—	1
Burns, A. S	B—	1
Nash, E. L	L—	1
Brown, Rufus	W—	1
Hammett, N. D	L—	1
McDonald, M. H	S—	1
Keefe, M. E	H—	1
McDonald, M	E—	1
Grant, F. M	B—	1
Foster, M. C	P—	1
Newcombe, W. F	B—	1

QUEBEC—(Continued).		Subscriptions.
Jones, Mrs. Thos	R—	1
Fraser, M. C	M—	3
Grant, G	K—	1
Gebbies, L. J	H—	2
Hodgins, W. E	Y—	1
Young, J	Q—	1
Cross, J. M	B—	1
Johnson, Mary Ann	O—	1
Steele, D. G	S—	1
Jackson, R	B—	2
Gilmore, H	R—	1
Wakefield, Mrs. E	S—	1
Cathcart, A	B—	1
Paul, J. D	L	1
Stewart, Mrs. E	L—	1
Thatcher, H	V—	1
Holiday, H. L	D	3
Robinson, Mrs. R. S	H—	1
*Lenferty, J	L—	5
Fowler, H. W	M—	4
Riddle, J	D—	3
Brundage, Rev. M	W. B—	1
Simpson, Grace B	O—	1
Le Gallais, P. H	S—	2
Elliott, G	M—	3
Nicoll, J	L—	1
Vaughan, M. C	M—	1
Rea, Wm	H—	1
Sornberger, Mrs. E	Up. B—	1
Mitchell, S. M	P—	1
Auclair, E	M—	1
Cunningham, T	H—	2
Adams, W	A—	1
Roy, W. G	G—	1
Roper, Mrs.	T—	1
Armstrong, S	F—	1
Westover, W. W	S—	2
*Porter, H. J	E—	5
Stevens, G	W—	2
Mackenzie, Mrs. A	Up.M.—	1
Roy, Rev. J. J. and P. K	G—	2
Anderson, S	W—	1
Le Baron, C .O	H	2
Peake, S	E—	2
Sayles, E. R	P—	2
Shaw, M	Up.Melbourne—	1
Taylor, W	R—	2
Hodgson, Mrs. D	L—	3
Ray, M. M	L—	1

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

McWilliam, H	W. C—	3
Semple, Watson	N. G—	1
*Ramsay, T. D	S—	23
Morrison, D	S—	3
Hodgson, Wm	M—	1
McNeill, A. J	S—	1
Montgomery, D	G—	2
Sanders, Jas	M—	1
Pickard, Thos	C—	1
Whitehead, W. G	G—	2
Murray Alex. F	H—	1
Leslie, H. A	K—	1
Ramsay, T. D	S—	2
Ferguson, A	S—	4
Sinclair, J	H—	1
Robertson, Susie	R—	1
*Hodgson, Wm	M—	20
Dougherty, Mrs. J	S—	1
Ferguson, Fred	L—	1
Platto, Mrs. Jas	M—	1
Steeves, Mrs. C. W	S—	1
Bain, Waldo E	Y—	1
Donald, Mrs. B	S—	3
Jelly, James H	O'L—	1
McArthur, H	T—	1
Clark, L	R—	2
Clark, W. S	A—	1
McKendrick, M. E	C—	1
Robertson, J. E	R—	1
McWilliam, H	W—	2
Hillcash, H	G—	3
Bell, Vernal	C—	1
McLeod, M	S—	1
Robertson, D	N—	2
Cobbs, Alex	M—	2
Gordon, A. S	Lot 6—	1
Carr, G. W	M—	3
Bernard, J	L—	2
Auld, O. H	F—	1
*McCallum, A	B—	7
Clark, Miss H	W—	1
Robertson, Alex	R—	2
Ratter, C. E	C—	1
Larkin, J	A—	3
Toombs, J. G	M—	2
Murray, Miss M	C—	1
Carr, G. W	M—	1
Peardon, L	M—	1
Macleod, Miss A. H	F—	2
McInnis, A	M	1
McInnes, M	H—	1
McPhee, A. K	L—	1
*Leard, M. R	A—	9
McLeLod, M. D	M—	1
McPherson, D. A	H—	1
*Deacon, G. H	F	5
McKay, A. C	M—	1
McLeod, L	M—	2
Leard, B	T—	1
Scott, Charlotte	N—	2
Stevenson, R. W	N—	3
Mackay, G	G—	1

NOVA SCOTIA—(Continued)		Subscriptions.
Dodge, C. R. B	M—	1
Cranton, W. R	C—	1
Hilokey, Wm	S—	1
Henderson, J. D	S—	1
Cursby, N	B—	1
John Arthur	W—	4
McMullin, Mrs. M	L—	1
Harding Mrs. J. G	A—	4
Barrs, C. S	H—	1
Howie, J	G—	1
Dickinson, D	W—	1
Matheson, J	Lr.L.—	1
Black, S. H	N—	2
Nightingale, Wm	W	1
MacLean, W. G	N—	1
Kelly, Mrs. J. E	M—	1
Ross D	Up. M.—	1
McLean, L. H	P—	1
McFarlane, Rev. J. D	M—	3
Sinclair, J	G—	1
Macdonald, J. K	W—	2
*Sylvester, W	N—	24
Godfrey M	B—	1
Harvey, L	S.N.—	3
Balcom, J. A	M—	1
Chase, H. A	S—	3
Forbes, Allan	V—	2
Anthony, W. E	O—	1
McLeod, M. M	O—	1
Van Blarcom, H	B—	1
McLeod & McLean	D—	1
Eaton, E. L	Y. C—	1
Fraser, A. W	W—	1
MacIsaac, A. B	M—	1
Clarke, B. C	B—	1
Mackenzie, A	H—	1
Carter, Rev. H	C—	1
Campbell, J	A—	1
Rockwell, B	A—	1
*McElmon, L	M—	1
Anthony, Mrs. A	Lr.S.—	2
Higgins, S	Lr.O.—	1
Brymor, W. S	Lr. L'A—	2
Johnson, A	G—	2
Wilson, Mrs. W. G	C	1
Ellis, F. W	C—	1
Ripley, Mrs. G. W	F—	1
Beckwith, Bertha I	S—	2
Crowell, H	K—	2
Lantz, D	N	1
McKay, Mrs. D. W	S—	4
Townshend, Rev	N—	2
MacIntosh, W. J	S—	1
Proudfoot, J. G	S—	4
Thorne, C. R	D—	1
Creighton, H. A	H—	4
Kay, J. M	S—	1
*Blanvelt, Mrs. J. R	T—	5
Matheson, J. R	M—	1
Reid, M. T	M—	1
*Dunlap, J. D	A—	10

NEW BRNSWICK

McRae	B—	3
Thompson, W. S	R—	1
Collier, H. R	S—	1
Tilly, Geo	M—	1
Bartlett, E. H	B—	1
Wallace, H. A	B—	4
*Doak, H. E	D—	5
Edgar, Mrs. G. P	N—	1
Phillips, Alva	B—	1
*McBride, C. A	P—	5
Secord, E. C	C—	2
Fray, Howard	B—	1
Colpitts, J. H	P—	2
McLean, D	P—	1
McDonald, R	H—	1
Read, Mrs. H. W	S—	1
Branscombe, Miss N. L	R—	1
Muir, M. Lizzie	I—	1
Weaver, Vernon	D—	1
Mair, John	C—	1
Coleman, Miss B	M—	3
Sharpe, G. W	P—	2
Scovil, Mrs. J. W	B—	3
Dick, A. N. N	N—	1
Cook, Jas	R—	2
Coes, R. H	McD—	1
Scott, Wm	C—	1
Mills, W. D	H—	1
Jackson, H	R—	1
Lydon, J. D	M—	1
Tingley, J. L	B—	1
Sansom, John	St.M.—	1
Earle, Mrs. Thos	P—	1
Piercy, W	C—	1
*McBride, C. A	P—	6
Jones, Mrs. T. A	K—	3
Kirkpatrick, Mrs. A. J	D—	3
Graham, Miss N	A—	2
*Warwick Co., Ltd., O. H	St.J.—	5
Hyslop, G. M	C	3
McDougall, Mrs	S—	1
Trueman, Emma C	S—	4
McCrea, Mrs. T. W	P	1
Levers, Rev. H. W	H—	1
Owen, W	P—	1
Lewin, C. A	B—	1
Cunningham, Miss P	C—	1
Miller, Mrs. T. C	M—	2
Hill, A	H—	1
Coy, Mable A	Up.G.—

NEWS OF THE PROVINCES.

NOVA SCOTIA

DELAYED FOUR HOURS.

Halifax, N.S., Feb. 14.—A westbound freight special on the I. C. R. from Springhill Junction to Amherst, was damaged by a box car loaded with coal jumping the rails. The Maritime express from Montreal for Halifax was delayed four hours. A few feet further from the derailed car and it would have gone over a deep dump.

JUDGE DEAD.

Halifax, N.S., Feb. 14.—Mr. Justice P. A. Laurence, of the Supreme Court of Nova Scotia, died at his home in Truro at eleven o'clock last night. He had been ill for several weeks with pleurisy and a complication of diseases. Judge Laurence was born at Mabou, C. B., 69 years ago. He studied law in Truro, was defeated by the late Hon. A. W. McLellan in 1882 in the Colchester election, was elected in 1886 to the provincial Assembly and became Speaker. In 1904 he defeated the late Mr. Gourley for the House of Commons, and in 1907 was appointed to the Bench.

QUEBEC

DETAINED IN JAIL.

Sherbrooke, Feb. 16.—The case of A. Asselin against Chief Davidson, L. H. Guay, J.P., and Sub-Chief Couture, opened in the Superior Court yesterday, before Judge Globensky. The plaintiff claims $1,500 damages from defendants, on the ground that he was illegally detained in jail for three days. The case is being continued today.

SHERBROOKE FIRE.

Sherbrooke, Que., Feb. 13.— Fire caused damage to the extent of about $30,000 in a block owned by Ald. D. McManamy, on Wellington Street here this morning, about seven o'clock. The fire started from a heated pipe. Several law and commercial offices were located in the second story, and on the ground floor. Three stores, viz., Griffith's Drug store, L. E. Chamberlain's boot and shoe store, and P. D. Gauthier, stationer, were burned. All are well insured.

ONTARIO

QUEEN'S SCHOLARSHIP.

Kingston, Ont., Feb. 16.—The Duke of Connaught will continue Governor-General's scholarships for matriculation in arts to Queen's University.

STRIKE IN TORONTO.

Mr. A. Coulombe, business agent of Local No. 93, Bridge and Structural Ironworkers' Association, has received a telegram this morning to keep the men away from Toronto as there is a strike in that city.

THAMES IN FLOOD.

Chatham, Ont., Feb. 14.—With almost two feet of ice in the River Thames, from this city to the mouth, there is grave danger of the disastrous floods of past years being repeated unless steps are taken to avert such a calamity.

ST. CATHARINES SURGEON DEAD.

St. Catharines, Ont., Feb. 14.—Dr. Walter Taylor is dead, aged 41. He was born in Dunnville, graduated in Toronto in 1899, and received his F.R.C.S. degree in Edinburgh.

GOES TO OTTAWA.

Guelph, Ont., Feb. 15.—The Rev. R. Goodfield, who was asked to reconsider his resignation, announced last night his final decision, and placed his resignation in the hands of the church. He goes to the First Baptist Church, Ottawa, in about six weeks.

ANOTHER ELECTION.

Niagara Falls, Ont., Feb. 13.—Without any court action, those who have been endeavoring to unseat Reeve Boulter, Deputy Reeve Marsh, and Councillor Depew, have accomplished their purpose, and there will be another election, Boulter and Depew filing their resignations yesterday afternoon of their own accord.

MAN'S FEARFUL FALL.

Cobalt, Feb. 14.—John Deep, a trimmer at the Little Nipissing mine, was instantly killed last evening by falling 125 feet. He had brought a full ore car away from the winze and neglected to close the safety gate behind him. Returning with his empty car he punged with the car down the winze, death being instantaneous. He was twenty-four years of age and unmarried.

ONTARIO CHANGES.

Toronto, Feb. 14.—Two government appointments have been necessitated by the resignation of Mr. C. C. James as Deputy Minister of Agriculture. Mr. W. Bert Roadhouse will be the new Deputy Minister of Agriculture for Ontario, and Mr. C. F. Bailey will be assistant deputy minister, the duties of the office held by Mr. James having been divided.

INSPECTOR HUGHES RETIRES.

Toronto, Feb. 15.—James L. Hughes, chief inspector of Toronto Public Schools, and one of the most widely known educationists in America, tonight resigned his position, and at midsummer will retire on a yearly pension of $2,000, after 38 years continuous service. Mr. Hughes is a brother of the Hon. Sam. Hughes, minister of militia. He has written extensively on Charles Dickens and on general educational subjects.

ESCAPES POLICE.

Kingston, Feb. 16.—While being taken from jail to the Police Court at Gananoque, Alexander Pelow, arrested in Kingston for stealing red fox furs from W. R. Rogers, Gananoque, gave Chief Ryan the slip and has not yet been caught. He tripped the Chief and bolted, and as he was only about five miles from the American side, it is believed he took to the ice and is now in Uncle Sam's territory.

WANT TO KEEP PASTOR.

Merrickville, Feb. 15.—The Quarterly Official Board of the Methodist Church of Merrickville, Ont., at its recent meeting most cordially invited the Rev. J. T. E. Blanchard to remain for the ensuing conference year. Mr. Blanchard has been supplying the work since September last in the place of the Rev. Ernest Thomas, who transferred into the Saskatchewan Conference. The board also expressed sincere appreciation of the services of Mr. Blanchard and in this respect voiced the sentiments of the entire circuit. The conference was memorialized to give consenting effect to the invitation.

DUKE TO SEE LONDON, ONT.

London, Ont., Feb. 13.—Col. Lowther, military secretary to the Duke of Connaught, has sent a reply to a local inquiry as to the probability of the Governor-General and the Duchess coming to London at the time of the annual meeting of the National Council of Women. Col. Lowther says that Their Royal Highnesses may visit London on one of the days succeeding Toronto race week. Mayor Graham promises that the city will join in a welcome.

JUVENILE CRIMINALS.

Toronto, Feb. 14.—A shocking instance of juvenile crime occurred yesterday at the corner of Spadina avenue and St. Patrick street, when two twelve-year-old boys held up a lad much younger than themselves and robbed him of one dollar, the culprits were seen by a citizen, who chased them into the arms of a policeman. The boys had, however, thrown the money away, and though the woman who owned it searched long for it, she failed to find it.

A VETERAN DEAD.

Belleville, Feb. 13.—James Tugnett, a well-known resident, died on Sunday night, aged 77. Deceased, who was born in England, entered the navy at thirteen and served twenty-one years, part of the time in training on Nelson's famous flagship the 'Victory.' He was a widower and leaves a large family, two sons, William, of this city, and James, of Trenton, and six daughters, Mrs. A. F. Lazier, of this city; Mrs. Burnham and Mrs. Covert, of Toronto; Mrs. Arnold, of Cleveland, Ohio; Mrs. Connelly, of Edmonton, and Mrs. B. Hall, of Montreal.

RABIES FEARED.

Stratford, Feb. 14.—A big collie dog, showing symptoms of rabies, yesterday severely bit Marguerite and Loretta McGraw, seven and nine years respectively, while on their way to school. The prompt action of Postmaster William Austerberry saved the children from terrible injuries. Mrs. Whaling, who was running to lend assistance, fell heavily on the sidewalk, receiving a severe shock. Police Constable O'Donnell later shot the dog. The head is being sent to the provincial analyst at Toronto.

Y. M. C. A. CAMPAIGN.

Sault Ste. Marie, Feb. 14.—On the eve of four days' campaign to raise fifty thousand dollars for the new Y. M. C. A. building, the announcement is made that $17,500 is already subscribed. Four subscribers only are named, viz., Lord Strathcona, $5,000; Sault Ste. Marie Realty Company, $5,000; Lake Superior Corporation, $5,000; Dr. S. E. Fleming, $2,500. The committees have other subscribers, which will increase the amount materially, but will not announce them until the first day's canvass closes this evening.

G. T. R. AND PRESCOTT.

The Grand Trunk Railway is acquiring options on large parcels of land in Prescott with the object, it is said, of transferring its Brockville terminal to Prescott. This is in connection with the deal for obtaining control of the Rutland Railway. Western freight for the east coast which now goes via Coteau Junction would be diverted at Prescott to the American road. Brockville has been a terminal of the G. T. R. since that line was constructed, and any change would result in the removal of engine shops and operating departments.

TORONTO SURGEONS.

Toronto, Feb. 13.—The medical profession of Toronto feel the death of Lord Lister, the great scientist, who revolutionized surgery by the introduction of sterilization, and a movement will be started to signify the appreciation of local surgeons for his remarkable services. A number of suggestions are being offered by Toronto surgeons as to how they can fittingly memorialize the great work he accomplished. One proposal is to establish a ward in the new General Hospital in his memory; another is to have a bust of the great scientist placed in the medical building of the university.

A GREAT RALLY.

Cobourg, Feb. 15.—The Rev. Dr. McTavish, Toronto, field secretary, who has charge of the work of the Dominion Alliance in Northumberland county, is arranging for a field day on Sunday, March 24th., when representatives of the Alliance will occupy every pulpit open to them in the county. The following day it is expected to hold a big convention at Cobourg, when a discussion will take place, as to what steps can be advisedly taken to advance temperance work in the county. Cobourg and Almerick are two municipalities which is desired to bring under local option.

TORONTO AND THE SABBATH.

Toronto, Feb. 13.—At a meeting of the Toronto Methodist Local Preachers' Association last night a strong stand was taken against the present tendency to secularize the Sabbath. Not only did the ministers who opposed the Sunday slides come in for criticism, but the Methodist Metropolitan Church itself was criticized for holding last Sunday what some of the speakers last night termed a 'business meeting.' The meeting at the Metropolitan Church of which complaint was made was held last Sunday afternoon in connection with the civic housing scheme.

DRIVEN INSANE BY PREACHING.

Chatham, Ont., Feb. 16.—Mrs. Benjamin Ward, a colored resident of King street east, was taken violently insane at her home last night, and after attempting to kill her husband and threatening the lives of her mother, Mrs. Dungy, and other members of the family, she was taken to the police station, where she is now confined pending further action in the matter. Mr. Ward claims that his wife was driven insane by the preachings of her brothers, who belong to a religious sect, and persist in making her adhere to their faith.

ONTARIO FRUIT GROWERS.

The fruit growers of Ontario are awaking to the fact that the Canadian railways are spreading out their arms in almost every direction possible, and that through the use of the Canadian Pacific Railway there is an extensive field for the sale of their produce in British Columbia, a province which is growing so very rapidly that it is difficult to keep pace with it. While it is well-known that British Columbia is famous for its fruit, but the extent of the fruit farms it is averred cannot compare with those of Ontario. The question is under serious consideration, and the growers are now beginning to realize that there is a vast field of consumption in the West which they have yet to tap.

10,000 HUNTED MOOSE.

During the hunting season last November it is estimated that over ten thousand hunters went into the Highlands of Ontario for deer and moose. There were 174 non-resident licenses issued, which covered the shooting of deer and moose; 9,500 resident deer licenses and 640 resident moose licenses. Most of these hunters travelled to their destination over the Grand Trunk Railway system. Of course there were a great many more hunters in the woods than are represented by licenses, as every bona fide farmer north and west of Muskoka and Haliburton were entitled to kill one deer for their own use, without having to take out a license. The estimate is that probably ten thousand deer and moose were killed during the open season.

Y. M. C. A. CAMPAIGN.

Sault Ste. Marie, Ont., Feb. 16.—A whirlwind campaign for the raising of fifty thousand dollars, with which to erect a new Y. M. C. A. building, was begun this week, and within two days the committee had $27,500 of the desired amount. Among the special gifts announced by Judge Stone, at the inaugural banquet, was the last, $5,000 from Lord Strathcona, the second last, $5,000 from the Soo Realty Company, $5,000 from the Lake Superior Corporation and $2,500 from Dr. Fleming, president of the local branch of the Association. The team workers reported gifts of $1,000 from Mr. T. E. Simpson, Dr. Bottomley, Mr. C. C. Farwell and Mr. P. T. Rowland. A clock has been erected over the 'Soo' branch of the Bank of Commerce, on which is indicated the progress of the campaign. It is confidently felt that more than the desired sum will be forthcoming.

A SORDID TRAGEDY.

Toronto, Feb. 13.—After turning his aged wife out of a house last night, James Prescott, 65 years old, locked the front door, went to his room, where he was found dead a couple of hours afterward by a policeman. It appears that the dead man had been brooding over some financial deal, and drinking heavily for the past two weeks. Last night he came home and ordered his wife to go to a neighbor's house. While passing the house a few minutes later the constable noticed the woman conversing with two children. She was shivering, and when the policeman asked her why she was standing there she replied: 'My husband has been drinking and he thought my presence in the house annoyed him, so he ordered me out.' The officer forced the door, and found the lifeless form of Prescott, partially dressed, stretched across the bed. Dr. Fish, who was called, announced that death was due to heart failure and alcoholism.

PRAIRIE PROVINCES

TRANSFERRED TO MOOSE JAW.

Mr. R. S. Craddock, who since June of last year has been Dominion Express agent at Port Arthur, has been transferred to Moose Jaw in a similar capacity. His successor at Port Arthur is Mr. Thomas Gray, now agent at Weyburn, at Saskatoon.

MISSIONARY TO RUPERTS LAND.

Winnipeg, Feb. 16.—Archdeacon Page, rector of Clofton, Woodbridge, England, has accepted the position of general missionary of the diocese of Ruperts Land, and will have charge of the Anglican field work.

ENDORSE RECIPROCITY.

Regina, Sask., Feb. 16. — The reciprocity pact was heartily endorsed by the delegates to the Grain Growers' Association, in convention this morning. In fact, the whole platform of the farmers' Ottawa delegation was reindorsed intact after a very brief but enthusiastic discussion.

TO BUY LAND FOR INDEPENDENT DOUKHOBORS.

Winnipeg, Feb. 15.—Five men representing Doukhobor farmers in Saswatchewan left to-day via Winnipeg for British Columbia to buy some lands for independent Doukhobors. Procop is the head of the representatives.

25,000 HOMESTEADS TO OPEN.

Over twenty-five thousand homesteads will be thrown open along the lines of the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway, west of Edmonton, this year. Of this number fifteen thousand are in the grand prairie section north of Edmonton, the first portion of the famous Peace River country. A branch running south-west from Biggar, now under construction, will open up a number of choice homesteads and this section will probably be filled up very quickly.

BRITISH COLUMBIA

A BISHOP FOR KOOTENAY.

Nelson, B.C., Feb. 15.—At a meeting of the Synod, Bishop Deponcier, of Kootenay and New Westminster, announced that he expected that the Kootenay endowment fund would soon be completed, and that Kootenay would then have a separate bishop of its own.

TWO DROWNED.

Victoria, B.C., Feb. 13.—Telling of death by drowning Sunday of Mrs. Elstermann, wife of the lighthouse keeper at Lawyer Island and her son, wireless messages were received in this city yesterday morning from the steamer 'Bertha.' The vessel passed close to the island and Elstermann signalled her to stop. He put off in a small boat and related the story to the master of the steamer. It appears that Mrs. Elstermann and her son left the island yesterday for Prince Rupert in a small boat, and when but a short distance out the craft capsized. Elstermann witnessed the accident, but was unable to render the slightest assistance. A launch has left Prince Rupert to search for the bodies of the unfortunate persons.

MONTREAL

DENIES SALE OF 'PATRIE.'

Mr. L. J. Tarte states that there is no truthu in and no foundation for a report that Sir Rodolphe Forget has acquired control of the 'Patrie.'

AUTO-'BUS SERVICE STARTED.

The new auto-bus service, which it was announced some days ago in the 'Witness,' would be started shortly, commenced its service on Monday, between Greene avenue and Beaudry street along St. Catherine street every fifteen minutes. Three of the twelve horse powers busses, capable of seating twelve or fourteen passengers, were commissioned. If the experiment meets with popular favor, it is stated that a series of these cars will be utilized to cover routes all over the city.

Y. M. C. A. WINS DEBATE.

Speaking upon the affirmative side of the subject reading: 'Resolved, that the Nationalist movement is a menace to the welfare of Canada,' the Literary and Debating Club of the Y. M. C. A., represented by Messrs. G. L. McCrae and G. A. Caron, defeated the Nomads' Club, represented by Messrs. J. Sullivan and F. P. Gibbs, before a large audience in the Y. M. C. A. hall, on Thursday evening. Messrs. A. R. McMaster, K.C.; J. A. Nicholson, M.A., and J. C. Ross, M.A., acted as judges of the debate.

SUES FOR VALUE OF CALVES.

The city of Montreal is being sued for $2,816, by Dame Mathilda Gaudreau, owner of 136 calves which were seized and confiscated by the Food Inspection Department in April, 1910, because they were considered too young and unfit for food. The calves were brought from the country, and were shot at Cote St. Michel. Immediately on being brought into the city they were seized and confiscated. It is claimed by Dame Gaudreau that the calves were of the required age and of good quality. The case is being heard before Mr. Justice Archer, of the Superior Court.

CAR SHORTAGE ENDS IN FIGHT

Doukhobors and Galicians Have Pitched Battle and Many Injured

Rosthern, Sask., Feb. 13.—A regular battle took place on the streets of Blain Lake, thirty miles northwest of Rosthern, on Saturday afternoon, about one hundred men taking part. The row was between a party of Galacians, assisted by some Frenchmen on one side, and a number of Doukhobors on the other. Clubs of all sizes, bottles and stones were used by the combatants. The Doukhobors used pieces of lumber 12 by 16 feet long, throwing them at their opposing forces. One Galacian used a long snake whip with terrible effect, using both lash and loaded stock. One Doukhobor had his skull broken. He was taken home, but it is not known whether he died or not.

The row started over the securing of grain cars. Two hundred cars are needed and only a few are brought to Blain Lake, and every time a train arrives there is a big rush. There is no railway agent and order book, and the man who gets to the car first has it. The trouble has been brewing for some time and this battle is the result. Leaders of the row are going to be prosecuted.

ASKS LOWER PENALTY

Game Protection Association Thinks $30 too Much for Shooting Hares

Speaking at the annual meeting of the Province of Quebec Association for the Protection of Fish and Game, the president, Mr. W. L. Maltby, said the society was asking the Legislature to reduce the fine for capturing hares from $30 to $2, as among those captured committing this offence there were some piteous cases of poverty among those who had to be prosecuted. There were prospects that the fine would be reduced. There were a number of Bulgarians and Italians in Canada, he said, who, in their own countries were accustomed to shoot everything that came before their eyes.

Referring to the prosecutions, Mr. Maltby stated that these had cost a lot of money in the past year, so that it had been necessary to take $600 from the reserve fund. The cases prosecuted were on account of 9 partridges, 27 trout, 72 song birds, 10 deer, 8 hares, 8 dore, 1 sturgeon, 1 whitefish, 8 bass, 6 duck, 1 muskrat, and 2 beavers. In all these cases the game had been destroyed out of season or illegally killed. There had also been several cases of concealment of birds and animals destroyed.

FARMERS' BANK.

Sir William Meredith Appointed to Act as Commissioner.

Toronto, Feb. 13.— Sir William Meredith has been appointed commissioner to investigate the collapse of the Farmers Bank. Word was received by him to this effect yesterday from Ottawa, the commission having been issued by the Minister of Finance.

When interviewed last night as to the nature and scope of the inquiry, Sir William was not ready to say what the inquiry would include. He is awaiting further word from Ottawa.

Toronto, Feb. 13.—'I will act,' assented Sir William Meredith, when seen this morning in connection with his appointment as commissioner to investigate the circumstances surrounding the granting of the Farmers' Bank charter.

'I do not know whether the sittings will be held here or in Ottawa. Of course, I have not instructions yet, but I shall be very much surprised if the sittings are not public.'

CLOAKMAKERS ON STRIKE.

Toronto, Feb. 15.—Fifteen hundred of the employees of the cloak department of the T. Eaton Company went on strike this morning as a result of sixty-five of their number being discharged because they refused to do the finishing on a new machine which has been introduced into the factory. The work had previously been done by girls. The girls as well as the cloakmakers employed in the department have gone out. There is no sign of a settlement, and outside of a few of the strikers strolling around in the vicinity of the factory, there is no outward indication of trouble.

WINDSOR'S MAYOR DIES.

Windsor, Ont., Feb. 15.—Mr. Hanna, Mayor of Windsor, died yesterday. All through Tuesday night he battled bravely against tremendous odds, aided by the best medical skill, but shortly before ten o'clock there was a complete cessation of the heart action, and the feeble spark of life went out. Delmar Hanna, the youngest son, was the only member of the family at the bedside when the end came, Mrs. Hanna having collapsed Tuesday night under the strain.

FARNHAM FIRE JUDGMENT

Interesting Decision by Mr. Justice Mulvena in Case of Youths.

Sweetsburg, Feb. 13.—Ruling that though the boys who fired Farnham College, on Jan. 29, were fully aware that they were doing wrong, they were not so innately depraved or so wholly insensible to good influences as to warrant their commitment to a house of detention, Mr. Justice Mulvena yesterday afternoon released Jean Paul Marchand, aged 11 years; Eugene Bernard, aged 15 years, and William Hery, aged 13, former pupils of the institution, charged with incendiarism, and ordered that they be placed under parental supervision, with a bond of $1,000 furnished by the parents in each case.

Apart from the final disposal of the case against the youngsters detained in connection with the burning of the college, the judgment is notable inasmuch as it formally declares against the admissibility of evidence in the form of confessions made under inducement to persons in authority by persons who are being detained in connection with any offence.

THE GRAIN BLOCKADE

Erection of Huge Elevators at Calgary is the Only Remedy.

The grain blockade, the shortage of cars, the lowering of grades, and the attendant lowering of prices is,and according to the 'Saskatchewan Farmer' has been for many years a serious problem, and with the tremendous growth of the west will continue to be so until the great expanse of country is all taken up, and the districts one mass of railway net work. Every year the grain question becomes a more serious matter, and despite the great efforts of the railways to cope with the hundreds of millions of bushels of wheat the transport facilities becomes too small. New country is being opened up every year, and new land under cultivation, and the railroad magnates endeavor to keep with the times by the output of more cars, and the opening of new branches to carry the wheat to the distributing centre, and the erection of elevators to store the golden grain. But it still grows, and it seems as though there is no end to the development of Canada. It was said that the doubling of the Canadian Pacific Railroad track would be the only remedy, and when the work was completed between Brandon and Fort William at the head of the Great Lakes the enormous increase of in grain came so rapidly that even this did not suffice, and now it is stated that the only way to relieve the great pressure in this direction according to the 'Saskatchewan Farmer' is to take Moose Jaw as a centre. Build large storage elevators of five millions or ten millions bushels capacity, to which would be added from time to time as necessity demanded. Wheat from the Outlook branch of the C. P. R. to Wood Mountain could be stored therein with a short haul. These storage elevators would relieve the congestion on these lines. We favor large storage capacity at a few points so that the quantity would warrant the appointment of the necessary staff of inspectors and shippers. A large capacity would also warrant a 'hospital' for treating damp grain. If this were done farmers could then handle their grain properly and promptly, and they would receive the cash for their crops, and business would flourish with debts paid in season.

It is well known that the wheat must be held and stored somewhere, and then the question arises where. Surely there is no better place than at home. If the grain warehouses of Great Britain were empty then there could be a reason for sending it away, but while these remain fully, why not at home? The cost and storage of the wheat all come out of the wheat. Another feature in favor of this home storage is the fact that the railway companies are compelled by legislature to expend money in rolling stock engines and box cars, in constructing double tracks all over the west, and the enormous cost of all this and the general expenses all come out of the wheat. Consequently again the question is asked, 'Why not store the wheat at home?'

CALGARY MAN MAKES TROUBLE AT BOUNDARY.

Windsor, Feb. 15. — James Burnie, aged 31, a real estate dealer from Calgary; crossed the river Tuesday by train, and when he landed in Detroit was given the usual examination by the United States immigration officials. Burnie objected strenuously to the line of questioning pursued, and finally declined to say anything at all, and as a result was placed in the detention room for immigrants at the Union station.

Imprisonment was more than the Calgary man could stand, and he smashed a window and escaped, but was soon apprehended and locked up at police headquarters. Yesterday Burnie admitted he had made a mistake in showing resistance, and he was allowed his freedom. He was on his way from Toronto to Chicago.

WINTER IN ALBERTA.

(Correspondence of the 'Witness.')

Lougheed, Alta., Feb. 8.—The winter here has been and is wondrously mild. We had a very cold snap at the beginning of the year, over 40 degrees below for three weeks or so, with occasionally a high wind; but since this present month began it has been very seldom down to zero, and that only at night. The days have been warm, even to thawing, and delightful for outdoor work and exercise. Work at building, etc., was completely stopped during the cold snap. Now, however, work has begun again—four or five buildings are being erected, and others are to be begun very shortly. This new town is a busy place. Sidewalks and graded streets will be here in spring.

Wheat has been brought into the elevators and railway cars all winter. Most of the grain was frozen, but otherwise good samples. Prices are low; I have only heard of one farmer getting 80 cents a bushel. Most have only got from 60 to 70 cents. Flour has, however, risen 20 cents per 100 lbs. bag. So we have begun to feel the loss of reciprocity already. Besides losing that boon, we don't seem to be drawing nearer the Mother Country. They have set aside the navy question, which some of the papers in the Homeland deplore. They have shelved the Ne Temere matter, as of no importance. So far the Ottawa Government have not justified their position. If they do no better than they have done they need not be surprised if they lose the confidence of the people.

The union question is being solved practically here. The Presbyterian Church is a union one here, and embraces more than the three negotiating denominations. It is a success so far, all working quite harmoniously. The vote is being taken in the congregation for or against union, and so far the votes received are all in favor.

One thing in which many of us have been disappointed—the hotel got the license a few days ago. The merchants of the town were anxious for it, and so, of course, the hands of the hotelkeeper were strengthened.

JAS. H. BEATT.

NEW RAILWAY INCORPORATED

Quebec, Feb. 14.—The Railway Committee this morning passed the bill incorporating the Ottawa, Abittibi & Hudson Bay Railway Company, after several important amendments had been added.

The name of the company was changed to that of the Montreal, Manawaki, Abittibi & Hudson Bay Railway Company, while the route to be followed by the railway was outlined as follows:—

The company may survey, lay out, construct, equip, maintain and operate a line or lines of railway from a point in the City of Montreal to Lake Victoria, through the most feasible route within a branch line from a point on the Ottawa River, in or near the City of Hull, in the Province of Quebec, in a northwesterly direction through the soluth-westerly part of the County of Wright, thence in a north-westerly direction through the County of Pontiac, in the said Province of Quebec, via the valley of the Coulonge River, to a point at or near Grand Lake Victoria, in the said Province of Quebec, thence in a north-westerly direction to a point on the National Transcontinental Railway, at or near Lake Mattagami, in the said Province of Quebec, thence in a northerly by north-westerly direction to a point at or near James Bay.

It was also specified in an amendment, added, that the construction of the railway shall commence within three years.

A FIENDISH CRIME

Mother Confessed to Burning Alive Her Five Weeks Old Child.

Halifax, N.S., Feb. 14.—'I put the baby in the stove and turned it. I'm sorry now, but I did it when the feeling came over me.'

These were the words of Ada McCarron, the wife of James McCarron, of this city, in confessing to the police yesterday afternoon that she put her five-weeks-old child in the hot blast stove in her house and burned it alive. She said she did this nine days ago, and then spread the story that the child had been kidnapped from the cradle. Mrs. McCarron is locked up on a charge of murder.

Since the disappearance of the child Detectives Hanrahan and Kennedy have been working on the case. They early became convinced that the child had been burned alive. The woman was arrested yesterday afternoon on suspicion, and an hour or two afterwards she confessed. When the police visited the woman's house in the north end the day the child disappeared, they examined the hot blast stove, from which the ashes had been removed. It was then cold, but that was four hours afterwards. The ash barrel was searched and little bones were found there; whether human or not remains to be proved. When the husband came home at noon the woman was rocking the cradle, which, according to her confession, had been empty for an hour. Mrs. McCarron's reputation was not good, but the only theory of the police as to the motive is that she was mentally deranged when she thrust her crying baby into the fire.

C.N.R.'S PROGRESS

Montreal-Toronto Line Expected to be Completed this Year.

The Canadian Northern Railway line between Montreal and Toronto via Ottawa will, it is announced be completed during the present year. Mr. J. P. Mullarkey has been awarded a third contract for a ninety mile section between Ottawa and Pembroke, this, with the exception of five miles immediately west of the capital forming part of the Canadian Northern's main line extending round the north shore of Lake Superior.

The reports from the Sydenham to Ottawa section, also being constructed by Mr. Mullarkey, indicate that the line will be steeled and ballasted by the first of December next, and by that time the line from Hawkesbury to Montreal will also be an accomplished fact.

Although the cold weather has somewhat interfered with the work of construction, the two great bridges, one over the Mille Ile river from St. Eustache, to Ile Jesus, and the other from Ile Jesus to the Island of Montreal, will be completed during the present year. The piers and abutments of the former are almost finished, and the second will be built during the summer.

The Montreal-Ottawa line comes on to the Island of Montreal from Ile Jesus, about four miles above Cartierville, or about half-way from Cartierville to St. Genevieve. From Cartierville the line hugs the main road for some distance, and about four miles from Cartierville the new line will cross the C. P. R. one-half mile east of Bourdeaux, striking eastward to a point on the main line to Quebec at or near Viauville. As this section of the company's line unites the east and west of the city ,its importance may be easily understood, hence the intention of the C. N. R. to push the line to completion as soon as constructive operations can possibly be entered upon.

SURVEYING HUDSON BAY.

Ottawa, Feb. 14.—In order to get as early information as possible in regard to the most desirable ports on the Hudson Bay, the government proposes to send an overland expedition to the bay at once to get a report in the hope that satisfactory information on which to act will be available. The expedition will include a number of hydrographic engineers.

The engineers will leave for Winnipeg as soon as possible, and will go to the bay by dog sleigh. During the summer another expedition will go to the bay via the straits to make a further hydrographic survey.

EMOTIONAL WORSHIP

Holiness Movement Convention Opened by Bishop Horner

The Holiness churches of the Montreal district of the Ottawa conference are meeting in their annual convention in the Holiness Church, at the corner of Mayor and Bleury streets. The gathering will last for ten days, although few of the delegates who are attending will remain for the whole time. Many come in from the churches of the district for a few days only. So far the number of representatives from the country missions is not large, but Bishop Horner explained to a 'Witness' reporter last week that the weather had been very unfavorable for the attendance of country people.

The convention differs much from the ordinary gathering of that name that comes to th city. It is, in fact, a plain revival meeting, with none of the regular convention programme. There are three sessions daily, at 10.30 a.m., 3 and 8 p.m. The meetings are in charge of the two pastors of the entertaining church, the Rev. George Oldford and the Rev. Wilson McCracken.

The Holiness Church is composed of plain people, and the interior of its place of worship indicates that fact very clearly. There is no organ to assist in the service—an omission that often resulted Tuesday in a lack of melody, although the volume of praise was enormous. No pulpit stood on the little platform, a small stand served the speaker. About 200 chairs were in readiness to seat the 150 people who composed the congregation. Four gas jets and one coal oil lamp attempted to drive away all the shadows and darkness, but their efforts were not a very startling success. A few mottos upon the wall and a big stove that worked so well that it nearly roasted the congregation last evening complete the furnishings of the church.

While the Holiness people are plain and simple in their religion, they are very far from being Quakers. A cardinal principle in their creed is joy, and that happiness expressed itself in rather unusual ways for a church service. In the prayers last Tuesday nearly every person joined at the same time, and that, too, in their loudest voices. One man was weeping bitterly and wailing in a most mournful tone. Another made a tour of the church upon his knees while crying at the top of his voice. A third locked arms with the pastor who was leading the service and swayed back and forth upon his knees upon the platform. Another worshipper, while in a state of religious glory and crossing the front of the church upon his knees, was so unfortunate as to fall down the stairs leading to the basement. The accident, however, did not divert him from his tour for long or disturb the devotions of other members of the communion, although it occasioned considerable excitement among those who were not used to such things in church.

The Rev. R. C. Horner, founder of the movement, called by his followers the Bishop of Ottawa, who delivered the address, is an excellent preacher, and from the text, 'Seek ye the Lord,' made a forceful appeal to the audience to abandon evil living and live righteously. There was tremendous inspiration in Jesus, who was anxious to enter every heart. He was searching for man, while the angelic hosts were lining the battlements of heaven as they watched for the tears of repentance. But the theatres, the race track, the pool-room and the social dance, 'those dens of iniquity,' must be renounced to win Him. At the close of the appeal several announced their intention of living Christian lives.

SHIPPING FEDERATION

Necessity of Completing Ship Channel at Cap a la Roche Urged.

The Shipping Federation held its annual meeting Wednesday afternoon in the Board of Trade Building, Mr. Andrew A. Allan, president of the Federation, presiding. The officers elected for the coming year are: Mr. Andrew A. Allan, president (re-elected), and Messrs. J. R. Binning, D. W. Campbell, Alex Dick, W. R. Eakin, E. W. Foulds, W. I. Gear, A.Mackenzie, R. W. Reford, James Thom and V. Ward.

Mr. Robb, secretary of the Federation, reported that during the past season the tonnage of liners entering the port was 486,660 tons, and of transients 77,846 tons, a total of 562,406 tons while for the previous year it was but 505,387 tons.

In his address Mr. Andrew A. Allan said that the lights and buoys under the control of the Department of Marine and Fisheries had given general satisfaction during the year, only 13 defects in aids to navigation having been reported by masters of vessels during the year. 'We have several times called the attention of the Minister of Marine and Fisheries to the necessity of completing the ship channel at Cap a la Roche, the most dangerous part of the river, and we wish now to put on record our disapproval of any dredges being employed elsewhere which could or should have been employed at work at Cap a la Roche.'

Mr. Allan suggested that the actual instead of the average depth of water in the channels should be shown on the charts. He said, also, that the work of the Harbor Commissioners was changing the current of the St. Lawrence River at Victoria Pier and that a careful study of the situation should be made before any more work was done.

RATES INVESTIGATION

Promises to Include Financial Standing of Railways

The inquiry into freight rates on the Canadian Pacific Railway, with special reference to Western Canada, beginning this week, promises to develop into an investigation of the financial standing and position of the various railway companies. The C. P. R. contended that if this action was taken with reference to itself it should also be applied to all the other railway companies. Mr. Mabee, chairman of the Dominion Board of Railway Commissioners, agrees with this contention. The question of joint tariffs will not be considered until April 16th.

TOURING CANADA.

London, Feb. 16.—Sir William Bull, M.P., sails on the 'Celtic' to-day for New York, and will make a tour on the Canadian Pacific Railway as far as Alberta. Accompanying him are W. P. Bull, K.C., of Toronto, and Mr. Willoughby Bullock.

AGRICULTURAL.

FIELD CROP COMPETITIONS.

(By T. G. Raynor, of the Department of Agriculture, Ottawa.)

I believe that field crop competitions have come to stay. One of the chief objects in encouraging a competition in field crops is to supply as far as possible an ever increasing demand for clean pure seed.

Many farmers in the past have been so occupied in improving their stock that they have almost overlooked the improvement of the crops used in feeding their stock. The seed had no power of impressing its importance upon their notice like something that not only has life but is able to move about.

POOR SEED.

Consequently seed grain, often not entitled to the name, has been sown by the unwary and careless farmer. In this way much of the land in all farming communities have become more or less infected with noxious weed life, which has greatly increased the labor and expense of farming. This condition has greatly limited the supplies of pure vital seed for seeding purposes.

HELP FROM EXPERIMENTAL STATIONS.

Thanks to our experimental stations, they have been calling us to stop and take notice of the packed plant called a seed. They have shown us the great possibilities for its improvement. In fact they have shown us that the same laws of heredity are as applicable to plant life and its improvement as to the animal and its development. Indeed, much of the success of the plant depends not only on its ancestry, but also in getting off to a good start. A large plump well matured seed is supplied with ample reserve force. Naturally it may be asked why should so much encouragement be given to field crops.

AMOUNT OF SEED NEEDED AND RESULTS.

In looking up the Bureau of Industries reports for the province, it will be observed that we have some 10,000,000 acres under the plough and in meadow from year to year. About one-half of this amount is seeded annually with the cereal grains. Perhaps two million acres are devoted to hoe crops, and three to three and a half million acres is in grass. Taking the five million acres sown with cereals and estimating that one and one-half bushel of seed is required per acre to sow it, see what an immense amount of seed is needed, viz., seven and a half millions of bushels. If, by the use of good seed, the yield could be increased per acre by, say, five bushels, see what an additional wealth might be added to the producing capacity of our province in field crops alone. I believe it is quite possible through the use of suitable varieties and clean, plump seed, to accomplish this end. Year before last our field crops in Ontario were valued at $205,000,000. An addition of five bushels per acre would mean 25,000,000 bushels additional, which might be valued at, say, $20,000,000, all of which might be considered profit, as it would likely be in excess of the cost of production.

PROGRESS OF COMPETITIONS.

It is now five years since the field crop competitions were started in Ontario, and every year they have been increasing in number and popularity. They began in a small way in 1907, when ten societies took up the work. The following table will show the expansion from year to year:—

Year.	Societies.	Competitors.	Acres.	Amt. of Govt. Grant.
1907	10	325	3,000	$1,000
1908	46	650	6,000	3,000
1909	77	1,200	20,000	3,500
1910	110	1,650	26,000	7,000
1911	104	1,800	28,000	8,000

During these five years the amount of good grain which these competitions have made available has been no inconsiderable quantity. It is not to be understood, however, that all the seed produced from this source has been good seed grain and used for that purpose. As a matter of fact very much of it wasn't fit for seed.

There is no doubt but that competitions have been of great educational value and can be made even more so by those who are closely connected with the work in future.

Until last summer, when I had a large amount of inspection work to do for members of the Canadian Seed Growers' Association, it was my privilege to be very closely associated with the work in some capacity, chiefly as one of the judges. Every year the work has grown on me as being one of the best forward movements for the improvement of field crops yet inaugurated.

VALUE OF COMPETITIONS.

Judging from the recent liberality of both the Federal and Provincial Governments in fostering this work, a still greater impetus will be given to it than ever before. Wherein, you ask, does the great value of the work of these field competitions lay? For reply, I will ask you to follow me as a judge for a few minutes in an attempt to describe to you my method of judging, say a field of oats, and which I may say is the method usually followed by the judges in whole or in part. As judges, we are all to meet at Guelph previous to going out each year, when we are instructed by Prof. Zavitz, and his efficient staff to size up plots of oats, as we are expected to do in a large field. From years of experience on the farm in growing these crops, which most of the judges have, together with this added information of having an ideal crop in my mind, I start out to judge the oat crops in the competitions for one of your societies. Where possible, I have the farmer or his son go with me to the field. I then take a zigzag circuit around the five acre block indicated, and note as I go the different things called for on my score card. My eyes are open to detect weeds of any kind, specimens of which I collect, the amount of smut, the foreign kinds of grain, the general appearance and probable yield, etc. When I have made this circuit, I get up on the fence where I can command a good view of the field, or stop at some advantageous spot out in the field and mark my score card according as the crop in question measures up to my ideal. That done, before I add up the score, I go to the farmer and talk over the score with him, pointing out where his crop is strong or weak, as the case may be, and as the figures will show. I show him whatever collection I have made and gladly answer any questions he may desire to ask. All this can be done in from one-half to three-quarters of an hour from the time I reach the field. With this information the competitor is better able to understand the score card when the reports come out and he sees wherein he may have made a mistake as compared with his neighbor's crop, which may win a place above his in the competition. For instance, (1) There is a great difference in the amount of smut which exists in crops in some seasons. This is pointed out to the competitor who sees that it will pay him to treat his seed to kill the smut spores with the formalin, which is probably the best and most easily applied remedy there is. It is also reasonable in price, and perhaps to-day the most popular and successful treatment for fungus troubles. (2) He perhaps sees that there is something more in a good fanning mill selection of his seed than he has been led to believe in the past in that by fanning the grain a little extra for the competition he has learned that it is from the large plump seeds that the little plants are enabled to get off to a good start. (3). He learns that growing weeds in his crop will not pay, especially those whose seeds are likely to become weed seed impurities in this grain, and he seeks the best remedies for dealing with them. This information he finds perhaps in some of the bulletins which are sent out by the Provincial and Federal Departments of Agriculture or in this copy of 'Farm Weeds' such as I hold in my hand and which is obtainable from the Superintendent of Stationery, Government Printing Bureau, Ottawa, for $1 per copy. (4) He may learn too, about the value of good strains of the kind of grain he is sowing. He inquires perchance where he can get some registered seed, quite a quantity of which is now made available by members of the Canadian Seed Growers' Association. He comes to the conclusion, if he has got more or less mixtures in his crop entered in the competition, that pure seed is the thing to sow if he can get it, and that more care must be taken at the time of threshing to keep his seed clean, if he is going to make any sales for seeding purposes (5) He learns how to prepare his soil to the best advantage, so that it will be well drained, mellow and contain sufficient available fertility. He decides that a rotation of crops is better than to haphazard his crops in any kind of order.

CHANCES FOR PRIZES.

If he is fortunate to win out among the first three in the field, then he has the opportunity of exhibiting some of his seed at several places where splendid prizes are being offered and which have been made possible by these Field Crop Competitions. For instance, through the efforts of your secretary, Mr. Wilson, splendid prizes have been offered by the Industrial Exhibition at Toronto, at the Winter Fair, Guelph, and at the Winter Fair held at Ottawa. In addition to this the Central Canada at Ottawa holds out strong inducements in its prize list to prize winning competitors all over the Dominion. As yet I have not heard of any local societies adding a section to their prize lists for a competition in field crop competition seed. I believe it might be added with good results and should add greatly to the seed exhibits at the local fairs.

SUMMARY.

To sum up briefly some of the advantages of these competitions are as follows:—

(1) They mustp rove of great advantage to the individual competitor in that (a) it arouses a greater interest in the production of all his crops ;(b) it cultivates his powers of observation; (c) it gives him an appetite for reading all he can find about seeds; (d) it leads him to try different varieties until he finds what does best for him; (e) it encourages him to use the fanning mill to the best advantage; (f) it aids him to know the weeds he has to deal with and the best methods for their extermination; (g) it leads him to treat his seed grain for smut and (h) it gives him an impetus to grow larger and better crops.

(2) They increase the quantity of good plump pure seed grain.

(3) They encourage draining the land and the best methods of tilling the soil.

(4) They lead to the production of the best varieties of grain and the elimination of the poorer sorts.

(5) They stimulatep rices for good seed.

(6) They develop the best methods for weed extermination.

(7) They give publicity to those farmers who are producing and to those localities which are succeeding best in producing the best seed grain.

(5) They stimulatep rices for good of seeds at local fairs, seed fairs and the larger exhibitions.

(9). They put in circulation some of the best seed available for distribution through the agency of the district representatives in agriculture.

(10) They give an impetus to the revival in agriculture.

Is it any wonder then that this good work should go on until each of the 350 agricultural societies in Ontario shall take a hand in an honest endeavor to improve at least the principal commercial crop of their respective district.

I can see a bright future for the extension of this most valuable work.

T. G. RAYNOR.

HOW TO PROPAGATE CURRANTS

Currants are perhaps the easiest of the bush fruits to propagate. In the fall or any time during the winter cuttings may be made of the next season's growth and tied in bundles, with one variety to the bundle. The tips of the stems should all point one way. After the bundles have been prepared they should be buried with the butt ends up lower in the soil than the frost line of the neighborhood, or else stored in moist earth in a cellar, the former way preferred. The spot chosen for the burying should be well drained, so there will be no danger of the cuttings being injured by too much moisture. A gravelly or sandy knoll is an excellent place.

No attention need be given to the cuttings until spring. When growth begins and the ground can be worked easily, the cuttings should be dug up and planted almost full depth in good garden loam. The rows should be 3 feet apart, so a horse may be used for cultivation. Individual cuttings should stand not closer than 6 inches apart in the row. During the winter callouses will have formed over the cut portions of the twigs, and growth of roots should start within a few days of planting, if not even before. About the same time the buds will begin to swell and the top of the new bush to form.

It is not necessary to fertilize the plants this first year unless the ground is rather poor, but such ground should not be chosen for propagating purposes. Beyond keeping the surface loose and free from weeds, especially around the young plants, the only other attention necessary will be to prevent the ravages of the currant worm, which chews the foliage. Spraying with arsenate of lead or paris green will prevent serious injury. The first spraying should be given as soon as the buds begin to swell; another should follow within 10 days. It is not safe to wait until the worms are seen, especially if currants are grown to any extent in the neighborhood.

In the autumn, when the leaves begin to fall, the young plants may be dug and transplanted where they are to produce fruit. It is generally preferable to make the plantings in the autumn, because the bushes have usually plenty of chance to become established before freezing weather, and thus will be ready to start work earlier in the spring than if set when spring opens. Spring set currants very often are injured because large quantities of the swelling buds are rubbed off. There is no danger of this injury if the planting is done in the fall.

ALFALFA AND ITS VALUE AS FEED

The Feed Cost of Butter Where Alfalfa, Corn and Roots are Used.

Corn for silage and roots have been generally fed for many years by the farmers of Ontario. But alfalfa, the greatest of fodder crops from a milk producer's standpoint, is not so well known. During the spring of 1911 all clovers suffered badly in the Midland counties, but alfalfa stood the dry freeze and high winds of April better than either red or alsike clover.

THE CONDITIONS NECESSARY TO SUCCESS.

Many farmers will be sowing alfalfa for the first time next spring. In selecting fields they should bear in mind that alfalfa does not do well on wet land or where water stands on the fields during the winter and spring for a length of time and may form ice around the crowns of the plants. If the land has not good natural drainage it should be tile drained to a depth of three feet.

The alfalfa plant delights in a porous clay loam soil containing an abundance of lime, well supplied with vegetable matter such as barnyard manure. It should be free from weeds. A field that has been in roots or corn the previous year and received clean cultivation is a good place to sow alfalfa. Procure the best Canadian grown seed possible. Considerable seed is grown along the Lake Erie counties that is giving excellent results.

On farms where alfalfa is being sown for the first time it is well to inoculate the soil with the proper kind of bacteria. This may be done by taking a few bags of the upper soil from an old alfalfa field and sowing it broadcast over the field to be seeded and immediately working it into the land, or the bacteria, which is known as nitro culture for alfalfa, can be obtained from the Bacteriological Laboratory of the O. A. C. Guelph. Enough can be got to treat one bushel of seed for twenty-five cents. Great care should be taken to have the seed that has been treated with this bacteria covered as soon as it falls upon the ground, as the action of the sunlight will destroy the bacteria. It is better to have the seed fall in front of the drill. There is no danger of covering too deep as many fear. Fifteen to twenty pounds of good seed to the acre is sufficient. If sown with a nurse crop three to four pecks of barley to the acre gives the best results, as the barley does not smother the young plants so much as other grain, and is removed from the land earlier than any other grain crop. This gives all of the soil moisture to the young plants for their development. Care should be taken after the grain crop is cut, to see that the stooks do not stand too long in one place in the field, as there is danger of killing the stooks. Alfalfa being a perenniel, alfalfa fields, under favorable conditions, may last for many years, but five or six years standing appears to be the most profitable.

MAY CUT OUT GRAIN RATION.

At the last Winter Fair, Guelph Professor George E. Day expressed the opinion, based on careful experiments, that the cost of the grain ration of a dairy herd could be cut in half by the intelligent use of alfalfa as the principal part of the total ration used.

That this statement was not overdrawn is proved by the experience of Henry Glendinning, past president of the Eastern Ontario Dairymen's Association in practical work on his farm. For some years past Mr. Glendinning has made alfalfa and ensilage, with some roots added, the basis of the ration of his cows.

In order to determine the relative advantages of this ration, and a similar ration with grain added, Mr. Glendinning conducted a careful experiment of his own. He took three cows and fed them for one period on alfalfa, corn and roots; during a second period he added oat chop. He kept careful record of the amount of feed used in each case, and of the amount of milk and butter produced during the two periods which were of seven days each.

He also figured the cost of the alfalfa, silage and root ration on a basis of what it cost to produce the same. The value of the oat portion of the ration used in the second period he valued at current market prices.

In the first period of seven days, from March 29 to April 14, 1909, he fed to each one of the three cows in the test 280 lbs. of corn silage at a cost for production of $1.25 per ton; 140 lbs. of roots at a cost for production of four cents per bushel; and 145 pounds alfalfa at a cost of four dollars per ton. This was at the rate of forty pounds of silage, twenty pounds roots and a little over twenty pounds of alfalfa per day per cow. Figured on the basis stated the cost of feed for three cows for the seven days was $1.67 1-2.

THE ACTUAL RESULTS.

From one cow, Daisy, during this period of seven days he obtained 167 lbs. of milk testing 4.6 percent, and from the cow, Lady, 240 1-2 lbs., of milk with the same test, making 18,768 lbs. of butter fat for the two cows. From Dot he obtained in the same period 194 lbs. of milk testing 5 percent,of 7,760 lbs. of butter fat. This made the total production of butter fat for the thre cows for the seven days a little over 26 1-2 lbs., and the production of milk for the three 602 lbs.

On the basis stated one pound of butter, allowing 15 percent for overrun, cost almost 5 1-2 or 5.48c to be exact.

For each 100 lbs. of whole milk produced the cost was 27.8c.

In this calculation nothing is allowed for the labor, cost of stabling, or invested capital. All that is estimated is the feed at cost of production and this represents, as stated, a little less than 5 1-2 cents for each pound of butter produced.

In the second period of seven days, from April 11 to April 18, 1909, the same three cows were fed 245 lbs. of corn silage, 105 lbs. of roots, 145 lbs. alfalfa, and 35 lbs. of oat crop each. In calculating cost of production in this case silage was estimated as before at cost of production of $1.25 per ton, alfalfa at $4 per ton, and roots at four cents per bushel. The oat chop was figured at 1 1-4c per lb., the market price. The reason for valuing the oats at market price was that Mr. Glendinning has no figures showing the cost of producing oats, and so he figured them simply at market price. On that basis the cost of feeding the three cows for the second seven day period was $2.85.

The addition of oat chop caused an increase in the total production both of milk and butter fat. Lady gave 190 1-2 lbs. of milk testing 4.6 as before, Daisy 263 1-2 lbs., also testing 4.6 percent as before, and Dot 238 lbs. of milk, testing 4 percent as in the previous case.

The total production of butter fat was nearly 30 1-2 lbs., 30.40 lbs. to be exact, while 692 lbs. of milk were produced.

The feed cost, on the basis stated, was 2.85 per cow. The cost of each pound of butter produced, again allowing 15 percent for overrun, was 8.15c while the whole milk cost 41.18c per cwt.

INCREASE IN MILK BUT AT EXCESSIVE COST.

By adding five pounds of oat chop per day to each cow's daily ration there was an increase of 15 percent in the milk flow, but the cost of production was increased by over 50 percent.

'It is hardly fair,' said Mr. Glendinning, by way of explanation, 'to charge oats at 42c. per bushel—at market price—and other feeds at cost of production. My reason for doing that as stated, was that I do not know what it costs to produce oats. But suppose we cut the price of the oats in half, and charge them at 21c per bus., which I believe, to be less than cost of production. Even on that basis, while the addition of oats to the ration increase the milk flow by 15 percent it increased the cost of the butter produced by 31 percent. This experiment was not conducted for the purpose of seeing at how low a cost milk could be produced, but to ascertain the difference in cost of production between using a ration of silage roots and alfalfa, and one having grain added.

'I may say that the silage contained a lot of grain as the corn was nearly ripe when cut.

ALFALFA, CORN AND ROOTS GIVE THE BEST RESULTS.

'What this experiment clearly proves to my mind is that in commercial milk or butter production the most satisfactory results will be obtained from a ration of alfalfa, corn and roots alone, without any addition of grain. You can get more milk and more butter by the use of grain but the increased cost of production does not justify the resuks obtained. For the dairyman who wishes to make the largest net profits out of his herd the growing of alfalfa corn and roots in an absolute essential. Moreover the growing of these crops conduces to good farming and facilitates the carrying out of farming operations to the best advantage. The growing of root and corn crops, besides providing an abundant supply of feed of first class quality, assists in combating the weed evil, and tend to put the land in good condition for other crops. Alfalfa, besides furnishing abundance of most valuable feed, also helps to put the land in better condition by the gathering of nitrogen from the air and by drawing fertility below the surface. Roots also help to put the land in good mechanical condition.

THE BASIS OF THE CALCULATION.

The uninitiated in farming may assume from these figures that milk can be produced at a cost of 21.8 cents per 100 lbs., and butter at 5 1-2c. per lb., which would be a very great mistake,' concludes Mr. Glendinning. 'These cows were not the best three cows in the herd but they were much above the average cows of the country. They were the best cows in the stable at the time for a test as they had freshened about a month previous. To obtain the cost of producing milk or butter from these cows we would have to allow for natural shrinkage in milk as the lactation period extended, investment in buildings, insurance, depreciation in the value of cows from age or accident, and labor. None of these things have been taken into account. The test was simply to determine comparative values in feeds alone.'—'Weekly Sun.'

PROPAGATION OF STARTERS.

E. S. Guthrie, of the New York Cornell Station, gives the following brief directions for propagating a starter 'containing desirable bacteria for the ripening or souring of dairy products.' His advice is so good that we give it in full:

Take three one-quart milk bottles or fruit jars. Glass is perferable, as it allows the operator to see when all of the dirt has been removed, and the condition of the curd can easily be inspected through the transparent wall. Three bottles should be employed, for in heating glass is likely to break.

Use fresh, clean milk, which must have a nice flavor. It may be either whole milk or skimmed milk. Usually it is advisable to use whole milk, for it is easier to choose desirable samples before milk has passed through the separator than afterwards.

Fill the containers one-half to two-thirds full of milk. If they are filled full, it is difficult to prevent contamination from the covers, which are hard to sterilize when the pasteurization is done in hot water.

Protect the containers with regular covers.

PASTEURIZING.

Pasteurize by heating to 180 deg. to 200 deg. F. for 30 minutes or longer and then cool to a ripening temperature of 60 deg. to 75 deg. F. Pasteurization may be accomplished by tying a string about the neck of the bottles and suspending them in a pail or vat heated by steam or in a kettle or dish heated on a stove. (If pasteurized over a fire, do not let bottles rest on the bottom of receptacle.) The temperature should be raised and reduced slowly to prevent breaking the glass.

After pasteurization inoculate the milk in a quiet place where the wind cannot blow dirt and bacteria into this clean seed bed. With dry fingers remove the cover and place it in a bacterially clean spot, as in a recently scalded dipper. Pour in all of the commercial culture or two to 10 percent from the previous day's culture. Be sure that the curd from the previous day is well broken. After inoculation, shake the freshly inoculated sample to distribute the bacteria.

INCUBATION.

Incubate at about 60 deg. to 75 deg. F. The first inoculation from the commercial culture should be incubated at about 70 deg. to 85 deg. F. The small inoculations require higher temperatures than the large inoculations. By experience an operator can soon learn what inoculation and temperature to use to ripen his starter in a given time. Usually a six percent to eight percent inoculation will ripen a starter in 12 hours at about 65 deg. F. The temperature must be fairly constant.

The starter is ripe when a curd forms. This curd should be soft and like custard in appearance. It should not be hard and firm. After the starter is ripe, hold it at 50 deg. F. or a few degrees lower until time to use. For best results a starter should not be held longer than a few hours. Do not shake the starter before putting it in storage.

WHAT IS DESIRABLE CURD.

Upon examination the curd should be smooth and compact, without gas pockets. Gas shows the presence of undesirable bacteria. A hard, lumpy curd, whey, and high acid show the overripe condition, which is very undesirable. After the condition of the curd is noted, shake well to break it into a smooth, lumpless condition. Shake with a rotary motion, being careful not to touch the cap for fear of contamination. Now smell and taste it, but never from the starter container. Always pour some of the curd into a spoon or cup, and then replace the cover immediately. After smelling, it is best to put at least a teaspoonful into the mouth. Seek for a desirable, clean, milk, acid flavor. The first propagation is likely to be somewhat disagreeable, because of the presence of some of the original medium.

In a creamery or a large dairy it is necessary to carry more than a pint or a quart of starter. Along with the mother starter a second starter of 10 to 50 pounds may be carried. After the mother starter in the glass container is inoculated, the remainder of he previous day's mother starter is poured into the second starter, and the cream is inoculated from the second starter. In large creameries third and fourth starters are carried. Care should be taken in pasteurization not to cook the milk in these large amounts. In the mother starter this makes little difference.

Usually it is necessary to propagate the mother starter two or three times before the flavor of the commercial culture, which is often very disagreeable, will disappear.

FARMERS SHOULD CURE MEATS

In a recent address Henry J. Waters, president of the Kansas State Agricultural College, speaking to the improved live stock breeders' association at Topeka advised farmers to make more of home-cured meats. He told the interesting answers from a series of questions he had sent to all the farmers in Kansas, in every one of its 105 counties. The replies came from 97 counties. Summarized, they show that very few farmers cure all the meat that can be cured for their use; that there is very little co-operation in killing as might be the case if beef clubs were organized. It is the common practice, these statistics show, to depend upon the butcher shops and farm poultry for meat in from six to nine months of the year. Estimates as to the meat bought by the average farm family of five persons varied from $10 to $300 a year; the average was $55.

An elaborate equipment is not necessary. A wooden smokehouse with earth floor would answer every purpose, and the profit paid to the packing house and the butcher shop for one year, on the basis of $55, would buy all the equipment needed by any farmer, although not the best or most convenient. Killing should be done by the end of January, and for best results by Christmas time.

The curing is a matter of personal detail and attention, President Waters says. There are a great many ways to produce ham or bacon with very superior flavor. One of the first essentials is plenty of time. The reason the packing house ham is so lacking in flavor is that it is cured rapidly and quickly sold. There are two methods in curing meat, the dry cure and the brine cure. Both are good. The meat curer should take the one he happens to fancy, but for production of the highest quality and richest flavor the dry cure is superior. Brine destroys a considerable quantity of the soluble protein in meat, and that is what gives the flavor. Any piece of meat soaked, or even wet, is never again as good as it was.

To 1,000 pounds of meat take the following: Forty pounds common salt, 10 pounds New Orleans sugar, four pounds black pepper, 1 1-2 lbs. saltpeter, one-half pound cayenne pepper. Weigh the meat, and take such part of the ingredients as that is a part of the 1,000.

Let the meat cool thoroughly. After thoroughly mixing the ingredients, one-half of the amount should be rubbed well into the meat. Put the meat in a dry, cool place, never in a cellar. Let it remain two weeks, then rub on the remainder of the cure, and let it lie about six weeks, when it is ready to hang. Smoking should be done slowly. It should occupy four to six weeks, a little every day, and with little heat. Slow smoking gives a delicate flavor. After the smoking is finished wrap each piece in paper, put in an unwashed flour sack and hang in a dry place.

The brine cure requires the same material minus the pepper. When the meat has cooled rub it with salt and let it drain over night. Pack in a clean barrel with the heavy pieces, hams and shoulders at the bottom. For every 100 pounds use eight pounds of salt, two pounds brown sugar and two ounces saltpetre. Dissolve in four gallons of water and, cover the meat with it. Thin sides, should remain in this four to six weeks and hams six to eight weeks. After it has dried thoroughly smoke as in the dry cure.

FARMERS SHOW HELPFULNESS.

(Cyrus T. Fox, Pennsylvania.)

The upper portion of the Conestoga valley of Pennsylvania, covering the southern end of Berks and eastern section of Lancaster counties, is occupied principally by farmers of the Amish and Mennonite religious denominations. Recently they showed their spirit of helpfulness by assisting one of their number who was taken sick late in the summer with typhoid fever. His period of convalescence was prolonged into the apple-picking and corn-husking times. Jonas Stoltzfus, the patient, could see from his bedroom window the shocks of unhusked corn in his 20-acre field. The cold autumn wind was blowing, and he was anxious about the crop. Several neighbors had cut the corn and put it in shocks, but subsequently were busy with their own crops.

Stoltzfus was unable to secure hired help, and was in a dilemma. On a pleasant day, however, the whole scene changed. Early in the morning men began to arrive from all the surrounding country with their teams. Accompanying them were women and children, who had baskets filled with roasts of meat, pies and cakes, bread and butter, jellies, pickles, etc. The men directed their attention to the corn field, and soon scores were husking, while others, who followed with the teams, hauled the ears to the cribs. Even the children helped, and those who were too small to husk followed the waggons and picked up all ears that dropped.

A number of men with teams hauled the fodder to the barn. While this was going on, the boys and young men picked the apples. The apples were hauled to the barn floor, where they were assorted and put in boxes and barrels, ready for shipment. All the apple bins in the cellars were also filled.

After the work in the corn field and orchard had been completed the men and boys next repaired to the barnyard, where the accumulated manure was loaded upon waggons, to be hauled to the fields. The spreading of this carefully and evenly was the next step. All worked diligently, and by evening the fall work on the Stoltzfus farm had been cleaned up. The women were equally industrious in the large farmhouse. Besides providing a great dinner for all the participants in this charitable affair, as well as an appetizing supper, they overhauled and cleaned up the house, did some knitting and sewing, as well as much other needed household work.

GROWING RASPBERRIES SUCCESSFULLY.

(W. E. Dickinson.)

There are two requisites in raspberry culture which I would give added emphasis over a number of others that may occur to me later. These are, good plants and thorough cultivation.

By good, strong, healthy plants, I mean those taken from a propagating bed grown for this purpose, not an old bed exhausted from fruit bearing. In this plan was always adhered to, with all varieties, whether you grow your own plants or buy of a nurseryman, there would be less complaint of winterkilling. Perhaps some may think this is threshing over old straw. I know it is, still it was only this season just past that a man came to me for plants when the supply was exhausted. We walked past an old fruiting bed which was showing some sucker growth and he asked, 'What are those' I replied, 'That bed has served five years of usefulness, which we consider about the limit, and we will plough it up.' But, said he, 'there are some plants that are worth anyway half price.' 'How,' I asked, 'would you get your money back? After you have put in your time and used your ground they will not avail you what you would expect.' 'I would use plenty of fertilizer to offset this.' 'Well,' I said in conclusion, 'there is so much to apologize for now, and when they come to fruiting age you would want to call me up about the matter. I presume I have done mean things enough without unnecessarily adding to the number.'

To summarize: Cultivate to remove the weeds, to conserve the moisture, to stimulate plant growth. Do this about twice at least for each of the foregoing reasons.

And now, fourthly, to be successful in growing raspberries, when cultivating, cultivate a love for your work, and it will give you an added incentive for the production of larger berries, and more of them.

HORSE TALK.

(By Tim.)

Don't keep the colts tied up in stalls day in and day out. It will ruin the best colt.

The colt must have exercise while growing, to develop its muscles and tendons.

Exercise gives strength to the bone also.

Big draft colts do not need so much room in which to exercise as the roadsters.

Sharp winter air will not hurt the colts so long as they have room to move about.

Never leave them out in storms.

Keep the stalls or pens well bedded. One slip on a bare floor may blemish the most valuable colt.

The doors in the horse barn should be wide to avoid any danger of bruised hips.

The point of a hip knocked off a colt means $100 less when selling time comes.

Remember that the colt has a small stomach, and must be fed with care and intelligence. A colt crammed with coarse food, develops into a pot-bellied, dyspeptic, colicky horse.

The colts should have a ration of oats, oil-meal and wheat bran.

Be careful with corn for the colts and don't feed much.

Watch the yards and don't leave any slippery or icy places.

Look out for the breeding mare and give her good food and plenty of exercise.

Light work won't hurt her.

Avoid heavy pulling, or slipping.

Do not give the same feed day after day. Colts and horses relish a change.

An occasional feed of roots, apples, potatoes, carrots is most beneficial.

A few lumps of sugar will help wonderfully when training the colts.

Shredded corn fodder is good for the farm horses in place of timothy hay. Corn fodder costs less than timothy hay, and makes a good change in the diet.

Are you expecting those colts to 'rough it' with the older horses, and then come out in the spring looking as well as they would if you had given them the care and feed they require at this stage of their existence?









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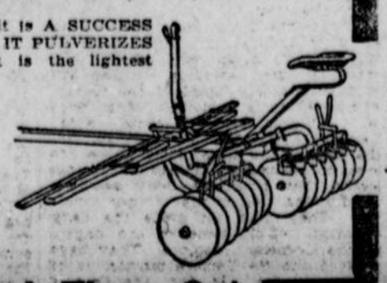
Do the gangs on your Harrow crowd together and raise out of the ground if it is hard? They won't do this on the "Bissell." The "Bissell" is so designed that THE GANGS CAN'T CROWD OR BUMP together no matter how hard the ground may be.

Tough soil won't stick the "Bissell." It stays right down to its work and pulverizes the ground thoroughly.

We ask you to take a "Bissell" out into the field and test it beside other Harrows. Then you will HAVE PROOF that it is A SUCCESS ON HARD LAND—THAT IT PULVERIZES THE BEST—and that it is the lightest draught.

Post yourself fully on Harrows before buying. We put our name on every Harrow so that you will know it is genuine. Ask your local dealer, or write to Dept U for free catalogue.

60



T. E. Bissell Company, Limited, Elora, Ont.



POULTRY

HOW MANY EGGS PER HEN?

Yearly Record of 250 Eggs Seldom Attained.

We frequently see (in advertisements) that certain hens, and sometimes all of a certain strain, have a record of 220 to 260 eggs per hen per year. You can almost, if not always, set it down that such a statement is absolutely false. In the first place, there is not one breeder in one thousand who ever carefully tests a hen for fully twelve months, except at the state or government experiment stations.

The real fact as to the number of eggs we may reasonably expect from a good laying hen is that 120 is good, 140 very good and 160 excellent. There are hens that can be forced to lay through a period of twelve months 180, 200 and in rare cases 20 or 40 more, but these are very exceptional cases, where everything is the most favorable. The flock of 200-egg hens is still to be produced.

If you can hatch your pullets in March and April and keep them until a year from the following July or August, and get ten dozen eggs per hen, you are doing well. If you can reach twelve dozen per hen, you have done exceedingly well.

CO-OPERATION FOR POULTRY MEN.

Co-operation in production and marketing is no longer an experiment in Canada. And to no branch of agriculture can co-operation be applied with more satisfactory results than to the poultry industry. Through co-operation we may market our poultry produce more cheaply, give better satisfaction to our customers, and hence receive a more profitable price.

Co-operative egg circles are being operated successfully in at least four provinces of the Dominion, and with satisfactory results. A circle in Victoria County, Ont., reports that in the six spring and summer months of 1911 they received a premium of two and a half cents to three cents a dozen for their circle eggs marketed co-operatively. The additional price was so much clear profit. Since September the premium has varied from five to fifteen cents. Similar reports have been received from Peterboro County, Ont., and from circles in the Provinces of Quebec, Manitoba, and British Columbia.

Co-operation has been the very life of the poultry industry in Denmark. Co-operation has given new life in the last few years to the poultry industry in Ireland. We in Canada are beginning to see the light. Farm and Dairy believes that the next few years will be marked by a great growth of the co-operative movement in connection with the poultry industry in Canada. Let us all do our part to further this great money-making, money-saving system—co-operation.

HOW TO SELECT THE BREEDING PEN.

(Geo. A. Robertson, Lincoln Co., Ont.)

No man can make the best out of poultry unless he knows his good birds from his poor ones. A poor article is dear at any price. Good fresh eggs and well finished poultry always command good prices. They can be cheaply produced from the right kind of stock only. Hence the importance of careful selection of the stock we use to breed from on our farms.

In selecting a breeding pen for the farm we should have some definite object in view. If it is for eggs, we must get an egg-producing strain of some suitable breed. If for meat production we must look for a breed that will grow quickly, fatten readily, and have a carcass large enough for the market demands, a frame that will cover readily with flesh that is also of the proper color. Then with proper feeding and proper dressing we will have a nice appearing product which will find quick sale on account of its appearance. To the farmer who keeps hens as a side line to general farm work, the general purpose fowl is the one usually desired; that is a fowl which will lay well, is of a moderate size, a quick grower, and when fattened quickly the flesh will be tender and juicy.

Farmers who wish to improve their stock when making up their breeding pens generally send to a winner at one of the shows for stock birds or eggs for hatching. A show bird that will win money brings high prices. The farmer to get a moderate priced bird asks for utility birds, which to the fancier too often means the birds which are not good enough to breed for shows, that are usually off-colored, ill-shaped, or those that are none too vigorous.

When we have the birds of our own, and wish to pick our breeding pen from them, we pick nothing but the most vigorous specimens, from strains which have not been diseased. We get them of the desired type, selecting the quickest growers, and those which will mature first. We mark the pullets which lay well through the winter, and keep them as breeders for the following year. If possible it is well to trap-nest these. We then know which eggs hatch best. We use male stock birds from the best producing females.

SELECT HENS THAT LAY EARLY.

The profitable pullet is the one which starts to lay in the fall and lays through the winter. Different strains of the same variety vary. We may hatch these birds from both strains at the same time, give them the same care, and one strain may produce 50 cents to $1 worth of eggs a bird before the others get started.

We don't trade or buy new male birds every year, unless we know they are good, healthy stock from a good strain. Inbreeding can be followed to a certain extent, if care is used in selection. But we wouldn't start it unless we were certain to follow with strongest selection.

If pure bred specimens are used and the strain is profitable commercially, good profit may be made by selling surplus stock for breeding and eggs for hatching.—'Farm and Dairy.'

THE DUST BATH.

In every poultry house there should be a dust bath, where the hens may get rid of lice. Poultry lice breathe through pores in their sides, and fine dust fills these pores and suffocates the vermin. Road-dust, hard coal ashes, or dry dirt of any kind, will accomplish the purpose. Wood ashes, if damp, may stain the feathers and otherwise harm the fowls. Sometimes, if the hens are badly infected, Persian insect powder may be added to the material in the dust bath.

A tight box, three feet by three feet, and one foot deep, is a good receptacle for the dust. It should be placed where the sun can shine on it, as many hours as possible; for, when the hens are not exercising by scratching for their feed, they will spend a good deal of time in the dust-bath, which induces exercise. The hens will not use the bath freely unless the air is warm, for they dislike to open their feathers and expose their bodies to air below 60 degrees.

One end of the box may be put on the window-sill, and the other supported on legs, with a canopy of denim or duck open on one side and toward the window. This will confine the heat, and make the temperature in the box many degrees higher than the temperature of the house. The canopy should slant down from the upper part of the window, but of course, and be closed up on all sides but one, so that there will be no draft to carry off the heated air.

Such a dust-bath can be easily and cheaply made and will add much to the health and happiness of the hen. The hen that is comfortable is the one that makes money for her owner.

THE LOSS FROM DIRTY EGGS.

The farmers of the United States lose $5,000,000 annually because of dirty eggs, according to the U. S. Department of Agriculture. This loss is very largely caused by not gathering the eggs often enough. In wet weather more dirty eggs are found than at any other time. This is caused by the fact that the hen's feet are often covered with mud or other filth, and in going on the nest to lay she soils the eggs already there.

An insufficient number of nests is often the cause of many of the dirty eggs found. Eggs are laid on the ground and around the hay and straw stacks, and becoming stained, are classed as 'dirties.' Again, when too many eggs are allowed to remain in a nest some are broken and many of the others becomes meared with broken yolks. This condition is caused by allowing the broody hens to use the same nests with the layers. On a farm where one nest to every four hens is provided and the nests are kept clean and well bedded, it is found that very few dirty eggs are produced.

After gathering the eggs, care should be taken not to put them where they will become heated, or near oil, onions, or other vegetables, as they readily absorb odors. Although dirty eggs may be perfectly fresh, they invariably sell as 'seconds,' and when but a few dirty eggs are mixed with an otherwise fresh, clean lot, they materially decrease the price of the clean eggs.

WET OR DRY MASH?

The followers of the wet and dry mash feeding systems for poultry are about equal in number, each being certain that the mash used in their own yards is the better. Which is the better will depend somewhat on the conditions and the flock to which it is fed. For the breeding flock we are inclined to believe that dry feeding is the better, it being less liable to stimulate.

In cold weather dry mash doesn't require such close attention in order to make sure that the birds get it in a palatable form. Wet mash becomes cold and freezes quickly in extreme cold weather such as the poultry raiser of Alberta is forced to contend with.

The dry mash is mixed in quantities sufficient to last a week and placed in self feeders. The fowls can help themselves at all times. About 3 1-2 pounds of whole grain is scattered in the litter each morning for a flock of fifty and the fowls have to work to get this. About four pounds more of this whole grain ration is fed in the evening. Five pounds of mangel and a small bunch of steamed clover may be fed at noon, these being suspended where the chickens may pick at them. There are hundreds of different combinations and variations of this system of dry mash feeding that are fed with success, the above being taken as merely a model.

The wet mash system that corresponds to the above dry mash system is practically the same as the dry with the exception of feeding and mixing. Either water or milk may be used in moistening the mash and vegetables may be chopped into it as well as steeped clover leaves. The wet mash is usually fed at noon at the rate of 3 1-2 pounds to a flock of fifty.

Equal parts by weight of finely ground barley, oats, bran and shorts make a good mash. To steep clover pour hot water over it, cover with a sack and let set for 12 hours before using. Sour skimmed milk will take the place of beef-scrap in supplying the meat food for the hens. Table scraps of meat, offal of butcherings and meat rinds all give the necessary meat needed in making the yolk of the egg.

REASONS FOR LOSS.

The greatest waste is in having no system of feeding. A particular kind of grain is fed day after day, without a change or variation in any manner, and the fowls apparently thrive on such diet, eat all of the food, leaving none to be wasted, but the poultryman does not see the waste of eggs that occurs simply because the hens are unable to produce them on account of a lack of certain elements that are not contained in the food allowed. A little consideration given the matter of feeding, though it might lead to a slight increase in expenditure, would add much more to the receipts.

Neglect to repair the poultry house, so as to render it comfortable for the hens, leads to waste, and a rapid one, because it is seldom noticed until much damage is done. The streams of air call for more food to supply the warmth of body, and the poultryman's economy in attempting to make the old house do service without necessary repairs wastes his food, his labor, and his prospective supply of eggs. The neglect to do his part calls for a neglect by the hens, and he is the one who must foot the losses. Imperfect and water, and failure to clean the preparations for supplying the food houses, are also sources of waste.

Attempting to make the scrub hens pay, when it costs but a dollar or two to procure a male, and improve the stock, is a kind of waste that is in no manner excusable, for it is one of the most common, and each year's experience teaches the difference between good and inferior stock by simple comparison with the fowls in the yard of some more enterprising neighbor. To waste the time on scrub hens ends in disgust after a short time, the farmer being discouraged over results that should have been better, and which he ascribes to the business, when in fact his own wilful waste of time and food, by a system of extravagant economy, has entailed loss.

There is a waste in not procuring that which saves time, labor and food, and every ounce of food saved, or time that would be lost, is so much on the profit side of the accounts, and is equivalent to actual cash received, no matter in what shape it may be.

In the matter of feeding, let us look at methods, and endeavor to draw some conclusion in regard to the causes of failure. When the hens do not lay, there is certainly a cause; but so many causes are in the way that to select the particular one is a difficult undertaking, as it demands not only practical experience, but considerable theorizing. Leaving aside the fact that a fowl may be sick or not properly housed, the main consideration is its condition. The kind of food to be supplied depends on the bodily condition of the fowl, and the hardest part of the work of management is to properly observe each fowl in order to judge of its condition, and thus learn how to feed for eggs.

To feed a fowl for market is very simple, but as the laying hen is a producer, like the cow, the object in giving her a place on the farm is not so much in making her valuable in the amount of meat on her body as to have her produce eggs. When the attempt is made to have the hen produce both meat and eggs, she will fail as a producer; but as she is both a meat producer an an egg producer the other lies with the farmer, and the work of the hen will be according to his management. The farmer knows that an egg is almost complete in itself. This fact is made plain because he knows that the egg will bring forth a live chick, complete in itself, with bones, down, fat, lean meat, blood and cartilage.

The chick could not be produced from the egg unless the egg contined all the nitrogen carbon and mineral matter essential to the production of a living creature. Unless the hen can secure the materials to store in the eggs laid by her, she will be incapable of fulfilling her duty. The mistake mostly made by the farmer is in supplying her with an abundance of one material and an insufficiency of another. When the food is mostly grain, the hen is supplied with an excess of carbonaceous matter, a small proportion of nitrogen and almost no mineral matter, as grain is deficient in materials. The consequence is that the hen supplies first her own bodily requirements, produces an egg whenever there is an accumulation of the needed elements, and finally ceases to lay altogether.

When a hen received food consisting of grain, mostly, any excess of carbon is stored on the frame of her body as fat. This fat accumulates until she is so clogged with it as to render the passage of an egg very difficult, while all the reproductive organs are disorganized. Fatty degeneracy of the liver and heart, apoplexy and indigestion result. She has been fed liberally and well cared for, but she has not been fed properly, for eggs. Her owner should have fed her on a variety, noting her condition, and withheld any food that caused a predominance of fat, thus feeding her in a manner to have her at all times in good laying condition.—'Live Stock World.'

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

(We invite questions on all possible subjects of general interest, to which we shall do our best to obtain correct answers, and shall insert such queries and replies as we can make room for. This must not be used, however, as an advertising column or as an inquiry bureau for matters not of public interest. Every query must be accompanied with the name and postal address of the sender, and no notice will be taken of anonymous communications.)

GENERAL.

TO IAN MACLAREN.

The following poem, J. W. Bengough's tribute to Ian Maclaren, has been kindly supplied for 'A Number of Subscribers,' by Miss Winnifred Jackson, of Kilsyth, Ont.:

God's blessin' on ye'r cannie pen,
Maclaren! ye're a prince o' men—
Wi' Burnbrae, ye maun be 'far ben,'
To write like yon;
A bonnier book a' dinna ken—
God bless you, John!

A've read it sax times o'er a' sweer,
An' ilka time a' lo'ed it mair,
Tho' whiles it made my hert richt sair
An' gar'd me greet.
An' whiles a' lauched until a' fair
Row'd aff my seat!

A' day, an' in ma dreams at nicht,
A'm wanderin' wi' renewed delicht
An' feastin' on each bonnie sicht
In yon sweet glen;
Conversin' aye wi' a' thae bricht
Drumtochty men.

A'm fair in love wi' Marget Howe,
An' truly feel for puir Drumsheugh,
An' aye a'm there at Whinnie Knowe
Jik' eventide,
For there the Bonnie Brier Bush grew,
An' Geordie died.

Puir Domsie! he's as real tae me
As ony livin' man can be,
Whuppin' the thistle heids in glee
While on his way
To tell o' Geordie's victory
Yon glorious day!

An' Burnbrae, elder o' the kirk,
An' Hillocks, type o' honest work,
An' Soutar, wi' sarcastic quirk,
An' big Drumsheugh,
Wha'd maybe haggle o'er a stirk,
But aye wes true.

An' Donald Menzies, 'mystic' chiel
(A Celt wes he frae heid tae heel),
Wha warstled awfu' wi' the Deil
For mony a day,
Wi' him a' canna help but feel,
An' groan an' pray.

An' Lachian Campbell, wha wes ca'd
'Censorious'; wha regairded God
A sovereign rulin' wi' a rod,
An' no wi' grace,
An' wha the very session awed
Wi' gimist-like face.

Him sufferin' sair mak's sweet an' mild,
As shadows veil the Grampians wild
Till, like unto a little child
He comes tae be,
An' o'er the erring and defiled
Bends tenderly.

Wi' these and mair, in godly fear,
We sit yon Sabbath day an' hear
'His mither's sermon' frae the dear
Young preacher lad,
An' wi' them shed a secret tear
That isna sad.

An' wi' them on anither day
When kirk is oot (tho' wi' dismay),
We join tae mak' a bold display
An' cheer Maclure.
Oor doctor, wha, wi' little pay
Serves rich an' poor.

Aye, dear Maclure! him maist o' a',
We lo'e, an' thro' the drifts o' sna',
Unmindfu' o' the north wind raw,
We tearfu' come;
Wi' a' the mournin' glen we draw
Near-haun his tomb.

An' barin' there oor heids, we pray
That we may so live lika day
That when we come tae pass away
Frae a' things here,
Truth may the tribute to us pay
O' love wrung tear!

Ah, 'Ian,' ye're 'a lad o' pairts,'
An' maister o' a' winsome airts,
Ye'r bookie by its ain deserts
Will live for aye;
The benediction o' oor herts
Ye hae the day!

AN OLD STORY.

A Young Subscriber.—A story appeared in the 'Weekly Witness' about forty years ago, called 'Old Limpy': a tale of 1837.' Do you know if it can now be had in book form. Ans.—We do not find it mentioned in any of the publishers' lists at hand.

WOMEN'S PROPERTY RIGHTS.

Inquirer, P.Q.—What property rights have women in the Province of Quebec? A lecturer was reported as saying that women had no property rights in this province, and I have not seen the statement contradicted. Ans.—Widows and spinsters are free to administer their own property to practically the same extent as men. A married woman cannot enter into business, make contracts, or dispose of her property, whether hers at the time of marriage or acquired by her afterwards, without the consent of her husband. Marriage is entered into in this province either with contract, settling the division of property, or else common as to property, in which case the wife is entitled to half the property owned by both, but the husband alone can administer it during his lifetime. The wife, however, can make a will.

'GATHERING UP THE SHELLS.'

Mrs. Dickson, Portage la Prairie, Man., is thanked for sending the words of the old song asked for by E. W. C., Saskatchewan.

I wandered to-day on the sea shore,
The winds and the ways were low,
And I thought of the days that are gone, Maud,
Many long years ago;
Ah! Those were the happiest days of all, Maud,
Not a care nor a sorrow did we know,
As we played on the white pebbled sand, Maud,
Gathering up the shells from the shore.
(Chorus.)
Gathering up the shells from the sea shore,
Gathering up the shells from the shore;
Ah! Those were the happiest days of all, Maud,
Gathering up the shells from the shore.

Oh, don't you remember the day, Maud,
The last time we wander'd on the shore,
Our hearts were so joyous and gay, Maud,
For you promised to be mine evermore:
Then the shells they were whiter than ever,
And the bright waves were lovelier than before,
The hours were but moments to us, Maud,
Gathering up the shells from the shore.

But now we are growing in years, Maud,
Our locks are all silver'd and gray,
Yet the vows that we made on the shore, Maud,
Are fresh in our mem'ries to-day.
There still is a charm in those bright shells,
And the sound of the deep ocean's roar,
For they call back the days that we spent, Maud,
Gathering up the shells from the shore.

STAMPS.

Interested Reader—Please inform me where I could obtain half-cent stamps with King Edward's picture and name. Ans.—Your best plan is to try some of the stamp dealers. We cannot give addresses of firms in this department.

THE PREMIER.

A St. Johnsbury Subscriber.—1. Where and when, was R. L. Borden born? 2. What is his majority in the House of Commons? Ans.—Mr. Borden was born at Grand Pre, Nova Scotia, on June 26, 1854. 2. Fifty-seven.

LEGAL.

QUEBEC.

A WILL QUESTION.

N.D.L.—If my husband should die, not having made a will, could his father, mother or brother claim anything. The bank account is in my name. I am not working now, but have done so. A small piece of land also, and insurance money, is made payable to me. The house is not named. If I die and make no will, could my people claim anything, I having mother, brothers and sisters? We were married in England, and are both English Protestants. Must we both make a will to this effect, that we each wish the other to have full control of everything, as that is our wish. Ans.—In such case, if there are no children, his father, mother and brother would take the whole of his property. Your mother, brother and sisters would take the whole of your property. On account of your having been married in England you and your husband are separate as to property. If either of you desire to leave the whole or any portion of your respective properties to the other, a will is absolutely necessary, and you should have an advocate or notary prepare the same.

ONTARIO.

WIDOW DYING INTESTATE.

S. J. W.—Ont.—Q.—If a childless widow living in Ontario should die without leaving a will, who would legally inherit her property? The property is in the Province of Ontario. Ans.—Her next of kin. For instance, if father, mother, brothers and sisters, or any of them, survived her, they would take the whole of the estate, in equal shares.

EXECUTORSHIP.

Engineer, Ont.—Q.—A and B are brothers, though living in different counties. A has a family, several sons over age of twenty-one. B has one son. A in poor health, but sound mind, appoints B his sole executor. After A's death, a few months later, B has the will probated and has the estate or most of it settled and divided when he dies suddenly, but leaving his wife and only son by a proper will his executors. 1. Is he, B's son, legally to take his father's place in closing up his brother A's estate and receiving the fees as directed by the Judge, or has A's family the right to name a new executor? Ans.—B's widow and son as his executors succeed him as executors of A's will, and are, accordingly, entitled to complete the closing of A's estate and receive the incidental remuneration.



One Man Made $12,000 Last Year from 1953 hens. He tells how he did it in this big FREE book.

We Want To Send You Our Big 112 Page POULTRY BOOK FREE

The Greatest Poultry Catalog Ever Published

This book contains just the information every poultry owner needs. It is not an ordinary catalog, but the greatest book of common sense poultry facts ever gotten together. You will be astonished when you receive it to find that 75 of the 112 pages are devoted entirely to successful poultry methods, and not to advertising. This book has not been prepared simply to sell Prairie State Incubators, but to show every one who reads it how to

MAKE MORE MONEY FROM POULTRY

For example, the very first article in the book is "Poultry Possibilities on the Farm". It shows you how to make a success with poultry raising whether you wish to engage in the business extensively or not. It tells you

Which Breeds are Best.
How to Select Breeders, Layers, Etc.
How to Feed Layers.
How to Fatten and Feed Chicks.
How to Grow Ducks.
Poultry Buildings.
Winter Laying Houses.
Incubating the Eggs.
Lamp or Fireless Brooders.
Diseases—How to Prevent and Cure.
What Systems are Best and Many Other Important Topics.

No catalog ever published approaches this new book. It tells how leading poultrymen conduct their poultry farms, gives their experience—tells the kind of equipment they use. Describes the

1912 Prairie State Incubator

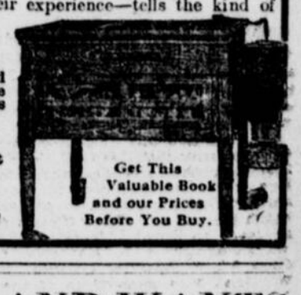
which have been the acknowledge leader for 30 years. Explains the wonderful Sand Tray, and other exclusive Prairie State Improvements that insure the hatching of "Chicks That Live". The Prairie State Universal Hover is another exclusive improvement for rearing chicks. With this device, you can build your own brooders out of an old piano box or dry goods box and save money.

SEND FOR THIS VALUABLE FREE BOOK AT ONCE

See how others have made a success of poultry raising—see what it means to you to start with the best equipment—see how little money it takes to start you in a profitable poultry raising business.

Ship your eggs to us and get highest market prices.

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Manufacturers in Canada of the Famous Prairie State Incubators.



Get This Valuable Book and our Prices Before You Buy.

FARMERS' SALES AND WANTS

ADVERTISING RATES.—Under this heading advertisements will be inserted without display at a cash-with-the-order rate of one cent a word per insertion twenty-five cents being the minimum amount of an order for a single insertion, and forty cents the minimum amount for orders of more than one insertion. SIX consecutive prepaid insertions will be given for the price of FOUR, a number or a single letter to be counted as one word. When replies are to be addressed in care of the 'Witness' Office, an additional charge of twenty-five cents is made.

Copy for insertion in these columns should be in the 'Witness' office not later than Friday morning to secure proper classification in following Weekly Edition.

EGGS AND POULTRY.

EGGS FROM PRIZE WINNING Stock: $1.50 for 15 eggs, from select matings of Buff Rocks, Buff Wyandottes, Buff and White Leghorns, Blue Andalusian, Buff, Black and White Orpingtons. WM. MUNROE, Grafton, Ont.

A GOOD LAYING STRAIN OF S. C. W. Leghorns. Eggs, $1 per fifteen; $5 per hundred. MARTIN ROBERTSON, Kent Centre, Kent Co., Ont.

'CANADIAN POULTRY REVIEW,' published first of each month. All the poultry news of the Dominion, 64 pages, 50c year. 'Poultry Advocate,' the utility poultry paper. The paper that 'tells you how,' 50c year. Both to one address, 75c one year. Poultry books on various subjects. Address, H. B. DONOVAN, 184 Adelaide St. West, Toronto, Ont.

BRONZE AND WHITE HOLLAND Gobblers, $3.00; Hens, $2.00; Toulouse and African Geese, pairs, not related, $4.00. All varieties Ducks and Guinea Fowls, 80c each. WADE & SON, Sarnia, Ont.

LIVE STOCK.

FOR SALE, HIGH CLASS YOUNG shorthorn bull, also choicely bred cow with young calf. Berkshire boars, three months' old. Apply, STEWART GRAHAM, Port Perry, Ontario.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED, A COMPETENT MAN TO take charge of garden and small farm, about 25 acres, situated three miles from Macdonald College, Ste. Anne de Bellevue, Que. Free house, with water and heating. Apply, with references, stating wages expected, to Box A.T.P., 'Witness' Office.

AGENTS WANTED.

DO YOU REALIZE THAT FARMERS are now keenly interested in fruit-growing; that you can make big money selling fruit and ornamental trees? There is money in the business if you represent a reliable firm; we want now a reliable agent in every unrepresented district. Write for terms to THE PELHAM NURSERY COMPANY, Toronto, Ont.

MISCELLANEOUS.

WANTED, AMATEUR PHOTOGRAphers everywhere to send for our special reduced prices for developing and printing. PHOTO SPECIALTY CO., 590 Yonge Street, Toronto.

FARMS AND OTHER LANDS.

FARM FOR SALE, FARM OF 100 acres good clay loam; situated about 1½ mile from Thurso station, 2 miles from wharf; ½ mile from woollen, grist and sawmills; 90 acres cleared, balance good pasture; good house and outbuildings, and a never failing well. Apply, JOHN T. NESBITT, Thurso, Que.

A SNAP — HAZELHURST FARM, 160 acres clean, first class condition, fenced, comfortable buildings; good water and shelter-belts; $1,500 cash, balance arranged; will handle if sold now. HAROLD ORCHARD, Lintrathen, Man.

FOR $1,500, QUARTER SECTION One mile from Morningside Station, Alba. Write Box 285, Truro, Nova Scotia.

320 ACRES OF GOOD LAND, 2½ miles from railroad, Traynor, Sask.; house, barn, full line of implements, well, 145 acres ready for crop; a sacrifice. For particulars, apply HERMAN RHODES, General Delivery, Vancouver, B.C.

FOR SALE, VALUABLE FARMS.—Eighty-three acres, two miles west of Cardinal; two hundred and fifteen acres one-half mile east of Town of Prescott; best possible locations, on St. Lawrence river, Grenville County, Ontario. Exceptional bargains. Write, J. A. CARMAN, 1154 Corona Street, Denver, Colo.

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VETERINARY.

Conducted by M. C. Baker, D.V.S.

WHEN DOES A COW TEST THE HIGHEST.

A. D.—When will a cow test the highest, in summer or winter; also, when will she test the most, 4 to 5 months before calving, or 7 to 8 months before? Ans.—The feeding has more to do in affecting the quality of a cow's milk than the season of the year or the number of months before or after calving. The test is generally lower when the cow is on pasture in the early summer, as the grass is not so rich as it is later. The quantity of the milk is greatly increased, but to some degree at the expense of the quality.

WORMS IN A DOG.

R.F.—I own a thoroughbred fox terrier. He is just seven years old. Is a fine specimen, and has been very healthy and active. Is so still, but for a considerable period, at intervals, he has been troubled with worms. We see them pass from him, not very much at any time, but they irritate him. I am anxious to know what is the best treatment for him, before they become more deeply seated. Shall be glad of your advice as to proper diet in a general way, and the specific treatment of this trouble. Ans.—A very satisfactory treatment for worms is to give the dog, fasting, from three to five grains (according to size), of santonin, and follow this up in half an hour with a dose of castor oil, about half an ounce with fifteen drops of turpentine mixed with the oil. A very good diet for a dog is the scraps from the table, but do not give too much meat, or you may feed dog biscuits, but the former diet is just as good and more economical.

CAT WITH COLD IN HEAD.

Health.—We have a half grown cat which appears to be afflicted with a very bad cold. He is constantly sneezing, and frequently discharges from the nose—sometimes coughs; otherwise is in good condition. Can he be cured? We shall be grateful for any advice. Ans.—As it is exceedingly difficult to give medicine to a cat, I would advise letting the cat inhale steam from hot water in which a teaspoonful of Friars' Balsam or tincture of benzoin co. is added; the water should be quite hot, and the cat might be put between two chairs; cover a sheet over them. You should not let the cat go out in the cold after the inhalation until the next day.

NOTICE

is hereby given that Dame Beatrice Mae Stinson, of the City of Montreal, in the District of Montreal, in the Province of Quebec, married woman, will apply to the Parliament of Canada, at the next session thereof, for a Bill of Divorce, from her husband, Frederick Henry Fotheringham, Commercial Traveller, residing in the City of Montreal, Province of Quebec, on the ground of adultery.

Dated at the City of Montreal, in the Province of Quebec, the sixteenth day of November, 1911.

McLennan, Howard & Aylmer,
Attorneys for the Applicant.

NOTICE

that a demand will be made at the next sitting of the Quebec Legislature for a law defining the powers of the testamentary executors of the Estate of Esprit Anaclet Genereux, in his lifetime of Montreal, and conferring upon them the right to administer the immovable properties substituted by the said testator until the opening of the substitution, or until a partition is made.

Montreal January 19th, 1912.

Geoffrion, Geoffrion & Cusson,
Solicitors for Applicants

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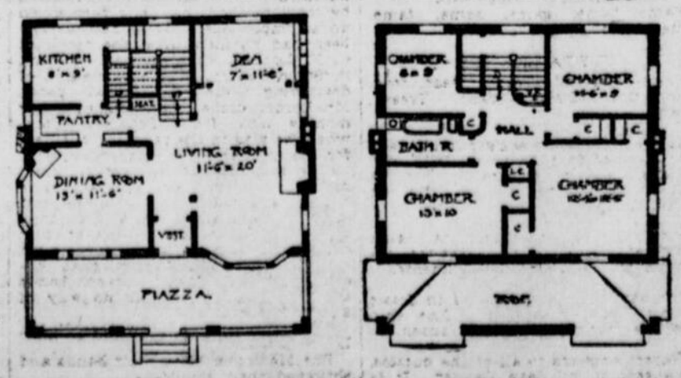
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A MODERATE COST BRICK HOUSE





A good brick house with solid walls is economy in the 'long run.' The first cost is the item that is usually of first consideration, and, as brick walls cost more than wood, the idea of using that material is given up. There is everything in favor of this most durable material; there is no question but what a solid brick wall makes a much warmer house, and this is an item worth considering. The difference in first cost, between wood and brick in such a house as our illustration is from $500 to $800, according to the kind of brick and amount of trimmings. There is also a considerable saving in painting, that from year to year amounts to a large outlay. The house shown is 32 feet wide and 27 feet deep, exclusive of front plazza, and is estimated to cost $5,000. The plan is well arranged with a large living room with fireplace on the right and the dining-room on the left, also provided with a fireplace. There is a very convenient staircase in the centre of the rear end having the combination feature, with basement stairs under, grade entrance and short section of stairs from kitchen to landing. The second floor has four chambers and bathroom with ample closets. The house is well finished throughout in hard woods, polished floors, etc., everything complete to make a well equipped home. There is a full and complete basement and large attic, that may be finished at small additional cost. It is a good old English style of house, with broad front and side gables of brick and a projected chimney in the centre of each side, outside blinds add comfort and harmony to the design.



The BOY SCOUTS

R. L. S. S. COMPETITION.

Westmount Leads.

The first round of the much-talked-of competition took place on Saturday afternoon, Feb. 10, at the O'Connell baths, on Haymarket square. Teams of four, representing the following troops had made entry:—

4th (Longueuil), 5th (Outremont, 6th (Westmount), 14th (Y. M. C. A.), 21st (Church of the Messiah), 26th (St. Edwards). The work done by the teams showed that hard work in preparation had been put in. The officials representing the Royal Life-saving Society were Captain H. S. Mathews, W. K. Case, W. H. Sparrier (judges), Mr. A. W. Ross, vice-commodore of the Club Nautique (timekeeper and supervisor), Mr. L. G. Norris was also in attendance.

The standing in this first round was judged to be as follows:—

1st—6th Montreal (Westmount).
2nd.—14th Montreal (Y. M. C. A.)
3rd—4th Montreal (Longueuil).

Westmount was represented by Rex Binmore, R. Stanger, Rupert Binmore and M. Stewart, with Scoutmaster Allen as captain. This team gave evidence of very careful training and made none of the mistakes of the careless kind which lowered the previous team's aggregate. The work, too, was exceptionally clean, particularly that of Rupert Binmore and M. Stewart.

The Y.M.C.A. troop was represented by P. Saden, J. Porter, B. Darville, W. Buckley, with E. Walford as captain. The work done was on the whole good, Buckley's being exceptionally so. Porter and Davill both ducked their patients in the first rescue and Davill chose the wrong methods in the second and third rescues; Saden assisted the rescuer in the second release—all of which lost the team points.

Longueuil was represented by John Smith, Alex Hand, A. Knowles and H. Greenshields, with Harold Cross as captain. In the line-throwing and resuscitation drills the team was ahead of all the others.

These three teams will compete in the final, which will be held on Tuesday evening next, Feb. 20, at the O'Connell Baths, Haymarket square. It is anticipated that there will be a large number of enthusiasts present to witness what should prove a very close and interesting contest.



MR. LEONARD G. NORRIS.

The first round of the first competition for the Sir Edward Clouston Cup was, I think, extremely interesting, and a source of gratification alike to those interested in boys generally, and Boy Scouts particularly, as well as to those who desire to see swimming and life-saving as much a matter of common knowledge as reading and writing, hockey and lacrosse.

The boys who took part in the competition as well as those who watched it, know a good deal more about it than they did before, but perhaps it would be as well to emphasize some of the points which cost competing teams marks, and in regard to some teams even the opportunity of competing at all. One team for which we all had sympathy was cut out of the competition because one of their members was not in evidence at the scheduled time. Another team could not compete because two of its units were not permitted by their guardians to go into the water on such a cold day—a legitimate reason enough perhaps, but unfortunate for the team. The moral in both these cases is to have reserves. Troops entering teams should have a captain who gives the word of command, four competitors and two or more reserves.

Some boys had not brought clothes for the fifty yards swim, and had to borrow them, and put them on wet. Others had not brought collars, and others ties. These may seem minor things, but they cost a team so many points and as the conditions are absolute, might be a cause of disqualification. From the exhibition given on Saturday it is evident that the standard of efficiency is going to be a high one, and I do not doubt that the boys themselves will wish it so, o that the honor of winning the trophy may not be an empty one, but evidence of real ability of the hard work done in acquiring it.

On Saturday the judges did not call for an exhibition of land drill, but as that is essential to learning the methods they may co so at future competitions, so that scoutmasters intending to enter teams had better not neglect to instruct their troops.

Yours sincerely,
LEONARD G. NORRIS.
Hon. Sec. Royal Life-Saving Society.

THE CHIEF SCOUT.

New York.—Sir Robert Baden-Powell, chief of the Boy Scouts, gave an outline of the idea which actuated him in organizing the movement in his address at the dinner given in his honor by the chief representatives of the American branch of the Scout movement. The praise that all the previous speakers showered upon him for his work, Sir Robert brushed aside, and modestly asserted that the origin of the boy scout idea, which he summarized as the training of youth in character came from a period as remote as 660 B.C. He said that he had been obliged to address the Margaret Morrison Technical School in Pittsburgh, and thinking that the best lesson he could give these young women would be one in domestic economy, he outlined a few of the economies which were practised in the trying days of the siege of Mafeking.

'When we began to look around we found that we could make good bread from the oats which the horses had been eating, and when we finished our economies there was not a scrap of the horse left except the hair and the hide. That was pure waste, but the working out of our economies brought us to making soup from the bones, and, further, to a practice of taking the bones that were left and grinding them to powder, which we used to adulterate the flour.'

The chief scout went on to say that he wished to emphasize the fact 'that there is no kind of soldiering in the scout movement. If people knew how much I hate war, they would not suspect me of teaching war to boys. War is not a thing we ever want to see in a civilized country again.'

'Even too much drill is not a good thing,' continued Sir Robert, 'chiefly because it tends to make the boys feel too much part of a machine, and we already are suffering from over-civilization.' 'We need to give more attention to having our boys developed physically, and in that way get manliness into them to a greater extent than we can through our schools however good they may be.'



THE CHIEF SCOUT AND PRESIDENT TAFT.

Reviewing Boy Scouts parading in front of the White House at Washington, D.C. This photograph shows (left to right), General Baden-Powell, President Taft, and the Right Hon. James Bryce, the British Ambassador, (four th from left).

—Underwood & Underwood, N.Y.

SHORTS VS. BREECHES.

There was a lively debate on this subject at St. George's headquarters on Tuesday night, February 8th. The speakers were: P. L. Walford (shorts), and P. L. Cunningham (breeches).

The debate started by P.L. Walford defending shorts, and claiming that they are neater, cooler in summer, more comfortable for wearing and cheaper. (They can be bought for 75c. or $1).

After a short pause, in which the audience tried to recapture its breath, P.L. Cunningham defended 'breeches.' 'Now fellows,' said he, 'I am in favor of breeches, as I consider they are neater, wear better and can be worn all the year round, while shorts can be worn only in summer. And some 'kids' (accent on kids), not knowing the regulation length, allow their shorts to rest gently on the tops of their stockings. Now as we want the bigger fellows in the movement, and as these fellows don't like appearing on parades in shorts with bare knees, and so won't join. Why not have each troop divided, and Scouts over a certain height wear breeches, while Scouts under this height can wear 'shorts'? P.L. Cunningham finished up by saying that he considered the breeches to be the 'whole cheese.'

The debate coming to a close, the subject was voted on, and while some twelve were for 'breeches,' over twenty were for 'shorts.' The debate was called off for a future meeting.

E. S. ALMON.

Dear sirs.—Although not wishing to revive a dead discussion, namely, shorts vs. breeches, I want to express the opinion of one of the oldest and largest troops in this city.

First, we had the boys' opinion expressed at P.L.'s Club, and the result was a large majority for shorts. Again, I have the opinion of not only my own troop, but of all the troops who have a large number of active Scouts.

I don't wish to split hairs with Mr. Forman, as to the length of the seasons, but I do think shorts can be and are worn in Montreal six months in the year.

I might also point out that shorts and shirts are generally worn at all



WHO SAID SHORTS ?

concerts and other entertainments given by Scouts, as naturally it would be rather uncomfortable to be wearing sweaters and overstockings in a hot room.

Mr. Forman states that the Canadian customs and conventions necessitate the wearing of breeches the year round.. But Mr. Foreman, why not also wear coats and caps.

I don't see how, what a boy is accustomed to wear, effects the uniform of a Scout. The uniform is plainly laid down in the 'Canadian Boy Scout,' and if you see fit to alter one part, why not substitute a tunic for the shirt, leggings for stockings, etc.?

In conclusion, let me say that not only do all the Scouts in the British Empire wear shorts, but also the French, German, Danish and Italian Scouts are admirers and wearers of the neat and inexpensive shorts.

C. S. ALLEN, W.S.M.

Sir,—I have been greatly interested in your discussion of 'Shorts vs. Breeches, and although perhaps it is none of my business I would like to offer as a suggestion what we have found very satisfactory in our troop.

In summer we wear the blue shorts with the stockings turned down. In winter we wear the same with the addition of a pair of ordinary long black stockings worn underneath the scout stockings, and covering the knees. While not looking quite as well as the bare knees it is quite presentable, and does not look at all like a poor makeshift, and is a good deal better than merely turning up the scout stockings.

Hoping this suggestion may be of use to you.—I remain yours sincerely,
CORPORAL JAS. W. BELL,
CORPORAL LIONS, 1st Windsor.

(Thank you for your letter, the page is not local, and we are only too glad to hear from the scouts throughout the Dominion.—Ed.)

21ST. TROOP.

The work of Troop 21 during the last two or three weeks has been mostly confined to drill and games indoors. One Saturday afternoon recently, however, Fox Patrol went for a snowshoe tramp over the mountain and managed to perform several 'good turns,' besides having a good time. The troop took a considerable part in the entertainment at the Sunday School festival, a squad giving an exhibition of life saving drill, another some staff drill, and a troop performing a short Scout play, entitled 'A Good Turn.'

On next Friday evening (February 23rd) a concert will be held in Channing Hall, Simpson street, the second door above Sherbrooke street, just opposite the rear entrance of the Linton Flats. The concert will be in aid of the Children's Memorial Hospital. A good programme has been provided, and it is hoped that Scouts of other troops will 'do a good turn' to the children in the hospital by attending in large numbers. The admission will be twenty-five cents.

SCOUTS, ATTENTION!

A Scout Competition.

A weekly prize of $2.00 will be given for the best report of the doings of his troop during the preceding week, written and sent in by a boy scout.

This report must not contain more than 150 words, and the writing must be easily legible. The report should be written on one side of the paper only, and the name and address of the sender should accompany it, as well as the name of his troop.

The judging will be done by the Editor of the Boys' Page of the 'Witness,' and this decision must be final. The first award will be made on reports sent in up to Feb. 24, so that Scouts throughout the Dominion will be able to compete.

ST. ANDREW'S CHURCH STARTS TROOP.

Provincial Secretary Evans, with W.S.M. Allen, A.S.M.'s Almon and Mackay, and several others of the Westmount Troop, gave a lecture and demonstration of scout work at the Sunday School on Saturday night. Mr. Evans not only showed the lantern pictures of the coronation trip, but several views showing local scouts at work, after which he told the boys of St. Andrew's Church why they should be scouts. His address was a most eloquent appeal, made on behalf of the Scout work, and the result of this appeal was twenty-five new members of the troop. The Westmount Scouts then gave a short demonstration of trek waggon drill, followed by some ambulance work and flag waving, which seemed to be appreciated by the audience. Mr. Patterson is to be S.M. of this troop, and we wish him good luck with his work.

THE SUBMARINE SUSAN.

(By Charles Adams, in the 'Youth's Companion.')

In Five Chapters.—Chapter Three.

After dinner we walked to Townsend's Inlet, to have another look at the fascinating Susan." Hart had the craft well covered in and laced up under tarpaulin. Any one passing alongshore would have said that she was merely a rusty steam-launch on wheels.

'Same old man-trap!' muttered Roseberry.

'Rosy, you are the victim of a fixed idea,' said Hart. 'Besides, I have improved her greatly since you were last aboard. Look at that solid iron keel that I have clamped on under the hull. That weighs two thousand pounds. I bought it for thirteen dollars from an old fellow at Atlantic City; he had been experimenting for twenty years with a submarine boat himself.'

'But what's the use of it?' asked Roseberry. 'It would the more surely hold you down on the bottom if you got there and couldn't rise.'

'Just keep your eye on it while I go inside her a moment,' said Hart.

He crept in and immediately we heard a clank, then both sets of clamps unloosened and the keel dropped on the sand under the boat.

'See?' said Hart, reappearing at the top of the conning-tower. 'If the boat were on the bottom and my engine were to break down or my pumps fail, I could drop that keel off at one turn of the lever, and rise to the surface; for my present plan is never to admit water-ballast enough to the tanks to hold her down if the keel were cast off. And I have still another hold on safety, if my engine-pump fails or some accident renders these keel clamps immovable. I have rigged a separate pump in the cabin by which I can pump out the water-ballast.'

'Ah, but if anything happens to the engine we shall be left to work in the dark,' said Roseberry.

'Well, but I have got over that drawback, too!' exclaimed Hart. 'There was a storage-battery, you know, under the cabin floor. I have now connected that with the light wire. It is, I have found, good for six hours of light; and I now keep it charged all the time. Besides, I have a pound of wax candles.'

'Thats' better,' Roseberry admitted.

'And look at this buoy.' Hart went on. 'It is just a big block of dry pine wood that I picked up, and I have soaked it with oil so that it will not water-log. I have also two lengths of hose just like the air-tubing that goes with my submarine-diving-suit. One end of these air-pipes passes through this buoy, as you see; the other end is made fast inside the boat. Now when we are at work on the bottom I can send this buoy up to the surface with the air-tubes attached, and thus establish air connection with the atmosphere. So, if our air-cylinders collapsed or anything whatever happened to our stock of air in the boat, I could draw fresh air down one tube by simply using an air-pump, and allow the foul air to escape to the surface through the other.

'Oh, I don't mean to get caught again,' he added. 'If a rod or a timber were to foul us now I can easily put on my diving-suit and go outside with tools and clear it away—and I have laid in a good stock of all sorts of tools, too.'

It really seemed as if Hart had provided against any and every possible risk, and our confidence returned. In fact, we were now as eager as he to go in quest of those 'ingots.'

The next day proved calm. We embarked at six in the morning and ran alongshore, on the surface, to the vicinity of the wreck which Hart had found. He had marked its location by a buoy, and also by its bearings with two hills and a summer hotel on the shore, which was not more than two miles distant.

When we had admitted water to the ballast tanks, the 'Susan' sank slowly below the surface and settled with her wheels on the bottom, the depth gage indicating thirty-eight feet. McLean and I then entered the bow compartment and used the search-light, while Hart ran the boat slowly along. Roseberry had climbed into the conning-tower. The buoy had gone adrift, and we did not find the wreck until after considerable beating about.

We finally caught sight of five black ribs, one of them being a bit of white cloth nailed to it, this being the private mark which Hart had affixed to his treasure-ship. A ton more of water was now admitted to insure stability. Hart then got into his diving-suit. I undertook to tend his air-pipes. We entered the air-lock, and having let in a pressure of over two atmospheres, opened the bottom hatch.

Hart immediately let himself down through it on the hard sand, and walked slowly away, each of his feet weighted with twenty pounds of lead; meanwhile I uncoiled his air-pipe and signal-line. Roseberry was in the bow compartment, and followed him with the search-light. I had only to let a graduated amount of air go to him by means of a stop-cock.

After about fifteen minutes Hart came plodding slowly back and thrust a bar of some dull-colored metal in at the hatchway, then climbed aboard himself.

'That's the stuff,' he said, when McLean and I had removed his diver's helmet. 'Now what is it?'

We closed the hatch, then opened the manhole and let in Roseberry, who had seen Hart return with the ingot and was knocking for admission. The bar was very heavy, weighing fully a hundredweight. It was of a dull gray color, and looked pitted in spots. McLean struck it with a hammer. It gave back but a dull resonance. Hart scraped it with his knife-blade. The luster was not bright.

'That's not silver,' said he, with a shake of his head.

Disappointment fell on us.

'And it isn't tin,' said McLean, striking the claw of the hammer into it. 'Too soft for tin.'

Hart scraped a larger place on the bar, then cut it and jabbed the point of his knife-blade into it. 'Lead!' he exclaimed. 'Just lead and nothing more. This was probably a vessel in the time of the Civil War that was coming from or going to New York with lead for ammunition.'

'Or else to some white-lead works like those at Salem,' said McLean.

'How much is there of the stuff?' I asked.

'Oh, a big heap of it,' Hart replied, indifferently. He was keenly disappointed.

'Well, but this may not be so bad,' remarked McLean. 'Old junk lead is worth five or six cents a pound. If there are tons of it it's valuable.'

'Would it be difficult getting it out, Hart?' Roseberry asked.

'Not so very, I should say.'

'If there are many tons of it, we had better harvest it,' said McLean. 'Why, there may be a hundred tons!'

'Maybe more,' said Hart. 'Put on my helmet again. I'm going back to dig about it with a bar.'

Hart was gone for half an hour or more this time, and when he came back we made coffee over a gasoline stove with which he had furnished the craft.

'I cannot say how much lead there really is down in the sand,' he reported. 'But there is a good deal. I think our best way will be for me to go to it in my suit, and take a hauling-line along with me. I can then make the ingots fast to it one at a time, and you fellows can pull them aboard.'

We set to work accordingly, McLean and Roseberry hauling in when Hart signalled by jerking the rope, and I tending his air-pipe as before. Heavy as the 'pigs' were when lifted at the surface, they were very perceptibly lighter in water and could be pulled fairly easily over the hard bottom. In the course of an hour we took eighty bars on board. Hart then returned to the boat, and we unscrewed his helmet.

'I fancy we have got in as many as we can rise with,' he said. 'But there is a lead-mine in that old hulk. We are in for a pretty good thing, I think. It is such a very old wreck that no one will try to lay claim to it.'

We closed the hatch, then opened the air-lock and distributed the bars fore and aft to preserve trim. Hart then set the pump in motion and ejected the water-ballast. Somewhat to our chagrin, the 'Susan' failed to rise. We were obliged to close the air-lock again, open the hatch, and drop out twenty pigs before we could bring her to the surface; we did not like to drop our iron keel, since carrying it added much to the stability of the boat.

When we arrived at the inlet, we ascertained that our cargo weighed not far from three tons—not a bad day's work.

As fair weather continued, we returned to the wreck the next day and the day after. By dispensing with the iron keel on the third day and using more water-ballast, we were able to get out four tons at a trip. A week of windy, wet weather succeeded, and we all went to New York, where Roseberry found a market for the lead at better figures than we had expected.

Nothing further, perhaps, need be said concerning this part of our submarine wrecking, unless that, profitable as it proved, we became very tired of the monotony and hard work attending it; so much so that we relieved it by making a voyage to Hampton Roads to have a look at the scores of old wrecks known to lie on the bottom of Chesapeake Bay, between Baltimore harbor and Fortress Monroe. But in these waters we missed the hard sand bottom and clear water that we had been accustomed to off the New Jersey coast; the mouths of the rivers have muddy bottoms; and in the Potomac, the Rappahannock and the James the water is so turbid that ten feet of it sufficed to darken our headlight.

The Chesapeake has traditions of many lost ships; the old salts at Norfolk, Newport News, Yorktown, Port Haywood and every wharf and landing-place all the way up to Annapolis, tell many stories of wrecks. They tell, too, just where the craft lies—although you may not have much success searching for it on the bottom.

(To be Continued.)

Puzzles

NUMERICAL ENIGMA.

My 2, 3, 7, 13, 6 is part of the British Empire.
My 5, 12, 16, 4 is a poet.
My 1, 15, 14 is a Roman god.
My 11, 10, 8, 9 is a son of Adam.
My whole is the name of a story in 'The Arabian Nights.'

BEHEADINGS.

Behead transparent and get a character in Shakespeare, behead again and find part of the body. Behead to think and find a tree. Behead a speech and find an allowance. Behead to gasp and find an insect. Behead a jewel and find a nobleman.

DOUBLE ACROSTIC.

1. A bird.. ....
2. A certain kind of tree ... ...
3. An officer in an army ....
4. To resound.. ... .

The initials spell a country over which the finals ruled.

ANSWERS TO LAST WEEK'S PUZZLES.

NUMERICAL ENIGMA.

Nice, Gael, he, loam.—Michael Angelo.

TRANSFORMATIONS.

Fame, dame, game, same, tame, lame, name.

CURTAILMENTS.

Frame, 'Fram.' Teasel, tease, teas. Think, thin. France, franc. Treaty, treat.

Answers to last week's puzzles have been received from Newman T. Hunter, Cowansville; they were all correct with the exception of the first in Curtailments.

Kieth F. Christie, Lachute, also, answered all correctly with the exception of the first in Curtailments.

The same error was noted in Jessie Dobbie's set of answers. The ship was the 'Fram', used by Nansen.

Correct answers to all of the puzzles, were sent in by Jean Cartier. It is permissible to spell the artist's name both ways. Thanks for original puzzle, which we will use later.

LETTER OF THANKS.

To the Editor of the Boys' Page.
'Witness' Office.

Dear Sir,—Many thanks for the very nice and unlooked for reward for answering puzzles in your page. It is a weekly pleasure to me.

Sincerely Yours,
JESSIE DOBBIE.

HOODWINKING THE COYOTE.

Texas Ranchman's New Way to Kill This Pest of the Plains.

Ask any cowboy or ranchman in Southwest Texas what is the smartest animal in these mesquite wilds, and he will tell you the coyote is entitled to that distinction. It is at the same time hated and abused as the foe of calf weaklings and unprotected lambs and kids. The encroachment of farming communities upon the former unbroken ranch region during the last few years does not seem to have lessened the number of coyotes. They howl around the new towns and are a menace to the henroosts of the urban householders.

How to rid the ranches of coyotes and wolves has been one of the problems of the stockmen ever since the beginning of their industry. While they are trapped and shot in large numbers every year their eradication by those methods has long been given up as impossible. Great success has been had recently upon the ranch of C. F. Lorden, situated west of here, in Starr County, in a new method of destroying these wild animal pests. Mr. Lorden came to this region a few months ago from Southern Utah, where he was in the ranching business for many years. In connection with his cattle herds upon his Starr County ranch he put in a flock of goats, more to provide meat for his family and employees than to obtain a profit from them. He soon found, however, that coyotes and wolves were carrying off the kids, and even a grown goat occasionally. His Mexican ranch hands told him that there was no way of killing the pests.

'Why don't you poison them?' Mr. Lorden asked.

The Mexicans lifted their hands and shrugged their shoulders.

'The coyote, him too smart to eat poison,' they replied.

Mr. Lorden had long made a study of the wily coyote and lobo wolf, and he remembered the success of the plan he had adopted for ridding his Utah ranch of the animals.

'You hombres just fatch me kill the coyotes and wolves upon this place,' he told the Mexicans

So well established is the fact that these animals will not eat poisoned meat when placed upon the ground that this method of killing them is seldom tried. Neither will they take meat from a trap unless desperate hungry. Although they are known to be specially fond of tender kid meat, it is seldom that a choice bit of this morsel will tempt them when it has been poisoned.

Mr. Lorden ordered that the fresh carcass of a kid be soaked in Paris green. When this was done, he tied a rope to it and, tying one end to his saddle, he dragged the kid through the chaparral for several miles, finally burying it in the earth to a depth of about two feet, firmly tramping the ground over it.

'More than one dead coyote will be scattered around here to-morrow morning, or I will miss my guess,' he told the Mexican who had helped him bury the body of the kid.

A visit to the spot the next morning revealed nine dead coyotes and two wolves. Since then more than two hundred coyotes and thirty-odd wolves have been put out of existence upon the Lorden ranch by this method or poisoning them. Other ranchmen are adopting it, and it is believed that these wild animal pests will be exterminated within the next few years in this part of the Texas ranch region.

Mr. Lorden says that the coyote and wolf are very suspicious, and at the same time they have more curiousity than almost any other animal. If the poisoned meat is left above ground they will not touch it. They can see it, and their curiosity is thereby satisfied. But if the meat is buried the wily animals will dig it up and feast upon it.—'Tribune.'

THE OWL

JOTTINGS.

Who is going to win the first two dollars?

Buck up, all you chaps, you all have a chance, so don't be backward in sending in your reports.

The competition for the life saving cup was very keen on Saturday.

Mr. Norris was heard to say that in the next competition any Scout who did not comply with the conditions would be ruled out.

One or two Scouts were not properly dressed, and others were late.

As it is, a strong troop will be started.

At the P.L.'s Club meeting there was little support for the breeches.

McGill had their first mounted parade on Saturday.

And considerable progress was made.

Sitting on cushions is now an order at McGill meetings.

The Provincial Secretary's lecture, accompanied by lantern slides, at the St. Andrew's Sunday School, raised the boys to a fever pitch.

The scoutmasters' training course seems to be exceedingly popular with the men.

And so it should, such a programme must interest any man who is in boy work.

Hockey still seems to be popular with the troops.

I have heard that the S.M.'s are to play the Westmount Troop shortly.

There is one S.M. who is 'out for blood.' He was slightly pushed in the game last year.

However, the S.M.'s are taking private lessons in how to swipe the 'luck,' so we can look for a game that will make the 'Wanderers' feel very 'low.'

Yes, mighty 'low.'

Say, Scouts, how are good turns going?

Now the severe winter is on, you have a thousand opportunities.

THE OWL.

PATROL LEADERS' CLUB.

A fairly representative gathering of the Patrol Leaders of the Montreal troops was held on Thursday evening, 15th inst., at the St. George's church Parish Hall. The first hour of the meeting was devoted to a lively debate on the question of 'Shorts versus Breeches.' The arguments in favor of Shorts were put up by Patrol-leader Walford; whilst Patrol-leader Cunningham was the staunch promoter of the case of Breeches. Whilst the rules of Parliamentary debate were not strictly adhered to the session proved very interesting, and there was not any difficulty finding speakers. A vote taken to test the meeting showed that the majority favored holding to the shorts. All felt that the subject was one which needed further discussion before being finally closed.

Following the debate came the lantern lecture of the Scouts Coronation Trip delivered by the Provincial Secretary. A number of the Scoutmasters were present for the lecture as it had been decided that the Scoutmasters and Patrol-Leaders' Clubs should combine for that part of the programme. All were glad to have present. Colonel Cole, the popular District Commissioner.

S. M.'S TRAINING COURSE.

The second session of the Training Course held on Monday evening last again proved to be very helpful and instructive.

Mr. Rickson Outhit, the well-known landscape artist, the first hour on campcraft and gave much information, illustrating with the black board.

Mr. E. G. Forman took the second hour in a detailed explanation of the standard that would be maintained in the first-class examination with particular emphasis on reporting and map reading.

On the coming Monday night Mr. J. E. Merritt, Physical Director of the Y.M.C.A. will take up the subject of 'Sex Hygiene.'

TROOP NEWS.

Lachine scouts are planning to approach the town authorities to see whether they will build a public swimming tank for them.

The 20th (Church of the Ascension) troop is going some. They have had over 30 recruits this year, bringing their membership up to 55. They have now obtained the use of one of the rooms in the church just as often as they want it.

S. M. Cross is soon to give his whole time to work with boys. He is to be boy's secretary to the new Y. M. C. A. at Fairmont. We wish him success in his new work, and hope that his new duties will not prevent him continuing his interest in the scout movement.

The 27th and 29th Troops (2nd. and 3rd. Lachine) are unfortunate in losing S. M. Brydges who has been transferred by his firm to Toronto. Both troops are, however, fortunate in having splendid men ready to fill the breach. Mr. A. W. Hunter who has been acting as assistant for some months will take full charge of the 27th, whilst Mr. L. St. J. Haskell takes the 29th.

The 2nd Outremont troop is doing splendid work. A number of recruits have recently joined the ranks. Patrol Leaders Cunningham and Shill have been transferred to this troop from the 1st to strengthen the officers. The troop is planning to hold a concert on the 8th March.

S. M. Fisher, of the 1st, is making things 'hum' in the city extension. He has as his assistant Mr. David Miller, who is a competent ambulance instructor. P. L. Tough has been transferred to this troop from the 5th (1st Outremont).

The Westmount Baptist church older fellows are, with the co-operation of the Sunday school officials, forming a troop, and P. L's. Walford and Daville, of the 14th (Y. M. C. A.), troop, are being transferred to help in the work of this new unit.

THE NEW D. S. M.



MR. A. WENSLEY.

HOW TO BECOME A BOY SCOUT.

A number of boys reading this page weekly are anxious to join the movement, but do not know how to go about it.

Any boy eleven or over is eligible to become a scout. He should make application, if living in Montreal, by calling at or writing to headquarters, 584 St. Catherine street west, Montreal, where he will be placed in a troop in the neighborhood in which he lives. If no troop is at present formed assistance will be given in organizing a troop among the boys of his neighborhood. In out-of-town communities where the work has not been started, boys should write to headquarters, giving the names of others who would join if a troop were started. Headquarters will then endeavor to form a local council, who in turn would be responsible for the finding of a scoutmaster and organizing a troop.

Boys should remember that a patrol should not be formed independently—there can be no patrol without a scoutmaster.

A NORTH END YELL.

We don't need soap
Nor have we any hitches,
We've changed our shorts
For a pair of breeches,
Now they don't holler,
Now they can't teaze
For the simple reason
We've covered up our knees.

A. S. M. E. A.

SHARKS IN FRESH WATER.

A very curious zoological phenomenon is the presence of sharks of large size in Lake Nicaragua. It is a body of water completely landlocked, and the marvel was how they got there.

The solution of the puzzle, however, seems to be simple enough. In ancient days, perhaps millions of years ago, Lake Nicaragua was an arm of the sea—or at all events, was connected with the ocean by some sort of water passage. Mighty terrestrial upheavals, changing radically the formation of the strip of territory connecting North and South America, cut off the lake from the sea. Its salt water gradually became fresh There were sharks in it, and they stayed, accommodating themselves to conditions.—'Technical World Magazine.'

LETTERS FROM READERS.

CHURCH UNION.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—Much has been said on the subject of church union, but not too much considering the issues involved in this momentous question. It is gratifying to observe that with few exceptions the discussion has been carried on in a spirit of fairness and toleration. This is as it should be; for Christian peace must be maintained, whether the churches concerned in the present movement unite or continue separate.

I. There are, however, certain misconceptions on the subject of union that need to be combated. One is that the union movement has for its inspiration the desire to bring into existence a vast ecclesiastical organization modelled upon the pattern of Romanism. This was the keynote, indeed, of two sermons preached in Toronto a fortnight or so ago in opposition to the union. It is this misconception, too, that vitiated the treatment of the union question by the 'Presbyterian Record,' of Montreal, whose editor headed the list of arguments for union, 'For union and uniformity.' Now, it cannot be too strongly insisted upon that ecclesiastical uniformity is not the object had in view by the advocates of union. Their object is to secure the correction of certain crying evils that afflict the Church as a result of excessive denominationalism. What are some of these evils?

(1.) There is the evil of perpetuating distinctions where there are no valid differences. Such distinctions breed in men of the world a kind of contempt for the churches, with the result that their alienation from Christianity is deepened. And not only so, but such artificial distinctions damp the ardor and lessen the zeal of church members themselves. So long as a church is felt to be a unique thing in the world, with a distinct mission, and a distinct set of Christian doctrines to propagate, men will work for that church, they will fight for it, nay, they will die for it; but so soon as they discover that other causes are practically coincident with their own the freshness of their enthusiasm is destroyed. Now is it not a fact that Methodists and Presbyterians, so long as they remain in separate camps, are perpetuating distinctions where there are no valid differences, and thus impairing the energies of their people, and putting themselves in a bad light before critical, hard-headed men of the world. If it be said that these churches are separated by doctrinal differences it has to be replied that such differences, if they exist, are no longer of practical interest. Indeed, it has been discovered long since that both Calvinism and Arminianism are rooted in scripture, and both represent strong pillars of truth. Again, if it be said that differences of organization justify the separate existence of these churches, the reply has to be made that they are at present organized on the same general plan. Only three distinct types of church organization exist, the Episcopalian, the Presbyterian and the Congregationalist, that is, government by bishops, government by prebyters and government by congregations. Methodists and Presbyterians are organized on the Presbyterian system, and the differences that distinguish them are mainly nominal. Again, if it be argued that the Methodist and Presbyterian blood-streams are different, the registrar-general of Ontario is ready with a statistical reply; for he has published recently marriage statistics showing that in the year 1910 there were 1,751 marriages between Presbyterians and Methodists, as against 2,692 between Presbyterians and Presbyterians. How long will it be before the people of these churches are a homogeneous people?

(2.) Another evil which the union would tend to correct is the evil of smallness in our congregational life. In thousands of village and rural communities throughout the country ministers and people are suffering a kind of moral starvation because of the meagreness of congregational resources, the pinch and the poverty of congregational life. Everything is on a small scale. There is a perennial struggle to raise the minister's meagre stipend and pay other expenses. The church organ is old and mouse-bitten, the choir weak and untrained, the walls of the place of worship dingy and unadorned, its furnishings cheap and uninviting. Now the union of these churches would help very materially to strengthen weak congregations, which in a multitude of cases would unite their forces and thus find a measure of relief from the evils of meagreness and poverty.

II. Another misconception that must be combated is the notion that federation is a satisfactory alternative to organic union. Federation proposes to compel Presbyterians to be Methodists, and vice versa, by the simple expedient of delimiting certain areas and leaving the Presbyterians therein or the Methodists, as the case may be, to the other church. The fatal objection to this rather drastic process is that the people will not have it. They say, 'We are willing to join in a Dominion-wide union, but we object to being singled out for special treatment. We are willing to go half way, and join with the sister church in a new body, but we decline to go the whole way and lose our identity in hers.'

In short, federation is virtually an annexationist scheme. As might be expected, numbers of men from the very districts where it is being tried have pronounced it an unqualified failure. The truth is we have at present about as much federation or co-operation as is feasible so long as we march under different banners and call ourselves by various names.

III. A third misconception is that the changes suggested in the basis by some presbyteries indicate the presence in the plan of some deadly explosive, dynamite, for example, as a 'Witness' correspondent declared in a recent issue. The Assembly of the Presbyterian Church invited suggestions, whether from members, sessions, congregations or presbyteries. No one pretends that the basis is perfect and complete. What is claimed for it is that it represents a generally satisfactory and working plan, subject in minor details to judicious alteration. To demand of the union committee a ready-made scheme of union, complete in all its details and incapable of improvement by conferences, presbytery, synod or assembly, would be little short of absurd.

The proposed union is a great historic movement. The eyes of the Christian world are on Canada to-day. There can be no doubt if this union of the Methodist, Presbyterian and Congregational churches is successfully consummated it will be followed by other Protestant unions. People everywhere are becoming aware of the confusion and scepticism bred in many minds by the divisions of the Christian Church, and are longing for the day when the scattered members of the body of Christ shall be gathered up and articulated in a new organic unity.

I. N. BECKSTEDT.

Lansdowne.

THE RESURRECTION.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—In your issue of Feb. 3 I read with interest 'Veritas's' statement concerning the resurrection, in which he says: 'I did not presume the resurrection not to be a fact in history; but that the four different records of the fact are not in perfect accord.' Mr. King evidently agrees with this. Mr. Currie reduces Mr. King's 'great question' and 'non vital differences' to great simplicity by making the various Gospel accounts each an independent occurrence. It looks as if he has followed Mr. Ruttan's ingenious plan in his 'perfectly harmonious gospel.' Let us see how this plan works out.

Matthew—'In the end of the Sabbath as it began to dawn toward the first day of the week.'

Mark—'Very early in the morning. . . on the first day of the week.'

Luke—'The first day of the week, early, when it was yet dark.'

John—'Upon the first day of the week; very early in the morning.'

I ask Mr. Currie how can these four records, agreeing as they do in so many vital points, be different records of different events, and how could they all occur at precisely the same time? There is only one natural explanation, and that is, that the subject matter common to all four accounts stamps them as different accounts of the one great event; while their minor divergences mark the humanness of the writers. It is just as foolish to assume the infallibility of the divinely inspired evangelists as it is to assume the infallibility of a pope or a preacher.' I have made this long quotation in order to put the matter fairly and squarely before your many readers. Now let us look at this thing critically and reasonably.

1. Matthew says: 'In the end of the Sabbath.' Now we all know that according to Jewish reckoning the day ended at sundown — and Matthew wrote for the Jews—literally in the Greek, 'in the gloaming towards one of the Sabbath days,' meaning the Christian Sabbaths (the New Testament writers make a distinction between the Jewish Sabbath and the Christian Sabbath. Again the day began, by Jewish reckoning, always at sundown, and is reckoned so to the present day by the Jews, so that 'Mary Magdalen and the other Mary, doubtless the mother of our Lord, 'came to see the sepulchre' on Saturday after or about sundown.

2. Mark says: 'And when the Sabbath was past Mary Magdalen, and Mary, the mother of James, and Salome had bought sweet spices, that they might come and anoint him. And very early in the morning, the first day of the week, they came unto the sepulchre at the rising of the sun.' There again I must refer to the Greek, 'in the extreme morning . . . at the rising of the sun.' This record differs from Matthew both as to time and purpose.

3. Luke says: 'Now, upon the first day of the week, very early in the morning, they came unto the sepulchre, bringing the spices which they had prepared.' Referring to ch. xxiii., v. 55, they were 'the women . . . which came with him (Jesus) from Galilee.' Now these could not be the same women that Mark speaks of, for they all came from Galilee, and they came 'very early' and long before 'the rising of the sun,' the time that Mark's company came.

4. John says: 'The first day of the week cometh Mary Magdalen, when it was yet dark, unto the sepulchre, and seeth the stone taken away from the sepulchre.' Here one woman comes alone, evidently to see the sepulchre, and probably the same Mary Magdalene that Matthew speaks of, who came with our Lord's mother to see the sepulchre.

But our friend 'Veritas' says: 'There is only one natural explanation, and that is, that the subject matter common to all four accounts stamps them as different accounts of the one great event.'

I have not written this to defend the truthfulness or verity of the evangelists, but to point out the lack of thoroughness in 'Veritas's' statements.

A man once said to me, 'I can prove from Scripture that it is right to steal, for Paul says: 'Let him that stole, steal,' and Jesus says: 'Go thou and do likewise,' and again he said that oxen belonged to the Kingdom of Heaven, for Paul says: 'Thou shall not muzzle the ox that treadeth out the corn,' and Jesus says: 'Of such is the Kingdom of Heaven.'

I am sure the readers will pardon the above reference to misquoted Scripture, but it illustrates just what my friend 'Veritas' has done, only in a more ridiculous way.

I have no hopes of changing the mind of 'Veritas,' but I do hope that this letter will clear away the cloud and difficulty which 'Veritas' has created.

If 'Veritas' would only search for truth and verity, for he is evidently a Hebrew scholar, and consequently should understand Greek, I am persuaded he would make the searching of the Scriptures a great benefit to himself as well as to his many friends.

JOHN H. RUTTAN,
Author of 'A New and Complete Harmony of Gospels.'

Portage la Prairie, Feb. 8, 1912.

HIGHER CRITICS.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—Your correspondent 'A Layman,' in your issue of Feb. 6th, gives us an intimation of the ultimate object of the Higher Critics, i.e., if he is a true exponent of their views, and he has done a signal service to the cause of Christ if his letter has the effect of opening the eyes of church members to the inevitable consequences which must follow the acceptance of the higher critics' views regarding the word of God.

'Layman' says 'Higher critics have one and all, thrown over this view of prophecy as a direct foretelling of far-off future events.'

This sentence is the culmination of an attempt to eliminate the supernatural from the Word of God, and reduce it to the level of a human production. I have no doubt 'Layman' and the Higher Critics will give those of us who accept the whole Bible as the Word of God, this crumb of comfort, that it is inspired in the same way and to the same extent as Shakespeare or Milton are inspired.

Once eliminate the supernatural, (that is, miracles of power and knowledge), from God's Word and the staggering question presents itself, What has faith to rest upon? Absolutely nothing. The Bible has no more claims upon me than the Koran, or the Book of Mormon, or Confucius, although its ethics may be purer and higher than these systems; and the easy-going morality, the craze for excitement and the mad rush for wealth of the present day are the legitimate fruits of Higher Criticism.

In order to get rid of the supernatural in the 53rd Chapter of Isaiah, he quotes a part of the 9th verse, which is as follows: 'He made his grave with the wicked,' and he adds these words were not fulfilled in the life of Jesus, but it is a fact that He did die with the wicked, as He was crucified between two thieves, and without a doubt part of the sentence secured against Our Lord by His merciless persecutors was, that His grave was to be with the wicked; and had it not been for the intervention of Joseph, His grave with the wicked would have been an accomplished fact. Why did 'Layman' not finish the sentence, which says, 'and with the rich in His death.' This prophecy was absolutely fulfilled in the historical fact that the body of Jesus was placed in (the rich man) Joseph's tomb.

The attempt to eliminate the supernatural from the 53rd chapter of Isaiah by the Higher Critics is worthy the animus of a Tom Paine or a Voltaire from whom they have received a considerable portion of their second-hand ammunition in their attack upon the Divine Book.

WM. P. TELFORD.

Owen Sound, Ont.,
Feb. 12, 1912.

CHRISTIANS' DISBELIEFS.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—The publication in your issue of Saturday of Dr. Johnston's address before the Bible Society will warrant some criticism of that address in your columns. One is tempted to write at length regarding it, but perhaps it will be well to limit oneself to what I judge is a serious error of statement, if not of conception. Dr. Johnston says: 'We have the authority of St. Paul for saying that a man cannot be a Christian who does not believe in the resurrection. He declares in plain words: 'If Christ be not raised, your faith is vain.' I wish to ask if these are identical propositions. Paul says, 'If Christ be not raised, your faith is vain.' Dr. Johnston says, 'If you do not believe that Christ was raised you are not a Christian.' I ask again, Are these propositions identical? Dr. Johnston's paper implies that he deems correct belief desirable. Has he correct belief at this point?

We are told that the disciples were called Christians first in Antioch. But they were disciples not only before they were called Christian, but, before the resurrection. Would it not have been fitting to call them Christians, were they not really Christians prior to that event, and during the lifetime of Jesus? Discipleship then did not involve belief in his resurrection. Is it absolutely needful now?

Speaking for myself I can say that I have believed in that resurrection during most of my lifetime, but I fail to see that my discipleship hinges upon that belief. I can conceive that it is at least possible that the resurrection did not occur at all. Am I then to pin my allegiance to Jesus, to base my conduct upon an event which may never have happened? Is one to be deemed reprobate if moral experience should lead one to question the reality of that 'miracle'?

No, no! I'm sure, sir, that this is not true. In these days the alleged uniqueness of a given event is almost sufficient to warrant scepticism about it, if not disbelief in it. Especially would this be true, I judge, if the valuable results supposed to follow from the event were readily explicable upon some other basis. There are other considerations, too, that have weight. For instance, the basest man I have ever met prides himself upon his belief in the divinity of Christ, and I suppose he readily accepts the resurrection as a fact. One's creed may include all of these beliefs while one's behavior continues quite immoral.

And on the other hand one may imperturbably leave unanswered the question as to what happened on that Easter morning without rightly incurring the charge of disloyalty to Jesus, and without any diminution of conduct pleasing to His Father.

FRANK HOLMAN.

Note.—It is plain that Paul rested his own faith in the resurrection of Christ, as revealed to him personally. The Athenians, after hearing his dialogue teaching in the same marketplace where Socrates had similarly taught, regarded Resurrection as one of his gods. It is plain, too, that the faith of Paul's disciples who placed their trust in a living present Christ, and the faith of those who do so now is vain if he is not still alive. Paul taught that those who had not his personal reliance in that source of strength were not saved from sin—or, as he stated it, were yet in their sins.

EVOLUTION.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—May I be permitted to have my little say on the subject of evolution. Every once in a while the same discussion will crop up in different papers. I have seen it in several, and in no instance have I been able to fathom what the contention really was.

I do not wish to a swer or challenge any particular one of your correspondents. I merely wish to state my own views on the subject, in the hope that it may send some of them back to study their Bibles and scientific works a little deeper, and see if they have any real reason for a controversy between science and religion.

To me they appear to be two parts of one truth. I am not an evolutionist nor religionist, yet I believe in both evolution and religion. How can I do otherwise, with evidences and proofs assailing my senses on every side.

Every thinking Christian believes in evolution to a greater or lesser degree. He must do so if he believe in progress and development, for they are synonymous terms. Surely none doubt that the human race passed through the neolithic period and the stone age, and other prehistoric eras. There is plenty of evidence that man has improved or evolved since the beginning of written history.

A popular misconception is that Darwinism seeks to force upon us an obnoxious relationship with the ape. If that is so, then I read my Darwin wrong, for I understand him to say that at one period of his development man had an ape-like form, and he backs up the statement with such overwhelming proofs that makes it hard for an open-minded person to doubt. As a friend of mine put it, 'It may be so, and I'm sure I have no objection if the monkey hasn't.'

Let any of your readers who doubts it take a good look at themselves in a full length mirror, and then take a good look at an ape, and if he be honest, he must admit that man, however perfect he may be, still has an ape-like form. The points of resemblance far outnumber the points of difference. Why are they popularly called 'man-like' if there is no resemblance.

Any person who has lived in a great city and passed through its slums, where people have been degenerating for generations, must have seen numbers of them who might be caged as apes, and some who would see them would be none the wiser.

The religionist need have no fear. Darwin did not seek to undermine any person's faith. According to his biographer, he was possessed of all those virtues which the religionist would applaud as Christian, but which I beg to remind him was because they were possessed by Christ, not instituted by Him, and so they might as fairly be called Darwinian virtues.

Religion has lost nothing through science, and should the Darwinian theory be established beyond a doubt, religion would be the gainer.

That man is evolving is patent to all unbiased minds, and those who stigmatize evolution as brutism do but give it another name, for truly there is a little of the brute in most of us.

To coolly denounce in an off-hand manner the life work of a good and noble man who, unfortunately for us, is not living, and cannot defend himself, is more than brutal; it savors of cowardice.

True, there are lots to defend him, but none as able as he was. As one of his associates says of him: 'His vast store of knowledge made him a most formidable opponent, and he moved over his objectors with the passionless strength of a glacier.'

There is no fight between science and religion. One gives us physical comforts; the other gives us spiritual comforts. Some people avail themselves of both, and go on their way rejoicing. Others seem to be slaves of some ism or creed, they fear each other and spend their time in trying to discredit each other. In the end they get nowhere; but I feel bound to say that the follower of science who refuses the comfort of religion is far more consistent than the religionist who denounces science while he does not scruple to avail himself of its benefits.

ARTHUR HENCHER.

Vegreville, Alta., Feb., 1912.

Sir,—Your letters from correspondents on evolution are read with the interest which the importance of the subject matter demands. The matter is not one for controversy, or for proof, but for sincere, honest belief. Which theory is easier of honest belief—that mankind evolved from a brute or the theory of the divine creation? That the intellectual power and knowledge displayed by mankind is the product of the lower order of animal life, cellular tissue, even ocean slime, as some writers have it, during centuries of time, or may have been the product of the Creator of the universe in a moment? The vast solar systems and the laws which govern them are admitted by eminent scientists to be the creation of a Supreme Being. The creation of a man would be but an incident in such a vast creation. That man reads the heavens and studies the earth and yokes the elements to his will is suggestive of Divine creation. There is no intelligible sign that a brute has knowledge of the sun or that a plant grows. It enjoys the warmth of one, and eats the other with relish, without any knowledge of either. That, anatomically, there is a harmonious resemblance between man and the genus ape is debatable only in so far as from which of the lower orders of mankind this genus is a degenerate. Degeneracy under certain conditions is an inevitable result of cohabitation, as regards all animal life, and in any event it is easier to believe that the ape is the product of these conditions than that it is the source of the intellectual knowledge which is the attribute of man alone throughout all creation. It may be difficult to decide which is the easier of the two theories to believe, but the issues are clear. To believe in the material evolution of man as maintained by scientists, leads logically to the end of life. To believe in the divine creation of man there is with it the promise of another life. Let each decide for himself, knowing the issues at stake, whichever course he may find easier to believe is the better one.

GENESIS.

Lachute Mills, Feb., 1912.

Note.—The theory has recently been advanced that the different manlike apes are degenerates from diverse early low strains of humanity. This is as much an evolutionary doctrine as the other, and equally relates man to the brute. The evolutionary theory does not eliminate the Creator. Supernal wisdom is equally essential to both views of creation. If, apart from Scripture, the question is to be determined as our correspondent suggests by what would seem to men most likely, then it would be more correctly put if it were asked, whether does it seem most likely that the Creator made man suddenly or that he produced him by a slow process of evolution?

ONE WOMAN'S VIEW.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—The owner of a certain field divided it equally between two of his servants, a man and a woman, to cultivate for him, giving to each their work according to their ability and telling them to come to him and he would supply their every need both for themselves and for their work, 'for without me,' He says, 'ye can do nothing.' The soil was very poor, and as the years went by, the two workers, forgetting, or else not believing, the Master's promise of supply, spent much time and strength in the pulling up of weeds, which only grow again, and some large and strong ones which the man fails to remove and which are injuring her, in time so fill the woman's eye and mind that she can see only his need and offers to help him. When he refuses she proceeds to force it upon him. Look at her chained to the fence, screaming, throwing stones, etc. If the Master came suddenly, what would He say?

Intemperance is a giant evil. It enslaves men and leads them into more sin. It causes much suffering and sorrow to woman, but so is woman's love of dress a great evil, and just as far-reaching in its way. Look at the time, money, thought, health and strength that women devote to fashion, and say if you can that she has done what she could in her own field of labor. Let her first deliver herself; if she cast out the beam in her own eye first, she will then see clearly how to help her brother.

Nowhere are the disciples of Christ told to strive after the reformation of the world. They are to let their light shine, to sow the seed, to feed the sheep and the lambs. They are to preach the gospel as a witness, that is, by word of mouth and by being in themselves witnesses of its truth and power, living epistles or letters that can be read by all of what Christ can do for man and woman by living within them and, transforming them as the days go by into a likeness of Himself. The reforming is His part. He is God's remedy for evil in every form, sin, sickness and death, and until His children come to have a heart knowledge of this truth, their work is only wood, hay and stubble.

M. M.

NE TEMERE AND B.N.A. ACT.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—I notice in your editorial of the 6th inst. a reference to an ambiguity in the B.N.A. Act which seems to give a loophole for the advantage of the supporters of 'Ne Temere' and its kindred statutes.

I would suggest a revision of that act. We need not fear revision. The Anglicans are busy preparing for a revision of the Prayer Book. A copy of this is kept in London under lock and key, and care must be observed over the placing of a comma. Various statutes have been formulated by every legislature, and so the standard book of laws is known as Revised Statutes. These hold good till necessity suggests a change for the public weal. Don't you think it time to overhaul the B.N.A. Act? That was given when Quebec was the prominent part of Canada, and the provisions of the act gave that province an unfair advantage over the newer and more progressive and enlightened portion of Canada, and well the predominant population of that province take advantage of its provisions. Why not get the ambiguity in the act removed? Why not deal with this matter in such a way as to give fair play to all? To attempt to tamper with it may give trouble. Better do this than go on in a condition of unfairness and misunderstanding. A thunderstorm is rather a disagreeable thing, but when it is over the atmosphere is clearer and we breathe more freely. At any rate, we have got beyond the stage of archaic legislation of the coalition type. Perhaps you would kindly print a copy of the B.N.A. Act in your paper for information of general readers.

RESIDENT OF ONTARIO.

Note.—The British North America Act, which is the Canadian constitution, would fill almost two pages of our paper. The ambiguity referred to was evidently the result of a compromise by which the framers of the act, Sir John Macdonald and Sir George Cartier, escaped their differences, each end of the country having a reading to suit it. It will be very hard to get any Government to face the question. But we think it will have to be faced.

SPELLING REFORM.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—It is a great pleasure to see the 'Witness' again taking up the question of spelling reform. Two or three points in your editorial on this question are worthy of special note.

Your comment on the childish quibble of the London 'Journal of Education' when it declares that the 'Times' would be ruined in a month if it were to adopt a phonetic system of spelling, sweeps away the journal's argument completely.

Then your words with regard to the scope of the reform proposed by the 'Simplified Spelling Society' are particularly apt. 'Where this movement (the simplified spelling crusade) is in fault is that, by the process adopted, it would take centuries to emancipate the language, making continuous war against continuous prejudice. What is wanted is a completely phonetic spelling.'

Another sentence worthy of the most emphatic reiteration is this: 'English people accustomed to the grotesque collocations of letters by which they arbitrarily represent their words do not realize and indeed refuse to see that they are stealing a year or so from the life of every one who has to acquire their written language, whether as an infant, after learning to speak it, or, as a foreigner, while learning to speak it.' It is probably not the slightest exaggeration to say that an aggregate of upwards of two hundred million years are as you put it, 'stolen from the life' of each generation of those who learn English, or, to put it otherwise, each generation is, by the unreasoning prejudice and cruel conservatism of the preceding generation, condemned to this inconceivable aggregate of years of ritual slavery, while they are compelled one by one to perform this huge, dreadfully dreary and (worst of all) utterly barren task of learning to recognize and learning to spell the senseless, the monstrous jumbles of letters which, as you say, 'arbitrarily represent' the words of the English language. And after all is done, who can spell?

What incalculable advances might be made in the gaining of knowledge and the development of the mental and moral and spiritual faculties along the lines of the 'practical,' the ethical and the esthetic if only the aeon of years absolutely wasted over this miserable task were devoted to histology, biography, mathematics, poetry, or art! In fact, the study of almost any subject which was ever put upon a school curriculum would be productive of more good than this study of the present English spelling.

One thing is certain, the cause of phonetic spelling will triumph, notwithstanding that it has been so completely extinguished by the supercilious sneer of the 'Journal of Education' that it 'gratifies a somewhat primitive sense of humor.'

Another certainty is that nothing but a thoroughgoing elementizing of all words not already phonetic will meet the requirements of the reform. Any scheme of 'simplifying' the spelling by lopping off of silent letters, useless doubles and alternative letters and combinations of letters, though it may have the merit of reducing the bulk of words a little, fails in the main thing, it does not obviate the necessity of learning to spell.

The best that can be said for such a scheme of simplified spelling is that contained in your editorial. It is an 'assertion of freedom' and will help to 'remove the sacredness of the Johnson spelling.' The only thoroughly effective reform is that which is based on a rigid adherence to the motto, one sound one character.

G. W. A.

Strathclair, Man., Feb. 12, 1912.

THE WESTERN FARMER.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—In a recent issue of your paper appeared a statement by Mr. G. Bury, general manager Canadian Pacific Railway Western lines, advising the farmers of Western Canada to pay more attention to mixed farming which he claims would add to the wealth of the farmer, and keep more money in the country, which is all very true in itself. He advises as a remedy the better instruction of the farmers, and goes farther by supplying free accommodation and transportation for a set of instructors to travel the country, and instruct those poor ignorant farmers. The farmers of this country need no further instruction as we already have an abundance of farm papers, experimental farms, farmer's institutes, etc., and no amount of instructors can teach the farmer if he has not got actual practice with stock. It is a well-known fact to most farmers that a cow must have warm comfortable stabling for the winter months as well as good fences in summer time. A cow cannot stand out in a stack to give milk in severe weather.

Now I would like to point out that just so long as the farmers of the West have to pay such a ridiculous price for lumber and all building material there is poor chance of many of them going into mixed farming, nor keeping their machinery under cover either.

It is a well known fact here in Alberta that the freight on a thousand feet of lumber from the coast to Hardisty is as much in some cases as the retail merchant pays the wholesale merchant for it, and this lumber comes via C. P. R. This high freight on lumber to the Western Provinces is no doubt some of what goes to swell the surplus of the C. P. R. Company, and comes either directly or indirectly from the farmers' pockets. If this C. P. R. official would use some of his influence with the company he represents for a reduction in freight rates—(which is needed) for the West—he would then do something along the lines of advancing the mixed farming idea into the 'bonnets' of the farmers of the West.

D. R. ROBINSON.

Loughead, Alberta, Feb. 3, 1912.

A SERIOUS WARNING.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—The following from Prof. W. Rauschenbush's book on 'Christianity and the Social Crisis,' should be taken to heart by all who are interested in the bettering of the conditions under which people live. He is professor of church history in the Rochester Theological Seminary, and for eleven years previously was pastor among the working people in the west side of New York City:

'The most glaring evils of our land system are found in our cities. City land represents the opportunity to live and to make a living. Its value is created by the community that throngs over and around it. The more wealthy and moral the neighborhood the more valuable the land. The value of a vacant city lot is wholly a social product, the value of an improved lot is partly a social and partly a personal product. Moreover, additional value is created by the pressure of want. The more numerous the people the greater the need of a place on which to live and breathe. Space is as much a necessity of life as air and water. People may perish for the lack of it. Hence, they will pay heavily for the use of it. Thus the community, both by its labors and by its needs, creates an increasing value for city land. But our laws give its social product away to individuals. This encourages speculation in land. Men buy up land with the hope that its value will increase without their labor. If their forecast proves false they suffer impoverishment or bankruptcy. If it proves correct, they have an 'unearned gain,' like a shrewd card-player. In either case the process is demoralizing for the speculator.

'But it is far worse for the people. The naturally high price of city land is further enhanced by the artificial pressure of speculation. Around all our cities lies a ring of unused land, held with the hope of a rise. The growing population must either pay the price demanded, or else crowd closer inside the ring, or else use its money and its precious time in travelling daily beyond the ring. If the city enjoys a rapid growth, then rents and land prices rise and the landowners absorb a large part of the increase in wealth, and the boom is choked. The crowding of the cities increases the expenses for fire protection, police and sanitation. It is responsible for many of the most deadly diseases, especially tuberculosis. It is also responsible for the moral deterioration accompanying the tenement house and the street life of the city. The ramifications of these demoralizing effects are almost endless.

'A boy dug a lot of angleworms and kept them in a small amount of earth in a tin can. After some days he returned to the neglected worms and found that most of them had died in their crowding. A few still lived, limp and discolored, while maggots infested the rotting mass. Here were organisms taken out of their natural surroundings, in which they would have maintained their cleanliness and health, and crowded to death. The parable is plain. The values thus created by society and absorbed by individuals, are enormous. An eminent and very conservative economist estimates that the unearned increment in Berlin, during the last fifty years, certainly amounted to five hundred million or seven hundred and fifty million dollars. Rental values increased in London in 1871-1891 from twenty-four to forty million pounds sterling, and about seven million one hundred and fifty thousand pounds of this was "unearned" increase. The total of this for twenty years would equal the entire estimated wealth of Germany. Owing to the immense growth of our country and the still more immense growth of our cities, this process has gone on faster in the United States than anywhere else. Successful land speculation has formed the nucleus of very many of our large fortunes. Our cities are poor, unclean, always pressing against the limits of indebtedness, and laying heavy burdens of taxation on the producing classes. At the same time these enormous values have been passing to individuals who have contributed only a fractional part to their creation.

'There is a deep-rooted injustice here that must impress any person who reflects upon it and whose judgment is not clouded by profit derived from the system. This does not, however, imply that those who profit by it are morally guilty. They may or may not be. Few, as yet, recognize any wrong in it. Law and custom sanction it. Even those who see the wrong are scarcely able to withdraw from it. They, too, need land to accomplish anything and must hold it in the established ways. But, poison is poison, even if it is supposed to be a necessary food or drink. Slavery once had the sanction of both human and divine law. It may be that the day will come when any person claiming exclusive property right in land, will be asked, like the slaveholders in Vermont, to 'show a bill of sale signed by the Almighty.'

'The moral problem to be solved by us is "How to safeguard the rights of the individual holder of the land who has increased its value by his labor, and intelligence, and yet to extract for the community the value which the community creates. The latter right is now obscured and disregarded, and many of the most destructive and menacing evils of our civilization are directly or indirectly traceable to this legalized method of disinheriting the community.'

The brilliant books of Henry George, 'Progress and Poverty,' and 'Social Problems,' are still worth reading. In his main contentions he has never been answered.

READER.

IS SAUL ALSO AMONG THE PROPHETS?

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—I was much surprised when reading the account of Mr. Bourassa's recent speech in the Quebec Legislature, in which he expressed a desire that the much more reasonable Belgian electoral law should be introduced into the Province of Quebec. When I first read his most reasonable reasoning I said to myself, 'What, is Saul also among the prophets, who are advocating the long-deferred but much needed just election laws?' After some further cogitation over the matter it dawned upon my mind that perhaps the doughty leader of Nationalism had a deeper scheme in view than securing much needed reform in the provincial election laws. In other words, he merely wished to put the Government into the rather embarrassing dilemma of choosing between the adoption of the much needed reform in the election law, and thus incur the hostility of the whole brigade of political bums of all kinds and colors, or otherwise let things slide on as they are at present until some other and more progressive province of the Dominion will shake off the shackles of hoary injustice and make a bonfire of the present discreditable, discordant election laws and adopt the more just and equitable Belgian legislation, with the addition of the Tasmanian system of proportional voting.

It would scarcely require the help of a magnifying glass to see the injustice of giving a bachelor with no property stake in the country, an equal voice in the country's government with a man with a large family of children and also the owner of considerable taxable real estate in that country. Also the holder of a college diploma ought to have more voting influence than the average ignoramus who cannot read intelligently.

DAVID CURRIE.

SMALLPOX IMMUNITY.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—I was greatly interested in an item which appeared in some of the daily papers last week on the proposed vaccination of the chief of police and the popular fallacy which exists in his mind and that of others, that one attack of smallpox confers immunity from this disease for the remainder of one's life. Such is not always the case after a lapse of ten years from the first attack. Instances of authentic cases are on record of individuals who have had smallpox on more than one occasion. Louis XV. contracted this disease at the age of fourteen years, and died of a second attack in his sixty-fourth year. Readers of Carlyle will remember the account of his last moments. 'The Louis that was lies forsaken, a mass of abhorred clay.

PARALYSIS YIELDS TO DR. WILLIAMS' PINK PILLS

MANY FORMS OF THIS DREAD DISEASE ARE CURED BY THIS REMEDY.

Mrs. Ritchie, of Galt, Ont., Says She Believes It Saved Her Life—Doctors Said She Had Not Long to Live When She Began This Treatment—Read Her Grateful Statement.

Scarcely a day passes but fresh proof is offered of the wonderful power of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills over disease. In many of these cases relief and new health comes to the sufferer after the best efforts of medical men had been in vain. One such case is that of Mrs. D. M. Ritchie, of Galt, Ont., who writes: 'I feel it my duty to let other people know what Dr. Williams' Pink Pills have done for me. I was taken sick first in May, 1910, with rheumatism. Treatment at home having failed me I went to Grace Hospital, Detroit, where I remained for some weeks, but instead of improving I became absolutely helpless, as if from paralysis, and could not move hand or foot. I was under the heavy expense of a trained nurse, and the best of medical treatment, but seemed to be growing worse. Finally about the middle of July my husband decided to bring me home to Galt, where I remained under medical treatment, and with a nurse constantly attending me until October, when I took a further turn for the worse. Then the doctor told my husband that it was only the matter of a few weeks, as I could not possibly get better. Up to this time over six hundred dollars had been spent for medical and hospital treatment. In this condition, with hope abandoned, my husband saw a testimonial in a local paper of a cure of paralysis through the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, and I decided at once to try them. In a few weeks there was a little improvement, and from that time on each day showed some change for the better. I can now (March, 1911) walk all about the house, do up my room, wash the dishes and sew and mend, but am still a little shakey, but am looking for the fullest cure, as I feel myself growing stronger daily. I give the full credit to Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, for I feel they are an instrument under Providence given for the benefit of suffering humanity.'

Writing again under the date of August 16th, 1911, Mrs. Ritchie says: 'As to my general health, I can say that I have not felt so well in years. My stomach is in the best of condition and I can eat things I have not eaten for years. I can walk quite well, but use my cane when I go out, as I have not quite confidence in myself yet. But if you had seen me when I started to take Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, you would realize what a miracle they have worked in my case. All that I have stated is absolutely true, and I may add that the pills have cured my husband of kidney trouble that other medicines seemed to have no effect upon, for which we are both thankful.'

Again, under the date of Jan. 16, 1912, Mrs. Ritchie says: 'I am fully recovered and able to do all my housework. I shall always recommend Dr. Williams' Pink Pills and trust some sufferer will receive as much benefit by reading this as I did through a faithful use of the pills.'

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills cure such apparently hopeless cases as Mrs. Ritchie's because they make new, rich, red blood, which feeds the starved, overworked nerves, and gives tone and strength to every organ in the body. No sufferer from paralysis, locomotor ataxia, St. Vitus dance, or any nervous disorder can afford to neglect Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, the great blood builder and nerve tonic, which have more remarkable cures to their credit than any other medicine in the world. But be sure you get the genuine pills with the full name 'Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People' on the wrapper around each box. Sold by all medicine dealers or by mail at 50 cents a box or six boxes for $2.50, from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

Trusses Like These Are A Crime



If you want RELIEF from all pain—a CURE instead of constant danger—strength instead of weakness—if you want to be rid of the old, miserable and uncomfortable Leg-strap appliance and Spring Trusses—send to-day for our FREE Book of Advice. It took us 40 years to learn the facts it contains, and tells you just how the Cluthe Self-Massaging Pad STRENGTHENS the weakened muscles, HOLDS with ease and CURES Rupture. Waterproof, durable, hygienic; sent under Guarantee Trial. Remember—NO body spring, NO plaster, NO leg-strap. Write NOW for this free Rupture Book and 40000 Public Endorsements. Just address:—

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abandoned to some poor persons and priests of the Chapelle Ardente who make haste to put him in two lead coffins, pouring in abundant spirits of wine.' Compulsory vaccination and revaccination is a necessity. Revaccination must be made universal, because, while even revaccination is not an absolute protection against death from smallpox, statistics teach us that the protection which an individual has acquired by vaccination and revaccination is very greatly strengthened by the well vaccinated condition. The German army is a striking example of the good effects which are obtained by the well vaccinated condition. It is to be hoped that every assistance will be given the authorities to stamp out this disease, which is placing the Province of Quebec in an unenviable position from a health point of view.

GEORGE HALL, M.D.

Montreal, Feb., 1912.

CORONER'S VERDICTS.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—As the 'Witness' possesses a reputation for fairness and impartiality, I beg leave to draw attention to what appears to be a case of either flagrant neglect or wilful perversion of justice. I refer to the fatal accident which occurred in the Montreal Rolling Mills, reported in to-night's 'Witness.' The jury returned a verdict of justifiable homicide. That is to say, they consider that it was right and proper, under the circumstances, that the victim should have been killed. They have ordered no inquiry, but simply relied on the statement of employees, who obviously are not going to swear away their jobs. Nor did they apparently deem it necessary to spend much time deliberating on their verdict, but brought it in with a callous celerity which would seem to indicate that they were glad it was over. The fact that a human life had been destroyed does not appear to have entered into their calculations at all.

I am of the opinion that, had the victim been one of the managing directors, a far different verdict would have been rendered. Putting aside for the moment the glaring absurdity of such a finding, the fact that no effort appears to have been made to fix the responsibility beyond taking the testimony of manifestly interested parties, points to the conclusion that this process of the law is not to be extended to a mere Pole. This affair, to my mind, is a clear case of class distinction, and ought to be considered a stain on the records of Canadian justice.

PRO GREGE.

Montreal, Feb. 9, 112.

DRUGS THAT ENSLAVE.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—I rejoice with the 'Witness' and its allied publication the 'Northern Messenger' in the tremendous influence they have exerted over growing minds in the matter of temperance (as relating both to use of liquor and tobacco,) and I feel sure that a larger harvest is still ripening from that sowing.

With regard to the tobacco habit especially improvement seems slow, and yet we surely have ample justification for continuing a fearless war against the tobacco habit. For, is it not detracting from the nobility and virility of thousands, nay millions of our fellow men? How many users of tobacco (of those not so old as to have forgotten that tobacco is not a necessary part of themselves) can refer to their habit without giving a sickly little apology? If one be not a scolding crank on the subject, how many more particularly of younger men will tell you that they wish they were free from the habit—wish they had never seen tobacco, because it is injuring their health, not to mention that in many cases it is making an all too heavy drain on the purse? Moreover one seldom meets a tobacco using father who is not, nevertheless, very anxious that his boys may shun tobacco. But how futile is advice and warning from a father who himself still clings to the habit, or should we rather say, to whom the habit still clings! Remember I am not speaking of the cigarette especially, though it is the darling enemy of most reformers, but I believe the cigarette scourge will be best uprooted when all its kindred are uprooted with it.

There are hopeful signs. In spite of the fact that many medical men smoke tobacco, the writer was recently informed by a bright student, who has since graduated from one of our medical schools, that medical men are practically unanimous in the opinion that the use of tobacco is injurious to health, some of them even going so far as to say that one cannot have the tobacco habit without also having some abnormality of the heart. The same student informed me that a very considerable percentage of his class were total abstainers from tobacco. Therefore we may hope for a change in the attitude of the public toward this habit. Let nothing muzzle us in any wise endeavors. Do we really gain strength for doing battle in other parts by giving quarter at this point? No. Let us press the fight simultaneously against evil of every kind even if it finds shelter among our friends. We can easily see the difficulty of weaning from their nurse, robust infant industries, we can see the danger from the strong financial entrenchments of the liquor business. Then let us learn from these things not to allow another evil so to entrench itself in our fair land.

Wishing the 'Witness' that prosperity which comes with an ever widening field of service.

PHILOMOMUS.

WAS ALL RUN DOWN.

Doctors and Medicine Failed To Cure Him.

Many people become run down, but don't know just exactly what their trouble is. As a rule it is improper circulation of the blood, owing to not just taking proper care of themselves. All they want is a good tonic to build up the system and put their blood in proper shape, and for this purpose there is nothing to equal Burdock Blood Bitters. It regulates the stomach, liver and bowels, purifies the blood and tones up the entire system. Mr. Murdock A. Morrison, Tarbot, N.S., writes:—"I am now writing to tell you what Burdock Blood Bitters has done for me. Last Summer I was all run down, and doctors and medicine failed to cure me. At last I decided to try a bottle of Burdock Blood Bitters, and after taking one bottle I began feeling better, and after I had taken the remedy for two months I was completely cured. I can safely recommend your remedy to anyone."

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LITERARY REVIEW.

CHRISTIANITY FOR INTELLECTUALS.

An effort to adapt Christianity to the modern scientific scholar and thinker is made in the volume entitled 'Christianity, an Interpretation,' by S. D. McConnell, D. D., LL.D., D.C.L., (Longmans, Green and Company, New York, $1.20 net.) The interpretation is in terms of Darwinian Evolution and the Higher Criticism, and it embodies with crystalline clearness the results of these two lines of thought. Dr. McConnell sees the drift of many of the leaders of scientific research and philosophical investigation away from the Christian faith as it is generally received, and he concludes it is their conception of Christianity that is at fault. His first point is that 'the revolt of a large portion of the modern world is due not to intellectual but to moral causes.' The central truth of this 'immoral salvation' is the atonement, which he considers 'directly opposed to the whole tenor of Christ's teachings.' The passages which do not accord with this view, he disposes of by classifying them as later additions. The Apostles preached, 'Christ and the Resurrection,' Paul especially until he began to reason upon what lay behind the new-born hope.' Then arose the conception of the Atonement, growing out of the ancient idea of sacrifice. The Kingdom of Heaven became interpreted in terms of law and government, whereas, on the lips of Christ it was a biological conception, including all who were like Christ, un-self-ishly minded. Selfishness was the characteristic of those outside the Kingdom, the love of others, that of its members. The second 'immoral' element in Christian belief is that of future reward and punishment. This rests upon the wrong translation of the Greek 'aeonian' or age-long, and is due to the developed system of the Roman Catholic Church, which still influenced the minds of men when King James's version of the Scriptures was issued. What Christ himself promises to his followers is eternal life itself, with the inference that those who reject 'the way' fail to attain to life at all. The doctrine of Conditional Immortality is expressed by the substitution of 'Immortability' for the term 'Immortality' as applied to mankind as such. By the cultivation of his higher nature, man may attain to spiritual life which endures beyond the present life, for a period of time, whether limited or unlimited he will not undertake to say. It was the 'lust of living' that made the original appeal of Christianity so powerful, and its spread by the first Christians so rapid and complete. It is the loss of this motive, the substitution for it of the less powerful conception of punishment or reward, that accounts for the long torpidity of the church in the Middle Ages, and its failure to attain again to its pristine zeal and vigor. If men today believed that continued life itself depended upon the cultivation of their higher nature, they would be much more eager in their quest for truth. The nature of the 'Resurrection Body' is also touched upon. The 'Spiritual Body' spoken of by the Apostle Paul is explained by the modern scientific discovery of the ether that surrounds the world, and is the medium of the great world forces. 'May not vital energy be concerned with it as well.' His theory is that man may by intellectual and moral activity weave for himself an etherial body that remains when the material body falls to ruin. A church founded on such a 'biological conception' would propagate itself by individual influence, not by organization and missionary effort. It would not seek for numbers or statistics, and its only test would be the good will. Dr. McConnell gives the churches much to think about. A great deal of what he says, and of what he takes for granted, is open to serious question and he is not free from the intellectual conceit that holds it impossible for intelligent men to hold different views from his own. The lights of the laboratory sometimes hide the sun, but there is an earnest endeavor to find the truth, and to make Christianity the great moving power of the world. Like Darwin who 'sleeps without protest in Westminster Abbey,' he has constructive as well as distructive elements in his theory, and it is by the constructive elements that the value of his work will be judged.

A SHORT SUMMARY OF CHRISTIAN PHILOSOPHY.

One of the numerous popular presentations of Christianity that have issued from the press during the last few years is 'Cui Bono: A Gentle Philosophy for Those Who Doubt,' by Harwood Huntingdon, R.B., Ph.D., (Longmans, Green and Co., New York, $1.00). It bears evidence of the wide scholarship, lofty character and literary ability of Dr. Huntingdon, although it is intended 'to present in the clearest, simplest way some of the essential truths of Christianity.' It shows how the other great world-religions, Buddhism, Confucianism, Mohammedanism, the great philosophies of Egypt, Greece, and Rome, and the modern schools of science, have failed to answer the question, 'What shall it profit?' Christianity alone offers a solution to the riddle of life. 'It says that the world is for the making of souls.' Christianity must be distinguished from ecclesiasticism. It asks assent to three principles, a spiritual principle in the world, an ideal character in Christ, and altruism as a world force. From these Dr. Huntingdon deduces the Christian faith. Christianity is to be judged by its results as a world regenerator. It is 'lifting nations and men 'from the sense-plane to the soul plane,' by means of obedience, prayer and consecration. 'Man ensouled,' can see God, hear His voice, understand Him and be at peace even in tribulation. Christianity alone is the religion of cheer. The Christian knows that 'God cares,' and hope and joy conquer fear and pain. Thus is Christianity transcendent.

TWO LEGAL BOOKS OF GENERAL INTEREST.

Law books are generally considered dry and uninteresting to the general public, and are apt to be burdened with technical terms and repetitions. Such is not the case, however, with two recent publications dealing with the live questions of labor and temperance.

'The Law of the Employment of Labor,' by Lindley D. Clark, LL.M., (The Macmillan Co. of Canada, Toronto, $1.60), is a general view of the legislation of the United States with reference to labor, and its relation to industry and society. While not directly applicable to Canada, it represents fairly accurately the present stage of public opinion among the more enlightened nations, and especially of the English speaking peoples. Canada differs from the United States in referring to the central government many questions that are within the jurisdiction of separate states, yet there is more resemblance than difference in the position of the neighboring nations on the labor question. It is only of recent years that special legislation has been formulated dealing with industrial conditions. Judgments of the higher courts based on these enactments as well as on the common law, are cited to show the progress made in securing equitable and healthful conditions of work for the immense body of wage earning men, women and children. Terms of contract, oral or written, wages, hours of labor, physical conditions of employment, treatment of women and children, and liability for injuries, both of employers for lack of protection and of employees for negligence are some of the subjects examined when the worker is considered as an individual. In general the principle underlying the recent legislation is that the employer of capital has a reserve means of support in case of injury or loss, but the employee is entirely dependent on his industry and, consequently, has the greater need of protection. The laws dealing with trade and labor associations and labor disputes are still in an unsettled condition. They differ radically in different states. In general, labor unions are recognized as lawful associations, if incorporated they are subject to all responsibilities of corporations, and even if not incorporated they are frequently liable to injunction and suits for damages. Strikes are allowed with all peaceable accompaniments, but no coercion of non-union workers. In many states boycotts are forbidden. The general tendency is in favor of unions unless their actions are injurious to individuals or communities. All these subjects are treated from the point of view of the social student rather than the lawyer, but an index of judgments makes it convenient as a book of reference on points at issue in labor disputes.

QUEBEC LICENSE LAW, ANNOTATED.

A volume of valuable information, not only for lawyers, but for all those interested in the promotion of temperance is an annotated edition of the Province of Quebec License Law, prepared by J. F. Saint-Cyr, Magistrate of the District of St. Johns, Quebec. (Wilson and Lafleur, Montreal). It contains the complete text of the law in French and English, in parallel columns, with cases illustrating each paragraph, over which there has been litigation, cited in footnotes. An index of these cases and an analytical subject index form a very valuable feature of the work. The latter is alphabetical, so that it is easy to refer to the law on any special point on which information is desired. Much of the information is of interest to every citizen who wishes to have this department of law carefully administered. Terms on which licenses are granted, withheld or annulled methods of procedure, the delay within which action may be taken, legal forms of all kinds, reasons for prosecution and penalties for the infringement of every provision of the law are clearly stated and easily found. A reading of this volume will impress a citizen with the completeness of the law of the Province, as it stands, and the evident intention to uphold good order and sobriety. Slight inaccuracies in form do not invalidate any action taken in good faith and on good grounds. Where the system of license prevails society can hardly be better guarded than it is by the terms of the law if it was only carried out, which it notoriously is not. But the quality of our legal protection should be generally understood, that its enforcement may have the support of intelligent public opinion.

THE TRANSFORMATION OF

James Krag, the hero of this rather unusual story is as rugged as his name. Of massive physical frame, with a strength and sternness of character befitting his heroic mould, a hidden tenderness and sympathy for the suffering and the downtrodden, he unites a capacity for hatred, harshness and revenge that is appalling. While a youth he is stung almost to madness by a vulgar upstart who taunts him about his mother's poverty, and insinuated a theft she was incapable of committing. This man's daughter becomes his wife, and though she is the one love of his life his hatred of her father eventually estranges her. The struggle of the man to overcome himself, his work among the Taquis of Mexico in his search for a lost Spanish mine, the horrible tortures he endured at their hands, and his final restoration to Maisie form the story material. It is not by any means pleasant reading, and at times, horrible, but the grim strength, unswerving purpose, and unchanging love, devotion, and self-sacrifice of the strange hero hold the unflagging attention of the reader. 'The Transformation of Krag,' by Eugene P. Lyle, jr. (Doubleday, Page and Company, New York.—$1.20.)

THE FULL RECOGNITION OF JAPAN.

This large volume of nearly eight hundred pages is a very mine of the latest information concerning this eastern island empire which has forced itself so conspicuously to the forefront of the nations during the past few years. The author and compiler of the work is a journalist sent out on two occasions, 1896 and 1910, to report on the economic conditions of Japan and the countries within her sphere of influence. The work is a detailed account of the economic progress of the Japanese Empire to 1911. The facts and figures have been almost exclusively obtained from official sources, the heads of almost every government department having rendered most general and willing aid. It is only possible in a restricted review to give an outline of the scope of the book. The first few chapters deal with the progress of Japan, sketch its early history, its transition and the work of reconstruction up to the time of Japan's recognition after the war with Russia. The physical characteristics of the country, and a study of its people follow these openings. The bulk of the matter is concerned with every aspect of the nation's social, religious and political life—education, finance, public works, army, navy, industries, resources, commerce, railways, laws, literature, art, philanthrophy are among the topics. A chapter each is devoted to the larger cities, and eight of the later chapters take up the annexed countries and islands, and parts affected by Japanese influence. Many maps and charts add to the value and illumining of the packed information, among them a map of the administrative divisions and chief railways and an industrial map. Marginal indices, and a full topical index at the close furnish good guides to the casual reader. The paper is good, type large and clear, margins wide, so that the volume should be not only helpful but usable to the student or reader interested in the history and advance of great nations be they occidental or oriental. 'The Full Recognition of Japan,' by Robert P. Porter (Henry Frowde, Oxford University Press, London, E.C., Eng., 10s. 6d. net.

ALSO RECEIVED.

'Our Destiny and Other Poems,' by Ernest J. Bowden; 'The Story of Tecumseh,' by Norman S. Gurd, (Toronto: Wm. Briggs); 'Canadian Canticles,' (Toronto: The Mission Book Co., Ltd.); 'The Philosophy of the Christian Religion,' by A. M. Fairbairn, D.D., LL.D.; 'Other Sheep,' by Harold Begbie; 'The Work of the Ministry,' by W. H. Griffith Thomas, D.D.; 'Broken Earthenware,' by Harold Begbie; 'The Teaching of the Lesson,' by G. Campbell Morgan, D.D., (Toronto: Hodder and Stoughton); 'Millennial Dawnism,' by I. M. Haldeman, D.D., (New York: Charles C. Cook); 'Copy of the Journal of the The Canadian Peat Society); (Ottawa: The Canadian Peat Society); 'Modern Wars and War Taxes,' by W. R. Lawson, (Edinburgh: Messrs. Wm. Blackwood.)

LITERARY NOTES

Little, Brown & Company, Boston, announce for immediate publication a new book from the pen of the Polish novelist, Henryk Sienkiewicz, entitled 'In Desert and Wilderness.' In his latest story the author of 'Quo Vadis' carries the reader through wild and savage Africa, at the time of the insurrection of 'The Mahdi,' in the company of two kidnapped children and a few Sudanese, Bedouins, and Blacks.

The Putnams, New York, publish a volume entitled 'Human Efficiency,' by Horatio W. Dresser, author of 'The Power of Silence,' 'Living by the Spirit,' etc. In this volume Dr. Dresser discusses the nature and scope of man's powers with reference to the interest in efficiency and the principles of scientific management.

In 'Irish Recollections,' by Justin McCarthy (Hodder and Stoughton, London), the author recalls the years of his early manhood and gives us pictures of vanished phases of Irish life. Many portraits add to the interest of the book.

'The Radiant Morn,' by Dr. A. T. Schofield, (Nisbet, Lon.,) is a series of talks on the secret of perpetual youth. Dr. Schofield has taken his title and mottoes for his ten chapters from Dr. Thring's well-known hymn, 'The radiant morn has passed away,' and using 'the radiant morn' as a description of the happy brightness that is often associated with childhood, he argues that this should not be lacking from Christian maturity, but rather be intensified and perpetuated. He gives simple, friendly counsels as to the way in which mind and body may be governed.

'What Diantha Did' by Charlotte Perkins Gilman (Fisher Unwin, London,) is quite unique in its aim. Diantha, a Californian girl, came to the conclusion that the complex toil known as 'helping mother' was not very profitable, and so set out to make her fortune by scientific and co-operative housekeeping. Having gained experience as 'a help,' she organised a cooked food delivery, and a band of trained home workers—'not servants, but employees,' whose aprons were not 'ruffled labels,' but a business necessity. It is a very entertaining sketch of what might be possible in Southern California with the backing of a millionaire or two.

The methods of Dottoressa Montessori, the extension of kindergarten methods and their application to the grades, are threatening to revolutionize primary educational teaching. Chicago and New York and many other educational authorities are investigating these methods, by which a child learns the 'Three R.'s,' not by working, but by playing. The children can work or play, as they please. Just what the Montessori system is in detail is related by Madame Montessori herself, in 'The Montessori Method,' published by Stokes, New York. The book is translated and edited by Miss Anna E. George, a personal pupil of Madame Montessori, who has, with entire success, started the first Montessori school in the United States.

In 'Practical Dietetics,' by Dr. W. H. Jordan, (The Macmillan Company, Toronto,) the author has divided his text into two main parts, the first considering 'The Principles of Human Nutrition,' the second devoted to 'Practical Dietetics.' Under the former he takes up The Plant as the Source of Human Sustenance, The Chemical Elements Involved in the Nutrition of the Human Body, The Compounds of Human Nutrition, The Digestion of Food, The Function of Food Compounds and The Laws of Nutrition.

In 'Father Lacombe, the Black-Robe Voyageur,' (Moffat, Yard and Co., New York,) Miss Hughes has taken historical facts, and by the use of her vivid imagination has woven around them a fascinating novel. Father Lacombe, the hero, has worked as a missionary in the Northwest since 1849.

An addition to Harper's Library of Living Thought is 'The Ancient Egyptians and their Influence upon the Civilization of Europe,' by G. Elliot Smith (Harper and Brothers, New York.) The volume presents a new phase of history, and is quite profusely illustrated with Egyptian drawings.

'The Book,' and its story (Samuel Bagster and Sons, Ltd., London,) is a history of the Bible intended for children. It is edited by the Rev. J. M. Savery, B.A., Cantab, and has an appendix by Professor Sayce, M.A., also an alphabetical index [illegible] colored, and black and white illustrations.

'My Half Century in China,' by the Ven. Archdeacon Moule, B.D., (Hodder and Stoughton, Toronto,) is not a history of China nor an elaborate description of her characteristics in literature, or art, or the life of the people. While such things are touched upon, it is only in the natural course of a narrative of personal experience and recollections. The author was a witness of, and describes, the closing scenes of the Taiping rebellion and the general upheaval of China half a century ago. Recollections of travel by land and water; legends and folk-lore; discussions of the literature, religion and government; chapters on the great cities, country scenes, adventures; all go to make up an interesting study of the two generations of China.

'The Independence of Chili,' by A. Stuart M. Chisholm (Sherman, French and Company, Boston,) is in the form of an historical drama and is interesting. Mr. Chisholm's residence in Chili as a physician gave him opportunity to study the country, its people and history.

A NEW ROMANCE.

(By H. B Marriott Watson.)

Our new Serial is a romance in which the interest coming from a strong love theme is heightened by exciting incidents of adventure and intrigue. The action of the story takes place in the little principality of Eisenburg, where only the birth of an heir will prevent the succession from passing to Prince Albrecht of Suabia. Sir Philip Temple rescues a woman from a burning coach in a railroad wreck and brings her to the Castle of Waldthal on the night when the Grand Duchess dies in giving birth to an heir.

There follows a tale of love and ambition, plot and counter-plot, intrigue and revolution. The opening chapters of this charming story will be in the issue of March 5.

WOMAN'S TRAVELS IN AFRICA.

Question of Precedence at Black Courts.

(London 'Daily Mail.')

Miss Olive Macleod, who travelled through Nigeria, the German Cameroons and the French Congo to set up a stone on the grave of Lieut., Boyd Alexander, to whom she had been engaged, told how she had travelled close on 4,000 miles in Africa, chiefly on foot and horseback, penetrating to many spots which no white feet had ever trod before.

What struck one in her gossiping account of her travels was that humanity is very much the same beneath the surface all over the world. A native sultan's court, she said, reminded her very much of a European monarch's. The court officials had much the same apportionment of duties and quarrelled about precedence in the same way.

Black belles wear false tails of hair and pads to make their own appear more luxuriant. Even their little children play marbles in the English style. And when reformers among us advocate certificates of fitness for marriage they are only pleading for a system which obtains among many West African tribes.

The young men of these tribes are tested as to their manliness and endurance by being beaten with strips of leather or by being obliged to climb up the face of an almost perpendicular rock. Unless they satisfy the test they cannot marry. No women would accept them as husbands.

One very interesting point was that the natives pick up English quickly, and regard it as 'the white man's language.' If Frenchmen and Germans cannot speak it they are not looked upon as 'proper white men.' So general is this view that the German officers and sergeants are obliged to drill their black troops with English words of command.

GOOD NEWS FOR THE DEAF



Here's the gladdest, best news that ever came to deaf people—news so welcome and so joyful that it seems too good to be true!

Yet it is true—absolutely true—and it may mean happiness and hearing for many many victims of Deafness!

One of the best treatments yet known for Deafness—a treatment that has been successful in even very bad cases of this trouble—has just been perfected by a famous specialist after twenty-five years of study and scientific investigation. Firmly believing, as he always has, that a great part of the so-called incurable cases of Deafness could be cured, he worked unceasingly until he formulated the method for treating Deafness that is now producing such splendid results.

Deafness Specialist Sproule, (*Graduate in Medicine and Surgery, Dublin University, Ireland, formerly Surgeon British Royal Mail Naval Service*), originator of this new and successful treatment, has always had the greatest sympathy and feeling for the Deaf. He understands all the loneliness of their lot, and he wants them to know about his treatment, since by it he has bestowed the blessing of hearing on so many who believed their Deafness to be hopeless. He has already cured by its means numerous cases of Deafness where other doctors and other treatments have wholly failed, and he has restored clear and perfect hearing to persons who had not heard distinctly that he can do for sufferers from Deafness with the knowledge he has gained in for years. Knowing, as he does, all ness, he feels it his duty to assist them just such cases as theirs, and in friendli

FREE TO THE DEAF

the benefits of his skill and learning. If you are deaf—if your hearing is failing in any degree—he will send you a careful diagnosis of your case, and give you, without it costing you a cent, valuable medical advice on what to do for your Deafness. No one need hesitate to accept this generous offer, for Deafness Specialist Sproule is heart and soul in his work, and his great aim is to bring happiness to deaf people. His mail every day is enormous—it contains requests from all over the world for the helpful free medical advice he so willingly gives, and hundreds of letters of heartfelt gratitude from people he has already cured.

No matter how hopeless your case seems to you, don't fail to write to him. Remember he has cured many, many cases of Deafness once considered incurable, where people had not heard distinctly for years—cases of people of advanced age. Distance makes no difference to him—he does not have to see you. If you want to know how Deafness is being cured, answer the questions, yes or no, write your name and address plainly on the dotted lines, cut out the Free Medical Advice Coupon, and mail it us once to

Deafness Specialist Sproule
286 Trade Building, Boston.

Do not lose this great opportunity of receiving valuable advice free. Write to him Now—To-day!

THIS COUPON entitles readers of this paper to medical advice free on curing Deafness

Do your ears itch?
Do your ears throb?
Do your ears feel full?
Do both ears trouble you?
Does wax form in your ears?
How long have you been deaf?
Do you have pain in your ears?
Are you worse in damp weather?
Do you hear better in a noisy place?
Hear some sounds better than others?
Did your deafness come on gradually?
Is it worse when you have a cold?
Do you have a discharge from either ear?
Do you have ringing sounds in your ears?
Or hissing sounds like steam escaping?
Do your ears crack when you blow your nose?

NAME .....

ADDRESS .....

.....

ITCH-ECZEMA FREE TRIAL

(Also called Tetter, Salt Rheum, Pruritus, Milk-Crust, Weeping Skin, etc.)

ECZEMA CAN BE CURED TO STAY, and when I say cured, I mean just what I say—C-U-R-E-D, and not merely patched up for awhile, to return worse than before. Now, I do not care what all you have used, nor how many doctors have told you that you could not be cured—all I ask is just a chance to show you that I know what I am talking about. If you will write me TO-DAY, I will send you a **FREE TRIAL** of my mild, soothing, guaranteed cure that will convince you more in a day than I or anyone else could in a month's time. If you are disgusted and discouraged, I dare you to give me a chance to prove my claims. By writing me to-day you will enjoy more real comfort than you had ever thought this world holds for you. Just try it, and you will see I am telling you the truth.

Dr. J. E. Cannaday, 497 Park Square, Sedalia, Mo.

References: Third National Bank, Sedalia, Mo. Could you do a better act than to send this notice to some poor sufferer of Eczema?

THIS WEEK'S

WORLD WIDE

A Weekly reprint of Articles and Cartoons from the leading journals and reviews reflecting the current thought of both hemispheres.

Tariff Reform and Empire—By Mr. George Wyndham.

President Taft on the Tariff Issue.

The Breakdown of Turkey—By Dr. E. J. Dillon.

China as We Saw It: The Real 'Yellow Peril'—By Sidney and Beatrice Webb.

'Hamlet' in Moscow.

Women Farmers—Experiments in Canada.

'The Betrayal'—By Lord Charles Beresford.

Sight for the Blind—By Dr. A. Dastre.

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Home-Makers and House-Keepers

MOTHERS OF GREAT MEN

(Manchester 'Guardian.')

The mothers of men of genius have been frequently somewhat remarkable women, more remarkable than the fathers. Caesar's mother was 'a strict and stately lady of the old school, uninfected by the cosmopolitan laxity of her day. Consequently, though the Caesars were wealthy, their household was 'simple and severe.' Its greatest son was always passionately devoted to his mother, who shared his house up to the time of her death, when he was 46 years old. 'Her influence upon him was doubtless great and beneficial.'

Charlemagne's mother also was 'a matron of the old school' and made her mark visibly upon the nature of her son, who 'glossly deteriorated' after her death in his forty-second year.

Cromwell's mother was 'strong homely and keen of face, with a firm mouth and penetrating eyes, a woman's goodness and peacefulness of expression.' Cromwell 'thought more of her than of any other woman, more than of his wife.' She survived her husband thirty-seven years, remaining throughout her life to her ninetieth year by her son's side, 'was lodged by him in Whitehall Place and royally interred in the Abbey.'

The mother of William the Silent, who had seventeen children, five by a husband previous to William's father, was devout and affectionate, 'endured a long life of calamity and bereavement with heroic serenity and courage,' and died after an honorable career, aged 77.

Napoleon attributed 'his elevation' to his mother's training, laying down the maxim that the future good or bad conduct of a child depends entirely on the mother. The only gift which he seems to have received from his father was a tendency to cancer.

Mozart, Goethe, Scott, Leibnitz, Augustine, Gregory and Francis d'Assisi, all these had mothers of some note and fathers of less—Augustine's father was an unprincipled scamp.'

It is quaint to discover that among the ancestors of Goethe—'the most interesting though not the greatest man that ever lived,' there were three tailors. His mother was 18, his father 39, when he was born. Mozart, who died of tubercular nephritis—'a tubercular of strenuous taint is in some way a favoring condition of certain types of aestetic and intellectual capacity'—had a lively but delicate mother. The mother of Leibnitz was a peacemaker, like her son.

Augustine's mother 'was often beaten by her husband and saw visions and had a dialetical subtlety that is reflected in the immortal 'Confessions,' with much of the looseness of the saint's own earlier days.

Gregory's mother was a veritable saint. From his mother Francis d-Assisi inherited 'his delicate body, gracious nature, courteous manners, intuitive reverence and dainty fastidiousness.'

Martn Luther took after his mother, who, although she had a reputation for mildness, whipped him till the blood came for stealing a nut! Renan mentally was a true son of his Gascon mother—a small tradesman's daughter—although tinged by his mother's excessive sensibility, and Emerson was two-thirds his mother, albeit from his father he inherited a trace of eccentricity.

THE PASSING YEARS.

(James Henry Potts.)

How strange is life! Each lives his own,
Into its mystic depths are thrown
The joys and griefs, the hopes and fears,
The cares and toils of passing years.

What then am I? And what are thou?
What are these moments we call Now?
What is our consciousness? and who
Can sound his own existence through?

What is this life account we take?
How differ dreams from thoughts awake?
What is a thought? Is inner fact
Less verity than outward act?

What is experience? Is mine
In character the same as thine?
Do what we know and see and feel,
On each the same emotions seal?

How is thy mind impressed by pain?
Canst thou the dread of death disdain?
Does each love life with equal zest?
Is each alike by kindness blest?

What are these years which pass for all?
What are these states which from them fall?
Maturity, old age, alarm,
Regret, remorse, or peaceful charm?

These passing years no flat halts,
Above their doom no state exalts.
From naught that breathes Time turns aside,
Nor pity shows the terrified.

O passing years! O year the last!
On thee my fading eye is cast!
O shoreless sea! O sealess shore!
When time and earth with me are o'er!

Come then my works, my thoughts, my dreams;
A larger life before us gleams;
A brighter sky before us clears!
Farewell, farewell! O passing years!

VARIETY IN FOOD.

When the average man travels, he is glad to see new cities, new scenery, new costumes, and new faces; but he is comically indignant if he cannot get the same food he has always had at home. It would be much better for him if he could be made to understand that Cowper's maxim, 'Variety's the very spice of life,' applies to diet as much as to anything. Every country has something to give and teach us regarding the pleasures of the table.

The essence of good cooking lies in four things: the ability to preserve, develop, improve and vary the flavor of foods. The French excel particularly in the art of varying the flavor. A small piece of meat suffices them to make a whole pot of vegetables redolent of it. Conversely, they use all sorts of vegetables to impart their unique flavor to meats—in soups, stews, sauces, and the water in which meat or fish is boiled. The combinations and variations are endless. An English epicure declares that the secret of the excellence of French cookery lies in the lavish use made of vegetables. 'Where we use one kind, French cooks use twenty.'

Probably no detail of the French menu is so important to us as the salad. Few families know what an invaluable delicacy a genuine French salad, with a dressing of good olive oil and pure, fragrant vinegar, is—invaluable, because of its effect on the digestion and health. There is very little nourishment in salad leaves until the oil has been added, and the oil is what many of us need, according to the doctors, who deplore the insufficiency of fat in the average diet. It is excluded therefrom for the very good reason that the average person finds it difficult to digest it. But it is right there that the salad comes to the rescue. The vinegar in it, if genuine, excites by its fragrance and acidity the digestive glands not only in the mouth and stomach, but in the pancreas, which acts on all the constituents of food, particularly the fats. There would be vastly less intestinal indigestion if every family followed the French custom of eating salad at least once a day.—Henry T. Finck's in the 'Century.'

IN TIME OF TROUBLE

(By the Rev. F. Gordon Hart.)

O, aching heart, so burdened
With grief and anxious care,
Betake thyself to Jesus,
And find thy solace there.

No earthly friend can comfort,
Ofttimes, thy breaking heart;
Jesus alone can soothe thee,
And bid all grief depart.

He only understands thee,
He sees the secret tears
That flow at times unbidden,
Because of secret fears.

For deepest pangs of sorrow,
And bitterest of tears,
Are those in secret suffered
And shed through toilsome years.

Thy dearest friends will fail thee
In times of greatest need,
For nought of earth can comfort
The heart when it doth bleed.

Then learn, my soul, this lesson:
When tears have dimmed thy sight,
Thy Jesus understands thee,
He waits to give thee light.

In all of life's strange problems,
Through all its winding way,
He is the Light that shineth,
Turning thy night into day.

Detroit, Mich.

SLEEPLESSNESS.

A warm bed and a hot water bottle, or, failing that, a hot iron, are excellent remedies for insomnia in cold weather. The bed should be warmed with the hot water bottle before one gets into it, and if there is a radiator in the room the pillow should be placed upon it for a few minutes. Otherwise they should be warmed with the bottle. It is wonderfully soothing to get into a warm bed on a cold night—much more so than warming the bed with one's body—and may make all the difference between peaceful slumbers and wakefulness. Then, if one wakes in the dead watch and middle of the night, there is a wonderful sense of companionship in the warm bottle at one's feet, and under this influence one may soon drop off to sleep again. The practice in summer should be just the reverse. Then coolness will induce sleep just as warmth does in winter.

Whitewash.—Have ready one barrel of unslaked lime, and add, while slaking it, three pounds of glue and three pounds of suet, tallow, lard or bacon cut in small pieces. The heat of the slaking will dissolve the fat, which acts like an oil. Add also a pound of alum and six pounds of salt. Half a pound of borax can be added later. Bluing may be added when the whitewash is used, allowing about one tablespoonful to a pailful. The whitewash should be prepared three or four weeks before using, as it improves with age, unlike most mixtures of the kind. Stir it every day up to the time of using. It has been used on outbuildings and wears well.

RECIPES.

To Fry Fish.—In frying fish great attention should be paid to its thorough cleansing, drying, coating and the heating of the fring fat. Unless the fish is thoroughly cleansed, it will taste coarse; the opening should be well scoured with coarse salt, rinsed, and the fish laid in a dry, folded cloth to absorb its moisture.

Lastly, rube the surface with flour to thoroughly dry it. This is necessary, or the coating, whether of egg, batter or breadcrumbs, will not stick to the fish; and the secret of proper cooking is to let the fat merely cook the fish by its heat, without touching it.

Having brushed the fish with egg, carefully lift or turn it with a skewer or fork; then lay it on a paper very thickly spread with breadcrumbs. Shake sufficient crumbs over the paper surface so that it need not be turned with the fingers; then lift gently and press on the crumbs with the palms or a bread-bladed knife. If batter is used, the fish should be dipped in it with a fork and placed at once in the hot fat. It is most essential to have the fat at exactly the right heat, or the fish will be spoiled. Wait until the fat stops bubbling over the fire; then watch the pan until a thin blue steam rises; that is the right moment for frying. Do not use the fat if it is so hot that a brown smoke rises; that shows it is burning. Clarified mutton and beef is the best for frying fish; lard is too greasy and of a less delicate flavor. After frying, drain the fish for a few moments on paper spread on a hot dish, then serve quickly. For invalids, it is best to remove the fried casing and use the flesh only.

The Cooking of Meats.—The chief thing to bear in mind is that the time a joint remains in the oven should be regulated according to its weight. In fact, the scales are a most necessary kitchen implement.

When meat is liked somewhat underdone, fifteen minutes to the pound is enough to allow; when it is liked well done, twenty minutes to the pound will be amply sufficient.

Give the joint ten minutes to become warm through, then time it.

A five-pound joint will thus take from one hour and a quarter to an hour and thirty-five minutes in cooking, with ten minutes extra for the preliminary warming.

A gas oven is excellent for cooking joints. Suspend the meat from a hook in the centre, and not a drop of the natural gravy should be lost; it will be crisp outside and juicy within, and a tempting brown all over.

To obtain this satisfactory result you must not leave it to cook itself.

The fire must be regulated and care taken that the joint does not burn; it will, perhaps, take a little practice to ascertain the best temperature.

Meat should never be left standing after it is cooked, as the gravy begins to run directly. One should reckon to the last moment before 'dishing up,' and have a really hot dish ready.

Young meat requires rather more roasting than that which is mature. Allow a little longer time and slower fire.

Beef and mutton require careful and rather rapid cooking, while lamb, veal and pork need slower treatment.

Steak is best grilled; place the meat on the griller under a moderate fire, with a few lumps of butter on top. In the pan below place some slices of tomato, and a mushroom or two if possible, and just before the meat is done, place them on the meat for a rapid browning.

Thicken the gravy with a sprinkling of flour, and pour round the meat on a very hot dish.

Have hot plates ready for serving.

Steamed Boston Brown Breal.—Put two quarts of rye meal and two quarts of yellow corn meal in a big bowl. Stir in a half pint of molasses, a tablespoonful of salt and three teaspoonfuls of baking soda dissolved in a little hot water. Mix all these ingredients together with enough sweet milk to make a batter the consistency of breakfast corn meal. Butter the inside well of one or more tin moulds made for Boston brown bread, pour in the batter to within two inches of the top and cover them tightly; stand in a steamer and let the loaves steam five hours.

Horse Radish Sauce. —Four tablespoonfuls of grated horseradish, one teaspoonful of castor sugar, two teaspoonfuls of made mustard, two teaspoonfuls of cream, a little salt and pepper, and one gill of vinegar. Mode. —Mix the horseradish with the sugar, mustard, pepper and salt, and then stir in the cream. The sauce now requires to be heated, but must not boil. This usually served with cold roast beef.

Scraped Beef.—When invalids cannot digest meat they usually relish a scraped beef sandwich. Take a piece of steak, and hold it down firmly by one corner while you scrape off the pulp from the fiber with a sharp knife; turn it over when one side is done and scrape the other. Season with salt and place in the oven for about 3 or 5 minutes, and then put between thin slices of brown bread.

Peanut Soup.—One pint shelled and blanched peanuts, two tablespoonfuls onion, two tablespoonfuls celery, one pint white stock, four tablespoonfuls butter, one pint milk, salt, cayenne, paprika. Chop peanuts in meat chopper; cook the chopped nuts, onion and celery in white stock for twenty minutes. Melt butter, add flour, milk, and seasonings; cook five minutes. Combine mixtures, strain, and serve.

Dublin First—Then Birmingham

gave medical men a wonderful demonstration of the great food value of Bovril.

Invalids, children, and all who are temporarily subjected to fatigue and exposure need

BOVRIL

"SEE BRITISH MEDICAL JOURNAL, SEPTEMBER 16TH, 1911."

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.'

What a comfort and blessing to all friends and acquaintances is a pleasant person! It is a quality not easy to define, but we find no difficulty in recognizing it anywhere. Pleasant people have their faults and failings, they may not be specially interesting —may not be very lovable—but are likable, and we can enjoy their society without the fear of saying something to bring a frown, as is the case sometimes with those we love better, but who are cast in a different mould.

If we try to define what constitutes pleasantness it appears to be the result of both temperament and character, the first element being given us at birth, the latter acquired slowly and grown in us; for the first quality Nature is responsible, and training for the second. To be pleasant requires openness of manner and the power of being able to take people for what they are to us for the passing moment or the needs of the hour.

But it does not always follow that this desirable quality goes with a life of ease, for most of us can recall living examples of people with this character who are hard working—devoted to many good causes and public interests, besides perplexing personal duties—who with a kindness of disposition, and an interest in the lives and ideas of those around them, are able to please and be pleased. How comfortable such a one to live with every day, where there is no doubt of the cheery word and pleasant smile making the dreary path of life a little less dreary.

There was a sentiment expressed in an epitaph found in a New England graveyard where so many quaint and homely truths were engraved to ponder over.

It was an obscure woman, and the only words were—'She was so pleasant.'

One cannot help noticing the simplicity of the phrase, but it tells its story, and her friends were wise in giving those who might read it something to live up to, as it described in four words the impress of her personality.

With this thought come the words that are as true to-day as when they were written—'Though I bestow all my goods to feed the poor—and though I give my body to be burned' —truly it 'profiteth me nothing.'

And we remember where it is said that 'Her ways are ways of pleasantness, and all her paths are peace.'

A HOME MADE GLASS HOUSE.

A letter from an acquaintance gives such a pleasant picture of a home made glass house for a living room that it may be of some use to copy it here for the benefit of those who find it difficult to grow flowers in the house in winter.

The case was made of thick planks with window sash in the front and back. It is six feet high, three feet wide, and twenty-six inches deep; has two wide shelves, and four narrow ones; holds three dozen pot plants, and a hanging basket.

The bottom shelf is a foot from the floor, and the middle one equally distant from the top and bottom.

The narrow shelves are made on sides of the case, and suitable for such plants as Ivy Geraniums and Ferns. The two window sash at the back are fastened with screws, and those in front are made to slide. The case is whitewashed inside, and stained with maple stain outside, while over all openings or joints listing is tacked. The case cost three dollars, and is an ornament to the living room where tea roses and heliotrope gave flowers in the sunshine, and Chinese primroses in shaded corners.

Some very cold nights a rug or blanket is placed over the case, but in warm sunny days the plants seem to grow in a marvellous manner.

So many people make the remark—that they love flowers, but cannot succeed with them on account of the gas—that it may be of advantage another season to follow these directions, and have a great deal of pleasure from such a little home-made glass house set near a sunny south window.

BEGONIA REX.

Miss P. B. L.—The Begonia Rex is a magnificent plant, but unfortunately difficult to grow outside a greenhouse, for they seldom do well in a window unless protected from dust. The leaves are injured by wetting, and the plant must never have too much water, but enjoys warmth and a light porous soil. How you can get the dust from the leaves is a problem, patient work with a feather duster being the only solution, and covering the plant with soft gawze when there is dust about will keep it in better condition.

It must be a fine specimen to have 18 large leaves, and no wonder you want to save it.

The begonia was a Wild West India plant that was first taken to Europe by Michael Begon over two hundred years ago. Knowing its native home will give an idea of its requirements in its artificial life in cold countries.

SHRUBS FOR EARLY BLOOMING.

Garden Lover.—There are several shrubs that blossom early, Spirea Prunifolia and Thunbergia being second to the Daphne, Caragana comes next, and the spice bush, with its bright yellow fragrant flowers, and the delightful aromatic taste of its tender young leaves and twiglets.

The leather wood is worth transplanting from the woods, displaying small yellow bunches of flowers just when marsh marigolds brighten the forest pools.

BLACK CALLA.

N. B. asks if there is a plant called a black calla, and in answer it may be said that there is a black arum from Palestine that attracted a great deal of attention when first introduced into this country.

It was called 'Sacred Lily of Palestine'—Solomen's Lily.' 'Calla of the Holy Land,' and is one of the strange things in nature. From a setting of handsome leaves, like a common calla rises a strong tall flower scape—bearing a single enormous spathe or flower that is purplish black, while the back is a clear green.

In its centre rises a tall spadix 8 or become sour and root action arrested, or it may be from lack of moisture. 10 inches high, of velvet black—and it is called—'the rod in the pitcher.'

But rod and pitcher are not often seen, for it is a shy bloomer, and hardly worth the care of raising as a curiosity.

PLANTING ASPARAGUS.

E. M. R.—This should be done in spring, although sometimes it seems best to set out in early autumn. But even under fairly good conditions many of them will not survive if set out late in the season. The asparagus plant, not being woody fibred, is dormant in winter, and is very succulent, which makes it tender. If possible choose dry open weather, but keep the plants carefully shielded from sun and wind or the fibres will be injured and retarded growth the result. Select strong plants that show sign of pushing up their buds.

The old fashioned method of planting suits a small plot, and is in single rows, about one foot apart in the rows, and two feet six inches between the rows. Two-year-old plants are considered best, and it should be understood that the plant forms its buds for the following year during the summer.

As to soil, one of the main requisites of this vegetable is a depth of good sandy friable loam, commonly known as good garden soil, richly manured, for the asparagus is a hungry plant, and ready to devour all the food given it, and to give good returns for the same. Ashes are valuable as a fertilizer and help to make the earth porous, while coarse wet land will only grow rough crooked asparagus.

If the plot has proper care it will produce good heads for thirty or forty years, provided no cutting is allowed after July 1st, as it is sure to weaken the plant if cut later.

PALM FOR NAME.

Ellie.—The crumpled leaf in your letter is Latania Borbonica, and it can always be recognized by its fan-like shaped leaves, split down from the point, having threadlets between the divisions. It is a very popular palm and one easily grown, but does not bear cold frosty air, and should not be near a window that is used for ventilation. Being tropical in origin all palms require warmth and a moist atmosphere, while the roots must never become dry. In transferring the plant from one pot to another, the roots should not be trimmed, and the rule is to grow this plant in as small pots as is possible.

No part of the stem is to be under the soil, which is best of equal parts of sand and turfy loam.

When growing and healthy a weekly watering with manure water is helpful, and the soil can be kept sweet by powdered charcoal dug into it, but as a rule the palm is impatient of being frequently disturbed.

ONE SHRUB.

Carl.—If you have only room for one shrub in your yard, the best and most satisfactory will be 'Hydrangea paniculata grandiflora.' It is perfectly hardy and of easy culture, thriving even if it is neglected, its two great requirements being partial shade and plenty of water. It blooms in July and August, when white flowers are scarce and will grow to a magnificent bush.

If pruned it gives larger blooms and one can decide for themselves whether wanting quality or quantity.

FICUS, OR RUBBER TREE.

Miss R.—It is not unusual for a rubber tree to drop some of its leaves If this happens about the base of the plant it is but natural, but if they shrivel and fall all over the tree, it is a sign of faulty drainage or of over watering, by which the soil has To dig about it, and find out what is the cause may not be difficult, and charcoal will correct sourness of soil. But there are other enemies that sometimes beset it, and red spider will cause dropping of leaves and work destruction.

Spray the leaves frequently and wash them in warm soap suds once a week, especially the under side, while the stem should be investigated for fear of scale, that if found can be cleared off by the same process. The Ficus enjoys a light porous plant for winter beauty and decoration.

CARE OF AZALEA.

Novice.—It often happens in heated rooms that an Azalea that leaves the florists at Christmas looking fresh and beautiful soon begins to drop its leaves. Nor is it surprising when we consider the difference there is in temperature and what a sudden transition for the plant accustomed to the moist atmosphere of the greenhouse. Our living rooms are so dry with the heated air that some careful amateurs save their plants by daily sprinkling and covering at night with newspapers.

HOW TO CARRY WATER.

If you want to carry a full pail of water any distance without spilling or to carry water from one room to another in a flat dish or tray, you should always have something floating on it.

If it is drinking water a clean saucer will do, and a flat piece of wood is the best thing for a pail. It is the little waves that arise from the water's lapping against the sides and then rushing to the other side that makes the water spill over. The floater stops this.—New York 'World.'

A MODERN MEDICINE FOR THE BABY

What mother cannot remember the times of her childhood when the castor oil bottle was brought into use—the dread with which she looked forward to a dose of it—the fight she put up when forced to take it. Surely all mothers will be glad to spare their little ones this discomfort—this dread. Modern science has banished the bad smelling, evil-tasting, griping castor oil and given in its place a modern remedy—a remedy pleasant to take, mild, though thorough in action, absolutely harmless and something the little one won't dread. That medicine is Baby's Own Tablets—the only remedy used by thousands of mothers of little ones—the medicine that has forced castor oil and 'soothing' syrups out of the home and has taken their place to bring health to baby and joy to the parents. The Tablets are sold by medicine dealers or by mail at 25 cents a box from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

A SIGHT DRAFT.

(By the REV. CHARLES T. WHITE, in the 'Christian Endeavor World.')

'It ain't fit to be seen,' declared Mrs. Dubois, whose taste in dress was better than her every-day English. 'I was really ashamed for her that Sunday them city folks was out with the Rawlinses. They sat the first pew back, and I don't believe that girl with the eye-glasses looked at anything else the whole o' church time.'

'She'd better have been thinking of her sins,' put in Helen Dubois from the foot of the table. For a young lady of nineteen Helen had an unusual number of startling ideas, and an unfortunte propensity for expressing them. 'If I went to church to examine people's clothes, I'd stay at home and do the Monday's washing. The washing would be out of the way, and the Lord would be a great deal better pleased, I'm sure.'

'Why, Helen, dear!' Mrs. Dubois's tone expressed mild disapproval and a slight mixture of maternal pride.

'But it's so noticeable,' sighed Mrs. Cragg. 'I declare I can't keep my eyes off of it myself. It's actually worn threadbare. Mrs. Gordineer bought that wrap the fall after they came here. I remember her showing it to me the first time I called at the parsonage, and asking if I thought the material was good. She said she wasn't any judge herself.'

'That's six years ago,' chorused two or three of the ladies.

'Perhaps she hasn't had money enough to buy a new one since,' Helen suggested naively, but this time her mother frowned at her behind the screen of the silver teapot. Mrs. Dubois was treasurer of the church at North Medford, and Helen ought to know better than to cast reflections on the minister's salary. 'If people don't like the looks of what I wear, they may look the other way,' Helen concluded, but her eyes dropped.

'My dear!' Mrs. Dubois' tone was affectionately indulgent. 'Helen is so impulsive!' Mrs. Dubois's face was smilingly apologetic and a little red. If Helen had been a small girl in pinafore, she woud have sent her away from the table.

'I should think Mr. Gordineer would be ashamed to see his wife so dowdy,' Eleanor Spring said, filling in the momentary pause. 'He dresses quite well himself, I always thought; that is, for a country minister.' Eleanor Spring had spent three months with a cousin in Philadelphia years before, and the sojourn was a spot of memory ever green. 'I've thought sometimes that we ought to say a word to him about that old plush cape.'

'It would be rather a delicate matter to handle, I'm afraid,' Mrs. Sanderson replied doubtfully. 'Leastways I wouldn't want to be the one to do it. A man wouldn't rightly understand how the ladies of the congregation feel about it. I'd rather hint something to Mrs. Gordineer herself.'

'O, do, Mrs. Sanderson,' several of the guests entreated. There were at least four voices in this petition. 'You can manage such things with so much tact!' Mrs. Cragg was spokeswoman in the expression of this flattering opinion.

'It's really a reflection on the church,' Mrs. Sanderson affirmed, coloring a little. 'People would think — strangers, I mean—that—that —why, that we were in some way to blame.'

'I know it; I've thought that same thing myself,' agreed Mrs. Dubois. 'You will mention it to Mrs. Gordineer, won't you, Mollie? There ain't a soul in the congregation that could put it so delicate like —not seeming to mean anything offensive, you know.'

'I won't shirk my duty if it comes in my way,' Mrs. Sanderson professed virtuously. A murmur of admiration ran round the table. 'I wouldn't want to break out blunt, but I guess something 'll lead up to it. There is a chance almost always, when one's on the lookout for it.'

'Mollie' Sanderson, as all the friends of her circle called her, rolled under her tongue the sweet morsel of flattery, bestowed upon her at Mrs. Dubois's tea-table, long after the more substantial viands had disappeared.

Mollie was distinguished as the youngest of Mrs. Dubois's guests, fresh-faced at forty, and burdened with the semi-official responsibilities of an elder's helpmate. She laughed rather louder than any of the others, discussed the dietetic regulations of her own household with a complacent air, and prided herself on the culture of a normal-school course, which she had enjoyed before she became the wife of Frank Sanderson and entered the charmed circle of North Medford society. She was quite the proper person to approach the minister's wife on the subject of the outworn plush cape, she told herself; but it was pleasant to have the propriety recognized in such a public manner.

She resolved to call at the parsonage the very next afternoon, reasoning not inaptly that a manifest duty cannot be too promptly discharged. No bearer of terms of truce from army to army was ever more buoyed up by the importance of his mission than was Mollie Sanderson as she climbed the hill to the parsonage gate, her cheeks aglow with honest pride and the frosty December air.

Just how the attack was opened, just how Mollie led up the reserves at the right moment, and flanked a graceful retreat after delivering a telling blow, must, I fear, remain unknown to the reader, as it is unknown to the writer of this veracious chronicle. The coup must have been tactful, for Mollie Sanderson was of the sort to live up to her reputation if she died in the attempt.

'You know, dear Mrs. Gordineer, that I spoke of the little matter with the kindest intentions, don't you, now?' she questioned effusively when the two parted at the door; and the minister's wife—a mere wisp of a woman, with a girlish face and thin, sensitive lips—nodded assent. 'You see there are people who make mountains out of mole hills.' The tone of the tactful Mrs. Sanderson indicated that such people were too remote to trouble one's head over. 'For myself'—the smiling personality loomed large, like a benignant sun—it's such a trifle I'm almost ashamed of mentioning it.'

Mollie Sanderson went down the hill with the serene complacency of the successful diplomat. A person of tact can accomplish things without stirring up enmities and strewing bloody reminders of the victory before the public eye. That is so disagreeable. If a little heart's blood oozes out in private, drop by drop, that can't be avoided. Mrs. Sanderson's thoughts ran somewhat in these channels, but she left out the figures, for Mrs. Sanderson was above all things practical. The power behind the throne would be whispered into public notice shortly after the minister's wife appeared at church suitably apparelled in a new wrap.

Mrs. Gordineer's thin lips were drawn hard as she went back through the chilly hall to the sitting room. Once or twice they twitched suspiciously, making queer little unsightly wrinkles in the fair face. Then the tears came, mercifully, not by grudging drops, but in a great flood.

'Mam-ma c'yin'! Mam-ma c'yin'!' chanted a baby voice, and demure brown eyes looked up wonderingly into the tearful ones. 'Mam-ma c'yin'—why? Mam-ma fall down—no. Mamma hurted—yes. Naughty 'ooman hurted mam-ma.'

'As though I didn't know it was a rag! As though——' The pent-up indignation, pitiful in its weakness, melted into a big sob. 'As though I had to be told what—what was—was decent, when—when——'

'Naughty 'ooman hurted mam-ma. Bobby 'll ——' The tiny fists doubled valorously. 'Bobby 'll——'

Helen Dubois's cool presence filled the space behind the wonder of the baby's brown eyes. Helen had a way of 'running in' by the back door of the parsonage, unannounced. Mrs. Gordineer was just like 'one of the girls.' She was a trifle at odds with her own self-possession now, in the presence of this unexpected scene; but the minister's wife came forward reassuringly, the baby clinging to her skirts.

'Sit down, dear. I'm so glad you came in. Don't mind a bit. I've been having a cry—the silliest.' She dried her eyes with pathetic little dabs of her cambric handkerchief while she talked. 'Do sit down. One gets lonely, don't you know?'

'They've told you.' There was a dangerous light in Helen's eyes. 'Horrid things! I don't see how thy dared.'

'Hush, dear! There's so much to get.' An arm stole appealingly around Helen's waist. 'I ought to have explained to her, but I couldn't —somehow. Harris—Mr. Gordineer— can't go shabby. They'd talk about that. He needs a new suit now. I've been urging him a month back to get it. The presbytery meets next week.'

'But ——'

'The salary isn't all paid up, Helen.' The woman's confidence sank into a half-whisper, and she looked furtively at the door behind her. 'Don't mention it to any one, please. Harris wouldn't want me to talk about it—outside. He's tried and tried. It's grown larger every year. It's more than three hundred dollars now. I—I wanted somebody to—to know it wasn't because——'

'And that woman could come here, knowing.' Helen's tone was full of unspoken meanings. 'She'd have the —the ——'

'You won't speak of it, will you? I shouldn't have mentioned it, but it seemed as though I must—just come. It's all so unjust, so cruel.'

I'd have it. I'd have exactly what I wanted—the best money could buy,' Helen flashed out indignantly. 'I'd send the bill to them. Isn't it Mr. Gordineer's money? Didn't he earn it? Hasn't he a right to it? Don't the Bible say, 'Thou shalt not steal'?'

(To be continued.)

WORLD'S WELFARE

TWO BRAHMAN CONVERTS.

A Hindu widow, belonging to one of the proudest Brahman families in the city of Mathura, India, the supposed birthplace of Krishna, came to Allahabad to bathe in the sacred waters there where the Ganges and Jumna meet. She bathed, but found no peace. Miss de Selincourt tells the story: 'Coming to the mission-house, she said: 'This morning, as I was dejectedly wending my way from the river, an Englishwoman came up to me and asked me why I was looking sad, and began to tell me about someone called Jesus Christ, who could save from sin and fill the soul with joy and life. She told me that she was only passing through Allahabad, and that if I wanted to hear more I was to come to you. So here I am; tell me about your Christ.' The seeker soon found the Saviour. She went home and won for Christ her niece, who afterwards became one of the keenest students in the training-school at Allahabad. Says Miss de Selincourt: 'I always feel it would have been worth while to have gone to India merely to have had the privilege of taking that young Brahman girl with me to zenanas, and of watching her radiant face as she tells the women how Jesus Christ has transfigured her life and turned her spiritual darkness into day.'—'Christian Herald.'

GLOWING MISSIONARY REPORT FROM A GOVERNMENT OFFICIAL.

('Christian World.')

The Hon. Staniforth C. Smith, Commissioner for Lands in Papua, met the Southern Committee of the London Missionary Society at the Mission House on Monday afternoon and made some important statements concerning missionary work in Papua. In the course of his speech he said: I have had a good deal of experience, from an official standpoint, with regard to the work of the London Missionary Society in Papua (New Guinea.) I think I know personally every missionary that you have sent out there, and I am glad to have the opportunity of saying that the mission in Papua has been of immense advantage to the Government.

I had the honor not very long ago of unveiling a very handsome brass tablet in our inter-denominational Protestant church in Port Moresby to the memory of Dr. Lawes, one of your ablest pioneer missionaries in Papua. In reading his life, I could not help being struck by the nobility of his character and the marvellous courage of his missionary efforts. He had gone out with his wife (a most able and devoted lady) first to Savage Island, and then, eight or ten years before there was any British settlement at all in Papua, he landed at Port Moresby at the village of Hanabadu—only himself and his wife and one or two South Sea teachers. He told the vessel that brought him, to sail away. He was left there among a population round that bay of at least 2,000 natives who had hardly seen a white man before, and he was prepared to stay there and trust himself to the hands of Providence to carry out his pioneer work. I do not think that we could conceive anything that could show a higher devotion and a higher sense of duty. When the British Government established themselves there they found the natives quiet and law-abiding. We have also had men like the Rev. James Chalmers, who have sacrificed their lives as martyrs for the spread of Christianity.

The missionaries in Papua are working steadily and continually with a singleness of purpose and with the strongest desire to win that country for Christ their King. I am glad to have the opportunity of saying that they are doing excellent work. They have been of immense advantage to the Government, they have cooperated with the Government. They have not sought in any way to arrogate to themselves any of those functions which belong to the civil power. All I can wish is that that mission will go on extending: that it will push farther inland. After all, the natives are very lovable people and a very fine race. They are amenable to good treatment, and it is a fine thing for the Government to have men stationed in that territory who show other white men how they should conduct themselves. It gives the natives an idea of a higher standard of our white civilisation than they would otherwise have.

I am a thorough believer in industrial missions as carried out in some instances, and in the way in which they are carried out by the London Missionary Society. It makes a much more useful citizen of the native to be expert in handicrafts and in plantation work. The natives are naturally agriculturalists, but they have not had the advantage of expert teaching. The mission of the Rev. C. W. Abel is one that I think might almost be a standard of what an industrial mission should be. When the Federal members—fifteen in number—came up to Papua, the itinerary prepared by the Government did not include a visit to Mr. Abel's mission, but I took upon myself the responsibility of including it. They assured me that nothing they had seen in the whole trip gave them greater pleasure than the visit to Mr. Abel's mission, because it showed them the potentialities of the native. When we got there, we entered a very large boat worked by an oil engine. It was steered by a Papuan, and the oil engine was worked by another Papuan. The members of the Federal Parliament were astonished to find that this large boat had been built entirely by Papuan boys at the Kwato Mission, and that they ran these engines and did all the work themselves. When we got to the mission station we saw a large milling plant in full working order. They were not only sawing great logs, but doing bead-work, and all that sort of thing, with other aspects of a well-ordered saw-mill. They were doing all the work themselves. We went to the boat-building department, and saw a boat being laid down; other boys were taking out planks and repairing parts. I also went to one of the principal plantations of Papua with the Federal members. They remarked on the very fine bungalow residence which had been built of native timber and iron. They were somewhat surprised when I told them it had been built entirely by native carpenters trained at the Kwato Mission. A native hospital is being built at Samarai, for the medical officer, from materials prepared at the Kwato Mission. It showed the Federal members that there is great hope for the Papuans if we protect them from the great evils which would otherwise decimate the population.

UNCERTAINTIES AT THE MANCHU CAPITAL.

(L. J. Whiting in 'The Continent.')

The eyes of the world are on the armies that capture and recapture great cities as Manchus and Chinese clash one with the other. This is the long-distance view, and a true one when relative importance is considered. But to an American woman in Pekin the sidelights flash up and obscure the vision, turning attention to the comparatively petty trials and sufferings of our friends among both Manchus and Chinese.

The Manchu woman sits in the darkness of the night, holding her fretful child, hushing hi mby saying, 'Don't! the rebels will hear you'; and straining eyes and ears for the first sight or sound of approaching danger she spends the weary hours, until tired nature refuses to watch, and relief comes in the blissful unconsciousness of sleep, from which she awakens with a start to find the sun shining, her home intact, and no rebels in sight.

Her neighbor is Chinese, with whom she has lived in harmony for many years, but now their sympathies are divided, and suspicion creeps into the mind of each, becoming intensified as the days wear on, until each feels that she has an enemy at her own door.

The neighbors on the other side who have been noted for their 'family jars' are now very quiet, and the poor woman's face beams as she says, 'My husband does not beat me now—he does not even find fault with anything I say or do!' For the first time in years there is harmony in that home because the two are daily facing death.

Weeks have passed and the rebels have not yet come. At times when local uprisings seemed threatening, many people left the city. Over 62,000 tickets were sold in one week, we were told, and could easily believe it after boarding the train for Tientsin ourselves and finding not even room for 'one more.' Tables and chairs had been removed from the dining car, and the floor was covered with women and children sitting so closely packed together that it was with difficulty we found space to place our feet as we passed through the car. Half the people had no tickets, but the conductor made no objection. He dropped the silver dollars into his ample pockets, and, smiling, passed off. Day after day the exit continued, yet the people were scarcely missed in this great city, for so many yet remained.

One family of Manchus who have lived in the same place for twenty-five years said: 'If the revolutionists come they will find us in our own home. If they destroy it they might as well destroy us, for we have no place to go, and our aged mother cannot flee; so we wait and trust in the Lord.'

Seven years ago this same family were worshippers of idols, and believers in spirits all about them, so that they dared not throw water out of a basin after dark without a warning call to the spirits. 'Move on, I am going to throw water.' Now the whole family rejoice in the restfulness which comes from believing in one true God who is Father over all.

For weeks old and young, rich and poor, have lived in daily expectation of a great calamity about to befall the capital, when every man would be against his neighbor. Even the old ladies in the Home for Destitute Native Women were greatly excited when we last visited them. One said, 'When the rebels come where can we flee?' Another, 'I am lame and cannot escape'; and still another, 'I am blind. Old Mrs. Li, who has weathered the storms of 84 years, twisted her head around from her crooked back, and said, 'I cannot take a step without my three-wheeled cane, and then only over a smooth road, so I will have to stay here.' Even these old bodies with their great age and many infirmities cling to life. We cheered them all we could and told them we would put up a flag in the courtyard to show that it was foreign property; then we called in a hot-sweet-potato vendor with his huge steaming kettle hanging from the bamboo pole over his shoulders, and the warmth and cheer seemed to smooth the wrinkles in the old faces as they gathered around the steaming feast. They had all they could eat, and some left over, which was a good expenditure of 40 cents.

Just now everyone may breathe freely for a few days awaiting the result of the deliberations of the peace conference meeting in Shanghai. It is a rift in the dark cloud which has hung over us so long, and for the moment gives a gleam of light and hope. The result will be known to the world long before this reaches the homeland, but this will serve to show how this great mass of humanity—Manchu, Chinese, Christian, non-Christian, as well as people from many nations—is waiting with mingled hope and fear.

If the negotiations bring peace, and the capital of this great empire is spared in this time of the nation's greatest crisis, it will be as truly a miracle as when the wind changed in 1900 and drove the flames kindled by Boxer hate away from the foreign legations.

THE POWER OF THE BOOK.

In a certain village of North India there resided an aged Brahman, skilled in the use of mantras, magic spells to work good results or ill, and especially in the art of casting the evil eye on any whom his clients wished to harm. He was resorted to from far and near by those who desired his services, and derived from them a fair income. He had taught the 'black art' to his son, and at his death left to him his books and papers. It chanced that in some way this young man obtained an old copy of the Bible in Roman characters. In order to read the book he learned the Roman alphabet, with which he was not previously acquainted. The result was that he gave up casting the evil eye, destroyed his books of magic, and was found by a missionary to be already a confessed Christian, although unbaptised.—'Christian Herald.'

WHAT YOU HEAR IN OLD QUEBEC

"I am well, thanks to Dodd's Kidney Pills"

Mrs. Gagnon, Riviere au Dore, one of those who raise the glad shout of good health.

Riviere au Dore, Chicoutimi Co., Quebec, Feb. 16. — (Special.)—'Yes, I am well, and I give all the credit to Dodd's Kidney Pills.' Those words have been uttered again and again in almost every corner of the Province of Quebec. This time they come from Mrs. Joseph Gagnon, a well known young married woman of this place.

'My back and head ached and my limbs would swell,' Mrs. Gagnon continues. 'I always had a bitter taste in my mouth, and especially in the morning. Twelve boxes of Dodd's Kidney Pills cured me.'

Mrs. Gagnon's symptoms showed beyond a doubt that her trouble was from the Kidneys. Naturally she turned to the old reliable Kidney cure that had proved its worth in thousands of other cases. She took Dodd's Kidney Pills and she is well.

Kidney Disease is the greatest enemy the women of to-day have to fight. Dodd's Kidney Pills always cure it. That's why they have earned the name 'suffering woman's best friend.'

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Every 'Witness' Reader Welcome.

Any new subscriber to the 'Witness,' or any casual reader who would like particulars of the 'Witness' Bible Question Club, can have same by sending self addressed and stamped envelope to this department.

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MEMBERS' PRIZE COUPON.

Cut out, fill in, keep safely and send to this office at the end of the course, along with your five answers.

INTERNATIONAL PRESS BIBLE QUESTION CLUB.

I have read the Suggestive Questions on the Sunday School lesson published in the Montreal 'Witness,' also the lesson itself for

SUNDAY, FEBRUARY 25, 1912

and intend to follow the rest of the course.

NAME .....
(Mr., Mrs. or Miss)

ADDRESS .....
(in full)

.....

No. 44. (W)

Suggestive Questions on the Sunday School Lesson for the International Press Bible Question Club.—(Copyright, 1910, by the Rev. T. S. Linscott, D.D.)

March 3, 1912.

The Call of the First Disciples. Mark 1:14-28; Luke :v1-11.

Golden Text—The harvest truly is plenteous, but the laborers are few. Pray ye therefore the Lord of the harvest that he will send forth laborers into his harvest. Matt. ix:37-38.

(1). Verses 14-15.—How do you understand the phrase, 'preaching the gospel of the kingdom of God?'

(2). What is repentance?

(3). If a man is truly penitent does he necessarily believe the gospel? Why or why not?

(4). Verses 16-18—Take the two occupations, literal fishermen and 'fishers of men,' and say which would be the more honorable calling to one whom God had called to be a literal fisherman.

(5). Did Jesus invite or command them to follow him?

(6). How do you account for the strange fact that these two men so promptly forsook their nets and followed him?

(7). Verses 19-20—Why did Jesus have a preference for unlearned fishermen rather than scholars to become his chief apostles?

(8). Why is it probable that Jesus knew these men in advance and selected them for their fitness for the work?

(9). Does God ever call any man to a work for which he is not fitted? Give your reasons.

(10). Verses 21-22—Is every man under obligations to keep the Sabbath day and to do some good on that day, as Jesus did? Give your reasons.

(11). Will any preacher who knows the mind of God astonish his hearers as Jesus did?

(12). Verses 23-28—What proof is there that to-day a very bad man, possessed with the worst devil we know, may by coming to Jesus be suddenly made a very good man?

(13). Luke v:1-3—Should all true preachers be as popular and draw crowds like Jesus did at this time? Why or why not?

(14). There are thousands of people on the streets and at different resorts who never attend any place of worship. Why is it the duty of the modern church to send the gospel to them where they are?

(15). Verses 4-7—What reason is there to think that God takes as much interest in our secular business as Jesus did in the business of Peter?

(16). Do all those who get God's directions on their business matters obtain from him reliable information as to where or how success may be achieved? Why or why not?

(17). Why should our past business failure be no bar to our faith concerning God's present business directions?

(18). Verses 8-9—How do you account for it that this great business success made Peter see his sins?

(19). Do phenomenal business blessings increase or decrease a good man's humility?

(20). Verse 11.—When is it right and when wrong for a Christian to give up his secular business and devote himself wholly to Christian work? (This is one of the questions that may be answered in writing by members of the club.)

Lesson for Sunday, March 10, 1912. Jesus the Healer. Mark 1:29-45; Matt. iv:23-25.

SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON.

March 3, 1912.

THE CALL OF THE FIRST DISCIPLES.

(Mark i., 14-28; Luke v., 1-11.)

GOLDEN TEXT.

The harvest indeed is plenteous, but the laborers are few. Pray ye, therefore, the Lord of the harvest, that he send forth laborers into his harvest. Mt. ix., 37, 38.

LESSON STORY.

After the triumph over the temptation in the wilderness Jesus began his public ministry. John continued his preaching for some months, but was finally cast into prison by Herod Antipas, the ruler at that time.

After John's imprisonment Jesus came into Galilee to preach the good news of the Kingdom of God. One day as Jesus was preaching beside the Sea of Galilee, he was so pressed by the throng of listeners that he stepped into a fishing boat that was not being used just then, and asked the owner, Simon, to push it out a little way from the shore, so that he might speak to the people from it. Simon, who already knew and loved him, obeyed at once. When Jesus had finished speaking to the people, he told Simon to take the boat into deeper water and to let down his fish nets to fill them. Simon explained that they had been fishing all the night before and had caught nothing, still, at the command of Jesus he would try again. The net being let down, gathered in so many fish that it began to break. Simon and Andrew beckoned to their partners, James and John, to bring their boat and help take in the marvellous draught of fishes. Both boats were so loaded that they could scarcely get to shore.

The effect on Simon was to make him feel his entire unworthiness even to be in the presence of the Lord Jesus. It is those souls to whom is revealed the majesty of Christ who most feel their own unworthiness to be in the presence of that majesty. Spots that do not show in the twilight are terribly evident in the blaze of the noonday sun. But Jesus encouraged Peter, and told him that if he would leave everything else and come with him, he would teach him how to catch men and bring them into the Kingdom of God. Peter left all and followed Jesus, and there came a day when the miracle of the great draught of fishes was practically repeated in the higher realm of catching men (Acts ii., 14, 41). Simon, Peter and Andrew, brothers, and James and John, also brothers, were the first of the disciples to give up everything and follow Jesus, going with him from place to place, hearing not only all that he taught the people, but being able to ask him questions and receive explanations privately of those things which were spoken in parables.

One Sabbath day Jesus was teaching in the synagogue at Capernaum, and the people were all listening with astonishment at his knowledge, when suddenly a poor man with an unclean spirit cried out, saying, 'Let us alone; what have we to do with thee, thou Jesus of Nazareth? Art thou come to destroy us? I know thee who thou art, the Holy One of God.' Then Jesus rebuked the evil spirit and ordered it to leave the man. The man was healed, and the people were all greatly stirred, questioning if it really could be true that Jesus was the Holy One of God, seeing that he could make even the evil spirits obey him. And his fame spread about through all the region round about Galilee.

NOTES FROM TARBELL'S TEACHER'S GUIDE.

Although Matthew narrates the calling of the four disciples immediately after the account of the temptation of Jesus, about a year must have elapsed between the two, during which occurred the events narrated in the first four chapters of the fourth Gospel. After his victory in the wilderness Jesus remained for a time in the neighborhood of John the Baptist. John was baptizing at Bethany beyond Jordan and before priests and Levites bore his testimony to Jesus as the Messiah, and pointed him out to two of his own disciples, Andrew and John, as the Lamb of God. These two followed Jesus, and on the borrow Andrew brought his brother Simon (Peter), and probably John his brother James, to see Jesus. Philip was called and he brought Nathanael. With these followers Jesus went to Cana of Galilee where he wrought his first miracle, that of turning water into wine, and then made a short stay in Capernaum. In April A. D. 27, he went to Jerusalem to attend the passover.

Now began his early Judean Ministry. He cleansed the temple and talked with Nicodemus; while he tarried in Judea with his disciples and they baptized, the jealousy of the disciples of the Baptist was aroused, but John told them that his joy was now fulfilled, that Jesus must increase and he must decrease. John was imprisoned by Herod and Jesus left for Galilee, going through Samaria, and at Sychar talking with the woman of Samaria and tarrying there for two days.

Now began the first period of the Galilean ministry which lasted from his return to Galilee in Dec. 27, A.D. to the choosing of the twelve disciples in May 28 A. D. The first two verses of our lesson record his return. At Cana he cured the nobleman's son. On visiting his early home at Nazareth he was rejected by his old associates, and he removed to Capernaum, making that city thereafter his headquarters. We suppose that John had been with Jesus throughout the eight months of the Judean ministry because he records it in the fourth Gospel; and that Peter and the rest were not with him, because the Gospel of Mark, which is thought to have been based on Peter's testimony, omits all mention of it. Now at the beginning of his Galilean ministry Jesus calls the four fishermen to permanent discipleship, the nucleus of his band of followers. Luke says that the call followed the first miraculous draught of fishes (5:1-11), but that this is the same incident is disputed.

Jesus' ministry was an itinerant one, he went about from place to place travelling and preaching and healing. The nature of his work made the fellowship and apprenticeship of disciples necessary. The prophets had had their scholars and the scribes had had their schools, it was a long established custom, yet the need of a training school was never so great as now. Jesus had many things to say that only trained hearers could fathom, many things to do that only loyal pupils could undertake, a legacy of service to leave that only skilled followers could carry out. His first disciples he gathered from the society brought together by his forerunner.

He entered into the synagogue and taught. In Old Testament times we hear only of the Tabernacle and then of the Temple. In New Testament times sacrifices were offered only in the Temple at Jerusalem, but every town and village had its synagogue for worship, an institution which evidently had its origin during the Babylonian captivity.—He taught them as having authority, and not as the scribes. The scribes constantly cited some well known rabbi authority for their teaching: Jesus said (Jn. 3.11) Verily, verily I say unto thee, we speak that which we know, and bear witness of that which we have seen; and again (Jn. 7.16) my teaching is not mine but his that sent me. The highest praise for a scribe was that he resembled a cemented cistern which lost no drop of water put into it. He was found never to teach otherwise than as he had been taught. Christ as a teacher was not a cistern, but a spring, clear, abundant, and perennial.'

HOME READINGS.

Monday.—Mark i., 14-28. The Call of the First Disciples.

Tuesday.—Luke v., 1-11. The Call of Peter.

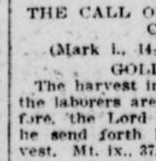
Wednesday.—Luke v., 27-32. The Call of Levi.

Thursday.—Acts iv., 1-12. The Boldness of Peter.

Friday.—I. Tim. vi., 11-19. Faithfulness of a Disciple.

Saturday.—Matt. xix., 23-30. The Reward.

Sunday.—Eph. iv., 1-13. Fidelity to Call.



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THE SERMON.

THE GARDEN OF EDEN AND THE CITY OF GOD.

(By Robert Oswald, B.D.)
(Preached in Largs Parish Church, on Nov. 19, 1911.)

'G[illegible] planted a garden.'—Gen. ii., 8.

'That great city, the New Jerusalem, coming down out of heaven from God.—Rev. xxi., 2.

The Bible begins with a garden and ends with a city—the Garden of Eden and that great city, the New Jerusalem, coming down out of heaven from God. These are the God-appointed beginning and the God-appointed end of human life, the life of humanity and of the individual, of your life and mine. Behind each of us lies a garden; before each of us rises a city, and between them stretches a long and weary way.

I never tire of those pictures of Genesis; they are so childlike, simple, and so childlikewise. What does the garden mean? It means childhood; the childhood of the individual and of the race. It is the ideal life as it appears to the child and the primitive man. It has three notes—happiness, innocence, and life undivided, because one.

It means happiness. See how it was planted with trees pleasant to the eyes and good for food. You had but to take and eat. There was no need for toiling and moiling. What work was needed was a pleasure. This is happiness according to the child and the primitive man—found in things and not in the spirit, given not won, flowing in from without, not welling up from within. It is the heaven of a fairy tale, the heaven of the child. It means innocence. Innocence is ignorance of evil, not the knowledge and rejection of it. Things here are not good and evil, but pleasant and unpleasant. And the pleasant is followed without scruple and without fault. No higher law is yet known. The fruit of the tree of knowledge of good and evil—a fruit bitter-sweet—has not been tasted. And because it means happiness and innocence it means also that the life is simple, undivided, and so at peace. It takes two to make a quarrel; but here as yet there is only one.

Thus the animals live, following impulse, and without hurt; for the impulse rises of itself, and when satisfied, of itself dies away. But man cannot so live, for even when a child he has what the animals have not—imagination and thought. He can distinguish the impulse from himself, and from the pleasure it brings. He can set that pleasure before him and can keep it there. He can waken desire, and does. He wants pleasure, and more pleasure, always pleasure, infinite pleasure. In reaching out after it he stumbles over one of the steadfast laws of life and hurts himself; but he goes on seeking it. The knowledge that the quest of pleasure may be wrong leaps up in him. He eats of the fruit of the fateful fatal tree. His eyes are opened, and he sees himself naked and wrong; he learns he is no longer one, but two—a lower and a higher, flesh and spirit, a lover of pleasure, and a servant of duty. Innocence flies, and with it happiness and peace. His life is henceforth divided. He is at war with himself, oh weary war in which there is no discharge! He is outside the garden. He casts a dark shadow on the earth, which seems cursed on his account. Now that labor is duty it is no longer pleasure. He struggles to get back to the garden. He seeks happiness and finds—pleasure. He covets innocence and reaches shamelessness. He seeks the old peace, but only finds it delusively for a time, now by abandoning himself to lust, and now by abandoning himself repentant to zeal for righteousness; but on his license remorse breaks in, and to his well-doing weariness puts an end. A flaming sword that burns every way keeps the way of the tree of life. Eden once quitted cannot be re-entered. Innocence once lost cannot be won again. Good and evil once known can never be unknown. Flesh and spirit once severed can can never more be one.

THE FINER EDEN.

A wonderful picture, your story and mine. That is how you and I are what we are. Here are unfolded the glory and shame, that mingling, make the tragedy of human life, the war within the soul that forbids happiness and banishes peace, the burden of sin. It is the experience of every man and every race. Every race has behind it a golden age. Only the Hebrews rated it at its true worth, and predicted there was therefore a better thing in store, spoke of a garden without dimming its radiance, felt most keenly the pain and weariness of the midway desert path, but bade us not look vainly back, but on and up:

On to the bounds of the waste,
On to the City of God.

I do not dwell on the desert path between. I need not. You know it; for you know yourself. To see it you have but to look within your breast. It is not well with you. You are not at peace. If you would see what you really are within, with all your discords, divisions and inward strife writ large and underlined as they are in heroic souls, read and reread that terrible seventh of Romans, the classical picture of the war and unrest and despair of the divided soul, till you learn to cry with Pal, 'Oh, wretched man that I am! Who shall deliver me from this body of death?'

We shall never re-enter the garden, you and I; but please God, 'our feet shall yet be standing within thy gates, O Jerusalem.'

The city is better than the garden. True, we sigh for the garden; but our sighing is not only vain, it is a mistake. The garden is not good enough for us. When God drove us out He had better things in store; a better thing than happiness found in things, blessedness won by our spirits within; a better thing than innocence—righteousness, which knows evil and rejects it, because it knows and loves the good; a better thing that solitude—social life, for it is not good for man to be alone; a better thing than a life undivided—a life that, because divided, can be harmonized.

For all these things the city stands. A city presupposes many men, many minds and many interests. One pulls this way, and one that. So far we have a mob. To make of the mob a city upon those many men and various there must come down a common spirit and a larger life. They become citizens when their lives in each a life that is love for the whole. The true city's life is a large life, a various life, but in spite of number and variety, it is a peaceful life, because its discordant elements are blended in a larger harmony, and live at peace because taken up into a larger life. And the city's life is a rich life. Now that is a picture of what must happen to us if we are ever to know peace. A larger, wider life must come down upon us, and entering into all the elements that war within us, lift them into its own harmony and peace. There is no other way. Unity, discord, harmony. First the Garden, then the weary desert-way with its arduous toil, its constant strife, and then the city with its rich and varied, but peaceful, because harmonious life. That is the divine chart of life, yours and mine. That is how the Bible begins with a Garden and ends with a city.

THE DISCORDS OF THE GARDEN.

Let us test it by some examples. The life undivided was smitten into discord when duty arrayed itself against pleasure. These two war against each other and will ever war. Both are essential parts of us. We cannot cast either out, and if we did, we should be less than we are. We can never get back to the Garden; but the way to the city is open. Neither of the antagonists can be slain; but they can be reconciled. Unity is not possible but harmony is. And harmony can be found only in a higher larger life that contains and does justice to both. Is there such a life? There is. It is love, love which includes duty, for it is the impulse to do good, and includes pleasure, for it makes the hard yoke easy, the heavy burden light, and fills duty with life and joy. The reconciling life is love; and love is God, God the Reconciler.

Again, the undivided life was smitten into discord when love of self grew selfishness and crippled, and crippled love of our neighbor. We are to love our neighbor as ourselves. That is, both love of self and love of neighbor are legitimate and permanent elements in life. Selfishness has lungs of leather and a brow of brass. It drowns and browbeats the still small voice that pleads our neighbors' cause, drowns but cannot silence it, for whenever we are still we hear it speak, and our loudest defiance is touched with fear, our most confident defence is shaken with doubt and all our pleasure is shot through with pain and shame. One is loud and vehement, and one quiet but persistent, and we can silence neither nor cast it out. What hope of reconciling such opposites and harmonising such discords? Nor is in us, but much in God. The love of God, could we only reach that larger life, would exclude neither and do justice to both. Love of God looks at first twin-brother to hate of self. Then Jesus comes and bids us not to fear, but launch boldly out on the larger life. He that willeth to lose his life shall keep it to life eternal. And trusting Him we embrace death and find it life, welcome loss and find it again, die to self only to be reborn to a new life within the wide and rich and blessed life of God, of God the Reconciler.

But I might speak of other discords of the divided life; but let me pass to the deepest of them all, in all others, maker of all others—the enmity between our souls and God. This discord seems without us, but it is really within, for God is there and His Spirit strives with us. Till we are right with God we cannot be right with our surroundings, our neighbors, or ourselves. The enmity with God is the last secret of the divided life and its unrest, pain and shame, its misery and failure. We cannot put it right. God can and He has done it. Wonder of wonders, and joy of joys, while we were enemies and disobedient, God loved us and sought to reconcile us by and to the wondrous love of Christ. God comes to us in Christ and in His Spirit. That wondrous love of His seeks, like the sunshine, to pierce into the dark and noisome chamber of our hearts. Like a flood, not angry but beneficent, laps and leaps against the barricaded door to win entrance to the augean stable of our lives, and, pouring through, bear all the accumulated filth away, and leave them sweet and clean. That master musician reaches forth a hand of love and skill and power to draw harmonies from the notes we jangle into discord. Let Him work His will. Let His love do with you what it will, and the unrest and dispeace, the shame and pain, the division and the discord will pass out, and a peace that passeth understanding, and a joy that is full of glory will enter in. Wide and heart compelling is this deepest of all harmonies—the love of God in Christ. What oppositions it reconciles and discords harmonizes! We are unworthy, yet worthy, unjust, yet justified; unequal to being servants, yet living as sons; impure, yet essentially pure; unable to do anything, but able to do everything; never at rest yet always at peace, always defeated but more than conquerors, when weak then strong, when empty then full, when abased then exalted, dying daily and alive for evermore.

THE CITY COME FROM GOD.

Thus we, who were driven from the garden and struggled along the desert's weary way, find, not that we have climbed the steep ascent of heaven, but that that great city, the New Jerusalem, has come down upon us out of heaven from God, prepared as a bride adorned for her husband.

Ah, note that phrase, 'coming down out of heaven from God,' for this picture of the city is as wonderful in its deep suggestions as was the picture of the garden. The city of God, and the love of it; the city of God, and the power of it; the city of God, and the life and peace of it, are what we need. But we cannot take it, nor climb to it, nor build it up in our own hearts. It is not in us; it is in God. But God gives it, makes it come down upon us, builds it up within our hearts. The secret of the redeemed, reconciled and harmonious life is to know it is hidden with God, to seek it there, to long and cry for it not without expectancy, to believe in God's love, to receive it in Christ Jesus, and, casting ourselves on God, let Him recreate us. Do this, and He will.

And note that phrase, 'prepared as a bride adorned for her husband.' This new and higher life comes in joy, the joy that begets desire and bestows power; the joy that, like the blossoms of the spring, which, though not the mellow autumn fruit, have yet a beauty and perfection all their own, is the promise and pledge of the fruit to come. Not yet has the life of the city of God overcome all divisions and harmonized all discords in our lives, but, in as many as receive it, it takes lodgment in our hearts, and from that base is invading, and step by step subduing and possessing for God the rebellious land of our souls in all its length and breadth. And ever and anon we hear its music in our hearts. Songs of the night God gives us in the house of our pilgrimage, foretastes of perfect peace and ineffable joy, an earnest of what things He hath prepared for them that love Him, aries of heaven paid on earth, to inspire us to work, that His work may have free course in us, to urge us on and lift us up.

On to the bounds of the waste,
On to the city of God.

HATPINS IN ZURICH.

Owing to the many accidents in street cars and trains in Zurich, which have resulted from projecting hatpins, a law was put into effect on January 1 prohibiting the wearing of unprotected hatpins. In a single day gendarmes arrested 110 women of all classes, who were fined five francs each.—'Medical Record.'



Are your hands chapped, cracked or sore? Have you "cold cracks" which open and bleed when the skin is drawn tight? Have you a cold sore, frost bite, chilblains, or a "raw" place, which at times makes it agony for you to go about your household duties? If so, Zam-Buk will give you relief, and will heal the frost-damaged skin. Anoint the sore places at night, Zam-Buk's rich healing essences will sink into the wounds, end the smarting, and will heal quickly.

Mrs. Yellen, of Portland, says: "My hands were so sore and cracked that it was agony to put them near water. When I did so they would smart and burn as if I had scalded them. I seemed quite unable to get relief from anything I put on them until I tried Zam-Buk, and it succeeded when all else had failed. It closed the big cracks, gave me ease, soothed the inflammation, and in a very short time healed my hands."

Zam-Buk also cures chafing, rashes, winter eczema, piles, ulcers, festering sores, sore heads and backs, abscesses, pimples, ring-worm, etc., cuts, burns, bruises, scalds, sprains. Of all druggists and stores, or post free from the Zam-Buk Co., Toronto. Price 50c a box.

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'Weekly Witness,' Feb. 20, 1912.

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In order to show beyond all doubt that I am in possession of a medicine that will cure kidney trouble, bladder trouble or rheumatism, I will this year give away ten thousand dollars' worth of this medicine, and anyone suffering from these diseases can get a box of it absolutely free. All that is necessary is to send me your address.

I don't mean that you are to use a part of it or all of it and pay me if cured. I mean that I will send you a box of this medicine absolutely free of charge, a gift from me to the Uric Acid sufferers of the world, so I can show them where and how they may be cured. I will not expect payment for this free medicine, nor would I accept it now or later if you sent it. It is free in the real meaning of the word.

For twenty-five years—a quarter of a century—I have been trying to convince the public that I have something genuine, something better than others have for the cure of stubborn, chronic rheumatism, for torturing kidney backache, for annoying calls to urinate. But it is hard to convince people—they try a few things unsuccessfully and give up all hope and refuse to listen to anyone thereafter. Happily, I am in a position now to demonstrate to sufferers at my own expense that I have a medicine that cures these diseases. I don't ask them to spend any money to find out; I don't ask them to believe me, nor even to take the word of reliable people, but all I ask is that they allow me to send them the medicine at my own cost. That is surely fair.

To this end I have set aside ten thousand dollars, which will be used to compound my medicine. Much of it is ready now to be sent out, all of it fresh and standard. There will be enough for all sufferers, though there be thousands of them. And anyone who needs it can get some of it free. But in order that I shall know that you have a disease for which this medicine is intended, I ask you to send me some of your leading symptoms. If you have any of the symptoms in the list printed here you need my medicine and if you will write me I will gladly send you a box of it free with full directions for your use. Look the symptoms over, see which symptoms you have, then write me about as follows: "Dear Dr., I notice symptoms number"—here put down the numbers, give your age, full address, and send it to me. My address is Dr. T. Frank Lynott, 857 Franklin Building, Toronto, Can.

The ten thousand dollars I am spending for the compounding of my medicine is only a part of the money I am devoting to this cause, for the package of medicine I send you will be fully prepaid at my expense. From any standpoint you view it, YOU incur no expense or obligation. Just tell others who you know are suffering who sent you the medicine that cured you.

I am promising to give away ten thousand dollars' worth of medicine, and I will do that; I am promising to send any sufferer who writes me a box of this medicine and full directions free of charge, and I will do that.



DR. T. FRANK LYNOTT
who is giving away $10,000 worth of medicine.

I can say further that this medicine has been vouched for according to law as complying in every detail with all requirements. It will stop rheumatism, it will stop pain and backache, it will stop too frequent desire to urinate; it will heal, soothe and strengthen. You will be better in every way for having taken it. There is not an ingredient that can injure; not one but will benefit. All that I ask is that you use it yourself so that you may be personally convinced.

Owing to the large number of requests, I have had ten thousand more copies of my medical book printed. This book is new and up to date and contains complete descriptions, symptoms, causes, effects and cures of kidney, bladder and rheumatic diseases. All who write for the free medicine will be sent a copy of this grand illustrated medical book—the largest ever written on these diseases for free and general distribution.

If you need medicine such as I have, if you are anxious to be cured and don't want to spend any money LOOKING for cures, write me. Read the symptoms over and let me hear from you today.

These Are the Symptoms:

1—Pain in the back.
2—Too frequent desire to urinate.
3—Burning or obstruction of urine.
4—Pain or soreness in the bladder.
5—Prostatic trouble.
6—Gas or eating in the stomach.
7—General debility, weakness, dizziness
8—Pain or soreness under right rib.
9—Swelling in any part of the body.
10—Constipation or liver trouble.
11—Palpitation or pain under the heart.
12—Pain in the hip joint.
13—Pain in the neck or head.
14—Pain or soreness in the kidneys.
15—Pain or swelling of the joints.
16—Pain or swelling of the muscles
17—Pain and soreness in nerves.
18—Acute or chronic rheumatism

839

The Mark of His Calling

By A. Allen Brockington

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CHAPTER XXIII.
THE CARPENTER.

The possibilities of the hill streams were being exploited. By the end of July a small power station was established at Downhead, and an electrical engine was ready to drive a new lathe for steel work in the enlarged carpenter's shop. Webber watched these arrangements with a certain amount of suspicion, but he could not help admiring his lodger's energy and skill. In view of the development of Brendon, Captain Mohun had proposed the transfer of the shop to that centre. Then Gerald had set to work to gather opinions and estimates, and had used the persuasiveness of statistics and sentiment to retain business at Downhead.

Since Easter he had played an active part in the affairs of the estate. The introduction of electricity, long talked of at the house and office, had become an accomplished fact, and during the last few weeks he had spent all his available time in the installation of the lathe. He was as eager about it as a child with a new toy. On the first morning when it was set going, a 'moter-bike' pulled up at the shop, and a tall boy asked if this was the township of Downhead. Webber answered the call. To his surprise the boy walked in and surveyed the place. Gerald had his back turned to the visitor. He was making so much noise that he had not noticed his entrance. However, the boy's sharp voice penetrated the whirr of the machine.

'Can you tell me where to find Mr. Fenton's residence?'

Gerald vaguely recognized something familiar in the tones, but he was too engrossed to pay much attention.

'Half a minute, please,' he said.

The boy looked at him and smiled.

'Don't you hurry for me, sir.' He nodded familiarly to Webber. 'I know him of old. Your shop, I guess?'

'Pull the lever on the left,' shouted the man at the machine. 'No, no, push it right home, -ood.' The engine suddenly stopped, and the wheel revolved slowly to rest.

'Now, I'm ready.' He faced the visitor and drew an oily hand across his forehead. 'Dirty Bird,' he said. 'Well, well, whoever would have thought of seeing you? You'd better not shake hands—I'm filthy. Webber, this is one of my old Canadian pupils. How did you get here?'

'The governor's doing a little trip. He's spending two or three days in the West of England. So I hired a puff-bike at Taunton. Thought I should like it better than coming on the train, sir. Besides, the track doesn't run through your township.'

A vision floated before Gerald's eyes—of massed trees glistening white in the sun, of an ice-bound river stretching into the mysterious distance, of a school chapel full of boys. The word 'township' was like an incantation calling up in one confused, glowing picture, all he had known of life in that vast expansive country beyond the sea. The vexations of it were forgotten. Even the figure of Le Fleming seemed pleasing in the retrospect. Gerald looked at Dirty Bird, and, for one swift, crowded moment, felt an uncontrollable longing to go back again. Then he piled on the questions: How was everybody, and what was everybody doing, Bestwick, Carfax, Le Fleming? Above all, Heifer. How was Heifer? Who won the Townships' Shield for hockey? Any boys in for Kingston? Did they still keep the carpenter's shop going? Had Bird heard anything of simmonds? Then Owl's Head appeared, and the lake lashed by that frantic, tearing wind, the white-faced boy in the stern of the boat, the lights on the wharf, the night-long labor at the coffin. Ah, 'The Bridge Builders'! He had almost forgotten 'The Bridge Builders.' Dirty Bird's father boomed that. Did they keep on in the same old way still, or had the educational reformer effected anything?

Dirty Bird answered patiently in his meditative, grown-up manner. Trinity, it appeared, had altered. The head master was running the Fenton system for all it was worth.

'But you don't mean to say that he calls it that?' asked Gerald.

'Yes, sir—the Fenton system, we are all on that now. Learning made easy. Everything explained from first principles. And every boy's character made a study of—you know the style. They write the governor long letters about what they call my 'moral tendencies.' The head keeps a 'moral tendency' secretary. All the Fenton system.'

Gerald laughed.

'Heifer's out of it, sir. He left when you did. He is going strong for the medicine-man idea. Then, when he's graduated in that, he will side-track the lot in favor of parsoning. His father bought one of our Doric temples.'

'Doric temples!' repeated Gerald, remembering a day when Le Fleming had interrupted his drawing.

'Yes, sir. They took right off.'

'What do you mean?'

'Oh, we boomed them,' said Dirty Bird with a touch of pride. 'The Fenton Bureau.' I told the governor we must call it that. Everybody has heard of the 'Fenton Bureau.' I've got one of our ads.'

He produced a delicately tinted sheet of parchment paper, with a delicate little picture of a study containing, as prominent feature, Gerald's Doric temple:

'A friend who is 'big, who is 'genuine,' lifts you out of yourself—makes you glow—makes you forget life's mean, little cares. When you see 'something' that is perfect, you feel just the same way. There's something in you that reaches out for it. That is the thought back of 'The Fenton Bureau.' You can see for yourself what it is. Made after the famous design of Gerald Fenton, the educational expert. It is in the shape of a Doric temple. It is 'big,' it is 'genuine.' It never fails. It eases your mind only to look at it.' And so on.

'The picture ought to sell 'The Temple,' said Gerald, 'to say nothing of the piece of graphic.

'I wrote it,' said Dirty Bird.

'Did you? Well, it has snap.'

'Thanks,' said Dirty Bird. 'I felt it too, sir.'

'Felt what?' asked Gerald.

'About the 'big' friend. I told the governor. You don't know the governor. He hasn't any time for that sort of thing. He's always thinking of business. It made a difference. You should have seen him open his eyes when I told him the Fenton bureau had to go, because of my big, genuine friend. Of course, we couldn't patent the system. The system was a dead loss. But I've brought $2,000 out of the bureau. That's right—English bank-notes. You had better count them.'

They were sitting in Webber's front room. Bread and cheese had been brought for Dirty Bird's refreshment. He pushed a packet over to Gerald's direction, and began to eat rapidly. Gerald gazed at him without picking up the packet. Dirty Bird nodded.

'You had better count them, sir,' he repeated.

'But they are not mine, said Gerald.

'Yes, sir, your appropriation,' answered Dirty Bird, bringing the word out oddly from a full mouth.

Later on, Dirty Bird explained: 'I said to the governor, Some are men of ideas, and some are men of business. Mr. Fenton and Heifer come under the former classification. They may make money, or they may not. It depends upon the men of business. We are men of business. But when we track down an idea we pay for it.' He objected some at first because of the risk. 'We take all the risk,' he said. 'No, I take it. You advance the money. I'm paying you a percentage. This is my flutter.'

Gerald laughed almost hysterically. He had never before handled such a large sum of money. And to hear this boy detailing calmly his deliberate scheme for enriching his big friend, talking with the air of an experienced financier—it opened out a world of wonder to him.

'Now, sir, as you've an appointment, I'm not keeping you any longer. I'll come down to-morrow, and we'll view the country, if you can spare the time. We are sending you one of the bureaux by freight-train in return for the original.'

Gerald's appointment was with Captain Mohun. As he walked to Downhead House he could hardly restrain his excitement. His temples were throbbing, and there was a brilliant color in his cheeks. He wanted painfully to tell somebody about his banknotes, and yet he felt that there was one who ought to know before he told any one else. And his excitement was not all due to Dirty Bird's visit. He had come to a crisis in his life. He had to announce a decision that would affect him all the days. He was not doubtful. For a few minutes after the arrival of the morning post, he had hesitated, more for her sake than for his own, but now his mind was clearly made up. He knew what he was going to say.

He was shown into the parlour. He remembered lying there and writing to his father the long letter that his father had never read. He wondered if, in the world of being, his father took cognisance of him now. Surely he did. Surely he knew and surely he would approve of his course. What a pity it was he had never seen Mary! What a joy she would have been to him! But, then, there was his mother—his dear, good, unselfish mother. He had found her at last. How queer to live by her all those years and to learn her so late! She must come down and stay often, and get to know the 'Reverend Charterleigh better (Gerald smiled at his mother's mode of address), and knit up again the friendship with Mrs. Maitland, and sit in the chair in the study and do the mending. Oh, there were all kinds of delightful prospects. Lady Mashin would be 'a town prosecuting politics and social influence. She would not 'troub' Israel much, and Israel would not grieve.

Captain Mohun came in.

'Well,' he said expectantly.

'Would you mind reading this letter?' asked Gerald.

Captain Mohun opened it, and, as he read, his face grew grave. It was from the Bishop of Kingswell, and ran:

'My Dear Mr. Fenton,—You will, perhaps, be surprised to hear from me. I have been reading a book of yours, entitled, "The Man at the Wheel," and I am free to confess that I misjudged your attitude towards the faith of the Church. I much enjoyed your book, especially the studies of children. My eldest son might very well have stood for the portrait of Stephen; he has just the same delightful insight into the true characters of others. I wish you could have seen him when you were here, because I perceive in you a true appreciation of the little ones. I cannot think how you acquired it, as I learn from your letter to Canon Harvey, to which I have again referred, that you are not a married man. But this is by the way. My purpose in writing is to invite you to another interview, when, I think, we shall be able to make some satisfactory arrangement for your early ordination. I feel I owe you an apology. I have been making inquiries since reading "The Man at the Wheel," and I am sure your record is in every way honorable to you. I shall be glad to have you as a clergyman in my diocese.—Yours very faithfully, F. B. Kingswell.'

Captain Mohun sighed. Then he looked at Gerald's flushed face. He thought of what this justification meant to him.

'Very nice,' he said. 'I don't wonder that you are pleased.'

Gerald was having his little field day of play-acting. He took a telegram form from his pocket, and handed it to Mohun. 'May I send this, sir?'

Mrs. Mohun half opened the door. 'Oh, I am sorry; I didn't know you were having a talk.'

'Please may Mrs. Mohun come in?' asked Gerald, with the naivete of a delighted school boy.

Captain Mohun called her in, and showed her the telegram form.

'Precipitate as ever!' said Mrs. Mohun. 'And you haven't even consulted the lady. I'll be bound.'

'Not precisely,' confessed Gerald; 'but we have discussed the general question, and she left al arrangements to me. May I send it?'

Captain Mohun gave his wife the letter from the Bishop of Kingswell. While she was reading it, Gerald watched her face with sparkling eyes. He was enjoying himself thoroughly. This was his tiny drama, and he felt the combined joy of author and protagonist. Besides—to change the metaphor—he had another trump card concealed in his pocket. He was not going to play that just yet.

'What answer are you going to give,' asked Mrs. Mohun, holding up the Bishop's letter.

'The telegram is my answer.'

The telegram was addressed to Ronald Mohun, in Scotland, and ran: 'I am going to be married. Will you be my best man?'

'And is the telegram your answer to me?' asked Captain Mohun.

'Yes, sir, if you please.'

'You queer boy,' said Mrs. Mohun.

She owed a good deal to him. Ronald was reading for honors, and was pretty sure of a second class. Moreover, he was equal to the strain of reading, and had begun to take his part again on the river. He would never be able to forget all about his health, but he was a reasonably strong young man. Very, very often Mrs. Mohun had reflected upon the providential coming of these two—Gerald Fenton and Eustace Charterleigh. Between them they had inspired her son with new hope, and had worked wisely, unremittingly, and most unselfishly for his welfare. Ronald his 'best man!' The conventional phrase struck her fancy. If Ronald had ever had a 'best man' outside his own family, it was this queer boy in front of her.

'I thought you were always so simple and direct,' said Captain Mohun, and compressed his lower lip.

'I never said so,' answered Gerald.

'It only needs the occasion to bring out the dramatic sense in any man,' remarked Mrs. Mohun.

'But you agree with me, don't you?' asked Gerald eagerly. 'You see, I am not really fitted to take orders. The Bishop was quite right about the country congregations. I have been teaching lately in Charterleigh's Sunday-school; and every now and then I am tempted to wander off into the wilderness of metaphysical speculation. When they say the Lord's Prayer, I want to explain to them that there are two versions of it, and that unless we place the two versions together we are sure to miss the meaning; and when they say the Apostles' Creed I always itch to discuss the limitations of human language and to tell them that He was "conceived by the Holy Ghost" and He was "born of the Virgin Mary" are two quite distinct kinds of statement. Even of signs and wonders I want to say they are really unimportant in themselves—that it doesn't much matter whether five thousand people are fed by five loaves and two fishes or whether they go into the villages round about and buy bread; that the importance is in the thing signified. "I am the Bread of life." Or, again, about Jesus walking on the sea—why talk of levitation and rubbish of that sort? All the power and meaning of that miracle lie in the fact that He came to the disciples when it seemed impossible that He should come. He Himself, no phantom bringing fear, but a dear, familiar Presence, with a voice of human speech, "It is I; be not afraid."'

Gerald pulled himself up short. 'I am sorry to go on like this, but I must tell somebody who understands.'

Mrs. Mohun had listened to the flexible voice, rising and falling with such just and natural emphasis; had taken note of the earnest face, all aglow on the sudden with religious enthusiasm; had watched the involuntary gestures of the born orator.

'I think you ought to take orders,' she said gravely.

'No, no, don't say that. You are thinking of preaching. But the life of a minister of religion consists more in patience than preaching. He has to watch and wait. I have thought it all out. He has to map out his own day—that's one difficult thing. There is no settled course of duty for him. The reason so many of them seem to fail is because of that—there is no obvious and immediate incentive to do anything in particular. Their life becomes desultory. And, then, they work upon the intangible material of human character. They cannot get the satisfaction of appreciable results. I couldn't stand it. I am naturally so slothful that I need the routine. My people, for generations, have trodden a routine. It is an inherited tendency. And they have always worked with their hands. They have always seen the results of their labors. I want to see the results of mine. That is why I am going to close with Captain Mohun's most kind offer, on one condition.'

They were, all three, still standing. Captain Mohun was having a new experience. He had never before heard an Englishman dissect himself. His ancestors, for many generations, had been men of action rather than men of contemplation. Restraint had been their ruling characteristic, restraint of feeling, of joy, of sorrow, of satisfaction, of every impulse to display before others their inward mind. They faced the thunder and the sunshine with the same unmoved demeanor. They smiled at the agony of their own troubles. They wore the same smile in the days of prosperity. It was a cardinal principle of their lives never to reveal upon their faces or in their words the deep thoughts of their hearts. Above all they despised introspection. It was always morbid and useless and, very often, selfish and cowardly.

To do them justice, neither Captain nor Mrs. Mohun had the aristocrat's common distrust of every class other than their own. But they regarded unrestraint as bourgeois, and a fair index of vanity and vulgar ambition. Yet this queer boy was not vain, and he had been led by an analysis of his own limitations and capacity to renounce ambition.

'What is the condition?' asked Captain Mohun.

'That the agent shall not swallow up the carpenter,' answered Gerald. 'You offered me this appointment, and said that I should be styled "sub-agent." Of course, I shall be willing to give you all the help I can in any direction—in any direction,' he repeated with emphasis—'but I really want to be the carpenter.'

'That is all very well for you, but what about the lady?' said Mrs. Mohun.

'She agrees,' said Gerald quickly.

'You are sure?' asked Mrs. Mohun, with a smile.

'Quite sure, this time. Oh! there is another condition. Would you mind if we lived in her house? I am afraid I have taken that for granted.'

'So have I,' said Captain Mohun.

Gerald fidgeted uneasily, folding and unfolding the telegram-form. He glanced at the book-shelves and the writing-table. He had a sudden vision of the Bishop's study at Kingswell and the west front of the cathedral. Then his wandering eyes dwelt once more upon Mrs. Mohun's face with the enigmatical smile he knew so well.

'You are thinking one or two things,' he said.

'Of course. What are they?'

'You are inclined to fancy—excuse my presumption—that I am throwing myself away; that if I had not been in such a hurry to marry Miss Tracy I should have paid a second visit to the Bishop or have stuck to literature; that I have really worked up these reasons, elaborated this theory of my own disqualifications, in order to excuse a course of action I had already decided upon. Isn't that so?'

'Well, suppose it is?'

'You cannot really believe that a man who was capable of being anything else—anything professional, say—would be willing to become a carpenter for the sake of being a carpenter.'

'You are stating it rather baldly.'

'You think—excuse me, sir, I am awfully rude—that it was because Captain Mohun could not have been a general, or a Cabinet Minister, that he was contented to potter round this estate and mark trees. Again putting it baldly.'

'No, I don't,' answered Mrs. Mohun, with an excusable touch of anger, while Captain Mohun watched them both very narrowly. 'I believe my husband is playing his proper part. You are too direct, Mr. Fenton, and—too personal.'

'I am sorry,' said Gerald. 'I wanted to get it over. You mustn't be angry with me. I will serve you well—as well as I can. And you will see, won't you—oh, yes, do see, please—that in serving you I am doing the very thing I like best to do? Everything this morning has conspired to make me sure, and everything since I first came here has led up to this as an end.'

The ready tears of the emotional man were glistening in his blue eyes. He was obviously sincere. His decision still seemed a little odd to Mrs. Mohun. She still wondered that Mary Tracy had acquiesced in it. But Captain Mohun, with unexpected feeling, and yet more unexpected display of it, came and placed both his hands on Gerald's shoulders, and said:

'I believe you.'

(To be continued.)

Constipation is the root of many forms of sickness and of an endless amount of human misery.

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BOYS TAUGHT DOMESTIC WORK ON FARM



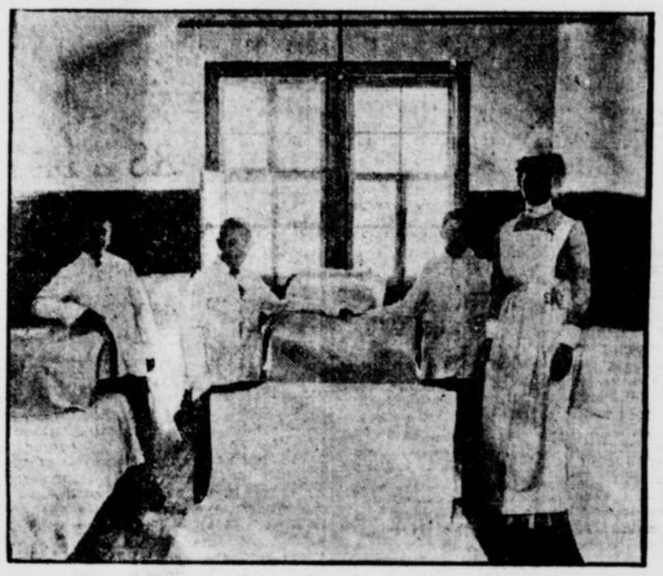
BOYS' FARM SCENES.—THE BOYS IN THEIR HOUSE-CLEANING GARB. MR. AND MRS. MATTHEWS, THE SUPERINTENDENT AND MATRON, IN THE CENTRE.

The domestic side of the work of the Boys' Farm at Shawbridge, Que., although not so well understood by the public as is its outdoor work, is one of the most interesting features of the farm for delinquent boys, writes Mrs. Matthews, matron of the Farm. With the exception of a few officials and heads of the different departments of the farm, all the work, both inside and outside of the buildings, is done by the boys themselves.

Breakfast is served at seven o'clock. To prepare it the kitchen boys are up bright and early, laying tables, boiling porridge, cutting bread, making tea or coffee, as the daily menu dictates, all under the direction of the cook. The meal is served promptly and quietly, and when the hungry boys are satisfied and morning prayers are over, the kitchen boys return to the scene of devastation, where piles of bowls, cups and saucers, pots and pans are awaiting washing. All this is accomplished without confusion, as each one has his appointed task. When all the work has been finished the kitchen squad divides, half going into school, while the others remain to help the cook prepare dinner.

In the meantime beds have been made, each boy doing his own room; dormitory floors swept, washed, and the woodwork dusted, stairs and passages scrubbed, and the place upstairs left clean and tidy for the day by the 'dormitory boys.' In the basement more boys in the laundry are at the washing tubs, turning the mangle, using the washing machine, folding sheets, 'tramping' the shirts, and so on, getting ready for 'clean clothes' day. In the dining hall a boy is working busily mending with a sewing machine gaping rents in a pair of overalls. A little fair-haired boy industriously darns his underwear, and his work would put many a young lady to shame. Just before Christmas three boys, with the help of a young tailor, himself a discharged Boys' Farm boy, made fifty pairs of corduroy pants. Now they have begun on a roll of brown drill to make fifty pairs of overalls, without any outside help. Back in the kitchen at noon tables are laid again and dinner served to the hungry lot, who have been working in the bush, in the stables, hauling ice or taking milk to the station. When dinner is over and everything washed, it is, 'May we have the toboggans, please?' and out they go for an hour and a half's glorious fun. At four they are back again and into their white jackets. Under the tuition of the cook, one makes pastry, another cake, another sago pudding for supper, another puts cold meat through the mincer, and yet another carries in wood and cleans the knives.

Supper over and dishes away, the hardworking kitchen boys go off for a game of checkers, or a quiet read. On Thursday nights each boy mends his own stockings and sweater. The Boys' Farm always needs stockings, and will gratefully accept any that may be offered to it. Just now it wishes to furnish a 'sick room,' for which there is great need. There is an invalid boy crippled with rheumatism, who will probably never be well again. Who could spare an easy chair or a picture, a bureau, or mirror, a lounge or chest of drawers, a small table, or any useful article of furniture for the room? Mr. Lyman, of Montreal, has made a contribution to the sick room furnishings, but the Boys' Farm, Shawbridge, Quebec, would be grateful for other gifts.



BOYS' FARM SCENES— BOYS IN THE HOSPITAL WARD.

Children Cry for Fletcher's

CASTORIA

The Kind You Have Always Bought, and which has been in use for over 30 years, has borne the signature of Chas. H. Fletcher and has been made under his personal supervision since its infancy. Allow no one to deceive you in this. All Counterfeits, Imitations and "Just-as-good" are but Experiments that trifle with and endanger the health of Infants and Children—Experience against Experiment.

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Castoria is a harmless substitute for Castor Oil, Paregoric, Drops and Soothing Syrups. It is Pleasant. It contains neither Opium, Morphine nor other Narcotic substance. Its age is its guarantee. It destroys Worms and allays Feverishness. It cures Diarrhœa and Wind Colic. It relieves Teething Troubles, cures Constipation and Flatulency. It assimilates the Food, regulates the Stomach and Bowels, giving healthy and natural sleep. The Children's Panacea—The Mother's Friend.

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ALISE OF ASTRA.

Anyone who had part in the interest and expectation of pleasure with which the monthly instalments of Anthony Hope's 'Prisoner of Zenda,' were awaited, will find the same thrill and excitement running through our new story, 'Alise of Astra,' by H. B. Mariot Watson, who is in the foremost rank of the English magazine writers of to-day.

The plot is new and the characters are fresh, sturdy people of whose doings one likes to hear. There is action in every chapter and no padding to fill in space. The story begins in the bustle and incoherence of a railway wreck which results in the stranding of the hero in a minor principality in Europe, for a day, and entangles the thread of his future with those of a strange baby and a princess, at the same time creating for him some implacable enemies. The first instalment of the story will be given in the 'Witness' of March 5.

COAST EROSION IN FRANCE.

(From the 'Westminster Gazette.')

Every year a certain number of acres are devoured by the sea on our coasts. The same loss occurs on the French coast, and a serious situation has arisen in the village of Aiguillon, on the Brittany coast.

An entire farm is in danger of being swept away at this point of this coast, for the sea is slowly devouring the sand dunes which form the natural protection of the land. It is feared that the next storm on this coast will flood 4,000 acres, and the Government is exhorted to take steps at once to build a sea wall. The village of Aiguillon is not the only place threatened on th French coast.

All along the coast from the mouth of the Somme to the Seine the same process of erosion is going on. On the left bank of the mouth of the Somme a strip of 10,000 acres is in danger. Its only protection being a beach of shingle which is being gradually undermined.

The beach of Onival has been half ruined by the recent storms, and the collection of stones from the bank of shingle that surrounds the coast, for building purposes, has greatly assisted the encroachments of the sea. Even Treport is suffering from the attacks of the sea. The local authorities will be obliged to take steps to prevent the danger going any further. But the work of strengthening the natural defences of the coast is laborious and expensive, and the Government will be asked for assistance.

CHILDREN'S CORNER

CARE OF THE BIRDS.

The sky had been weighed down all day by the snow-filled air. Now the storm was on in earnest. The north wind drove round the corner of the house and swirled the fine, icy snow into drifts. It soughed through my firs along the hillside. I was thankful for a roof over my head. I shall be comfortable to-night with the wood heaped high on my hearth. But how some of the poor unhoused creatures of the wild must suffer!

This afternoon I watched the crows come trooping silently in and settle in the firs. They had been foraging. Their flight was slow and lumbering, were cold and hungry. Their very silence told of another bitter night in the firs. I felt a pang of pity for them. A chickadee came flying over and lit in one of my Baldwin trees. How can such a tiny creature endure the storm? He seemed to have come some distance. Perhaps he, like the crows, had been out foraging all day. It was four o'clock and the day was going rapidly. He seemed to know it, for he stopped just long enough to turn around once and flitted down to an opening in a hollow limb. He disappeared so suddenly I was not sure where he went. I crept up close where I could look in, and there he sat. He looked up with an expression that clearly said he didn't care to be bothered, so I withdrew as quickly as possible, glad to know that one bird was safe in a warm bed.

After the robins had taken their supper on the back porch, they, too, silently disappeared in the big firs at the back of the house. The snow-birds, song sparrows, and towhees all quietly scattered, some going to the trees, some creeping into nooks and crevices about the woodshed, house and barn.

I would be a mighty poor farmer if I didn't care for my birds and pension them as I do the rest of my creatures. My ten acres sheltered about thirty different families. I would not exchange all the tame fowls I ever owned for a few of the wild birds about my orchard.

Of course I run a free lunch counter and have a birds' Christmas tree. All people do in winter who are thoughtful and like the birds. The daily bill of fare is mixed bird seed, suet chopped in chunks, baked potato, apples, sand, and crumb pudding. For a dime you can get enough suet for hundreds of square chickadee meals. It takes time to build up a bird patronage in this lunch counter business, just as it does with any restaurant. When I started, I had very few boarders. Later on the news of the free lunch counter spread, and now I have a regular hotel and steady patrons.—William L. Finley, in 'Our Dumb Animals.'

NATURAL ENO'S HEALTH-GIVING FRUIT REFRESHING SALT INVIGORATING

SYNOPSIS OF CANADIAN NORTH-WEST LAND REGULATIONS.

Any person who is the sole head of a family, or any male over 18 years old, may homestead a quarter section of available Dominion land in Manitoba, Saskatchewan or Alberta. The applicant must appear in person at the Dominion Lands Agency or Sub-Agency for the District. Entry by proxy may be made at any agency, on certain conditions, by father, mother, son, daughter, brother, or sister of intending homesteader.

Duties—Six months' residence upon and cultivation of the land in each of three years. A homesteader may live within nine miles of his homestead on a farm of at least 80 acres solely owned and occupied by him, or by his father, mother, son, daughter, brother or sister.

In certain districts a homesteader in good standing may pre-empt a quarter-section alongside his homestead. Price $3.00 per acre.

Duties.—Must reside upon the homestead or pre-emption six months in each of six years from date of homestead entry (including the time required to earn homestead patents), and cultivate fifty acres extra.

A homesteader who has exhausted his homestead right and cannot obtain a pre-emption may enter for a purchased homestead in certain districts. Price, $3.00 per acre. Duties.—Must reside six months in each of three years, cultivate fifty acres and erect a house worth $300.00.

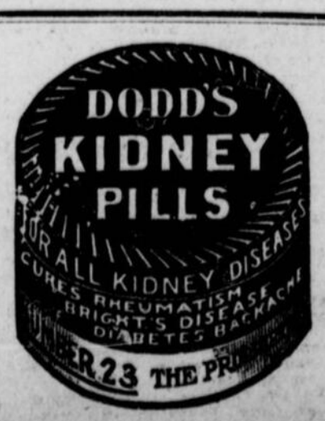
W. W. CORY,
Deputy of the Minister of the Interior.

N.B.—Unauthorized publication of this advertisement will not be paid for.



The Original and Only Genuine

Beware of Imitations Sold on the Merits of Minard's Liniment



READABLE PARAGRAPHS

SHE DIDN'T GET IT.

'There is a certain book in the library that I want,' said Mrs. Sillsome to the librarian of forty thousand volumes. 'I can't recall the title nor the name of the author, but it is a book of probably three or four hundred pages, and it is bound in dark green and the title is in gold letters on it. It is a story of a nobleman who discovers, after he has married a lady of wealth and title, that he is a changeling and that a certain blacksmith in the town is the real nobleman. A friend of mine has read it and she is very anxious to have me read it. As I say, I cannot remember the title of the book or the name of the author, but it is a book of about average size, and I wish that you would get it for me as quick as you can, for my husband is waiting for me in our car out in front of the library, and it always irritates him to be kept waiting. I'd like the book right away, please.'—'Judge.'

Impurities of the Blood Counteracted. —Impurities in the blood come from defects in the action of the liver. They are revealed by pimples and unsightly blotches on the skin. They must be treated inwardly, and for this purpose there is no more effective compound to be used than Parmelee's Vegetable Pills. Thy act directly on the liver, and by setting up healthy processes, have a beneficial effect upon the blood, so that impurities are eliminated.

A GREAT SHOWMAN.

The late 'Lord' George Sanger was in his time a famous showman, but retired a good many years ago, and latterly had fallen on rather evil days. He was on the road altogether for seventy years. His prosperity with his show was greatly helped by the patronage of Royalty. On one occasion, when King Edward was Prince of Wales, he attended and expressed a wish to see the famous white elephant. 'I suppose it is white—you have a white elephant?' 'I dropped my voice a little,' said Sanger, 'and answered, "Your Royal Highness, we may deceive the public sometimes, but we must not lie to our Prince. We whitewash it twice every day." I can see his shoulders shaking now,' added the showman, 'as he went to look at the elephant, and his eyes twinkled as he went back to the box.'—'Westminster Gazette.'

Faultless in Preparation.—Unlike any other stomach regulator, Parmelee's Vegetable Pills are the result of long study of vegetable compounds calculated to stimulate the stomachic functions and maintain them at their normal condition. Years of use have proved their faultless character, and established their excellent reputation. And this reputation they have maintained for years,and will continue to maintain, for these pills must always stand at the head of the list of standard preparations.

CAUGHT ON.

'I'm going to ride at the country,' said a Frenchman, whose English was not very perfect, to a friend in town.

'You should say ride in the country,' remarked the friend.

'Ah! yes—very good,' responded the Frenchman; 'and when I come back I will knock in your door.'—Buffalo 'Commercial.'

Requisite on the Farm.—Every farmer and stock-raiser should keep a supply of Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil on hand, not only as a ready remedy for ills in the family, but because it is a horse and cattle medicine of great potency. As a substitute for sweet oil for horses and cattle affected by colic it far surpasses anything that can be administered.

A DEEP THINKER.

The new teacher was somewhat uncertain as to the nationality of her latest charges. She was not kept long in doubt, however. 'Yoke,' she wrote on the board, then asked in her most musical tones, as she looked graciously round the class. 'Can any little boy or girl tell me the meaning of that word?'

A small, blond boy raised his hand. 'Ay know,' he said hoarsely, 'it—it ess when you say somet'ing funny.'—'Woman's Home Companion.'

No child should be allowed to suffer an hour from worms when prompt relief can be got in a simple but strong remedy—Mother Graves' Worm Exterminator.

A THOUGHTFUL CHILD.

Little Alice was terribly afraid of cats. One day she had been standing on the doorstep for several minutes, looking at a big black tomcat gallivanting on the fence. Finally she rushed into the house, looking very excited, and exclaimed: 'Mother, I thought I'd better come in. That kitty was just so afraid of me, I felt sorry for it, and comed away!'—'Woman's Home Companion.'

Corns cannot exist when Holloway's Corn Cure is applied to them, because it goes to the root and kills the growth.

NOT A CELEBRATION.

Night was coming on, the storm was increasing and some of the deck fittings had already been swept overboard, when the captain decided to send up a distress signal. The rocket was already lit, and about to ascend when a solemn faced passenger stepped up.

'Cap'n,' said he, 'I'd be the last man on earth to cast a damper on any man's patriotism, but seems to me this here's no time for celebratin' an' settin' off of fireworks.'

HOW HE LIKED PITTSBURG.

A man who has just come back from Paris was taken the other day to view Pittsburg for the first time. He kept washing his face and hands the whole day. The friend who was with him asked him how he liked the town.

'Well,' he replied, 'it soots me all over.'

A bottle of Bickle's Anti-Consumptive Syrup taken according to directions,will subdue a cough in a short time. This assertion can be verified by hundreds who have tried it and are pleased to bear testimony to its merits, so that all may know what a splendid medicine it is. It costs you only 25 cents to join the ranks of the many who have been benefited by its use.

REMEMBER THE ACCENT.

'Queen Mary,' said the teacher to the class in the history lesson, 'loved France so much that she declared the word Calais would be found written on her heart after she was dead.'

Pausing a moment the teacher looked at a boy steadily.

'Jimmy Smith,' she said, 'you were not listening.'

'Oh, yes, I was,' Jimmy replied.

'Well, what did Queen Mary say would be found written across her heart?'

'Kelly,' was Jimmy's triumphant reply.—'Tit Bits.'

SAVED FROM THE SURGEON'S KNIFE

"Fruit-a-tives" cured Appendicitis

Newburgh, Ont., Feb. 12th, 1910.

"Just about a year ago, our daughter Ella (fourteen years) was taken with terrible pains in the right side. We at once put her under the care of a first-class doctor, who pronounced it a case of Appendicitis and advised an operation. We took her to a Hospital in Kingston where she was again immediately examined by an eminent specialist. He said she had Appendicitis and must be operated on at once, if we wanted to save her life.



"Luckily for us and for her, an uncle came in with some 'Fruit-a-tives' and insisted on Ella taking them. Good results were apparent almost from the first dose, and the treatment cured her.

"'Fruit-a-tives' saved our daughter from the surgeon's knife and to-day she is enjoying the best of health."

J. W. FOX (Father).
LILLIAN FOX (Mother).

"Fruit-a-tives" is the only medicine in the world that will positively cure Constipation—the cause of Appendicitis. 50c. a box, 6 for $2.50, or trial size, 25c. At all dealers, or sent on receipt of price by Fruit-a-tives Limited, Ottawa.

BATTLED WITH LAKE FOR EIGHT HOURS

George Bilkie, the 'Hermit of Main Ducks' Island Has Thrilling Experience

Picton, Feb. 15.—Battling with the ice floes and the raging waters of Lake Ontario for eight hours, George Bilkie, the 'hermit' of Main Ducks Island, south-east of Prince Edward county, arrived at Point Traverse late on Tuesday with a thrilling tale. Ill for many weeks, Mr. Bilkie determined to leave his lonely island and seek a physician on shore. He had only a small punt, to which he had fixed iron shoes as runners. He started on his journey armed with a pike pole and a pair of oars. For the first two miles he had open water of the lake. Then he ran into an ice barrier. Glare ice, rough hummocks and small patches of open water stretched out twelve miles or more. This was the experience of a man exhausted through long illness. He sank time after time from sheer exhaustion. Several times he was obliged to shift his course. In all he thinks he really went a distance of twenty miles in the attempt to reach land, which in reality was twelve miles from the Main Ducks. Finally he landed after an awful fight, and when he sought shelter he was all but overcome.

NORTH BAY REJECTS ROUTE

Town Council Will Ask Dominion Railway Commission to Adjudicate on Matter

North Bay, Feb. 15.—A special meeting of the Town Council last night, called to consider the request of the Canadian Northern Railway for the ratification of the agreement entered into by last year's council, and approval of route plans for the railway through the town, was made the occasion for a public meeting of ratepayers to protest against the proposed route which is projected through the heart of the town. The town hall was packed, and abundant opportunity was given for hearing protests.

The agreement entered into by last year's council provides that the railway enter the town on a fourteen-foot embankment with subways constructed at the expense of the railway company. The principal objection to the agreement seems to be that the railway is given a valuable concession and guarantees nothing in return. The objection is also made that the proposed line runs far too close to the Normal, Public, High and Separate schools.

Messrs. Barber and Ruell, of the C. N. R., addressed the meeting, explaining the railway's side of the case.

Well, Well!



OLEAN and SIMPLE to Use.

NO chance of using the WRONG Dye for the Goods one has to color. All colors from your Druggist or Dealer. FREE Color Card and STORY Booklet 16. The Johnson-Richrdson Co., Limited, Montreal.

Bishop Scollard, J. W. Richadson, P. McCool, Dr. Smith, Dr. Brandon, W. E Hicks and A. R. Girdwood spoke in protest, while the members of last year's council defended the agreement as in the best interests of the town and the best that could be secured. In consequence of the agreement with last year's council the C. N. R. purchased right of way to the extent of about two hundred thousand dollars in town property and do not feel inclined to change the route, which traverses a section for the most part rough and rocky and unfit for residential purposes. The result of last night's meeting was a resolution of the council declining to ratify the final plans, and submitting them to the Railway Commission for a ruling as to the best route.

C.N.R. AND THE CUNARD LINE

New York Comment, and a Local Official's Explanation

New York, Feb. 5.— The New York 'American' this morning publishes the following:

'An agreement, reached between the Cunard Steamship Company and the Canadian Northern Railway, has created much interest in steamship circles here, while it has set at rest many speculations as to the future policy of one of the most progressive railways in the Dominion.

With the completion of its coast-to-coast system, the Canadian Northern will be in a position to wrest a large portion of the transcontinental traffic from its rival, the Canadian Pacific. The latter company, with four steamers, and its working agreement with the International Mercantile Marine, which has six steamers in the Montreal run, had an advantage over the Canadian Northern that only the acquisition of a fleet could equalize.

Both Sir William Mackenzie and D. B. Hanna, president and third vice-president of the Canadian Northern, have been busy in New York and London for the last two months.

They finally reached an agreement whereby the Cunard Line, with its three steamers in the Montreal service, and two larger ones building, would combine with the Royal Line and the Uranium Steamship Company, the latter concerns being controlled by the Canadian Northern. The new arrangement means that eleven steamers will feed the Canadian Northern Railway.

Mr. D. B. Hanna, second vice-president of the Canadian Northern Steamship Company, who has recently returned from Europe, states that the present amalgamation with the Cunard Line Canadian service is of a traffic nature, and practically consists of the Canadian Northern turning over their surplus westbound immigration business to the Cunard.

The Canadian Northern maintains a department in Europe to work up their emigration business, and as it was found impossible to purchase new steamers in time for the spring and summer increase in immigration, the arrangement with the Cunard Line resulted

It is denied in shipping circles that there is any agreement between the Canadian Pacific and the International Mercantile Marine

BUTTER FROM NEW ZEALAND

One Thousand Tubs Imported to be Sent Out to Montreal Grocers

EXPERIMENT TRIED BEFORE.

Consignment A 1, So is Expected to Lead to Big Trade Development.

The New Zealand cows have come to the assistance of their Canadian sisters. Yesterday Gunn, Langlois and Company, Limited, received 1,000 tubs of butter, each containing 56 pounds, from that country.

The hard worked Canadian cow can take a short rest now, while the butter for the Montreal table is supplied by their southern sisters.

Some years ago an importation was received from the same country, but it was not a successful venture as it reached this city when the market was on the decline. But the business should be a money maker now when the price of butter is so large.

Gunn, Langlois and Company say the consignment is A. 1., and that it will be sold at the same rate per pound as the Canadian article. The experiment is being watched with interest by all butter users.

FIGHTING FOR EXISTENCE

Statement Made by Vancouver Board of Trade's Representative at Freight Rates Inquiry

Ottawa, Feb. 15.— That, as a result of the efforts of the wholesalers and railways, discriminatory rates had been made and kept in force for the last seventeen years in British Columbia, as a result of which Vancouver was now fighting for its very commercial existence, was the allegation made by Mr. W. A. McDonald, K.C., counsel for the Vancouver Board of Trade, before the Railway Commission here to-day.

The case up for argument was the Vancouver Board of Trade's application for an order directing the C. P. R. to cease charging discriminatory rates from Vancouver to points located in British Columbia, Alberta, Saskatchewan and Manitoba on the main and Crow's Nest lines, as compared with the rates for equal distances from Montreal, Quebec and other points on the Atlantic seaboard; to cease charging discriminatory freight rates on wheat and oats from Alberta to the Pacific coast, and discriminatory passenger rates to passages in British Columbia and especially commercial travellers, as compared with the passenger rates charged by the road in other portions of Canada.

The C. P. R. had presented its case yesterday through Mr. F. H. Chrysler, K.C., and Mr. McDonald to-day spoke for the applicants.

'We are fighting for our commercial existence,' he stated. 'For seventeen years the rates had not been reduced from Vancouver to another point on the C. P. R. line within the boundaries of British Columbia, whereas there had been reductions all over the rest of the route. Increased traffic and more adequate facilities should have brought a reduction, argued Mr. McDonald. That they had not meant that there was something to be inquired into. 'The C. P. R. says to us, 'we've got you tied to British Columbia, and will prevent you from sending your goods anywhere else,' said the speaker. He read a telegram which stated that some 12,000 Alberta farmers favored lower rates and argued from it that it was only the wholesalers and railways that prevented them. To show the extent of the alleged discrimination he cited the case of a Vancouver shipper who wished to send his goods eastward. He had to pay from 100 to 200 percent more than a Montreal man shipping westward. It was not proper to segregate any one part of the line and fix its rates in ratio with its finances. Neither should any one division have to bear all the cost of improvements or difficulties of operation.

The hearing continues all day.

MURRAY & LANMAN'S Florida Water

"THE UNIVERSAL PERFUME"

Has a marked individuality and should not be classed with cheap perfumes which usurp the name but can nowise approach it in quality or permanence. These facts stand after a century's test. For the bath, after shaving, and for general toilet purposes it is the one thing to use, if you are seeking the genuine and the best.



ACCEPT NO SUBSTITUTE! SOLD BY ALL LEADING DRUGGISTS.

LANMAN & KEMP, 135 WATER ST. NEW YORK

TWO HUNDRED DOLLARS A DAY

Detroit Street Railway Has to Pay for Streets Where Franchise Has Expired

Detroit, Mich., Feb. 14.—In a decree signed by Judges Murphy, Hosmer and Mandell, in the Circuit Court to-day, the Detroit United Railway is declared a trespasser and a nuisance in Fort street west, and is ordered to comply with the resolution of the Common Council, directing the company to pay a rental of two hundred dollars a day, or remove its poles, wires and track forthwith. The decree follows very closely the finding of the court, several months ago, when it held that the city had the right to charge a rental for the use of the streets in which the franchises have expired. The company is given ten days to accept the council rental resolution, and must pay the rental from the date of the decree to the date of acceptance also. In default of such acceptance and payment, the company is ordered to remove all its equipment and cease the operation of cars on these streets. The court decree acts thus as an injunction against the Detroit United Railway, in case the rental resolution is not accepted. If the company accepts, it may run its cars, but its rights so to do are revocable. Detroit is not entitled to any accrued rental from the date of the resolution, since the case was in court. Rentals fall due daily from now. If the rental resolutions are revoked the company must vacate the streets within five days. If the company voluntarily withdraws from the streets it must remove its equipment within sixty days. The company filed notice of appeal to the Supreme Court.

RELEASING CAMORRISTS.

Viterbo, Feb. 14.—The court, which is engaged in the trial of the members of the Camorra to-day, ordered the release of Francesco Desiderio and Antonio Percuocco, two of the men accused of having been present in the Aida Tavern in Bagnoli on May 26, 1906, when Gennaro Cuoccolo was condemned to death for treachery by a court of the Camorra.

Intense excitement was created among the public when the order for their liberation became known. The judge gave as his reason for the step that both prisoners had already served in jail what would be the maximum penalty if they were found guilty of being accomplices.

Seven more Camorrists are to be released to-morrow, and a further thirteen on Friday for a similar reason.

Coughs and Colds

Are Dreaded by Mothers Who Fear for the Safety of Their Children.

DR. CHASE'S SYRUP OF LINSEED AND TURPENTINE

What a weight of responsibility rests on the mother of the family during the winter season!

In every cough and cold she recognizes the voice of Croup, Bronchitis, Consumption or other deadly throat and lung complications.

Few people, even among those who are convenient to doctors, can afford the luxury of a physician for every cough or cold, even though they realize the seriousness of neglecting such ailments.

For all such Dr. Chase has provided a prompt means of cure known as Dr. Chase's Syrup of Linseed and Turpentine.

One reason why mothers prize this treatment above all others is because of its suitability for children. It is sweet and pleasant to the taste, and children like to take it. By its soothing, healing action it is wonderfully prompt in curing Croup, Bronchitis and Whooping Cough, and can be used by children with perfect safety so long as directions are followed.

Thousands of families in Canada keep Dr. Chase's Syrup of Linseed and Turpentine in the house at all times for use in cases of emergency. This is the only way to be sure of protecting the bronchial tubes and lungs against coughs and colds. 25c a bottle, family size 60c, at all dealers or Edmanson, Bates & Co., Limited, Toronto.

MURDERED THEIR TEACHER

Irish Schoolboys Charged With Beating Schoolmaster to Death

New York, Feb. 15.—A cable from Dublin says: Eight school boys were arrested to-day charged with the murder of John Kelly, assistant master of an industrial school in County Meath.

The boys, it is alleged, waylaid Kelly while he was making his rounds Monday night and beat him to death with sticks.

LIFE IMPRISONMENT.

Joseph Jessamine, Sentenced to Be Hanged on Feb. 22, Will Be Reprieved.

Toronto, Feb. 15.—Joseph Jessamine, convicted of shooting and killing James Lougheed on Hayter street, some months ago, will not hang on February 22. Sheriff F. Mowat last night received advices from Ottawa that Jessamine's death sentence had been commuted to one of life imprisonment.

MAY BE USED AS WARSHIPS.

The new turbine Canadian Empress steamers which are being constructed for the Pacific coast service will be available as war vessels should the necessity arise. The British Admiralty, it is said, looks to the Pacific as the probable centre of the world's greatest naval conflict, and under arrangements with the C.P.R. has had the plans of the liners adapted to the requirements for conversion into auxiliary cruisers.

FITTED WITH OIL BURNERS.

The C.P.R. steamer 'Princess Adelaide,' which has been at the Seattle Construction and Drydock Company's yards for installation of oil burners, will soon be ready for recommission in the triangular service. The oil-burning apparatus has been fitted, and the vessel has now returned to Victoria, where the work is being completed.



RE-ELECTED GRAND MASTER

Rev. Frank Charters Again Head of Grand Lodge of Quebec Masons

The Rev. Frank Charters, of Montreal, was Wednesday re-elected grand master of the Grand Lodge of Quebec, A. F. & A. M. The annual meeting convened throughout the morning, afternoon and evening, in the Temple, Dorchester street. In his review of the past year the grand master stated that the membership of the order in Quebec province was now 388 greater than last year, the total being 7,021 members.

The following grand officers and district grand officers were elected at the evening session, which was held in the Auditorium Hall, Berthelet street: M. W. Rev. Frank Charters, of Montreal, was re-elected grand master; R. W. Bro. John E. Wright, of Montreal, deputy G. M.; R. W. Bro. Geo. Brodie, Quebec, G.S.W.; R. W. Frank, Richmond, G.J.W.; M. W. I. H. Sterns, Montreal, grand treasurer; R. W. Will H Whyte, Montreal, grand secretary; R. W. Wm. Percival, Montreal, grand regent.

The following district deputy grand masters were elected: R. W. Bros. Joe. M. Dalton, Three Rivers, Quebec and Three Rivers district; W. C. Hagar, Montreal No. 1; R. Chas. Young, Montreal, Montreal No. 2; J. P. Riley, Lake Megantic, St. Francis district; H. E. Mitchell, M.D., Bedford, Bedford district; E T. Graham, Buckingham, Ottawa district; Geo. E Clarke, Sutton, Stafford and Brome district.

The following were elected district grand chaplains; R. W. Bros. Rev. Wm. Henderson, Three Rivers; Quebec and Three Rivers district; Rev. W. S. Major, Montreal No. 1; Rev. J. S. Dixon, Scotstown, St. Francis district;



THE REV. FRANK CHARTERS.

Rev. Jas. Pletts, Dunham, Bedford district; Rev. J. McPherson, Hull, Ottawa district; Rev. Canon Carmichael, Knowlton, Shefford and Brome districts.

There was a large attendance of delegates at all the sessions, especially at the evening session, when the elections took place

The 'Witness' Pattern Service.

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

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



9,175-8,891 — LADIES' AFTERNOON, OR CALLING GOWN.

Composed of waist pattern 9,175, and skirt pattern 8,891. Black silk velveteen, with Irish lace and net for trimming is here shown. The waist may be finished with a high collar and with long sleeves. The waist pattern is cut in five sizes: 34, 36, 38, 40 and 42 inches bust measure. The skirt in five sizes: 22, 24, 26, 28 and 30 inches waist measure. It requires eight yards of 36-inch material for the entire gown, or fifteen yards of silk or velveteen twenty inches wide for a medium size. This illustration calls for two separate patterns, which will be mailed to any address on receipt of 10c for each in silver or stamps.



9,146—A STYLISH SKIRT.

This design has the fronts arranged to simulate a tunic. The back is finished with an inverted plait. Serge, panama, voile, wool mixtures, velvet and silk are all appropriate for the model. The pattern is cut in five sizes: 22, 24, 26, 28, and 30 inches waist measure. It requires 3 1-4 yards of 44-inch material for the 24-inch size.



9,157—A NEAT WORK APRON.

A large work apron that comes well over the waist is indispensable to the busy housewife. This one of striped percale is not only a protection to the dress, but it is neat and attractive as well. The bib is in jumper effect and broadens out over the shoulders in a most becoming way. The skirt is cut circular, fitted in at the waist by darts. Gingham, percale and fawn are all used for the making. The pattern is cut in three sizes: Small, medium and large. It requires 4 1-2 yards of 36-inch material for the medium size.



9,164—A GIRL'S DRESS WITH DEEP ARMSCYE.

Brown serge with facings of silk was used for this model, which is equally well adapted for wash fabrics. The deep armscye is a new feature. The fronts cross slightly. The skirt is plaited. The pattern is cut in four sizes: 8, 10, 12 and 14 years. It requires 4 1-4 yards of 36-inch material for the 12-year size.



A NEW AND CHARMING MODEL.

Smart and decidedly effective; made of French voile, with pipings of green satin, and bands of embroidery. The waist pattern, 9091, may be developed in high or low neck style, and with short bell or close-fitting long sleeve. The fronts are crossed in surplice effect, so becoming to most figures. The separate skirt panels may be omitted. The skirt pattern, 9127, is cut in 5 sizes: 22, 24, 26, 28 and 30 inches, waist measure. The waist in 5 sizes: 34, 36, 38, 40 and 42 inches, bust measure.

This illustration calls for two separate patterns, which will be mailed to any address on receipt of 10c for each, in silver or stamps.

Weekly Witness Pattern Coupon.

Please send me

Pattern.	Size.
No.....	.....
No.....	.....
No.....	.....
No.....	.....

for which I enclose.....cents.

Name .....

Street and No.....

P.O. .....

Prov.....

For blouses, etc., give bust measure in inches.
For Skirts, etc., give waist measure in inches.
For Misses and Children, give age only in years.

N.B.—Be sure to cut out the illustration and send with the coupon, carefully filled out. Price 10 cents. In postal note or stamps for each pattern, unless otherwise specified. Costumes usually consist of two separate patterns, and hence call for twenty cents.

Address: Pattern Department, 'Weekly Witness and Canadian Homestead,' 'Witness' Block, Montreal.

DR. SUN YAT SEN HAS RESIGNED IN FAVOR OF YUAN SHI KAI

National Assembly Says Such an Example of Self-Sacrifice is Unparalleled in History—Chinese Legation in Rome for First Time Hoists Republican Flag.

London, Feb. 15.—According to a Shanghai despatch to a news agency here Dr. Sun Yat Sen has resigned the presidency in favor of Yuan Shih Kai.

Nankin, Feb. 15.—Dr. Sun Yat Sen's resignation of the presidency of the Chinese republic has been accepted by the National Assembly here on condition that both he and the present cabinet hold office until the new president and cabinet take over the duties.

The elections of ministers and of the president are to take place this afternoon.

There was a touching scene in the Assembly when Dr. Sun Yat Sen handed in his resignation. The letter in which he offers to lay down the office of chief executive says: 'Yuan ability whom our united nations look unconditionally to the national cause.

He would surely prove a loyal servant of the state. Besides this Yuan Shi Kai is a man of constructive ability whom our united nations look to with hope that he will bring about the consolidation of its interests. The happiness of our country depends upon your choice. Farewell.'

The National Assembly afterwards passed a resolution paying great tribute to Dr. Sun Yat Sen. It was worded as follows:

'Such an example of purity of purpose and self sacrifice is unparalleled in history. It was solely due to his magnanimity and modesty that northern China was won over.'

Yuan Shih Kai's refusal to come to Nankin has caused some reaction here, a section of the members of the Senate declares that it will not elect



YUAN SHI KAI.
New President of China.

Yuan Shih Kai president of the Republic. This opposition to the former Imperial Premier has been strengthened by a report reaching here that Yuan Shih Kai is engaged in seeking recognition from the foreign legations in Pekin, and that he has received encouragement.

Rome, Feb. 15.—The Chinese legation here, to-day, for the first time, hoisted the Republican flag. The minister also officially announced the proclamation of the Republic. Many callers went to the legation to offer their congratulations and express their hope that a new era of prosperity and civilization had begun for China.

TROUBLE
WITH JAPAN.

Tokio, Feb. 15.—The Chinese revolutionaries have ignored the protest made by Japan against any violation of neutrality in Kwang Tung peninsula. A regiment of infantry has been sent from Port Arthur to enforce the order.

STRANGE
IF TRUE.

London, Feb. 15.—The 'Times' Pekin correspondent says that the foreign legations received a despatch from the Nankin Government, asking them to recognize the southern republic. The request, adds the correspondent, will be ignored, but this action by Sun Yat Sen inspires a misgiving.

Pekin, Feb. 16.—The celebration of the proclamation of the Republic of China is being observed with great enthusiasm in numerous cities, and no reports of serious disorders have come to hand.

General Li Yuen-Heng, the Republican military leader at Hankow, who was appointed vice-president of the republic by Sun Yat Sen, urges the selection of Wu Chang, in the Province of Hu Peh, as the capital of the Republic. It is thought in some quarters that he is doing this with a view to assisting Yuan Shih Kai by splitting opinion among the republicans of the south.

London, Feb. 16.—A Nankin despatch to the 'Times' says that the assembly's original dissatisfaction with the abdication edicts, which it finally approved, was considerably allayed by the publication of the Chinese text, and Yuan Shih Kai's telegram to Sun Yat Sen, embracing the republic. The Assembly, however, insists upon the presence of Yuan Shih Kai here if he accepts the presidency.

Nankin, Feb. 15.—The National Assembly this afternoon unanimously elected Yuan-Shi-Kai president of the republic, and then decided that the provisional capital shall be Nankin.

After Yuan Shi Kai's inauguaration, a majority of the members are willing for the temporary removal of the capital to Pekin for convenience.

CELEBRATING
NEW ORDER.

Chee Foo, Feb. 15.—Three Chinese cruisers lying in the harbor to-day celebrated the establishment of the republic by a salute of twenty-one guns. The United States protected cruiser 'Cincinnati' has returned here from Teng-Chow-Fu with six missionaries on board. The other missionaries refused to leave on the 'Cincinnati,' which supplied them with arms and ammunition.

Shanghai, Feb. 15.—Extensive celebrations were held to-day both at Nankin and Shanghai in honor of the united republic. The Chinese ships at Shanghai were bedecked with flags, while the warships and arsenal fired salutes of twenty-one guns.

Hong Kong, Feb. 16.—Several Chinese junks were attacked yesterday by pirates on the West River near Canton. Outbreaks of piracy which were formerly very frequent have become much more rare since the West River has been patrolled by river gunboats. A report has been received from Swato that the steamer 'Ku Chow,' of Hong Kong, flying the British flag entered the port there, carrying 2,000 revolutionary Chinese soldiers who were bound for the north. When they attempted to land the local troops protested, and threatened to open fire on them with the guns of the fort. The Chinese customs commissioner and the British consul hurriedly went on board, and saw the captain of the 'Kum Chow' (whom they instructed not to enter the port with his vessel.

There is great excitement over the incident, and the opinion prevails that trouble in the southern provinces is only beginning.

London, Feb. 17.—'Yuan Shih Kai to-day cut off his queue,' says the correspondent of the 'Daily Mail' at Pekin, telegraphing Friday. 'He still, however, is unwilling to hurt the feelings of the Manchus and deprecates the public rejoicing over his election to the presidency of the republic.

'The acting viceroy of the province of Chi Li has loaned Yuan $3,125,000 for his present needs.'

WANTS CAPITAL
AT PEKIN.

Pekin, Feb. 16.—In the course of an interview with the Associated Press to-day, Yuan Shih Kai said:

'Owing to lack of experience, the Republican Government will make many errors. Having been elected president of the republic I will undertake the task.'

Yuan Shih Kai said that he had a great admiration for Dr. Sun Yat Sen, who had shown himself a true patriot.

Yuan Shih Kai is determined not to go to Nankin and is endeavoring to persuade the Nankin Assembly that his presence there is not necessary, at the same time pointing out the dangerous possibility of the monarchical party endeavoring to re-establish itself in power. He also told them of the threatening situation in Manchuria, where foreign intervention is probable if control is relaxed. There is also danger, he considers, of anarchy in the northern provinces and the Manchus troops at present are very difficult to control.

The princes of the Imperial Court are beseeching Yuan Shih Kai not to leave Pekin, fearing that if he does so something will happen to the court which trusts only to him for its safety, and for the fulfilment of the pledges given by the Republicans.

Yuan Shih Kai to-day seemed much less worried than he has been for some time. He apparently believes that the Nankin Assembly cannot stand in the way of the unity of the country on the question of the choice of a capital.

Yuan Shih Kai has issued orders for the northern army to cease its opposition to the Republican troops who are now permitted to enter the northern lines with absolute freedom.

Shanghai, Feb. 19.—The abdication of the Emperor has not affected the Yangtse valley cities except that a distinct revival of trade is noticeable.

There is a growing agitation that the new capital should be Nankin. Telegrams from Canton to-day say that province is determined not to consent to the liberal terms granted to the Manchus unless Nankin is made the capital and the cabinet composed of approved armed men lead by trusted generals.

Tang Shao Yi, who goes to Pekin with the republican delegation to confer with Yuan Shih Kai, says he will urge Yuan to go to Nankin in deference to popular wishes.

YUAN ASKS
TO BE EXCUSED.

Shanghai, Feb. 19.—Yuan Shih Kai telegraphed to Nanking requesting Huang Sing, the war minister in the Republican Cabinet, to despatch troops to the north in order to assist in quelling the disturbances in Manchuria.

Yuan Shih Kai also telegraphed to Dr. Wu Ting Fang, the Republican minister of justice, and to Tang Shao Yi, his representative, urging them to endeavor to secure the election of Dr. Sun Yat Sen as president of the republic in his place. In his despatch he said:

'I am unable to control the involved situation in China, as I am suffering from impaired health. Now that the aims of the Republicans have been attained, I have accomplished my duty. The post of president of the Republic would only serve to lead to my ruin. I ask your kind offices and interest with the people of the country to elect Dr. Sun Yat Sen, to whom credit should be given. I will wait here until I am relieved. Then I will return to my home and resume my work as a husbandman.'

The new constitution of the provisional government will be approved by the assembly at Nanking on February 19, after which it will be notified by a delegation which will start for the north.

General Homer Lea, the American officer, who has been acting as military adviser to Dr. Sun Yat Sen and who has been seriously ill, has now rallied and may recover fully.

Dr. Sun Yat Sen, in an interview, urged that an appeal should be made to foreigners to contribute to the relief of the famine in China. He said that owing to the life and death struggle for freedom which had been going on in China the administration was at present helpless, but he hoped that hereafter it would not be necessary for China to make any appeal abroad.

MANCHURIAN
SITUATION.

Tientsin, Feb. 19.—The situation in Manchuria is daily becoming more desperate. Kang Yu-Wei, who led the reform movement in 1898, has thrown his influence in with that of Chao Ehr-Hsun, the viceroy, and together they will make a determined fight to resist the new order of things.

Chao Erh-Hsun still refuses to meet the demands that he give up his office, and with the aid of Kang Yu-Wei, purposes to rebel. It is also said that the object of the coalition of the two leaders is to establish a constitutional monarchy in Manchuria.

Prince Su, it is reported, is giving the two leaders financial assistance.

The Hungutses have resigned en mass and are openly defying the orders and authority of Yuan Shih Kai, and will use all their power and endeavors to oust him.

Pekin, Feb. 19.—Yuan Shih Kai has prepared notification to the powers of his election as president of the Chinese republic, and at the same time requesting their recognition of the republic. It is, however, anticipated that the recognition by the powers will be withheld until a cabinet has been appointed.

The adoption of the western calendar has notified to the public by formal manifesto which replaces the Imperial edict of the former regime.

London, Feb. 19.—The Imperial dragon has been pulled down and the flag of the republic flutters over all the Chinese legations of Europe today. All of the diplomats discarded their queues in accordance with an order issued by President Yuan Shih Kai. Hereafter they will wear the evening dress of the Occident when they appear at court or at other official functions.

FRANCE AND HER NAVAL PROGRAMME

To Keep Place Among the Nations—Both Army and Navy Must Keep Pace With Times

Paris, Feb. 14.—The Chamber of Deputies last night adopted the naval programme by a vote of 42 to 73. M. Delcassé, Minister of Marine, in submitting the proposals, said that France must have enough warships to ensure security in the Mediterranean, but it was not necessary to keep pace with the construction activities of other nations. An additional article was adopted prohibiting the giving of government contracts to firms which have, or have had within a year, members of the Senate of Chamber on their directorate or as legal counsel.

The Senate adopted the aviation programme for which approximately five million dollars yearly is asked.

The trend of the discussions on the army appropriations was that France must strongly develop all her lines of defence and offence so as to hold her rank among the great powers and maintain her alliances and thus exercise an influence in the world for peace.

During the discussions of the naval budget in the Chamber of Deputies Gaston Thomson, former Minister of Marine, chairman of the Naval Committee, declared that it was an irreducible minimum. France was ready to practice a pacific policy, which involved the limitation of armaments, but the policy of peace meant that she must be solidly armed. 'America couples her proposal for international arbitration with activity in naval construction. England never built so many battleships as now. Germany, Austria and Italy are all developing their navies.'

France, he continued, must be strong both on land and on sea if she wished to keep her rank among the powers.

Deputy Paul Painleve, defending the programme of the Government, contended that France's ships in the Mediterranean must be at least equal to those of Italy in order to assure communication between France and North Africa.

Senator Alexandre Millerand, speaking in the Senate, outlined the aviation programme of the government, for which from $4,500,000 to $5,00,000 yearly is asked. Fifteen dirigibles, he said, would be constructed, but the special arm of France was the aeroplane. This year the army could mobilize 334 aeroplanes divided into 27 squadrons and manned by 344 officer pilots and 344 observers. An aeronautic regiment was also to be constituted.

In the Chamber of Deputies M. Delcassé, Minister of Marine, answering the critics, said that it was not in the interest of France to increase automatically the number of ships built in a ratio with those built by other owers. It sufficed for France to have forces enough to ensure security in the Mediterranean, and he insisted that that was amply assured by the programme.

In the Channel and the North Sea, continued the minister, France could content itself with destroyers and submarines and adequately maintain the defensive, which was France's attitude in those waters. The bulk of the naval forces would, therefore, be left for service in the Mediterranean, for the French fleet must always be ready to attack a fleet threatening its communications in North Africa.

After consideration, he added, the government deemed it unnecessary to increase its programme, but had hastened the carrying out of the programme by two years. The total expenditure will amount to $279,600,000.

STRIKE 'OBEY' FROM CEREMONY

Because Suffragette Bride Refused to Promise Marriage Service May be Changed

London, Feb. 16.—As a result of the recent suffragette wedding, at which the bride refused to promise to obey her husband, there is a prospect that the word 'obey' will be stricken from the Church of England marriage service.

The matter came up at a meeting of the Lower House of Convocation of the Province of Canterbury yesterday, and a resolution was adopted recommending that the 'scriptural form of the last exhortation in the marriage ceremony be revised.'

The Dean of Canterbury objected strenuously to altering 'an exhortation which contains passages from St. Peter and St. Paul, on the grounds that these apostles were wrong.'

The Dean of Winchester, however, insisted on the recommendation, and it was adopted with a slight modification. The House also agreed to revise the next collect in the marriage service, asking for children for the couple. For this collect the committee proposes to substitute the following words: 'Bestow, we beseech Thee, upon these two persons the heritage and gift of children.'

TEMPERANCE POLICY.

Ontario Liberal Leader Says Party's Stand Will be Announced Next Session.

London, Ont., Feb. 17.—Addressing the Liberal here last night, N. W. Rowell, K.C., said that by the next session the Liberal party in the Ontario Legislature would have its new temperance policy ready. He intimated that it was nearly decided upon, but gave no information of its nature. A large crowd heard the leader.

'HONORABLE' FOR LIFE.

Ottawa, Feb. 16.—Ex-Speaker Chas. Marcil was yesterday sworn in by the Duke of Connaught as a Privy Councillor. This gives him the title of 'Honorable' for life. It is the practice to make ex-speakers of the House of Commons privy councillors.

CALLS DR. SINGH SEDITIONIST

Mr. H. H. Stevens, Member for Vancouver, Makes Hot Attack on Sikh, Who Replies Shortly

Toronto, Feb. 19.—A most unflattering sketch of the history and character of Dr. Sunder Singh, Toja Singh, Rajah Singh, and all the other Singhs who have recently sprung to fame as champions of the Sikh race, was the striking feature of the address given by H. H. Stevens, M.P., of Vancouver, at the Women's Canadian Club. The speaker did not stop to choose diplomatic language. He said:

'The case for the admission of the Sikhs and Hindus to British Columbia, which has been laid before you in Eastern Canada, has been almost entirely on the authority of Sunder Singh, and all those who have favored the loosening of the immigration restrictions have based their arguments on his. I ask you if you have ever seen a single credential of Sunder Singh? My credentials are that I am the chosen representative of 150,000 people the largest constituency in Canada but I have never heard that he has any. Yet you receive this gentleman in your midst and accept everything he said as gospel truth. Now I can speak from personal knowledge as I am intimateely acquainted with the whole crowd of the Singhs. For a long time their propaganda was for the right to full franchise and to sit in any elective body in Canada an idea which, I for one, would not be prepared to consider for a moment; quite recently, however, it suddenly occurred to them to take up the wife side of the question, in order to play upon the susceptibilities of the people, and this they have done to a most successful degree.

'Now, when I say that Rajah Singh, Teja Singh, Sunder Singh and the rest of them have no visible means of support, I am making a statement which can be proved to the hilt. When I tell you that Sunder Singh, when he says he is a philanthropist, is lying, I am not slandering him behind his back; I have said so to his face lots of times. Sunder Singh came into this country contrary to the law, and to this day there is an unexecuted order for his deportation lying in the Interior Department. When the order was made, a gentleman in Vacouver, whose name I am prepared to give to any one, declared that Sunder Singh had consumption and asked the authorities to let him take him to Kamloops to die in the good air. That gentleman also lied. Sunder Singh has never been ill, and at that time he was just the same fine husky individual he is to-day.

'From my acquaintance with the gentleman, he is a seditionist and an agitator, and he lives on what his wits are able to take of his more unsophisticated countrymen. Teja Singh and Sunder Singh used to be the bitterest of enemies; each of them used to come to me and tell me the iniquities of the other. But lately they made up again, as they found out they could get more by working together than singly.'

DR. SINGH
RETORTS.

Dr. Sunder Singh, when seen last night at the Queen's Hotel, characterized Mr. Stevens's remarks anent himself as 'absurd.' In former days, he said, the new member for Vancouver was quite willing to help the Sikhs in the matter of raising loans for them to buy real estate, and was ready enough to give assistance to the race when there was money in it for himself. Now, however, he had entered politics as the champion of labor, and was trying to bring with him the adventurous spirit of former days, refusing to recognize the primary right of citizenship of his previous friends and business associates. Dr. Sunder Singh is preparing a formal retort to Mr. Stevens' charges.

ASK TROOPS TO BE SENT

Districts Which May be Affected by Mining Strike Are Anxious.

London, Feb. 19.—While all the preparations that have been made in the coal fields of the United Kingdom are for war rather than for peace, there is just a gleam of hope that the threatened strike of nearly a million men at the end of this month will be averted. The fact has just been disclosed that William E. Harvey, the Labor member of Parliament for Northeast Derby, who is secretary of the Miners' Federation, accompanied by five representatives of the English miners, is holding meetings privately with five mine owners in the hope of preparing a basis for peace.

Besides this, the conciliation board of the English federated area is also meeting to-day.

Should progress be made in the effort to reach a settlement in England, Wales and Scotland will remain the chief obstacles to an agreement.

The authorities look upon Wales as the great danger spot, and having regard to the disturbances which occurred there last year, the chief constable of Glamorganshire has suggested to the magistrates that an application should be made for the drafting of a body of 1,500 infantry and 1,100 cavalry into the affected areas.

The National Transport Workers' Federation, at a meeting held here this afternoon, decided to help the coal miners in every possible way in the event of a strike. This will bar the unloading of imported coal at the ports.

HANGED WHILE CASE ARGUED

Chicago, Feb. 16.—Frank Shiblawski and his brother Ewald were hanged at 10.18 a.m. to-day.

Three minutes after they were hanged a bailiff from Judge McKinley, of the Superior Court, rushed into the jailer's office summoning the jailer to the court.

Counsel for the Gueslow murderers had told the court the men were insane and asked that the execution be stopped.

The petition before Judge McKinley was signed by the Rev. Francis Repinski, of St. Stanislaus Roman Catholic Church. The priest had visited the Gueslow murderers in their cells, and he declared that they are of unsound mind and subject to hallucinations.

The court would not permit the petition to be filed before it was read, as the representative of the States Attorney's office asserted that its only purpose was delay.

While arguments on the filing of the petition were proceeding, the Shiblawski brothers were hanged.

Phillip Sommerling and Thomas Schultz were hanged at 10.49.

GOVERNMENT ATTACKED.

British House of Commons Scene of Violent Speech.

London, Feb. 19.—A slashing attack was made on the Government in the House of Commons this afternoon, when a vote of censure was introduced in the shape of an amendment to the address in reply to the speech from the Throne complaining that the Government had not fulfilled its pledge to reconstruct the House of Lords.

Frederick E. Smith, Unionist member of Parliament for the Walton division of Liverpool, who represented the official Opposition, said the Government had made a 'flagrant shuffle out of a plain and positive promise under duress from the Nationalists.'

'Two years ago,' he said, 'the government had bamboozled the nation with the promise of a measure for the reconstitution of the House of Lords, but immediately after the element conspiracy with the Nationalists precluded this time being found until of Parliament; for the Walthamstow division of Essex, replying on behalf of the government, denied that the Home Rule Bill was the result of a conspiracy.

CHINESE FAMINE FUND.

The following is the list of subscriptions up to date:—

Previously acknowledged	$191.10
A Sympathizer, Arden	10.00
Henry Lathers Heaslip, Man.	2.00
A Friend, Moorefield	2.00
Rev. J. W. Coone, Langdon, Alta.	4.35
XX., Montreal	50.00
Joseph Lowry, Colorado Springs, Col	10.00
Donald Paterson, Kenton, Man.	2.00
F. B. Denby, Nfld.	2.00
E. A. C., Montreal	2.00
Geo. L., Barrie, Ont.	1.00
A. E. H. C., Port Hope, Ont.	5.00
M. Shaw, Upper Melbourne, Q.	1.00
E. Christian, Fena, Man.	5.00
Total amount subscribed	$287.45

GUJERAT FAMINE FUND.

The following is the list of subscriptions up to date:—

Previously acknowledges	$317.25
A Friend, Campbell's Bay, Q.	2.00
W. W. McLatchie, Peperville,	5.00
Mrs E. J. Gordon, Protectionville, N.B.	1.00
A. Rawlins, Perth	1.00
M. Shaw, Upper Melbourne, Q.	1.00
Miss H. S. L. Fairlie, Bloomington, Ont.	1.00
Total amount subscribed	$328.25

OBITUARY.

(From a correspondent.)

The death of Miss Margaret Whyte occurred at her late home in Hallerton, Que., on Friday, the 2nd inst. Miss Whyte was born in Hallerton eighty-two years ago, and was well and favorably known. She was a woman of a kind and cheerful disposition, and will be missed by her many relatives and friends. The funeral took place at St. John's Church on Sunday afternoon, the Rev. Mr. Hutchings officiating.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES AND DEATHS.

Notices of births, marriages and deaths must invariably be endorsed with the name and address of the sender, or otherwise no notice can be taken of them. Birth notices are inserted for 25c; marriage notices for 50c; death notices for 25c prepaid. The announcement of funeral appended to death notice, 25c extra; other extension to obituary, such as short sketch of life, two cents per word extra, except poetry, which is 50 cents per line extra—prepaid.

Annual subscribers may have announcements of birth, marriages and deaths (without extended obituary or verses) occurring in their immediate families, free of charge, in which case name and address of subscribers should be given.

BIRTHS.

FORD—At St. Lambert, Feb. 11th, a daughter to Mr. and Mrs. C. W. Ford.

FRASER — On Feb. 14, 1912, at Merivale, Ont., to Mr. and Mrs. Alexander Fraser, a daughter.

FREEDMAN — On Feb. 10, 1912, at No. 236 Elm avenue, Westmount, the wife of Albert Freedman, of a daughter.

LAYTON — At the Manse, Fairview, Halifax, N.S., on Feb. 11, 1912, to the Rev. R. B. and Mrs. Layton, a son—Robert Fraser.

MACKAY— At 498 Argyle avenue, Westmount, on Feb. 10, 1912, to Mr. and Mrs. Alexander Mackay, a daughter.

MACKERROW—At the Maternity Hospital, Ottawa, on Feb. 6, 1912, a son to Mr. and Mrs. Andrew N. Mackerrow.

RITCHIE—At 327 Wiseman Ave., Outremont, on Saturday, Feb. 3rd, 1912, to Mr. and Mrs. John Ritchie, a daughter.

SCOUTEN—At Laurium, Mich., on Jan. 22nd, 1912, to Mr. and Mrs. C. R. W. Scouten (formerly of Sault Ste. Marie, Can.), a son.

MARRIED.

ANNABLE — WATSON — At 28 Sweetland avenue, Ottawa, Ont., on Feb. 14, 1912, by the Rev. G. R. MacFaul, M.A., Miss Lizzie Watson, of Canaan, Ont., to Mr. Joshua Brownell Annable, of Moose Jaw, Sask.

BARTON — MULLIGAN — On Feb. 14, 1912, at St. John's Church, Aylwin, by the Rev. F. A. Allen (incumbent of River Desert), assisted by the Rev. G. O. Eakins, Curate in charge of Aylwin, Evelyn May, eldest daughter of Thomas Mulligan, of Mulligan's Ferry, to Frederick James Barton, of Low, P.Q.

GRINHAM — WALE — At 28 Sweetland ave., Ottawa, Ont., on Feb. 12, 1912, by the Rev. G. R. MacFaul, M.A., Miss Fanny Amelia Florence Wale to Mr. Albert Ernest Sidney Grinham, both of Ottawa.

KENNEDY — FERGUSON— At the residence of the bride's brother, 'Inglehurst,' Rockland, Ont., on Wednesday, Feb. 7, 1912, by the Rev. James H. Woodside, Lorne Alexander Kennedy, of New Liskeard, Ont., to Susie Rice Ferguson, of Rockland, Ont.

FEBRUARY SUBSCRIBERS

Subscribers whose address labels are marked **FEB.** are asked to kindly attend to their renewal AT ONCE. Nothing is ever lost by renewing a little in advance, as extension invariably dates from the expiry of present subscription. On the other hand, an overdue subscription will mean interruption in the service and vexatious delay in replacing the name on the mailing list. A word to the wise elsewhere in this issue, or write for particulars.

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KIPPEN — HANSON — On Feb. 14, 1912, at the residence of the bride's father, 484 Mount Pleasant avenue, Westmount, Que., by the Rev. Dr. Paterson-Smyth, Florence Meredith, daughter of Mr. William Hanson, to J. D. Grant Kippen, son of the late Colonel H. N. Kippen.

MILNE—McDOWELL—At the residence of the bride's parents, on Thursday, Feb. 8, 1912, by the Rev. J. M. Macalister, Ernest L. Milne, Medicine Hat, Alta., to Lillie May McDowell, eldest daughter of Mr. Jos. McDowell, Vicars, Que.

MORROW—HEWARD — On Saturday, Feb. 17, 1912, at the Church of St. John the Evangelist, by the Rev. Arthur French, Dorothy Burton, eldest daughter of Arthur R. Graves Heward, to Hugh Mervyn Morrow, elder son of the late James Morrow, of Halifax.

STOTHERS—PERLEY—By the Rev. Walter Loucks, at St. Matthew's Church, Ottawa, on Feb. 10, 1912, Florence Marion, youngest daughter of George E. Perley, C.E., to John Harold Stothers. Both of Ottawa.

WILSON — MESSENT — On Jan. 27, 1912, at St. Mary Magdalene's Church, Wandsworth Common, London, by the Rev. Theodore Wood, vicar of the parish, assisted by the Rev. C. Witherby, Joseph Douglas Wilson, M.S.E., only son of J. W. Wilson, M.Inst. C.E., principal of the Crystal Palace School of Practical Engineering, to Enid Hilda, fourth daughter of the late D. A. Messent, Esq., of Highbury, N.

DIED.

ACHESON — In this city, on Feb. 17, 1912, Annie Acheson, daughter of the late P. Burns, of Rawdon, Que., and widow of the late Albert Acheson. Toronto papers please copy.

BIGNELL — On Feb. 16, 1912, at her late residence, No. 42 Desalaberry st., Elizabeth Bignell, in the 88th year of her age.

BRENNAN — At Quebec, on Feb. 13, 1912, Thomas Brennan, aged 78 years, master carter, of the city of Quebec, a native of Tipperary, Ireland. He leaves a widow and three sons to mourn their loss.

CHARLTON—At Oak Park, Ill., Feb. 12, Elizabeth, wife of G. J. Charlton, and sister of Mrs. Alfred Thomson, 564 Roslyn Ave.

DE JERSEY — At 15 Tara Hall Ave., on Feb. 16, 1912, at 6.15 p.m., John Quertier de Jersey, in his 58th year.

DOBLE—At his late residence, 12 Bain Avenue, Toronto, on Feb. 10th, 1912, Arthur Doble.

DOOLEY — At Quebec, on Feb. 14, 1912, Ann Delaney, widow of the late Jas. Dooley.

FREEMAN— At Inverary, Ont., on Feb. 15, 1912, Mrs. (Dr.) Freeman, aged 47 years.

GORDON — At the residence of his son, the Rev. Charles W. Gordon, D.D., in Winnipeg, on Feb. 11, 1912, the Rev. D. Gordon, formerly of Glengarry and Harrington.

IRVINE — At Nicolet Falls, Que., on Friday, Jan. 12, 1912, Mr. James Irvine, a native of Maralough, County Tyrone, Ireland, aged 91 years. County Tyrone, Ireland, papers please copy.

JACK — Suddenly, on Feb. 15, 1912, at her late residence, 'Hillside,' Chateauguay Basin, P.Q., Annie L. Hayr, widow of the late Robert Jack, in the 74th year of her age.

JORDAN — At Quebec, on Feb. 9, 1912, Agnes Brown, wife of William Jordan, ex-Sergeant R.C.G.A., aged 57 years.

LASH — At 18 Grenville street, Toronto, on Feb. 13, 1912, Bessie Miller Lash, wife of Z. A. Lash, K.C., and daughter of the late Judge Miller, of Galt, Ont.

LIGGET— At the Royal Victoria Hospital, on Feb. 16, 1912, James Ligget, aged 53 years.

LOFTIN — At Wellington, North Carolina, U.S.A., on Feb. 9, 1912, Edith Hurcomb, wife of S. E. Loftus, and dearly beloved sister of Mrs. Miskell.

MacLEAN—At her late home, Hillside, Lanark Village, Ont., on Thursday, Feb. 15, 1912, Charlotte McClellan, beloved wife of John MacLean, Postmaster, Lanark, Ont., aged 65 years.

McLEAN — At Hammond, Ont., on Wednesday, Feb. 7, 1912, Robert McLean, second son of the late John McLean.

MILLER — At St. Albans, Vt., on Feb. 14, 1912, Bertha, relict of the late W. H. Miller, once city auditor of Kingston, aged 62 years.

POWELL — At Deux Rivieres, Ont., on Feb. 12, 1912, Mrs William Powell, formerly of Nepean, in her 94th year.

ROBY — In Watertown, Mass., on Saturday, Feb. 17, 1912, Mrs. Charlotte S. Roby, sister of the late Hon. M. H. Cochrane.

SUTHERLAND — On Feb. 14, 1912, at her late residence, 349 Olivier avenue, Westmount, Annie Underhill, widow of the late Richard O. A. Sutherland, of Montreal, aged 78 years.

PUBLIC NOTICE

is hereby given that, under the Quebec Companies' Act, letters patent have been issued by the Lieutenant-Governor of the Province of Quebec, bearing date the 7th February, 1912, incorporating Messrs. HECTOR BOLDUC, clerk, of the Town of Outremont; EDOUARD MILLAIRE, Physician and Surgeon, of the City of Montreal; ADOLPHE A. ROBERT, Merchant; J. ANATOLE CARIGNAN, Merchant; ALBERT ST. DENIS, Accountant, the three latter of the City of Lachine, District of Montreal, for the following purposes:—

To carry on the real estate business, acquire, lease, hold, operate, construct, improve, develop, sell, exchange, or otherwise dispose of any immoveable property, and any rights and interests therein;

To sell, exchange, lease, manage, collect, the revenue of the property of outsiders for a commission, and carry on the business of real estate, life, fire, and accident insurance agents, and collection agents;

To negotiate hypothecary loans in the capacity of commission agents;

To contract loans on the credit of the company, or otherwise in connection with its attributes;

To pay for all or any of the property, rights or privileges acquired, the company, materials supplied and work performed on its property, and for any other services rendered, with bonds or paid up stock of the company;

To amalgamate with any company holding similar powers to those of the company, and acquire the rights, privileges, property, obligations of any person, firm or company holding similar powers to those of the company, and pay for same in cash, bonds or paid up stock of the company, under the name of "L'Administration Immobilière, Limitée," with a total capital of twenty thousand dollars ($20,000.00), divided into two hundred shares ($200) of one hundred dollars ($100.00) each.

The principal place of business of the corporation will be in the City of Lachine, in the District of Montreal.

Dated from the office of the Provincial Secretary this seventh day of February, 1912.

C. J. SIMARD,
Deputy Provincial Secretary.

PELLETIER & PELLETIER,
Solicitors.

SINGLE MAN, AGED 29, WANTS situation on a farm. No wages wanted. Will take half what eggs and poultry turns in. Will increase the flock. SAM LEWIS, 527 Richmond street, London.

THOMAS — In this city, on Feb. 17, 1912, Dora Janet, youngest and dearly beloved daughter of the late James Thomas.

TRENHOLME — At No. 9 Cote St. Antoine Road, Westmount, on Feb. 13, 1912, William Trenholme, in his 84th year.

WALKLEY — On Tuesday, Feb. 13, 1912, Inez Fetherston, dearly beloved and only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Walkley, at the age of six years and four months.

WHYTE—At Hallerton, Que., on Feb. 2, 1912, Miss Margaret Whyte, aged 82 years.

WIGGETT — At No. 12 Queen street, Sherbrooke, Que., on Feb. 15, 1912, Cornelia Annette Webster, beloved wife of E. G. Wiggett, in the 64th year of her age.

WILLIAMS — At Cowansville, on Feb. 14, 1912, Marion A. Robinson, wife of Henry F. Williams, in her 49th year, after a long illness.

WOODBURN — At the Montreal General Hospital, on Feb. 15, 1912, George Woodburn, aged 78 years.

WYLIE — On Feb. 17, 1912, at the residence of her son-in-law, D. Ross Kerr, Bellevue avenue, Westmount, Sophronia Holden, widow of Colonel David Wylie, of Brockville.

IN MEMORIAM.

BRACKENRIDGE — In loving remembrance of mother, Mrs. R. Brackenridge, who went home, Feb. 29, 1896; also, father, called Dec. 9, 1908.

'They rest in peace, and their works do follow them.'

DUNCAN — In loving memory of Hazel Margaret Duncan, who died on Feb. 15, 1906.

'Forever with the Lord.'

HUTCHISON—In loving memory of our dearly beloved son and brother, J. A. Hutchison, who died on Feb. 14, 1911, at the home of his parents, Lemesurier, Que.

'Gone to be with Jesus.'

SHIELLS — In loving memory of Chryssie B. Shiells, beloved daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Alex. Shiells, who died on Feb. 17, 1911. 'Sadly missed.'

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