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ENVER BEY'S GREAT EXPEDITION A HUGE AND DISASTROUS FIASCO

His Idealist Armada Set Out With Much Hope But Little Food, and the Inevitable Happened Quickly---Those Who Escaped the Bulgarians Are Now Starving in Gallipoli.

ENVER BEY, AFTER ESCAPING, IS STABBED BY SOLDIER.

London, Feb. 17. — Matters are going from bad to worse with the Turks. Enver Bey's expedition to land a large force on the Northern Coast of the Sea or Marmora has end ludicrously. Enver himself narrowly escaping with his life in an open boat.' His disheartened men are now crowded, wet and hungry, in the open streets of Gallipoli, in the worst kind of weather, all the houses being filled with wounded.

It is reported that he will ship his men again to take them across the Dardanelles, owing to the report that



ENVER BEY.
Who was stabbed by his own soldiers in attempt to assassinate him.

the Greeks have landed near Bezika Bay, intending to take the forts on the Asiatics side of the Dardanelles in the rear.

A correspondent of the Daily News' says there are almost certain to be accidents, however, if this move is attempted, for the boats are bad and would be overcrowded, and a great tempest is blowing.

Enver's was an idealist's armada, not that of a practical sailor. His men started filled with hope, but, without food, they soon got dispirited. The leaders disdained ordinary precautions for supplying water to the ships, and on the eve of starting they tried to grab two water boats belonging to a local Scottish shipping firm, but, needless to say, they did not succeed.

For that purposes intended the ships were bad. They were Bosphorus steamers built to carry five hundred passengers and no cargo, but 800 soldiers were crowded into each and the decks were full of saddles, ammunition and cargo, and consequently topheavy. After leaving the Golden Horn, a superannuated boat, No. 40, which rolls heavily at all times, began to get out of hand. One port hole glass was burst in and water began to pour in.

Ammunition, etc., was thrown overboard, and the captain beached her. The other boats struggled on to Charkeui, where there is no proper landing accommodation.

When half of Enver's men had landed and the other half were in the throes of landing and a struggle was being made to get guns, stores and horses ashore the Bulgars made their presence known in a most abrupt and unpleasant manner. The result was that most of the Turks who got ashore were drowned, killed or taken prisoners.

Enver's armada was, indeed, in a deplorable plight. The tempest blew for forty-eight hours and there was no chance of landing elsewhere. As a matter of fact, all Turkish disembarkation plans may now be regarded as finally out of the question.

Attempts were made at Constantinople to get food and supplies for Enver and the huge starved army crowded on the Gallipoli Peninsula. One pound sterling a ton was offered for ships for that purpose, but there were takers and the result will inevitably be the same as at Lule Burgas where the army was left starving, the same outbreak of cholera and the same dispersal of the troops.

The latest news about Enver is that he has taken refuge in the Sultan's harem, he being married into the Sultan's family. His own soldiers are still after him with knives. It seems that the Turkish fleet, or what is left of it, will be occupied in keeping the government on its legs and preventing mutinies among its own troops.

The Kurdish troops at Scutari are a distinct source of danger, and danger will begin at Constantinople when peace is signed.

ENVER BEY STABBED BY HIS OWN SOLDIERS.

London Feb. 17. — Turkish soldiers last night attempted to assassinate and succeeded in badly wounding Enver Bey, the Young Turk leader, who last week made a disastrous effort to pierce the flanks of the Bulgarian army on the shores of the Sea of Marmora, with a 'forlorn hope' of Ottoman troops, who were beaten back with terrible losses. A news agency despatch by wireless telegraphy from Constantinople to-day says Enver Bey was stabbed severely several times.

FREE FOODERS DELIGHTED AT SASK. FARMERS

Canadian Attitude on Food Taxes Powerful Weapon Against Protectionists.

MR. BONAR LAW HAS BEFRIENDED CONSUMERS

'Daily News' Says Latter Can Hardly Be Too Grateful For His Action.

(By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless from our own Correspondent.)

London, Feb. 17.—The 'Free Fooders' of Great Britain are delighted at the resolution of the Saskatchewan Farmers' Association condemning the food tax proposals.

This resolution exactly fulfils the prophecy of Mr. Asquith, who, when speaking at Leven on January 30, read a remarkable letter from the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association, declaring that preference to Canadian wheat would mean increased cost to British consumers, and adding that the Manitoba farmers would not long stand alone in its protest against such proposals.

His assertion was ridiculed at the time, and attempts were made to belittle the Grain Growers' Association. Events have proved that Mr. Asquith was right.

This latest candid opinion from the farmers of Canada will prove a powerful weapon in the hands of free traders against the proposals of the Protectionists in regard to the food duties—proposals which may be revised and put forward in another form whenever opportunity offers.

WESTMINSTER.

CANADIANS HAVE SPOKEN AT RIGHT MOMENT.

London, Feb. 17.—A resolution is published here to-day from the Saskatchewan Farmers' Association, who endorse in every particular their fellow citizens in Manitoba, and add that the Canadian farmers' loyalty is far too strong to be affected by any fiscal action.

The 'Daily News,' commenting on the resolution, says:

'One solvent against which their loyalty would possibly not be proof would be the friction, jealousy, and antagonism between the different parts of the Empire which Mr. Bonar Law's cowardly proposal would freely engender. The farmers of Canada have spoken out bluntly at the right moment, and have made it clear that the Protectionists can only pursue their plans in the name of imperial unity at the expense of all honesty of purpose. In doing so they have placed in the hands of the consumer marked out for the prey of this imposture, a weapon for which he can hardly be too grateful.'

ALBERTA DEVELOPS HER MEANS OF EDUCATION

Edmonton, Alta., Feb. 17. —The Hon. John P. Boyle, Minister of Education for Alberta, announced to-day that the Government will establish agricultural departments in the rural schools throughout the province this year. Two agents are in the field organizing school districts and assisting the settlers in fixing the boundaries. A summer school for teachers in the elementary course of agriculture will be established this year. The province, with a population of 500,000, had 2,029 school districts at the close of 1912, as compared with 747 in 1902. The amount of school debentures authorized in 1912 was $2,80.,355, as against $979,550 in 1909. Six hundred and one teachers from various parts of the British Empire were recognized and 286 teachers were trained in 1912, yet to-day there is need for 600 teachers. This number will be increased as the year progresses and new districts are organized.

MADERO REFUSES TO RESIGN PRESIDENCY AND WAR RESUMES WITH FEROCITY IN MEXICO

Conditions in the City Have Become Worse Since Saturday's Armistice, Censorship Has Been Established, and Notwithstanding Assurances of Protection a Real Danger Threatens the Foreign Population.

Mexico City, Feb. 17.— Hostilities were resumed with fierceness in the Mexican capital yesterday after a truce which lasted only a few hours.

The armistice, signed at two o'clock on Sunday morning by the representatives of both sides, agreeing to suspend operations for twenty-four hours, was broken before noon. Soon the sound of heavy cannonading and the whirr of machine guns announced the return of the federal troops to their positions in front of the arsenal.

It appeared as if the words of Madero and Diaz might prove prophetic and that this time the battle would be to a finish.

President Madero yesterday morning reiterated his refusal to comply with the suggestion of the senators that he resign. He declared that he was still able to dominate, and that, given time, he would crush the rebel forces.

General Diaz had not shown himself to be greatly in favor of the armistice, but consented to it out of respect for the efforts of the American ambassador and the ministers of the powers to bring about a cessation of hostilities until the foreigners and other non-combatants, still within the zone of the fighting, could be removed to a position of comparative safety.

Diaz regarded the truce as merely a delay in the accomplishment of his fixed purpose to drive Madero out of the presidency. The fighting Saturday had undoubtedly gone in favor of the rebeds, who had resisted all assaults against them, ha received into their ranks several hundreds federal deserters and had obliged the federal commanders to admit that for the present at least the rebel position was impregnable.

General Huerta, the commander of the government troops, a hard fighter, who has been through many campaigns, also was opposed to the armistice, and chafed under the terms which it imposed upon him. Nor did he willingly agree to the sending of a large body of his forces back to the federal base near the National Palace last night.

President Madero's attitude was one of exasperation, but as he had requested the American Government to withhold intervention, he could do no more than consent to an armistice when the question was submitted directly to him. But he let it be known without equivocation, that he was determined to retain the presidency.

The American ambassador and the German minister called on the President and on General Huerta, and asked that the military dispositions of the Government forces should be so arranged as to render unnecessary the firing over the residential quarter; that a free zone be fixed and that the Government unite with the American committee in the establishment of centes for the distribution of food to the poor, this having already been agreed to by General Diaz provisionally.

Early yesterday morning the embassy was the scene of intense activity. A dozen automobiles moved swiftly to and fro carrying refugees, provisions and messages. The work entailed necessitated the hiring of a corps of extra clerks and s enog aphers. The embassy building was entered by hundreds, not all of them Americans, who asked for advice or assistance.

There is little actual suffering from lack of food or shelter within the city, but there is a vast amount of discomfort and great danger to those who remain.

The strictest censorship on all despatches has been established at Mexico City. Government officials took charge of the cable office shortly after five o'clock on Saturday evening and ruthlessly discarded the messages of correspondents to their papers.

Code messages and all messages containing any expressions whatever that might be construed into a suggestion of the important happenings in the capital came under the ban and were promptly confiscated by the censor and his assistants.

Nevertheless, several despatches, of a somewhat detached nature, escaped the vigilance of the censorship, and an early bulletin was flashed through that the armistice, signed at two o'clock on Sunday morning, had been broken and that both sides were fighting savagely.

The Mexican Government was unable, however, to shut off the official despatches of the diplomatic representatives, but as these are sent in cipher, considerable delay is being experienced because of the time occupied in translation, and the fear is expressed that many things may occur in the Mexican capital detrimental to the foreign residents before the exact [illegible] learned by the Home Govrenments.

[illegible] ches giving a general idea of the situation prior to the fresh outbreak of hostilities were received by the censors and allowed to pass along to their respective destinations, but the government apparently is determined that not a word of the fighting which has torn the city asunder for eight days past shall be communicated to the outside world, if that can be prevented.

The government has not only shut the world off fom Mexico City, but so far as the public are concerned has shut Mexico City off from the world. Including the whole of the Mexican Republic. News despatches sent Saturday night from the United States to Mexico City were either refused or held up, the intention evidently being that the residents within the capital shall not be informed of the measures which have been undertaken by the American and other governments to protect their interests.

While Madero has been reiterating his declaration that conditions in Mexico outside of the capital are satisfactory, advices from various centres indicate that there have been important movements in favor of General Diaz.

Confirmation of the breaking of the armistice and the resumption of hostilities has been received from Laredo, Texas, where wire communication was established wtih Mexico City early on Sunday afternoon, and again as late as nine o'clock at night. On both occasions the messages stated that a battle was on.

BRITISH AMBASSADOR HAD A NARROW ESCAPE.

Official advices received from Ambassador Wilson tell of the narrow escape of the British Minister, Mr. Francis W. Stronge, from federal bullets while on his way to a conference at the American Embassy on Saturday. The automobile in which Mr. Stronge was riding, escorted by a federal guard, was struck in several places. This gives some slight indication of the difficulties and dangers encountered by the diplomatic representatives in their endeavors to bring about a peace settlement.

Further advices from the Ambassador say that the majority of the American residents have found places of relative safety, although a few of them have refused to abandon their homes.

The situation in Mexico City, apart from its terrifying aspect, is a remarkable one. Friends of President Madero fully expected his resignation, but as the day wore along he became fixed in his determination to retain the reins of power. To the Spanish Minister, Senor Cologan Y. Cologan ,he said: 'I will not resign. I was elected by the people. I am the constituted president. I will die before I resign.'

Mexican attorneys say that the Senate has no power to force the President to resign. Joint action of the two houses is practically impossible, because there are probably not enough deputies in the city to make a quorum. It is also considered questionable whether any action of the Senate would be valid in view of the proclamation of martial law.

The news of the Senate's intentions and the failure of Madero to receive the committee was given to the public by Senator Sebastian Camacho, a rich and aged Mexican of the old regime, who stood on a street corner and told the people what had been done. He described the preparations made by the United States for the protection of Americans and other foreigners, in view of which the Senate had decided to depend upon the patriotism of the people.

MADERO ASKS U. S. NOT TO INTERVENE.

President Madero's message to President Taft on Saturday, asking the American Government not to intervent, was as follows:

'I have been informed that the Government over which Your Excellency presides has ordered to set out for the ports of Mexico war vessels with troops to disembark and come to this capital to give guarantees of safety to Americans.

'Undoubtedly the information which you have and which led you to take this action is inexact and exaggerated, for the lives of Americans in this capital are at present in no danger, if they will abandon the zone of fire and concentrate in certain points of the city or its suburbs where tranquility is absolute, and where the Government can give all classes guarantees.

'If you order American residents here to do that, following the precedent established by your own orders previously issued, danger to the lives of Americans and other foreigners will be obviated. Regarding what material damages may be suffered by foreigners, this Government is ready to accept all responsibility according to the obligations of international law.

'Consequently, I ask Your Excellency to order your men of war not to disembark troops in Mexico, as this act will cause a conflagration and terrible consequences of more extent than the ones we have to contend with at present.

'I assure Your Excellency that this Government is taking all measures necessary in order that the rebels in the Arsenal will do the least harm possible to lives and property in the Capital, and I have hopes that everything will be peacerully arranged in a very short time.

'It is true that my country at this moment is passing through a terrible crisis. The disembarkation of American troops would only increase the dangers of the situation, and by a very lamentable error. It would do great harm to a nation which always has been a loyal friend to the United States, as well as contribute to the dangers surrounding the establishing of true democratic government here similar to that of the great American nation.

'I appeal to the equitable, just sentiments that have been the criterion of your government, and that undoubtedly represent the sentiments of the great American people, you have guided with so much skill and patriotism.'

U. S. CABINET IS NOT FAVORABLE TO INTERVENTION

Washington, Feb. 17.—Ambassador Wilson, in a message to the State Department last night from Mexico City, said that arrangements were being rushed to remove women and children from the country via Vera Cruz, and that Americans and other foreigners were rapidly being removed from the fighting zone in the revolution-torn city. This message was sent before the armistice was reported broken.

After a conference of an hour and a half with the Secretary of State, Mr. Knox, last night, President Taft called a special meeting of the Cabinet to discuss the late despatches from Mexico.

Mr. Knox laid before the President a long resume of reports from Mexico City from Ambassador Wilson, picturing in detail the revolt of Diaz and the efforts of Madero to suppress it. The proposed reply of this Government to Madero's request to keep 'hands off' and allow him to settle with Diaz himself also was considered.

Despite the alarming information that has continued to come into Washington for the last few days, not a member of the President's Cabinet favored intervention when summoned to last night's meeting. Most of the official family believes that the Mexican factions will solve their own troubles and are of the opinion that interference by the United States is uncalled for at this time.

The President was plainly disturbed to learn that communication between Mexico and the United States was precarious, and that an apparently strict censorship had been instituted by Mexican authorities. His fear has been that just such a condition might arise and that Americans in Mexico City might find themselves facing a situation like that which existed in Pekin during the Boxer's rebellion.

There was little doubt expressed here last night that if a censorship is being exercised this Government will demand that the communications from Ambassador Wilson and its replies shall be permitted to go through without interruption. It does not propose to have the slender thread that connects the American colonly with Washington interfered with for an instant.

While the Cabinet was in session, Major-General Wood, chief of staff of the army, who returned from Boston, was busy in his office at the War Department.

President Taft requested all available information regarding the late developments, and was kept in touch with the situation through the Associated Press.

At 12.45 the Cabinet meeting was adjourned, the members hastening to their homes. Each one declared that there had been no change in the situation, so far as the attitude of this Government was concerned.

MOVEMENTS OF WARSHIPS.

Washington, Feb. 17.—The cruiser 'Cuba,' flagship of the Cuban Navy, reached Vera Cruz yesterday, according to a despatch received last night at the Cuban legation. It was said at the legation that a special permit had been secured from the Madero Government under which infantry and artillery would be landed from the 'Cuba' and taken to Mexico City to guard the Cuban legation and to protect Cuban citizens.

San Diego, California, Feb. 16.—A radiogram from the armored cruiser 'South Dakota' says the vessel has arrived at Acapulco twelve hours sooner than was expected. The cruiser found everything quiet at Acapulco.

Valparaiso, Feb. 16.—The Mexican warship 'Morales,' which arrived here several days ago, sailed yesterday at full speed for the west coast of Mexico on orders from the Mexican minister of marine.

FOUR MEN DEAD IN FIRE AT ELK LAKE CITY

Fire Started in a Hotel and Spread to Other Buildings, $100,000 Damages.

Elk Lake, Ont., Feb. 16.—Another has been added to the lives lost in the fire at Elk Lake, briefly reported on Saturday last, when the Matabanick Hotel and several other buildings were destroyed. The list of dead is:

William Wilkinson, caretaker.
Robert Stovey.
Ed. Edofee, prospector.
J. Ecker.

The injured are:

Jos. Fletcher, Gowganda, burned on head and feet.
Edward McClellan, Elk Lake, burned, feet frozen, condition critical.
Jack Fraser, Elk Lake, hip fractured.

The fire started about three o'clock on Saturday morning in the kitchen of the Matabanick Hotel and spread over a considerable distance before it was discovered. A blizzard was in progress, and the wind fanned the flames until the hotel was completely destroyed, and the Hudson Bay Company's store, J. R. Booth's office, the fire hall, the Gowganda Trading Company's store, Land and Jordan's, Wilson's barber shop, and three other small stores were burned. The loss is $100,000.

Owing to the high rates there was but $40,000 insurance on all of the buildings destroyed, and $10,000 of this was on the hotel. The fire was made more severe by the blizzard and bitter cold, which those escaping from the hotel in their nightclothes were forced to endure. The wind had also blown down the telegraph and telephone wires, cutting off communication which otherwise might have brought aid.

Stovey and O'Keefe were probably smothered. The former's body was found lying in the burned bed in the basement of the hotel to-day. Fraser, the bartender at the hotel, escaped by jumping from a window and in that way sustained a fracture of the hip. He and the other injured are at the Elk Lake hospital.

Edward O'Keefe was a well-known prospector. He had been in the north for a number of years. His only known relative is a son, who is a civil engineer in the United States.

The fire came at a particularly hard time. The railway branch connecting Elk Lake with the main line of the Temiskaming & Northern Ontario Railway was completed a little over a week ago, and following this the town looked for a boom in connection with the renewed activity surrounding the mines. The railway station was not burned.

ALBERTA HAS A BIG LEGISLATIVE PROGRAMME

Question of Legality of Bonusing Industries Comes Up For Debate.

Edmonton, Alta., Feb. 17.—Constructive legislation, including railroads and highways, telephones and farmers' co-operative elevators, and municipalities and mines, will be introduced by the Sifton government during the present session of the Provincial Legislature. Notice has also been given of fifty private bills for the incorporation of insurance, trust and development companies, athletic, recreation and musicians' clubs, religious societies, colleges and the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks of the Dominion of Canada.

The question of bonusing industrial establishments against which there is a strong feeling in various parts of the province, will be brought to the fore when the town of Wainwright asks for an act validating an agreement with a manufacturer to establish a flour and grist mill on condition of receiving asisistance.

The city of Edmonton seeks an act enlarging and consolidating its charter, and enlarging and defining the city boundaries, also to extend the time within which the city may construct the street railway lines authorized by the Edmonton Raildial Railway Company's Act, passed at the last session.

Calgary seeks the amendment of acts and ordinances of incorporation and validatioin of its by-laws and agreements. Lethbridge desires a charter incorporating the principles of government by commission, also power to extend its boundaries and authority to issue treasury bills. Medicine Hat also asks for extended powers.

EXPEDITION FAILS TO FIND GERMAN SCIENTISTS

Christiania, Norway, Feb. 17.— The second Norwegian expedition sent to the relief of the German scientists stranded in a remote part of Spitzbergen, has not succeeded in its undertaking. It left Advent Bay late in January, but was forced to return to Green Harbor in a pitiful condition.

The expedition reached Lickson Bay, wheer a hurricane stopped all progress. Seven dogs died and several of the members of the rescuing party were frostbitten. Two sledges were destroyed, and for that reason and the loss of the dogs, the expedition was forced to leave all provisions except minimum rations.

No further effort will be possible until additional dogs are sent from Norway. Experts consider that unless the Germans are rescued in the near future, their position will be very precarious.

CHICAGO CIVIC FINANCES ARE IN BAD STATE

Expenses Cut Down, and Employees Paid Only 80 Percent of Salary, 'Tis Said.

Chicago, Feb. 1.—Chicago, according to the financial authorities of the city, is in a condition bordering on bankruptcy. It is in the tightest financial hole since 1871, the year of the great fire. To put it plainly, Chicago is so hard pressed for cash that it is paying its employees only eighty percent of their salaries, while as to the other expenses, aside from fixed charges, it is paying only seventy cents on the dollar. Now public improvements, for which it was proposed to issue bonds, have been abandoned, among them the widening of Twelfth street, as a start toward a realization of the 'Chicago beautiful' plan.

No money is available for new equipment for the fire department, consequently the firemen in certain distracts run to fires with engines and apparatus so time-worn and dilapidated that the men fear the machinery will fall to pieces before they get it back to the stations.

The police department is pinched; the health department is pared down to the last notch; the street and alley cleaning department is cut to the marrow; in fact, all the agencies for municipal cleanliness and protection are crimped for funds and greatly impaired in service. Despite all this, Chicago faces a debt of almost three millions of dollars, which must be paid out of its corporate funds, unless relief is given through a bond issue.

The financial stringency in which the city finds itself is the outcome of a decision of the Supreme Court of Illinois last year, interpreting the Juul law as providing that the interest and sinking fund on the city's bonded indebtedness shall be included within the rate limitations of the Juul law. Through this decision the city found itself shouldered with an unexpected burden of $3,701,000.

There are in Chicago only five or six men who are reputed to know the revenue system of the city thoroughly. They have been appealed to, to present a solution of the problem now confronting Chicago, and their answer is that there is no solution at the present time. This is taken to mean that for another year the city must get along the best it can in its almost bankrupt condition.

FIVE HURT IN TRAIN COLLISION

Engines and Baggage Car Demolished and Passengers Had Narrow Escape.

Calgary, Alberta, Feb. 17.—A head-on collision occurred about midnight on Saturday between a passenger train and a freight train a few miles west of Banff. Three trainmen and two passengers were injured. Both trains are said to have been running at full speed when they came together.

The trains were No. 3 passenger, westbound, and a freight coming east.

The freight train had orders indicating that No. 3 was running late, and warning her to protect herself. The freight met two or three other freights between Banff and Laggan and after passing the last freight, the trainmen apparently forgot all about No. 3 and went ahead.

The two trains met about three miles west of Banff. Both engines were badly demolished, and a baggage car was broken up, but the other cars did not leave the rails. The crew of the freight succeeded in jumping and escaped injury, but the enginemen and a brakeman of the passenger train were not so fortunate.

Engineer D. McNab sustained a number of severe bruises. Fireman H. McGee, the most seriously injured, was badly scalded about the face and arms, and a collarbone broken. Brakeman Barthens was also seriously injured, having three ribs and a collarbone broken.

Two passengers were slightly injured and were taken off at Banff.

The track was cleared with such expedition that yesterday's trains were not delayed.

NEWFOUNDLAND'S NEW GOVERNOR IN OFFICE.

St. John's, Nfld Feb. 15.—Newfoundland's new Governor, Mr. Walter Davidson, C.M.G., assumed the reins of authority in the colony yesterday, succeeding Sir Ralph Williams. A cordial reception was accorded the new executive by members of the Government.

Governor Davidson comes here after eight years' service as Governor of the Seychelles Islands, in the Indian Ocean.

WESLEYANS SEEK ACT OF INCORPORATION.

Ottawa, Feb. 17.— The Canada Gazette contains notice that application will be made at the present session of Parliament for an act incorporating the Wesleyan Methodist Connexion 'or church,' authorizing it to frame a constitution, make regulations for disciples and receive and hold property for church and allied purposes.

DR. HERTZ, CHIEF RABBI OF BRITISH EMPIRE.

London, Feb. 17. — Dr. Joseph H. Hertz, of New York, was elected chief rabbi of the British Empire at a meeting at the Electoral College yesterday, presided over by Lord Rothschild. Dr. Hertz received 298 votes to 39 cast for Dr. Hyamson, head of the Jewish ecclesiastical court in London.

The New York candidate was the choice of the selection committee, and Lord Rothschild threatened to resign the presidency of the United Synagogue unless Dr. Hertz was elected.

EXPRESS JUMPS TRACK --PASSENGERS UNHURT.

Toronto, Feb. 17. — The Detroit Express due in the Union Station at 3.35 yesterday afternoon, jumped the track at a switch on approaching Streetsville Junction. The engine and tender took the siding switch, dragging the forward part of the baggage coach in with it. The rear trucks of the baggage car, under pressure of the oncoming coaches behind, steered on down the main line and jammed crosswise of the two diverging tracks, forming a blockade, which forced the passenger coaches all to leave the rails. All the rolling stock retained its upright position. That there were no injuries to passengers or crew is probably due to the fact that the train was slowing down on approaching the junction.

MAN WHO GUARDS AMERICAN INTERESTS AT MEXICAN CAPITAL.



MR. HENRY WILSON, United States Minister to Mexico, has his hands full these troublous days. American citizens have flocked to the legation for safety, and Mr. Wilson is not only troubled by diplomatic problems, but agitated by the peril of American lives and property.

PIONEERS CLAIM JUSTICE FROM GOVERNMENT

Peace River Settlers Await Promised Titles to Their Lands.

THE DISTRICT IS ONE OF ENORMOUS WEALTH.

Recently Regarded as no Man's Land, It is Now Attracting Much Attention.

That the pioneer settlers of the Peace River District had been unjustly treated by the Dominion Government was strongly emphasized by one of those settlers in the person of Mr. Fred S. Lawrence, F.R.G.S., of Edmonton, Alta., who, last Saturday evening, addressed a meeting of the Canadian division of the Institute of Journalists at the Edinburgh restaurant. Mr. Harry Bragg presided and among the guests of the evening were Mr. William Stitt, general passenger agent of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company, and Messrs. L. O. Armstrong and Norman Rankin, of the natural resources department of the company.

Mr. Lawrence's address was a comprehensive sketch of the great value, as a field for settlement, of that area named after the Peace River, which, until a few years ago, was generally regarded as being beyond the pale of civilization for all time. In referring to the problems of the district and to the Government, the discontent of the pioneers was mentioned by Mr. Lawrence.

The position was, he said, that the pioneers, who had cleared the ground and rendered it of commercial value only after many hardships and at the expense of both lives and money, were mostly without titles to the lands they were working—titles which had been promised to them when the Government settled the Indians' rights by treaty, and those of the half-breeds by grants of land scrip or money scrip. The missions and the Hudson Bay Company had been granted the titles to the land on which they had 'squatted,' but the great majority of pioneer settlers, who after all only held 50,000 acres of land, would soon be in the position of having to ask newcomers to request the Government to fulfill its obligations to oldtimers. The oldtimers were beginning to think the promises of the Government were not intended to be carried out. They all realized that the position was one due to the smallness of the voting element in the district.

OFFERING FINEST INDUCEMENTS.

That there was in the area comprising Northern Alberta, Saskatchewan and British Columbia, above the 6th parallel—altogether about 65,000,000 acres of land—a field offering the finest inducements to settlers was a great surprise to most people in Canada and other parts of the world who, up to quite recently, regarded that quarter as practically a 'no man's land,' was the opening comment of the lecturer. Yet the pioneers, who had explored the country as late as 1879, had found the land good for agriculture, and subsequent experiments had shown that cattle could be bred advantageously, small fruits and vegetables grown (the latter inside the Arctic circle), so that the Government had now reserved the land for homesteading purposes. Timber was plentiful—too plentiful in parts—the poplar being found, which would make excellent pulp, the spruce, the cottonwood up to five feet in diameter, the balm of Gilead, tamarack, birch, willow, and other varieties. The Government reserved timber rights, but occasional cutting was allowed.

The district was drained by the Peace, Mackenzie and Athabasca rivers, yielding 3,500 miles of navigable waterways, with another 500 miles capable of being used. The rivers and the Great Slave and Great Bear Lakes teemed with fish, such as salmon, mountain, salmon and speckled trout, in the rivers, whitefish in the lakes, and in the north the Arctic herring. The supply of fish promised a large canning industry in the near future, and the waterfalls which in places broke the rivers would be available for the development of a vast amount of power.

Minerals of many kinds were present. Gold had been found in streams in widely scattered districts; though no large discoveries had been made, indications were that the metal existed in paying quantities. Deposits of silver had been discovered on Lake Athabasca and Great Slave Lake, but they were dwarfed by the Cobalt workings at present. Copper in an almost pure condition had been found on the same lakes, while in one spot on the Peace River below Fort Vermillion cliffs of pure gypsum were present in the form of an outcrop. Coal was very plentiful, though little used. Large seams from fourteen to eighteen feet in thickness had been found, and seams from two to three feet thick were frequent. In the central part of Northern Alberta lignite was present; to the west, anthracite, and bituminous deposits were found. Oil had been stored in five places in the asphalt fields, and, in drilling, large quantities of natural gas had been tapped.

The climate was not all that it was supposed to be. Mr. Lawrence said he had, on exceptional occasions, seen the thermometer as low as 64 below zero, but he had also seen it 93 above in the shade. The average climate was no more severe than that of Montreal, and it had strong resemblance to the climate of south-eastern Manitoba.

Transportation was not good throughout the Peace River country at present, though soon facilities would be greatly improved. Even now, however strides had been made, considering that in 1879 the pioneers had travelled by rail via Chicago and St. Paul to Fort Garry, then continued by caravans across the plains, connecting with the Hudson Bay Company's hand-propelled boats. The journey from Montreal to Fort Vermillion occupied from May 5 to September 8. To-day railways were being built in all directions. The Canadian Northern was building from Edmonton to Athabasca Landing, the Edmonton, Dunvegan and British Columbia Railway was grading about 120 miles northwest from Edmonton, and the line connecting Edmonton with Prince Rupert was going ahead. Within the next two years there would be probably eight different lines under construction in the Peace River country from different points, because the railway companies had interests in that area, and would not allow a monopoly in transportation. What the connection with Prince Rupert would mean could be judged by the fact that it was hoped to ship grain via that port through the Panama Canal to the Old Country, or they might have the alternative of using Hudson Bay ports. They would have the grain to ship for the land and climate were so suited to cereal growing, and the experimental farm at Fort Vermillion was conducting experiments to determine the best varieties of seeds to use.

Lastly the population was at present 8,000, was growing, and was of a very high quality. The English-speaking element predominated, Americans, English, Scotch and Irish were there, also some Germans and Scandinavians. All the settlers were fairly well-to-do, and gradually living conditions were improving. Mails were received once or twice a month, as compared with once and twice a year in the past. Education was receiving attention. The missions still educated most of the children, but a Government school was provided where the average attendance was eight. The country was one for the hard worker, who would receive due reward for his labor.

A vote of thanks to Mr. Lawrence was proposed by Mr. L. O. Armstrong, who sympathized with the pioneers in their claim for justice. He had experience of the hardships of pioneer travel, and was of the opinion that such people could not be treated too well. Mr. W. H. Stewart seconded the motion, which was unanimously adopted.

CELEBRATED THEIR GOLDEN WEDDING.

Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Black, of Stafford, Ont., Enjoy a Happy Reunion of Family at Old Homstead.

At Stafford, Ont., on January 13th last, Mr. and Mrs. William Black, pioneers of Eastern Ontario, celebrated the anniversary of their golden



MR. WILLIAM BLACK, OF STAFFORD, ONT.

wedding, surrounded by their children and grandchildren. They were the recipients of many congratulations and gifts from friends far and near. A most enjoyable time was spent in social intercourse, with music and congratulatory speeches.

In the year 1863, on the 12th of January, Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Black were married at the home of the bride's parents, in Westmeath, Ont., the marriage ceremony being performed by the Rev. Adam Anderson, at that time the Methodist minister of Beachburg.



MRS. WILLIAM BLACK.

Taking up their residence in Stafford, they have lived there ever since. There are seven children living, all of whom are married. These are: Messrs. Peter and William E. Black, of Stafford; Mrs. Robt. Serson, of Fernie, B.C.; Mrs. Andrew Ewan, of Montreal West; Mrs. Thomas McCormack, of Westmeath, Ont.; Mrs. John Dobson, of Stafford, and Mrs. Thos. Green, of Eganville, Ont. They also have eighteen grandchildren.

Mr. and Mrs. Black still enjoy perfect health, and are fond of relating reminiscences and incidents connected with their long life in Eastern Ontario, especially with regard to the remarkable development and prosperity of the country and district where they have made their home. They have been loyal supporters and readers of the 'Witness' since their entry upon married life half a century ago, and they feel that the Montreal 'Witness' has played no small part in the educational and moral development of their children.

NEW YORK PICKPOCKETS FORM A 'TRUST.'

New York, Feb. 14.—A 'pickpocket trust' and other compact organizations of criminals exist in this city's underworld, according to testimony of Judge Edward Swann, of the Court of General Sessions, a witness before the aldermanic committee investigating vice conditions. Pickpockets dispose of their loot at central fences after being assigned to sections of the city to ply their trade, and when they are arrested they are able to get bail readily and lawyers to defend them. The 'trust' is run like any lawful business, he declared.

'Many strong associations of criminals exist, well organized and conducted for the purpose of theft,' said Judge Swann. 'There are, however, many different kinds of associations. For instance, there is the blackmailing association.'

To smash these 'trusts' Judge Swann advocated that city detectives be decided into special squads nominally known as homicide group, bomb throwing group, and so on.

Referring to the 'pickpocket trust,' Judge Swann told of one member being assigned to Broadway and Forty-second street for five years rifling pocketbooks of men and women in the matinee crowds. This member was arrested four times, and always the 'trust' through its representatives came to his defence.

New Ship Threatens to Revolutionize War

Germany Accepts Model Britain Ignored, and Though it May Appear Fantastical, the Craft is Claimed a Veritable Triumph.

London, Feb. 15.—'The Engineer,' a technical paper of the highest reputation, gives details of a formidable and entirely new type of warship which is being constructed for the German admiralty and will revolutionize naval warfare. The design was first offered to the British Government, but beyond the bare acknowledgment no further action was taken.

The new type is described as speedier than any dreadnought. It lies low in the water, not much more than awash, and fights end on.

The only target it presents to the enemy's fire is a bow shield, sloping backward and of such shape and thickness as to be virtually impenetrable. It serves as the carriage of a single gun of maximum power, furnished with projectiles that play the part of aerial torpedoes, and the gun remains perpetually screened except at the moment of firing.

The vessel can keep at sea in all weathers and fight effectively at the longest ranges. Twenty of these destroyers can be built for the cost of a single super-dreadnought, and German naval experts hold that a super-dreadnought must inevitably succumb if attacked by even five such small craft.

THE HOME RULE BILL.

(Special correspondence of the 'Witness.')

London, Jan. 'Home Rule, which since 1871 has been ardently desired by the people of Ireland, at last has a fair chance of passing into law. Since 1886 the demand of the Irish has been supported by the Liberal party of Great Britain; the Conservatives have consistently opposed it. The arguments in its favor are twofold: First, that it will benefit Ireland, and consequently the whole United Kingdom; and, secondly, that it will relieve the congestion of affairs in the Imperial Parliament, which present stands in the way of much necessary legislation. The Conservatives ignore the second argument; to the first they reply that, as the majority—not, be it noticed, all—of the Protestants of Ulster (comprising about one-fifth of the population of Ireland) object to Home Rule on the ground that it will mean government by Rome, therefore the claims of the remaining four-fifths should be disregarded. Before proceeding to examine the present bill in detail, it will be as well to trace the history of the whole movement.

A BIT OF HISTORY.

In 1871 agitation of the people of Ireland demanded self-government. In 1885 an extension of the franchise gave the opportunity for a more representative vote, and 85 out of the 103 Irish members returned to Westminster were Home Rulers. Since then Ireland has not wavered. In 1886 Mr. Gladstone brought in the first Home Rule Bill; it was defeated in the House of Commons, and in the consequent general election the Conservatives were returned to power. They remained in office till 1892. In that year, a Liberal Government was elected, pledged to Home Rule. That is to say, so early as 1892 the majority of the electors of the United Kingdom were in favor of Home Rule. The bill was carried through the House of Commons, and thrown out by the House of Lords, which was then, as now, overwhelming Conservative. Lord Rosebery, the Liberal Premier of the time, decided to let the matter rest there. In 1895 came another general election. The Conservative party came into power and remained there till 1906. Home Rule was regarded as a dead issue. In 1906 came the downfall of Conservatism, from which it has not yet arisen. The Liberals came in as the supporters of free trade—as such they received the votes of many Conservatives, and were pledged not to introduce a measure for Home Rule. But at the general elections of January and December, 1910, Home Rule was included in the programme of the Liberals, although Conservatives, in the face of their own fervid representations to the people at election time, persist in denying this. On both occasions, the Liberals were returned to power, so that they have a perfect right to consider that the country has given them a mandate for the introduction of Home Rule. Accordingly, they brought forward the present bill in 1911. After 52 days' discussion it was eventually passed by a majority of 110 votes, of which 43 belonged to Scotch or English members. The bill is now being discussed by the House of Lords, who are certain to throw it out. But the Parliament Act of 1911 has now freed legislation from the arbitrary tyranny of the Lords, so that, if the bill is passed by the Commons in three successive sessions, two years to intervene between the first and the third, it may be presented to the King for his assent and automatically become law, without the consent of the Upper Chamber. This will be the future of the Home Rule Bill, unless, as there is no reason to suppose, the Liberals are thrown out of power before 1915.

WHAT THE BILL PROVIDES FOR.

The bill provides for the establishment of an Irish Parliament, consisting of a Senate and a House of Commons, who will deal with local legislation and administration. Forty-two Irish members (instead of one hundred and three, as at present) will continue to sit in the Imperial Parliament, which will retain the responsibility for certain services in Ireland, e.g., old age pensions, national insurance, land purchase, etc. In order to defray the cost present and future of Irish government, an Irish exchequer will be formed. The resources of this exchequer will in the first instance largely be drawn from the Imperial Government. But this will not impose any further charge on the British taxpayer. For the last few years Irish expenditure has exceeded Irish revenue with the result that the British taxpayer has already been contributing to the support of Ireland. Without the bill he would still have to meet the same charge as the bill imposes, and quite probably more. The bill as it were fixes his liability.

Further, in deference to the feelings of Ulster Protestants, safeguards against religious persecution have been introduced into the bill. It provides that the Irish Parliament shall not make any laws so either directly or indirectly to establish or endow any religion, or to give preference or impose disability on account of religious belief, or to make any religious belief or religious ceremony a condition of the validity of any marriage. Surely these clauses should prove an efficient protection for the Protestants.

THE TORY OPPOSITION.

The Conservative party, however, continues to agitate for the rejection of the bill, or the exclusion of Ulster, and to threaten revolt if the bill is passed. The leader of the Opposition, Mr. Bonar Law, actually declared the other day in the House that the men of Ulster would rather be governed by a foreign power, e.g., Germany or France, than by a parliament composed of Irishmen! And yet the Conservatives have the audacity to brand the Nationalists as disloyal. True, the Irish profess no loyalty towards the Union, but they are faithful subjects of the King and members of the Empire, although disloyalty even to these would be almost warranted by the harsh treatment they have in the past received from England. In reply to the Ulster agitation, the Liberals have three arguments: First, they deny that in any case there will be any religious intolerance under Home Rule. In the south and west of Ireland, mere handfuls of Protestants manage to live on perfectly amicable terms with their Roman Catholic neighbors—none of the articulate opposition. Home Rule comes from there, only from the part of the country where Protestants are in the majority. Second, Ulster is not outstandingly Protestant. It returns 33 members to Parliament; of these 16 are at the present time Conservatives, and 16 are Nationalists. The remaining seat is vacant pending a by-election. Even Belfast itself, although preponderatingly Protestant, is not entirely so. One of its four members is a Roman Catholic and a Home Ruler. These facts are frequently forgotten by those who speak as if the whole of Ulster were Protestant. The third Liberal argument is that many Irish Protestants are themselves earnest supporters of the bill, and are convinced that their co-religionists will suffer nothing by it. Last November the largest political meeting ever known in London was held by Irish Protestants in support of the bill. Among the prominent men who spoke were Mr. G. B. Shaw, Mr. W. B. Yeats, Canon Lilley, and the son of Sir George White, the defender of Ladysmith. One and all they agreed that Protestants have nothing to fear in the establishment of self-government for Ireland.

[Since the above letter was written the House of Lords has rejected the bill.]

GAMBLER KILLS DAUGHTER, IN FIGHTING WIFE

James Purcell, Who Confessed Paying Police Graft, Held For Murder.

New York, Feb. 14.—James Purcell, the veteran gambler, who testified before the aldermanic committee last week that he had paid police graft over a period of 17 years, quarrelled early to-day with his wife in their apartment and began shooting. Mrs. Purcell fainted, but wild bullets struck their 13-year-old daughter, Agnes, who lay cowering in bed, and killed her almost instantly.

Thinking that he had murdered both women, Purcell surrendered himself to the police and was locked up. The gambler was so hysterical when he staggered into a police station that he was unable to give a coherent account of the affair. He and his wife had quarrelled nearly all night, he said, until he at last lost control of himself and rushed at her with a revolver. Four shots were fired, two of which struck the girl. One pierced her breast and right arm; another ploughed through her left arm. Her body was taken to the morgue.

The tragedy may have an important bearing on the graft investigation now being pushed by Mr. Whitman, district attorney. Purcell's testimony, given last Friday, resulted in the suspension of two police captains, and his story was being counted on as the basis of indictments. With him in a cell charged with homicide, his testimony may be invalidated.

Mr. Whiteman was apprized of the situation this morning, and will hold a conference with the prisoner to-day with a view to determining whether there is back of the tragedy anything that does not appear on the surface.

'Jimmie' Purcell was at one time a partner in gambling of Herman Rosenthal, for whose murder ex-Police Lieut. Charles Becker and four are at the death house at Sing Sing.

Since his testimony against the system, Purcell told the police to-day, he had been shunned by his friends as a 'squealer' and 'hounded by the cops.' Even his wife was ashamed of him. He became morose, and sullen. Early last night they quarrelled. They were still at it at dawn; then came the shooting.

'I guess you want me,' said the gambler a little later as he slouched up to the desk at a station house near his apartment.

'For what?' demanded the lieutenant.

'For murder,' said Purcell.

Then he told his story.

Writes Murder Threats in Blood

New York, Feb. 13.—Daggers and blood are figuring in anonymous letters, which Mayor Gaynor is receiving, according to intimations which he made in an address at the annual dinner of Cooper Union Alumni last night. He declared that the city administration was not disturbed by the 'abuse' that had been heaped upon it during the last three years.

'There are some strange people who are disturbed by these things,' he continued, 'even to the point of sending us letters written in blood and with daggers on them, and even fixing the day and hour of our taking off. But some one has said that lightning never strikes twice in the same place. I think I can say more than that—that it seldom strikes in one place one.'

URGES CREDIT BANK SYSTEM FOR CANADA

Mr. Arthur Meighen Submits Motion in Interests of Farmers Principally.

PLANS FOR WORKING ON CO-OPERATIVE PRINCIPLE

Government Accepts Motion and Hon. Mr. White Promises Early Action.

('Witness' Staff Correspondence.)

Ottawa, Feb. 13.—The last short Wednesday sitting of the session was given over entirely to the discussion of a proposal by Mr. Arthur Meighen, Conservative member for Portage la Prairie, that there should be established in Canada a system of agricultural credits. Mr. Meighen, in a long speech, which bore evidence of careful consideration and preparation, held the attention of the House. He reviewed the banking system of the Dominion and many other countries. From the European banking systems he drew the lesson that agricultural credits do not suffer because of the existence of co-operative banks and credit societies. His suggestion was that Parliamentary sanction should be given to legislation which has already been considered by the House and which would provide the machinery throughout the country for the institution of co-operative credit banks. The result would be, he said, that instead of money being controlled by the head offices of the comparatively few banks that do business in Canada there would be retained in each community an amount of currency and capital sufficient to provide for the essential needs of the locality.

The Hon. T. W. White, Minister of Finance, congratulated Mr. Meighen on his excellent presentation of his subject. The Government would accept the proposed resolution and give it early consideration. He saw no reason why a system of co-operative credit banks should not be a success in Canada.

Dr. Michael Clark twitted Mr. Meighen with having forgotten his former advocacy of a reduction in the tariff on agricultural implements. He expressed the hope, however, that Mr. Meighen's effort would be attended with success.

Mr. William Buchanan supported the resolution and pointed to the success which had attended the conduct of co-operative banks in other countries, including Australia. The resolution was adopted.

Mr. Meighen's motion was as follows:—'That in the opinion of this House, the question of bringing about a better and cheaper system of agricultural credits should receive the early attention of the Government.'

DEFECT IN OUR FINANCIAL SYSTEM.

Mr. Meighen said a most serious defect in the financial system of Canada at the present time lay in the furnishing of credit. Though in general he was not a critic, but an admirer of the Canadian banking system, he felt that there was a defect striking Western Canada most injuriously, and that consisted in this, that while we have a system of branch banks with centralized head offices and which permits of the mobilization of money so that the wants of one part may be served by the surplus of another, possibilities of a supreme advantage, nevertheless as the control is in the head offices that control has been exercised chiefly in times of stress and strain to take advantage of the fluidity and drain the resources of the small community for the purposes of the larger field. The system he felt admitted of management with that end in view and it would be easy to bring to the front specific instances of severe hardship suffered by smaller borrowers from the bank and chiefly suffered at points far distant from the central office. It would be easy to bring forward instances where credit had been refused to the financial ruin of people who should not have been refused credit at all. While men as a rule were inclined to conceal the fact that they had been refused credit it was possible to find in the most prosperous agricultural communities in Western Canada marks inflicted by the present system of bank management.

'Our branch banks are offshoots,' said Mr. Meighen. 'They belong to and are controlled absolutely by the head offices and they act on the dictates of the head offices which has its advantages no doubt, but also carries with it great disadvantages which it is my duty to bring forward at this time.'

COMPARISON OF BANKING SYSTEMS.

Mr. Meighen proceeded to compare the banking system of Canada with that of other countries. He said that Canada is the most prominent example in the world of a country with the branch bank system, since there are 2,800 branches controlled by a comparatively small number of central banks, and the number of these central banks decreasing. In Great Britain he said there are 6,000 bank branches of 116 banks, a number smaller in proportion to the population than is the case in Canada.

In the United States there is the individual banks system, which lacks elements of strength that are found in the Canadian system, but carries an advantage which we lack in that the management is located where the services are to be given, and those in charge of the funds to be distributed are resident in the locality, have its interests at heart, and do the best they can for their customers. Yet with all this it had been found that there was a large class in the United States not served by the banks, and the United States Government had set out to extend its banking facilities so as to reach this unserved proportion.

In France, Mr. Meighen said, there is a limited number of banks, with 1,730 branches, but there are in addition the co-operative banks which have been used to make up the deficiency. The governors are appointed by the government, and the state controls the outlying scituation by appointing the branch managers. Germanys system is somewhat similar: the state controlling the outlying branches, so that the credit seeking public is protected from any concentration of capital. In Belgium, which was selected by the Japanese government as the best banking system in the world, there is one big bank, the governors and sub-governors of which are named by the State, and there is also a banking commission which goes from branch to branch to see that the functions are duly discharged.

In Europe, said Mr. Meighen, in addition to other advantages of the banking system, the agricultural credits of the country on account of the co-operative system do not suffer at the hands of those who distribute funds from the central banks. Mr. Feighen further said that the system of independent banks in the United States was an advantage over our own system. The multiplication of small unit banks, which has continued during the past ten or twelve years, had resulted in greater fluidity in money and had deconcentrated funds from the larger central banks.

CO-OPERATIVE CREDIT BANKS.

The remedy which Mr. Meighen suggested for our present system was not a new one to the House. He simply wanted to urge upon the House the enactment of legislation which had been before it in more than one form in the past, but had so far failed to receive sanction. He referred to legislation to provide uniform machinery throughout the country for the institution of co-operative credit banks.'

Mr. Meighen gave credit to the Hon. F. D. Monk, member for Jacques Cartier, and to Alphonse Desjardins, of Levis, a present member of the Hansard staff, as being pioneers in Canada in the advocacy of a co-operative system. Co-operative banks, he said, consisted of an aggregation of people resident in a defined area, who got together and formed a co-operative credit bank, each subscribing a certain amount and asking for deposits from members, which deposits should be used for the sole advantage of these members. The membership should be decided upon by a board of supervisors, the chief requirements being integrity, honesty and responsibility. All members should be entitled to apply for loans, the loans to be passed upon by a credit board, and a maximum of the loans to be fixed by the shareholders.

He doubted whether the time had yet come when they could import the system of land banks which prevails in Germany. In the West the variation of values are so great and the conditions are so unfixed that it is a question whether they could reasonably take the step. But he thought some system of co-operative banks could be successfuly established.

Mr. William Buchanan (Medicine Hat) said the tendency in Western Canada at the present time was to go in for mixed farming in many districts, and he thought the question which had been brought up by Mr. Meighen had a vital relation to this. If the farmers could get money readily, it would enable them to purchase live stock, and in many other ways to better their position.

Mr. E. W. Nesbitt (North Oxford) and Mr. W. F. Nickle, of Kingston, commended Mr. Meighen's resolution. The latter was of opinion that the institution of a system would establish a line of credit which was much needed but at the present time denied.

Dr. Clarke, of Red Deer, expressed the hope that the utterance of Mr. Meighen would not be nearly a forensic exercise; that the Government would show that this was not merely the dangling of something before the eyes of a certain community, but that machinery would be provided to put the theories of the member for Portage la Prairie into effect.

MR. WHITE PROMISES CONSIDERATION.

The Hon. Mr. White, in closing the discussion, complimented the member for Portage la Prairie on his excellent presentation of the subject. He said the Government was not only prepared to accept the resolution and give it most early attention, but that he himself in addition had been reading the subject up, and was glad to have this additional information brought to his attention. He saw no reason why credit associations or banks should make a success where there were settled communities and a need existing. It might be well, he said, taking into consideration the rights of the provinces to consider a general Dominion act with the necessary safeguards under which this might be given a trial. The Government would be glad to give the matter its most careful attention, and to inform itself more widely to see if such a system would be feasible for the whole of Canada.

Referring to Mr. Buchanan's query with regard to the Government making loans to farmers he said that this was such a big question that he could hold out no hope of the Government engaging in such an effort, since whatever was done would have to be general and open to all the farmers of Canada.

REPORTS MURDER OF NOVA SCOTIAN IN MONTE CARLO

Halifax, N.S., Feb. 12. — The 'Evening Mail' received a letter this morning signed 'John K. Wollard, Monte Carlo Hotel, Monte Carlo,' stating that a young Nova Scotian named W. V. Trefry, had been shot and instantly killed in that city on the night of January 26th, by Count Beraski, of Austria. The writer states that it would appear that Trefry had been connected with the Royal Bank of Canada in Halifax, as a letter was found in the young man's pocket dated from the Royal Bank Branch at Halifax. The writer further states that Count Beraski was immediately placed under arrest, and is being held by the Monte Carlo police. The 'Mail' cabled the Chief of Police at Monte Carlo asking him to verify the statements of Wollard.

W. V. Trefry was in the Royal Bank of Canada's employ, having entered the Wolfville branch some years ago. His last position in that institution was as teller at the Springhill branch, which position he resigned last May. His parents reside at Springhill.

Until a reply is received from the Chief of Police of Monte Carlo, it will be impossible to arrive at any correct conclusion concerning the statements contained in Wollard's letter. Comparisons of Trefry's handwriting with that of the letter signed 'Wollard' bears a very close resmblance.

Trefry was 25 years of age, and of a roving disposition.

AUTO BANDIT CONFESSES.

Chicago, Feb. 17.— Robert Webb, highwayman and leader of the automobile bandits, confessed last night that he shot and killed Policeman Peter Hart several weeks ago. Webb was captured on Friday. The confession was made to State's Attorney Hoyne after forty-eight hours' of stubborn denial by Webb.

PAID $41,500 TO GET ORDERS WORTH $117,000

Secretary of Montreal Company Gives Startling Testimony Before Commons Committee.

DECLINES TO STATE WHERE MONEY WENT

Witness Says Matter Now in Court and He Objects to Prejudice Case.

('Witness' Staff Correspondence.)

Ottawa, Feb. 14. — Mr. R. C. Miller, secretary of the Diamond Light and Heating Company, of Montreal, which did an extensive business with the late Government, appeared before the Public Accounts Committee to-day. He made a statement that it had cost $41,500 to secure $117,000 worth of business. None of this money, he said, went to a member of Parliament or an official of the Government. He refused to state where the money did go on the ground that it was a private matter between himself and the company, and that litigation was now pending in the courts.

In view of this, he added that it would prejudice his case to make any statement.

His refusal to answer will be reported to the House.

GUARDING GREAT BRITAIN FROM AERIAL INVASION

Bill Before Parliament Will Check Passage of Foreign Aircraft Over Country.

London, Feb. 13.—The British Parliament in rushing through an aerial navigation bill, which will expose any foreign airship travelling over England to the risk of being fired upon under certain specified conditions, although the state of war may not exist between this country and that whence the airship has flown.

No secret is made of the fact that the bill is designed to check German exploits of this kind. For several months past at intervals there have been reports of mysterious flights of airships over one or other part of the country, and the introduction of the new measure, coupled with a governmental request to the Opposition not to delay its progress through Parliament, is taken to mean that the Government has awakened to the fact that foreign airships have actually flown over English territory.

Colonel Seely, Minister of War, introduced the bill which prohibits the passage of air craft over certain areas, or, if the Government deems it necessary, over the whole coastline of the United Kingdom and adjacent territorial waters. If any aerial vessel infringes this law proper officers shall be entitled after giving a prescribed warning signal, to fire at or into any such air craft and use any and every other means to prevent an infraction of the law.

NO ACTION YET RE. CANAL TOLLS

Washington, Feb. 13.—Repeal of the free passage provisions of the Panama Canal Act as the 'Wisest and best way out of a very embarrassing and injurious situation,' was urged by Senator Root to-day before the senate committee on inter-oceanic canals in support of his bill for a repeal of the provision which exempts American coastwise shipping from the payment of tolls.

'Is it not a fact,' asked Senator O'Gorman of Senator Root, 'that the protest of Great Britain against the free passage provision was inspired by railway interests of Canada, acting with the great railways of the United States?'

'I have not heard from, or of any railway action in this matter,' said Senator Root, 'and I have no reason to suppose they have any interest.'

The committee took no action to-day. Another session will be held Monday.

B. C. AGAINST DISCRIMINATION.

Victoria, Feb. 12.—The Legislature of British Columbia has passed a resolution which declares that the proposed amendment in the direction of discrimination would be to the disadvantage of British Columbia, and that it was the sense of the British Columbia Legislature that the attitude of Great Britain in upholding the rights of British shipping to use the canal on equal terms was most satisfactory.

FRUIT GROWERS SAY RAILWAY RATES UNJUST

Ottawa, Feb. 14.—Apple growers once more had a tale of woe to tell before the Agricultural and Colonization Committee, which met yesterday in the House of Commons. Last week it was Ontario men; to-day it was Nova Scotia growers. The shipping question seemed to be the centre of trouble, as according to Mr. S. B. Chute, who gave testimony on behalf of the United Fruit Companies of Nova Scotia, unjust and extortionate railway and express rates crippled the trade badly, in addition to which shippers found difficulty in getting claims adjusted for damage and losses. In this connection the trade with Montreal had suffered much.

Mr. Chute stated that whereas it cost $1.24 to send a barrel of apples to Winnipeg, it only cost 80 cents to ship it to London. He placed the cost of producing a barrel of apples at one dollar. That co-operation resulted in saving to Montreal pomologists was shown by Mr. Chute, who mentioned penses, such as packing and marketing that by this method Montreal growers were able to save much on ex ing.

DEAD PILED HIGH IN MEXICO STREETS WHERE WAR AGAIN RAGES

Buildings Ablaze by Fire of Artillery, General Huerta, Commander of Federals, Reported Killed, and Reign of Madero Said to be Doomed.

DIAZ EXTENDS HIS ZONE OF CONTROL TO THE ALAMEDA.

President's Men Reported to be Drunk and Helpless as Fighting Forces on the Firing Line at the Same Time Rebels Fight Like Veterans.

Mexico City, Feb. 12.—The federal troops reopened the battle in the streets of the Mexican capital at 6.35 this morning, with a light artillery fire.

The action soon became general, all the artillery on both sides being brought into play. The cannon fire was augmented by sweeping salvos from the machine guns, while the infantry came into action with volleys and individual shooting.

The rebels seemingly are employing heavier cannon than they did yesterday. They directed their fire toward the National Palace and onto the higher buildings in the centre of the business district, on many of which federal machine guns are mounted and federal riflemen are posted.

The streets of the capital, during the hours of darkness, had the appearance of a great armed camp. Sentinels challenged all passers-by at almost every corner. Soldiers of all branches of the service slept on the pavements, while large numbers of horses were tethered in the great Alameda Park, many of the cavalrymen lying down beside them.

In many parts of the city the electric wires had been cut by bullets, and this resulted in almost complete darkness. Thousands of residents took advantage of this to escape from the zone of the greatest danger.

The Mutual Life Insurance building was set on fire at about 8 o'clock by a shell from a rebel field gun. It is a four-story concrete structure on the corner of the Cinco Mayo and San Juan de Tellran streets.

Los Angeles, Feb. 12.—Fitzgerald Slocum, staff correspondent of the 'Times,' at Mexico City, sends the following despatch:

Mexico City seems doomed. Many fine buildings are ablaze by the fire of artillery. The dead are piled high in the streets.

General Huerta, commander of the Federal troops, is reported dead, and the reign of President Madero seems ended.

General Diaz, leader of the rebel forces, is in command of nearly all the city. His men are fighting like veterans, while those defending the national palace, where Madero is ensconced, have taken to drink, and are reeling on the firing line. Diaz's men, seeing this, were quick to take advantage of it, and within an hour last night Diaz had extended his zone of control to the Alameda itself.

Washington, Feb. 12.—Immediately on leaving the White House after last night's Mexican conference, Major-General Wood went directly to the War Department, where he remained at his desk until nearly daylight working out details for the quick movement of troops should the occasion arise.

These troops probably will be mobilized at Galveston, Texas, being prepared to embark as soon as the transports had reached that point from Newport News, Va.

Telegrams were sent to the commander of the Atlantic fleet at Guantanamo, Cuba, to send two more battle ships to Vera Cruz, and General Aleshire sent directions to have military transports prepared for carrying troops to Mexico.

Washington, Feb. 12.—Preparations have been made to move approximately 2,500 marines from the ships of the Atlantic fleet and the Guantanamo naval station to Vera Cruz, to be held in readiness there for landing in case it should be necessary to relieve the foreign legations in Mexico City.

The first brigade of the first division of the United States Army, about 3,000 strong, has been ordered to prepare for 'expeditionary service.'

Mexico City, Feb. 14.— President Madero this morning sent another ultimatum to General Felix Diaz, demanding his surender, and the reply came in the shape of a number of canon balls from the insurgents' biggest guns. The rebels opened the battle at a quarter to six o'clock.

By seven o'clock the firing had settled into a steady fusilade.

All round the arsenal, the rebel headquarters, the flash of the discharges of field guns and quick-firers was incessant.

Federal officers declared that their men were being prepared to make a forward movement on the rebel lines.

Soon after eight o'clock a convent five blocks beyond the national palace, was wrecked by a shell from a rebel gun, and a number of its inmates were killed.

A constant stream of refugees, most of them Mexican citizens, was observed carrying bundles and scurrying toward the suburbs from the densely populated district between the arsenal and the national palace as soon as the firing became more intense.

In many of the churches special services were started by the clergy for the restoration of peace to the capital. Thousands of refugees knelt in the old edifices and joined in the prayers, at the same time trusting not a little to the heavy walls for protection against the flying projectiles.

General Felix Diaz made preparations to contest every inch of the advance of the government troops, as he indicated he would do in his reply to the president's ultimatum.

He told the government that he and his followers prefered to die at their posts rather than surender.

They would rather ask clemency, nor did they wish it.

Two federal batteries totalling ten guns, stationed on the Paseo Reforma, in the neighborhood of the British legation, poured a constant stream of shells on the rebels in the arsenal. Another federal battery, posted on San Juan de Letran street, three blocks east of San Francisco avenue, joined in.

Many shrapnel shells from the rebel artillery fell around the cable office, the American Club, and other buildings in that vicinity. Others reached their mark, the National Palace, at the end of the line of streets.

At about nine o'clock the rebel gunners turned their chief attention away from the National Palace and on to the federal batteries on the Paseo Reforma, from which government gunners were pounding them unmercifully.

MILITARY EXPERTS BELIEVE DIAZ WILL BE VICTORIOUS.

Men of military experience, who profess to be following the operations from an unbiased viewpoint, declare their belief that the government will have great difficulty in the subjugation of General Diaz, either with heavy guns or by direct assault.

It is said the rebels have ammunition enough to continue the warfare for several days more. They are also said to have possession of many more machine guns than they have yet brought into use.

Their losses hitherto have been comparatively light. Their food supplies are fairly plentiful. The men are being paid regularly two dallars a day, and a large amount of money is said to be available for their cause.

The markmanship of the rebel artillery during the first five days' fighting proved excellent, and their ability to sweep all of the approaches to their positions from various points of vantage with their machine guns made it appear inevitable that an attempt of the Madero forces to rush the arsenal and other places held by Diaz would result in heavy slaughter, and perhaps failure.

An attempt of this sort was made in the last hour of last evening's battle, when a detachment of federals marched down the streets toward the arsenal, occupied by the rebels, and was repulsed with heavy loss. It was believed these experiences would cause General Huerta to abandon such tactic and confine future operations to the bombardment of the rebel positions, with the consequent destruction of neutral property and the killing of more noncombatants.

The death of another woman—the third—during yesterday's fighting—killed by a shell in Victoria street—further excited the foreign residents. Mrs. Greenfield, mother of Harry Greenfield, an employee of the Mexican Light & Power Company, a Canadian corporation, was killed by a shell in Victoria street. Tihs makes the third woman killed among the foreign residents.

It is believed Mrs. Greenfield was a Canadian.

DIAZ ASKS RECOGNITION AS BELLIGERENT.

Mexico City, Feb. 14.— General Diaz this morning asked for recognition as a belligerent by the United States Government in an informal note to Ambassador Wilson, stating that he was in complete control of the city.

Ambassador Wilson replied to the rebel leader, saying that his statement was possibly true, but the ambassador admitted that his eye was untrained in military affairs, and he was not able to see this. He had, besides, been assured by adherents of President Madero that the government remained in control.

U. S. WILL INTERVENE IF AMERICANS ARE ATTACKED

Washington, Feb. 14. — President Taft declared to close advisers to-day that only one thing could force him to ask Congress to intervene in Mexico. If the Madero or Diaz forces should turn upon Americans merely because they are Americans or foreigners, Mr. Taft let it be known that he would rush a special message to Congress in thirty minutes time.

He does not regard the killing of a few Americans in the course of the battle as a cause for war, but looks upon such casualties as unavoidable and believes that the proper authorities should be held liable for damages.

The president was disturbed to-day when he heard reports that communication between Mexico City and the United States might be cut off. He met the Cabinet at the usual semi-weekly session, and the Mexican situation was generally discussed.

It is understood that the Cabinet is in complete accord with the President's attitude.

MEXICAN SENTIMENT NOW LOOKS TO INTERVENTION.

Mexico City, Feb. 14. — The fighting in the streets of the capital has in the opinion of close observers done more to change the sentiment of Mexicans in the federal capital as well as in the country generally in regard to intervention than has the whole period of two years of revolution. They now express the opinion publicly that the United States, or some other power or powers jointly, should intervene.

Conditions generally in the capital are steadily growing worse. All business, both public and private, except that connected with the war has practically ceased. Even the general post office has closed its doors, and many of its employes are said to be carrying rifles in the ranks of the federal army.

The city was in almost total darkness throughout the night owing to the flying shells having cut the electric wires. Provisions have become more scarce than ever, and their prices have soared to almost unheard of heights. Robberies, buiglaries and petty crimes of all kinds apparently are on the increase, due to the lack of police and illumination

MAYOR OF ST. PAUL DEAD.

St. Paul, Minn., Feb. 13.—Robert A. Smith, five times mayor of St. Paul, died at his home here early to-day after an illness of several days. He was 85 years of age.

MISSING RELATIVES.

Information concerning the following inquiries from friends may be sent to the Editor, 'Witness,' Montreal:—

Watson (John and Daniel), engineers, last heard of at Crewe ten years ago, and their sister, Mary Macdonald, who left Ireland for Philadelphia 30 years ago, are sought by sister Sarah.

Smith (Henry Joseph), was last heard of in Toronto five years ago. Sister Ethel asks.

Bellinger (Thomas and Jane), formerly of Cirencester, were last heard of at Oxford, Ontario, 12 years ago. Sister Kate asks.

Cooper (Frederick Charles), wrote from Brooklyn, 1910; believed to have gone to Canada. Mother asks.

Lewis (Reuben), wrote from South Africa two years ago saying he was going to Buenos Ayres, but is thought to have gone to Boston. Parents ask.

Handy (Alice), last wrote from Montreal nearly two years ago. Mother asks.

Johnson (Arthur) left Grantham with his parents for Canada some years ago. Nephew Arthur asks.

Hudson (Sydney), came to Canada about five years ago. Had been in Dr. Barnado's Homes. Age about 21 when he came to Canada the second time. Sister Florence asks.

THIRTY-TWO IS GOVERNMENT'S NAVAL MAJORITY

Seven Nationalists Bolt From Mr. Borden on His $35,000,000 Gift Proposal.

THEIR VOICE-IN-EMPIRE AMENDMENTS RULED OUT

Amendments of Sir Wilfrid Laurier and Mr. Verville Outvoted by 47.

('Witness' Staff Correspondence.)

Ottawa, Feb. 14. — The resolution stage of the debate on the Government's proposal to contribute $35,000,000 to pay for three Dreadnoughts to the Imperial navy came to a conclusion last night with a series of votes commencing shortly after ten o'clock and not concluding until after midnight.

The long-drawn-out nature of the proceedings was due to the fact that after Mr. Verville's sub-amendment calling for a reference of the question to the people; and Sir Wilfrid Laurier's amendment declaring that the money should be spent on two Canadian fleet units had been disposed of, Mr. Mondeau, Nationalist member for Yamaska, interposed with a third amendment declaring that Canada should do nothing until the Dominion has been given a voice in the affairs of the Empire. Mr. Mondou made a long speech in support of his proposal, which was ruled out of order. Then Mr. Guilbault, of Joliette, proposed an amendment which was also ruled out of order.

Both the Verville and Laurier amendments were rejected on a vote of 122 to 75,—a Government majority of 47.

Col. H. H. McLean, Liberal member for Queens-Sunbury, who made a speech last week in favor of the Borden proposals, voted with the Government, but otherwise the vote was on strictly party lines.

The usual excitement which attends the taking of important divisions was manifest. All the galleries were crowded to their limit. When the division bell commenced to ring there was a lively scene within the chamber.

Mr. Boys led off in the singing of 'Rule Britannia,' and, when it was concluded, Dr. Beland led in the singing of 'O Canada.'

The main resolution was adopted on a vote of 115 to 83—a Government majority of 32.

The following seven Nationalists bolted and voted with the Opposition against the Government: Messrs. Guilbault, Joliette; Barrett, Berthier; Lamarche, Nicolet; Achim, Labelle; Mondou, Yamaska; Boulay, Rimouski, and Bellemere, Maskinonge.

Mr. Borden moved the second reading of the naval bill, but Sir Wilfrid Laurier objected, and, after a short interchange of views, the Premier decided to fix the second reading for Tuesday next.

MR. A. A. MONDU SUBMITS A FOURTH AMENDMENT.

The Speaker was about to submit the main motion, when Mr. A. A. Mondou (Yamaska), submitted a further amendment as follows:—

'This House, while prepared to adopt protective measures for the protection of the territory of Canada, declines to concur in the said resolution (Borden) because it contains provisions tending to impose upon Canada which has no voice in Imperial affairs, a share in the external responsibilities and naval defence of the Empire outside Canadian territory.

The amendment was ruled out of order.

Mr. Guilbault (Joliette), followed up with another amendment to the effect that the House did not concur in the resolution, but would refer it to committee of the whole with questions to add to it provision for annulling the Laurier Naval Act, and also that the Borden resolution should only become effective after being submitted to and approved by the people.

This amendment was also ruled out of order.

The resolution of the Government was then put and carried by an 115 to 83 vote.

CONTINUATION AND END OF A LONG DEBATE.

Messrs. J. E. Marcil (Bonaventure) and J. Demers (St. John and Iberville), took up the discussion in turn when debate on the naval proposals was resumed. Their opposition to the Government naval proposals was due to the fact that they believed they were reactionary and retrograde. The policy of the Liberals was wise and framed with foresight. A local fleet was the only thing possible, and they believed that ships could be built in Canada.

Mr. Paul Lamarche (Nicolet) said: 'It is my intention to wait until the second reading of the bill to give my views and those of the people I represent on this question of naval defence. The sub-amendment, however, introduced by Mr. Verville (Maisonneuve) deals with such an important side of the problem that I feel it is not out of place to give in addition a few words of explanation as to the vote I intend to cast when that sub-amendment is placed before the House. I became an opponent of the present Government's naval policy when that policy was only in a state of embryo, it being disclosed in a speech uttered in this House by the Prime Minister, then leader of the Opposition. At that time the contents of this bill were to be foreseen, but the amount of our contribution was fixed approximately at $20,000,000. The increase to the extent of $35,000,000 has affected the measure materially. It has not modified the principle, and it has not changed my attitude, not more than my views on the subject. As far as the policy of the leader of the Opposition is concerned, I have opposed it in the past also, and it is not because the suggestion has been made in the form of an amendment to build two squadrons around the 'Rainbow' and the 'Niobe' that I will become a partisan of the Opposition's proposals.'

'I agree, however, with my hon. friend from Maisonneuve when he says that this legislation should be submitted to the people, but I do not agree with him when he practically implies by his speech on the sub-amendment that the policy of his party, which he praises, should be exempt from such a consultation. If my hon. friend's sub-amendment was not linked to a policy of which I do not approve it would have my hearty support. I shall see that my vote goes against the amendment of Sir Wilfrid Laurier, but before the debate goes very far people who believe sincerely that there should be an appeal to the people shall have an opportunity to vote on another amendment.'

SIR WILFRID URGES MR. VERVILLE'S AMENDMENT.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier, speaking at the evening session, said the sub-amendment moved by the member for Maisonneuve (Mr. Verville), had introduced a new element into the position. He read the amendment and added that he was not quite sure if he rightly appreciated the remarks of the member for Nicolet (Mr. Lamarche), but he had understood him to say that in his opinion the sub-amendment would cover the resolution of the Premier, but would not cover the amendment moved by himself (Sir Wilfrid Laurier). As to the amendment of the member for Maisonneuve, it seems to me it is one the Government cannot refuse, and which they are bound by their pledges to the electorate to accept.' Sir Wilfrid Laurier then briefly touched upon the history of the Canadian naval idea, dating back from 1868, under Sir George Etienne Cartier, down to the resolution and events of 1909, charging the Government with a change of front, after having given their assent to the Canadian naval service principle. He anticipated that the Premier would reply to this charge by referring to his promise in the House quoted in his speech of December 5th, in which he had undertaken to go to the Imperial authorities, and after conferring with them, bring down a measure to Parliament and then submit the permanent proposals to the House. But the right hon. leader of the Government had made more than one declaration on that point, and had not satisfied all his followers, nor had he satisfied himself. In December, 1910, the member for Jacques Cartier (Mr. Monk) had introduced an amendment to the effect that not only the general naval policy, but the question of a contribution to naval armaments of the Empire should be referred to the people. That amendment had been accepted by practically all the then Opposition, with the exception of a few members from Toronto. Two days afterwards Mr. Borden had moved an amendment. Regarding that there was no reference to consulting the people on the naval policy. From that amendment had been eliminated one of the two propositions of the member for Jacques Cartier, namely, that of contribution to armaments. 'In the face of such a condition of things,' said Sir Wilfrid, 'can my right hon. friend refuse to accept the amendment of the member from Maisonneuve?' It seems to me there can be no doubt about it, and on the present occasion we have the right to expect that the policy which my right hon. friend held before the people, upon which he triumphed, is the policy which he must adopt for the present occasion, and that to depart from it would be a breach of faith with the electorate.

MR. BORDEN REPLIES FOR THE GOVERNMENT.

Mr. Borden said the Government was indebted to the leader of the Opposition for the lecture which he had given upon the necessity of public men keeping their pledges. 'If I desired to occupy the time of the House in a review of the extent to which pledges of 1887 and 1896 were performed, I am sure every member of the House would be constrained to say that a lecture from such authoritative source must be taken to heart.

'My right honorable friend,' he continued, 'seems disposed to accept the leadership of the member from Maisonneuve, and to declare that his own is not the proper resolution, but should have included the amendment of the member for Maisonneuve. As on some other occasions, the leader of the Opposition retired within the lines of Torres Vedras. I would like to remind my right hon. friend that in the very speech which he has recalled, I said we would carry out precisely the policy we have set forth in this resolution, and no one knows better than himself that this is true. I said that we would go to the British Government, and we would get from them a plain, unvarnished statement as to the needs of the Empire, and that if that statement showed the existence of need or emergency we would come to Parliament to do something to meet the emergency or need. We have taken that course.

'My right hon. friend says that we are forced to appeal first to the people of Canada. Does my right hon. friend remember that when the permanent policy was in question it was urged by the member from Jacques Cartier (the Hon. F. D. Monk), that the policy should be referred to the people. And what was the answer of my right hon. friend? His answer was that there was no need for referring that question to the people. Now, without precisely replying to that amendment of his own origin he ventures to ask us to support something which he himself does not seem inclined to support.

'I would like to tell my right hon. friend,' continued Mr. Borden, 'that we do not propose to do anything of the kind. Furthermore, I tell him that in this House in February, 1910, I moved a resolution which declared as clearly as the English language could declare, that a proposal such as that now made by the Government was the one that could be referred to the people.'

Mr. Borden quoted his own amendment to the naval proposal of the Laurier Government, declaring that such a plan would not give effective or immediate aid to the Empire, and that no permanent policy should be entered upon without reference to the people, and in the meantime the needs of the Empire could bst be met by placing at the disposal of the Admiralty such a sum as might be necessary to purchase or construct two cruisers or battleships of the latest Dreadnought type. 'I say that the course which the Government is proposing today is exactly in accordance with the declaration which I made in November, and with the resolution I have just read. My right hon. friend has proposed an amendment; my hon. friend from Maisonneuve has proposed a sub-amendment. I do not intend to discuss those, but to say that we believe that the expenditure of this sum of money in accordance with the statement of facts by the Admiralty is the course which the people of Canada are required to take to maintain their self-respect and in token that the tie which binds this country to the Empire shall not be broken.'

Mr. Borden went on to say that the leader of the Opposition had proposed to spend $35,000,000, in the organization of a Canadian fleet to be built in this country. 'Later,' he continued, 'I shall be in a position to give my right hon. friend some information as to his resolution as regards delay and cost. My hon. friends opposite have talked very glibly of things which they are not acquainted, of the upbuilding of navies and of the establishment of dockyards. I venture to say that the proposal of the right hon. gentleman would mean an almost indefinite postponement of effective aid from Canada to the Empire. Then again my right hon. friend suggests the manning of ships in Canada. No one will deny that the Canadian people possess the same courage as the British Islanders or the people of the over seas dominion. But we know that in a rapidly developing country like this where there are many opportunities, men will not be attracted to a naval service as they will be attracted to a naval service in an older and more thickly populated country like Britain. I do not say that it was to the discredit of my right hon. friend that the efforts of his Government to recruit men for the navy were so slightly successful. When my right hon. friend says that we should wait until we can man these ships, then I say that he is not animated by a sincere desire to do something for the Empire in an emergncy. We have been discussing a proposal that $35,000,000 be expended on the one hand and a proposal on the other hand that $35,000,00 be expended with a very large additional expenditure to man and maintain the ships. The proposal of the Government is not that we should hand over $35,000,000 to the Admiralty to spend. Certain hon. gentlemen on the other side do not seem to understand our proposals. We propose that $35,000,000 shall be expended by the Dominion of Canada, although, of course, expert assistance must be obtained as to the manner of that expenditure, and that assistance can best be obtained from the Admiralty. We do not propose that these ships shall remain in the ownership of Canada, that they shall be used in the common defence of the Empire, and that furthermore if the people of Canada desire to form a naval organization of their own these ships shall be subject to recall, on the condition of course that they shall not be recalled without notice from any important theatre in which the safety of the Empire may be at stake. We say that the people of Canada do not desire that this measure shall be submitted to them. We say that everything in it has been submitted to them and that the people passed upon it when they gave their decision as they did with no uncertain voice in September 21, 1911.'

After some further discussion by Mr. Borden the voting took place, as already described.

MAY BE GOOD LAW, BUT IS HARD ON WOMAN.

Toronto, Feb. 15.—For some time Mrs. Nettie Wood occupied a stall in the Hamilton market. She complained of a leaky stall. She finally became ill, and sued the city for damages, getting an award of $550. This award has been disallowed in the Appellate Division on appeal by the city of Hamilton.

'Each week it was open to the plaintiff to avoid the risk and danger,' was the remark of one of the judges in allowing the appeal.

THE WISDOM OF BORDEN POLICY IS DOUBTED

(Canadian Associated Press.)

London, Feb. 14.—The Hon. W. S. Fielding takes exception to the 'Daily Telegraph's' remark that 'he doesn't deny being in close association' with certain radical members. Having made a denial in his own behalf, he thought 'other persons' in the compact might be left to speak for themselves.

He then goes on: 'If there are any members of the British Parliament having these dreadful aims, I have never heard of them except through your columns. During my visit I have had the pleasure of meeting many members of both Houses of Parliament, of all shades of political opinion, and in no case have I volunteered my views on the Canadian naval question.

'When information has been sought or opinion invited, I have responded to the best of my knowledge and judgment. I have met members who, in approaching the question, not from a Canadian Liberal or any other Canadian point of view but from what they claimed to be an English and Imperial point of view, expressed grave doubt as to the wisdom of the proposed arrangement between the Imperial and Canadian Governments. I have met no member who assumes the attitude described by you towards the Canadian Government.

Explorer Saved by Toy Elephant

Philadelphia, Feb. 13.— Emil Torday, Congo explorer, who saved his life when he faced an irate savage monarch in the wilds of Africa by the use of a mechanical toy, has returned to take charge of cataloguing the ethnological collection at the University of Pennsylvania after spending some years in the unexplored regions for the British Museum.

'When I arrived within the domain of the cannibal king,' said Mr. Torday to-day, 'I was ordered to go back. When I refused, the king ,accompanied by all his savage retinue, came to my tent for the purpose of personally attending to my execution. In my trunk was a tiny mechanical elephant controlled by clockwork. Glad to seize any chance to prolong my life, I wound it and placed it before the savage ruler.

'As the little toy, with swaying trunk, clicked its way toward the monarch and his party, they fled. They returned later, thoroughly awed, and treated me as if I were a deity.'

Said Policeman Pinched Her

London, Feb. 15.—A number of militant suffragettes were brought up at the police court yesterday on the charge of smashing shop windows in London. Among them was Zelie Emerson, who was described as an American woman. She was sent to jail for six weeks in default of paying a fine.

Zelie Emerson led the raiders, in company with Sylvia Pankhurst, who was sentenced by the magistrate to two months' imprisonment. A police inspector, who gave evidence, declared that Miss Emerson played football with his cap, kicked him in the shin and punched him in the face.

In reply, she declared that the policeman pinched her, and she had acted in self-defence.

Birmingham, England, Feb. 14.—Militant suffragettes dropped a phial containing an explosive substance into the letter box of the Inland Revenue office here to-day, causing an explosion and a fire. The box contained $25,000 in paper money, which, however, a smart attendant succeeded in rescuing before the flames reached it.

REFUSES BAIL TO KING'S LIBELLER.

New York, Feb. 15.—Judge Noyes, in the Federal District Court this afternoon, denied a motion to admit to bail Edward F. Mylius, the journalist convicted in England of libelling the King.

Mylius is detained at Ellis Island, denied entrance to this country, and his lawyer sought to release him on bail pending the submission of briefs in habeas corpus proceedings on Monday next.

THE MID-WINTER SALE IN WOMEN'S GARMENTS

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C13-06—Percale Waist, pretty new style, made of good quality Percale, Robespierre collars, has fancy border trimming, also border trimmed band down front and on turned cuffs, open front fastens with pearl buttons; colors—sky or navy; sizes 32 to 42; a wonderful waist for the money. Mid-Winter Sale Price ..... 69¢

C13-07—Women's Waist, made of good quality flannelette, in a smart style, black and white shepherd's check, Gibson pleat over shoulder, front fastens with silk covered buttons, pleated collar and cuffs satin strapping on front; sizes 32 to 42 ... 69¢

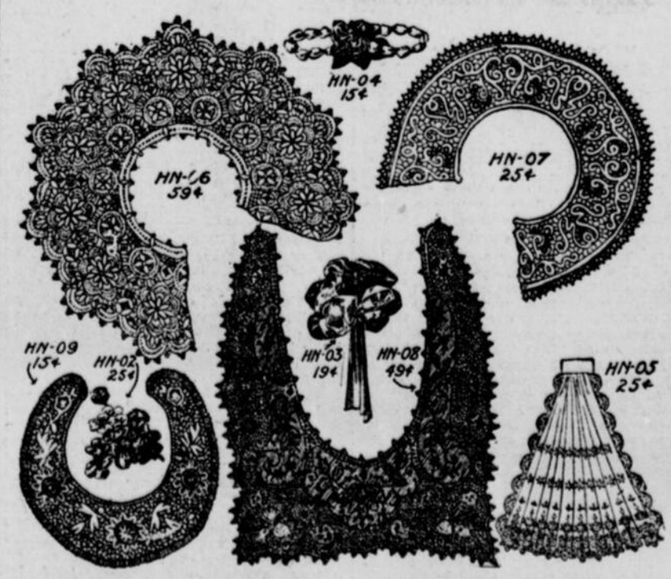
C13-08—Sailor Blouse, made of fine quality flannelette, bordered band across front, also on collar and cuffs, Gibson pleat, open back. This style is new and will be very popular. Colors—sky and white, navy and white, black and white; sizes 32 to 42 ... 98¢

C13-011—White Lawn Waist, made of finest quality sheer white Swiss lawn, front beautifully embroidered, scalloped edge down front, fancy stitched, turned collar and cuffs, front fastens with pearl buttons; sizes 32 to 46 ..... $1.00

C13-010—Women's Lawn Waist, made of finest quality sheer Swiss lawn, linen collar and cuffs, dainty embroidered front and tucking, front fastens with pearl buttons two rows of tucking down back; sizes 32 to 42. Our Mid-Winter Sale Price $1.00

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C13-HN2—Dainty Floral Bows, with brooch pin, value 25c, assorted colors, for .... 25¢

C13-HN3—Assorted Floral Bows, with pin fasteners, value 25c; for ..... 19¢

C13-HN4—Silk Bows, very pretty, assorted colors, with pin fasteners, value 19c, for 15¢

C13-HN5—Fine Quality Swiss Embroidered Jabot, assorted designs; regular value 39c., for ..... 25¢

C13-HN6—Stylish Guipure Lace Dress Collar, in white and cream, 6 inches wide; reg. 79c., for .... 59¢

C13-HN7—Guipure Lace Collar, assorted designs white and cream, width 4½ inches wide, very pretty; reg. 35c, for .... 25¢

C13-HN8 — Handsome Guipure Lace Collar, in white and cream; value 69c, for ..... 49¢

C13-HN9—Dainty Guipure Lace Collar, in white and cream, depth 3 inches; regular 25c, for ..... 15¢

C13-HN10—Ladies' Fine Swiss Handkerchiefs, hemstiched and with pretty guipure lace corner, special value; regular 25c, for ..... 19¢

C13-HN11—Ladies' Swiss Handkerchiefs, lace edges and embroidered corners; rare bargains; reg. value 23c, for ..... 15¢

C13-HN12—Ladies' Beautiful Swiss Embroidered Handkerchiefs, assorted designs, exceptional value; regular 15c, for ..... 10¢

C13-F57—DRESS SHIELDS.



Light Weight Dress Shields, perfectly odorless. Have both sides. Sizes 1, 2 and 3. 10c each or 25c a pair ....



CHILD'S SWEATER

Double Coat of best quality worsted yarn, has large patch pockets, double around neck and down front, finished with large bone buttons. A good warm and durable sweater coat for every day wear. Comes in navy and red. Sizes 6 to 14 years. Price ..... 75¢



Girls' Dress Middy Style

C13-Z31 — Girls' Dress, middy style, good quality, all wool shrunk serge waist, has sailor collar, faced front, and black patent leather belt with double clasps. Separate skirt has 2 inch waist band and open back, deep kilted pleats, well sewn and finished throughout. Comes in navy and red. Sizes 6 to 14 years. Price .. $4.50

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THE CASE OF EDITOR CALLED BEFORE HOUSE.

Can Parliament Force Journal to Divulge Names of Those Who Give Information?

(By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless from our own Correspondent.)

London, Feb. 13.—There is a growing feeling here that the Prime Minister should state at the earliest possible moment the intention of the Government with respect to carrying out the wishes of the late Captain Scott, to provide for those dependent on the men who lost their lives.

There is no doubt whatever that sufficient money will be forthcoming for the purpose, but it is felt that this is not a case for private effort, but a duty involving on the nation, and that as the mouthpiece of the nation Parliament ought to announce its intention without delay.

Extraordinary interest is being taken in the calling of Mr. J. L. Maxse, the editor of the 'National Review,' before the Bar of the House of Commons for refusing to divulge the names of certain individuals who gave him information on which he based allegations against certain ministers of the Crown.

The case is important for journalistic precedents, as newspapers without exception invariably refuse to give the names of any persons from whom the information they publish is obtained. It will be seen, therefore, with what interest a decision is being awaited as to whether a select committee of the House of Commons can exercise the powers of a judicial commission and compel the names to be given.

At the same time the calling of Mr. Maxse before the Speaker of the House of Commons has served a useful purpose, and should put the public on guard against placing reliance on journals notorious for slanderous assertions.

WESTMINSTER.

DREADNOUGHT POLICY THE BEST FOR THE PRESENT

Navy Vote in Canadian Parliament Gives Great Satisfaction in Britain.

(By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless from our own Correspondent.)

London, Feb. 15.—The vote in the Canadian Parliament in favor of the contribution of three Dreadnoughts to the Imperial Navy has given general satisfaction in this country. It is felt that Canada, at this present juncture, could not have done better than by providing ships and putting them under the direction of the Admiralty.

The 'Westminster Gazette' says: 'We are sorry to find ourselves differing from Sir Wilfrid Laurier, but in this instance the policy for which Mr. Borden has taken the responsibility seems to be the most helpful to the Empire, and most likely to give Canadians the protection they desire.'

WESTMINSTER.

MRS. CORNWALLIS WEST A WITNESS IN DAMAGE SUIT

London, Feb. 13. — Mrs. George V. Cornwallis West, mother of Mr. Winston Churchill, goes on the witness stand in the High Courts to-day to refute certain statements made with reference to her connection with Shakespeare's 'England Exhibition' at Earl's Court last year.

Mrs. West's evidence is required in the action brought by a Vernon Worsdale Company director and a member of the legal profession against the Earl's Court Company, Limited, for commissions.

Plaintiff states he introduced Mrs. West to the company, as the result of which Mrs. West, on behalf of the Shakespeare Memorial Committee entered into contract to lease Earl's Court grounds for the Shakespeare Exhibition. Worsdale was to have five percent on the gross takings falling to the share of the company.

TORONTO FIREMEN HURT.

Toronto, Feb. 15. — Three firemen were seriously injured last night in a collision with a street car—the second within a week. They are: Captain Brown, suffering from concussion of the brain and bruises about the face and arms; Lieut. Burns, injury to left leg; Driver Sodden, cut about the face and arms.

The accident happened at Gerrard and Bolton avenue. The ladder section of the Bolton avenue division was on its way to a fire when it was struck broadside by a west-bound Parliament car. When the crash occurred the pole of the rig became detached, with the result that Driver Sodden was pulled over the dashboard. Captain Brown, who was seated on the seat with Sodden, was thrown to the pavement, and Lieut. Burns was injured while making a leap from the waggon when he saw that a collision was inevitable.

ELEVATOR'S HUGE BUSINESS.

Figures for the past year show that the Grand Trunk elevator at Tiffin, Ont., which has a capacity of 2,000,000 bushels, handled during the 12 months 13,680,000 bushels of grain, the largest quantity handled by any elevator on the Great Lakes; the Government elevator at Port Colborne, the capacity of which is 750,000 bushels, coming a good second, with a record of 12,100,000 bushels handled.

VETOES LITERACY TEST.

Washington, Feb. 15.— President Taft yesterday vetoed the Dillingham-Burnett Immigration Bill, which would revolutionize the immigration policy of the United States by imposing a literacy test upon all foreigners seeking a home in America.

STRENUOUS EFFORTS BEING MADE ON BEHALF OF THE BOYS' FARM AT SHAWBRIDGE

$25,000 Raised During the Last Few Days, But $75,000 More is Urgently Needed to Provide New Farm Buildings and Pay Off the Debt.

MANY NEW LIFE GOVERNORS QUALIFY BY $100 DONATIONS.

Satisfaction Expressed by Supporters at Government's Favorable Opinion and Promise of More Help.

Keen satisfaction at the splendid work now being carried on, and the genuine progress that is being made, a sincere desire to make that work still better, and more effective, and a confidence that the necessary financial support would not be lacking — these were the dominant notes of the annual meeting of the Corporation of the Boys' Home of Montreal, and the Boys' Farm and Training School at Shawbridge, which was held in the assembly hall of the Central Y. M. C. A. last week. A large number of people deeply interested in this work were present, including not a few men of the highest standing in the city.

The chair was occupied by Mr. J. R. Dougall, President of the Board of Governors, who called upon the Rev. S. E. Baker to open the meeting with prayer. Mr. Elcho Ross Ross, acting secretary, read letters of regret at their inability to be present from Mr. Robert Reford, the Rev. Canon Renaud, Lt.-Col. J. H. Burland, and Mrs. A. H. Workman. Among those present were Messrs. Henry Birks, A. R. McMaster, K.C., J. M. M. Duff, A. A. Ayer, C. S. J. Phillips, Wm. Drysdale, S. M. Baylis, Owen C. Dawson, J. S. Buchan, K.C., Mrs. Henderson, probation officer of the Juvenile Court, and many others.

SPLENDID TOTAL OF WORK.

Mr. Dougall sketched briefly the history of the Boys' Home and the farm, and referred to the splendid total of more than three thousand boys who had been received since the beginning of these institutions. A year or two ago there had been dissatisfaction expressed by some at the management of affairs, but an independent investigation had found everything in a quite satisfactory condition. Moreover, the Government was satisfied with the way the work was being conducted.

The farm, he added, was becoming a model farm. During the past year they had suffered a misfortune in the burning of the barn on the farm. The event of the year, however, was the visit of Sir Lomer Gouin, accompanied by the Hon. P. S. G. Mackenzie, Provincial Treasurer, Judge Choquet, of the Juvenile Court, and Mr. Owen C. Dawson, clerk of this court. As a result of the visit to the farm, the Premier had promised alarger subvention from the Provincial Treasury.

The needs of the work at the present time required an additional $100,000, the president aded. This was for two new residential cottages, and an adminisration building, and for the paying off of the present debt.

The report of Mr. Geo. W. O. Mathews, superintendent of the Boys' Farm and training school at Shawbridge, showed that $40,000 was required for new buildings and $60,000 to clear off the debt. The latter was due to the purchase and equipment of the land and buildings, and the deficiency of funds for the annual maintenance.

Mr. A. A. Ayer spoke with the greatest enthusiasm of the success of the present work and of the great need of providing for the expansion of the work. Then he sprang a pleasant surprise by announcing that within the last few days $25,000 of the required $100,000 had already been secured. The contributions included two of $5,000 each, three of $2,500, four of $1,000, four of $500, and several smaller ones.

A subscription of $100 or more qualifies the donor as a life governor of the corporation, and, upon Mr. Ayer's motion, the following new life governors were duly elected: Messrs. Wm. Currie, J. N. Greenshields, K.C.; Wm. Lyall, J. W. McConnell, A. J. McCuaig, C. R. Hosmer, Albert A. Ayer, E. Hebden, Sir Thomas Shaughnessy, R. Neilson, and Wm. Coristine.

The adoption of the various reports was moved by Mr. S. M. Baylis and seconded by Mr. J. M. M. Duff, both of whom expressed great satisfaction at the success being achieved and the great future ahead of the work.

The new board of governors elected includes the following: Messrs. J. R. Dougall, Henry Birks, C. S. J. Phillips, A. A. Ayer, A. R. McMaster, K.C.; Lansing Lewis, Owen C. Dawson, R. C. Common, Hugh Peck, Robertson Fleet, C. S. Burgess, J. Cradock Simpson, W. Grant Stewart, M.D.; Wm. Drysdale, and James A. Ogilvy.

Mr. J. R. Dougall, president, in his annual address, said in part:

'Some three thousand boys have passed across the stage and have been, while here, under careful moral and religious guardianship, a large proportion of them paying their own way, and all of them learning to do so. There has always been a home open for every boy willing to work.

'We have labored under this difficulty with regard to boys from the city itself, that they often come to us when difficult and a burden on their relatives, but as soon as they acquire regular habits and begin to earn, they are withdrawn; often to return to surroundings the reverse of beneficial. Boys from abroad come to us, having been exploited in the country as long as they could be got to work for nothing but their board, and having left for the city when they thought they were not getting what they were earning, having lost the years in which they might have been making their way here. Boys often come to us whose education has been entirely neglected, there being in this country, an unconquerable prejudice against compulsory education. The past year has been for the Boys' Home one almost without a history, a condition proverbially to be rejoiced over.

'It has not been so with the Boys' Farm at Shawbridge. It is now five years since that great and good work contemplated from the very first was commenced. We were allowed to take over the young unfortunates from the reformatory at Sherbrooke, where their conditions were anything but uplifting, and since then the non-Catholic delinquents who came before the courts have been placed in our care. You will be intensely interested in Mr. Matthews' account of our year's work.

'At the beginning of the year it became evident that stories of mismanagement had been so diligently spread, that some of those to whom we looked for the greatest sympathy brought them to us with anxiety. There seemed nothing for it but to have a thorough investigation. I asked one of the gentlemen who brought us those tales, to form one of a commission of inquiry to find out the truth. As he was not to be in town, he was requested to name the men who should be asked. His advice resulted in the request being made to Mr. Farquhar Robertson and Mr. A. F. C. Ross, two of our very best known and widely trusted citizens, to act with Mr. A. R. MacMaster, our eminent honorary solicitor, as such commission. These three gentlemen, all very generously accepted the onerous task, which was very thoroughly done, and more than gratuitously, as the commissioners themselves met the expenses of the court. The result was a careful report, which was of a sort to give the management great satisfaction, and it is at the service of any one interested. We have not only to account to the public, but to the Government. But the Government has its own means of investigation, and the Government is satisfied.

'Another episode in the year was the burning and rebuilding of our great barn. And here I would say that under the very experienced and enthusiastic guidance of my friend, Mr. Ayer, whose accession to the board has been a very great strength to it, the farm is developing into a model one. You will be able to see photographs, if not of the farm itself, showing our stalwart lads at their various employments on this farm, where we have so fine a dairy that ours is the milk chosen for the Ste. Agathe Sanatorium. It is also going to be a model place for poultry-raising and bee-keeping, and has been chosen by the Government of the province for a model fruit station.

NEED OF ADEQUATE ACCOMMODATION.

'It has been our plan from the first, to get the public to supply the capital cost, and to raise the running expenses between the product of the boys' work on the farm and the Government subvention. The Government has now undertaken its part, but we are yet in extreme need of adequate accommodation. The building, that was not meant to be used permanently as a residence, was full before the days of the Juvenile Court. Since the beginning of that admirable institution the numbers sent to us have increased; till now we must own to being overcrowded.

'We absolutely need two residential cottages, one for the small boys, who should be separate from the older, and we should have an administration building, so as to put the present building to its original purpose as a workshop. For this, and to meet our debt on the present structures, we are actively asking the citizens of Montreal for one hundred thousand dollars, and, in spite of the many calls on them, we expect to get it.'

Mr. James R. Dick, superintendent of the Boys' Home, on Mountain street, in his report, said in part:

'The work is now forty-two years old, having been begun on the 5th of May, 1870, in the Mechanic's Hall of this city. The real work was commenced with twelve boys: six others joined this little band next day, making 18 in all. They were street boys of all religions. Each boy paid into the treasury ten cents for supper, bed and breakfast. Ten boys of the first twelve had a little cash to start life with, as from 5c. to 39c. were deposited in the bank at that time. The names of these first settlers are unknown—there being no record that I can find of names until February 1st, 1873—two years later. Of the officers appointed at the first annual meeting, only one remains, viz., J. R. Dougall, Esq., the others have all passed on and 'their works do follow them.'

NEXT STEP TO BUY LAND.

'In eight months there were fifty boys in the old Shaftsbury Hall Home, and there was no room for others. The next step was to buy land costing $13,000.00. The Centre Building, costing $13,000.00, was erected in 1886. Afterwards came the North Building, which was intended and is so used principally for educational purposes. The old Shaftsbury Hall being in a worn out condition, the New Alexander Wing was erected, costing $30,000.00. This Wing has now been in use seven years, with gymnasium, swimming bath, and accommodation. I think, for all future use, admirably equipped for the work.

'The record shows 3,218 boys have been received from 1871 to end of 1912; 242 had been through the home prior to our taking charge, leaving 2,963 we have received and lived for, to train and shape into a true manhood, if possible.

'We began the year with 51. Admitted 66, total 117, of whom 53 are still in the Home. Of these 35 were Canadian, 19 English, 4 Scotch, 1 Irish, 4 American, and 3 other nations. Four left to go to boarding-houses; 9 to farms and housework, where they board; 40 returned to friends, and 11 left. We have received from boys $6,390.60 for board and clothing. As there has been a larger number of young boys just beginning life and having had a poor education, these necessarily earn less wages than those who had a school training. This class is increasing rapidly. We need Compulsory Education for Canada.

'In recreation work we have had gymnasium work, swimming bath, skating rink, basketball, also a class for First Aid to the Wounded, taught by Mr. Shakespeare. We have also had our social evenings, with ice-cream and cake, and our usual Hallowe'en concert, with refreshments supplied by Miss Dow, of London, Eng. We have had many visits from old boys, who speak of memories of long ago, as far back as 1888, now scattered far and near.

Mr. C. S. J. Phillips, the treasurer, in his report stated the total receipts of the Boys' Home in Montreal during 1912, from subscriptions and donations were $10,206.19, and the expenditure during that period, $10,271.57.

The report of the physician of the home was next on the agenda paper, but no report was presented, and the president remarked that the report was generally a 'complimentary blank'; the duties of the physicians had always been light.

MANUAL TRAINING AT BENCH UNWISE.

Mr. D. E. Gyton reported on the manual training at the Boys' Home, from which, on the whole, good results had been obtained. The small average age of the boys had rendered ordinary manual training at the bench unwise; drawing on cardboard had been substituted with good results. The classes had opened up on October 1 last; the average attendance of the full enrolment of 53 boys had been 30, a little higher than the average last year.

Educational work in the Home was next presented by Mr. T. J. Pollock, the schoolmaster, who reported that thirty-three evening sessions of two hours each had been held since October 1, when the classes started, the average attendance being 31, slightly lower than last year. The classes were held under the auspices of the Protestant Board of School Commissioners, but the Government really maintained them. The classes were for boys without knowledge of reading, writing, spelling, or arithmetic, and those four subjects occupied most of the time. Some of the boys went to business, and greatly felt the need of arithmetic. Accordingly the demand for instruction in that subject was very strong, whole sessions being often so absorbed by some pupils. The eagerness and care with which the boys did their work, Mr. Pollock thought, augured well for their future.

The report of Mr. Mathews, superintendent of the Boys' Farm, stated that the chief reasons for delinquency on the part of boys are lack of proper home influence, drug habits, feeble-mindedness, and other physical disabilities. Some of the boys had used cocaine, others had been struck on the head. In fact, it was alarming, the number of boys at the farm on whose heads bad scars were found. Then, too, the medical examiner stated recently that 95 percent. of the boys were affected by adenoids or other physical troubles.

Feeble-mindedness, however, was now recognized by all engaged in this class of work as a prolific cause of delinquency, and it was morally certain that a considerable percentage of the boys at the farm were there primarily for that reason.

Referring to the conduct of the boys, he added that there had been only one occasion of attempted escape last year which involved five of the boys. No other reason for it existed except natural 'wanderlust.' The boys at the farm were trusted and were given more freedom than usual in such places. Responsibility was placed on them, too, especially the older ones, and this was always very beneficial in keeping down wayward tendencies.

Mrs. Mathews' good work at the farm was recognized at the meeting last night. When Mr. Mathews came forward to present his report, she was asked to come and take a seat on the platform.

Mr. A. A. Ayer, in his address, said that he had had only a short experience in the work yet. The year 1911 had been a year of worry to all concerned, but 1912 had produced complete harmony, and satisfactory results from the working viewpoint. It was a difficult thing to make a farmer of a city-bred boy, but it was marvellous to see how the boys took hold of the work on the farm. They lacked the working spirit when they first came, but they learned the pleasure of working, and worked hard. The whole change for the good was the responsibility they were allowed to assume; and the parental care manifested in the boys by the superintendent and matron of the farm. Numerically the farm had progressed, for now there were 73 boys, while two years ago there had been only 40.

CHIEF POINT OF ANXIETY.

But the debt was the chief point of anxiety. What about the future, when $60,000 had to be paid off? But the money must be paid off, and done so quickly. Further extension must be made, and cottages built. Soon they would have 200 boys if the 'blessed Juvenile Court' (for blessed it was), continued. Mr. Ayer wanted to see the Court continue. Had New York had such an institution twenty-five years ago, there would be no gunmen to-day.

He then told of the raising of the $25,000 and added that it was hoped that they would soon get the other $75,000. He urged others to join in helping to secure the necessary money.

The excellent conduct of the boys on the Shawbridge Farm, together with the happiness they evinced at being there and the strong sense of duty they possessed, were the chief features of the report of the chaplain, the Rev. F. E. Baker, which preceded that of Dr. P. Demers, the visiting dentist, who reported 200 examinations, and strongly urged the establishment of a surgical room at the Farm, where the operations could be satisfactorily performed.

The report of the Boys' Farm treasurer was not of the kind that could have been wished, for it showed a loss on the year's work of $3,857.07. The total receipts were $13,099.06, and the expenditure $16,956.13.

Mr. J. S. Buchan, K.C., defended the criticisms which had led to the investigation and declared the book-keeping of the Commissioners' report to be in error.

The feeling of the meeting was quite evidently not in accord with Mr. Buchan's views. He was unsupported by any other speakers, and the reports were adopted forthwith.

CROWD MOBS SUFFRAGETTES

Enraged Through Women's Action Destroying Mail Matter.

London, Feb. 13. — Mrs. Emmeline Pankhurst, the militant suffragette leader, and some other women were mobbed at Croydon when they arrived there for a meeting last night by a crowd whose mail had been damaged by the suffragettes when they poured acids and paint into the pillar boxes. The suffragettes were only saved from rough treatment by the opportune arrival of the police who had been hurriedly summoned.

Hostilities were resumed after the meeting was over and a window in Mrs. Pankhurst's automobile was smashed. The women were roughly handled by the crowd who fought the police in their endeavors to get revenge for the damage to their mail.

Mr. Taft Will Speak in Montreal

Accepts Invitation to Address American Bar Association Here.

A communication has been received from Washington by Dean Bates, president of the Association of American Bar Schools, stating that President Taft has accepted an invitation to deliver an address before the American Bar Association, and the Association of American Law Schools, which meet jointly in Montreal on Sept. 1st next. The ex-President, as he will then be, will make his headquarters at the Ritz-Carlton.

SIR JAS. WHITNEY IS STIRRED TO ANGRY OUTBURST

Mr. Elliott Charges Him With Autocratic Stand Against Tax Reform.

SUGGESTS PREMIER'S MIND IS TOO STOLID FOR REASON

And Sir James Has the Member Ruled Out on a Point of Order.

Toronto, Feb. 14.—In the Legislature last night Mr. Elliott's tax reform amendment was defeated 73 to 20. After this amendment was disposed of Mr. Proudfoot, of Centre Huron, moved that legislation should be introduced to put a stop to the treating habit.

In speaking to his motion, Mr. Proudfoot touched upon tax reform and aroused Sir James Whitney.

Mr. Proudfoot claimed the Premier was opposed to a lower rate of taxation on improvement than on land. The Premier hotly denied this was



SIR JAMES WHITNEY.

Concerning whose attitude in relation to Tax Reform caused a scene in the Ontario Legislature.

the case. Every hon. member knew that the present law provided for that very point.

'Then why send out notices; why do you say it is not necessary to change the law?' replied Mr. Proudfoot.

'If the hon. gentleman intends to proceed after I say what the object of the government is, I cannot help it,' answered Sir James. 'Anybody who knows anything about my views knows what I say is correct.'

But Mr. Proudfoot was not satisfied. He persisted that the Premier had set his face against any change in the assessment law.

'It is one of the experiences which every one in this House has to go through with him. It is utterly impossible when he takes a position to make it plain that he is mistaken.'

Sir James Whitney—'I rise to a point of order. The hon. gentleman has no right to make any such statement.'

The Speaker here interrupted and told Mr. Proudfoot to continue with the debate. When one hon. member had denied a statement made by another hon. member it was the duty of the latter to accept it.

Mr. Proudfoot explained that what he wanted to say was that if an amendment to the assessment law was to be made the House might have expected some reference to it in the Speech.

The point of order was finally disposed of by Mr. Proudfoot retorting that as the Premier had finished, there was no need to proceed further with it.

The debate was adjourned at this point on the suggestion of Sir James that speaking might continue to-day, but that no vote would be taken until Tuesday of next week.

In speaking on Mr. Elliott's amendment, Mr. Allan Studholme, Labor member for West Hamilton, appealed to the Opposition leader to help him on the question of women suffrage.

CONSERVATIVE PLEA TO DEPOSE SIR JAS. WHITNEY

Ottawa, Feb. 14.—The Ottawa 'Citizen' (Conservative) to-day has a column editorial in which it returns to the attack on Sir James Whitney regarding his tax reform speech in the Legislature on Wednesday.

It says in part: 'If anything further had been required to show the utter folly of the attitude of Sir James Whitney on the question of tax reform, it was supplied by his speech in the Ontario Legislature in his reply to Mr. Rowell.

'There needs to be no greater proof of the necessity of a change in provincial leadership than the words of the leader himself. They reveal either an ignorance of plain facts or an indifference to real issues. If the amazing statement of Sir James represents the sum total of his knowledge on these great questions, he is clearly incapable of leading a great party.

'If, on the other hand, his use of such statements is a blind to cover loyalty to other interests than those of the tax-reform-asking public, the deduction is even clearer. In either case, it is such instances as this that are making the name of Sir James a byword and jest, a synonym for that antiquated kind of Conservatism that sought to do no harm by doing nothing at all. The actual result, as any one can see, is to turn the current of public opinion in the direction of the Ontario Liberal party. One thing is sure, the people of Ontario are sufficiently in earnest over local option in tax reform to secure it, even if they have to make a political overturn. The action of Sir James Whitney in stubbornly persisting in his resistance and uttering such nightmarish deductions, is the strongest lever at work to-day.'

TALKED THE BILL OUT.

Sir R. Forget's Accountants Incorporation Measure Held Over.

('Witness' Staff Correspondence.)

Ottawa, Feb. 14. — The Private Bills Committee of the House of Commons discussed all morning Sir Rodolphe Forget's bill to incorporate the Canadian Accountants 'Association.

The bill was opposed by the Dominion Association of Accountants and the Quebec Association, and was talked out.

The fight will be renewed at the next meeting of the committee.

GOVERNMENT WILL NOT IMPRISON EDITOR.

London, Feb. 13.— The House of Commons to-day did not send Mr. L. J. Maxse, editor of the 'National Review,' to the Clock Tower for his refusal to tell the committee investigating the government wireless agreement, the names of the persons who had given him the reports on which he had based allegations of improper conduct against some of the cabinet ministers. The House evaded giving a definite decision on the issue raised by agreeing to 'do nothing at present.'

Mr. Asquith pleased as an excuse the lateness of the session, but it is said in some quarters that the ridicule threatening to overwhelm the House of Commons in the event of its attempting coerce action was probably the deciding factor.

FEAR CAPTAIN WALSH MAY BE ASSASSINATED

Grand Jury Gather Round Sick Bed to Hear Confession of Police Graft.

New York, Feb. 13. — Reports that attempts upon the life of Police Captain Thomas W. Walsh were feared because of his confession to police graft involving others, was substantiated by admissions from Walsh's physician today that his patient's food was being very carefully examined before he was permitted to eat it.

'Do you mean you are afraid that Walsh's enemies might attempt to poison his food?' he was asked.

'I don't say that. I can only say that his food is examined. We are not taking any chances,' was the doctor's reply.

The district attorney is also taking no chances either on the rather serious state of Walsh's health or on the risks of taking Walsh to the court house. Accordingly it was arranged to-day for the Grand Jury members, numbering 18, to visit Walsh at his Madison avenue home and to hold a formal session at the bed side of the sick policeman.

EDISON FEELS TWENTY-FIVE ON HIS BIRTHDAY

Great Inventor is now Sixty-six and Can Still Work in the Same Old Way.

West Orange, N.J., Feb. 13. — Hundreds of congratulatory telegrams, cable messages and letters poured into the laboratory here and the home in Llewellyn Park of Mr. Thomas A. Edison, in honor of his sixty-sixth birthday. The 'wizard' spent the day as usual, working hard. He toiled until 1 o'clock in the morning, went home and slept till 5 o'clock, and then went back to his laboratory.

More than six thousand employees at the Edison works here surprised their chief when the 7 o'clock whistle blew by appearing with a blue button in their coat lapels, bearing the numerals in gold '66.' This pleased 'the old man,' as he is familiarly known about the works.

When asked how he felt the inventor replied, 'About twenty-five. My arteries are good, and, as long as my locomotion keeps moving without any trouble, I will be able to continue working in the same old way.'

After spending a busy morning in his laboratory Mr. Edison went to the executive offices, and while nibbling at a sandwich did all the work required of him. In the afternoon he returned to the laboratory and had a birthday party all by himself. With the new indestructible disc phonograph record he entertained himself, at the same time watching for a chance to make an improvement. In the evening he walked from the laboratory to his home to attend a family dinner given in his honor by Mrs. Edison.

When asked if he would go to his winter home at Fort Myer, Fla., for the remainder of the winter, he answered: 'Too busy to go any place. If I get where I want with what I'm doing I will be satisfied.'

Sherbrooke, Feb. 14.—At the annual meeting of the Liberal Association of the county of Sherbrooke, held last evening, the following officers were elected for the year 1913: President, Mr. J. N. Gregoire; first vice-president, Mr. J. M. Edwards; second vice-president, Dr. Forest; joint secretary and treasurer, Messrs. W. C. Tracey, C. F. Bachand, and C. E. Begin.

REPORT STATES TURKS MASSACRE CHRISTIANS

Story Comes From Sofia That Whole Population of Village Has Been Wiped Out.

Sofia, Feb. 12.—It is reported here this morning that the Turkish troops enclosed the whole male Christian population of Buyuk Chekmedje in the schoolhouse there, and then massacred them. Subsequently they killed all the Christian women and children with the exception of the young girls, whom they carried off on board ship.

There was no fighting yesterday either in the Gallipoli peninsula or at the Tchatalja lines. The bombardment of Adrianople, however, continues.

TURKS CLAIM TWO VICTORIES.

London, Feb. 12—The Constantinople correspondent of the 'Daily News' asserts that Enver Bey made a successful landing at Charkeui, compelling the Bulgarians, who opposed him, to retire. He intends to cross the Rhodope mountains and attack the Bulgarians in the rear at Kavak.

Another body of Turks, according to the same correspondent, landed at Silivri under the cover of the fire of the warships. The Bulgars entrenched near the shore, inflicted heavy losses on the Turks, but were eventually driven into the interior by the guns of the ships.

'CONSTANTINOPLE DRIFTS TO DOOM.'

London, Feb. 12.—A despatch from Constantinople to the 'Daily News and Leader,' sent via Odessa, pictures the position at the Turkish capital as becoming more extraordinary every day. Business is dead, and many commercial houses have become bankrupt. The street cars stopped running long ago. Most of the steamers plying on the Bosphorus were seized for Enver Bey's expedition, and cholera is prevailing on the Asiatic shore. Fires occur daily.

Says the correspondent: 'Amid laughter, arson, dancing and light-hearted immorality the city drifts to its doom.' The committee on public safety visits a rich merchant and says to him: "You have $500,000 in the bank and can afford to give us $25,000." The merchant pays the money.

A foreign syndicate has offered $4,000,000 for an ancient throne of the Sultan, and treasures of the old Seraglio are going dirt cheap. It is a great opportunity for J. P. Morgan and other wealthy collectors,' adds the correspondent, who admits that the position has its heroic side. The Turks are determined to resist to the last inch of the Empire, he says.

London, Feb. 12.—It is becoming increasingly evident that Turkey is taking steps to resume the peace negotiations, although it is possible that no direct action will be taken until some decisive result in the fighting in the Gallipoli peninsula has been achieved.

Tewfik Pasha, the Turkish ambassador, is reported to have had several interviews with the British Foreign Secretary recently, and that Rechad Pasha, head of the first peace delegation, has been ordered to remain in London. Hakki Pasha will consult with Silma Pasha and Count Von Berchthold, the Austrian foreign minister, at Vienna, before coming to London.

Another effort on the part of the Porte to raise a small loan in Paris has failed, owing to the refusal of the French Government to open the Paris market.

Note.—Charkeui is a seaport on the northern coast of the Sea of Marmora, at the neck of the Gallipoli Peninsula, forming the Dardanelles. It is 80 miles on the coast line east of Gallipoli town. It was rumored that Enver Bey had with him two Turkish divisions, which may equal an army corps. The purpose of the movement is kept secret, and it may be to prevent part of the main Bulgarian army, which has now retired from Tchatalja to Tchorlu, from moving westwards along the coast to combine with the present Bulgarian force in the neighborhood of Gallipoli; or Enver Bey's daring effort may be to form a new advance towards the railway south of Demotika, along which the supplies to the Bulgarians at Gallipoli are now moving.

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CAPT. SCOTT'S LAST WORDS ELECTRIFY HIS COUNTRYMEN

Pride and Grief Struggle For Predominance in Great Britain--It is Felt This is the Occasion For a White Mourning, Not a Black One.

SCIENTIFIC OBSERVATION, NOT POLAR FAME, ALWAYS SCOTT'S FIRST CONSIDERATION.

Believed That He Has Left Behind the Most Valuable Records of Polar Observations That Have Ever Been Made.

(By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Ffrom Our Own Correspondent.)

London, Feb. 11. — To-day England and the whole civilized world is under the shadow of the great calamity which befell Captain Scott and his brave comrades, who have paid tribute by death to the rigors of the South Pole.

We are not yet possessed of the full story of the disaster, but the heroism of these men will be written in the golden pages of history. Captain Scott's expedition was not one for the mere purpose of earning fame by rushing to the South Pole and rushing back again. Scientific researches and observations were the first consideration, and these were made so much the predominating feature that even when Captain Scott found there were other expeditions within the Antarctic Circle at the same time as his, he made no special effort to beat them out in a race to the Pole.

He and his party had all the equipment and training necessary for thorough biological, meteorological, and geological investigations, and there is ample evidence that these investigations were conducted in a most painstaking way.

Thus, although the head of the expedition and his immediate companions upon the last stage of the journey perished, it is quite certain that the most thorough and valuable Polar observations yet made are among the records he has left. What they have won for science and mankind has yet to be told.

WESTMINSTER.

ELECTRIFIES GREAT BRITAIN.

London, Feb. 11. — Grief and pride in the simple narrative of high courage, endurance and sacrifice given in Captain Robert F. Scott's farewell message to the world, written when he was doomed to death with his companions in the Antarctic ice and snow, are close competitors for dominance in the feelings of the British public today.

'It is a white and not a black mourning we wear for these gallant souls who have done and dared so greatly,' is the prevailing note in comment.

The closing words of Captain Scott's epic — 'Had we lived I should have a tale to tell of the hardihood, the endurance and the courage of my companions which would have stirred the heart of every Englishman. These rough notes and our dead bodies must tell the tale, but surely, surely a great and rich country like ours will see that those who are dependent upon us are properly provided for' — have had an electric effect.

Steps are on foot already to respond to this appeal to the nation by assuring a comfortable future for those dependent on the men who, while awaiting certain death, could still write that they did not regret their journey with him the dangers of the Antarctic region.

It was, therefore, arranged that all sums paid by newspapers throughout the world for the story of the adventure should be distributed among the members of the crew as a surprise bonus on their return to England.

CAPTAIN AND HIS MEN.

Captain Scott's interest in the welfare of his men was emphasized by practically the last business he transacted before he left to join the expedition in New Zealand, was the sale of his story.

He declined to make any private profit from the transaction and decided that the total receipts should go to increase the financial reward of the men who had undertaken to share

HOW THEY FACED DEATH.

London, Feb. 11.—A number of details of the disaster in which Captain Scott and four of his men perished in the Antarctic are brought here in special despatches of the Central News service.

'Captain L. E. G. Oates, of the 6th Inniskillen Dragoons, evidently set out from the tent, in which the four men had all but succumbed to starvation and exhaustion, to brave death alone in the blizzard which had overwhelmed them.

After a brave struggle for weeks with his hands frostbitten, Captain Oates declared to his comrades that he was going to set out in the storm, and 'did not know when he would come back.' He left the tent and he was never seen again. He evidently knew he was setting out to meet his death alone. The others later tried to push on, but were forced into camp again on the 21st of March, after nine days' struggle in the blizzard. Food and fuel were both exhausted.

CAPTAIN SCOTT'S MESSAGE

Probably realizing that his party was doomed, Captain Scott entered in his diary four days later, on the 25th of March, 'a massage to the public.'

In this he declared that the disaster was not due to faulty organization, but to misfortune. He said nobody in the world could expect to successfully encounter such temperatures and storms as they had met on the barrier, which so retarded their progress. When they arrived within 11 miles of One Ton Depot they only had fuel for one hot meal and food for two days. The doomed explorer wrote apologetic '- of his 'rough notes.' He said these and the bodies must tell the tale. He appealed to his countrymen for the care of those dependent upon the perishing explorers.

FUEL FAILURE A MYSTERY.

According to special despatches, the illness of Seaman Evans, who sustained concussion of the brain by falling on rough ice, was a great drag on the progress of Capt. Scott and his party, but even this and the terrible storms, with rough winds and temperatures of 20 to 30 below zero, the part would have been surmounted, had not Capt. Oates got so badly frostbitten that his death in the circumstances was but a matter of time. It seems, too, that there was a shortage of fuel in the depots, Capt. Scott writing that he was unable to account for this.

The public is greatly stirred by his statement that he does not believe human beings ever came through such a month as they had experienced, but that he does not regret the journey, which has shown again that Englishmen can display a courage and a fortitude as great as ever in the past. His words that they 'bow to the will of Providence, determined still to do our best to the last,' have thrilled Great Britain with pride.



'If we have been willing to give our lives to this enterprise, which is for the honor of our countrymen, I appeal to our countrymen to see that those who depend on us are properly cared for. Had we lived I should have had a tale to tell of the hardihood, endurance and courage of my companions which would have stirred the hearts of every Englishman.'—Scott's appeal to his countrymen.

The Story of Capt. Scott's Final Dash to the Pole

On November 24, Capt. Scott wrote that the party reached Corner Camp. Just before One Ton Camp was reached the dog sled party caught up with Capt. Scott's party, and they journeyed in company. They passed the abandoned motor sleds, and when they found the motor party waiting at latitude 80 1-2 they learned the motors had been left behind because of the overheating of the air-cooled engines. Time did not permit the defects being taken in hand.

Snow cairns were built at intervals of four miles to guide the party on their return journey, and at each degree of latitude to the barrier a week's provisions were left. At 81.15 the motor party turned back, and the party pushed on toward the south. Then it became necessary to sacrifice some of the ponies as food for the dogs. Snow storms were frequent and the land obscured most of the time. In spite of delays, 83.24, twelve miles from Mount Hope, was reached on December 4. By December 21 Captain Scott had reached 85.08 south longitude, 163.04 east, and a height of about 6,800 feet, four miles south, 30 miles west of Mount Darwin.

Capt. Scott on January 3, when he was 150 miles from his goal, wrote of his plans in a message he sent back. He said:

'I am going forward with a party of five men, sending three back under Lieut. Evans with this note. The names and descriptions of the advance party are: Capt. Scott, R.N.; Dr. Wilson, chief of the scientific staff: Capt. Oates, Inniskilling Dragoons, in charge of the ponies and mules; Lieut. Bowers, Royal Indian Marines, commissariat officer; Petty Officer Evans, R.N., in charge of sledges and equipment.

'The advance party goes forward with a month's provisions, and the prospects of success seem good, providing the weather holds and no unforeseen obstacles arise. It has been very difficult to choose the advance party, as everyone was fit and able to go forward. Those who return are naturally much disappointed. Everyone has worked his hardest. The weather on the plateau has been very good on the whole. The sun has never deserted us, but the temperatures are low, now about minus 20 degrees, and the wind pretty constant. However, we are excellently equipped for such conditions and the wind undoubtedly improves the surface. So far all arrangements have worked out most satisfactorily. It is more than probable that no further news will be received from us this year, as our return must necessarily be late.'

As the southern party continued its progress toward the Pole it split up and parts returned north to await the result of the final dash and to lend assistance. Those who pressed on with Capt. Scott were Dr. Edward A. Wilson, Capt. L. E. G. Oates, Lieut. Bowers and Petty Officer Evans.

Day and Hooper left the party on November 4 and arrived safely at Cape Evans, on January 21. Atkinson Wright, Garrard and Keohane left the party at Upper Glacier Depot on December 21 and reached Cape Evans on January 28. Lieut. Evans, Lashley and Crean left the party on November 2.

In addition to Capt. Scott's party, a scientific party under Lieut. Campbell was left in the Antarctic by the 'Terra Nova,' when she returned on April 1, 1912. Very little was learned of the movements of this party, but Lieut. Pennell said that it was equipped for spending winter in the Antarctic, and he had no fears for its safety. The 'Terra Nova' intended to pick this party up, but found that ice made it impossible to reach it. There were six men in the party—namely, Campbell, Levicki, Priestley, Abbot, Browning and Dickerson.

The western geological party, consisting of Debenham, Wright and Petty Officer Evans, in charge of Griffiths and Taylor, landed at Butter Point, below Farrar Glacier, on January 27, 1911. They made a depot at Cathedral Rocks and then started on a long scientific expedition. This party finally returned to headquarters and the party was broken up, Evans was assigned by Scott to the southern party for the final trip south.

BRITISH GOVERNMENT TO PENSION MRS. SCOTT.

San Francisco, Feb. 11. — Repeated efforts of wireless stations in and around San Francisco to communicate to Mrs. Scott word of her explorer-husband's fate, have been futile. Mrs. Scott is a passenger on the steamship 'Aorangi,' bound for New Zealand. She left here February 5 expecting to greet her husband on his arrival from the Antarctic zone. The 'Aorangi' is approximately 1,000 miles from this port. Her wireless has a radius of only about 300 miles, and if the message sent reached her no answer has been obtainable. It is possible that before morning she may be in communication with Honolulu, although she does not touch at that port.

Mrs. Scott is assured of a good pension from the British Government.

KING GEORGE'S SYMPATHY.

London, Feb. 11.—In reply to a message from Lord Curzon, as president of the Royal Geographical Society, to the King, who is a patron of the society, announcing the death of Capt. Scott and his companions, His Majesty telegraphed the following:

'I am deeply grieved to hear the very bad news you give me of the loss of Captain Scott and four of his party, just when we were hoping shortly to welcome them home on the return from their great and arduous undertaking. I heartily sympathize with the Royal Geographical Society in this loss to science and discovery through the death of these gallant explorers. Please send me further particulars.'

NO SURRENDER OATES--- WENT TO DEATH A HERO

London, Feb. 12.—In all the pages of heroism which brighten the history of England, none is finer than the tale of the death of Lawrence Edward Oates,' are words in which one paper refers to that gallant officer's efforts to save his companions by not remaining to hamper their progress. March 17, on which date Oates lay dying in a tent while the blizzard raged outside, was his thirty-second birthday. He belonged to a Yorkshire family, which a few years ago moved to Gestingthorpe Hall, an historic mansion on the borders of Essex and Suffolk. His father was the late N. E. Oates, and uncle of Francis Oates, who were both fellows of the Royal Geographical Society. They were fond of exploring and travelled Central Africa and other parts of the world.

Gestingthorpe Hall, now under a shroud of mourning, is full of trophies of the chase. Captain Oates thus inherited the spirit of adventure. Joining the Inniskilling Dragoons in 1900, he was sent to South Africa the following year. He was in charge of a patrol in an attack on the Boers in a river bed. His patrol made a gallant fight, and as each man finished his ammunition Lieut. Oates, as he was then, ordered him to crawl away, till at the end of four hours' fighting he was left alone.

Twice during the engagement the Boer commander sent a white flag demanding the surrender of the little force, but Oates each time sent back a reply he was there to fight, not to surrender.

Eventually the Boers retired, but with one of the last shots fired Oates was wounded in the thigh, the bone being broken. His bravery caused him to be mentioned in despatches.

He was known in the army at 'No-Surrender Oates.'

Lieut. Oates was invalided home, but rejoined in 1902 and served till the end of the war, receiving the Queen's medal with five clasps. He afterward accompanied his regiment to Egypt and India.

QUEEN ALEXANDRA PAYS TOUCHING TRIBUTE

London, Feb. 14. — The British nation to-day paid its last sad respects to the memory of Captain Robert Falcon Scott and his heroic companions who died in the wilds of the Antarctic after reaching the South Pole.

A great memorial service was held in the Cathedral of St. Paul's in the centre of the metropolis, and this was attended by people of every walk in life, from King George, in the uniform of an Admiral of the Fleet, down to the common laborer who was proud to feel that the men who had met such a noble death were his countrymen.

The King, surrounded by a brilliantly uniformed staff, occupied a seat beneath the great dome, while the other parts of the cathedral were filled by the general public to the fullest extent of the accommodation.

Only a few seats had been reserved for the Royal party, which comprised representatives of Queen Mother Alexandra, and of the Duke and Duchess of Connaught, Governor-General of Canada.

Mr. Asquith, Premier, and all of the Cabinet Ministers were present, with many members of the foreign diplomatic corps and their attaches.

Hours before noon, the time set for singing of the first hymn, 'Rock of Ages,' the police had regretfully to turn away many thousands who could not even get within view of the doors of the cathedral. The service was a simple but solemn one.

It concluded the playing of the 'Dead March in Saul,' in which the great cathedral organ was accompanied by a millitary band.

The service concluded with the hymn, 'Jesu Lover of My Soul.'

In the closing collects, the names of the five dead explorers were included.

The whole service was most impressive. Vast crowds congregated outside the cathedral, and a great number of British bluejackets were present, both inside and outside.

Similar memorial services were held at Portsmouth, Chatham and other naval centres, and in many churches throughout the kingdom.

The Union Jack flew at half mast everywhere to-day.

AMERICAN GEOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY SENDS TRIBUTE.

New York, Feb. 14. — The President of the American Geographical Society sent the following cablegram to-day to London to the President of the Royal Geographical Society:

'On behalf of the council and members of the American Geographical Society, I am requested to send to you the expression of our profound sympathy for the loss of Captain Robert F. Scott, for whose courageous achievement and devotion to the cause of science this society desires to bear earnest tribute together with profound sympathy for those to whom his untimely death has brought such great sorrow.'

The message was signed by Archer M. Huntington, president of the society.

EXPEDITION BRINGS BACK VALUABLE DATA

Evidence That Twice in the World's History Antarctic Had Temperate Climate.

WAS ONCE CONNECTED WITH AUSTRALASIA.

Denial Given to Story That Disagreement Exists Between Members of Party.

London, Feb. 15.—In a further despatch from Christchurch, Commander Evans narrates the adventures of the northern and western parties of the Scott expedition, showing that they underwent many perils and hardships.

Commander Evans says that Lieut. V. L. A. Campbell and his party were always under the impression that the 'Terra Nova' had picked Captain Scott and his comrades up.

Both parties were engaged in scientific research. They found fossils, tending to prove that South America and Australasia were at one time connected through the Antarctic continent, and that twice during the history of the world the Antarctic had a temperate climate.

The various parties made valuable scientific observations and collections of fossils, igneous rocks, and other specimens, and even the southern party, which lacked a geologist, made collections with excellent judgment.

King George has sent a letter to Mrs. Scott, widow of the explorer, in which he says he knew Captain Scott intimately and that he mourns the loss of a friend.

RESCUE PARTY TELLS TALE OF EXPLORERS' AWFUL SUFFERINGS

Group Who Divided From Captain Scott Lived Six Months in Ice House on Seal and Biscuit---Provisions Provided For Only Four Weeks.

SEVERAL OF THE MEN ATTACKED WITH ENTERITIS

Records Brought Back By Those Who Found Bodies of the Scott Party Include Amundsen's Letter to the King of Norway.

'TERRA NOVA' ARRIVED IN PORT TO-DAY.

Christchurch, New Zealand, Feb. 12.—The 'Terra Nova,' the vessel which took Captain Robert F. Scott to the Antarctic, on his way to the South Pole, and which returned there to fetch him back, but instead brought the news of his and his companions' heroic death, arrived in port this morning.

London, Feb. 12. — A despatch from Christchurch, New Zealand, to a news agency here, gives additional information concerning the Scott Antarctic tragedy.

It states that Surgeon E. L. Atkinson and the party under his command, who found the bodies of Captain Scott, Lieut. Bowers and Dr. Wilson, and searched without result for Captain Oates, learned when they reached the winter quarters at Hut Point that the northern party was safe.

This party was composed of Lieut. Campbell, Surgeon Levick, Petty Officers Abbott and Browning, and Messrs. Dickinson and Priestley.

They had been forced, through the failure of the 'Terra Nova' to reach them, to make their way alone back two hundred miles to Cape Evans. They had to wait until the ice in the sea was heavy enough for their transportation. In the meantime, they made a home for themselves in a snowdrift, building an ice house thirteen by nine feet in dimensions. For more than six months they lived on seal in this locality, with a few biscuits, and some cocoa and sugar.

Acute enteritis attacked some members of the party, and handicapped them greatly in their journey when they got started to Cape Evans.

During that trip they must have suffered great hardships, being forced to subsist during the 230 mile journey through an Antarctic winter, on provisions intended for only one month.

The records brought back include Captain Amundsen's letter to the King of Norway, found in the cache made by the Norwegian explorer when he reached the Pole a month before Captain Scott and his party.

An iceberg twenty-one miles in length was encountered by the 'Terra Nova' on the returne voyage in latitude 64 degrees 15 minutes south, longitude 159 degrees 15 minutes east. Later the ship passed through a sea of icebergs, being compelled to steam for half a dozen miles at slow speed along the edge of one of them.

MANSION HOUSE FUND FOR SCOTT MEMORIAL.

London, Feb. 12. — The Lord Mayor of London has decided to open a Mansion House Fund for the erection of a memorial to Captain Robert F. Scott and his companions who died in the Antarctic.

The duty of providing for dependent relatives of the dead explorers, he considers, should be undertaken by the state.

The 'Daily Telegraph,' which has opened a fund for a national memorial to Captain Scott and his dead comrades, says:

'We owe it to ourselves and to posterity to place on record in some worthy, substantial and enduring form our sense of the glory of these men and of the undying memory they have shed on the British name.'

Among the first subscribers to this fund are Rear-Admiral Peary and Baron Rothschild.

The London papers publish tributes from the European sovereigns and explorers and scientists of all nationalities to the heroic devotion of the explorers and expressing sympathy for their families. Their tributes are especially numerous from America.

The general feeling expressed is that no honor is too great to be rendered to the dead heroes, and that, therefore, whatever is done by the Government should not interfere with the spontaneous generosity of the public in behalf of the wives and families of those who sacrificed themselves in the nation's honor and service.

BRITISH ADMIRALTY PROUD OF SCOTT'S ACHIEVEMENT.

The Admiralty last night issued an official expression of its profound regret at the loss of the heroic officers, saying:

'The circumstances under which Captain Scott and his comrades lost their lives prove with what constancy and resolution they carried out the duty for which they volunteered. The Lord Commissioners of the Admiralty consider that their loss should be regarded as if they had been killed in action and their story will long be remembered with honor by the navy.'

WORTHY OF BEST TRADITIONS OF BRITAIN AND HER NAVY.

The New York 'Evening 'Post' pays the following tribute to Captain Scott and his achievement:

The tragedy of the Antarctic reported this morning will, if verified, shock the whole world. Up to this time the seekers for the South Pole have fared far better than those adventurers who risked their lives to achieve the Farthest North. No such loss of life is recorded in the annals of the Southern ice-world as is now reported.

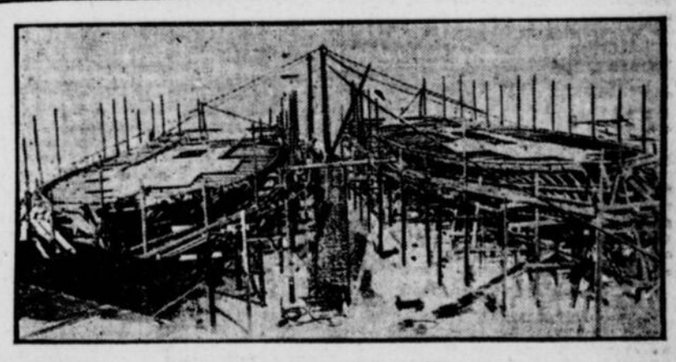
And what makes it the more affecting is the fact that Captain Scott and his comrades, who perished so pitifully, had completed a successful dash to the Pole—in ignorance that Capt. Amundsen had preceded them by a month.

To perish in the hour of what must have been a wonderful triumph is tragic indeed.

Now, it is to be hoped there will be no more such undertakings; future exploration, Arctic or Antarctic, ought to be devoid of the spectacular. The slow, careful progress of the expert investigator interested more in the scientific results of his expedition than in anything else is what the world needs. To nothing else should individuals or governments contribute.

But we mean no criticism of Captain Scott by this. He will rank high among the great explorers, for he showed himself worthy of the best British traditions, and of the navy of which he was such an ornament. Moreover, all of his expeditions resulted in great scientific gains and important additions to the sum of human knowledge.

Steel Shipbuilding One of Canada's Coming Industries



THE TWO LEVIS FERRIES UNDER CONSTRUCTION IN GEORGE T. DAVIE & SONS' YARD, WITH THE RIVER CLEAR OF ICE AT THE CLOSE OF JANUARY.

A contract was recently awarded to T. Davie & Sons, Levis, to build six steel scows for the Department of Public Works. A big screw hopper dredge, for the Marine and Fisheries Department, is also under construction, and is nearing completion. This item is of importance as an indication of the steady development of shipbuilding in Canada, and is an indication of what can be accomplished.

The history of this firm is closely linked with the story of the shipbuilding industry in Canada. During the years of the French regime, and later until iron vessels displaced wooden ones, the harbor of Quebec was a great shipbuilding centre, both on the Levis and Quebec side of the river. The ship-yards carried on a thriving business, which reached its zenith in 1864 during the American Civil War, when more than 100 ships were built and over 5,000 ship carpenters were employed.

At the present time their ship-yards at Levis are equipped with the most perfect known appliances for the salving and repairing of damaged vessels, and the firm owns a number of wrecking steamers. This is in addition to their splendid building plants, the upper ship-yard having a patent shop 500 feet long, capable of accommodating vessels up to 5,000 tons. The firm also has several floating docks.

While to date no determined effort has been made in the direction of steel ship construction in Canada, this question is one of the active issues before Canadians at the present time. Canada's progress will force developments along this line, and already plans for the establishment of such shipbuilding plants are under way. Montreal, as the commercial capital of the Dominion, and with her great machine and manufacturing establishments, will necessarily participate in the development of this industry to a considerable extent.

This week representatives of Swan & Hunter, of Newcastle, and Doxford & Son, of Sunderland, are looking over possible sites for yards in Montreal. These gentlemen are naturally reticent with regard to the nature of the report that they will submit to their firms on their return, but it is understood that they are impressed with the improvement of the port caused by the presence of the floating dock, and with the fact that the Canadian Vickers, Limited, contemplate the erection of a ship-repairing plant in its vicinity. Naturally the harbor improvements contemplated by the Harbor Commissioners will greatly strengthen Montreal's claim. The question of the construction of a Canadian navy in Canada has an important bearing on the matter. Nor must Halifax with her unrivalled harbor, and Sydney, with her close proximity to coal and steel, be forgotten when Montrealers review the situation.

STRIKING TRIBUTE TO CAPTAIN SCOTT AS THE IDEAL OF THE BRITISH SAILOR OF OUR AGE

London, Feb. 11.—Some striking tributes to the memory of Captain Scott were paid in London last night. The news was received with consternation in naval and exploring circles, and the disaster was the one theme of conversation in all the clubs. The tragedy was looked upon as still more sad by the fact that it overtook the explorers after they had reached the goal of their ambitions. The members of the Royal Geographical Society were deeply affected, and met with heavy hearts at a special meeting of the society last night. Half an hour before the meeting began the theatre was packed, a notable figure present being Sir Allen William Young, a veteran Arctic explorer. He was the navigating officer of the Fox,' which went to look for Franklin in 1857.

Profound silence was upon the audience as the chairman, Mr. Douglas Frishfield, rose to refer to Scott's fate. His voice faltered several times in the course of his speech, while his hearers listened with bowed heads.

They met, he said, under the shadow of a great calamity. He then read a telegram of sympathy from Lord Curzon, and proceeded: I am not in a position to give any complete or consecutive account of the disaster. I can only piece such scraps of information as the courtesy of the Central News has put into my hands. We know no more. To-morrow, doubtless, will make the sad story clear. We shall learn how their comrades learned of the deaths of the pioneers, and show their records were correct for it is evident from the fact that we learn they found Amundsen's records that their own must have been preserved. No Arctic or Antarctic party, I believe, ever went out better equipped or better fitted up in the gallantry or experience of its members, from Scott downwards, to meet with the ordinary perils of the Pole, but Arctic travel would not be what it is, a training ground for the highest qualities of the British race, if these perils were altogether avoidable, and of all the dangers of the region of snow and ice, none is so terrible or so overwhelming as a blizzard.

Even on the European mountains it has counted its victims by thousands. We can imagine how these terrors multiplied a hundredfold on the icy uplands 10,000 feet above the sea in the heart of the Antarctic.

'Under these conditions, unless shelter is at hand, the human powers of even the toughest cannot long maintain the struggle against the malignant forces of nature. The end must come, and, as a rule, it comes speedily and not unmercifully.

'Scott lives in all our minds. He will live in our memories as the ideal of the British sailor of our age. A man intellectually gifted as well as brave and resourceful in all emergencies, full of scientific zeal and enthusiasm. Nor do his companions deserve less honor. Equal in their daring, their endurance and their deaths. Of their accomplished work we shall hear hereafter. For the moment we can think only of the price that had been paid for it.

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WORLD WIDE, $1.50.

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Postage included for Canada (Montreal and suburbs excepted), Newfoundland and the British Isles; also for Bahamas, Barbadoes, Bermuda, British Guiana, British Honduras, British North Borneo, Ceylon, Cyprus, Falkland Islands, Fiji, Gambia, Gibraltar, Hongkong, Jamaica, Leeward Island, Malta, Mauritius, New Zealand, Northern Nigeria, Sarawak, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Southern Nigeria, Transvaal, Trinidad, Tobago, Turks Island, Zanzibar, and Mexico.

Postage for United States, Alaska, Hawaiian and Philippine Islands, 'Weekly Witness,' 25 cents extra; 'Northern Messenger,' 10 cents per copy, for individual subscriptions, 5c per copy in clubs to one address. No extra postage on the 'Daily Witness' to the United States and its dependencies.

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

FOREIGN POSTAGE EXTRA to all countries not named in the above list, as follows. 'Daily Witness,' $6.50 extra; 'Weekly Witness,' $1.50 extra; 'Northern Messenger,' 50 cents extra; 'World Wide' subscription price, including postage to foreign countries, only $1.50.

Sample and subscriptions blanks freely and promptly sent on request.

ADVERTISING RATES.

WEEKLY WITNESS—Casual advertisements, 10c per line per insertion. 'Farms to Rent,' 'Farms for Sale,' can be inserted for 1c a word per insertion, from subscribers. The lowest rate for non-subscribers is two cents per word. When replies are to be addressed in care of the 'Witness' Office, an additional charge of twenty-five cents is made. In all cases the full price must accompany each order.

DAILY WITNESS—10c per line, per insertion. Contracts on favorable terms. 'Employment Wanted,' 'Situations Vacant,' etc., 1c per insertion, up to 50 words. Money must accompany order, as this quotation is reckoned on a cash basis.

Births and Deaths, 25c per insertion; Marriages, 50c. These must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender. Inserted without charge for subscribers. All obituaries with poetry, 10c a line, agate measure. Money to accompany notice.

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MARCH, 1913

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The Witness.

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 22, 1913

The hope of President Madero that he would be able, by a desperate assault, to crush the rebellion in one day was not fulfilled. There has been much destructive fighting, with a great deal of damage to the city and a good many killed, but with no definite results. Both parties seem to be beginning to be chary of their ammunition lest it should give out. On the whole the rebels seem, if anything, to grow stronger. Diaz has apparently only to show that he is master to bring about a considerable stampede to his banner. He is said to have gained as many men by desertion from the government as he lost in the fighting. Should Madero be driven out, as he drove out the elder Diaz, it would only be another illustration of the ancient proverb that they that take the sword shall perish by the sword. But what would follow? It would be either a military despotism or chaos. The elder Diaz would hardly care to assume the imperial sceptre again. Should his nephew succeed him, the monarchy, for monarchy it virtually was, would become dynastic. Then we should look for another wave of revolution whether Maderist or Zapatist.

Despatches of the past week report progress on two healing inventions. One gives the results of investigations in Paris with regard to the curative value of radium in cases of cancer. The conclusion is that radium will not supersede the knife, but that it will in some cases greatly ameliorate the conditions. These researches were made possible by the supply of the costly medicine by the Radium Society under the generous patronage of Princess Murat, and by the Rothschild Hospital. Simultaneously we have news of the submission of Dr. Friedmann's claims for his tuberculosis remedy to the United States Congress. Dr. Friedmann does not tell his secret, but describes his process, which is on the ever-extending modern principle of similia similibus, extending, that is, as far as regards organic antidotes. It is the inoculation of the patient by an animal serum, understood to be from cold-blooded animals, which, while it does not propagate the disease, causes a very angry rising, which takes long to get absorbed. But the process of absorption greatly ameliorates the tubercular condition of the patient, and persistence, as a rule, though not always, eliminates the disease from the system. Dr. Friedmann's behavior in the matter has not commended him to the confidence of the profession, who expect little from his method. Both of these inventions, of course, excite hopes of some benefit to suffering humanity, but no one can yet say what either amounts to.

Mexico, the city which is being daily riddled with bullets, is the oldest city in America. It has a dated history since the days of Robert Bruce, having then existed as an inland city on a lake, which is a common means of defence by primitive peoples. When the Spaniards invaded the country and destroyed and rebuilt it two centuries later it was a hut city of three hundred thousand people, a sort of Venice, with canals for streets. Since then the lake has withdrawn three miles from the city, as often occurs as civilization deepens the outlet of such waters. The space between Montreal and Lachine was once a lake. Mexico is in a valley of the Mexican upland, a region of delightful and salubrious climate, and of surpassing scenery, such as inspires a passionate patriotism. The plateau on which it is built is between seven and eight thousand feet above the sea level, and the climate is moderate and benign, with a small range of temperature the year round. Though, of course, most of the surrounding mountains are below the city's level, and it derives its water power from beneath, there is still the most majestic of mountain scenery to be seen from its open spaces and flat roofs. It is a fine city, with a population of three hundred and fifty thousand, though not a highly sanitary one, and it is a thousand pities that it is getting knocked to pieces.

On Feb. 12 the major part of the people of this continent celebrated the birthday of one of the two heroic figures that stand out above all others in the history of their nation—Abraham Lincoln. He had only one year's schooling. He read enough subsequently to practice law, but his legal lore was small and his pleadings depended more on native wit than on precedents. Year after year, at that time, there was one question occupying ever more engrossingly the minds of the people. This question was one that appealed mostly to men's moral sense, and as such it was just fitted to a man of Lincoln's sturdy, religious and ethical character. Of the slave question he made himself a thorough master, and his debates with those who chose to defend slavery were the steps in his path to the presidency. His knowledge, derived almost altogether from conversation and discussion with the living, was essentially practical, and of the time. Moving in the world of action he knew men and events. But he was not uneducated. Beginning with an imperishable foundation in the few great books that he had thoroughly learned in youth, as the Bible, 'Pilgrim's Progress,' and Aesop's Fables, he must have been well read in the English classics, as few men have uttered themselves in more eloquent or stronger English. From such culture, he had achieved a faith and a moral standard of judgment that made him a leader in a time when questions of right and wrong were stirring the people to their depths.

A notice appears in the 'Canada Gazette' to the effect that at any time the harbors of Halifax, Quebec and Esquimalt may be closed and mined without further notice. This is thought to be to alarm Canadians of the imminence of European complications and the necessity of a naval contribution. Had the notice read Esquimalt, Quebec and Fort Churchill, the humor would have in this sense been perfect. The European warship captain who would go away round South America to run into the harbor of Esquimalt, which is the only port on the Pacific coast of Canada where he could possibly run into danger, as it is the only place that is fortified, would be pitied. When it comes to the consideration of Quebec we were under the impression that the port was already effectually closed rather more imperatively than the official 'Gazette' can close it. But if by chance it should be possible for a ship to force its way up that long stretch of sea way it would certainly be a foolhardy act. The mention of Halifax is the only thing that has even the semblance of reality about it at the present time, and, if there was any danger there, the Government would have a hard reckoning with the country for disbanding the crews of such fighting ships as we possess and holding them idle and powerless before a threatened city. If these were intimations of actual danger to these places the people of Canada would consider in a way that they have never before considered the immediate construction of such ships as would be ready for the defence of her seaboard on both sides. The fact is the announcement is nothing but a general notice which the government issues from time to time of its right to close up harbors, whether on account of dangerous local works or of invasion, for which they might need to be mined, and is a necessary reminder to navigators of the meaning of the signal which proclaims the harbor closed.

It looks as though Montreal was going to entertain a sort of ecumenical congress of great lawyers next autumn. The members of the United States Bar Association, who are going to meet in this city, are looking forward to a visit from no less a representative of the British bar than the Lord Chancellor himself, and are inviting men of similar distinction from the rest of Europe. Mr. Taft, who is a very eminent lawyer, is also expected as one of the United States representatives. Let all Montreal take note and prepare to do such men honor. When the Eucharistic Congress was expected, the city gave its best endeavors to tidying up. It is to be hoped that by that time we shall have managed to put some of the more prominent parts of our city in order. May we hope, for instance, that the long-suffering Sherbrooke street will cease to be mire.

An interesting question is raised for most of the churches in Montreal by the decision of the eminent city attorney, that all places in which concerts are given are subject to the theatre tax of five hundred dollars. Social entertainment of one sort and another is more and more a part of church work, and most churches encourage societies of a social nature which occasionally give entertainments in some part of the church premises, for which some little admittance fee is charged. Then there are churches with halls attached from which occasional much-needed revenue is derived. The question would never have been raised with regard to these had not a noted singer obtained a church hall for a first-class concert, raising the question whether it was fair that a hall free of tax should compete with those regularly in the business. We presume, however, that the ordinary socials and concerts will go on unmolested.

Mr. Seguin told his electors that he was in favor of free and compulsory education, but had voted against the Finnie Bill because the bill proposed to impose a fine or imprisonment on parents whose children do not go to school; also because there are not schools enough to hold the children; also because it applied only to Protestants. Mr. Seguin's supporters will not be impressed by this reasoning. What sort of compulsion would there be if the parents were not held responsible? Are the toddlers to be fined? As for imprisonment, it was a mere phrase. All fines are enforceable by imprisonment. To think of the poor parents being dragged by the minions of the law from their neglected offspring and kept on prison fare, is certainly lacerating to the feelings. As for there not being schools enough, Mr. Seguin has helped to remove one powerful leverage to secure them. If the parents were dead they would neither be fined nor imprisoned; so neither would they be if they could not obtain school space for their children. Moreover, the school shortage alleged is for the Roman Catholic population, and the Finnie Bill does not apply to that. Mr. Seguin was free to move an amendment, proposing some other form of compulsion besides the one he dreads. He could also have moved an amendment extending the effect of the bill to Roman Catholics. That would not have carried, but it would have been a proper protest against the omission. The way the electors will interpret Mr. Seguin's arguments will be that, though he was in a way favorable to getting the neglected people educated, he had yielded to the persuasions or to fear of those opposed to this purpose.

In the presence of all the self-consciousness of our community as to our civic defects, by reason of our obstructive council of ward aldermen, we have the more need of having the other side of the facts kept before us and before the world. It is, no doubt, necessary to arouse our people and those who administer our affairs to the things that should be very different from what they are; but there is a bright side to our conditions. By dwelling on this we shall, perhaps, do more to make people want to mend matters than by dwelling on defects. We owe it to our reputation abroad that the excellences and charms and extraordinary enterprise and progress of Montreal should be widely published. A large proportion of cities have booming committees which do the civic advertising. Nothing could make a larger return to a community as such than well directed advertising. What is important is that it should be well and zealously done. In some places results are defeated by bad handling and spasmodic enthusiasm. There are a thousand people ready to say to such movements 'go ahead' for one who is willing to take a laboring oar. There are, of course, always people who want to make a living by doing the organic work of such an organization. Sometimes there is a genuine enthusiast, who would be a good business man if such were his calling, and sometimes there is a man who is all alive to collect as much money as will pay his own salary and whose other work is either incompetent or perfunctory. A town-booming committee has to be a live committee that will know what is being done, and how it is being done, and that it is being effectively done. Such is a very hard tax on busy men, and who that is worth anything is not extremely busy. But people who can find time to make out their own advertising copy should find time to attend to the advertising of the community — that is, to tell the world in general what a splendid city we have so as to attract travel and enterprise to it.

Get together!! The 'Witness' proposes to harp on this string till its note rings continuously in every ear. We know the power of insistence. There was a time when cities could get on without street railways. In the days of John Gilpin those who had not coaches went on horseback, and those who could not mount went afoot. But that time has passed. The tramway has created its own conditions and is bound to meet them. The Tramways Company of Montreal has a practical monopoly and an enormously valuable franchise. It owes the city a sufficient and convenient service. The city authorities owe it to the public to make such a service possible, if it can be made possible. Each party proclaims its desire to come to terms with the other as loudly as the two combatants of the epigram professed their desire to come to blows.

'The earl with his sword drawn
Was waiting for Sir Richard Strachan.
Sir Richard longing to be at him,
Was waiting for the Earl of Chatham.'

In like manner for a year, or two, or three, or four, these two rivals in the people's service have been telling us how they have never ceased longing to come to some agreement. What we should propose then is that these conditions be assumed and that the controllers five in number meet the president and officers and solicitors of the Tramways Company as peace envoys, that they first shake hands and express this long wish of their hearts to each other and that they then sit down and do it.

A TRAGEDY.

The journey that Captain Scott undertook to travel over the Arctic snows and ice, over a glacier and a high table land where the air would be rare and the cold intensified was about eight hundred and fifty-five miles to reach the pole and the same distance back, or a total of eighteen hundred and twenty miles, which is about the same distance as from Montreal to Calgary. As a round trip in Canada the distance would be from Ottawa to Winnipeg and back. Nearly the whole distance had to be covered on foot. For seven hundred miles of his journey toward the pole from Cape Evans he had an assisting party with his small group of five that were going to complete the journey. A hundred and fifty miles from the pole the little party sent home its last message and started off alone and unaided on a journey that had it been safely accomplished, would have completed just one thousand miles. Bravely they pushed forward to accomplish this tremendous task. Reaching their objective and finding the flag left by Capt. Amundsen to denote his previous arrival, they turned back for the long road home. But for a number of previous delays which had belated the start, all went well up to the culmination of the trip, but on the return trip disasters began to befall them. To have their biggest and strongest man fall by the way and become a drag on them instead of an assistance, causing them we know not how much delay, was a heartbreaking experience. Later another of their little party got his hands and feet frozen so that it was torture for him to walk beside them, and torture for them to have to urge him on, as they knew they must if they were to live, no matter how great his torture. Then his tragic self-immolation that the others, who were only some twenty miles from comfortable cover, might proceed unhampered.

Finally the last camp, when the three survivors who had struggled to the last of their endurance were forced to make camp only eleven miles from warmth and plenty. They seem to have had just enough food for two days and only enough fuel for one hot meal. An admirable calculation if the next morning they had wakened to a clear sky. The wind, however, still blew and the snow whirled along and they knew that it would be only by luck even if they ventured forth that they would find One Ton Camp. They knew the way, but in a blizzard one has almost to stumble into a snow house to find it. So they lay that day and short of food and warmth they weakened but hoped for the morning. The next day they again awakened to a raging storm and probably carefully measured out half rations. Hardly enough to keep a person going in ordinary circumstances, in their debilitated condition it was nothing to supply the combustion necessary to keep them warm against the intense cold. Still another morning dawned, the third, and weaker, colder and more hungry they ate their third half rations, or possibly all that they had left, for the snow still swirled around their tent and it was impossible to find the station. On the third night they still had a hope that before morning in this early autumn season the sky would clear. On their fourth day, however, they again woke up to see a task before them that had every hour since their encampment grown less possible of performance. It was then utterly exhausted, chilled, famished and knowing that even if the sky were then suddenly to clear that last eleven miles was impossible, that Captain Scott penned his last heroic message and lay down with his companions to let the cold last sleep creep over them.

THE NEW CAMPAIGN.

During the long armistice between Turkey and the Balkan States, Turkey appears by developments to have concentrated her energy on rushing troops across from Asia Minor to Turkey in Europe. The landing chosen for these troops was not plague stricken, mutinous Constantinople, where the enemy was knocking at the door, as it was commonly reasoned it would be, but across the Dardanelles to Gallipoli. On to this peninsula a hundred and fifty square miles in area, a hundred and twenty miles southwest of Constantinople, and almost directly south of Turkey's other besieged city, Adrianople, a force estimated at seventy thousand men was landed. This was the strategic move of Nazim Pasha, completed just before his death. It was done with unusual secrecy, so far as the outside world was concerned. Not till after the resumption of war and the direction of the allied forces, naval and military, thitherward, did the correspondents at Constantinople get wind of it, and then they began sending out vague rumors of a flanking movement against the allies to be made in force from Asia Minor as a new idea of Enver Bey. A number of messages gave different landing points for this expedition. The Bulgars, however, seem to have been well informed. Their very first move after the resumption of war was down toward the Gallipoli peninsula. Before them they drove the outposts of the Turks, and finally advancing down the narrow neck of land that connects the peninsula with the mainland, they pushed the Turks right down to the narrowest part of the neck of the bottle. At Bulair, which is unfortunately omitted on our map, the isthmus is but two and a half miles wide, and is crossed by a line of forts. A frontal attack on such a position would be fatal.

Facing each other on this narrow strip, the two armies stood blocked. To the Bulgars the capture of the peninsula would be the opening to Constantinople. While the Turks can hold the line of forts indefinitely against a land attack, they are not free from the fear that the Greek ships that have been in the gulf at the back of the peninsula will land an army behind those lines. The attempt made by the Turks to land a force at Bulair on the left flank of the Bulgar position was disastrous. The Bulgarians evidently watched the landing for a couple of days, and then calculating that as many had been landed as they could easily handle, rushed the position, utterly routing the Turks and killing or wounding a number, somewhat wildly estimated at between ten to twenty thousand.

It will be remembered that in the Boer War the only hope of bringing it to an end seemed to be the capture of the last living Boer. The Boer army had lost all its transport, practically all its guns, and consisted just of small detachments of mounted riflemen running over the country. In the present war the situation is very different. If time and wearing down become factors in the final result, ammunition, not men, will be the crucial need. Adrianople is at present spoken of as being besieged. It is doubtful if the Allies have it surrounded, or if its forces cannot secure for themselves all the food necessary. In a long bombardment, however, to which the defenders will have to keep up a continual reply, they must run short of ammunition for their guns. This they cannot replace. When the big guns cease to fire from Adrianople the forces garrisoning it will have to surrender. At the present time money is the all important factor, and money for the continuance of war no one seems willing to lend.

TURKISH DEMORALIZATION.

There were said to be seventy thousand men in the Gallipoli peninsula, mostly gathered into that eminently defensible position by the late Nazim Pasha during the long armistice, not only to hold the Dardanelles, but to form a fresh force to flank the Bulgarian movement on the Tchatalja lines. The presence of this force naturally transferred the centre of operations from the horrible ooze in which both armies were wallowing at Tchatalja to hilly and salubrious conditions. There is a line of defences across the neck of the peninsula behind Bulair which ought with such a force behind it to be impregnable, were it not that the Greek fleet was free to enter the Gulf of Saros and land any number of men back of these defences. The peninsula is tremendously fortified on the Dardanelles side, but may not be equally protected in rear. According to all accounts these seventy thousand have not given a good account of themselves. And for this there is plenty of reason in the fact that they are recruits torn from their homes in Asia Minor and elsewhere, already plundered for war purposes, very many of them Armenians and others whose sympathies are thoroughly with the allies and against the Turks. They are very scarce of trained officers, and such as there are are at daggers drawn among themselves, being on one side or the other of the recent revolution. The army in the peninsula is therefore a hungry mob.

We have all heard how Enver Bey, the slayer of Nazim, set out to cross the Sea of Marmora from Asia and land a force which would attack on the flank the Bulgarians who were assailing the peninsula. It was he that was responsible for the rejection of the terms of peace which the ejected government was on the point of accepting. It was he that was responsible for the renewal of the war. It was he upon whom the wrath of the populace would fall if that renewal should bring renewed disaster. It was therefore for him either in his own person to conquer or die. His repeated attempts to make an effective landing there proved vain. The Bulgarians lay by and waited till a sufficient force was ashore and then swooped down upon it and wiped it out. Enver seems then to have landed the angry remnant of his army at Gallipoli without provisions, where it will be a prey to hunger and disease.

Precise news has hitherto been hard to get. Correspondents penned up far from events have to depend upon such tales as may reach them, and even then can rarely get a despatch through without government censorship. We have to-day, however, a most picturesque account of passing events which represent Enver's force as having mutinied and stabbed him almost to death, and Enver as having taken refuge in the Sultan's harem. If this comes anywhere near the truth it is a singularly ignoble conclusion to his swashbuckler expedition. A recent uncensored despatch told how the Bulgarians had actually taken Bulair by a ruse, which was, to flee before a Turkish sally and bring the Turkish force into the zone of fire of the guns of the Turkish fleet, meant for the Bulgars, until it was decimated and demoralized. As there are powerful Turkish forts on both sides of the Dardanelles the Greeks are said to have landed a force at Besika Bay, in order to get behind those on the Asiatic side of the strait, as a prelude to its hoped for opportunity to rush the strait. Meantime a Turkish magnate has arrived in London, let us hope he carries with him an olive branch.

THE MASTER'S VOICE.

The ambassadors of the powers bade the combatants in Mexico City to cease fighting in a way to disturb the citizens and subjects of their several governments. The ambassador of the United States declared the replies received to this demand as unsatisfactory. That was rather to be looked for. When a rebellion has come to a head in an arsenal in the heart of the city, what is the government to do but attack it with all the forces at its command. It is not to be supposed that the soldiers will fire shells and rifle bullets into apartment houses by preference. But it is well understood that a large proportion of the force the government had within reach was composed of rural militia, and such people cannot always be sure where their long range shots will hit. Nor is it always possible in a labyrinth of streets to instruct every squad of sharpshooters that a flag of truce is to be looked out for. On the other hand, it is vain to expect Diaz to give orders not to fire on buildings when from every roof within rifle shot his own stronghold is being assailed. If a command from the powers was potent to still the tumult, under such circumstances the place to issue the word of power would have been Turkey, where a very objectionable destruction is going on.

The reason why the United States ambassador counted the replies unsatisfactory, is probably because his country has long felt a maternal responsibility for Mexico's good behavior, as she would for that of Canada if she were not a part of the British Empire. It is for her to tell her neighbors what they may or may not do in the way of killing each other and incidentally injuring resident foreigners. This right and duty is warmly accorded her by the belligerent press of England, which, including the London 'Times,' now a Northcliffe paper, is unanimous in thinking that the United States may soon be obliged to interfere. Following up the views expressed by her ambassador, the United States despatched warships to Mexican ports, a procedure which more or less sobered both combatants and caused much pressure to be brought on the leaders from their own followers. President Madero was asked to resign but so far refuses. This right of interference is an implied suzerainty. It is presumable that the United States does not want to annex Mexico. It would not make a good state of the union, and she has undertaken some sufficient problems in imperialism in Porto Rico and the Philippines. But having ordered all other governments off American territory, she rightly feels responsible to the world to do its police duty on this continent, and if she finds any of the nations taking to habitual brawling, to go and bring it to order. She gave Cuba a chance to have one genuine election and to establish a stable government. Then she retired, as in duty bound, seeing that her war against Spain had for its bottom principle the right of Cuba to govern herself as she wished. This procedure will probably be her model for all further interference in Spanish America, as it recently was in Nicaragua, as far as it went there.

VOTES FOR WOMEN.

The idea of 'votes for women' continues to gather momentum and volume throughout the world. The new current can hardly be called one of thought, for it grows best where it is least discussed, but is more nearly a current of perception or feeling; if indeed, it has the vitality of a current, and is not merely a wave. It breaks out like the sunshine or the plague, according as one looks on it in places where it has never been seriously discussed, and on being broached it immediately appears as if a majority of the people were for it. It seems to thrive worst in the home of the suffrage movement. Finland, Australia and a number of the States of the American Union had achieved it long before the Pankhursts and suffragettism were ever heard of. In the United States at present the women are capturing State after State in a quiet, unobtrusive manner that does not provide enough news for a paragraph of telegraphic press matter until the vote is over.

The militants in England claim that to their advertising and to the fear of them is due such attention as the government is willing to give to the matter. Yet in Saskatchewan the question comes before the Legislature without any fuss, without the organization of any forceful propaganda, and the government immediately gives it a sympathetic hearing. Though it turned it down, there was an assurance that if any representative request was presented by the women, it would be reconsidered. Manitoba has also just considered in a quiet way the gift of votes to women on a motion brought in by a supporter of the government, and seconded from the opposition benches. Naturally the Conservatives held true to their name, and preferring to go slow, voted it down, though it was supported unanimously by the Liberals. If the Government of Manitoba is thought to need excuse for this action, it surely has it in that it is the duty of a government to be a balance wheel to check too precipitate action. Thus in two provinces of Canada the women have come very near to getting the suffrage thrust upon them, and it is clear that with a very little voicing of a strong desire for it they will get it. It is quite likely that had there been no Pankhurst movement in England, the cause of votes for women would have progressed even more rapidly there than it has done in the Western States and in the Western Provinces of Canada. The idea was on the tide and the moon was full, and even King Canute knew better than to suppose he could stop such a force. Naturally the Pankhursts are claiming that it is all due to their advertising, just as governments, both here and in the United States take all the glory they can out of any good times or good harvests that may come on the countries during their terms in office.

THE THIRSTY WEST.

There is in the growing west great indignation against the banks because they will not lend money at a much cheaper rate than they do. The governments are being called on to borrow money at low rates and lend to the municipalities and to the people, or, what is the same thing, they are urged to guarantee loans. A great deal of the latter sort of thing has been done in the prairie provinces for railways and other public enterprises. If the extent of it were to be determined by referendum, a mode of legislation greatly favored in the west, still more public liability would be incurred. Indeed, it has already gone so far that even the government guarantee is beginning to be questioned, with higher rates of interest resulting. History in many countries, especially new countries, shows how governments themselves have in this manner gone bankrupt. We have had in Canada, both in the North-West and in Ontario, municipalities that have done so. Canada had a most humiliating time in the fifties of the last century in view of reckless municipal borrowing at an era of unprecedented expansion. The time of reckoning came, and the property values on which this borrowing was based collapsed. Municipalities which had borrowed simply repudiated debts which they could not pay. Where the government had underwritten the loan, the towns openly elected representatives pledged to oppose it being demanded. It is a notorious fact that real estate is not a banking security. It is a bank's business to keep money active, not to lock it up. Moreover, security is taken not against prosperity but against adversity. When the bottom suddenly fell out of property in what was then Canada's west, the lender might foreclose a mortgage if he chose; there were no buyers.

The natural result of universal prosperity such as the world has been enjoying now for a longer time and in a more signal manner than ever before, is universal expansion. When business goes well and money is reducing in buying value everybody hastens to put all he has and all he can borrow into enterprises, and every enterprise expands to double and treble its dimensions if it can. There comes a time when the world's reservoirs are exhausted. The banks cease to assist expansion. They lay by their means where they will be able to lay their hands upon it for the pressing needs of existing enterprises. Such a condition would often become acute in a country like Canada were it not that money flows freely from land to land, and real stringency does not occur till the condition of over-investment is world-wide. Then comes a time for the postponement of enterprise, for cautious rather than heroic trading, for municipal parsimony, for avoidance of mere speculation. Reckless development has to slow up until the water again rises in the dam, or it will get stopped with a bump. This is good advice for a time when interest begins to rise to intolerable heights. It has not risen in England because of Mr. Lloyd George's legislation, as men who should know better are preaching. The fall in consols was not due to any military weakness of Britain or to any impending peril. It was simply due to the fact that investors could get twice as much interest in other ways. They will probably fall further. The tightness of money in Canada has no connection with the government banking act or any other action of government. It is simply due to the fact that we have already undertaken more liabilities than could easily be met, and that the world's reservoirs of capital are running low. The remedy for tight money is to go slow.

A POLITICIAN.

In 1900 Sir Rodmond Roblin came into power in Manitoba as a successor to Mr. Hugh Macdonald. Since then the people of that province have re-elected him as steadily as the Mexicans re-elected General Diaz. For over twelve years he has been continuously in power. The present is the fourth legislature of Manitoba over which he has ruled. Why so much trust, so much honor should be heaped by the people of Manitoba on the head of Sir Rodmond is quite incomprehensible to anyone but a Manitoban. During the last twelve months his name has reverberated through Canada on two or three occasions, and each time the country has wondered how Manitoba came to be governed by such a character. There is only one ruler on this continent that can outdo Sir Rodmond in his defiance of respectable public opinion and that is Mr. Cole Blease, the governor of South Carolina, who on a public platform boasted of the freedom given to lynchings in his state and who is now going to run for Senator. In his state he seems to find that the majority of the people frankly prefer a man who has openly chosen the immoral course to anyone who would help them up. Has Manitoba fallen that far? A short time ago its Minister of Education stood up in the Legislature and supported the practice of treating at the bar as developing men's tendency to be generous. Then we had the scandals connected with the Macdonald election. Only two weeks ago there was Sir Rodmond's brutal attack on two leading city ministers on the occasion of a resolution of the Presbyterian Synod of the province rebuking the conduct of that election. He surely is not looking to the better class of the people for his popularity.

Later on Sir Rodmond was waited on by a large gathering of the Moral and Reform Society and asked so to amend the local option law of Manitoba as to make it possible for the people to use it. A number of attempts to secure local prohibition in Manitoba under the present law have been invalidated on the ground that slight technicalities had not been observed after much care had been given to procedure and much time and effort had been devoted to securing a popular verdict. The reply of the Premier was simply that the present law seemed

satisfactory and by it local option could be attained. The answer looks like a surly affront in view of the facts — as though Sir Rodmond, who is certainly astute, counted on that behavior to secure him votes, while it may be possible that the present act can be used it has without question proved unsatisfactory and an amendment to make it more simple and effective in its working was a reasonable request in the interest of free government. Surely it is time that Manitoba, if free to choose, should get itself a more desirable ruler.

THE SCHOOL OF EXPERIENCE.

We agree with Professor Skelton, of Queen's University, who, in addressing a Canadian Club, if, as we understand, he advocates public ownership, even in cases where the probabilities of honest and profitable administration are against it, on the score that the first public duty is to satisfy the people and escape those antagonisms which resistance to their demands is sure to create. We certainly agree with him in holding that such experiments will not lead to socialism. At the worst they are of the highest value both as a safety valve for discontent and as a demonstration of the weak side of those fine theories. Should they prove successful, no one but exploiters would have cause to regret a good thing. All public-spirited citizens would ask for more of the same. Should they reveal weaknesses, as all experience on this continent teaches us they would, a check would be put to too rapid change in that direction till a higher moral standard becomes general.

The trades union people in the north of England are giving careful consideration to the question whether union capital should be put into co-operative enterprises. This seems to us a more legitimate use of the party funds than the financing of a political party, as it would take the form of an investment, and the money must be invested somewhere. It would be an investment in the direction of the highest good for the labor men, as the only solution of the present contentiousness is that they should be both proprietors and employees. The investment would undoubtedly be a precarious one, but even in case of disaster the money would only be sacrificed in a great cause, as the political money is understood to be — that is in the direction of experiment in a most desirable direction. What is more important than profit is that those who live by capital should enter into the cares and anxieties of the wage-earners, and that the wage earner should enter into the cares and anxieties of capital, that in this way they may learn to live as brethren.

AIRY NOTHINGS.

All the world remembers when the Russians were 'seeing ghosts.' How Admiral Rosjestvensky and his men, sailing through the North Sea on their way to meet the Japanese on the other side of the world, were so perturbed in spirit that they were 'seeing things.' Japanese torpedo boats, Japanese submarines, and even a Japanese cruiser were among their visions. Finally they cleared for action, trained their guns, and fired on the fishing boats of the Dogger Bank as a Japanese enemy that had come around the world to waylay them in incredibly short time, and without ever being seen in their long voyage whether by the Cape of Good Hope or the Arctic Ocean. That exhibition of nerves made the British people angry to nearly a danger point. Others besides the Russians have seen sights. The most notable among classic apparitions are the sea serpent and the Flying Dutchman. Time after time for centuries ships have come to port whose master, watch or crew, and in some cases all hands, were thoroughly convinced that they had seen sea serpents. Only a little less frequent, a little less well authenticated are the reports of ships that have sighted the 'Flying Dutchman,' that mysterious ship which, because of an oath sworn by its captain, is doomed for all time to keep on trying to beat around the Cape of Good Hope. Long before the days of submarines Jules Verne opened one of his books with what purported to be a series of clippings from newspapers of vessels that had sighted a submarine on the high seas.

The greatest people for visions or yarns are the lonely Arctic sojourner, or Hudson's Bay factor, the sailor on his midnight watch, or perchance the coast guard on his beat. Just as the ancient hermit, after much meditation on things spiritual, used occasionally to see the devil, or some more welcome visitant, so the English coast was full of visions of French landings in the days of Bonaparte, and we seem now to be having some repetition of the same sort of thing. As a result of the long continued harping on the German war scare the coast people are seeing things. The flying things they see are as futile in their actions as is the Flying Dutchman in his endless cruise. They just come and hover for a short while over a coast village and then disappear. They have not only been seen on the shores of the German Ocean, but are recorded by the scare press as having appeared at such preposterous points as Cardiff and Liverpool. There is of course the well authenticated case of the airship that was reported from a number of villages on the way to have flown by night from Boston to New York. Some saw lights, some just heard the whirring of the engine overhead. That was in the days when a ten mile cross country flight was something wonderful. No aviator except a couple of proven mountebanks ever came forward to claim the honor of what would have been the most notable flight in the whole record of aviation had it actually taken place.

THE PUZZLED PUPIL.

The Government school inspector reports on the work of the schools in Montreal for the last year. He finds that the work of the teachers is good in all but one respect. The children are not learning to spell well and this because the teachers in instructing them in reading carry phonetics too far. It is the best practice among all teachers first to teach the children that each letter has a definite sound, and that by a combination of these sounds words are made. The perception of this idea is the first big step in the child's progress. Having learnt the names of the letters, and that they stand for sounds that when grouped are capable of representing words, the first pages of a primer are used in which there are only phonetically spelled words. It is in allowing this logical idea to persist too long that the mistake is said to be made. The children are not soon enough taught that what they have so learned is false, and that letters do not stand for particular sounds, and that the same sound is arbitrarily represented by various letters and combinations of letters. It seems that it persists in their little logical heads that letters stand for sounds, and that sounds are represented by the letters that bear their names, and that so they cannot learn to spell.

Not only does the difference between the sound of the word and its spelling lead to bad spelling, it also results in bad pronunciation. How is the scholar who is taught that the 'g' in though or the 'g' in campaign means nothing to know that in all but aristocratic society the 'g' in thing is imperative, though there it has not the sound of 'g.' He pronounces the way he hears the majority of his companions pronounce. His teacher's pronunciation not usually itself perfect, will have more or less correcting effect, but once he learns that the spelling of a word has no necessary relation to the sound, he finds in it no corrective of the usages of the world in which he lives. Nothing would so help the unity of the English language the world over; nothing would more greatly facilitate the acquisition of the language, nothing would so help to make English the universal language of the future, or to bring English schools on a parity of efficiency with those of other countries as a phonetic use of an adequate alphabet.

THE FARM FOR THE FAILURES.

The progressive city of Edmonton, following Ontario in this, has adopted a sane way of dealing with the vicious and unfortunate by putting them on farms, where they will work for their living; also to reimburse those they have made to suffer; also for the maintenance of those dependent on them. This is, of course, a counsel of perfection. There is no way of so running a farm or of combining a farm with other industrial pursuits that will enable the prisoner's work to do all that. But if the object is to make a man of him who has failed to be a man, he should be put in the way of striving towards his own betterment and toward the fulfilment of his obligations; so that the more of these advantages that can be attached to his work the sooner may it be hoped that he will learn to work, instead of being for life a burden on society, which is the lesson which the present prison system inculcates. The state would still have to bear the burden of his discipline; whether more or less than under the old system would depend on many things. But if the object of that discipline is to turn bad and burdensome citizens into good and useful ones, there is no measuring the difference between the two ways.

The indeterminate sentence is another thing the new province should study. It means that a man's term of detention is a term of probation and of training for the good citizenship from which he has lapsed, and its logical import is that he should return to society when he has shown himself fit for it. The same reasoning applies to cases of drunkenness, which, without such a retreat, are the despair of the benevolent. The confinement of a drunkard for a week is no cure, and leaves him less of a man than before. He needs to be removed from the opportunity to drink and kept under wholesome and upbuilding conditions till he has conquered the craving. These cases are even more desperate than much of the law-breaking delinquency, and would need more careful guardianship to keep the victim in and the enemy out. But of all classes of prisoners it has been found that the worst way to keep them from escaping is bolts and bars. There are prisons which farm out their prisoners to surrounding farms with fewer escapes than there used to be with walls and sentinels and guns. There will soon come a time when the great jails which we have will be monuments to the wrong way of doing things, like the stocks still seen in some English villages.

PUBLIC OWNERSHIP.

We hope our readers before going on will turn to a very interesting letter from an advocate of public ownership in Saskatchewan who signs 'Rosco,' which refers to the post office as an example of an excellent service managed by Government, and goes on to describe eloquently the mischief wrought to our newer country by land speculators who, out of the rise of land, make money they do nothing to earn. The land of the prairies should, in our opinion, never have been given away. The trouble about that, however, was the desire of men to possess. But for the charm of possessing, specially dear to men from the Old World, where so many traditional privileges attach to property in land, there would not have been anything like the same immigration to this land. But for the hope of profit many who have come since would have stayed away. Many a farmer in calculating the result of years of toil, puts down the present value of his land, apart from his improvements, as the only thing he has to show, and that value he admits to be due to the settlement of the country, not to him. Those who so count their fortune would be greatly dismayed if that solace were denied them. The result has been this parasite evil of speculation, by which so many have without turning a furrow made fortunes far bigger than the farmer does with all his toil.

This is a great evil. The only way to remedy it is by laying the burdens of government on the unimproved value of the land. It might seem hard that the farmer, after all his labor and anxiety, should have to be taxed on his acquisition. But let him remember that he cannot be taxed more than his neighbor would pay on waste land. It is on the man who has not improved that this would fall. He could not hold for profit. He would have to farm, or sell to some one who would farm. This would bring the land of the country in some degree back to its rightful position of belonging to the public which has created its value, while it would protect every owner in the value he had added, whether by buildings, fencing, drainage or tillage. The selling value of an improved farm would not grow less except as its waste land value might diminish. The speculator who is taking toll of our farmers would be driven out.

As for the post office business, it is a natural monopoly, and all monopolies must submit more and more to public regulation. We think the post office might do a great deal more for the people than it does. It is because it is a public service owned by the people that it has so long succumbed to the express companies in not taking up the parcels post business, and to the banks in not giving a larger interest on savings. But we have always said that in all communities, at all times, there has been a balance between public and individual management. In no country is everything in private hands; in no country is everything in public hands. Experience shows which works best. The post office is an ancient royal monopoly and perquisite. Nobody else but the King was allowed to carry a letter. It was for the King's sake as much as for the people's that the royal mails were carried. Out of that has grown an excellent public institution. But it by no means proves that the King could manage every business as well as the one which has worked so long and so increasingly well.

HOW LONG MUST WE WAIT?

Has any one yet heard from the Metropolitan Parks Commission that was to have faced all our problems of town planning, playground opening, slum clearing out, and suburban designing? A better institution never was conceived for the good of a city. We expected vast things from it. We were long in getting it; and every day seemed a month in view of the increasing internal crowding and of the havoc that was being daily made by speculators of our surrounding opportunities. We 'got the' commission at last—a very excellent one. It was made up of men who wanted to do things and who could do things. And yet we have heard nothing of anything being done, while the slums are growing more slummy and the havoc among our beauty spots goes on with accelerated speed. If nothing has really been done, it cannot be the fault of the men on the commission, who are enthusiasts in the cause of town improvement and must, since it was laid upon them as a special study, have become keenly alive to the value of the time that is being lost. Why then do they lie on their oars? We know how the commission they received from the provincial government put them at the mercy of the City Council without whose concurrence they would be without means to carry out their plans—we know how the application to the Council fell into the usual scrimmage between the ward men and the Controllers and became a football. The Board of Control recommended the asked for tax of one-twentieth of one percent. That was reason enough for the Council to reject it. They had of course other reasons. Powers had been conferred on the new body that formerly belonged to the aldermen; why should they be parties to this transfer? Why should they have to go back to their constituents to tell them they had voted for a tax—one which they could not even manipulate? What then? Must we just wait while our grand city is being rapidly spoiled for all time? All other great cities have, we are told, adopted this form of city improvement or have had it imposed upon them. Must this most important city remain forever behind because its aldermen do nothing but obstruct?

A MEAGRE RESULT.

After months, if not years, of work by a commission of experts appointed with distinguished fees to draw out plans and specifications for conduits for Montreal, it was announced a few weeks ago that they had drawn up a plan for part of St. Catherine street which would be proceeded with next summer. After years and years of urging on the part of the 'Witness' for a system of public conduits this is as far as the city of Montreal has got. The criticisms by the city of the business management of public service corporation would come with more weight if its own management were not so deplorably weak and unprogressive. With all the urging that has been done we are at last to have on a section of a single street a conduit. But this conduit is not, it would seem, to carry all necessary underground fixtures. The gas pipes and the water pipes are to be left as they are with the result that there will be more digging and breaking up of pavements than ever. Not only do the new conduits not provide for the pipes, but it appears they are only designed to carry certain kinds of electric wires. Is not this the limit of possible inefficiency? According to a complaint heard by the Public Service Commission the Dominion Guarantee Company find there is no space in the proposed conduits for their wires, and they ask that the plans be changed to provide such space.

If the plans and specifications that have been drawn out for the St. Catherine street trial section are so poor that they do not even provide space for what wires there are at present in the city, the case is about hopeless. Not only was it expected that these experts, who receive four dollars an hour for their work and refuse continually to let the people, or even the council, understand thoroughly the situation, would provide for all existing wires, but the people had a hope that they would so provide for all other services as to stop continual digging. All counted certain that the conduits, when designed by such a learned body, would provide for the carefully calculated wants of Montreal for years to come. These conduits were to be the people's protection against monopoly. They were to make it possible for a new company to enter the city at any time and sell power in fair competition. Instead of this, if we judge rightly from the complaint just made, they are to do the very opposite to this and secure to those for whom they at present provide a more fixed monopoly than they now enjoy. If this is a correct deduction it is preposterous. If it is incorrect it is the refusal to give information to the public that is the cause. The conduits should be such that any one willing to pay a rental equal to a proportional share of interest on cost and of a sinking fund would be free to use them.

The Seat of War



The headquarters of the southern army of the Allies is at the head of the Gulf of Saros. The large army assembled by the late Nazim Pasha, to which has been added the remnant of Enver Bey's army, is in a deplorable condition on the Gallipoli peninsula. From the armies encamped against each other at Chatalja there is no news. Adrianople might as well be in the Sahara for all the news that leaks out from its beleagured garrison or the force bombarding it.

ONE TEACHING OF TOLSTOY PUT TO PRACTICE

Part of Late Count's Estate Given to Ownership of Peasants Who Tilled It.

St. Petersburg, Feb. 15.—The peasants who worked the estate at Yasnaya Polyiana of the late Count Leo Tolstoy are now owners of a greater part of the land they formerly tilled as paid laborers. This transfer is a carrying out of Tolstoy's conviction that the ownership of large areas of land by one individual was wrong in principle, and the project to convey this property to the Tolstoy peasants has just been put through by the executors of the estate.

Countess Tolstoy retains about 500 acres of the estate, including the park around the house and the grave of the Count. About seventeen hundred acres pass to the peasants, though the full legal title will not be conveyed to them to prevent any of them selling their portions under the agrarian legislation now in force in Russia.

Count Tolstoy's sons have been provided for by the sale of other lands; it is understood that they have received about $200,000.

AMBASSADORS ARE RUFFLED.

The dignity of an ambassador to a foreign court is a thing to be reckoned with. Such an envoy represents the person of his sovereign, and a slight to him is a slight to his master. Representing a ruler in person, an ambassador approaches the court to which he is accredited with the proper expectation that he be received with the same degree of pomp and ceremony that would be accorded the ruler of his state were the latter personally present.

The annual celebration of 'Blessing the Waters of the Neva,' which occurs January 19, and in which the Emperor, as head of the Church, participates, was marked this year by an ambassadorial boycott, as a protest against an infraction of their diplomatic dignity. Only the ambassadors of the two republics, France and the United States, and the representative of Turkey attended; the other ace, since it entails attendance at a ambassadors absented themselves from the function at the Winter Palcourt luncheon for which the Emperor does not remain. The ambassadors, presuming themselves to be on a footing of equality with the Emperor, felt they could not remain for a function for which the host did not stay. Their irritation had been fanned by an incident on the Emperor's name-day, when the diplomatic corps turned out in full force at the invitation of the ministry of the court for the church service at the Kazan Cathedral to find Russian officials of minor rank only in attendance.

EMPEROR WAS FIRED AT.

It was at the blessing of the waters on January, 1905, that a charge of grapeshot was fired at the Emperor and his cortege from a saluting cannon stationed on the opposite side of the river. A bag of bullets was in some manner slipped into the gun in front of the saluting charge, and this particular gun of the battery was turned around to bear on the temporary chapel on the ice in which part of the ceremony takes place. After an investigation the incident was officially declared to be an accident, due to a charge havin been left in the gun after drill the day before, but no satisfactory explanation of why the gun was aimed as it was has ever been given. To prevent accidents this year the saluting battery was placed on one of the islands of the fortress, and the signal for the salute was conveyed to it by a rocket.

SUPERSENSITIVENESS IS NOW OVERCOME.

Russian postage stamps have heretofore never been decorated with portraits of Russian rulers, for the reason that ultra-loyal Russian postmasters object to the sacrilege involved in picking up a rubber cancelling stamp covered with ink and hitting the Emperor sharply in the face with it, a proceeding distinctly necessary for the protection of the revenues of the Post Office department.

But the old order changes, and in spite of protests from postmasters with old-time sentiments of right and wrong, the post office will issue on March 6 a new series of stamps embellished with portraits of Romanoffs, sovereigns of Russia, past and present. This new issue is in connection with the celebraion of the third centenary of the accession of the Romanoff dynasty to the throne. The stamps of seven and ten copeck denomination, the principal ones in use for inland and foreign correspondence, respectively, bear portraits of the present Emperor, Nicholas II.

AN AMUSING HOLD UP.

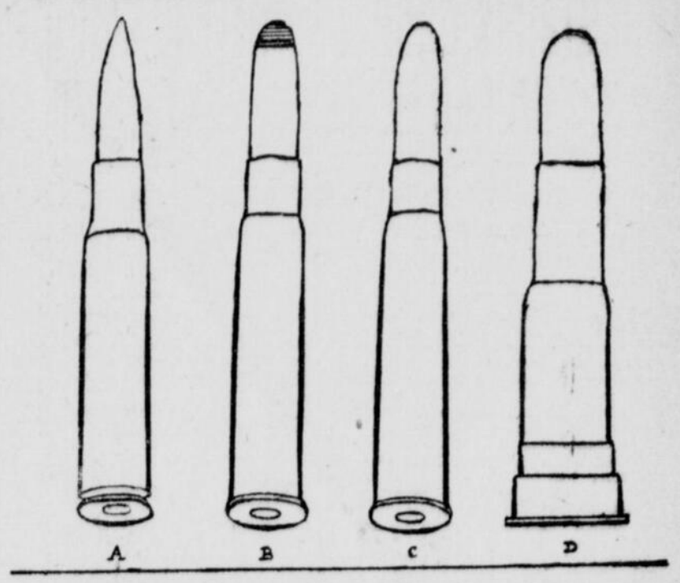
A diplomatic protest to the Greek Government has resulted from an amusing 'hold up' of the Russian mail steamer 'Chikhacheff' on its last trip from Odessa to Alexandria by the Greek 'Governor of Rhodes.' The steamer was halted at sea off the island of Tenedos by rifle shots from a sloop-load of armed Greeks, and the captain, on halting, was informed that the 'Governor of Rhodes' was aboard and desired the latest newspapers. The angry sailor refused the demand in emphatic language. Resumed his voyage and on his arrival at Smyrna reported the facts to the Russian representative at Athens.

The island of Rhodes was occupied by the Italians during the Italo-Turkish war and is still held by them, so the appearance of a 'Greek governor' is somewhat premature.

THE STORY OF ILIODOR.

The story of Iliodor, the 'mad monk' of Tsaritzin, who, after defying the bishops, the Holy Synod, the police and all other authorities, has been finally defrocked and sent back to his home village as an ordinary layman, passes into its last chapter with the conversion of the monastery at Tsaritzin, the scene of his exploits, into a nunnery. The monks, his adherents, have been scattered among the various other monasteries of Russia. The nuns arriving in Tsaritzin to take over the buildings, have been met by such abuse and threats by the thousands of Iliodor's followers that the convent is guarded by the police.

FOUR FAMOUS BULLETS.



A., the 'S' or Spitze bullet (German); B., the notorious Dum-Dum bullet; C., the 'Lee-Enfield bullet (British); D., the Martini-Henry (lead) bullet. The cartridges are drawn to actual size, from Mr. W. W. Greener's book on rifles.

IS THE 'S' GERMAN BULLET NOT MORE HORRIBLE THAN THE DUM-DUM?

By Captain J. Reid, R.E. (T.)

The medical surgeons in the Balkans have sent interesting criticisms of the wounds of rifle bullets under their care. There is a concensus of opinion thereon from every part of the stretched-out area of the fighting. Surprise is expressed at the rapidity of healing and the asceptic conditions of even the most dangerous injuries. 'Men shot through the body by bullets, which penetrated the liver, the lungs, the spleen, and the intestines, after a fortnight or so without much evidence of ultimate harm.'

Another report says: 'Bullets entering the base of the neck and passing through the thorax and lungs required often but ten days to heal. The astonishing thing was the absence of suppuration following a wound from the modern rifle. The bullet is rendered asceptic by the tremendous heat of the exploding cordite and the friction set up by its flight through the barrel's rifling.'

But from a surgeon who was with the Bulgarians in Thrace comes a startling suggestion for the treatment of certain of these rifle bullet wounds. The present orthodox hospital taught procedure seems to be no proper treatment at all.

The most favorable recoveries,' says this surgeon, 'were recorded in the cases of men who, shot through the abdomen, had been missed, and allowed to lie on the battle-field for two or three days, with nothing to eat and without being moved.'

Taking full advantage of his valuable knowledge, this surgeon makes the novel and startling suggestion that arrangements should be made hereafter to care for these men where they lie and leave them there until the punctured intestines have had a chance to start healing naturally. This means that a little tente d'abri might be erected over each sufferer when the fighting has moved to a farther zone.

And having said this I now reach the subject-question of my article's title. In the war the Turks used various bullets, as befitted a Department of Defence at Constantinople such as theirs. There was the big leaden Martini bullet, the dummy cartridge bullet formed of red blotting paper, the Mauser bullet, and the 'S' or spitze (meaning a point) bullet, the latter being the latest conception of the celebrated German headquarters staff.

The small bore rifle using the nickel covered bullet superseded the Martini and other similar bored rifles in 1890. The rapidity of the liberated cordite gases gave the leaden bullet such a velocity that it 'stripped' and leaded up the rifling. Then a genius thought of a conical nickel steel jacket into which the lead is poured, and the difficulty with the bullet was solved.

But it was soon discovered on the rocky sides of our North-West frontier of India that the wild hillmen, the most troublesome characters in this World, took the smack of the small bore bullet on their bodies at times with disconcerting indifference. With British troops that had been accustomed to note with satisfaction the knock-out drop that the thumping Martini bullet caused a big bounding savage foeman to execute, the non-stopping efficacy of the nickel bullet was unsatisfactory to the owner of the rifle.

I remember discussing this problem with Ritter von Manlicher. He had then produced the Roumanian-Mannlicher rifle, with a still smaller bore, and also a repeating pistol of which to-day's 'Browning,' that has done such fearful execution in Russia's revolution, is very similar. Von Mannlicher used to say in protest to my strictures: 'O-o-h, I do not think so. Ooh this bullet will kill well! Yes! I would not like to be the man it heets!'

But a Scotch laddie in a Highland regiment fighting on the North-West frontier, so gossip says, solved the problem, as geniuses can. He filed off the nose of the nickel bullet, and told his company chums to do the same. The result was more than obvious, for the flat-nosed bullet not only dropped suddenly the hillman in his tracks, but tore the body bone it hit to pieces.

Then the news travelled down country to the great arsenal of Dum-Dum, near Calcutta, and another genius there made a mould which allowed the lead to pass in front of the filed down nickel jacket, and evolved in 1899 what is known as the soft-nosed bullet, or, in honor of its birthplace—the notorious dum-dum.

Shortly after this, when the bullet had been served out to our forces in the regulation cartridge, a German professor,—a scientist, on behalf it was suspected of the German Government, applied to the British War Office for packages of this special ammunition. The application was refused. A little time further elapsed, and a storm of indignation thrilled Germany at the fearful result of this professors' experiments with the Mauser bullet filed down at the nose, and fired from the German service rifle. It is whispered that the German military authorities do their own experiments after this sort on corpses borrowed from the morgues, but the professor had to be content with big joints of beef.

The result was that the British military authorities ultimately withdrew the dum-dum bullet.

After I had just passed through the Hythe Musketry School the idea occurred to me why the Lee-Metford nickel bullet should not be made pointed like a lead pencil. I discussed the idea with my colonel, and he proved to me and to my satisfaction that a bullet with such a sharp point, through its balance being shifted towards its base, would not spin on its longer axis in its flight, but wobble on its shorter. I never afterwards suggested such a pointed bullet to von Mannlicher in my associations with him in Vienna, I suppose because my colonel's arguments must have driven the idea entirely out of my head.

But here, to-day, we have the identical idea developed in the 'S' or spitze bullet, and it is German.

Listen then to a recital of its bone-shattering propensities by the surgeons, for it has on its first debut in more or less civilized warfare on the Plains of Thrace behaved as atrociously horrible as the dum-dum on the hillsides of the distant North-West frontier.

'The bullet has a tendency to change ends in flight, to "keyhole," or wobble, as it is termed. The instant the pointed tip of the nose meets resistance this potentiality is converted into effective action, the bullet turns in the wound channel, and the result is a more extensive implication of tissues, and the frequent lodging of the bullet in the body, making later operative interference necessary.'

'Another noteworthy effect is that the bullet when turning over in the flesh is always "stripped," the jacket separating explosively from the leaden core, and minute particles of both jacket and lead invading the entire region of the wound. This naturally leads to infection and poisoning.'

Well, what was dum-dum sauce for the British beef in 1899 is likewise sauce for the German gander in 1913. It is a fine story in pickle for the humanitarians of the Geneva Red Cross Convention, and I cannot understand why they have not yet raised a protest.

Germany has converted its army rifle to met the strain which this new evil-dispositioned bullet sets up by the increased cordite charge to give it less chance to wobble in its velocity, and its relegation to obliquity like the horrid dum-dum will create serious additional expenditure.

But, if the army surgeons in Thrace speak the truth, it must be doomed by outraged public opinion, with the rejoinder that if the German authorities were so scandalized with the dum-dum, why have they put into their service a bullet with similar mutilating properties which they knew from secret trials beforehand their 'S' or spitze possesses?

'WORLD WIDE.'

The following are the contents of the latest issue of 'World Wide' for Saturday, Feb. 15:—

ALL THE WORLD OVER.

The Prospects of Woman Suffrage—The 'Spectator,' London.
The Overturn in Mexico—The 'Nation,' New York.
The Amateur—The 'Outlook,' New York.
A Postal Superstition — The 'Evening Post,' New York.
'They Want Their Good To-Day' — By the Rev. N. Van der Pyl, in the 'Boston Congregationalist.'
Feminized Culture — The 'World,' New York.
Check on Child Insurance—The 'Brooklyn Eagle.'
The Tragedy of Peking — The Opium Problem—By Mrs. Archibald Little, in the 'Daily News and Leader,' London.
Aristide Briand—France's New Premier —By M. H. Donohoe, in the 'Daily Chronicle,' London.
Mary Fisher at Adrianople—By Mabel R. Brailsford, in the 'Manchester Guardian.'
Visions and Revelations—By the Rev. T. Rhondda Williams, in the 'Christian World,' London.
A Modern Martyr—The 'Spectator,' London.
The Fascination of Fog—The 'Nation,' London.
Abolishing the Pyrenees — The 'Sun,' New York.

SOMETHING ABOUT THE ARTS.

The Drabness of Modern Drama—By E. A. Baughan, in the 'Daily News and Leader,' London.
'Turandot'—Princess of Chnia — The 'Daily Telegraph,' London.

CONCERNING THINGS LITERARY.

The River—By Katharine Tynan, in the 'New Witness,' London.
In God's Glass—By R. L. Gales, in the 'Westminster Gazette.'
The First Snow—By Alice Meybell, in the 'Saturday Review,' London.
Turi, the Laplander — The 'Times,' London.
The Klondyke Poet—By W. H. Classon, in the 'Daily Chronicle,' London.
An Indian Poet—The 'Daily News and Leader,' London.

HINTS OF THE PROGRESS OF KNOWLEDGE.

Refrigeration—English Papers.
Suspended Animation — The 'Morning Post,' London.
Animal Intelligence—By Geo. Jennison, in the 'Manchester Guardian.'

PASSING EVENTS.

THINGS NEW AND OLD.

John Dougall & Son, Publishers Montreal

HIGH-PRICED STOCKS DROP ON BAD NEWS

Brokers Are Advising Clients to Purchase Low-priced Issues.

The stock market was beset by many unpleasant rumors and conditions, and as a consequence, the high priced stocks suffered much, while low priced issues, such as Quebec Railway held comparatively firm—and brokers are advising their clients to purchase stocks of the latter description.

The fact that cotton stocks held right up while the general market was declining led to the belief that some more important deal was pending in connection with these interests than the 'Street' had been given to understand at the present time.

Canadian Pacific suffered from several causes, including the firemen's expected strike, in the Eastern States. This caused Berlin to sell in London and weakened it here. C.P.R. sold as low as 230, while Power declined to 224 3-4. Steel common sold between 55 1-4 to 55 1-2, and Cement common from 28 to 28 1-2.

BANK'S RESERVE SHOWS INCREASE

London, Feb. 13.—The weekly statement of the Bank of England shows the following changes:

Total reserve increased	£1,187,000
Circulation decreased	388,000
Bullion increased	799,507
Other securities increased	2,909,000
Public deposits increased	2,637,000
Other deposits increased	1,444,000
Notes reserve increased	1,116,000
Govt. securities	Unchanged.

The proportion of the bank's reserve to liability this week is 45.80 percent; last week it was 47.02 percent.

BANK RATE UNCHANGED.

London, Feb. 13.—The rate of discount of the Bank of England remained unchanged at 5 percent to-day.

TORONTO COBALT SALES

Toronto, Feb. 17.—Morning sales: — Charter, 7000 at 1¼; McIntyre, 210 at 310, 300 at 312; Pearl, 100 at 53½, 900 at 53; Gould, 3500 at 3¼, 1000 at 3⅛; Gt. Northern, 100 at 10¾, 1000 at 10½; Peterson, 2500 at 24½, 2500 at 24¾; Dome Lake,300 at 220, 100 at 218, 200 at 217, 21 at 215. Foley, 700 at 26; Jupiter, 3500 at 40½, 100 at 41; Gifford, 1500 at 6⅞; Hargraves, 200 at 8¾, 500 at 8¼, 500 at 8½; Rochester, 500 at 4; Plenarium, 25 at 95; Imperial, 500 at 2¾; Swastika, 2000 at 14½, 2500 at 14¾; City, 1500 at 42½, 2000 at 41, 3200 at 41½, 2533 at 42; Lit. Nip., 500 at 1⅞; Temisk., 300 at 40, 1200 at 39½, 600 at 39¼, 2000 at 39; Bailey, 500 at 10, 500 at 10¼; Buffalo, 100 at 235; Chambers, 500 at 27½, 700 at 28½, 10000 at 30½, 13,000 at 29, 500 at 29¼; La Rose, 60 at 305; Nip., 100 at 900. Wetlaufer, 500 at 17½.

MONDAY MORNING BOARD.

Can. Pacific—100 at 230 3-4, 25 at 230 3-8, 50 at 230, 75 at 230 1-2.
Bell Tel.—5 at 148 1-2.
Bell Tel. Rights—56 at 8 1-2, 3 at 8 1-4, 48 at 8.
Mexican L. & P.—50 at 74 1-2, 50 at 74.
Detroit—25 at 76 1-2, 225 at 76.
Ottawa L. H. & P.—5 at 188.
Winnipeg Ry.—25 at 203, 5 at 202 1-2.
Toronto Ry.—25 at 159 1-4.
Power—50 at 226 1-2, 25 at 226, 50 at 225 1-4, 348 at 225, 325 at 224 3-4, 75 at 224 7-8, 50 at 224 3-4.
Brazilian—25 at 96 1-4, 125 at 95 1-2, 65 at 95 3-4, 550 at 95 1-4.
Soo—25 at 136 1-2.
Rich. & Ont.—52 at 115.
Quebec Ry.—15 at 19 1-2, 15 at 18 3-4, 10 at 18 1-2.
Steel Corp.—75 at 55 1-4, 100 at 55 1-2.
Dom. Textile—75 at 83 1-2, 50 at 84.
Scotia—20 at 82.
Ogilvie—2 at 127.
Can. Cement—25 at 28 1-8, 175 at 28, 15 at 28 1-2.
Tucketts—25 at 56.
Penman's—25 at 55 1-2.
Canada Car—25 at 79 3-4, 25 at 79.
C. Converters—15 at 48.
Mont. Cots. Ltd.—50 at 62.
Can. Cots. pfd.—100 at 78 1-4.
Span. River pfd.—7 at 96 1-2, 20 at 96.
Sher-W. pfd.—5 at 102.
Mackay pfd.—10 at 68 1-8.
Cement pfd.—4 at 90.
Can. Car pfd.—10 at 115, 1 at 116.
Can. Cottons—$5,000 at 82.
W. Can. Power—$3,000 at 86.
Ogilvie—$1,000 at 103.
Banks,—
Molsons—8 at 201 1-2.
Montreal—42 at 243.
Crown Reserve—30 at 3.60, 100 at 3.55.
Nova Scotia—12 at 264, 2 at 263 3-4.

AFTERNOON BOARD.

Shawinigan—25 at 138 1-2.
Cement—25 at 28 1-8, 70 at 28.
Cement pfd.—25 at 91.
Brazilian—175 at 95, 10 at 95 1-4, 50 at 95.
Canada Cotton—1 at 83 1-2.
Bell Rights—35 at 8.
Power—25 at 224 1-4, 75 at 224, 25 at 224 1-2, 25 at 223 1-2, 75 at 223 1-4, 200 at 223 1-4, 50 at 223 1-8, 25 at 223.
Detroit—75 at 75 3-4, 50 at 75 3-4.
C.P.R.—5 at 229, 25 at 227 1-2.
Textile—25 at 83 3-4, 10 at 83 1-2, 25 at 83 1-2.
Steel com.—275 at 55, 25 at 55.
Toronto Ry.—50 at 139.
Richelieu—25 at 115, 20 at 115.
Soo—100 at 136.
Canada Car—25 at 79.
Ogilvie—10 at 124.
Laurentide—25 at 218.
Quebec—100 at 19, 150 at 19.
Tooke pfd.—5 at 92.
Winnipeg Ry.—50 at 200.
Scotia com.—75 at 82.
Crown Reserve—425 at 3.55.
Bonds—
Power—$3,000 at 98.
Quebec—$1,500 at 58 1-2.
Montreal Power—50 at 223, 50 at 223, 150 at 223, 25 at 222 1-2, 25 at 223 1-2, 175 at 222 5-8, 25 at 222 3-4.
Canada Cotton 25 at 42 1-4.
Winnipeg Railway—10 at 198.
Detroit United—75 at 75 3-4.
Cement, Common—25 at 27 7-8, 40 at 28.
Cement, Pfd.—10 at 91, 90 at 91 1-2.
Shawinigan-Williams pfd.—5 at 102, 20 at 101 1-2.
C.P.R.—75 at 228, 25 at 227 1-2, 25 at 228.
Quebec Ry.—50 at 19.
Shawinigan—25 at 138.
Scotia com.—25 at 82, 5 at 82, 25 at 82.
Steel Co. of Canada—20 at 25.
Textile com.—25 at 83 1-2.
Dominion Steel—75 at 54 3-4, 50 at 54 3-4, 25 at 54 3-4, 25 at 54 3-4.
Brazilian—10 at 94, 10 at 94 1-2, 25 at 94 1-2.
Toronto Ry.—55 at 138 1-2, 10 at 153, 35 at 138 1-4.

WHEAT AREAS OF THE EMPIRE EXTENDED FAR

Increase Much Greater Than Growth of Population ---Some Figures.

(Canadian Associated Press.)

London, Feb. 17. —Some interesting information regarding the wheat supply of Great Britain is given in the Board of Trade Agricultural Statistics, just issued. A comparison is made of the extension of the wheat area of the Empire, and the growth of population since the census of 1901.

Taking the United Kingdom, Australia, Canada, India, and New Zealand, as representing the British Empire, a marked increase both of wheat area and population is shown in 1911. In each of the great divisions of the Empire, the extension of the wheat area has been much greater than the increase of the population.

In 1901 there were nearly 35 million acres, or about one-eighth of an acre for each of the 293 million inhabitants; in 1911 there were 50 million acres, or about one-sixth of an acre for each of the 302 million inhabitants. If the whole of this acreage was as productive as the two million acres in the United Kingdom it would very nearly suffice for the total requirements of the present population, assuming that they wer all wheat eaters, and that their average consumption per head was the same as that of the inhabitants of the United Kingdom.

These assumptions are, of course, far from the facts at present. The average yield per acre of wheat, which in the United Kingdom is 33 bushels, is in Australia 12 bushels, in Canada 17⅛ bushels, in India 11½ bushels, and in New Zealand (with much the smallest acreage), 29 bushels.

NEW METHOD OF STAKING CLAIMS

A recommendation has recently been submitted at Ottawa concerning the staking of certain claims to minerals made on behalf of W. Tees Curran and L. O. Armstrong, of Montreal, and others. It would appear that authority was given in 1912 for the staking of fifty mineral claims on any available land situated on the islands in Hudson's Bay, near the eastern shore, in the provisional district of Ungava.

Now, Mr. Curran has submitted to the Department entries for thirty mineral claims situated on three small islands in Hudson's Bay, representing that these islands are devoid of timber, and as they were reached by the overland route it was not possible to carry a sufficient number of posts of the size prescribed; that for this reason the claims were marked on the ground by erecting cairns of stones. It is therefore recommended that this method of staking be approved.

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK.

Chicago, Feb. 17.—Cattle receipts 23,000; market steady.

Beeves, $6.65 to $9.15; Texas steers, $5 to $5.90; stockers and feeders, $4.75 to $7.65; cows and heifers,$3.10 to $7.50; calves, $6.75 to $10.25.

Hogs receipts 48,000; market firm.

Light, $8.05 to $8.35; mixed, $8 to $8.35; heavy, $7.85 to $8.32½; rough, $7.85 to $8; pigs, $6.50 to $8.10; bulk of sales, $8.20 to $8.30.

Sheep receipts 30,000; market easy.

Native, $4.80 to $6.40; yearlings, $6.60 to $7.90; lambs native, $7.50 to $9.

LIVE STOCK MARKET, Feb. 17.

About 1000 head of butchers' cattle, 225 calves, 150 sheep and lambs, and 1800 hogs were offered for sale at the Point St. Charles stockyards to-day.

The offerings of live stock at this market during the week were 1300 cattle, 400 calves, 250 sheep and lambs and 2,550 hogs.

Trade was brisk, with decidedly higher prices paid for good cattle.

Prime beeves sold at 7c to 7½c per lb.; pretty good animals at 5c to 6¾c, and the common stock at 3¾c to 4¾c per lb.

Calves sold at 4c to near 7½c per lb. Sheep sold at 5c to 5½c per lb.; lambs, 7c to 7½c do. Good lots of hogs sold at about 10c per lb. Mr. Fred. Rich- and paid 7½c per lb. for 10 choice steers, and near 7½c per lb. for a good calf.

MONTREAL STOCK EXCHANGE PRICES

(Reported by the Montreal Stock Exchange, St. Francois Xavier Street.)

	Sellers	Buyers		Selers	Buyers
Bell Tel.Co.	149	148	Can. Loco...	69	67
Rights	8¼	8	" " pfd.	94½	94
B.C.Pk.com	....	....	C.N.W.Land	....	....
" pfd. A	....	....	Crown R've.	3.60	3.55
Brac.T.L&P	95⅞	95¼	Detroit Elc.	76	75¾
" pfd.	....	..	Dia. F.Glass	....	....
Canada Car	80	...	Dom.Canner	77	....
" " pfd	117	....	" " pfd	....	....
Can.Cem'nt	28¾	28	D. Coal pfd	....	....
" pfd..	91½	91	" Irompfd	....	....
Can.Cot.Lt.	42½	42	"SteelCor	55¼	55
" pfd	85⅞	78	Dom. Park	....	....
Can. Con.	49	47	Dom.Text'e	81	80½
Can.C.Rub.	90	85	" " pfd.	....	....
" " pfd	99	98½	Duluth&A	....	....
Can.G.Elec	....	....	" " pfd	....	....
Can. Pc.Ry	231	230½	DuluthSup.	....	....
Rights	....	....	Mackaycom	87	81
E.Can.P&P	....	....	" pfd.	70	66
Gould M.Co	....	....	Mex L& P.	74¾	74
" pfd.	....	....	" pfd.	....	....
Goodwin Lt	41	40	M&St.Paul	137	136½
" pfd.	83¾	82	" pfd	....	....
Halifax Ry	....	....	Mt L H&P.	224¾	224¾
Hav. Elec.	....	....	Mont.Cot...	63	61¾
" pfd.	....	....	" pfd.	105½	104½
Trac. pfd	93¾	91½	Mon.L&M.	200	165
Int. Coal	....	....	Mont. Tel.	144	140
" pfd.	....	....	Mont. Tram	....	....
In'.C.&Cok'	....	....	" "Deb.	81	....
Kaminisq'a	....	....	Nipissing..	....	....
Laurentide.	219	217	Nor. Ohio..	77	73
L. of Woods	136½	135	N.S. Steel	84	82
" pfd.	....	....	" pfd.	....	....
Ogilvie com	127	123	Spanis Riv.	70	68
" pfd	120	....	" pfd	....	....
Ottawa L.P	188	186	Steel Co.of C	25¾	25
Paton Mfg.	70	69½	" pfd	87¾	87
Penma's'L'd	56	55½	Toledo Ry.	....	....
" pfd	84	....	Toronto Ry.	139¾	139
Porto Rico	....	....	Tooke Bros	55	54¼
Quebec Ry.	19¾	18¾	" pfd.	93	....
R.& O.Nav.	115½	115	Tri City pfd	....	....
Russ'l Mot.	....	....	Twin City..	106	105
" pfd.	....	....	" pfd	....	....
SawyerMas	50	45	Tuck Tobac.	59	56
" pfd.	96	....	" pfd..	....	....
Smart Bag	....	129	West India.	....	....
" pfd.	....	....	W.Koot.P.L.	95	94
Shawinig'n	138¾	138	pfd..	108	104
Sher. Wil'm	59½	55	Winnipeg.	202	201¾
" pfd..	....	101¼	Windsor H'l	....	....

BANKS

Brit.N.Am.	....	....	NwBruns'k	....	....
Commerce.	....	....	Nationale..	142	140
Dominion..	....	....	N. Scotia..	263	260
Hamilton..	....	....	Ottawa	....	....
Hochelaga.	157	156	Quebec.....	128	125
Imperial..	....	....	Royal.....	224	223
Merchants..	197¾	192	Standard...	....	....
Molsons....	202	....	Toronto....	....	....
Montreal...	243½	243	Union.....	....	148¾

BONDS

Bell Tel..	5	100¾	....	Ke'w'n Mi's	 100
Can.C. Co	5	100	....	L. of Woods	....
Can. Con.	6	....	....	Lau Paper6	....
Cable....	4	....	....	Mag. I D 6	....
Dom.Coal	5	100	....	Mex. E.L. 5	81 79
Dom. Cot.	6	102¾	102	Mex L&P 5	....
D.I. & S..	5	93	....	M. L H&P	99¼ 98
Halifax T	5	....	....	Sao Paulo 5	....
Hav.El.R	5	....	....	St.John R 5	....
Mt. St. Ry	4	....	100	Textile'sA 6	.... 98¼
M.Ware'h	5	....	....	" " B 6	.... 98¼
N.S.S.&C	5	....	....	" " C 6	.... 98¼
N.Sco.Cn	6	....	....	" " D 6	....
OgilvieM'	6	....	....	T.Y'k.Rad5	....
SeriesB..	6	....	....	Wes. India5	....
PriceBro.	6	....	....	W. Koot'ny	....
Riode J'n	5	....	....	Win. Elec.5	104 ....
				Win.Hot'l	4 100 ....

CONDITIONS OF TRADE NOT QUITE AT PAR

Expectations For Spring Business Not Fulfilled--Remittances Rather Slow.

Dun's Bulletin of Saturday, Feb. 15, says of Montreal trade: 'Wholesale trade, while not up to the expectations generally formed for the spring of 1913, is of fair compass in most lines. Remittances are somewhat disappointing, and on this score complaints are becoming more numerous.

'The colder weather is accountable for an increase in sorting orders for heavy underwear, stock of which are low, and dry goods travellers are doing very fairly. The wholesale millinery openings are fixed for March 3rd. Advices are just to hand from Kiddermi..ster, announcing another advance in carpets of 7 1-2 percent.

'The hide market is quiet under light receipts, there being now very little killing in the country. Offerings are beginning to show the usual seasonable deterioration, but prices are unchanged, dealers buying on the basis of 14 1-2 cents for No. 1; No. 1 calfskins bring 16 cents.

'The demand for leather is just moderate, and some of the boot and shoe factories are reported as showing a slackening off in activity, but prices are steady. Sole leather is quoted firm on the basis of 25 cents for No. 2. Manufacturers of glazed kid report a scarcity of raw goat skins.

'The local iron market moves slowly. American furnace men have again dropped quotations, and are reported as having made considerable contracts with Western Canadian consumers. English and Scotch ironmasters are firm on prices, and few orders have been booked as yet for delivery here on first open water. Domestic brands of pig iron are quoted at about $22 for No. 1, on spot. Manufacturers of cars, bridge and structural material are reported as having orders in hand to keep them busy for most of the year.

'The distribution in groceries is of an average seasonable character. Sugars are about steady at late decline. New molasses opens at about the same figures as a year ago, fancy Barbadoes being quoted laid down. The general advance in teas is even more pronounced than noted last week.

'Money conditions are tighter than ever, with no signs of relief in the near future.

'Eight district failures for the week are listed, with liabilities of $137,000.'

MORE COTTON FIGURES OUT

Washington, Feb. 14.—Cotton consumed in the United States during January, amounted to 533,251 running bales, compared with 445,287 bales in December, the census bureau announced to-day. Cotton on hand, January 31, in manufacturing establishments was 1,911,157 bales, compared with 1,704,420 bales December 31, and independent warehouses, 2,669,079 bales, compared with 3,200,615 bales December 31. Imports were 52,253 bales of 500 pounds, compared with 25,075 in December, and exports 900,844 running bales, compared with 1,391,385 bales in December.

PATTEN FINED $4,000 FOR RESTRAINT OF TRADE

New York, Feb. 12.—Mr. James A. Patten pleaded guilty in the United States Circuit Court to No. 6 count of indictment charging him with restraint of trade. He was fined $4000, which he paid in court.



MR. PATTEN.

In entering the plea of guilty, the counsel for Mr. Patten said the plea was made for the purpose of concluding a litigation which, if continued, would entail considerable expense, trouble and annoyance both to Mr. Patten and the government. Counsel said that Mr. Patten is anxious that he be deemed, if at all, but technically guilty of an offence unintentionally and unknown to him, to have been committed.

Mr. Patten was indicted by the federal grand jury for his participation in the cotton corner here some two years ago. The Court of Appeals held the indictment void under the Sherman law, but in a decision handed down by the Supreme Court of the United States last month, the case was sent back to the lower court fo rtrial.

The Supreme Court held that the word 'corner' was simply another way of expressing 'restraint,' and Mr. Patten and his associates were ordered to trial.

OTTAWA CLEARINGS DOWN---QUEBEC UP

Ottawa, Feb. 14.—Bank clearings for the week ended on Thursday were $3,144,051.41; last year same week, $3,808,780.13.

Quebec, Feb. 14—Bank clearings for the week ending Feb. 13, $3,530,837; corresponding week last year $2,266,462.

GOOD REPORTS FROM JAMES J. HILL

Mr. James J. Hill reports business conditions in the Northwest quiet, but trade continuing in good volume. The soil in that section is favorable for good crops, he says.

MACKAY EARNINGS.

Mackay Companies earned 5.08 percent on the common stock in 1912 against 5.06 percent a year ago.

CHICAGO MARKET.

Messrs. J. S. Bache and Company, 29 Hospital street, Montreal, report the closing quotations of the Chicago Market for the 'Witness' to-day as follows:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Wheat—				
May	92¾	93	92¾	92¾
July	91¾	92	91⅝	91⅞
Corn—				
May	52½	52⅝	51¾	52⅝
July	52⅜	52⅝	52⅜	53⅛
Oats—				
May	34⅜	....	....	34⅜
July	34¼	....	....	34¼ b
Pork—				
May	1980	1980	1972	1977b
July	1980	1980	1970	1975
Lard—				
May	1062	1067	1062	1065
July	1065	1072	1070	1067
Short Ribs:				
May	1057	1057	1050	1052b
July	1052	1057	1052	1055b

Rich Strike at Low Depth by Pearl Lake

(Special to the 'Witness.')

Porcupine, Ont., Feb. 14.—The strike this week at the Pearl Lake mine, in their crosscut at the 600-ft. level is of the very highest importance to the Porcupine camp, and not only to the Pearl Lake mine itself. It proves the continuity of ore bodies to depth, and once more demonstrates the reliability of diamond drilling in the Porcupine camp.

It is now almost a certainty that the Pearl Lake have their vein to a vertical depth of 1,200 feet, and it is very probable that the McIntyre, whose vein system is the same as that on the Pearl Lake, have also ore to this great depth. The importance of this can hardly be overestimated, for it practically means that Porcupine is going to be one of the biggest gold camps in America, with ore reserves, which will ultimately run into the millions of tons. The vein systems in the whole of the Pearl Lake district, all show the same general characteristics, as that of the veins on the Pearl Lake mine, and the continuity of ore bodies to depth having been proved on every mine that has gone down to depth the general continuity of the ore bodies to depth is practically certain.

The Pearl Lake section of the camp includes the Pearl Lake Mine, the McIntyre, Jupier, Plenaurum, Dixon, Miller, Middleton, Hollinger, Schumacher and McEnaney, also the Vipond (Porcupine Gold Mines). This district now has running three mills. Hollinger, McIntyre and Vipond. A fourth the McEnaney, is expected to start any day, and the Pearl Lake, Jupiter and Plenaurum, will erect mills as soon as the strike is over, which should be in a couple of months at the latest. The proved ore reserves in this section of the camp alone must now closely approximate $20,000,000, according to assay plans of the different mines. Of this amount the Hollinger stands first with at least $10,000,000 of $20 ore blocked out above the 300-ft. level alone. The McEnaney has $1,500,000 in sight, and the Pearl Lake people have about $3,000,000 blocked out on two sides. They intend putting up a thirty stamp mill.

The history of the Pearl Lake is one of the most interesting of any mine in the camp. This time last year the company was bankrupt, and the property was to be sold. To-day it is a proved mine. The original company, composed of Torontonians and Montrealers, did not have sufficient funds to carry on their ambitious programme, which had by diamond drilling revealed ore deposits at a vertical depth of 1,200 feet, but had got everything ready for their successors. The Hargreaves Engineering Company, a Boston firm, with Col. R. S. Stevenson (U. S. A. retired) at their head, interested American capitalists in the property, and purchased the treasury stock of the Pearl Lake Company. They immed'ately proceeded to pay the company's creditors and to get down to work in opening up the ore bodies. This was in last May, a series of misfortunes with machinery, etc., prevented their cutting their vein, at the 400-ft. level, till last autumn; the stock of the company then began to rise, and from 16 cents a share has gone up to 56 cents. The management, under Col. Stevenson's vigorous supervision, proceeded to sink to the 600-ft. level, and they have again cut the vein. At the 400-ft. level the ore was very rich, and the vein had, at last advices, been drifted upon for almost 500 ft. This vein averaged over six feet in width, and has excellent ore practically all the way. Now the vein has been cut at the 600-ft. level, and where cut was equally good.

The management are going down to 1,000 ft., and intend running crosscuts to the vein every 200 ft. The main shaft is now down about 700 ft. Raises are to be put up on the vein at the 400-ft. level, and further crosscuts are to be run to open up the company's acreage, which is known to be well mineralized, and has several other veins. The success of the Pearl Lake is a further proof that in spite of strikes and under capitalization the camp is going to make good.

PRICES SHOW NO DECLINE YET

Vancouver reports to Bradstreet's say that wholesale business is brisk, and orders for construction are heavy. Vancouver buildi.. permits for the month of January constituted a record. The effect of money scarcity is being felt in some quarters, but the principal effect is a stagnation in the real estate market.

Prices, however, have shown no indication of declining. Bank clearings continue to establish new records in matter of volume. Groceries are moving briskly, with firmer prices for caned gods. Dairy produce and eggs are slightly easier.

The scarcity of coal in Vancouver is still being felt. 7

STOCK EXCHANGE PRICE CHANGES

The following is a summary of the stocks listed on the Montreal Stock Exchange, showing the varying of prices from high to low, open and close, for a complete week, with the rate of dividend and yield to the close of the market on Friday afternoon:

STOCKS.	High.	Low	For the Week. Open	Closed	Div'd Yearly	Yield on Last Sale.	Shares Sold.
Bell Tellephone	173	149	154	149	154	149	8	5.88	337
Brit. Col. Packers Association	159	146	...	..	...	...	6	....	....
Pref. A.	159	158½	...	...	...	...	7	....	....
Brazilian	101½	95½	99	95½	98	96½	5	5.20	2742
Canadian Pacific Railway	266½	235½	240½	232½	239½	233¾	10	4.30	2137
Canada Car Foundry com.	82½	81	81	81	81	81	..	....	155
Preferred	118	117	117	117	117	117	7	5.98	5
Canada Cement Common	28¾	27¼	28½	28	28½	28¼	..	....	2035
Preferred	93¼	91	92¼	91	92½	91	7	7.60	257
Canadian Converters	50	47	48	47½	48	48	4	8.08	75
Canada General Electric	116¼	115	...	...	...	...	7	....	....
Canadian Locomotive Co. com	63	60	...	...	...	...	7	....	....
Preferred	95	90	94	94	94	94	7	7.44	30
Crown Reserve Mining Co.	360	347	360	356	356	358	60	17.20	850
Dominion Canners com.	86	76	79	78	78½	78	6	7.59	320
Preferred	102½	102	102½	102	...	...	7	....	15
Detroit Electric Railway	81	77	81	77	80½	77	6	7.67	1802
Dominion Coal preferred	112½	110	112	112	112	112	5	4.46	4
Dom. Iron and Steel pref	103	102	103	102	102	102½	7	6.86	149
Dom. Steel Corporation	58½	53¾	56	53¾	55¾	55½	4	7.27	832
Duluth Superior Traction	72½	72¾	...	...	...	...	5	....	...
Goodwins pref	84	83	83½	83	83½	83	6	7.22	25
Halifax Electric Railway	160	159	160	160	160	160	8	5.03	25
Illinois Traction Co. pref	93½	90	93½	92½	93½	92½	6	6.52	181
Lake of Woods Milling	147¾	132	140	140	140	140	8	5.76	116
Preferred	118½	114½	115	114½	115	114½	7	6.08	2
Laurentide Co., Limited	232	220	227	220	226	220	7	3.63	110
Mackay Company Common	85¾	83⅞	84	83⅞	84	84	5	5.95	10
Preferred	67	...	...	...	...	...	4	....	...
Mexican Light and Power Co.	82½	75	82½	75	82½	77	4	5.19	330
Preferred	102¾	...	...	...	...	...	7	....	...
Minn. St. Paul and S.S.M. com	142	137	137¾	137	137½	137	7	5.02	210
Montreal L., H. and Power	240	227¾	235	227¾	235	227¾	9	3.96	2490
Montreal Tramway Deb.	82½	81¼	81	81	81	81	5	6.77	$22900
Montreal Tramways	175½	145	170	170	170	170	10	5.88	7
Montreal Telegraph	147½	142½	...	...	...	...	8	....	...
Nova Scotia Steel and Coal com.	88	83½	85	84	85	84	6	7.14	181
Preferred	125	123	125	125	...	...	8	....	10
Ogilvie Flour Mills com.	129	126¾	...	...	...	...	8	....	...
Preferred	118	...	...	...	...	...	7	....	...
Ottawa Light and Power Co.	192	173	191	188	190	189	9	4.76	310
Penmans Limited common	58	6	57	56	57	56	4	7.40	57
Preferred	86	84	84½	84	84	84	6	7.14	100
Porto Rico Ry., L. and P. Co.	72	71	72	71	72	71	4	5.63	10
Quebec Ry. L. and Power	21½	14	21½	19	20½	19½	..	....	1930
Rich. and Ontario Nav. Co.	119¾	114¼	116¾	114¼	116¾	116¼	8	6.95	1121
Saw-Massey com.	50½	50	...	...	...	...	..	....	...
Preferred	99¼	99	...	...	...	...	6	....	..
Shawinigan Water and P. Co.	148	140	143	139	139	140	6	4.31	351
Sherwin Williams Paint Co.	61	57	60¼	60	60¼	60	..	....	260
Preferred	103½	101	102½	102	102	102	7	6.86	149
Spanish River Common	72¾	68½	71	69	71	70	..	....	340
Preferred	97½	96½	97½	96½	...	...	7	....	55
Steel Co. of Can.	28½	25¼	25¾	25	25	25	..	....	280
Preferred	89	88½	89	88	88½	88	7	7.95	132
Toronto Rails	144¼	138	142	141	141¾	141	8	5.71	494
Tucketts com	61	58	58½	58	58½	58	..	....	35
Preferred	97	90	96	96	96	96	7	7.29	5
Tooke Bros. com.	60	58	56½	54	54	56½	..	....	...
Preferred	...	...	92½	92	92	92	7	7.60	90
Twin City Electric Railway	108½	105½	106½	105½	106	106	6	5.66	250
Winnipeg Electric Railway	216¾	205	214	209¾	211¾	212	12	5.60	91
COTTONS—									
Canadian Cottons, Limited	44¾	30¾	44¾	40	40	42½	..	....	4783
Preferred	78½	76¾	78½	77¾	77¾	78¼	6	7.67	2011
Dominion Textile Common	87½	81¼	87½	84	85	84½	6	7.14	4172
Preferred	105	102	104	103½	103½	104	7	6.79	130
Montreal Cottons, Limited	61	59½	...	...	...	...	.	....	...
Preferred	106	103¾	...	...	...	...	.	....	...
BANKS—									
Brit. Nor. America	156	...	...	...	...	...	10	....	...
Commerce	224	219½	223	222	223	222	10	4.50	150
Dominion	235½	231½	231½	231½	231½	231½	12	5.19	1
Hochelaga	170	159	158	158	158	158	9	5.69	16
Merchants	201	193	200	200	200	200	10	5.00	2
Molsons	203	202	202½	202	202¼	202	11	5.45	89
Montreal	246	242½	243½	243	243	243½	10	4.11	179
New Brunswick	273½	273	...	...	...	...	13	....	...
Nova Scotia	266	265	265	265	265	265	14	5.25	53
Ottawa	210½	...	...	...	...	...	12	....	...
Quebec	129	128	129	128	129	128	7	5.46	29
Royal	228	222¾	227	226¾	227	227	12	5.36	77
Toronto	211	209	211	211	211	211	11	5.30	4
Union	154	150	151	150¾	151	151	8	5.29	8

BALED HAY STEADY.

There is a steady demand for extra good No. 2 hay in car lots for local consumption at $13.50 to $14, and ordinary No. 2 at $12.50 to $13 per ton. Cable advices received this week note no improvement in the English markets for Canadian baled hay.

GOOD EFFECTS ALREADY SEEN IN WALL STREET

Inquisition Into Methods of Stock Dealing Proving Beneficial.

New York, Feb. 14. — (Special)—The probing of Governor Sulzer into the malpractices of the Stock Exchange, are proving much more effective than was anticipated by many of the cynical members of the Wall Street octopus.

It is worthy of note, too, that the changes now going on, and in prospect, in the methods of stock trading are all of a salutary kind, and there is little doubt that when the keelhauling is completed, it will enhance the value of the Stock Exchange by giving it a more valued reputation throughout this and other countries.

There are, of course, a number of brokers who are anything but pleased with the new difficulties imposed against loose methods of gaining boodle, but these are in the minority. The general run of members realize that some sort of whitewashing is due, and will prove of great eventual benefit.

The better element in the Exchange has been quick to catch up good points and suggestions, and already the executive has adopted a report forbidding the hypothecation of customers' securities, and members accepting inadequately margined accounts are to be suspended for not more than one year. Recklessness or unbusiness-like dealings will also result in suspension.

NO EMBARGO ON GRAIN THERE

Fort William, Feb. 17.—(Special) — The report current

PRESIDENT MADERO STANDS FIRM TO REPEL MEXICAN REBELS

He is Confident Federals Will Triumph Over General Diaz, Whose Present Inaction is Being Interpreted as Weakness Which Will Be Soon Crushed Into Submission.

Mexico City, Feb. 11. — President Francisco Madera is back in the National Palace and Senora Madero is in Chapultpec Castle. The president's brief disappearance from the palace caused a rumor that he had taken to flight, but it appears that he was absent only a short time and since then has been spending his time in conferring with General Huerta, Srnesto Madero, the minister of finance, and other ministers.

Madero is confident that the Government will triumph, and his conversation is characterized by a happy smile and optimistic allusions. He considers that the public is with the administration and looks forward to developments to-day as the final act in what he regards as another foolhardy attempt of General Porfirio Diaz's nephew to place the maily name at the head of Mexico's official list.

It is admitted at the National Palace that General Blanquet has been prevented from reaching the city by the cutting of the railway between the Capital and Toluca, but some of his men have arrived and it is confidently believed that sufficient troops will soon be mobilized to warrant an attack on the Arsenal.

UNITED STATES WATCHFUL.

An effort has been made by the diplomatic representatives to secure foreign patrols for the district in which most of the foreigners live, since neither the government nor the rebels can provide police protection, but the effort has failed. The American defence committee has instructed the American guard at the embassy to keep in close touch, and in case of danger Americans armed with rifles are expected to turn out.

In case of a bombardment by either side there will be great danger to the nearby districts, especially to the south and west of the Arsenal where many Americans live. No representtations on this subject have been made by the diplomats.

The national palace is guarded by 800 men, of all arms, with eight or more heavy guns. Madero claims to have 1,500 men upon whom he can depend.

General Diaz said that he had no intention of making an attack, but would await the action of the government forces. The camps present a great similarity, all arms being represented on both sides. A squad of Chapultepec Park Guards act as the personal escort of the insurgent leader.

Unlike the ordinary revolutionist, and even unlike himself at Vera Cruz, General Diaz has wasted no time in issuing manifestoes. Little is known of his plans, but it was learned last night that he appears to have a large quantity of cash with him in the Arsenal. Bundles of bills piled on a desk afforded an estimate of the amount as more than 200,000 pesos. As to ammunition, which the government insists is scarce, it is said by friendse of Diaz that he is abundantly supplied.

GENERAL DIAZ BELIEVED WEAK.

General Diaz is gradually widening the zone he controls. Some of those who still have faith in the power of the Government profess to see in the dilatoriness of Diaz a weakness which will result in his being crushed or starved into submission. Unless, however, the Government is able to persuade what are undoubtedly reluctant elements to rally, Diaz with superior artillery should be able to resist any attack. Excellent order prevails throughout the city, despite the absence of police, and the almost negligible number of small patrols. The people, unnerved by the fighting acquired the trick of dodging around corners and accelerating their pace when crossing streets.

All the banks remained closed throughout the day, and in the afternoon most of the shops had up heavy wooden shutters, concealing the glass fronts. The streets are deserted, even by the Government's sweeping force, and Mexico's asphalt, renowned for its spotlessness is to-night littered with rubbish.

The street car company, sharing the fear of the shopkeepers and bankers that riots might break out, has refused to resume traffic, and public hackmen are reaping a harvest of specially imposed traffic.

That riots should occur at any moment would cause no surprise, yet serious disorders are not regarded as probable until one side or the other has secured a more decided advantage. The lower elements which make up these mobs require a rallying cry, and at present they are in doubt as to which man they should proclaim the popular idol.

MADERO DENIES ALARMING RUMORS.

Laredo, Texas, Feb. 11.—M. Antonio Lozano, Mexican Consul, of Laredo, was in direct telegraphic communication with President Madero last night. In order to secure first hand news regarding the situation in Mexico the consul crossed to Nuevo Laredo, Mexico, and secured a direct wire connection with Madero's office in Mexico City.

M. Lozano propounded a series of questions to the Mexican executive in order to set at rest disquieting rumors which had been in circulation during the day. President Madero orally dictated his replies to the operator.

He assured Consul Lozano that neither he nor his family had sought refuge in flight, calling attention to his presence and dictating to the operator as evidence of this fact.

Replying to a report that General Blanquet had rebelled, Madero said:

'It is not true that General Blanquet had refused to fight for the Government and at this momen he enters my office to announde his arrival in the city.'

Questioned as to the report that Felix Diaz controlled the situation, Madero said:

'The report that Felix Diaz controls the points of vantage in and about the city is inexact. He has not dared to leave the La Cindadela, or powder and arms factory, which occupies one public square and which is really in his possession.'

Madero said that it was true that Rodolfo Reyes, son of General Bernardo Reyes, had committed suicide following the killing of his father, but he denied a report that Monterey was in possession of the rebels.

'General Geronimo Trevino is in charge of the situation there,' he said, 'and is loyal in the performance of his duty—loyal to the constituted Government and the Madero administration. I place implicit confidence in General Trevino.'

Questioned as to the presence of Zapata forces at Tialpam, five miles south of Mexico City, Madero said:

'It is a lie that Zapata is anywhere near Tialpam. Perhaps the people have confounded his force with a small body of bandits which has been operating in that vicinity.'

He also denied the report that his Cabinet had resigned, saying: 'It is not true that the Cabinet has resigned, and the proof of this is that the Minister of War as well as the others have been doing all in their power to assist the Government at the present time.'

President Madero terminated the wire interview with General Lozano by reiterating his confidence that the Government had the situation well in hand and hoped to effect the capture of the Diaz forces within twenty-four hours.

Consul Lozano's interview served a double purpose, for he was instructed by the President to inform the Mexican charge d'affaires in Washington and all consulates regarding the status of affairs.

ARMISTICE IN NORTH MEXICO.

El Paso, Texas, Feb. 11.—An armistice practically exists between federal and rebel forces in Northern Mexico, pending settlement of the Mexico City situation. This is admitted by rebel agents here and federal commanders in Chihuahua state.

Assurances that American lives and property would be protected in the districts under his charge came to-day from General Antonio Rabage, chief of the northern military zone, with headquarters at Chihuahua city. The message was transmitted to Washington by way of Consul Thomas Edwards. General Rabage recommends that order be kept by all troops in the zone with especial emphasis on the safety to foreigners until some solution is reached in the political situation occasioned by the Mexico City mutiny. The attitude of Federal army officers is one of reserve and defence of any Government that may be generally recognized throughout the republic.

Rebel representatives along the border are equally confident that no disorders will occur, declaring the revolution has triumphed through the mutiny at the national capital. The local rebel junta to-day sent messages to all rebel chiefs in the north relating what occurred at Mexico City and recommending that the ebels remain inactive, only defending their position against assault by federals. The federals also, it is declared, will remain in their positions in the principal cities.

WHAT R. & O. PROPOSE WITH ADDED STOCK

Spend Half a Million on Eort William Terminals, Add New Boats to Lakes and Montreal Routes.

('Witness' Staff Correspondence.)

Ottawa, Feb. 11. — It took the members of the Commons five hours yesterday to get the bill increasing the capital stock of the Ontario and Richelieu Company from ten to fifteen million dollars through committee stage. The feat was finally performed shortly before ten p.m. and the bill now stands for third reading. The final stage of consideration will be marked by a division on an amendment by Mr. W. F. Maclean calling for the sale of the new stock issue by public action.

Apart from Mr. McLean the chief opponents of the bill as it stood were: Messrs. F. B. Carvell, the Hon. Frank Oliver, and J. G. Turiff. They objected more particularly to clause two, which authorizes the company to use the money for any purpose it wished. The proposal introduced an at times acrimonious discussion on the whole question of the capitalization of companies, both public and industrial.

While the Opposition members thought that immediate action should be taken, the majority of those on the government side who spoke said that the question should be dealt with in a general act and that one company should not be picked out for special treatment.

Mr. Borden said that the question of company capitalization had been engaging the attention of himself and the minister of justice for some months. It was a difficult matter to deal with, but in the course of time a bill would be brought down.

Mr. Bennett, of Calgary, suggested the appointment of a commissioner of commerce who would have the power to deal with all matters relating to stock issues.

There was a general demand for a statement as to the way in which the company proposes to spend the money to be raised. It was forthcoming in the evening when Sir Rodolphe Forget, president of the R. and O. Company informed the House that it was proposed to spend half a million on terminals at Fort William, three quarters of a million on a new steamer for the upper lakes, a like sum for a new steamer for the Montreal-Toronto Line, a quarter of a million on a new coal plant while the Toronto and Quebec terminals would be improved and a new steamer added to the Quebec-Saguenay line.

MR. MACLEAN'S CRITICISMS.

When the Richelieu and Ontario bill was brought up, Mr. W. F. Maclean (South York) said that the people of the Dominion were directly interested in the workings of that company. It carried a great deal of fruit from the Ontario fruit districts, and controlled lake navigation from Quebec to the Welland canal. The increase of capital, then, he contended, was a matter of direct interest to the people of the country, inasmuch as freight charges were affected thereby. He had not a single prejudice against the Richelieu and Ontario Navigation Company, but the matter of capitalization was one of first interest to the community, and unless Parliamet exercised some control then it would be bad also for the company.

Taking up the proposal of the company to increase its capital from ten to fifteen millions, Mr. Maclean asked was it the right way to go about it as at present. The company might need the money, but the people in the United States States had found that it was not the right way. He criticized the present method of getting capital, which he contended would result in increased freight charges. 'I would suggest,' he said, 'that the issue be got by means of a bond issue. By an issue of bonds at four and a half percent all the money required could be obtained, and the assets of the company would be security.'

Mr. Maclean stated that the Richelieu and Ontario Company ought to be compelled to come before the Railway Board and explain the reason for its capitalization. Then the whole question of the capitalization of railway companies would be brought up, and particularly the recent capitalization of the C.P.R. Company.

URGES STOCK SALE BY AUCTION.

Taking up the question of the recent increase of capital asked for by the C.P.R., Mr. Maclean said that if the Government did not say what it intended to do with regard to the capitalization of the C.P.R. and the Bell Telephone, the stock of the R. and O. might also be distributed as a melon. It might be given as bonus stock to the stockholders. Mr. Maclean stated that the R. and O. wished to issue stock in the same manner as the C.P.R., and it was a bad practice. The credit of Canada was, he alleged, injured by this kind of stock manipulation, and the municipalities had found trouble in their financing due to this careless method of financing. 'If,' said Mr. Maclean, 'we do not stop the great C.P.R. from that kind of financing, disaster would be experienced as far as floating reasonable securities on the London market was concerned. The member for South York suggested that a company be compelled to offer its new stock at public auction, and if not all sold then sell what remained at a private sale at not less than the market price.

Mr. Maclean was then proceeding to state that the C.P.R was closely associated with the Bank of Montreal, and that Sir Thomas Shaughnessy, the president of the C.P.R., was also a director of the Bank of Montreal, when the Prime Minister interrupted him for dragging in the C.P.R. to this question. It was not the subject under discussion.

Mr. Maclean argued that the Bank of Montreal had lent the C.P.R. sixty-two millions to uphold it in the New York Stock Exchange. That money, he contended, should be used in Canada. He was going to ask Parliament to pass upon the bill at present before the House on its third reading.

Mr. F. B. Carvell (Carleton, N.B.), asked for information as to the reason for this increase of capital, which he stated was to be invested at the instance of the president of the R. & O. Company.

Mr. Lesperance (Montmagny), the proposer of the bill, stated that it was to equip new terminals and purchase new boats. It was for repairs.

Mr. Carvell further asked how much would be left to invest in the Quebec and Saguenay Railway. He declared that the purpose of the propsal was to get control of the stock, create a fund which would go into the bank, and be lised by the directors for other purposes than bona fide transportation purposes.

Mr. Turriff (Assiniboia) referred to the bill as one of the most peculiar measures ever introduced into the House. It was going a long way worse than anything that had ever been attempted of late years, even by th Canadian Pacific Railway in its issue of sixty millions without authorization. The result of the recent merging of the R. & O. Company, he declared, would be a further increase in the cost of bringing wheat from Fort William to Montreal. Last year every bushel of wheat that went from Fort William to Liverpool had cost the farmer from six to eight cents more than two or three years ago.

The member for Assiniboia, in censuring ministers for indifference as to the protection of the workingman and the farmers, said it was the westerners who were going to pay the dividends on these five millions.

Mr. Sam Sharpe (North Ontario) speaking from the Government side, said the expressed desires of members on the Opposition for non-political treatment of the matter had not been observed. When this bill was before the committee he had protested on the ground that somebody, such as a public utilities commission, should have power to receive and head a request such as this. 'We should not allow any of these large companies,' he said, 'holding public franchises or charters from Parliament, to issue large capital without being obliged to apply that to the specific purposes for which it was voted.

Mr. Sharpe urged that there should be no discrimination or political animus against this particular company. At the same time they knew the dangers of over-capitalization, and it was in his opinion the duty of the Government to face the question and bring in a measure that would be applicable to all these companies. Until there was some general law adopted he was in favor of the amendment proposed by the member for South York.

Mr. Borden stated that he did not intend to propose general legislation upon this bill, as that was manifestly impossible. He, however, realized the force of the arguments used that there should be some control exercised over corporations, especially those performing quasi-public functions; but he saw no reason for basing such legislation on a private bill. The Premier added that some such measure had been receiving the attention of the Minister of Justice, but to bring in any premature or rash legislation would be a mistake.

Sir Rodolphe Forget made an explanation as to the plans of the R. & O. Company. The company, he said, was established in 1845. It was sixty-eight years old, covered 1,560 miles of water route and owned 72 steamers. Its capital had increased from $1,300,000 to $10,000,000. More money was needed to extend the system. The first money spent would be on Fort William terminal, which would cost half a million dollars. A steamer was being built at Port Arthur, which would cost $750,000. Terminals were to be built at Toronto and a coaling plant was to be installed. A larger steamer was to be built for the Montreal-Quebec line at a cost of over $750,000, and improved terminals were to be built at Quebec. Another steamer would also be built for the Quebec and Saguenay route.

In reference to remarks of Mr. Carvell, Sir Rodolphe Forget declared that there never had been a drop of water in R. & O. capital. For every dollar was paid one dollar. He said the stock would only be issued as the company required money, and in this connection he pointed out that navigation companies, unlike railway companies, only operated four or five months a year, and that during the remaining months expenses had to be met. His company was also obliged to loan money to subsidiary navigation companies, and was obliged to build boats as required by the Grand Trunk Pacific Company.

The bill was advanced for third reading.

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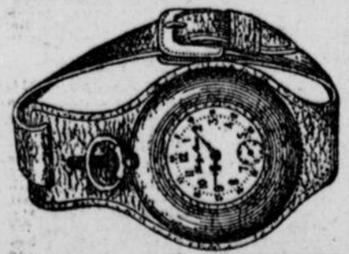
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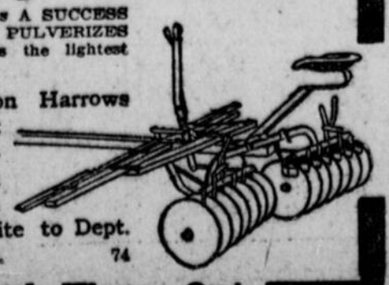
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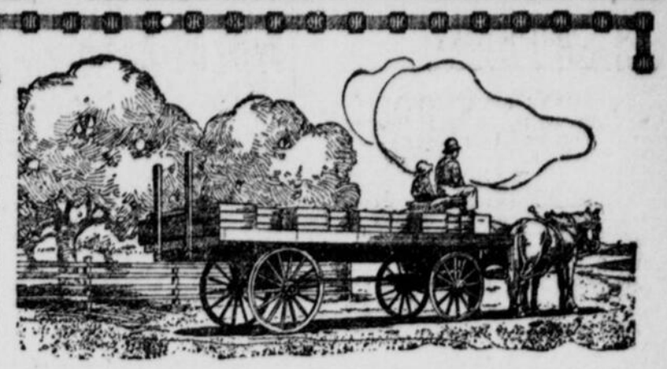
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BOTH VOWS BROKEN.

Apropos of the anti-vivisectionists' fight against the Nobel prize award to Dr. Alexis Carrel, of the Rockefeller Institute, Professor Herbert Satterley said the other day in Jacksonville:

'These antis contradict themselves terribly when they try to prove that animal research is useless and futile. They just put themselves in the position of one of their number whom I met at my hotel the other day.

'As this anti was dining, I bent forward and said to him:

'"Pardon me, but you are, I believe, both an anti-vivisectionist and a vegetarian?"

'"Yes, sir, that is correct,' he answered.

'"Then," said I, "you will probbaly be shocked to learn that you have just eaten a live caterpillar with your lettuce salad."'

Worms sap the stomach and undermine the vitality of children. Strengthen them by using Mother Graves' Worm Exterminator to drive out the parasites.

AHEAD OF THE BLACKSMITH!

A rather simple-looking lad halted before a blacksmith's shop on his way home from school, and eyed the doings of the proprietor with much interest. The brawny smith, dissatisfied with the boy's curiosity, held a piece of red-hot iron suddenly under the youngster's nose, hoping to make him beat a hasty retreat.

'If you give me a shilling I'll lick it,' said the lad.

The smith took from his pocket a shilling and held it out. The simple-looking youngster took the coin, licked it, dropped it in his pocket and slowly walked away whistling.

These Pills Cure Rheumatism.—To the many who suffer from rheumatism, a trial of Parmelee's Vegetable Pills is recommended. They have pronounced action upon the liver and kidneys, and by regulating the action of these organs act as alternative in preventing the admixture of uric acid and blood that causes this painful disorder. They must be taken according to directions, and used steadily, and they will speedily give evidence of their beneficial effects.

THE IRISHMAN'S ADVICE.

A gentleman invited three friends to dinner—an Irishman, an Englishman, and a Scotchman. The servant who was waiting on them, dropped a plate, and the gentleman asked what they would do if they were in his place. The Englishman replied: 'Dismiss her.' 'No,' replied the Scotchman; 'I should keep back the money out of her wages.' 'But,' said the master, 'I am afraid her wages will not be sufficient to pay for the breakages.' 'Then,' exclaimed the Irishman, 'raise her wages.'

Miller's Worm Powders act so thoroughly that stomachic and intestinal worms are literally ground up and pass from the child without being noticed, and without inconvenience to the sufferer. They are painless and perfect in action, and at all times will be found a healthy medicine, strengthening the infantile stomach and maintaining it in vigorous operation, so that, besides being an effective vermifuge, they are tonical and health-giving in their effects.

WORDS THAT TUMBLE.

The following is an example of English in the 'Strand':—

'Wossatchoogot?'

'Afnoonnoos. Lassdition.'

'Enthinkinnut?'

'Naw. Nothninnut 'cept lasspeech admriberesfud 'bout pulvirizin ahrennmis.'

'Lottarot.'

'Donsayso. Wosswetherpredikshun?'

'Sesrain. Donbleevetha. Funthingthiswethernevkintellwossgunnado.'

'Thasright.'

At first sight one would imagine that the 'Simplified Spelling Society' was responsible for the above, but it is not so.'—T. P.'s Weekly.'

A Power of its Own.—Canadian Healing Oil has a subtle power of its own that other oils cannot pretend to, though there are many pretenders. All who have used it know this and keep it by them as the most valuable liniment available. Its uses are innumerable, and for many years it has been prized as the leading liniment for man and beast.

The world's wagged on
For quite a while
Without the Mona
Lisa smile.
—Houston 'Post.'

A Power of its Own—Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil has a subtle power of its own that other oils cannot pretend to, though there are many pretenders. All who have used it know this and keep it by them as the most valuable liniment available. Its uses are innumerable, and for many years it has been prized as the leading liniment for man and beast.

Some people are always taking offence, but the supply never grows less.

Hard and soft corns both yield to Holloway's Corn Cure, which is entirely safe to use, and certain and satisfactory in its action.

$15.95 AMERICAN SEPARATOR



AND UPWARD SENT ON TRIAL. FULLY GUARANTEED.

Thousands In Use giving splendid satisfaction justifies your investigating our wonderful offer to furnish a brand new, well made, easy running, easily cleaned, perfect skimming separator for only $15.95. Skims one quart of milk a minute, warm or cold. Makes thick or thin cream. Different from this picture, which illustrates our low priced large capacity machines. The bowl is a sanitary marvel and embodies all our latest improvements.

Our Twenty-Year Guarantee Protects You

Our wonderfully low prices and high quality on all sizes and generous terms of trial will astonish you. Whether your dairy is large or small, do not fail to get our great offer. Our richly illustrated catalog, sent free of charge on request, is the most complete, elaborate and expensive book on Cream Separators issued by any concern in the world.

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HAMILTON CANADA

SEEDS SEEDS

65

TEN KILLED IN STRIKE RIOTS

West Virginia Colliery Dispute Develops to Disastrous Proportions.

Charleston, W.Va., Feb. 11.—Ten persons are dead and a score wounded as a result of a battle yesterday between strikers and authorities near Mucklow, W.Va., in the Kanawha coal strike district. Seven of the dead are strikers and three were members of the mine guards and railway police. Of the injured fifteen are said to be strikers and the others guards.

The guards killed are: William Radcliffe, James Vance and Bernard Crockett, Fred Bobbett, bookkeeper for the Paint Creek Collieries Company, reported killed yesterday, is still alive, but has little chance for recovery. Another of the wounded is Lieut. R. L. Taylor, of the National Guard, who had been investigating conditions in the strike district. Eight strikers were captured and brought here last night charged with rioting.

Only meagre details of the battle have reached the State authorities here. Exact conditions in the strike country are not known as communication is crippled as a result of cut telegraph and telephone wires. The strike district is isolated in the mountains and travel to points having communication with Charleston is difficult.

Martial law went into effect with the arrival of the Charleston companies. The territory covers 15 miles. It will extend over Cabin and Paint Creeks, taking in a section north of Kanawha River.

TORONTO FIRE DESTROYS FACTORY AND DWELLINGS

Toronto, Feb. 11.—One hundred thousand dollars or more damage were caused on Dundas street, near Conduit street, by a fire which broke out shortly before midnight last night, and was burning at an early hour this morning.

The blaze broke out in the building at 1240 Dundas street, owned and occupied by the Bowman Gas Range Company. It spread rapidly to the factory next door, which formerly was occupied by the Dominion Waist Company. This concern, however, moved away a year ago, and since then a firm which winds armatures for the Toronto Electric Light and Toronto Railway Company has occupied the building.

Several explosions occurred in the factories which caused the flames to spread. Fanned by a strong east wind the flames leaped across Dundas street and set fire to a row of stores and houses on the west side of the street. The illumination from the fire could be seen in all parts of the city and a large crowd of spectators gathered.

The houses and stores from 1225 to 1237 Dundas street, all were either badly damaged or entirely gutted by the fire. Luckily occupants of the houses had been awakened by the explosions in the factories across the street, and were able to jump into some clothing and get out on to the street before the flames spread to their places.

The factory of the Dominion Fire Extinguisher Company next caught fire, and for a time it seemed as though the flames would consume the entire block. It was, however extinguished before extending so far.

TO REPRESENT ONTARIO.

Toronto, Feb. 11. — The appointment of Ontario's new Government representative in Great Britain has gone to Mr. Richard Reid, of Berlin, Ont.

Had Pains Around The Heart

AND SMOTHERING FEELINGS.

The terrible smothering and choking up sensations and sinking turns, that come to those whose heart and nerves are deranged or disordered call for prompt relief.

There is nothing that brings with it such a fear of death as to wake up in the night with that awful feeling of smothering.

Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills are the only remedy that can give prompt relief and effect a complete cure in cases of such severity.

Mrs. Wm. Lee, Uhthoff, Ont., writes:—"I have taken three boxes of Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills, and am now well. I had such pains around my heart and such smothering feelings that I thought I would surely die. My head used to be propped up with pillows to keep me from smothering. One day I read in a paper about your Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills, and three boxes cured me."

Price, 50 cents per box; 3 boxes for $1.25, at all dealers, or mailed direct on receipt of price by The T. Milburn Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont.

BIRTHDAYS.

FEBRUARY SIXTEENTH.

COLONEL W. D. GORDON, one of Canada's military heroes now on the retired list, is sixty-one years of age to-day. The Colonel is a veteran of the Fenian Raids and the South African War, for both of which campaigns he wears medals. He was latterly in charge of the Quebec command, having previously been D.O.C. in military districts Nos. 9 and 5 and the Eastern Ontario Command. He entered the service at the age of sixteen and has passed all the necessary examinations to qulify him for first-class certificates.

* * *

Another Colonel also celebrates his birthday to-day, in the person of LIEUT.-COL. J. B. MACAULAY BAXTER, of St. John, N.B., an artillery officer of note in the Maritime Provinces. Col. Baxter has had an active career as a lawyer, municipal officer and lecturer at King's College Law School, in addition to his services in the militia. In 1908 he was vice-president of the Dominion Artillery Association and he has compiled the 'Historical Records of the New Brunswick Regiment of Canadian Artillery.' He is forty-five to-day.

* * *

To-day's list also contains the name of yet another Colonel—LIEUT.-COL. THOMAS SCOTT, late Collector of Customs of Winnipeg, who was born on Feb. 16, 1841, in the County of Lanark. He was educated at Perth, and established the Perth 'Expositor' in 1861. He entered the militia at the time of the Trent Affair, served in the Fenian Raid, accompanied the Red River Expedition in 1870, and went back again to Manitoba the following year in consequence of the threatened Fenian invasion of that province. He remained in the west and organized the 95th Regiment in 1885. He was successively mayor of Winnipeg and member of Parliament, becoming Collector of Customs in 1887.

FEBRUARY SEVENTEEN.

HIS HONOR GEORGE H. V. BULYEA, Lieutenant-Governor of Alberta, observes his forty-fourth birthday on this date. He is a native of New Brunswick, going west in 1882 and entering commercial life in Qu'Appelle. He was elected to the Territorial Assembly in 1894, and subsequently held office in the Territorial Government as Commissioner of Agriculture and Commissioner of Public Works. He was appointed Commissioner of the Yukon in 1898 and first Lieutenant-Governor of Alberta in 1905, being reappointed to the latter office in 1910.

* * *

MR. E. L. NEWCOMBE, Canada's Deputy Minister of Justice, was born at Cornwallis, N.S., on Feb. 17, 1859. He is a graduate of Dalhousie University. Taking up the study of law, he became a barrister in 1883. Ten years later he received his present appointment as commissioner for the revision of the statutes of Canada and delegate to Great Britain on the copyright question. He is author of a handbook on the British North American Act, and has written articles for various law journals.

* * *

MR. D. H. McFADDEN, late inspector of public buildings for the province of Manitoba, and formerly a provincial cabinet minister, is fifty-seven today. A native of Peterborough Co., he became a veterinary surgeon in 1880 and went to Emerson, Man., to practise his profession. He was successively alderman and mayor of the town and then became a member of the Legislature. He served as Minister of Public Works and Provincial Secretary in the present government until 1907.

FEBRUARY EIGHTEEN.

LIEUT.-COL. FAREWELL, prominent citizen of the town of Whitby, and a man who has taken an active interest in the military life of the country, owns Feb. 18 as his natal day. Born in 1840, he became a barrister in 1864 and practised his profession in his native town for many years. As a young man he joined the 34th Regiment, rising to be its commanding officer and retiring with the rank of lieutenant-colonel in 1900. He holds the Fenian Raids medal and the long service decoration.

* * *

PROFESSOR J. F. McCURDY, widely known as professor of Oriental Literature in the University of Toronto, is sixty-six years old to-day. He is a native of Chatham, N.B., and a graduate of the University of New Brunswick, Princeton Theological Seminary and the Universities of Goettingen and Leipzig. He held professorial positions in New Brunswick and at Princeton, prior to coming to Toronto. He is regarded as one of the first Oriental scholars of the day, and was selected to take charge of the School of Oriental Research at Jerusalem in 1911-12.

FEBRUARY NINETEEN.

This is the sixty-fifth birthday of MR. JAMES HENRY PLUMMER, head of the Dominion Steel and Coal Corporation, one of Canada's greatest industries. Prior to becoming associated with the steel industry he had a lengthy banking career. As a youth he entered the service of the Bank of Montreal, then joined the staff of the Bank of Commerce on the organization of that institution in 1867, later was assistant general manager of the Merchants' Bank, returning to the Commerce as assistant general manager in 1886. He is to-day connected with many industrial and financial interests.

* * *

MR. W. F. KING, chief astronomer of the Dominion, was also born on this date, in 1854, at Stowmarket, Suffolk, England. He was educated at Port Hope and Toronto University, and entered the service of the International Boundary Commission in 1872. Later he was employed on various surveys, becoming inspector of surveys in 1881. He became chief astronomer in 1890 and has subsequently been appointed superintendent of the Geodetic Survey. He has also had numerous other important positions, and is reckoned one of the finest mathematicians of the day.

FEBRUARY TWENTIETH.

MR. JAMES L. HUGHES, Chief Inspector of Public Schools in Toronto, and brother of the Minister of Militia and Defence, celebrates his sixty-seventh birthday to-day. He has been inspecting the schools of Toronto since 1874, prior to which time he was principal of the Model School. He was born near the town of Bowmanville, and became a schoolmaster as a young man. He has always been greatly interested in education and has held many offices in educational associations. He is also the author of numerous treatises on education and text books.

* * *

MR. W. S. FISHER, prominent citizen of St. John, and one of the most public spirited men in the Maritime Provinces, was also born on Feb. 20, in the year 1854. He is a nephew of the late Hon. Charles Fisher, one of the Fathers of Confederation. Entering on a mercantile career, he has become vice-president and secretary of a large hardware firm in St. John, while he also has interests in the St. John Board of Trade, the Maritime Board of Trade, the Canadian Manufacturers' Association and other organizations.

* * *

This is also the natal day of Her Royal Highness the Princess Royal, DUCHESS OF FIFE, sister of King George, who was born in 1867. She married the Duke of Fife on July 27, 1889.

FEBRUARY TWENTY-FIRST.

MAJOR R. W. LEONARD, chairman of the National Transcontinental Railway Commission, observes his fifty-third birthday to-day. He has had a busy and successful career. Born at Brantford, he became a civil engineer and served for sixteen years on the construction work of the C. P. R. and New York Central Railways. He was then appointed engineer at the Springhill Collieries, N.S., later being engineer in charge of the construction of the first Canadian hydro-electric power plant at Niagara. He became interested in Cobalt and managed the Coniagas Mines, an industry in which he continues to take an interest.

* * *

THE HON. D. A. MacKINNON, Lieutenant-Governor of Prince Edward Island from 1904 to 1910, was born on this date in the year 1860. He was educated at Prince of Wales College, Charlottetown, and Dalhousie University, becoming a lawyer in 1887. He practised at Georgetown, entering the Legislature in 1893. He represented Queen's County in the House of Commons for one term and was then appointed Lieutenant-Governor. He was Attorney-General of the province for twelve years.

* * *

MR. ARMAND LAVERGNE, the young Nationalist politician, observes his birthday to-day. He was born at Arthabaskaville, Que., in 1880, and was educated at Laval University. He became an advocate and practises his profession in Quebec. From 1904 to 1908 he represented Montmagny in the House of Commons, and in the latter year entered provincial politics as a follower of Mr. Bourassa.

FEBRUARY TWENTYSECOND.

The HON J. J. FOY, Attorney-General of Ontario, reaches his sixty-sixth birthday to-day. He has lived all his life in Toronto, where he has practised law with success. Since 1908 he has represented South and North Toronto successively in the Legislature. On the formation of the Whitney Administration in 1905 he was made Commissioner of Crown Lands, and, shortly after, Attorney-General.

* * *

MR. HUGH McKAY SUTHERLAND, a prominent official of the Canadian Northern Railway in Winnipeg, is seventy years of age to-day. Born in Prince Edward Island, he is one of the pioneers of Western Canada. He became superintendent of Dominion Public Works in the North-West Territories in 1874, but removing to Winnipeg in 1878 he entered the lumbering and contracting business. He was chief organizer of the Winnipeg and Hudson's Bay Railway, and at one time represented Selkirk in the House of Commons.

* * *

HIS HONOR C. R. FITCH, who has been judge of the Rainy River District since 1909, also observes his natal day to-day. He was born at Brantford and became a barrister in 1887. He practised his profession in Brantford and Stouffville. He took an active interest in both education and politics in Stouffville, holding office on the School Board and in the Liberal Association.

ACUTE PAINS IN THE BACK

Caused by Lumbago, a Form of Muscular Rheumatism.

Lumbago is sudden in its attacks, and is so intensely painful that the sufferer is often unable to move, even to turn in bed, or rise from a chair. The trouble chiefly occurs among working men, among whom it numbers thousands of victims. As the attacks come on quite frequently and are so torturing, this disease means much loss of time and money as well as the endurance of much suffering. No victim needs to be told that liniments, plasters and outward treatment will not cure the disease. This kind of treatment is merely a waste of time and money. The trouble is really a species of muscular rheumatism, and is due to poor blood, and can only be cured through the blood. It is for this reason that Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are so successful in curing this trouble, and those who are afflicted by it should lose no time in giving the Pills a trial. If the treatment is persisted in the disease will be driven from the system and the cure be made permanent. In substantiation Mrs. Alfred Derby, Ettyville, Ont., says: 'A few years ago I was attacked by excruciating pains in the back, which the doctor called lumbago. I was not able to do a bit of work about the house, and suffered dreadfully every time I moved about. I took the doctor's medicine all winter, and used liniments, without getting any relief. In a thoroughly discouraged condition I began using Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. After usng six boxes I was better and able to do all my own work, and have not been afflicted with the troubl esince. I now always recommend Dr. Williams' Pink Pills to those ailing.'

These pills are sold by all medicine dealers or may be had by mail at 50 cents a box or six boxes for $2.50 from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

COMPLAINS TELEPHONE IS REPLACING TELEGRAPH.

Ottawa, Feb. 11.—That the telegraph business was 'vanishing' before the onslaught of the telephone companies was the statement made by a witness during yesterday afternoon's session of the government inquiry into telegraph rates, which resumed before the Railway Commission.

A statement was put in showing the comparative business done by telegraph companies in the east and west. A total of 1,449,000 messages were sent in 1909 on western lines, and 1,000,473 messafges on eastern ones. Messages in the east averaged 52.1 cents, as compared with 56.8 cents in the west, and the total tolls were $767,000 and $885,000 respectively.

Mr. A. B. Smith, of Montreal, general manager of telegraphs for the Grand Trunk Railway, was called by Mr. Pitblado and examined with regard to the exhibits of the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway Telegraph Co. He gave evidence in regard to the conjoint rates, that is, rates for messages in the carriage of which two companies participate, the evidence going to show that whereas 50 cents was charged as a conjoint rate in Ontario, it was only 40 cents in the west, a case of discrimination.

'There should be a conjoint or through rate lower than the sum of the two local rates,' said Mr. Pitblado.

'Do your conjoint rates build up a business?' asked Commissioner McLean.

'No, the telephone companies in the west are taking away our business,' said Mr. Smith.

'What do they charge?'

'All the business will stand.'

'And yet you say they are taking away your business?' said Chairman Drayton.

'The telegraph business is vanishing to-day,' said the witness.

'Not according to the figures Mr. Pitblado has submitted,' said the chairman.

PEPPER TALKS.

By George Matthew Adams.

RESPONSIBILITY.

A great man once wrote these wonderful words: 'Learn as if you were to live forever; live as if you were to die to-morrow.'

Be Responsible, first, to Yourself.

Responsibility is one thing that all must face and that none can escape. It starts with the baby in the cradle. It ends—it never ends! For the Responsibility of a man goes on even after his work in the flesh is over. A man performs a great deed. It lives in printed pages and goes on in its influence as long as there is any life in the world at all.

Be Responsible, first, to Yourself.

Individual Responsibility! It's the thing that makes the Man. Without it there is no Man. Bear in mind, you who must realize Responsibility to your Employer, or to your Friend, or to your Home—your first Responsibility is to Yourself. And if you are weak and false to yourself—if you wabble in bearing the things that mean your very life and Success—you are already a Failure.

Be Responsible, first, to Yourself.

Then FEEL your Responsibility. No one is useless who believes that some things depend upon him alone. You who read this little preachment, take it to heart. Be unafraid of at least attempting larger things. Convince your own self that you have worth and can prove it—and the tasks of big moment will take care of you and lift you into importance and affluence—the gifts of having the courage to take Responsibility and shoulder it. But, remember to—

Be Responsible, first, to Yourself.

HAPPINESS.

Happiness is Helpfulness bubbling over at the rim. Also, Happiness is getting in tune with the music of the Band of The-Out-of-Doors. There is no unhappiness in Nature.

Lend a Hand. Make Happiness a Habit.

The people who are Happy are the people who are Successful—not in money, merely, but in contentment, realized aims and completed effort. To win be Happy. To be Happy—do something worth while.

Lend a Hand. Make Happiness a Habit.

The fastest growing concern is the one with the most Happy helpers. Happiness produces health. Health plows up the field of native ability and makes ready the soil for the Happy Harvest.

Lend a Hand. Make Happiness a Habit.

Happiness cannot be bought. Being rated as of all things about the most Precious. It is at the same time free. It is for all. But there must be mustered the effort to take it. And after you have it, if you would keep it—give it away.

Lend a Hand. Make Happiness a Habit.

For Happiness boiled down is nothing more nor less than being content with what you have, but seeking better things all the time, being glad that you are alive, thanking God that you have a chance that nobody else in all the world has, and just determining that you are going to make this world a marvellous place to stay in for a while. It's also having something that everyone else will want. Well, then—

Lend a Hand. Make Happiness a Habit.

SERVICE.

To serve is to find something useful to do—and then do it. It matters not what this Something is, so long as it serves a useful end.

Honor your Job.

The biggest man or woman who ever lived, was in no way, after all, greater than a Servant—in some way or other. The world is a world of Servants. You are a Servant. The one you Serve is a Servant.

Honor your Job.

Proportionately every man is as great as the greatest if he Serves to his fullest Capacity. To do this is to Grow. And Growth only comes to the people of Capacity. You who do your best to-day will do better to-morrow. To Service there is no limit.

Honor your Job.

No work is so dignified as Service of some kind. Nothing brings greater rewards in Happiness and Power. He climbs highest who helps another up.

Honor your Job.

The truest fact in all this world is that the more you do for someone else, the more you boost your own game—the stronger your own individual influence and Character becomes. Suppose you try it out to-day and learn for yourself. Try it in your Home, at your Office, in your place of power or in the midst of the humblest circumstances. Be a real Servant. Serve. And be glad in doing it.

Honor your Job.

And by so doing become one of the factors in the stirring affairs of your time.

Honor your Job.

IMAGINATION.

Imagination is the greatest asset that the world's Doers have ever had. Money, titles, estates—they are all cheap beside this marvellous gift.

Cultivate your Imagination.

Did you ever stop to consider that you would not be worth the free air you breathe were it not for the fact that you possess to some extent the power of Imagination?

Cultivate your Imagination.

People do the things they first see done. McAdoo saw rapid cars taking thousands of people daily under the Hudson River. Of course, people turned their heads and smiled. But McAdoo made real the Hudson tunnels. Marconi saw the messages of people thousands of miles away floating on the waves of the air and sounded off at a marvellous instrument. He was at once rated as crazy. But he went ahead and presented to an astonished world the unbelievable Wireless telegraph!

Cultivate your Imagination.

People call America the 'land of Opportunity.' It is the land of Imagination. Here the humblest rises to the greatest position of power. It's the working of Imagination that contributes largest. The obscure clerk sees himself President of the concern he serves. Then he advances step by step until he realizes his aim. He first saw the President's job.

Cultivate your Imagination.

Perthes once said 'that a quick Imagination is the salt of earthly life, without which nature is but a skeleton; but the higher the gift the greater the responsibility.'

Cultivate your Imagination.

Cultivate it in little things. Then the little things will become big things. Then the big things will take their place among the undying things. History is but the story of people who had Imagination.

Cultivate your Imagination.

TO-DAY.

This is the most important day in the history of the world. Because it is the latest Day—and the only Day of its kind that shall ever dawn again.

There is no To-morrow—To-day.

Worry shall have no part of this Day. Disappointment, Fear, Envy, Bitterness, Regret, Anger, Selfishness, and their like—they are of the Past a part. They must have naught of standing or of voice in this Day. For, as already said, THIS Day shall never come around again. Its reception must be of Royal taint and the works in its twenty-four hours must be performed with serious consideration and under the bearing of Responsibility and Appreciation.

There is no To-morrow—To-day.

Your Smile To-day will be worth the millions in the Yesterdays. Your Efforts, your Deeds, your Courtesies, your Words, your written Thoughts, your ALL will count for more To-day than all your mapped out plans of twenty years to come.

There is no To-morrow—To-day.

What odds if you were a Monkey a few years back—so you are a Man to-day! Whether you shall be the Great man or woman ten years from To-day shall depend on what manner of acting man or woman you are To-day. The Big Thing to be is the There is no To-morrow—To-day.

There is no To-morrow—Ha-day.

Why not plough up the field well, then, To-day? Why not drive the cows to pasture under a whistling tune, then, To-day—without regret and with entire content? Feeling confident of the morrow as a well earned heritage pregnant with Reward—freely given for work well done and completed—To-day.

There is no To-morrow—To-day.

A REVIEW OF THE PAST WEEK'S FIGHTING

By Capt. J. Reid, R. E. (T.)

Students of military strategy now perceive that in Thrace the war is being waged at the three angles of a triangle. If a line is drawn from Adrianople down due southwards to Gallipoli, then direct eastwards to Tchatalja, and again north-westwards back to Adrianople the outline is formed.

* * *

Such a plan is advantageous to the Turk. During the armistice he began his movement to the angle at Gallipoli, and when war is resumed his antagonist stops his main advance on Tchatalja, retires part of his forces to a position further in rear for safety, and directs his chief efforts for the time on this new Turkish base.

* * *

With Adrianople still uncaptured, I could quite appreciate General Savoff's hesitation when at Chorlu, in November, in advancing on Tchatalja. He has a king-generalissimo over him; as the field marshals of the French Empire had before the black day of Sedan. But having ventured his all into that dangerous isthmus at Tchatalja and been repulsed twice—badly, too, and seen that under the circumstances he could not force his way victoriously into Constantinople, why was it, I ask, again, under circumstances so thoroughly advantageous to the Turkish side, Nazim Pasha granted the armistice?

* * *

To get better terms of peace some may suggest. Better terms! The terms in London were at the edge of the sword—'Clear out of Europe to the line on which the armistice was signed.' Perhaps the Great Powers might have helped. The Great Powers have virtually said to Turkey—Take these terms.' The cry for the cessation of hostilities in the last days of November came from the Bulgarian general, and, viewed from every possible standpoint, I can only regard the signing of the armistice by Nazim Pasha as a Bazaine-like act.

* * *

The Turkish movement at Gallipoli is a weakening of the Bulgarian purpose at Tchatalja. The land route lies along the coast to Constantinople via Tchatalja. Hence it is a stationary Torres-Vedras-effort of the Turks fed from Turkey-in-Asia across the narrow water strip of the Dardanelles. The impression is that the Greek fleet will yet force a passage. But the Asiatic shore must be captured as well, ere this can be done. It will be a while yet.

* * *

And what of Adrianople, that city of defensive mystery? Are we to believe that it has been ruthlessly invested since Thursday, October 24th last, when Kirk-Kilisseh fell? Its defence will soon outrival Kars and Plevna. Its days of trial now number over fifteen weeks! Four months next Thursday! What a story for the man fortunate to tell it to an interested world.

* * *

How long before Adrianople falls, and the Dardanelles' district is 'reduced' and its passage forced? Perhaps months yet. Greece has had enough of it; so has Servia; and old King Cole-Nicholas of Montenegro with his hielandmen is in a 'fery pad way.' So the effort is Bulgaria's alone, and Germany with a love for the Slav surpassing knowledge is to see there is to be no Russian interference. Excepting territory, Bulgaria will get not a penny from John Turk. She can whistle for all the gold that John has got. I have been referring to hielandmen. We know what we cannot take from them, and John's are very baggy.

* * *

One event of the week has impressed itself upon my imagination. For the first time in war a hydro-aeroplane has risen from the sea like a monster white bird of fable, flown over country, circled over a fleet, dropped its egg-bombs of destruction, and then calmly alighted on the sea's bosom, from whence it rose unscathed and unruffled. It circled high in air along the historic shores where Xerxes' millions marched, and looked southwards to the sandy strand near by where Troy stood, and the Greek sentinel watched for its fall. Verily, the days of miracles are not yet past.

* * *

In my War Notes of the 11th November last, I referred to the fact of bidding 'good-bye' to a Greek reservist, a Sergeant Stelio Becatzas, of the 1st Evzone Light Infantry, who had fought at Velestinos in the war of 1897, and was severely wounded at Domokos, the last battle of that campaign. He was of powerful build, and a very resolute man.

* * *

On arrival at Athens, instead of joining his regiment, which was then fighting its way through the bloody Sarandoporo Valley north of the Malouna Pass, he was granted, in consideration of his previous war services, a lieutenancy in the Foreign Legion, a corps of two battalions of fighters of any European nationality. It was commanded by General Ricciotti Garibaldi, who also fought at Domokos, and the Legion again, in his honor, wore red flannel shirts.

* * *

On the day in November I mention news arrived from the Lieutenant to his relatives, the Messrs. Metrakos, dated—Verria near Salonika, with the Crown Prince's army. It was a postcard bearing the laconic message: 'All right as yet.' I mentioned that if spared in the storming of Jenidje, which soon followed, Lieut. Becatzas would now be enjoying life in Salonika.

* * *

He was badly hit in the storming. A bullet tore the flesh from his temple above the right eye, but sparing both eye and brain. He lay in the hospital for some days, and then rejoined his Garibaldians, being promoted to captain by right of gallantry.

* * *

When the Greek Crown Prince after the days of Salonika's occupation in early November moved north-westwards against Janina, the Garibaldian battalions went with him. On December 6 and 30 came news of serious reverses to the Greeks, of which even yet exact details are lacking. In one it was reported the Garibaldians had 400 men killed. One of the fiercest struggles was for the possession of Fort Gribova, in the defensive girdle of Janina. There a bullet hit Captain Stelio Becatzas, and claimed the fighting man at last. It is a true story of love of country, and 'All right as yet,' is undoubtedly 'All right even Now.'

URGES OLD AGE PENSION GRANT AT 65 YEARS

Dr. Bruce Smith Puts Intemperance Second Highest Cause of Human Inefficiency.

Ottawa, Feb. 12.—That dependency was increasing at a faster rate than the population so far as Ontario was concerned, and that its causes must be dealt with coincident with any attempt at amelioration by the establishment of an old age pensions scheme, was the opinion expressed by Dr. Bruce Smith, inspector of prisons and public charities, Toronto, when he gave testimony before the Old Age Pensions Committee of the House yesterday. The doctor referred to the dangers of mental defectives, the vicious and criminals adding to the burden of the country, and advocated processes of segregation and other methods which would check the evil at an early stage. He favored the principle of a pension for the deserving poor of 65 years of age, without contribution, and he showed by figures that there were over seven thousand old people in refuges in Ontario in Government institutions alone. Indicating some of the causes of dependency, he mentioned inefficiency, due often to lack of intellect. This he placed at 22 percent, intemperance 21 percent, improvidence and shiftlessness each 15 percent, immorality 13 percent, stupidity 8 percent, and ignorance 5 percent. Sexual immorality was a great cause of poverty through the reproduction of the feebleminded and unfit. Every child had the right to demand untainted parentage. 'The day is coming,' he declared, 'when we must recognize the absolute necessity of preventing certain classes of people from reproducing their kind. The male imbecile and vicious man should be sterilized, and the feeble-minded women should be segrated in industrial refuges, where they might help to make such institutions self-supporting.'

Dr. Smith also urged the necessity of watching immigrants, especially in regard to defective children. He advocated the adoption of improved criminal and reformatory treatment, so that first offenders would not be made chronic offenders, and thereby dependents. When questioned on this point, he stated he would not favor giving such people a pension, but he had views as to their treatment in special institutions on the Australian system, by which chronic criminals would be taken care of under a farm system. He did not rule out drunkards from the scheme, submitting the difficutly of determining how far they were responsible. 'But if we closed every bar and brewery, we would still have the poor,' he declared: 'there are those who are victims of circumstances. An old age pension scheme is one of the landmarks of Christianity.'

Dr. Smith also advocated the establishment of a widows' pension fund, and made a plea for the maintenance of the fatherless home as against the dividing up of families into orphanages.

Mr. C. Stubbs, representing the Iron Workers' of Canada, Lethbridge and Crow's Nest, was also heard, and in principle favored the scheme, showing the need that existed for help that would be derived in special cases.

Further witnesses will be called, some of whom will be from Montreal.

GIRLS POISONED AT PURE FOOD DINNER.

Chicago, Feb. 11.—It was learned yesterday that all but six of 200 girl students at Chicago University contracted ptomaine poisoning Thursday evening, at what was supposed to be a pure food dinner prepared under the direction of Miss Cora Holborn, head of the university's department of household economics. The dinner was held in honor of Miss Margaret Melcher, and ended about 10.30 o'clock. By eleven o'clock the university physicians were so busy attending patients that outside assistance had to be called. More than sixty girls were kept in their beds all day Friday, and 100 more were unable to attend classes. The dinner consisted of soup, roast beef, stewed corn, a Russian salad of beans, fruit, lettuce, dressing and condiments and coffee. The salad is blamed for the poisoning. It is believed the taint came from the canned beans which were used.

London, Feb. 12.—The estate of the Earl of Ashburnham has been sworn provisionally as under £250,000. After leaving various sums to relatives and others, he bequeathes the bulk of his fortune to his only daughter, Lady Mary Ashburnham, in the event of her returning to secular life. She is now a novice in the Order of the Sacred Heart at Roehampton. In the event of her remaining in religious life, the trust in her favor becomes ineffective, the will making other provision for her.

DECAMPED WITH THE WORKMEN'S CHEQUES

Apprentices Flashily Dressed Caught Setting Out For New York.

With over $1,800 which they had been entrusted to collect for sixty employees of the Grand Trunk Railway Company, Colin Groves, Treffle Gendron, and James Wallace, apprentices at the G.T.R. shops, were arrested last week, by Detective McCann at the Windsor station, while awaiting the Ottawa train yesterday morning the Point St. Charles men, as they had often done before, gave their pay cheques to the apprentices to get cashed at the bank. The cheques are made payable to bearer and to get rid of the long wait at the bank, the men hand the cheques to apprentices who usually are satisfied with the tip given them.

The boys seemingly were new to the majority of the workers, who, however, thought they were from some other department, and not till twelve o'clock did they suspect any wrongdoing. At that time the bank was telephoned to. The reply to the men was that the messengers had come and gone with about $3,000 in their possession.

LOOK OUT FOR MISSING YOUNSTERS.

Acting Chief Charpentier was notified and had four men placed on the look out for the three missing youngsters. Bonaventure Station, Place Viger, and other stations, were guarded by detectives and some of the men who had lost their pay for the month.

Detective McCann, who was on another quest at the time, ran across three youngsters all dressed up to perfection on Windsor street, and knowing Wallace, made some comment to Detective O'Donnell, who was with him, on their flashy outfit. Everything they wore was brand new, from hats, to shoes, and valises. The detectives knew nothing of the missing money and separated at Windsor street, McCann going to the Windsor station, O'Donnell to Bonaventure.

At the Windsor station, McCann met several employees looking for the three youngsters with their money, and located Wallace hiding in a corner away from the men who were there by the twos and threes. Brought to detective headquarters it was discovered that the money had been equally portioned out, each man having over $600 in his possession, while hundreds more were represented in the garments worn by the trio.

Treffle Gendron said he was not afraid to tell what they intended to do, admitting their preparations for New York, where they expected to get employment and to stay there.

The lads described themselves as Colin Groves, 16 years, address 296 Magdalen street; James Wallace, 16 years, 483 Lasalle Road, and Treffle Gendron, 17 years, 139 Manufacturers street. They had not been in the employ of the company for the past three weeks, a fact not known by the sixty odd men who gave up their cheques.

NEWSPAPER PLANT BURNED OUT.

Seattle, Wn., Feb. 13.—The building and plant of the Seattle 'Evening Times,' and a four-story office building adjoining in the down-town district were destroyed by a fire that broke out at four o'clock this morning.

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.)

MEDICAL.

(Letters for this department should be addressed 'Medical Editor,' 'Witness' Montreal. Should a subscriber ask any question which is not suitable for publication, a reply will be sent by mail if a stamped addressed envelope and $1, physician's fee, be enclosed with such question.)

POOR CIRCULATION.

Anglo.—Is sixty-five years of age. He has noticed that his left hand and foot are apt to feel cold. Sometimes there is a quivering feeling in the calf of the left leg. The left hand is not so steady as the other. Is not a very good sleeper. Ans.—It is probable that the circulation of the left side is not so good as that of the right. Would suggest bathing the left arm and leg with hot water every night, following this up with a brisk rub with a rough towel.

CYSTITIS.

Chas.—Wife, aged over sixty years, has a severe pain in the lower zone of the urine. Urination is frequent, and the act is painful. There has been numbness in the thighs and occasional pain in the back. Ans.—The case looks like one of inflammation of the bladder. She should drink a great deal of water, preferably warm. As much as would cover a twenty-five cent piece of baking soda should be taken three or four times daily. The bowels must be freely opened every day. Bathing with hot water will relieve the discomfort. The diet must be plain. No meat, soup, pickles, pastry or rich sauces or condiments should be taken until cured.

HAIR TURNING GREY.

'Subscriber's Daughter' asks how to prevent her hair turning grey. She is a young woman, twenty-five years of age, and in good health. The hair is greyest on top of the head and on the sides. The scalp feels thick and loose, but without much sensitiveness, as the hair can be pulled out without the slightest pain. Ans.—The causes of hair turning grey are manifold. Chronic ill-health, an acute febrile illness, constitutional disease, local disease of the scalp, dandruff, headache, neuralgia, and family peculiarity, are the chief. Keep your general health up to the mark; exercise in the open air. Take a cold morning sponge bath, plenty of good, plain food. Keep the scalp clean. If the scalp tends to be oily wash the hair once a fortnight; if dry, once a month. Use a good tar soap. Then dry gently in a warm room without much rubbing, and then apply a small quantity of lanolin to the scalp to replace the natural oil. Massage of the scalp daily is desirable. Do not rub, but apply the pads of the fingers to the scalp and move it backwards and forwards over the underlying bone until there is a warm glow produced. Brush the hair vigorously once a day. Do everything to increase the circulation in the scalp.

PINWORMS.

T.H. wishes to know a cure for pinworms. Ans.—The patient should take a good dose of opening medicine at night. In the morning, after the bowels move, he should then take an enema or injection into the bowel. Several solutions may be used for this purpose. One good simple thing is a brine, made by putting a handful of salt into a quart of warm water. Or a decoction of quassia chips may be used. Inject a full quart. Repeat the treatment at intervals.

NEURITIS.

'A Subscriber's Daughter, H.N.B.' — For the past two months she has been troubled with a sore arm, which is most painful at night, and for an hour or two after using it in the morning. The pain is midway between the elbow and the shoulder, and feels as if in the bone. It is dull and heavy when the limb is in repose, and stabbing like a knife when she lifts up the arm. The arm is also stiff and sore; troublesome when dressing. She takes hiccoughs at times. Otherwise she is in perfect health. Ans.—The trouble seems to be an inflammation of the nerves of the arm, possibly rheumatic or due to 'cold.' Try bathing the arm in very hot water. Then wrap it up warmly in cotton batting. Rest it all you can. If run down, take an iron tonic.

ARTHRITIS.

'Subscriber, T.W.' asks for a description of the disease known as arthritis. The sufferer is a female, forty-two years of age. She is the subject of nervousness and what appears to be rheumatic pains. She is sore all over the body, and there is stiffness in the back. Ans.—Arthritis is inflammation of the joints and may be acute or chronic. In the former variety the joints are red, hot, swollen, and movement is painful. In the latter form, the process is more insidious, the joint being a little painful, stiff, sometimes swollen. Eventually they become distorted from outgrowths of bone and movement becomes greatly limited. The disease may be complicated by acute exacerbations. In the case in question, it is not clear that the trouble is arthritis. Stiffness in the back might be due to lumbago, curvature of the spine, or Pott's disease. I should recommend consulting a doctor, as proper treatment is very important and much depends on a proper diagnosis.

LEGAL.

QUEBEC.

A RENT QUESTION.

Subscriber.—Can a landlord raise the rent of store if the tenant is not notified by him until Feb. 10. The lease expires May 1, 1913. Ans.—Yes.

TRESPASSING HENS.

A and B's farms adjoin. A keeps hens, and B has a garden. A's hens trespass in B's garden. B notifies A to shut his hens up. A does not do it. The next time the hens trespass, B shoots ten, then notifies A. Can A recover cost of hens, and is it legal for B to shoot hens belonging to his neighbor, A? Can he not recover damages to his garden instead of shooting hens? Ans.—1. Yes. 2. No. 3. Yes.

FORMING A COMPANY.

Three Readers.—Three persons coming to Canada desire to go into partnership in a business. They are thinking of taking the name of Cushing, Cuningham & Co. What are the requirements in Canada for forming a company to do business? Is it necesary to have the name of the company registered with any court, college or corporation? Should a name of a company be copyrighted? What would the cost be? Where would it be attended to? What is the difference between a company with 'Limited' attached to it and one without the attachment? What forms have to be complied with, and what cost attached on a 'Limited' company formed? Ans.—The proper answering of these equestions could only be given after receiving fuller particulars, and we would advise you to see a lawyer.

ONTARIO.

UNPAID DIVIDENDS.

———, Ont.—About twelve years ago A bought and paid for some shares of stock in a manufacturing company, operating in the Province of Ontario. From the time he bought the stock until the present date he has received no dividend. A has recently learned that some seven or eight years ago the company declared a dividend of seven per cent on all paid up stock, and paid the amount of same to the other shareholders of the company. Is A yet entitled to the amount of his dividend with interest? Ans.—A is still legally entitled to the dividend money, and we think that he could recover same by appropriate proceedings. He might not be able to collect anything by way of interest, but we think he would do well to include same in his claim.

NON-MAINTENANCE OF CHILD.

J.P. Ont.—A is a boy sixteen years old, living in a city in Ontario with his father, B, who has retired, and is well to do. A is going to school. His mother died lately, and now B says he cannot afford to clothe, get books, board him and send him to school. B is very harsh with A. 1. Can B be compelled to pay for A's schooling and other necessaries, such as clothes and proper nourishment to keep his body in proper health? Can A compel his father to pay for his board if he should go some place else for his board 3. Kindly advise the best course to follow Ans.—1 and 2. It is possible, but not in a direct way, by A. 3. A should personally consult a solicitor and have him take the matter up.

VETERINARY.

STRYCHNINE POISONING.

J.H.—We had a very beautiful colt. He, two years old. On Jan. 23 he rushed out of the room with his hind legs under him, and in a minute or so rolled on his back and kicked as if in fits. He did that eight different times and then died. He got so stiff he could not get up a step after he took it. Do you think it was poison, or could you give an idea what it was. Ans.—Your dog had, according to your description, the symptoms of strychnine poisoning. I know nothing else that would cause convulsions, intense stiffness and death in so short a time.

ECZEMA—INDIGESTION.

G.M.A.—What is the cause of a six year old mare having wet strips down the hips morning and evening. She is well fed, but seems falling in flesh and very weak. Also, what causes horses to chew their mangers and any timber in reach. The horses are not worked hard. The mare has scabs all over the body and down the legs, and heels very bad. Ans.—I think the mare has eczema. I would feed her on bran mashes only, for a couple of days, an dthen give her one and one-half pints of raw linseed oil with two ounces (four tablespoonsful) of turpentine, well shaken in the oil. Continue the mashes for another day after the oil has been given. Rub over all the affected sports once a day with some of the following ointment: Sulphur, powdered, 4 ounces; oil of tar, 1 ounce; raw linseed oil, 1 pint. Shake well and use as above. After rubbing for five or six days, wash the spots with warm water to which is added a wineglassful of creoline to the bucketful. Give her in her feed or water, night and morning, two drachms of Fowler's Solution of arsenic for two weeks. The horses that are inclined to gnaw the manger are suffering from indigestion. I would give them night and morning in their feed one drachm of powdered gentian and ginger and two drachms of bicarbonate of soda.

GASTRITIS.

J.B.—I have an English bob-tailed sheep dog; he is about nine years old, appears in good health, and is very lively when out, but he drinks an excessive quantity of water (for this time of the year), and consequently passes a great amount of urine. He is fed on broth, porridge, Spratt's dog biscuits and vegetables. He is very erratic in his appetite, and often eats only one meal per day, and will refuse milk and porridge for water. I think there must be some kidney disorder. Can you advise me through your valuable paper what to give him to remedy this excessive urination. Ans.—I am inclined to think your dog is suffering from subacute inflammation of the stomach. I would give him an ounce of castor oil before his breakfast; feed lightly on soft food, such as broth or soup, and bread or dog biscuits, soaked in the broth. Let him drink what water he likes, but put in a small teaspoonful of bicarbonate of soda to the pint of water.

THE FAMOUS WRITER SERIES FOR 'WITNESS' READERS

7.---THE MAN WHO WON, by J. J. BELL

(Author of 'Wee Macgreegor,' etc.)

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'Let—us—toss—for it.'

The phrase so suggestive of civilization was not—uttered croakingly from the baked and swollen lips of a young man whose whole youth seemed parched and scorched beyond repair—uttered in the overwhelming hush of the desert as the sun, blood-red and monstrous sank towards the horizon.

'Cranston—don't you hear me?—we had better toss for it.'

From khaki-covered arms the older man lifted a seared and weary face.

'No; not yet, Harry,' he whispered, soothingly. 'Let us wait a little longer—'

'For what? Let us get it over.' There was a crazy impatience in the tone.

Slowly Cranston sat up. 'As you will,' he said heavily.

'You spin; I'll call,' said Harry.

ourself.'

'Go on, man! It hurts to talk,' Harry croaked. Possibly he did not know that he had been babbling for hours.

'All right,' said Cranston, as one might speak to a sick child. He fumbled in a pocket and brought out a gold piece. It slipped from his fingers, and he nearly lost it in the sand. Recovering it, he gazed around him with red-rimmed painful eyes.

Nothing but sand. Somewhere, far beyond his view, lay dead camels, dead servants; further away still — miles upon miles—waited a beleagured little band of fellow-countrymen, praying that he and his companion might win through with the despatch asking succour.

'Spin!' muttered Harry.

Cranston sighed, and sent up the coin. Ruddily it gleamed in air.

'Tails!' croaked Harry.

It fell between the two men.

Heads!—But neither spoke the word.

The man who had lost rolled over and lay with his face in his arms.

The man who had won said nothing then. He let the coin lie where it had fallen. His eyes turned to the solitary water bag that Chance had made his. Little water was in it—not enough for two; not enough it might be, for one, the one who should carry the despatch to his last stop. But it was his.

He glanced at the motionless figure of his friend, and rolled over into a similar posture.

'Harry,' he said, 'I'm going to sleep on it for an hour anyway.'

* * * * * * * * *

Four months later the man who had won came back to civilization.

On a summer afternoon he stood in a drawing room that had once been familiar to him, and wherein he had been warmly welcomed on many occasions. Nothing pertaining to the room itself appeared to have been changed since his last visit, nearly a year ago; and now as on that occasion, the French windows were wide to the wafts of sweetness from the garden.

But the occupants of the room had changed; the grey-haired host, frail yet stern and bolt-upright, in front of the empty fire-place; the black-robed hostess, in the low chair on her husband's right, her fingers knit in her lap, her eyes fixed drearily on the carpet; the son, stiffly erect, his hands locked behind him, his face scowling; the daughter, a fair, slim, sombre figure, drooping a little, pale, her lips set in lines of endurance.

So had they all been posed, as it seemed, for the visitor's entrance, announced by the butler, who had been unable to exclude a certain note of contempt from his utterance of 'Captain Cranston.' True, the younger woman had taken a little step towards him, but only to halt, her intention, whatever it might have been, failing as swiftly as the light in her eyes, the flush on her cheek.

Cranston had not looked for a kindly reception, but this freezing silence dazed him for a moment. He was barely convalescent, and sheer need forced him to seek support from the back of a chair.

'You had better be seated,' said the host, grimly polite.

'Thank you, sir,' Cranston remained standing. At the end of a short silence he raised his head and faced them all.

'I came,' he said gently, 'because I had a message to deliver—Harry bade me give his love to you.'

A faint sound escaped the older woman.

Presently Cranston, turning to the host, said:—

'Have you any questions to ask me, Mr. Caradale? I arrived in this country only yesterday, but I expect to leave again to-night. If there was anything in my letter, or in the newspapers, not quite clear to you, I shall be glad—'

Mr. Caradale made a gesture of impatience. 'If you have anything to say not said in your letter, or in the newspapers, we must listen. Otherwise—'

'I have nothing to add, sir.'

'Not even an excuse?'

For an instant the tired eyes blazed, but quietly the soldier answered, 'Not even an excuse, Mr. Caradale.'

Mrs. Caradale touched her husband's arm, and he withdrew it beyond her reach.

'After all,' he said—and his voice was most bitter—'I may permit myself to ask a question of the man who left his friend to die in the—'

'Oh, father!' whispered Miss Caradale.

The old man continued.—'who left his friend, his betrothed's brother, the son of his friends, to die in the desert. I have the right to ask such a question, Captain Cranston!'

Cranston's grip on the chair-back tightened. 'You have the right . . . Let me only remind you that your son and I were entrusted with a despatch, the safe delivery or which meant many lives.'

'I have to congratulate you on its safe delivery! Now shall we go back, if you please, to that hour when you found you had insufficient water to sustain you both—with the despatch, of course—as far as safety. Will you inform me whose plan it was—your letter and the newspapers were somewhat vague on the point—whose plan it was to toss a coin for the last of the water?'

Cranston moistened his lips. 'I'm afraid I cannot give a positive answer to that question, sir. Please remember that we were at the limit then. But I can assure you the decision to leave the thing to chance was mutual.'

'Can you remember which of you threw the coin?'

'Myself.'

'Ah! You have preserved the coin?'

'It is still yonder, in the sand, for all I know.'

For the first time young Caradale spoke. 'Not preserved the coin that saved your life, Captain Cranston?'

Again the soldier's eyes blazed, and this time his self-control wavered.

'You mean?' he demanded.

'Naturally I should have liked to look upon the coin,' said the young man; and added brutally, 'If I remember rightly, you used to do a bit in the way of amateur conjuring—'

Miss Caradale caught her brother's arm. 'Oh, stop!' she cried, 'if you only knew everything.'

The anger on Cranston's face gave place to a great tenderness. He looked wistfully at the girl, but she had already bowed her head. Her brother drew back, white and sullen.

Cranston turned to the old man who had once treated him as a son.

'So,' he said, heavily, 'you condemn me utterly. I had feared this, yet hoped there might be a little mercy for me.'

Mr. Caradale, his passion spent for the time being, made no reply. But his wife, with one look at the soldier, sobbed—

'Oh, John, how could you let the sacrifice fall on Harry, who was so much younger than you? And you had no father nor mother, nor any one near, to mourn—' Her voice failed her.

Cranston set his teeth. He had not foreseen agony like this.

The girl crossed swiftly to her mother. 'Come, dear; let us go. There is nothing more to be said,' she whispered; and to her father: 'Let it end now, Dad. We have all suffered enough.'

'Has he suffered enough?' the old man fiercely demanded.

'Oh, think of the humiliation. . . . Come, Mother; come—before I give way.'

'I must stay with your father, Louie.'

The girl's arms dropped to her sides. She went back to her place. On her left hand a jewel leapt into light. Cranston's eyes fastened upon it, and a strange, wild expression came upon his face.

Mr. Caradale spoke—

'I have really nothing more to say, Captain Cranston. Apparently our notions of honor are somewhat different. You are a soldier; I am but a plain man of business. But I think I could have—died! I do not think I would have accepted my life in exchange for the life of a boy who was, to all intents and purposes, in my charge. I do not think my conscience would have been satisfied with the verdict of a tossed-up coin. But that is all finished. You have seen to-day what I was determined you should see—the desolation of those who once loved and admired you. Life seemed dear in the desert, I suppose; you may find that it has cost you more than it was worth. I trust we shall never meet again. And, before Heaven, I would say the same were you my own son!' He turned his back on Cranston and rang the bell.

'For God's sake,' burst from the Captain's lips. Yet within the moment he drew himself up, his countenance ghastly and rigid.

His eyes sought the girl's face, but her hands were over it. Without a word he went stiffly from the room.

Mrs. Caradale gave way utterly. Her husband sank upon his knees and put his arms round her.

Louie moved towards the window. Her brother seized her arm. 'Where are you going?' he asked with a harsh sob.

'I have lost more than you, Will,' she whispered, and breaking free, ran into the garden.

Hastening across the lawn and through the shrubbery, she overtook him in the dim avenue.

'Let me go, Louie,' he said weakly, 'I have reached my limit. Your reproaches would finish me. You—'

She cut him short. 'Look!' she whispered, holding up her left hand. 'See, John! It is still there. Do you wish me to take it off?'

He stared at the ring, his tall form swaying slightly.

'John,' she went on, 'if you still care for me ever so little, tell me the whole truth. Tell me, dear.' She caught his hand and held it to her bosom.

'I have told you all there is to tell,' he murmured. 'Oh, Love, let me go.'

'Ah!' she sighed, caressing his hand, 'how good, how splendid you are! But come; I have so much to say to you.'

She drew him away from the path, thence amongst the trees, he going like a man in a dream, until they reached a bench in a secluded part of the garden, a place familiar to them both.

'We are safe here,' she said. 'Rest, dear, rest. And don't be shocked by what I tell you. Can you bear a great surprise?'

'Anything — anything, Louie, But—'

'Hush!' Her clasp on his hand tightened. Her voice was lowered to a whisper. 'Listen! Harry is not—dead. He is alive—in London.'

'Harry alive!'

'Yes, dear. He was saved by a wandering tribe, and after some adventures got to Tunis. From there he worked his passage to England in a cargo boat. And then he saw a paper with your story in it—'

'He thought you were lost in the desert — he thought so until he got to England. When — when he left you in the desert—'

'When I left him, you mean.'

Her arms went round him. 'Oh, dearest, can't you realize that I know the truth — all the truth? Harry's letter — the writing disguised so that I did not recognize it — came this morning — fortunately before I was downstairs. Oh, such a sad letter, John! Were you to read it, you would try to forgive him.'

'Forgive him for what?' said Cranston feebly, stubbornly.

The girl choked back a sob. 'His letter was his confession, John, — his confession of how he took the waterbag and stole away while you slept.'

'I—I was awake. I wanted him to have the water.'

'My dear! But I know too much now. The tossing of the coin was his idea. Oh, I don't know how you endured it all from Father and Mother and Willy to-day. I don't know—'

'Don't let anyone hear you,' Cranston muttered, faint with the revulsion of feeling. 'When is he coming home?'

'He asked me, on my honor, to tell no one that he is alive. He says he has changed his name and will never come now — just disappear. Oh, he is bitterly ashamed. . . And I had no chance of telling you what I knew before that awful time in the drawing-room. But, John, I never believed that letter you wrote to me; you couldn't have written it if it had been true.' Her arms relaxed and fell from him.

His hands were clenched hard. It was a long silence ere he broke it.

'Your father's heart is delicate and proud. The truth would kill him,' he said dully. 'Harry knows that as well as you and I do. But he must come home and keep silence. Give me his address, and I will see him to-night. . . How you must have suffered, Louie!'

Again she clung to him. The truth must be told. You must not be sacrificed.'

'The—the discomfort will pass. I can arrange with Harry as to the best way of breaking the news of his safety to his parents. Then he can come home, and all will be well. He is too good a fellow to be allowed to go under. Your father reminded me that he was only a boy. And even the strongest man does not know what he is capable of until he is really thirsty.' Cranston shuddered as at a memory. Next moment he was crushing her to him. 'My dear, my dear, how shall I leave you?'

'But why should Harry be protected at such awful cost? Why should any one—'

'There is your father, your mother, also Willy. Oh, Louie, that was a sickening experience in the drawing-room; yet all through it I remembered what good friends they had been to me in the past. And God knows they had the right to feel justified in every word they said. But—but it was hard.'

'Hard! Nothing could ever make up for it.'

A faint smile touched his sad mouth. 'Something has made up for it already,' he said, softly. 'Besides,' he went on, 'I was discredited with the public before I came to your people. The public loves a dead hero!'

'Then that must be put right,' she said, quickly.

'You have taken out the sting of it, dear. I shall go away desolate, but not ashamed.'

'Go where?'

'I have decided on Vancouver to begin with. I have a little money, you know.' A strain of bitterness came into his voice as he added: 'My papers have been sent in; their acceptance won't take long.'

She freed herself from his arms. 'You—you are going alone?'

He did not reply.

Pale, they sat gazing at each other. Then the girl's eyes fell, and she said slowly—

'If Harry comes home, do you imagine he will be able to keep his secret for long?'

'He must keep it, poor chap. I've no doubt that will be the worst part of his punishment. But I'll make him promise. I suppose he'll want to go away again soon.'

'And you imagine that I shall be able to kep it?' she said, in a low voice.

He controlled himself with an effort. 'You will give me your promise also, Louie. When Harry comes home you will be glad you gave it, and you will see why you must keep it.'

She turned from him. 'So,' she murmured. 'I must be true to every one except you and myself.' He made no response, and slowly she drew the ring from her finger. 'Very well, dear. I give you the promise and—and this.'

After a slow minute had passed he took the ring from her unsteady palm. He regarded it with infinite longing. 'Ah, Louie,' he sighed, 'I never loved you so much as now.' She gave a little shiver, but he continued: 'I dreamed of this in the desert after I had gone as far as I could—before they found me. I saw how impossible it would be for you, though you had learned the truth, to be happy with a man under such a cloud as I; and I wasn't so sorry to die. Only I wished then that the accursed coin had turned the other way. I had won nothing and lost everything. For even if you think you love me still, I should be a cad to hold you to your dear vows, to take advantage of your sympathy and pity. You have your own people and many years to think of. And, believe me, Louie, it does matter what other people may say or think of one. A time might come when you could not forgive me.' He paused, gazing at the ring. 'You have not had time to consider all this. I have—those weeks in hospital and on the voyage home. I looked at the matter from every point of view, and—there was no way out. . . . I nearly failed a little while ago. Your sweetness tempted me so. Oh, Louie, there is nothing more for me to say, except once more that I have loved you, love you, and shall love you always.'

She gave no sign of having heard him.

'Louie,' he said, at last, 'have you nothing to say,'

Without stirring she answered gently, 'Nothing, except that I do not think you love me at all.'

A torrent of protests rose to his lips, but he checked it in time and his eyes went back to the ring in his hand.

'You—you must go' she said. 'You give me no choice—Oh! what am I saying?' She covered her face.

In spite of himself he cried, 'Louie, Louie, do you care for me like that?'

'I wonder why I should care at all,' she said brokenly. 'But I'm not ashamed of it—no, I'm not ashamed. You've made me suffer too much to pretend that I don't care. I think my heart is broken between my people and you. Oh, go now, for I can bear no more!'

Cranston was very white. 'Louie,' he said in a shaking voice, 'can it be possible—possible that you care enough to live your life with mine? When Harry comes home, when your people have their son again, would you go away with me and face everything, risk everything?'

Along time it seemed to him ere she dried her eyes and said: 'I—I don't know.'

'Ah!' he said, grievously disappointed. 'Yet you are right, Louie, you are quite right to doubt yourself.'

'I don't know,' she said again. 'I must have some—help to decide. I—I'd toss up for it, only I've no money in my pocket.'

Wounded, he exclaimed. 'For Heaven's sake, don't jest about it, Louie.'

With a quick sob she said: 'Will you let me have the use of a coin?'

All at once he laughed harshly and produced a piece of silver. 'Well?'

'Please throw it up,' she requested in a muffled voice.

With another laugh he flicked the coin into the air. (Oh! how could she mock him at the last?)

'What is it? I can't see very well,' she said faintly.

'Tails.' With his heel he ground the coin into the soil.

Moments passed. The suspense was too great for him. He cried out.

Her head drooped lower. 'Do you still insist on—on going alone?' she whispered, her face like a rose.

'Beloved!'

So Cranston found hope he had lost in the desert.

Yet after he had replaced the ring on her finger a doubt assailed him.

'But, Louie, what woul dyou have done if it had been "heads?"'

She smiled, but rather tremulously. 'Well, you might have noticed that I didn't do anything until I knew which had turned up.'

'Oh! . . . But, then, why did you want to use the coin at all?'

'Can't you guess, John?'

John couldn't—then.

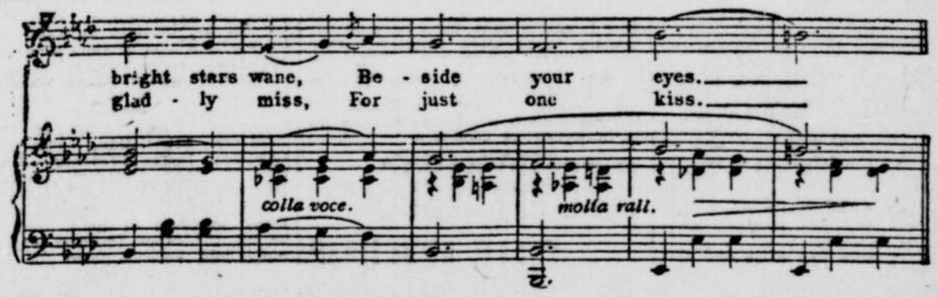
Can anybody—now?

It was a woman's reason. Let it go at that.

Laughing Eyes.

Words and Music by
ELSA WYMAN MAXWELL
Composer of "Sum of Life," etc.

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A QUEEN WITH THE BARNARDO CHILDREN

There is an interesting account in the 'Nursing Mirror' of the visit of the Queen of Portugal to the Barnado Homes at Stepney. Her Majesty telephoned that she was going, and added, 'Will Matron please give her tea at 4.30.' In due time the Queen arrived, and the inspection began — first in the Boys' Surgical Ward. 'How gracious and kind she was,' writes one who was present, 'laughing and chatting so pleasantly, we quite forgot that she was a Queen! With a kind word and a smile she spoke to every boy, and inquired what was the matter with each. Then it was suggested that Her Majesty had been all over the Boys' Home, climbed the stairs to all the workships, etc.; surely she was too tired for more stairs! But Matron had an idea—Would the Queen have tea first, and see how she felt afterwards?' She would; so to tea we went in Matron's pretty sitting-room. Her Majesty insisted on everyone sitting down, and made us all feel quite at ease with her cheery, pleasant manner.'

When tea was finished Queen Amelia said she would see the babies. So the Boys' Medical Ward was first visited. To every boy some special remark was made, and many inquiries of the doctor as to the treatment of some of the cases. Then to the babies. The boys sat up with a grand salute. One baby laughed with glee at the feathers in the Queen's hat, and Her Majesty kissed her and smiled and chatted to each little oone. 'I saw a big, beautiful Queen,' said one of the children, 'and she talked to me, she did, and I shall tell my muvver, and she did have a lovely velvet coat. Wasn't she sweet?' 'I saluted all the time,' said a little boy, 'and she laughed at me. I like queens.' And that was what all felt; Her Majesty was so gracious and pleasant. — 'Westminster Gazette.'

WEIGHING AN ELEPHANT.

(From the 'Youth's Companion.)

In India they often tell a story of Shahji, a Hindu prince who on a certain occasion showed himself almost as clever as Archimedes.

A high official had made a vow that he would distribute to the poor the weight of his own elephant in silver money. But how should he go about it to learn what the weight really was? All the learned and clever men of the court labored in vain to construct a machine of sufficient strength to weigh the elephant.

At length Shahji came forward and suggested a plan that was as simple as it was ingenious. He caused the unwieldy animal to be conducted along a stage specially made for the purpose into a flatbottomed boat. Then, having marked on the boat the height to which the water reached after the elephant had feighted it down, he had the animal led out and stones substituted in sufficient quantity to sink the boat to the same line. The stones were then taken to the scales and weighed one by one. Thus, to the admiration of the court, Shahji discovered the true weight of the elephant.

THE ETHICS OF MILITARY ARM-TAKING.

Field-Marshal van Tersztyansky, commandant of the Army Corps stationed at Budapest, has recently issued orders of the day in which officers under his orders are strictly forbidden to take the arms of their wives in public. Their wives must in future take their husbands' arms. The 'Neue Freie Presse,' in an article approving this resolution, gives the official reason for it. When a man walks with the weight of a woman supported upon his forearm, he advances with martial pride, body erect, steady-eyed, in an attitude perfectly worthy of an officer. He seems to look towards the horizon and defy the enemy.' On the contrary, when the man takes the lady's arm his weight is 'bent towards this frail and capricious support; he follows all the detours she is pleased to make. She takes him in front of shop-windows and holds him there.' Field-Marshal Tersztyansky fears that this unwarlike attitude will detract from the morale of his troops. The danger is that he may be confusing cause with effect. — 'Westminster Gazette.'

ECZEMA

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. Remember I make this broad statement after putting twelve years of my time on this one disease, and handling in the meantime nearly half of a million cases of this dreadful disease. Now, I 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 treatment 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, just give me a chance to prove my claims. By writing me to-day I believe 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, 702 Court Block, 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?

NEWS OF ONTARIO AND QUEBEC.

C.N.R. TO BUILD NEW RAILWAY ROUTES HERE

Counsel Admits Company Has Now Bitten Off as Much as it Can Chew.

(Witness' Staff Correspondence.)

Ottawa, Feb. 13.—The Railway Committee of the House of Commons today reported a bill authorizing the construction by the Canadian Northern of the following lines in the province of Quebec:—

From Rawdon, northerly to the National Transcontinental Railway, with a branch to Joliette.

St. Jerome to St. Eustache.

From Montreal, crossing the St. Lawrence River opposite the city and from thence to a point at or near Levis.

From a point of the last mentioned line east of the St. Lawrence River, to a point at or near St. Rosalie Jct., thence to a point at or near Sherbrooke or Lennoxville.

That the company has bitten off about as much as it can chew in the matter of railway construction was a statement by Mr. Gerard Ruell, counsel for the company, who added that at the present time the company was concentrating all its efforts on the main line, 2,000 miles of which are under construction. Last year 1,075 miles were built. The money market was bad last year, and would be bad again this.'

SISTER SUPERIOR PERISHED IN OTTAWA FIRE

Fell in Fatal Faint Just as She Reached Means of Exit From Flames.

Ottawa, Feb. 14.—Sister St. Simon, sister superior, connected with the Oblat Fathers' Scholasticate, Ottawa East, lost her life in fire at an early hour this morning, which destroyed the three-storey building adjoining the scholasticate and used as a cooking house and linen room.

There were twelve sisters sleeping on the top floor, but eleven of them found their way to safety by the fire escape. The Sister Superior, who was on the same floor, but in a private room, was aroused and came out, following the others to the fire escape.

Just before she reached it she was heard to cry, 'I'm faluting,' and a minute later she fell with a scream. She was not seen again and all efforts to reach her were futile owing to the rapid spread of the flames, which beat back a party of priests who attempted rescue with ladders.

One of the nuns had a leg and arm broken by falling from a fire escape, and the others were painfully bruised in their hurried exit.

In the main building there are 77 fathers and brothers, but the fire did not reach it. The sisters were all from France, the Sister Superior having come to Ottawa early last September. Previous to then she had been in South Africa though her home was in Brittany, France.

The building was located in a large park on the outskirts of the city, about a thousand feet from the nearest hydrant, which made the work of the firemen slow and water pressure poor owing to the long stretch of hose. It was therefore impossible to save the structure.

It is considered fortunate that under the circumstances the other eleven sisters succeeded in escaping without assistance. The origin of the fire is not known.

The remains of Sister St. Simon have not yet been found in the debris.

GUARDING EASTERN CANADA'S FORESTS

Railway to Seek Government's Co-operation in the Work.

It is officially announced that the Forestry experts of the Canadian Pacific Railway are about to start a study of the forest areas between Lake Superior and Eastern terminals of the company.

This work will be the first of its kind carried out in Eastern Canada, and will be watched with interest by many of the lumber and pulp companies, as up to this time no information of a definite character has been obtainable on this subject. Growth and increment data are to be gathered in the different timbered districts. The C. P. R. is seeking the co-operation of the Provincial Governments, and also that of the Dominion Government in this work. Figures and facts of value in conserving our forest areas will be carefully gathered. As practically every industry in Eastern Canada is affected by the prosperity of the lumber business, and this in turn depends upon the raw timber resources, any plans for the proper handling of forest areas, especially with a view to future production should prove of immense value.

NEW MONTREAL COMPANIES.

Ottawa, Feb. 15.— The following Montreal companies have been incorporated by letters patent: Lasalle Realty Company, Limited, capital stock $250,000; Sales Company of Canada, Ltd., capital stock, $50,000; Cheddite, Ltd., (dynamite), capital stock, $1,000,000; L'Imprimeriere Populatre, Ltd., capital stock, $500.00; La Campagnie Des Pharmacies de Familles, Ltd., capital stock, $10,000; Jacksen and Savage, Ltd., capital stock, $450,000; Magor Son and Company, Ltd., capital $1,00,00, and the Metropolitan Realty and Investment Company of Canada, Ltd., capital stock, $100,000.

SEEKS TO KNOW COST OF C.N.R. CONSTRUCTION

Railway Commission Orders Production of Representative Sections.

Ottawa, Feb. 12.— Some interesting information as to the manner in which the Canadian Northern manages to maintain its reputation as a man-owned railway, when it is building new lines, was furnished at this morning's session of the general inquiry into telegraph tolls before the Railway Commission. The C. P. R. case was finished for the time being, and the examination of the C. N. R. Telegraph Company by Mr. Isaac Pitblado, K.C., commenced.

Mr. Gerard Ruel, general C. N. R. solicitor, gave some details of the manner in which that railway builds a road. The contractor for the line between Smith's Falls and Ottawa, for instance, built the railway and telegraph lines on separate specifications for each, turned them over to Mackenzie and Mann, and the lattered then transferred the work to the Canadian Northern Railway for a lump sum, bonds and stock.

Mr. Pitblado wished to get at the actual cost of C. N. R. construction from the contractors' figures, but in reply to a question, from Mr. McLean, commissioner, Mr. Ruel stated this was impossible, but that representative sections could be supplied.

The chairman ordered this done.

Member Speaks in Death's Shadow

Pathetic Incident Marks the Close of Naval Debate in Parliament.

(Witness' Staff Correspondence.)

Ottawa, Feb. 14.—Amidst the excitement of the closing scenes of the naval vote last night there was a pathetic incident that almost escaped attention at the time, but that is much commented on to-day. The last amendment of the debate was proposed by Mr. J. P. O. Guilbault, Nationalist member for Joliette, who said: 'To be consistent, I believe it my duty to propose the amendment which is about to be submitted to this Chamber. For me, it is a matter of honor, since I have given my word to my electors. What I wish, above all, is to be faithful to my promises of the past, and that is why I take the present attitude.' 'I know that before long I will be gone, for I have an adversary much more dangerous than the Liberal party—the sickness—which before long will end my triumphing over me.'

It is known about the House of Commons that Mr. Guilbault's health is in a critical condition.

INTEMPERANCE FILLS ASYLUMS

(Witness' Staff Correspondence.)

Ottawa, Feb. 12. — Dr. Sinclair, provincial inspector of penal institutions for Nova Scotia, who was a witness before the House of Commons Committee on old age pensions, to-day declared himself in favor of a pension scheme for the old and needy. He said it would be in many ways preferable to the existing institutional plan. The confinement of the old in charitable institutions he described as both degrading and humiliating.

Questioned as to the effect of intemperance and vice in producing poverty, Dr. Sinclair expressed the view that if both were to disappear from the land there would still be poor people, although they would not be so numerous as now.

Intemperance and lunacy undoubtedly bore a relation to one another, but the witness said he had been unable to make up his mind as to whether insanity was due to intemperance or intemperance to insanity. Probably five percent of the insane in Nova Scotia asylums were there, however, because of habits of intemperance. Insanity and poverty combined were probably responsible for from twenty to twenty-five percent of the insane of Nova Scotia.

Dr. Sinclair said that no definite statistics are available as to the causes of insanity in Nova Scotia. The proportion of insane in the city of Halifax was high, this being partially due to the fact that it is a seaport town.

Witness read some evidence given yesterday by Dr. Bruce Smith, of Toronto, in which the view was taken that the unfit should not be permitted to propagate. He said that he endorsed Dr. Smith's views in their entirety.

CONGRESS STIMULATES S.S. WORK IN TOWNSHIPS

Sherbrooke, Feb. 14. — The opening meeting in connection with the Sunday School Convention was held in the new Sunday School Hall of the Methodist Church yesterday afternoon. The Rev. G. Ellery Read presided during the first part of the proceedings, owing to the unavoidable absence of the president, the Rev. W. T. G. Brown.

Amongst those present were the Rev. F. M. Fuller, Point St. Charles, Rev. S. J. S. Nicholson, I. Vormon, G. A. Williams, T. A. Halpenny (Stanstead), and Dr. Hynman; the attendance included Sunday School workers and delegations from Sherbrookek and the surrounding counties as well as interested friends. The chairman said the convention was being held in co-operation with the Sunday School union of the Province of Quebec. He was a member of the executive and it was thought something should be done to stimulate Sunday School work in the Eastern Townships. They were, therefore, holding that convention which they hoped would give an impetus to the church not only in the city of Sherbrooke, but in the counties of Richmond, Sherbrooke, Compton, Wolfe, Megantic and Stanstead. They had endeavored to secure the interest of the pastors and Sunday School workers in these six counties. They should not despise the day of small things and in creating an organization they would proceed on the assumption that it would develop into one of great size.

The following officers were elected: Secretary, Rev. I. Vorman, Lennoxville; president, Rev. W. T. G. Brown, Sherbrooke; vice-president, Mr. J. F. Telford (Stanstead), and Rev. Mr. Murray (Danville). A resolution committee was appointed consisting of the Revs. T. A. Halpenny, G. A. Williams, and Angus B. Burrill.

TO STAMP OUT PERILOUS BOVINE TUBERCULOSIS

Hon. Martin Burrell and Hon. J. E. Caron Tell Stock-breeders Government Will Assist in Work.

The meetings of the stockbreders in Montreal last week were presided over by the Hon. N. Garneau, the president of the Association, and Dr. J. A. Couture acted as secretary.

At the morning session Mr. Garneau congratulated the members upon their being present in such great numbers, and remarked that it would be necessary to have a larger hall next year. The Association was soon to attain its majority, which meant that its life had been a long one for an association of that kind. Founded in 1895 with some forty members, the Stock Breeder's Association now counted nearly 500. It had met with many difficulties at the outset, but the critical stage had been passed many years



THE HON. MARTIN BURRELL.

back, and the Association was now in a position to confidently look to the future, and to render the services it proposed to render when it was founded.

He was pleased to state that the Quebec and Ottawa Governments had recognized the importance of the Society, as well as the services it rendered, and they came to its aid whenever necessary. The Society was a free one, it received no subsidiaries from the governments. But the latter did not hesitate to co-operate in its works whenever such co-operation was found to be necessary.

The secretary, in alluding to the annual report, said the membership of the Association was 490, made up as follows: French Canadian Cattle Breeders' Association, 100; French Canadian Horse Breeders' Association, 70; Sheep Breeders' Association, 192; Swine Breeders' Association, 128.

The Province of Quebec had as many breeders of pure bred sheep as all the other breeders combined, and it held second place for breeder of pure bred swine. It was also a well known fact that it stood first for the number of breeders of Ayrshire cattle.

The receipts in 1912 were $4,688, and the expenditure amounted to $2,137.64, leaving a balance of $2,550.36 on hand.

The French Canadian Horse Breeders' Association had a fresh inspection made for the registration of foundation stock, and 1216 had been inspected. Out of this number, forty stallions and 449 mares were registered. The following animals were registered during the past year: 323 head of French Canadian cattle; 383 French Canadian horses, 1,566 swine and 957 sheep.

The Society held its third sale of pure bred breeding stock on the 17th October, in Montreal, and on the 23rd of October in Quebec. It sold 312 animals, as follows: 73 head of Ayrshire, French Canadian and Jersey cattle; 31 in Quebec and 42 in Montreal; 179 sheep, 70 in Quebec and 109 in Montreal; 60 swine, 28 in Quebec, and 32 in Montreal.

The Hon. Martin Burrell, Dominion Minister of Agriculture, told the members of the General Stockbreeders' Association, at their meeting yesterday afternoon that the problem of eradicating tuberculosis from the bovine species is to be taken up in the near future in a serious way.

Radical measures were necessary, he said, to fight this disease in cattle and thus safeguard the health of human beings. Working along the lines of practical education an attempt would be made to teach breeders how to stamp out this disease, thus doing an immense service not only to the breeding industry but to the welfare of the people.

The Minister claimed that the Dominion Government had already fulfilled its promise, that it would substantially aid agriculture, for a bill now before the House provided for the spending of ten million dollars in ten years to supplement the work of agricultural education now carried on by the provinces. The greatest need of the Dominion was trained men to instruct the farmers how to make their work more interesting and more profitable, and in this way raise the status and improve the general condition of this most important class, which was the very foundation of Canada's prosperity. The Dominion department hoped to co-operate sympathetically and cordially with the various provinces. In this work political considerations would be eliminated and the only object kept in view would be the improvement of agriculture, which would give a marvellous impetus to the whole country.

The Hon. J. E. Caron, Minister of Agriculture in the Provincial Legislature, also addressed the breeders. He said that efforts should be made not only to wipe out tuberculosis in cattle, but in sheep and swine, together with other animal diseases which were a menace to public health. Reviewing the work of the provincial department of agriculture, Mr. Caron instanced some grants to various branches of breeding from which good results had been obtained. His department had, he considered, received full value for the $2,000 granted to make up the deficit in the expenditures of the Breeders' Association.

VERVILLE MOVE GIVES NEW TURN TO NAVAL DEBATE

Nationalists Outflanked by the Proposal to Carry Question to the People.

Ottawa, Feb. 12.—The amendment to the Laurier amendment which Mr. A. Verville, the Liberal Labor member for Maisonneuve, sprung on the House last night, calling for the approval of the people before any naval proposals are to become law, has given a new and unexpected turn to the naval debate.

Mr. Verville's amendment was seconded by Mr. James Robb, of Huntingdon, one of the staunchest party men. This is taken to mean that the amendment has the approval of the Liberals, and will get their support.

Mr. Verville, in submitting his amendment at this stage has rather outflanked the small group of Nationalists who were counting on moving a somewhat similar amendment on the second reading. The small Nationalist group are in somewhat of a quandry. They do not like to allow Mr. Verville to get the credit, and yet will be almost obliged to support his amendment. Just how many will vote for it is not sure. Last year on the Manitoba Boundaries Bill question seven Nationalists voted. Of these only four have definitely stated they will oppose the present move. They are Messrs. Paul Lamarche, Mondou, Barrette and Achim.

In addition to supporting a proposal for a referendum, they will vote against both the Borden and Laurier proposals.

RECORD RENTAL FOR BUILDING IS $500,000

Belgo-Canadian Realty Company's Structure to Have Three Stories Added.

The rental which will be received for the new building to be erected by the Belgo-Canadian Syndicate at the south-west corner of Bleury and St. Catherine St., Montreal reaches a record for the city. The contracts signed for the lease of this building for 25 years, call for an annual rental of half a million dollars.

Permits have been taken out at the City Hall for a four story building on this site, and Mr. Alcide Chausse, building inspector, said to-day that he understood that a permit for three more stories would be applied for in the near future. Roughly, the building will be three hundred and fifty by one hundred and forty odd feet, and the area of land occupied will be about 44,000 square feet. The four stories will therefore have a floor space of about 180,000 square feet, and the rental come to about $2.75 a square foot. The cost of the site was $1,650,000.

The water taxes for this building alone will amount to about $25,000 a year.

STUDENTS IN A DIFFICULTY

Puzzled How to Raise Funds to Meet Deficit of $3,000.

The Students' Council of McGill University have a big problem on hand—how to raise the sum of three thousand dollars—the major portion of which was due to the 'McGill Daily' last year not being a financial success.

The matter was discussed at a meeting of the Council last week, and among the schemes suggested to wipe out the deficit was that the graduates should pay off the amount mentioned. The objection of some of the graduates to this plan is that no guarantee against a repetition of this state of affairs can be given, and it is also felt that as the undergraduates enjoy all the privileges in connection with the undertakings of the Council, they ought to pay for such privileges. Some suggested to pay off the amount by note, and others to pay it off in three or four years by taking a dollar off every student's caution money each year, and it was also argued that the supply room be run so as to produce a larger income.

Finally it was decided to adjourn the matter to the annual meeting in March, and for the best way out of the difficulty to be studied until then.

IF YOU SELL FOREIGN BUTTER, MARK IT.

Ottawa, Feb. 12. — In view of the reported sale of New Zealand butter in Montreal, Toronto, Ottawa, and other places, Mr. J. A. Ruddick, dairy commissioner, draws attention to subsection E, section 282, of the Inspection and Sales Act, which reads as follows:

'No person shall sell, offer, expose or hold in his posression for sale any cheese or butter which is produced in any foreign country, unless the name of the country where such cheese or butter was produced is branded, stamped or marked in a legible manner upon the outside of every box or package which contains the same, in letters not less than three-eighths of an inch high and one quarter of an inch wide.'

Merchants handling New Zealand butter will do well, Mr. Ruddick says, to see that this provision of the law is complied with.

CONSUL-GENERAL LEAVES.

Ottawa, Feb. 15.— Sze Yuan Wang, Chinese consul-general for Canada, left last night for China, via Vancouver, after a sojourn of two years in the Capital. He is succeeded by Lu Ping Tien, former secretary to the Chinese minister at Washington, D.C., who arrived here two days ago.

TRAIN WRECKED BUT PASSENGERS ONLY SHAKEN

Cobalt Express From Toronto Comes to Grief Near North Bay.

North Bay, Feb. 13. — The Cobalt express from Toronto on the Grand Trunk was wrecked to-day near Trout Creek by a broken rail. Fortunately the accident happened at a level spot, for the cars piled up and turned over. The North Bay Pullman was almost upside down with the trucks on top of the cars. The accident happened about six o'clock and many passengers were thrown heavily from their berths to the floor, but strange to say no one was seriously injured. Mr. Vince McCabe, proprietor of the Pacific Hotel, North Bay, received a severe shaking up, but no bones were broken. Mrs. H. J. McCausland, of North Bay, was injured slightly.

The express was late and running at good speed and the sleeping passengers were aroused by the shock and crash as the cars left the rails and piled up in a rocky cut only a few yards from a steep embankement.

The Grand Trunk sent a train from North Bay and brought the passengers here and the T. and N. O. are sending a special train north.

GRANDDAUGHTER DISPUTES WILL

Witnesses Say Grandmother Was Subject to Hallucinations and Wanted to Marry.

Whethrer the late Mrs. Monet, of St. Isidore, Que., was in full possession of her faculties when she made a will in favor of Xiste Pauze, is the main point on which a civil action now being heard by Mr. Justice Lane turns. The will is contested by the old lady's granddaughter, Mrs. P. A. Goulet, who avers that Pauze was a complete stranger to her grandmother, and that the latter was suffering from senile decay at the time the will was made. A number of neighbors were called to prove the condition of the deceased woman at the time the will was made. They testified that she spoke incoherently and was subject to hallucinations, notably one regarding the attitude of the members of her family towards her, Mrs. Monet being apparently under the impression that they were not well disposed. Mrs. Gauthier, wife of Dr. Gauthier, of Montreal, one of the witnesses, deposed that the deceased was her neighbor in this city from December, 1910, to March, 1911. During that time Mrs. Gauthier said Mrs. Monet suspected everybody, even her best friends. Sometimes she was rational for a few minutes, but rambled off soon again, and though she was 75 years of age she constantly spoke of marriage, intimating she desired to wed a young man. Further, she had a habit of buying goods for which she had no use and had to throw away.

Mr. Justice Lane ordered the hearing continued. The estate consists chiefly of a large block of Bank of Hochelaga stock.

DUKE RECEIVES DEGREE FROM QUEEN'S 'VARSITY

Kingston, Feb. 14.—The Duke of Connaught arrived here from Ottawa at eight o'clock this morning, and received a civic address of welcome. Afterwards His Royal Highness paid a visit to the Royal Military College, inspected the Royal Canadian Horse Artillery, and other permanent corps, and the district veterans in the armories. The Duke dined at the barracks, and this afternoon he attended a convocation at Queen's University, where the honorary degree of doctor of laws was conferred upon the royal visitor by the Chancellor, Sir Sandford Fleming.

The Duke was presented for the degree by Principal Gordon. The Engineering Corps of the University acted as a guard of honor to His Royal Highness, while he was at Queen's, but at his own request there was no guard for the civic reception. His Royal Highness left this afternoon for Toronto.

VEGETABLE GROWERS ELECT THEIR OFFICERS

Toronto, Feb. 13.At the annual meeting of the Ontario Vegetable Growers' Association representatives from all the branches in the province were present. The chief topic of discussion was the co-operative buying and selling of supplies and products of the different branches of the association. The following resolution was carried unanimously:—

'We believe it to be in the best interest of the members of the Ontario Vegetable Growers' Association that we should be able to procure good, reliable seed of proved varieties direct from the growers, where possible. We have learned that certain seed dealers of Ontario have endeavored to restrain such trade. Therefore, we protest against any such interference with what we believe to be our reasonable rights and claim that such interference is a species of combine in restraint of trade.'

The election of officers for 1913 resulted as follows:—

President, Mr. C. W. Baker, Tamblings; first vice-president, Mr. W. J. Kerr, Woodroffe; second vice-president, Mr. F. F. Reeves, Humber Bay; sec.-treas., and editor, Mr. J. Lockie Wilson, Toronto; executive committee, Messrs. C. W. Baker, Tamblings; Thos. Delworth, Weston; F. F. Reeves, Humber Bay; Jas. Dandridge, Humber Bay; J. Lockie Wilson, Toronto; representative to Canadian National Exhibition, Mr. Thos. Delworth, Weston; representatives to Horticultural Show, Messrs. W. J. Rush, F. F. Reeves, Thos. Delworth and Jas. Dandridge.

TELEGRAPHIC BRIEFS

FISHERIES PLANT DESTROYED.

Halifax, N.S., Feb. 12.—The plant of the North Atlantic Fisheries' Company at Port Hawkesbury was destroyed by fire to-day. Insurance amounted to $212,000.

VICTORIA'S MAYOR UNSEATED.

Victoria, B. C., Feb. 13.—Mayor Beckwith has been unseated by the Appeal Court and a new election ordered. This reverses the decision of the County Court.

DREDGE DAMAGED AT ST. JOHN.

St. John, N.B., Feb. 12. — An accident did several thousand dollars damage on the dredge 'Beaver,' employed by the Federal Government in St. John harbor this morning.

WINNIPEG KEEPS ALLAN CUP.

Winnipeg, Feb. 14.— The Winipeg hockey team defeated Victorias, the former champions, last night, by a score of 7 to 5. The Winipegs have won every hockey game this season, defeating the Victorias three times, thus becoming custodians of the Allan Cup.

'ATHENIA' AGROUND AND IS FREED AGAIN.

St. John, N.B., Feb. 14.— The Donaldson liner 'Athenia,' inward bound from Glasgow, grounded at the entrance to the harbor. There were about 200 passenbers on board. Tugs have freed her, and the ship is probably not much damaged.

REV. R. K. BLACK DEAD AT GRANBY.

Granby, Que., Feb. 12. — The Rev. R. K. Black, for many years pastor of the First Congregational Church, died here this morning, in his eighty-sixth year. He had been ill for over a week. On January 2 last, which was his birthday, he assisted the Rev. Mr. Alexander at the church services.

WIFE OF MR. J. MARTIN DIES.

Ottawa, Feb. 13.—A private cable message to-day announces the death in London this morning of the wife of the Hon. Joseph Martin. She was born at Richmond, Ont., 70 years ago, the second daughter of the late Hugh Reilly. The deceased lady was twice married, her first husband being the late George W. Eaton, of Richmond. She married Mr. Martin in 1881.

FOR MUNICIPAL OWNERSHIP.

Edmonton, Alta., Feb. 14.—Municipal ownership won the day in the council yesterday afternoon, when a vote of the city fathers retained the last big franchise Edmonton has to give, that of natural gas. The council was holding a meeting to consider the most recent gas offer, when Ald. Tipton made a motion that the city retain the franchise, and this was carried.

LONE WOMAN'S DEATH.

Hamilton, Ont., Feb. 13.—Miss Elizabeth Crossley, 182 Herkimer street, was found dead at the bottom of the cellar steps last night. She lived alone, and it is believed that while on her way to attend to the furnace she fell, fracturing her skull. Neighbors saw no signs of her all day and the dog in the house kept up a dismal howling. They telephoned the police, who broke into the house to discover her dead. She was 55 years of age.

LOST HIS LIFE IN SAVING HIS BROTHER

Kingston, Ont., Feb. 13.—The death occurred at the General Hospital this morning of Edward Hayes, son of Mr. Edward Hayes, of Deseronto. The boy was only eleven and his death was due to rheumatism, contracted when he jumped into the river at Deseronto last autumn to save his brother from drowning. He saved his brother, but had been a great sufferer ever since.

FOUND FROZEN TO DEATH.

Welland, Ont., Feb. 13.—The body of an unknown man was found on the G. T. R. tracks between Humberstone and the Air Line Junction, frozen to death. The body was that of a man apparently about forty-five years of age, five feet eight inches in height, of light complexion, clean shaven, wearing dark clothes and woollen socks. This description is thought by many who knew him to answer to that of Frank Slaid. The name was found on some papers in the pockets.

SCAFFOLD COLLAPSES AND HURTS FIVE MEN.

Port Colborne, Ont., Feb. 13.—The first accident at the Canada Furnace and Steel Company's plant, here, occurred yesterday afternoon, when a scaffolding gave way and three men fell a distance of over forty feet. One man escaped with a few slight injuries, but William Sandy, of Cleveland, and Charles Edgar, of Midland, are badly hurt, with slight hope of recovery for Sandy. The men were employed by the Variety Iron and Steel Structural Company, of Cleveland. They were removed to the Welland Hospital.

FARMERS NOT TO BLAME FOR HIGH LIVING COST.

Cobourg, Ont., Feb. 13.—In the directors' report, submitted at the annual meeting of the Cobourg Central Exhibition Association, held here, it was stated that while the consumer complained of the high cost of living, the farmer was not responsible for this state of affairs, as he cannot secure sufficient skilled labor to cultivate the soil to produce crops and raise live stock to the extent that he would do if labor was more plentiful. It was also stated that the majority of laborers brought in by the Provincial and Dominion Governments drifted to the cities and towns or the North-West.

INDIANS BURNED TO DEATH WHILE DRUNK.

Kenora, Ont., Feb. 13.— Mr. McKenzie, the Indian agent, has returned from Minaki, where he has been carefully investigating the circumstances surrounding the death of Moses Land and Dennie Spence, the two Indians who were burned to death in a shack at the lower bridge near Minaki, on Friday last. Constable Greer, of Graham, Ont., accompanied by Coroner Brandon, arrived at the scene on Sunday, and an inquest was held, which resulted in a verdict that the two Indians were burned to death in their shack while under the influence of liquor, the cause of the fire being unknown.

OCTOGENARIAN MINISTER'S DEATH.

The death took place last week at Granby of the Rev. R. K. Black, who was one of the oldest Congregational ministers in this country. He was born in Dunkeld, Scotland, in 1826, and had just attained his 87th birthday on the second of this month. His father was a Congregational minister in Scotland, and Mr. Black coming to Canada when a young man entered the Congregational College in Toronto, and graduated there in 1852. His first charge was in the County of Lanark, and he did valuable work when the great revival in that part of the country took place. He also was minister at Granby for some time, but retired from active duty some years ago. He was very highly esteemed by the members of the Congregational Church was a constant student and a great reader, and was remarkable for his great activity for his years.

Mr. Black is survived by one son Mr. C. H. Black of Winnipeg, three unmarried daughters, and by one brother, Mr. Charles R. Black of Montreal. The funeral will take place at Granby to-morrow, when his body will be buried beside that of his wife who died some time ago.

MAY BUILD BRIDGE TO ISLE d'ORLEANS

Ottawa, Feb. 13.—The Railway Committee of the House of Commons this morning dealt with a bill to incorporate the Quebec Rapid Transit Railway Company, with a capital stock of one million dollars, and head office in the city of Quebec.

The company proposes to construct a tramway, presumably electric, from Quebec to the Isle of Orleans, and will construct a bridge from the north shore of the St. Lawrence to the island. A couple of branch lines are provided.

After some consideration the bill was allowed to stand until the next sitting in order to make some further changes as to the route of the line.

ALLEGE ALBERTA IS INCURRING DEBT UNDULY

Edmonton, Feb. 13.— The debate on the Speech from the Throne in the Alberta Legislature, was confined to speeches by the leader of the Opposition and Mr. Sifton.

Mr. Michener strongly attacked the administration, asserting that the province was being rushed into debt by maladministration of the government.

The Premier asserted that far from the Province being in a bad financial way the accounts last year showed a good sized balance on the right side. The total debt of the province was fourteen million dollars, for every dollar of which assets were shown. The recent Privy Council judgment, he said, did not affect the credit of the province one iota.

AMEIRCANS MAY BUY CAR LINE.

Fredericton, Feb. 14. — Mr. Charles C. Poiree, Boston, was here yesterday with Mr. A. R. Gould. Mr. Poiree is an official of the American General Electric Company and was looking over the St. John Street Railway Company with a view to purchasing it, but as yet nothing has been closed. He has been taking a survey of the local situation for a street railway system and expressed the opinion that a storage battery system was perfectly feasible for this city. While here Mr. Poiree also discussed with Mr. Gould arrangements for the electrification of part of the railway which Mr. Gould will build across the State of Maine to the Quebec bridge connecting with the St. John Valley Railway.

GRAINGROWERS VOTE DOWN THEIR PARTY IDEA

Saskatoon, Feb. 14. — Feeling ran high for a time at the Grain Growers' convention here yesterday. The question of a third party was up for discussion. A strong minority among the delegates felt keenly the desirability of organizing a third party; their opponents, a majority, felt quite as keenly the importance of the Grain Growers avoiding any political affiliations for the association. The third party idea was defeated.

At times a dozen delegates were on their feet at once, shouts of order resounded from all parts of the theatre, and for half an hour the convention presented a stormy scene. About thirty percent of the delegates signified in a show of hands their desire to pursue the subject at a future time and in another place.

WOULD SPEND MOTOR TAX TO IMPROVE ROADS.

Toronto, Feb. 13.— Mr. W. C. Chambers, of Wellington West, is preparing a bill with regard to the licensing of automobiles and motor vehicles, which, if carried, would completely reorganize the system of taxation now in operation.

The bill calls for the repeal of all present legislation in that regard and suggests a scale of weights and rates as follows: 30 cents per 100 pounds on cars up ot 2,000 pounds in weight; 40 cents per 100 lbs. on cars up to 4,000 pounds, and 50 cents per 100 lbs. on those over 4,000.

The money received from this new system of licensing would be turned into a motor fund for distribution among the counties to be expended on good roads in the different communities. The county treasurers would take charge of the fund in each case, and the money dispensed under the supervision of the county superintendents working in accordance with the highway act.

NEWFOUNDLAND'S NEW GOVERNOR.

St. John, N.B., Feb. 11. — On board the Allan liner 'Corsican' which arrived in port recently from Liverpool, a day and a half overdue, was His Excellencey Walter Davidson, C.M.G., the new Governor-General of Newfoundland, who has replaced the recent holder of that position, Sir Ralhp Williams. Sir Ralph arrived in Liverpool the day before the new governor sailed and in view of the fact that there is at the moment no official head of the ancient colony. His Excellency, Mr. Davidson is making haste to reach the island.

His Excellency is accompanied by Mrs. Davidson and Major W. H. Davenport, his A. D. C. The party leave by the regular Sydney train at seven o'clock. They will go to North Sydney, where the boat will be taken for Port aux Basque, proceeding thence by rail to St. John's. His Excellency has had a number of year's experience in the government of colonies. His last position, that of governor of the Seychelles Islands in the Indian Ocean, he has held for the past eight years.

SUBSCRIPTIONS TO THE BOYS' FARM.

The following additional subscriptions to the Boys' Farm and Training School at Shawbridge, P.Q., are acknowledged: Mrs. Frank Fuller, St. Philippe d'Argenteuil, $1; Mrs. H. Campbell, St. John, N.B., $5.00; M. E. Wilson, Osgoode Station, Ont., 25c.; Mrs. Annie Duncan, Stonewall, Man., $3.60; pupils of VII., 2B, Mount Royal School, $2.

FERRY'S SEEDS
Ferry's Seeds prove their worth at harvest time. After over fifty years of success, they are pronounced the best and surest by careful planters everywhere.
Your dealer sells them. 1913 Seed Annual free on request.
D. M. FERRY & CO. WINDSOR, ONT.
YIELD

AGRICULTURE

EVERY SCHOOL WILL TEACH AGRICULTURE

Manitoba's Progressive Plan to Get Children Interested in the Land.

To make every rural school house in Manitoba a primary school in agriculture for the country children is the aim of the Hon. G. R. Coldwell, Minister of Education, in a plan as announced by H. W. Watson, at the final session of the Manitoba Horticultural Association.

Instructions, suggestions, seeds and shrubs and trees will be furnished any rural school teacher nearly free of charge by the government. In addition, Mr. Watson, a teacher of long experience, who has been employed to oversee this new work, will give as much of his time as possible to inspecting the various school gardens. This project received the warm endorsement of the Horticultural Association.

It is believed that this new agricultural scheme for the rural schools will prove a powerful force to keep the boys on the farm instead of going to lesser opportunities in the cities and towns.

Th details of the plan announced by the department are as follows:

The department of education desires in every possible way to further the work of elementary agriculture, horticulture and forestry in all the schools of the province. We have arranged to assist very materially in this work by providing considerable material entirely free, and what is not free will be at a wholesale price, express prepaid. From this section of the department, schools will be provided with materials for carrying on simple experiments in the school or home gardens in (1) flower growing, (2) vegetable growing, (3) grain, shrub, and tree culture. It is well to keep these various plots separate; they may in fact, be in different portions of the grounds and attended to by different classes of the school.

'By means of the monthly bulletin teachers will be provided with directions for preparing the ground, sowing the seed, cultivation, transplanting, gathering the crop and storing it for the future use of the class. Suggestions and outlines will also be given, to enable the teacher to take up experiments in the school-room relating to the out-door work and observations.

'It is hoped that by this plan teachers may be encouraged to bring into our schools some simple, sound, practical instruction in elementary agriculture, horticulture, and forestry. Everyone recognizes the fact that Manitoba is largely an agricultural province, and as such will continue for generations. It is necessary, then, that teachers should take this opportunity of endeavoring to better fit the education of the town and rural schools to the needs of the country people.

TEACH CHILDREN TO LOVE THE COUNTRY.

'This work does not pretend to instruct children fully in scientific farming; it fulfils its purpose in training the children to correct habits of observation and in aiding them to practically solve their own problems, after school-life, in calling attention to the importance of many of the commonplace interests of the farm life, and that farming is not merely the breaking of clods, and finally, which is of greater importance, by inculcating a wholesome respect for farm life, a love for the country, a desire to live there and engage in the noblest occupation under the sun in this the greatest of agricultural countries.

'We have obtained from the Experimental Farm at Ottawa grains and potatoes for free distribution. Each package will suffice for one-thousandth of an acre, about 44 square feet. Three varieties of each are supplied where schools desire to make comparisons among them as to earliness, yield, strength of straw, etc.

'We will be able to supply a large number of seedlings and cuttings of maple, ash and willow to schools wishing to establish or replenish a wind break. These are only supplied to schools, where the ground has been under cultivation the previous year.

LEADER IN WEST.

'This work has never been undertaken in any of the western provinces,' said Mr. Watson, 'but has been in operation in Ontario for some little time, and has proved to be an unqualified success. This year we will supply with material and instructions fully one hundred country schools, and both myself and the minister of education hope to see the work so extended in the next few years that it will take in every rural school in the province.

'Though new here, the plan has been tried out for years in the United States, notably in the state of Wisconsin, and it has been found a sure means of interesting both the children and their parents in better farming methods. In fact some educators hold that the only way to introduce modern farming methods is through the children. It has been found an effective means of interesting the young in agriculture, and when a boy becomes interested he stays on the farm and does not go to the city.'

Experimental Farm's Report

Deals With Many Matters of Interest to Agriculturists.

The report of the experimental farms for the year ending March 31, 1912, is out. Of all the many publications issued from time to time by the Department of Agriculture at Ottawa, this annual report is by far the most comprehensive, as it deals with practically every phase of Canadian agricultural activity, ranging from the cultivation of fruits and ornamental plants, to the growing and preserving of corn for stock food; from the hatching and rearing of fowls to the rearing and feeding of cattle, sheep and swine; from the management of bees to the protection of crops from insects and disease, and so on throughout the whole range of farming.

The first 230 pages are devoted to the reports of officials whose headquarters are at the central farm at Ottawa, the remaining 216 pages dealing with experiments and investigations being carried on at the ten branch farms and stations distributed over the different provinces.

This is the first annual report issued by the new director, Mr. Grisdale, who in the section designated 'The Report of the Director,' gives out much interesting information concerning the peculiarities of weather and vegetation at such outlying districts as Fort Vermillion, in the Peace River district; Athabaska Landing, Alta; Salmon Arm and Kamloops, B.C., and other places.

In this section of the report many cultural problems of the prairies are dealt with in summaries of investigational work carried on at Brandon, Indian Head, Rosthern, Scott, Lacombe and Lethbridge. These experiments deal with prairie-breaking, depth of ploughing, summer fallow treatment, stubble treatment, seeding to grass and clover, breaking sod from cultivated grasses and clovers, applying barn-yard manure, green manuring, seed bed preparation, soil packers, depth of seeding, commercial fertilizers and under-draining.

As acting Dominion Agriculturist, Mr. Grisdale deals with the work carried on at the central farm with live stock and with crop rotations for various kinds of farming. He shows that the dairy herd, consisting of Ayrshires, Guernsys, Canadians, and grades of these, produced butter at costs ranging from 11.4 cents to 24.4 cents per lb., and that the cows gave profits of from $13.80 to $98.60 during the milking period.

The rport of the Dominion Horticulturist, Mr. W. T. Macoun, deals with fruits, vegtables and ornamental plants. Descriptions are given of new varieties of fruits originated at the central experimental farm. There is also an account of growing tomatoes under glass, and an article on the culture of roses, with results of testing different varieties.

NEW EARLY WHEAT ANNOUNCED.

The Dominion Cerealist, Dr. Chas. E. Saunders, besides reporting the results of many experiments in field and laboratory work, announces a new wheat which promises to become of great value in the more northerly agricultural sections of Canada. It ripens fully a week earlier than the 'Marquis,' and ranks very high in baking strength. This new sort, which has been named 'Prelude,' is also a good yielder.

The Dominion Chemist, Mr. Frank T. Shutt, gives out a great deal of useful matter on the enrichment of soils, soil analysis, fodders and feeding stuffs, conservation of soil moisture, the water supply of farm homesteads, and other matters which call for chemical investigation.

The Dominion Entomologist, Dr. C. Gordon Hewitt, reports the work done by his division under the following heads: The administration of the Destructive Insect and Pest Act, insects affecting field crops, fruit crops, forests, domestic animals and man, garden and greenhouse, apiculture and miscellaneous. Much useful information is given under these several heads.

According to the report of the Dominion Botanist, Mr. H. T. Gussow, which covers an extensive field of work, it has been found necessary to prohibit by Order-in-Council the sale or use for seed purposes, of potatoes imported from Europe. This determination was reached because of the danger of introducing into Canadian soil two new potato diseases. These diseases, known as potato canker and corky scab, have worked great havoc to the potato-growing industry in European countries.

The Poultry Manager, Mr. A. G. Gilbert, deals fully, among other things, with the production and marketing of new-laid eggs, which are year by year becoming dearer during the winter season. On the question of raising fowls the report points out that the experience of many years in hatching chickens, at different periods of spring time, leads to the conclusion that chickens hatched out during the first week in May make the most satisfactory growth, catching up to and frequently surpassing the earlier hatched birds.

The reports of the superintendents of the branch farms and stations are of special value to farmers operating in the respective provinces and districts served, because the work undertaken is designated to solve many of the specific problems encountered in the fields, the stock barns, the vegetable and fruit gardens, etc., of those districts. This report, which provides much useful matter for study during the winter months, is available to all who apply for copies to the Publications Branch, Department of Agriculture, Ottawa, and is now being sent to all those on the mailing list of the experimental farms.

Feeding the Work Horse

Possessing Hearty Appetite, He Needs Regular Meals.

Professor W. A. Henry, of Wisconsin University, in his book, 'Feeds and Feeding,' lays down the following as the great principles in which the feeding of the work horse should proceed:

'The work horse, having but few days of idleness, possesses a hearty appetite an a vigorous digestion, so that if intelligently cared for, his lot is not altogether an unhappy one; nor is he to be commiserated when compared with his aristocratic kin, the carriage horse, which by high living and periods of enforced idleness, followed occasionally, perhaps, by hours of over-exertion, generally has but a brief career, and that sometimes attended by many ills. Regularity in work brings regularity in feeding, and these greatly conduce to comfort and long years of usefulness.

'The work horse should be supplied with about 2lb. of provender daily for each hundred pounds of weight. Of this from 10lb. to 18lb., according to the severity of the labor performed, should be grain in some form. The heavy feeding should come at night, after the long day's work is over, and when the animal has time for masticating and digesting his food. After watering comes the administration of the grain, which should constitute one-half to two-thirds of the day's allowance. This may be fed separately, or preferably upon moistened, chaffed hay.

'The amount of chaffed hay with which the grain is mixed should not exceed one peck in volume. Ground grain and chaffed hay are fed in mixed form, and the animal may masticate his food and pass it to the stomach more quickly than is possible with the material whole and in dry form. A fair allowance of long hay should always be thrown into the manger for the animal to finish on after the stomach is replenished, and while he is resting but still requiring more food.

'The morning meal should be comparatively light, consisting mostly of grain with some chaffed hay. It should not possess much bulk, and should be in condition to be easily and rapidly consumed, so as to be well out of the way when the animal is led from the stable.

'The midday meal is omitted in many stables; but most horsemen hold that some grain should be given at noon, which claim seems reasonable from our knowledge of the horse's stomach and the digestive process. In any case the amount of feed given at midday should not be large.

'Idle horses may be maintained wholly upon hay, straw, or corn fodder, fed uncut. Such animal have ample time for masticating food, and their systems not being taxed by labor, they are able to subsist on foods which contain a large percentage of inert matter. Forage possessing considerable volume, as hay and straw, is suitable for such animals, because a reasonable amount will furnish the necessary nutriment, and it is better to have the digestive tract well distended with food substance than contracted, as would be the case if concentrates possessing only the requisite nutriment were supplied.'

The Value of Snow Surveys

If the precipitation in the mountains were known, some knowledge of the amount of moisture available for irrigation and other purposes would then be at our disposal. But owing to the almost total absence of inhabitants in the higher levels, there are no facts upon which the probable water supply may be based. Granting that the falling snow may be measured, then one can know the winter's precipitation, but not the available water supply, because during the winter thaws may occur, causing melting, the amount of which cannot be easily estimated. The problem, then, is to find the water equivalent of every patch of snow in a watershed. To do this requires the measuring of the area of every patch above the highest canal or above the dam, and finding the average depth and density.

The United States Weather Bureau undertook to work out this problem in the spring of 1910. A watershed of about 6880 acres was selected, which was free from cliffs and having fewer natural obstacles than any other canyon within easy distance of Salt Lake City, Utah. The instruments used consisted of a density tube and scale, an aneroid barometer, a compass, and a metal semicircle with plumb and pointer to secure slope angles. After a general map had been sketched, showing the main canyon and the outlets of all the branches, the work consisted in going up the bottom of each gulch and back and forth along the slopes, measuring the snow depth and density every thousand feet or so, plotting the gulch on the preliminary sketch more carefully, and mapping the snow areas. The average of the 277 depth measurements was 36 inches, and the average water equivalent was 11.5 inches, or 32 percent, making, for the 4,000 acres under snow in the last ten days of March, 1911, 3,833 acre-feet of water, or enough to spread 14 inches deep over all the land irrigated under the stream.

The most apparent value of a snow survey to the irrigating farmer is, that with the knowledge acquired he can select his crop more intelligently. The survey should, of course, be made just before planting time. In general, three cases of water supply may be considered: first, when an average amount may be assured; second, an abundant supply; and third, an amount smaller than the average. If the survey shows that an average amount of water will be the farmer's portion, then he should plant his usual crop.

If more than the average amount can be guaranteed, then several plans may be carried out: a crop requiring the usual amount of water may be planted, and surplus water sold to adjacent dry farms; or a crop requiring a great deal of water may be planted, or one that matures late in the season. If less water than usual has been measured, then the farmer must plant a crop requiring but little water; or he may let some of his land lie fallow, or plant a crop that matures early. A knowledge of the amount of water available may also have several applications while the crop is maturing; thus, to regularize haycutting.

Further, if a gaging station were established above the highest canal, then, if the two variable factors, seepage and evaporation, could be approximately estimated, the irrigators would know at any time during the season just how much moisture still remained in the watershed. It would serve to indicate how fast the snow in the upper parts of the watershed was melting, and this would be valuable information both to the irrigating farmer and the owners of a dam used for conserving the water for either power or irrigating purposes.

Finally, a survey of this character is stated to be worth much more than the certainty it gives the irrigator regarding the future of his crop or the knowledge as to what crop he should plant. It eliminates his products from that class those amount of production is more or less problematical. It tends to steady prices, and, in addition to the taking away of these uncertain features, gives a crop, although not matured, a money value which it would not have, to such a great measure at least, if the water supply were not known.

WHAT A READER THINKS.

'There is no more interesting page in the 'Witness' than the Agricultural Page. Though a minister, I look for it. Poultry has been attractive always to me. I can add nothing to what I read.'

L. M. ENGLAND.

Saskatchewan's Crop Advance

The figures of the final estimate of the Saskatchewan department of agriculture of the crop of 1912, compiled from the department's staff correspondents are now completed. It is evident that the crops have proved slightly better than was anticipated when the first estimate was made.

The total production of the four principal grain crops in 1912, was 237,278,446 bushels, or 24,568,083 more than in 1911. The percentage of increase is 11.5 as against a percentage of increase in 1911 of 31,88.

The total production of wheat is 107,167,782 bushels, or 10,371,118 over 1911. The acreage under this crop was 5,384,092, an increase of 151,844 acres, or 2.90 percent over 1911. The average yield per acre is 19.9 or an advance of 1.4 over the previous year.

The total acreage under oats was 2,421,932, or 229.126 more than last year, showing an advance of 10.45 percent. On an average yield of 44.4, the total production is 107,169,948, or 8,943,678 over last year. This is an increase of 9.06 percent over 1911. The average yield shows a decrease of 6 percent over the previous year.

Flax and barley show the largest increases. Compared with 1911, barley shows a considerable advance. The acreage this year was 26,139, or an increase of 22,146 acres over 1911. The total production on this area was 8,319,584, or 1,459,789 bushels over 1911. This is an advance of 21.2 percent. The average yield is 31.1 or 3.1 percent above last year's yield.

The total production of flax this year was 14,171,214 bushels. This is 3,733,512 bushels, or 36.5 percent increase over last year. The average yield is 12.7 bushels, or an average of 1.4 percent increase.

The Holstein-Friesian Cow

Made Holland's Dairy Industry and Thrives Under Canadian Conditions.

The people of Holland are noted for their thrift, progressiveness, and wealth. They are the wealthiest per head of population of any country. This happy condition has been brought about largely through the influence of the Holstein-Friesian cow upon the agriculture of Holland. This influence is not of recent origin, else it had not been so potent. We read that the Friesian people have dwelt upon the shores of the North Sea since 300 years before the Christian era. It is supposed that these people came originally from India, bringing with them herds of pure white cattle and sought the shores of the North Sea as a pasturing ground for their stock.

Two hundred years later a German tribe came from the Upper Rhine district and also settled on the shores of the North Sea near the Friesians. They also brought their cattle with them—a black race of animals. It is further supposed that the white cattle of the Friesians and the black cattle of the Germans became crossed and thus laid the foundation of the present Holstein-Friesian breed of cattle and also the foundations of the dairy industry in Holland.

The cattle have spread to America, where a larger number and better cattle of this breed are found than in their native country. The conditions in Canada and the United States are favorable for breeding large numbers and for developing the breed to their highest capacity. Our large areas of land and immense stocks of food are favorable natural conditions for developing the hereditary tendencies of the breed, while our wide awake breeders have been quick to see the possibilities of animals of black and white color, in milk production, and have developed these with all the shrewdness characteristic of the race dwelling in North America, not the least important of whom dwell in the country called Canada.

GIVE TURKEYS LIBERTY.

Turkeys require roomy, well-ventilated houses for roosting, and never do well roosting with other poultry, especially if overcrowded. A large shed, open on one side, is more suitable than one closed on all sides.

In a wild state turkeys are extremely hardy, and as they are provided by nature with a very tight-fitting coat of feathers, rain or cold has very little effect on them. They are the only birds that degenerate by domestication, and this is chiefly due to the restraint which is put upon them, and the close confinement in which they are sometimes kept at night, when domesticated. From this the natural inference to be drawn is that the more liberty they have, the nearer they are allowed to approach the wild state, the hardier they will be.

If while young, turkeys are not confined in a close house, they gradually become inured to cold, and graw into stronger, larger and more vigorous birds than they otherwise would.

Rape as Early Winter Feed

Some weeks ago we told of having cut late in November and bunched up for winter feeding, a few loads of rape. We promised to tell later how it kept and fed out. The report is very gratifying. The weather remained steadily cool or cold, and the rape kept almost perfectly, both in the heaps and in the larger piles at the stable door, where it was thrown off the waggon or sleigh from time to time, as hauled from the field. The small piles in the field, about the size of big manure heaps, froze partially from time to time but that did not hurt them. They did not heat or bleach to any extent. Much the same thing was true of the larger heaps at the barn, though we did lose a part of a load which lay untouched for two or three weeks during mild weather, late in November. All the rest was fed up.

The plan was to throw into the stable one day's feed ahead, letting it thaw out there. The rape lasted until the end of December, and a big noon feed of it was given once a day, in place of roots, to nine head of fattening cattle, and some young stock. They liked it, and throve on it. A bunch of four cattle, bought November 25th, was turned off January 20th, after less than two months of feeding, for fifty dollars more than the purchase price. They were fed on the rape, as long as it lasted, along with 20 pounds a day of well-eared corn silage and what hay they would consume morning and night, some of the hay being bleached stuff of poor quality.

Their grain ration consisted of a mixture of about equal parts of corn meal, cottonseed meal and oil cake, and would have averaged about two pounds per head per day for that period, costing less than $2,00 per head for meal. The other cattle fed on rape did equally well.

Of course, conditions last fall were favorable for preservation of the rape. With a mild, open December some of the material would doubtless have spoiled in the heaps. Anyone having a surplus of rape to use this way, we would advise to cut late, just so as to avoid having the rape seriously hurt by the frost. It will stand a good deal of autumn freezing without injury. — 'Farmer's Advocate.'

Give Big Prizes for Fat Stock

Dr. Rutherford, superintendent of animal husbandry in the Department of Natural Resources, Canadian Pacific Railway, announces that the following prizes will be offered for open competition at the spring show to be held in Calgary in April next:

Best 15 fat steers, 3 years or over—First $500, second $250, third $150, fourth $100.

Best 15 fat steers, 2 years and under—First $500, second $250, third $150, fourth $100.

Best 15 fat steers, 1 year and under 2—First $350, second $200, third $100, fourth $50.

Best 60 fat wethers—First $200, second $100, third $50.

Best 50 fat hogs not to exceed 200 lbs. in weight—First $200, second $100, third $50

Best 50 fat chickens—First $50, second $30, third $20.

These prizes make a total of $3,400.

Silver cups for sweepstakes: Best fat steer, any age, open. Best load any age, open.

Dr. Rutherford wishes it to be understood that although this competition is being conducted under the auspices of the Animal Husbandry Branch, the necessary funds have been largely provided by the leading packers operating in Western Canada.

TOLL TAKEN BY WEEDS.

Did you ever stop to think of the tax you are paying to keep up the weed crop? If the township should levy a tax on your crops equal to 25 percent of the value, you would rebel in righteous indignation. Wouldn't you? Yet a good many of us permit a stand of 25 percent of weeds to occupy our fields and think we are doing pretty good farming too.

Why not grow grain or roots, or som other good crop, where that weed tax is now growing? The weeds give no return. They draw more heavily on the water supply and plant food supply than paying crops. Paying crops and weeds cannot occupy land at the same time. Let us grow paying crops and get profits rather than pay taxes

Pound for pound, the plant food required by crops and by weeds is almost the same, but weeds are better food gatherers. The greatest difference comes when the question of water arises. Weeds not only require more water, but are able to get it. From 300 to 700 pounds of water are used in producing a pound of dry matter in our commo cropss. Weeds require even more If it comes to a contest as to which will get it, the weeds win.

Want Watery Cheese

The American market, for home consumption, demands a soft variety of cheese that is not made in Canada. From 100 pounds of milk the cheesemaker in the States makes about 11 pounds of cheese, whereas in Canada only 9 pounds of cheese are produced from 100 pounds of milk. In other words, the American cheese contains about 42 percent of water, while there is only 36 percent in the Canadian harder product.

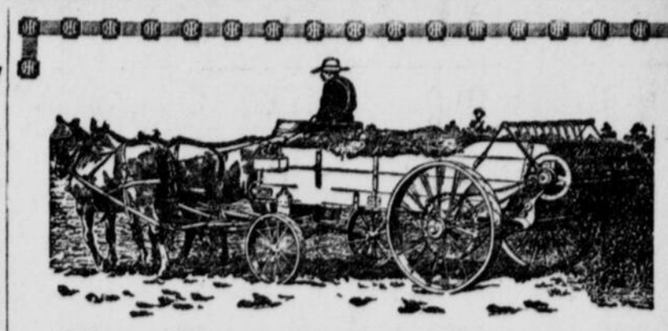
Grass Best Horse Feed

As a single food for horses, grass stands unequalled. At this time of year the pastures are often so dry and parched that the grass becomes withered and unpalatable. When the pastures become so bare, it requires a little grain to make the colt grow. Rich, palatable grain, such as good oats, comes next to the sweet, tender grass as feed for the horse or colt. It is possible to feed the mare on dry feed during the season of pasture shortage, so as to carry both her and her offspring over this period in good condition.

Electricity May Oust Servants

If electricity can obviate the necessity of hired help in the farm home, its economy for many farmers is indisputable. The wages and board of a girl amount to two or three times the cost of two horse-power of electric energy. Of course electricity will not do all that an efficient maid can accomplish, by any means, but by lightening work outside and inside the house, it should enable many families to get on nicely alone, where paid domestic service is, at present, the alternative of over-work. — 'Farmer's Advocate.'

Compared with any other branch of agriculture, poultry is able to make a showing which dwarfs the product to which it is compared into insignificance.



What Three Bushels More to the Acre Means

EIGHT years ago the farmers in a central state raised average crops that ran three bushels less to the acre than they now get. Suppose each acre of farm land in this country were so tended that it produced an equal increase. How much more money would farmers have, with which to buy the luxuries of life that they earn and deserve?

What others have done, you can do. Your share in this prosperity depends entirely upon yourself. The first step for you to take is to fertilize your land properly with manure spread by an

I H C Manure Spreader Corn King or Cloverleaf

Manure cannot be spread as it should be unless a machine is used. An I H C spreader covers the ground with an even coat, light or heavy as may be needed, and pulverized so that the plant food elements in the manure combine with the soil to best advantage.

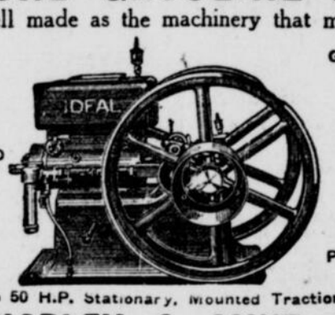
The spreader that does this work as it should be done must have many excellent mechanical features. The apron should move without jerking; the beater should meet the load at exactly the right point to pulverize the manure without too greatly increasing the draft of the machine; the speed changes of the apron should be positive whether the spreader is going uphill or down, otherwise the spreading will be uneven. All these features are provided for in the construction of I H C spreaders.

The I H C local agent carries in stock the machines best suited to your locality. See him for catalogues and full information, or, write the nearest branch house.

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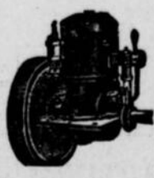
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Surrey Center, B. C. Joe Boothroyd

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POULTRY

How to Market Poultry Produce

(By Professor W. R. Graham.)

All will agree that it is desirable to produce goods of the best quality. It would therefore appear unnecessary to discuss this matter at length, but simply to bear in mind that however high may be the standard there is always a probability of the standard being raised.

This of necessity is almost sure to happen as thousands of individuals all over the world are studying the question of 'how to please.'

Many forget that uniformity of quality is of great importance. While it is desirable to have as good a quality as possible, it must never be forgotten that uniformity of quality is of the utmost importance. We have to look no further than to the Danish nation to have this illustrated.

It is generally conceded, I believe, that there are individuals all over the world who produce butter and eggs equal to the Danish product. Yet we find the Danish product selling in large quantities at better prices as compared with the produce of other countries. This is due to the fact that their produce is practically all alike as to flavor, color, etc. One likes to buy from a reliable firm, not so much because somebody else has not as good produce, but because they can always be depended upon.

Let us illustrate this point with another market nearer at home. The better hotels, restaurants and dining-car trade of Chicago demand poultry, butter, apples, potatoes, etc., of uniformity, not only as to quality, but, in many instances, as to size. At least one dealer is endeavoring to supply this trade and is meeting with good success, for the reasons that the buyers of the various places have found that his goods are dependable as to quality and size, and, what is of equal importance, that he has the quantity. The quantity to many might be considered of small importance, but one hundred cars of dressed poultry represent large numbers of live birds.

A few further observations of this man's business might not be out of place. The hotels, etc., know that in order to please the guest and hold the trade it is desirable to please, and moreover, to serve everybody alike. Consequently, the one-half of a milk-fed chicken the guest may order must be no larger or smaller than his neighbors or friends. The same applies to baked potatoes and apples, etc., and furthermore, the quality of the goods as to flavor must be the same. It is really astonishing what a pleasing effect it produces on a party of say ten guests who sit down to a table where every portion is the same in every respect. The big man cannot look over at his smaller friend and say, 'Your potato is larger than mine, and yet I paid as much for it.' Here we find a trade for graded potatoes.

The production of high quality produce in large quantities is no easy task. The production of dressed poultry and eggs require very careful consideration. There is probably no other farm product that has been put on the market in worse condition, due, the writer believes, to ignorance more than any other cause.

POULTRY EASIER TO HANDLE THAN EGGS.

The dressed poultry trade, in a large way, can be handled much more easily than the egg trade. Where the demand requires chickens of exact size and quality, both as to flavor and softness, it practically means that the chickens grown by the farmers will have to be fattened co-operatively or by the packers. The feeding must be uniform in order to have uniform flavor of flesh. The breeding should be as uniform as possible, and hence either the Government or the large interest should lend a helping hand in the way of a breeding station for the distribution of pure bred males.

The packing house is a necessity in order to get large quantities of birds that are killed, plucked, graded, chilled and boxed uniformly. Many of the packers have much to learn along this line. The very large packers are working at a disadvantage in that the personality of the party in charge is lost in too many branches. So far only in houses in which everybody has been trained by the packer and comes under his personal supervision have the goods been produced, yet these packers have been able to turn out several hundred cars of poultry a year.

The problem with eggs is much more difficult than it is with dressed poultry. There are two difficult problems, namely, the uniform flavor of the eggs and the getting of the eggs to the market or final consumer quickly.

It is, and will be for some time, a very discouraging work trying to get the farmers in any country or township to feed their hens on good, pure, wholesome food, and not on worms and manure heaps for a portion of the year. Please do not forget that what is needed is eggs of uniform flavor every day of the year. Secondly, the collecting of the eggs quickly can be accomplished, but has some problems that, as yet, are not easy. Many producers forget eggs absorb odors and are almost as susceptible to bactorial infection as is milk. It is therefore not a good plan to have medicated nest eggs, onions or other similar products near new laid eggs. It is equally important that musty or dirty vessels must not be used for storing eggs.

Co-operation is practically the only method so far successful in gathering eggs quickly. To get large quantities of either good chickens or eggs requires an application of the co-operative principle either in part or the whole.

THE PART COLD STORAGE PLAYS.

In conclusion there remains yet one link in the chain. These products must be obtainable at all seasons of the year. Here cold storage plays an important part. The United States Government has spent a large amount of money in investigating this subject, and its work so far goes to show that, provided the stock is properly fed, killed and packed, and furthermore is chilled and frozen quickly, the product will remain in good condition for the seasons. It might be better to say that they recommend large city consumers to buy hard frozen chickens, that are delivered to the consumer hard frozen, this being a better and safer procedure for the family than many so-called fresh stock.

The sooner eggs are chilled to a temperature of 29 degrees, the better the product keeps.

Pointers on Feeding Hens

(By Prof. H. C. Pierce.)

What constitutes a good ration for laying hens, and why should we feed a hen for laying purposes? I think the cardinal points may be set down in egg production as, first, have good hens; 2nd, have good feed; and, third, have a good feeder. A hen in good laying condition consumes twenty times her own weight in a year. A hen weighing five pounds will consume approximately one hundred pounds of food during a year's time. If she lays twelve dozen of eggs in a year, or one hundred and forty-four eggs, which should be reasonable under good conditions, she will produce eighteen to twenty pounds of eggs in that time, or four times her own weight. So we see that we may consider the hen in some respects a machine into which we feed perhaps one hundred pounds of food, exclusive of water, and we take out eighteen to twenty pounds of the finished product. No more than you can make carpets out of steel rods or wooden sticks can you get eggs out of feed that is not best adapted to producing eggs. The hen must have a food which is properly balanced, and which contains the necessary materials to manufacture eggs. An egg contains, to put it commercially, shell, white and yolk. These are the most widely varying constituents of the eggs. We may take the shell to represent the ash part of the egg, and eleven percent of the egg is calcium. We take the white to represent the protein portion of the egg. The albumen of the white is one of the purest forms of protein which we have and the one most easily digested. We take yolk to represent food of the egg.

Did it ever occur to you to ask why these things occur in an egg? I don't believe that there is a hen that cares whether we eat eggs or not. She is not laying eggs for us to eat. She is laying eggs to reproduce her species. Therefore, we find in the egg the food for the developing germs during the three weeks necessary for the germ to develop in the shell. The shell forming an envelope to protect the developing germs, and also giving it a slight amount probably of ash and the white forming the food formation of the cuscles, and yolk forming nitrogen for formation of chick and having a surplus supply over to nourish the chick through the first day or two after it is hatched. We find, no matter what the hen is fed, she always tends to produce an egg of uniform composition. If you feed a hen regularly, when she can lay at all the proposition regarding the amount of protein, etc., will be the same, whether she receives the proper balanced ration or not.

Her business is to reproduce her species, and she knows she must put into the inside of the egg a sufficient amount of food so that when the chick develops and hatches there will be none left. Even though we do not feed properly, what eggs are laid are probably of the same composition, as far as the hen can determine that for herself. You will find that hens which have not had grit will usually lay soft-shelled eggs. We must have a properly balanced ration. There are certain things which we should bear in mind in compounding or making up a ration.

FACTORS WHICH GOVERN SELECTION.

Factors which will govern in selection of rations: We find that a ration must contain fat. Fat we must represent by corn. We find that to produce an egg the ration must contain protein or muscle-building material. Protein we may represent by bran and meat, and it seems that chickens must have some of this protein in a meat form. To produce shells, chicks must have minerals, supply of lime of calcium carbonate, which can be represented as oyster shell, and, to some extent, bran. In addition to this we will supply the hen teeth in grit, in order that they may have the grinding material in the gizzard to grind up food after it reaches there. As a general corrective and to add variety to the ration, we should always add green food and charcoal, so no matter what ration you use it is always safe to have grit, oyster shell and charcoal before them all the time, and pure, clean water.

There are several good rations which have been given for the feeding of poultry. It is not so much what you feed as how you feed it. There it more depends upon the feeder than upon the feed. With every pail of feed two pails of common sense should be used. This is the hardest thing to find in a ration. We must use good judgment in feeding, and we must know our birds. We must have chicken sense. A chicken man is born, not made.

A good ration, which is based upon the ration developed at Maine, may be composed as follows:

One part corn meal, one part middlings, one part gluten meal, one part beef scrap, one part wheat bran, one-half part linseed meal. Mix in form of dry mash, feed in hopper, let hens have free access to this at noonday. In the morning they are fed in a deep litter of straw eight inches to twelve inches deep, and this depth of litter is measured with a ruler.

In the morning feed cracked corn, wheat, oats or any grains which you may have in the bins and make them scratch for it in the straw. All you want to see when they are eating is their tails. The more hidden a chicken is the more that chicken is digging, and the more exercise it is getting. That is the active hen, and she is the laying hen. She may be fat, but she must have exercise.

At noon time she may be fed at the same rate of four quarts per one hundred hens again. Wheat makes a good feed, as well as barley. Chickens do not like rye. Let them have access to this dry mixture at twelve o'clock until they go to bed at night. Perhaps once or twice a week if you mixed that dry mash with some water and giving it to them at night, they would appreciate it. In addition to that feed chopped alfalfa or clover. Warm the clover up by pouring hot water over it and letting it stand, or feeding it dry. I am trying to bring out the fact that more depends on the feeder than upon the feed. You may give them one-half bushel of this feed to one hundred hens, but the idea is to give them variety. Suppose you were shut up in a house, and you had corn meal mush for breakfast and had not had any for a long time. Suppose you had corn meal mush for dinner. Your appetite would be pretty good. You would have corn meal mush again for supper, and your nose would go up a little, and by the next morning you wouldn't care whether you had corn meal mush or not, but if you didn't eat anything you couldn't work. It is the same with poultry. If you do not get a variety you get nothing from it.

WHY HENS DIE ON THE NESTS.

We often had complaints along in February and March of hens dying on the nests, and probably this was due to the fact that hens were over-fat. A hen which is over-fat will be degenerated, having a degenerated liver, blood vessels and muscles. We have found, on examination, that where hens had died on the nest, they had suffered from hemorrhage of the liver and brain, and the hens would contain eggs and be ready to lay. The reason that they would die was because they were over-fat, and the strain of passing the egg would cause extra pressure and rupture, and back of this fat we could lay it to corn diet, which hens receive almost exclusively through the corn belt in the winter time.

No hen can produce properly on corn alone. You will find that your corn contains from nine to eleven percent of protein. You will find that your egg contains a much larger percentage. So you see that in order to get enough protein to build an egg, a hen would have to eat more corn than she would care to, and would have to eat more fat. Therefore, feed corn to balance up a ration with a meat ration or beef scraps from the packing house. It is to be preferred to green-cut bone, because it is much cheaper in the long run. Beef scrap is much to be preferred on the basis of cost, because of the water contents of the two feeds. Beef scraps contain eighteen percent of water, and green bone contains eighty percent of water. In the rabbit country you can shoot a rabbit, hang it up to freeze, then hang it in the chicken house and let the chickens pick at it.

Question. — What is the proper term to use in speaking of poultry husbandry, a poultry farm or a poultry plant?

Answer.—We should say 'poultry farm,' and not 'poultry plant.' The words 'poultry plant' should never have passed the lips of any man.

Question. — When should cooked wheat be fed?

Answer. — Cooked wheat should be fed at night if fed at all.

Question.—When should hot mash be fed?

Answer.—Hot mash should be fed at night. Make the chickens warm up by exercise in the morning. If you feed the hot mash in the morning they will go off and lie down the rest of the day.

Qestion.—How about feeding second grade oats or screenings to chickens?

Answer. — Do not feed second grade oats or fannings or screenings. In spring a good way to feed oats is to take a basketful of oats and soak them in warm water over night, spread them on trays in racks and stir them once a day until you get a sprout one-eighth inch long, then let them grow up in nice green matty sod. They will grow quickly. Feed eight-inch square of that to each twenty-five hens, and this makes a nice lot of green feed, and will take from five to nine days to grow this from the time that you wet the oats, depending upon the temperature of the room.

Question.—How does the temperature affect the time of growth?

Answer.—The higher the temperature the quicker the growth.

Question.—What is the best way to proportion mixed feed, weight or measure?

Answer.—The proper way to prepare mixed feed is by measure.

Question.—In what proportion should salt be fed to hens?

Answer.—Put in salt not to exceed one-half to one percent.

Question.—How often should litter be changed for scratching pens?

Answer.—Change litter as often as it is needed. Once in three weeks is usually often enough, depending upon how thick the birds are and the kind of straw you are using for the litter.

Question.—What is the advantage or disadvantage of giving hot water for drinking purposes in winter time?

Answer.—It does not make much difference whether cold or hot water is given the fowls to drink in winter time.

Question—What is the value of a stimulant?

Answer.—There is no value in a stimulant. Keep the hen busy. Do not give her a chance to think about hunting for lice or pulling a feather out of another hen's back.

Poultry Possibilities

If those who live on the farm only knew the great moneymaking possibilities of poultry-raising, when proper care and attention are given, the farmers of our country would be enriched by several million dollars more each year.

On the majority of farms poultry is considered a necessary evil. No care or attention is given the fowls to speak of. They are left to forage for themselves; no thought given to breed; no time devoted to systematic culture like that given to other crops —other stock on the farm.

Yet government statistics show that the poultry industry practically equals the wheat crop, the horticultural interests or dairy products. Every two years poultry products equal in value the yearly corn crop. It has been demonstrated time and again that the cost of growing poultry meat, pound for pound, is no more than beef, pork or mutton. If the farmer wishes to know the difference in selling price, look at any market report in any market centre.

The great difference in price between poultry meats and the other meats is simply because the farmers are not producing sufficient poultry to meet the demand. It is the most backwardof any of the branches of animal husbandry, and with the recent high prices of grains, it is well for the farmer to investigate this matter and put his grains into these meats that bring the highest prices. There is not very much profit in feeding 80 cent corn to grow meat that will sell for 2 1-2 to 4 cents a pound, but think of the profit in meat that brings 11 to 19 cents a pound!

It is well worth the attention of the men on the farm, for the profitable poultry crop on the farm is a man's work. The women on the farm know the value of poultry, even if the men do not, and usually the care of the poultry is undertaken by the women folks, and their pinmoney or little articles of luxury, and, in many cases, the household expenses, are maintained by the sale of poultry products.



SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORN COCKEREL.
Bred by Macdonald College.

The Profits of Poultry

We seemingly fail to realize just how profitable a flock of poultry may be under certain circumstances. At certain seasons of the year a farm flock of poultry will almost keep itself by consuming fallen grain or that which is shattered in bringing the grain from field to granary.

Very frequently a flock of poultry which is kept in an orchard will so completely keep injurious insects in check that the improvement in the fruit crop is worth in money more than the flock costs in the entire year.

It would not require very good management to keep fifty fowls in good health on an acre of land, nor would it require extraordinary skill to make these hens pay a profit of one dollar each above the cost of the feed they would consume. To keep two cows on an acre of land and secure from them a return of twenty dollars above the cost of the feed would require very good cows and very careful management.

The hay from an acre of good meadow would be worth twenty dollars, if we allow two and one-half tons to the acre at eight dollars a ton. To secure this would require considerable hard work on the part of man and team. To secure fifty dollars from an acre of hens would not cost any more labor, the labor would not be so hard and the returns would be at least 150 percent better.

Fifty bushels an acre is a good yield for a crop of corn. To secure this the farmer must work from early spring until late in the fall. He must plough, horrow, plant, cultivate, harvest and take to market and in the end he will have twenty-five dollars with which to pay himself for all the work he has done. The man who has fifty ens on an acre as fifty ens on an acre has fifty dollars to pay him for work he has done. The man who has fifty hens on an acre has fifty dollars to pay him for less work and less risk than the corn grower has taken.

GETTING EGGS IN COLD QUARTERS.

The Rev. J. M. England sends us a suggestion for getting eggs in cold quarters.

'Besides the caution against draughts, I have a corner curtained off, as you suggest, for warmer sleeping quarters, as your articles say snow and broken ice will do nicely for drink, but this difficulty may be overcome in the following way: Take a pail of water, quite warm, and place before the hens, with any old cloth or carpet twisted about the pail. This seldom freezes until the evening. At night, when at last eggs are gathered and the curtain is dropped over the night quarters, take the pail away, ready for renewing in the morning. This assures fresh and ready supply.'

A Fancier's Fowl

The origin and development of the Leghorn fowl is the subject of an article in a recent issue of 'The Homestead.'

The original Leghorns, the writer states, were undoubtedly brought to this country by vesselmen trading in Mediterranean ports, but whether the first consignment was directly from Leghorn is a question which will never be positively settled. It has been said that the first lot of these fowls received in America were brought in in 1834.

It is not at all strange that these fowls made their way to this country in that early day. Vessels leaving Italian ports would, most naturally, take on board a number of fowls to be used for table purposes on the trip about to be made. These vesselmen had, at first, no idea of dealing in breeding fowls. But American fanciers, then, as now, on the alert for something new and novel, were eager for these foreign fowls, and soon these vesselmen were doing a large, and it is safe to say, a very profitable business in supplying the wants of the Americans.

Leghorn form and carriage is distinctive. The Leghorn is comparatively small of size, a fowl of great alertness and graceful curves. Short backs, short shanks and low set bodies do not become a Leghorn. In form and carriage all the Leghorns have same requirements. There is no standard weight clause for fowls of this breed.

A few years ago fanciers in their desire to secure color markings lost sight of size, and as a result the wining Leghorns were not much larger than Bantams. To restore size the American Poultry Association demanded, and made it a standard requirement, that judges in passing upon Leghorns in the show room give considerable attention to size. Now in the scale of points for all Leghorns 'size' counts for 8 points.

The Leghorn occupies a prominent place as a fancier's fowl. Its place in the show room, on exclusively egg farms, on the farm of the country and in the yards of cottagers is assured. It is a hardy and vigorous fowl, both beautiful and useful, and will, therefore, always be demanded by the people.

WOMAN'S SUFFRAGE.

How The Franchise Bill Came To Grief.

(Correspondence of the 'Witness.')

London, Jan. 30.—January 27, 1913, has for some time been considered as the day when the cause of woman's suffrage would either gain a glorious victory or sustain a crushing defeat. Now January 27 has come and gone, and yet the question has not been put to the issue. By the Speaker's ruling, given on the night of Thursday, January 22, the whole situation has been changed. Before considering this, however, let us briefly review the hopes that the Franchise Bill has held out.

THE PREMIER'S PROMISE.

Mr. Asquith last autumn promised that, if any woman's suffrage amendments were carried to his Franchise Bill, the Government would adopt them and incorporate them in the measure. This, of course, would be an immense advantage, as it would give them the protection of party support. Four amendments of this sort were accordingly brought forward, one preliminary, the other three mutually exclusive. The first, popularly called the 'Grey' amendment, because introduced by Sir Edward Grey, provided for the deletion of the word 'male' in the opening words of the bill, 'Subject to the provisions of the Act, every male person shall be entitled,' etc. It is obvious that, until the word 'male' was deleted, no amendment granting the suffrage to women would be in order. All suffragists, therefore, of whatever shade of opinion, were united in supporting this amendment, which was to have been moved on the night of Monday, January 27. If this had been carried, it would have left the way open for the following three amendments:—(1) From the Labor benches, a proposal for the enfranchisement of all men and women over the age of 21. This was considered certain of defeat. (2) The 'Dickenson' amendment, by which the vote would have been given to all women householders over the age of 25 years, whether married women, widows, or single—amounting in all to about six and a half millions of women. This, it may be noted, is substantially the scheme adopted by Norway, and this was the amendment on which all suffragists had agreed to unite. If it had been defeated, a third amendment (3) would have been brought forward, similar in scope to last year's Conciliation Bill.

But none of these amendments have been, or ever will be, brought before the House. On Thursday, January 24, a bombshell was hurled into the political world. The leader of the Opposition, Mr. Bonar Law, in perfect good faith (he is himself a suffragist) asked the Speaker whether certain Government amendments to the Franchise Bill would not so much alter the measure that it would have to be reintroduced. Mr. Law's object was, of course, to induce the Government to drop these amendments, which dealt with the subject of 'occupation.' But his question had far-reaching results. The Speaker replied that not only these, but also the woman's suffrage amendments, would, if passed, so substantially change the form of the measure that according to precedent it would have to be introduced as a new bill. The House was almost stunned with surprise; the sensation spread throughout the country. It is impossible for a new bill to be introduced in time for it to benefit by the Parliament Act, and it is not for a moment supposed that the Lords would accept it. The whole bill, including, of course, the amendments, was doomed.

A BITTER BLOW.

To the suffragists the ruling of the Speaker was the most bitter blow in a campaign that has been one long sequence of disappointments. They assert the Government is to be blamed for this impasse, saying that before making his pledge Mr. Asquith should have ascertained that what he proposed doing would be in order. It is not seriously held except by a few extremists that the Government anticipated this difficulty and deliberately used it in order to escape from their promise. As it is, however, the Government has no choice but to drop the Franchise Bill. On January 27, Mr. Asquith declared his intention of doing so, but added that facilities will be granted next session for the introduction of a private bill dealing purely with woman's suffrage. The Government will afford it protection by applying to it the Parliament Act, and allowing the use of the guillotine in case of obstruction. On the suggestion of Mr. F. E. Smith, who is, curiously enough, an anti-suffragist, the bill will be drafted by a special 'Cabinet,' to be selected for the purpose, and on this Mr. Balfour has offered to serve. It is to be hoped that this committee will be formed immediately, and that it will soon succeed in putting forward a definite scheme. Suffragists throughout the House will be urged to support this bill, Liberals and Labor men to refrain from voting for broadening amendments on condition that Conservatives do not vote for narrowing ones. The bill will be based most probably on either the 'Dickenson' or the 'Conciliation' amendment, and is likely to be brought forward in April.

The suffrage societies are naturally much disheartened by the check they have received; nor do they consider Mr. Asquith's offer a fair recompense for what they have lost. As they point out, they are now in exactly the same position as before the Conciliation bill. They demand that—as the Government has failed to redeem its pledges towards them—it should bring in a Government measure for woman's suffrage. This, in spite of their effort, they are not likely to obtain; and it will be wisest for them to concentrate their energies on the new bill. As Sir Edward Grey said in the House on January 27, 'Parliament has not a good record in this matter. Hopes have been excited and left unfulfilled.' It is to be hoped that the House will respond to his appeal when the new bill is voted on next spring. Meanwhile, the Women's Social and Political Union, which has always distrusted the Government, has declared on it, 'War to the knife,' and already regrettable outbreaks of militancy have occurred.

MACDONALD NOTES

Professor Klinck addressed the Bedford Farmers' Club on 'Agriculture and Education' last Wednesday evening.

On the invitation of Dr. Harrison, the members of the Canadian Ayrshire Breeders' Association, and their friends are expected at Macdonald College, on Thursday, February 13.

Dr. Sinclair addressed a large audience in Hull, Que., on Thursday, February 6th, on 'Present Educational Needs in Quebec.'

Under the auspices of the Athletic Association a concert was held on Monday evening, in the Assembly Hall. A fine exhibition of gymnastic exercises was given by members of the School of Agriculture, under the leadership of their instructor, Mr. Sharpe. The second half of the programme consisted of vocal and instrumental music and recitations.

Mr. P. Boving has returned from Charlottetown, P.E.I., where he assisted in the short courses in agriculture. Mr. Boving reports an attendance of five hundred and interesting discussions in his subjects, viz., root crops and fertilizers.

Dr. and Mrs. Harrison entertained the staff of Macdonald College at progressive euchre on Friday evening. First and second prizes, lone hands and consolation prizes for ladies and gentlemen were given.

Miss Fisher, head of the household science department, addressed the Women's Institute at Cookshire recently.

The elementary class played with success a game of basketball against junior household science.

Fairmount teachers will play against Macdonald's first team in the girls' gymnasium next Saturday afternoon



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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.

FARMS AND OTHER LANDS.

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FARM AND TOWN PROPERTIES For Sale; Garden of Ontario, the most southern part. Here is where winters are short, summers are long, without frost; richest soil; unsurpassed for growing grains, fruit and vegetables; natural gas for heating. For information, apply to A. W. ROSS, Box 181, Blenheim, Kent County, Ontario.

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TREES, PLANTS, ETC.

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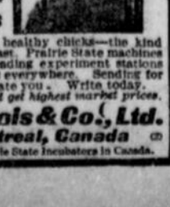


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The Philosopher of Folly.

(BY SHERWOOD KART.)

ADVERTISING PAYS.

Consider well the hustling hen. Oh, would that every now and then we all could journey to the pen where she is laying for us; she knows a lot, this worthy bird, and not by silence has she erred — when she would tell us what's occurred she starts the Barnyard Chorus. She seems to say, 'Come, view my feat. My new-laid eggs you cannot beat! The best thing in the world to eat!' and most of us believe her. So, laying eggs to beat the bands, she scarce can meet the great demand which reaches out on every hand—she's busy as a beaver. But knowing advertising pays, she still keeps up her business ways; at each new egg she begs and prays for everyone's attention; in accents clear and loud and long she raises her insistent song, while from afar the people throng and praise her in convention. Yet all her clucks and joyous cries are merely made to advertise the Biddy Brand of egg supplies — the hen's a business booster. By praising up her merchandise she always gets a top-notch price, and she is spared to live to twice the age of Mr. Rooster. By knowing when to blow her horn she gets the best of wheat and corn—she looks on other fowls with scorn, this darling of the farmer; he brings her dainty things to eat — fresh turnip tops and onions sweet — and fondly lays them at her feet—till old there's nought can harm her. But let us now contrast the duck, who with an equal chance at luck has never raised a singled cluck to tell us when she's laying; and as she never makes a sound no eager buyers gather round and make the welkin loud resound—and so her job's not paying!

PARCEL POSTULATES.

What mean these wild thunders of cheering resounding from east unto west? What news have the people been hearing, that thus they are whooping with zest? The prospect looks pleasant for most men — as if there were blessings in store; but hard is the lot of the postmen who soon will bring stuff to our door. The postmen will start out some morning to travel their usual round with parcels their persons adorning and trailing behind on the ground. We soon will be watching the papers to see where to write for supplies of meat, butter, chickens and capers, potatoes, pianos and pies. The postman these things will be bringing from where they are picked in the woods; with hearts full of laughter and singing we'll watch him deliver the goods. No middleman's rake-off can harm us when from the producers we buy; no combines and trusts can alarm us by boosting the prices sky-high. We'll then have no fear of the grocer when thus with the farmer in touch; as to our supplies we get closer we'll laugh at the baker and such. When over the town Postie scampers with pickles and dress goods and cheese in cases and barrels and hampers, we'll flourish in indolent ease.

NIGHT THOUGHTS.

The wind blows chill o'er dale and hill, o'er mountain, lake and river, and as we doze on us it blows, whereat we shake and shiver; yet when in bed how much we dread to draw our forms from under the blankets warm to face the storm — and close the sash, by thunder! We hate to rise for fresh supplies too keep ourselves from freezing, as fore and aft a zero draught blows in and sets us sneezing; we lie in pain and wish in vain the chillsome night was ended; the wee small hours by magic powers to aeons seem extended; we fret and freeze beneath the breeze, which colder grows and colder; it stings and smites and numbs and bites our forms from heel to shoulder; our limbs it rakes until with aches our minds grow dull and hazy. To make a dash and close the sash seems absolutely crazy. To do this thing we cannot bring ourselves by force of reason; the awful chill incites our will to mutiny and treason; as in a trance we watch the dance the window-shade is doing; we shiver, shake and quail and quake, our want of courage rueing. We've sometimes heard of that rare bird who can from slumber waken and in one dash can close the sash, yet we have always taken a cautious view — it may be true, but we are from Missouri. He does not rise; we know he lies and freezes there like fury. Yet if there can be such a man, who, finding it grow chilly, can force his feet this way to beat to windward willy-nilly, who back to bed can slowly tread with elbows stuck akimbo, we rise to say that such a jay the state should put in limbo.

THE MODERN HOMER.

The poets of old were a glorious band, the friends of the noble, the brave and the great; but now all the singers are back to the land—the poets are dealing in real estate! So when of the city's mad struggles I tire, and when for the beauties of Nature I long, I hint to some agent to tune up his lyre, and gladly I list to his rapturous song. He puts me on board of a ninety-knot car in which we speed off to the land of Romance. I sit back and puff at his proffered cigar, and listen and listen till talked to a trance. The visions that flow from his marvellous brain! The ease of expression, the vigor and zest with which he will draw me my castle in Spain! A modern-day 'Homer' is surely the best. So there in the auto I idly recline and hark to his words as they ripple and flow—a park with a mansion upon it is mine; oh all sides my cowslips and cucumbers grow; in fancy I wander through valley and glade; I rest in the cool of my vineyards and trees; I sit by my brook where the bobolinks wade; I sleep 'neath the murmuring lilt of the breeze. I gaze on the sun setting low in my sky—oh, never was sunset so splendidly bright! My troubles depart and my hope rises high; his words are a poem in which I delight. Then, cheered and enthused by his glorious ode, I thank him for letting his fancy run free; again I can shoulder my wearisome load—a lover of Nature has journeyed with me.

THE SIGNS OF AGE.

When Old Age upon us comes stealing his footprints we anxiously hide, the fact of his presence concealing — but Old Age will not be denied. He stiffens our necks and our fingers; he hardens our muscles and joints; each day on our doorsteps he lingers, and at us he ruthlessly points. In vain do we seek an injuction to stop him from dogging our heels. He shows not a grain of compunction as on us he stealthily steals. How soon in our figures and faces the marks of his work we can find; as deeper and deeper he traces he leaves us all furrowed and lined. But when we are crippled and wrinkled we take his rebuffs in good part; the time when our heartstrings gets crinkled is just when he gets in a start. As soon as we seem to be winning our way in the struggle of life, Old Age makes a crafty beginning — and then it is war to the knife! And first at our heads he is starting—our gl ay thick ringlets he reaps; as daily he widens each parting and back to our collars he creeps. With many a lotion and tonic we seek to hang on to our hair, but ere this the trouble is chronic, the spots evermore will be bare. In vain some long tendrils we plaster to meet at the top from each side; such tricks are inviting disaster; our baldness will not be denied. We pour on our craniums oceans of hair-raising dope in our wee; with greases and blisters and lotions we seek our lost locks to re-grow. For when past the rims of our cadies the tide of our baldness has rolled, we'll hear from the youngsters and ladies, 'You're old, Father Williams, you're old!'

FRIENDS IN NEED.

Though friends and companions forsake us and dark is the path that we tread; though tempests assail us and shake us, yet still we can hold up our head. Though Fortune without any warning may thrust us on slippery roads, we'll face all her perils with scorning and whistle with joy 'neath our loads. On two trusty friends we're depending—two old friends, sure, steady and wise; when holes in our path we've been rending, how oft have they helped us to rise. Their honest but homely appearance may tickle the thoughtless to mirth—yet often with terms of endearance we praise these old friends for their worth. A man gets to love his goloshes; he joys in their upstanding ways when homeward he slushily sloshes, or through snow and blizzard he strays. When upright he's gracefully gliding with sureness and strength in his tread, he laughs to see someone go sliding full length on the back of his head. The man with 'em on can go dashing the shortest way over the ground; the man with 'em not must go splashing and skipping and hopping around. The lack of 'em's truly unnerving whenever we long for their help; we're sure to go slipping and swerving, to land on our ear with a yelp.

CAMPAIGNS OF A WAR CORRESPONDENT.

(Manchester 'Guardian.')

When unveiling lately a memorial to the late Mr. Melton Prior in the crypt of St. Paul's, Sir Evelyn Wood spoke of the advantage which the pencil of the artist must always hold over the camera. The camera has no soul and no brains. Perspective and distance sometimes utterly baffle it; much more does the moral atmosphere of a confused military scene. Sir Evelyn Wood mentioned that a sketch by Mr. Melton Prior depicting the fighting frenzy in a man's eyes satisfied his own recollection of a particular incident more than all the photographs in the world could have done. But though the artist's pencil may be defended against the camera in many arguments, it is obvious that its employment dwindles. The reader of newspapers tells himself that the camera does not lie, and it is perhaps inevitable that he should always entertain a doubt whether the artist who offers his own interpretation of events has not distorted them by some unjustifiable selective process, some prejudice, some lyrical or too heroic touch. Judging from the autobiographical reminiscences of Mr. Melton Prior, in no less than fifteen campaigns, which Mr. Bensusan has gathered together and edited, we should say that Mr. Prior had a mind extraordinary apt to fix upon what was most interesting in his surroundings without allowing his choice to be unfaithful to what was characteristic or typical. That is the heart of the matter for the artist-correspondent. Mr. Prior's anecdotes, trifling as they are for the most part, belong to the times and circumstances of which he relates them, and to those times and circumstances only. The same quality appears in both his sketches and his writing, and it explains his success and popularity.

Some readers may think that the risks Mr. Prior ran in his services to the 'Illustrated London News' were too many. A differently imagined fidelity would have required him to take fever, for a dead correspondent is obviously less useful to a newspaper than one who sometimes puts up with second-best subjects for pictures. The traditional jocularity of the editor who sends his correspondent off at a moment's notice and promises that the coffin shall follow as soon as possible represents the exact contrary of the editor's hopes and expectations. Of course, when accompanying a column against savages, the correspondent has more serious risks forced on him than he need accept in a war between civilized opponents. Of the Ashanti War, for example, Mr. Prior writes:

'I may here mention that the correspondents were all armed with guns or rifles. I had a double-barrelled gun with swan-shot cartridges, and, when the enemy at one time made an ugly rush in our direction, we all let fly at them. I soon found myself at dangerously close quarters with two Ashantis. Fortunately I had reloaded, and with my right barrel shot one man full in the chest. The other turned to fly, but I got him in the back with my left, and so killed them both. The thought has often weighed on my mind whether, not being a soldier, I committed murder or not. But there always came this consoling reflection that if I had not killed them they would certainly have killed me.'

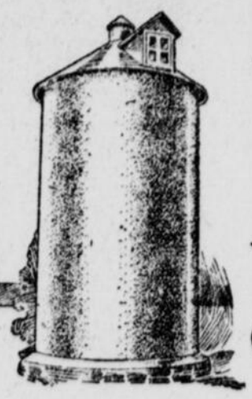
Mr. Prior went out with the search party in the Zulu War to look for the body of the Prince Imperial.

'I saw the Prince Imperial lying on his back, stark naked, with a thin gold chain round his neck, to which was attached a locket containing the portrait of his father, the late Emperor Napoleon the Third. The Zulus had stripped him and taken away every particle of clothing, but, looking upon this gold chain and locket as a fetish, had respected it and left it still round his neck. The French correspondent, leaning over with tears streaming down his face, took an English penny from his pocket and placed it over the Prince's eye (the one which had received a spear-thrust) in the hope of closing it. On carefully examining the body we found that he had been stabbed twenty-one times.'

In the fight in the Nile Expedition of 1884 in which the Fuzzy-Wuzzies broke the British square, Mr. Prior seems to have had a particularly hot time. 'Dining in the open with lumps of lead whizzing about and an occasional thud as a bullet hit a camel or the sand spluttered up at one's feet was not altogether agreeable. I was much amused watching my man sitting by a fire boiling water to make me some coffee, when a bullet splashed into it, knocking over the kettle and upsetting the water. He says that in his belief the true history of the breaking of the square has never been written. It was cleared of the enemy by a cross fire that sacrificed friend and foe alike. On another day in this campaign he received a ricochet bullet on the thumb, and, turning round with the shock, received a second in the back. Thirteen years later, in the Afridi campaign, he found himself sketching behind a house during an action, and said to himself, 'You are a coward!' Then he set himself to school his nerve once more—curiously enough, by exactly the same expedient as in the Nile Expedition. 'I went and sat betwen two guns that were banging away, and made a careful sketch of the ridge from where the enemy were firing, and the bullets were whizzing about like hail. That was my atonement.'

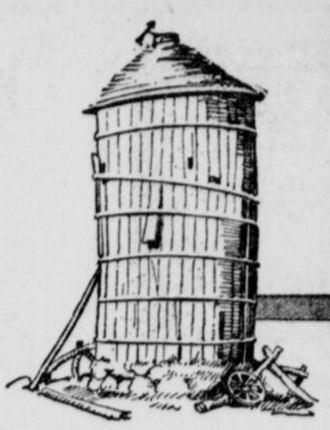
If Mr. Prior had taken moral risks equal to the physical risks we should have still more cause to admire his gallantry. He writes, however, of the Turkish War of 1877 that he had seen women and children being murdered and mutilated, and adds:

'I had taken notes of these things, intending to make sketches and forward them to England. . . . On second thoughts, however, I thought it wise while I was acting for my office as an artist to chronicle only events of the war, and, if I wished to remain in the country, I had best leave such matters alone.' B.



What kind of a silo will yours be?

Wood—or Concrete?



IF you were to build two silos—one of wood, the other of concrete—side by side, and then could see them as they will look after five years of service, you wouldn't have to think twice to decide which is the best material. In a few years more there wouldn't be much of the original wooden silo left—the repairing you'd have to do would be as troublesome and cost as much as the building of an entirely new one. But the passage of five, ten, fifteen or even twenty years will make no difference to the hard-as-rock wall of the concrete silo.

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LORD ROBERTS ATTACKS THE TERRITORIALS

But No Reason to Believe Britain's Present Military System Will be Changed.

(By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless From our own Correspondent.)

London, Feb. 11.—Lord Roberts and the National Service League are persisting in their campaign against the Territorial system for the military training of the young manhood of the nation. Why they should do so is incomprehensible after the grave warnings which have been issued against the depreciation of the national strength.

Happily Lord Roberts is not regarded seriously as a politician, although the Service League has possibly done some little harm. Last night the matter was debated in the House of Lords from the antagonistic point of view of Lord Roberts, but there is no serious alarm for the upsetting of the present system.

WESTMINSTER.

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Hope to See Prince of Wales

Cartier Committee Urge Duke to Press the Invitation.

H.R.H. the Duke of Connaught yesterday received a deputation from the Cartier Centenary Committee, who invited him to officiate at the laying of the corner-stone of the Cartier Memorial on the 6th September next, and to be present at the unveiling in September, 1914. The delegation was composed of Mr. E. W. Villeneuve, president of the Centenary Committee; ex-Mayor Ekers, ex-Mayor Dr. J. J. Guerin, ex-Ald. U. H. Dandurand, J. T. Bethune, and John Boyd.

Accompanying the invitation, Mr. Villeneuve said he hoped His Royal Highness would endeavor to press the invitation sent to the Prince of Wales to be present at the unveiling ceremony.

In reply, His Royal Highness said he had much pleasure in accepting the invitation to officiate in September next and to be present at the unveiling, provided that the state of Her Royal Highess' health permittted of their returning in time. He would also be willing to do all he could to have the invitation to the Prince of Wales accepted, though he could not say what His Majesty the King's wishes would be in the matter.



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ADDRESSED AUDIENCE AT HULL ON EDUCATION.

Hull, Que., Feb. 11.—Dr. Sinclair, head of the School for Teachers, Macdonald College, gave an interesting and inspiring address in the lecture room of St. James Anglican Church, Hull, on 'Our Educational Needs and How to Meet Them.' In discussing the kind of education best suited for child or man, some fundamentals were touched upon. The need for accuracy was emphasized. The training that tends to develop all the faculties of man was commended. Reference was made particularly to the work of Macdonald College in training teachers for the Protestant Schools of this province.

At the close of the lecture, the subject was discussed by the chairman, Canon Smith, the Rev. J. F. Macfarland, of the Presbyterian Church; Principal N. C. Davies, of the Hull Model School, and Inspector Honeyman.

A vote of thanks was presented to Dr. Sinclair for his lecture.

Miss Armstrong and Miss McCormick sang, and Miss Lida Taylor gave a selection on the piano.

ICE JAM STEMMED FLOW AT NIAGARA FALLS.

Niagara Falls, Ont., Feb. 11.—After running almost dry for several hours yesterday, the volume of water passing over the American falls began to increase toward dusk last night, running again at almost the normal flow. The diminution was caused by an ice jam that almost completely checked the flow of water on the American side for several hours. In fact, those who saw it, declare that the volume of water passing over about 10 o'clock Monday was even less than that which passed over the falls for a period of several days in February, 1909. While none of the power companies on the American side of the river were embarrassed by the abnormal conditions in the river, the Canadian companies did not fare so well. The plant of the International Railway Company was running at a considerably reduced capacity.

SCHOOL ON FIRE AT HALIFAX.

Halifax, N. S., Feb. 11.—Fire broke out in the Halifax School for the Blind at 4.30 o'clock yesterday afternoon and for a time there was some excitement, for the school has 125 pupils and the staff and help at the institution make a total of 175 persons. Everybody got out safely, however, and the fire was confined to one section of the building and the loss will not be more than $5,000.

When the Cold Tightens in the Chest



Whatever chances you may take with cold in the head and sore throat, you cannot but feel alarmed when the cold grips the chest, enters the bronchial tubes and threatens the lungs.

At this critical time you want a medicine you can depend upon to cure the cold and protect the lungs. Dr. Chase's Syrup of Linseed and Turpentine has proven its value by many years of unqualified success. When you use it you do not feel that you are experimenting, but rather that you are doing all that can be done to cure the disease and prevent serious results.

This medicine is particularly well known as an effective treatment for chest colds and bronchitis. It not merely clears the choked-up air passages, but also allays the inflammation, and has a far-reaching effect on the whole respiratory system.

By its soothing influence on the nerves, which are always excited in the case of bronchitis and asthma, it lessens the coughing and allows the irritated mucous lining to heal up. In this way the greatest relief is obtained promptly, and cure just as surely comes with continued use.

In the great majority of homes Dr. Chase's Syrup of Linseed and Turpentine is kept constantly at hand for the treatment of coughs, colds, bronchitis, whooping-cough, asthma and sore throat. With this great medicine at hand you can control any ordinary cold, and bring prompt relief, even in severe cases of bronchitis and asthma.



Imitators go so far as to use the name Linseed and Turpentine. The medicines are alike in name only. You can be sure of getting the genuine by seeing the portrait and signature of A. W. Chase, M.D., on the bottle you buy. 25 cents a bottle, family size 60 cents, all dealers, or Edmanson, Bates & Co., Limited, Toronto.

Dr. Chases *Syrup of* Linseed *and* Turpentine

SIX KILLED IN POLITICAL RIOTS

Crisis Reaches Tragic Stage in Japan, Where Further Outbreaks are Threatened.

Tokio, Feb. 11.—Six persons were killed and sixty-five seriously injured in the political rioting here yesterday. The situation is serious.

The premier of Japan, Prince Katsura, was stoned by a mob in the streets. His resignation has been demanded by the people. Mobs attacked the offices of the Bureaucratic newspapers and threatened the dwellings of the ministers. They burned and wrecked police stations, tramcars and private buildings.

Detachments of troops patrol the streets. Each newspaper office is protected by a guard of fifty soldiers, to whom ball cartridges have been served. They have their bayonets fixed for instant use.

The minister of the Imperial Household announces that martial law will be proclaimed if there are any further attempts at incendiarism.

A mass meeting was held yesterday afternoon in Ibanya Park, in the centre of the city. The mob started from there to attack Prince Katsura's dwelling. Police, with drawn swords, drove them back. In order to accomplish this, the police charged several times, wounding many of the demonstrators.

The crowd reassembled around the building of the newspaper, 'Kokumin Shimbun,' with the intention of burning it. The staff of the newspaper offered strenuous resistance with fire arms, swords and knives. One of the rioters was killed by a bullet fired from the building. This only served to infuriate the mob, which then looted the oil shops, and attacked the offices of other newspapers.

In a second attack on the 'Kokumin Shimbun' building, bundles of straw, soaked with oil, were set on fire and thrown within. The fighting became desperate. Two more persons were killed and more than a score wounded.

RAFFAELO REPRIEVED.

Sherbrooke, Que., Feb. 11. — Frank Raffaelo has been reprieved. Sheriff Aylmer received a telegram yesterday afternoon stating that the sentence of death passed on Frank Raffaelo had been changed to that of penal servitude for life.

Governor Laforce conveyed the news to Raffaelo in the death row. The condemned man could not at first reply to the good news, but later expressed thankfulness that his life had been spared. Raffaelo was to have been hanged on January 29.

Raffaelo was found guilty at the November Assizes in Sherbrooke of the murder of Cammillo Cherubino, a compatriot, at Lime Ridge, Que., towards the end of September.

SOFIA REPORTS BIG CASUALTIES AMONG TURKS

Mowed Down in War by Thousands All Along the Line, Says Despatch.

WHILE BULGARIA'S LOSS IS 'INSIGNIFICANT.'

Turkish Naval Guns Fire All Day and Kill---One Solitary Soldier!

Sofia, Feb. 11. — The Turkish army in the peninsula of Gallipoli lost between 5,000 and 6,000 men and 50 officers during the fighting at Bulair, according to a semi-official report issued here to-day.

Several thousands of Turkish soldiers fell in a battle before the Tchatalja lines on February 9, and thousands more at Charkeui to the southeast of Rodosto.

The report says that the Bulgarian army, having repulsed several Turkish attacks along the Tchatalja lines — except on the extreme right of the bank, where they were exposed to the convergent fire from the Turkish warships in the Sea of Marmora and the Gulf of Buyuk Chekmedje,—retired to fresh positions five or six miles to the rear.

The losses of the Bulgarians were insignificant, while those of the Turks amounted to several thousand men, mainly due to the excellently directed Bulgarian shell fire.

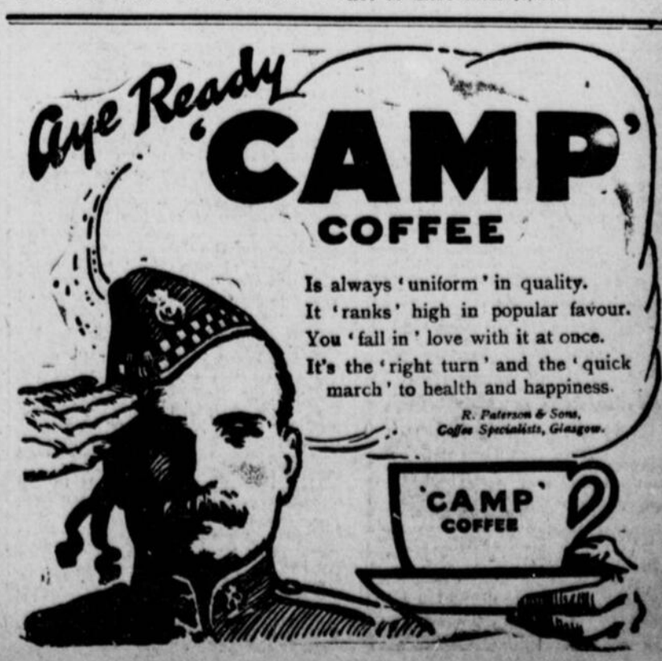
The report continues: 'The Bulgarians are entrenching their positions in front of Bulair. Large bodies of men have been sent out to clear the field of battle of the dead bodies of Turkish soldiers, which number from five to six thousand. It is believed that the number of wounded Turks must be more than double as great.

'The Turkish warships shelled the Bulgarian left flank all day, but only killed one and slightly wounded another Bulgarian soldier.

'The Turkish troops which descended upon Charkeui, near the port of Rodosto, on Saturday and Sunday, were almost surrounded by the Bulgarian army, and were compelled to retire hastily under the protection of the Turkish warships to their transports lying off the coast.

'The Bulgarian infantry on shore kept up a deadly fire on the small boats loaded with Turkish troops, inflicting losses to several thousand men. The Bulgarian losses in the whole affair did not exceed 100 killed and wounded.'

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A MAGAZINE PAGE FOR HOME-MAKERS



Danger for Clubwomen

At the recent meeting of the New York City Federation of Women's Clubs, held in Manhattan, Mrs. Evans von Klenner, chairman of the committee on literature, had this to say concerning the tendencies of the American clubwoman of to-day: 'In ancestral days, before the emancipation of our grandmothers by the inventor, for it was he who diminished by half or more the work of the woman of the household, their time for the consideration of the best in literature was most limited. Only the very few had leisure for becoming acquainted with the expressed thoughts and theories of the great thinkers and writers.

'With the emancipation which has come to women in these later days, and the gathering together in clubs and societies of every kind and description, the pendulum has swung far up in the opposite direction, and at the present moment the feminine mind seems to be as fully occupied and overworked with public housekeeping as formerly in the narrow confines of her own home. No time for reading, no time for literary research and discussion, no time for mental exercise and uplift. The limited hour reserved for reading is given to a cursory glance at the morning paper, a peep at the club gossip column or the criticism of the latest opera or play by Mr. So and So, to see if, in his opinion or state of mind, it was found worth the roasting ordeal,' or upon occasion, to a stupendous effort in gathering data for the next paper to be given at the 'Uplift Club.'

'I believe, in one respect, there has been a great change within a few years, and that is in the reading of the editorial, or 'leaders.' Several years ago it was commonly stated that if you wished to keep any fact a secret from women, you must print it on the editorial page of a newspaper. We all know that the attempt would be futile at the present date.

'In a visit to San Francisco, in attendance at the General Federation of Womens' Clubs, I was startled to read as a headliner, "The Club Women Have Skipped the Browning Stage," and I confess to a feeling of pity for those women who, in the exhilaration of their new-found right and the great desire to "hustle and do things," are priding themselves upon the elimination of that mental poise and balance which comes only from our intimate acquaintance with the printed thoughts of those more gifted than ourselves in the power of expression.

'Still, all that is printed and written is not literature; only that which is permanent, and there can be no subject of any importance to appeal to club women which has not literature worthy of serious attention in the club meetings. Think of the splendid standard works of the writers on political economy, economics and politics, on the drama and music, on science and moral philosophy. What could we not do if only ten minutes were given daily to gaining inspiration and nourishing our minds by food of this class. Only he can speak or write who has something to say, and reading, methodical reading, is the very font of knowledge. We should, indeed, accelerate the march of intellect by eliminating indiscriminate reading, giving our attention to carefully selected authorities upon the vital subjects of being and doing.

'The type of women who have placed the Woman's Club in its position of universal esteem and emulative example are those who have had the evenly balanced mind and splendid poise which comes from the association with the great thinkers as given to us in the masterpieces of literature, on every subject of human thought.

'In science read by preference the newest works, in literature the oldest. The classic literature is always modern, and, as Emerson says, 'Our high respect for a well-read man or woman is in itself praise and plea enough for literature.'

WHEN MOTHER MUST THINK TWICE.

It is said that the average child's favorite word is still 'why,' which indicates that, in spite of all gloomy views, the infantile craving for knowledge has not degenerated. And the mother still makes the answer which calls for the least reflection; but this, of course, is where the need of a wider spread of maternal information is called for. The modern child looks round and sees things which it has always remembered, but which have come to the mother among the unexpected 'marvels of the age.' And even the most anxious and willing parent may have to think twice when the child, who wants to know, asks 'why' the telephone talks, the aeroplane flies, the submarine dives, the gramophone sings, the typewriter prints, and the electric kettle boils itself?'

HOW TO MAKE A BED.

Healthful sleep is much more likely to be our portion if we rest in a well-made bed than if the couch be lumpy and the clothing thrown upon it carelessly. In the first place, a bed should be thoroughly aired in the morning. Sun and air are as necessary to the room in which one has slept as open windows at night. The under sheet should be well tucked in at the top of the bed; the upper sheet should always be long enough to allow for a deep folding under the mattress at the bottom. Nothing is more irritating than to have an upper sheet part company with the bed, leaving the feet exposed. A thick blanket, and a counterpane over the upper sheet, should be smooth and without a wrinkle. An extra quilt, should be folded across the foot of the bed, in case of need. Pillows should not be large, nor should pillowcases fit them too tightly.

THE JAPANESE WAY.

'Come, little pigeon, all weary with play,
Come and thy pinions furl.'
That's what a Japanese mother would say
To her dear little Japanese girl.
'Cease to flutter thy white, white wings,
Now that the day is dead;
Listen and dream while the mother bird sings.'
That means it is time for bed.

'Stay, little sunbeam, and cherish me here;
My heart is so cold when you roam.'
That is the Japanese 'No, my dear,
I'd rather you stayed at home.'
'Roses and lilies shall strew thy way,
The sun goddess now has smiled.'
That's what a Japanese mother would say
To a good little Japanese child.

—Mission Dayspring.

THOSE DEAR GIRLS AGAIN.

Clara—'Rose told me that you told her that secret I told you not to tell her.'

Belle—'She's a mean thing! I told her not to tell you.'

Clara—'Well, I told her I wouldn't tell you she told me, so don't tell her I did.'—'Lippincott's.'

'Intelligent' Servants

Dear Editor,—I wish I could get hold of some of those well-trained intelligent maids, the 'Old-fashioned Housekeeper5 writes of, or even one or two who are intelligently willing to learn. I sometimes think it is because I'm not old-fashioned enough and try too hard to make life easy for them that I find so much difficulty in keeping them.

I do know house housework from A to Z, and any and all of the maids whom I have tried will tell you I'm 'a very pleasant lady to live with,' but, alas, they will add, 'but she does interfere so with the work!'

They all recognize the fact that I require the work done well and know how it should be done, and they do not object to that at all. What they do object to is my love for having things done in the most pleasant and most speedy way that is compatible with doing them well.

I cannot bear to be surrounded in my home by people who are always drudging, always overworked and tired. I am anxious to have my servants get through their work and have time to rest and enjoy themselves. So I have over and over again tried to train my maids to save themselves work. I have shown them how, and have bought all such appliances as I have by actual use found to be a help and not an extra care, but it is no use. My maids not only get sullen when I try to teach them, but they stubbornly return to their old ways whenever I am out of sight, and more than that, they resent my interference with their work. They have a way of saying at every turn, 'I've never seen it done, Ma'am,' or 'Do you mind if I do it the old way, Madam?'

It generally ends by my coming in hours after they could have finished and asking why they are still working and if they had not better do it in the easier and quicker way I showed them. Then they have a way of answering, 'I've done my best Madam, but as I don't suit, perhaps we'd better ——' Whereat I promptly agree with them on that one point at least, and begin again with a new one always hoping to find her more intelligent.

Some day I'll probably revolt altogether and in spite of conventionalities do my own work easily and pleasantly.

AN UP-TO-WATE FAILURE.

A Narrow Margin

Dear Sir, — In reply to the young man without experience, I may say that it is in my opinion impossible to compare living in England and here unless one has actual experience in both places. I may live on the same amount here that it would cost him to live comfortably there, but not have the same comfort that he has or get the same value for my money.

However, he is welcome to my budget for the past year. With $18 a week, the margin is in most years a small one, and apart from my endowment policy we have saved nothing. We began on $15 a week, but seem to get no more now for our extra $3 than we did then.

Rent and taxes	$228
Food and general household	312
Fuel and light	46
Wife and child, for clothes, etc...	120
Self clothing, etc.	75
Carfare	45
Insurance, life and fire insurance on furniture	58
Doctor, dentist, etc.	46
Total	$930

I may say that the item for clothing, etc., seems to be the only elastic one and is a personal allowance, both of us saving from that for church dues, gifts, etc. Dentists and doctors bills vary most from year to year and are not always so heavy. The carfare is a necessity as it is a choice between paying it or about double the rent and that is steep enough in all conscience for the flat we have. There may be people who marry on $10 a week in Montreal, but I doubt if they live long or happily on that amount.

A. L. S.

Home Cookery

BEEFSTEAK, TOUGH AND TENDER.

'We have just given up having steak altogether,' one of our Home Page readers said to me yesterday, 'it is always tough or dry, and it is so expensive.' It is certainly expensive. Expensive to buy and more expensive still when it is served at the table only to be wasted and sent out, as too tough to be eaten. This is, of course, unlikely to happen when for a small family the porterhouse steak is chosen and procured from a reliable butcher who will see that it has been properly hung. But there is much bone and fat and also a flank end with the porterhouse steak and also waste of fat and bone and tougher parts with the sirloin, so that it requires good management to make them good value. The crosscut of rump and the second and third cuts from the top of the round will give less waste. In no case should any part of the actual meal be sent to the table until so cooked as to be eatable. It is cheaper and wiser to buy a steak large enough to enable you to cut off the flank end or trim off all tougher portions and broil only what will be eaten when served. There are many ways in which these coarser portions can be served so as to be relished even better than the plain broiled steak, however good.

Have your steak cut an inch thick at the very least; and, personally, I think an inch and a half makes a better steak. If you are in doubt about which part is most tender get your butcher to divide it for you. The lesson will serve you in good stead at some future time when you are buying only a part of the slice. Trim the piece of steak for broiling of all fat, so far as possible, and wipe it with a clean cloth. Set your platter to warm with a lump of butter well seasoned with salt and pepper on it. Set your draughts so as to get a clear steady fire, and grease your broiler. When you have your meat on the broiler sear it well on both sides as quickly as possible, turning it every few seconds for the first minute or two. Five minutes should cook a steak of one inch in thickness and six or seven a thicker one. When done lay it on your platter and turn it over in the hot melted butter until well seasoned. Serve at once, for it should neither be allowed to get cold or cook more, as it will do if kept in a hot place.

If you cannot manage a fire for broiling; get a good solid iron frying pan, put in it enough good clarified beef suet to cover the bottom at least a quarter of an inch deep and let it heat until it stops bubbling and becomes still as for deep frying. Lay your steak in this searing one side quickly, then turn and sear the other side, when both are brown and firm, you can set a little back from the hottest fire and finish cooking more slowly. Cook until brown outside and rich red inside. Few people object to rare juicy beef, what they do object to is an outside layer of grey bleached meat from which all the flavor has been soaked and cold purple uncooked meat inside.

Now as to the tougher portions of round and flank, a great many delicious things may be made with them. Why not try some of the following recipes:—

Beef Olives.—Cut 1 lb. of steak into thin slices, and spread a little forcemeat on each, then roll up and fasten with a small skewer.

To make the forcemeat: Mix 2 oz. of breadcrumbs with 1 oz. of suet, 1 teaspoonful of chopped parsley, a little grated lemon peel, a level teaspoonful of herbs, salt and pepper. Bind with a beaten egg. Put two ounces of dripping in a pan, and fry the olives brown; then remove and fry one onion stuck with cloves. Remove the onion, add 1 oz. of flour and when that has just browned pour in nearly one pint of stock, stirring all the time. When it boils add the olives and the onion, and simmer gently until the meat is tender. When done put the olives in the centre of a hot dish, remove the skewers, and strain and season the gravy, and pour it round.

Beef Curried.—Cut two pounds of lean uncooked beef into slices one inch square and half an inch thick. Melt two ounces of butter or clear dripping in a stewpan and fry the meat quickly and lightly. Take out the meat and set it aside, put in two onions coarsely chopped, one dessert spoonful of flour and one dessertspoonful of curry powder, and fry gently for ten minutes. Add one and a quarter pints of stock or water, one teaspoonful of curry paste and one sour apple peeled, cored and sliced, salt to taste and let come to a boil. Then replace the meat, cover closely and cook gently for one and a half hours. Boil four ounces of rice, drain and dry thoroughly. When the meat is done remove it to a hot dish, season the sauce to taste, add one dessertspoonful of lemon juice, and strain over the meat. Serve the rice separately or as a border to the meat.

Beef Gobbets.—Cut one pound of lean beef into small dice, sprinkle rather liberally with salt, pepper, grated nutmeg, and quarter of a teaspoonful of grated lemon rind. Heat one and a half ounces of butter or clear dripping in a stew pan and fry the meat until lightly browned. Add one shallot or small onion finely chopped and half a teaspoon of chopped parsley and cook a few minutes longer. Cover with stock, gravy, or water, stew as gently as possible for one hour, then add one dessertspoonful of mushroom, tomato or walnut ketchup or some sharp sauce. Turn into a buttered baking dish, cover with breadcrumbs, well seasoned with salt and pepper, add a few bits of butter. Bake in a moderate oven until nicely browned, and serve in the same dish.

Beefsteak and Onions.—Take two and a half pounds of round steak, cut one and a half or two inches thick. Heat an iron pot very hot indeed; put in a tablespoonful of dripping and when hot lay in the steak. In three or four minutes turn the steak and sear the other side. Meanwhile put one tablespoonful of dripping in a frying pan with six or eight onions sliced, dredge over with flour and fry until slightly browned. Turn them into the pot with the beef; add salt and pepper and enough boiling water to half cover the beef. Cover the pot. Bring to a boil briskly then set back where it will only simmer very gently for one and a half to two hours. Or if you can cover the pot very closely you can set it in the oven for the same length of time, turning the meat once. If the fire is not too strong the beef will be very tender cooked in this way. A little boiling water may be added if the gravy evaporates too fast. Dish the steak with onions and gravy poured over it. This is quite different from the usual rich mixture of fried steak and onions and few fail to like it.

CORRESPONDENTS' DEPARTMENT

Questions and Answers on Practical Cooking.

Dear Madam:—

Once in a very long time I get a good cup of cocoa or chocolate, but I cannot seem to get it made with the same flavor in my own home. Is it a difference in material used or in the cooking?

MISS. J. S.

It is claimed by an authority that few people ever taste a really good cup of cocoa, not one in ten, but there is really no reason why that should be the case. Few cooks take the trouble to make it properly, but it is not a difficult thing to do. The cocoa must first be thoroughly dissolved in a little hot water. There must be no lumps which are wasteful, as well as unsightly. Then a small quantity of water should be added, and the cocoa boiled for never less than three minutes. Do not add all the water before boiling or your cocoa will boil over, do not add the milk or it will form an unpleasant scum which no beating will do away with, but you cannot get the delightful flavor of chocolate or cocoa unless it is boiled in this way. You will find the proper proportions on any package of cocoa by a reliable maker. The girls are fond of adding one marshmallow to each cup in place of the whipped cream. While Mexicans, instead of using vanilla as we often do, put a pinch of cinnamon or a clove in their chocolate.

Dear Madam:—

I was interested in the fish recipes and thought perhaps you could tell me how to make a decent breakfast dish with salt mackerel. I have tried, but they are always hard and salt and uninviting.

MRS. E. T.

Nothing is much more unpalatable than poor salt mackerel, but probably your mistake has been in the soaking. Be sure to soak the fish with the skin side up, change the water three times; let it stand all day and night; in the morning, drain and dry off, and lay it in a baking pan. Make a pint of thin white sauce, using a level tablespoonful of flour and as much butter to a pint of milk, season with a little pepper only. Pour this over the fish and simmer in the oven for half an hour. Serve on a very hot dish. Another recipe which is highly recommended, says: Soak the mackerel over night (skin side up). In the morning drain, wipe dry. Broil over a clear fire. Now put it on a platter, pour boiling water over it; in one or two minutes throw this off. Melt one teaspoon of butter in one gill of hot cream. Pour over the fish, sprinkle with chopped parsley and serve.

Dear Madam:—

Perhaps 'G.M.' would like to try my recipe for honey tea cakes. I take one cupful of honey, half a cupful of cream, two eggs, half a cupful of butter, two cupsful of flour, a scant half teaspoon of soda and one teaspoon of cream of tartar and mix into a smooth light batter. It takes half an hour to bake in a moderately hot oven. Did you ever hear of using cream of tartar for curing meat, and can you tell me how it is used?

MRS. P. McL.

The honey tea cake recipe will be welcome, not only to 'G.M.' but to every one who is fortunate enough to have a supply of clear honey.

Yes, I have heard of the use of cream of tartar in curing meat. I first saw it recommended by a member of the Department of Agriculture, N. C. He advised its use instead of saltpeter and gave the following directions for making a pickle. For each hundred pounds of meat take eight pounds of common salt, two pounds of brown sugar, two ounces of cream of tartar, and four gallons of water. First boil the water for 15 minutes, then stir in salt, sugar and cream of tartar. Keep hot until all dissolved. Let the pickle cool before using. Pack the cut meat solidly in a clean barrel, with largest pieces at bottom and none larger than 6 x 12 inches. Pour pickle over to cover meat completely. Cover barrel tightly and set in cool, dark, dry place. Meat may remain until used, but if for smoking remove at end of six weeks.

MY TRUE LOVE HATH MY HEART

My true love hath my heart and I have his,
By just exchange one for the other given,
I hold his dear, and mine he cannot miss:
There never was a better bargain driven.
His heart in me keeps me and him in one;
My heart in him his thoughts and senses guides;
He loves my heart for once it was his own;
I cherish his because in me it bides.
His heart his wound received from my sight;
My heart was wounded with his wounded heart,
For as from me on him his hurt did light,
So still methought in me his hurt did smart.
Both equal hurt, in this change sought our bliss:
My true love hath my heart, and I have his.

—Sir Philip Sidney.

THE MOTHER'S HERITAGE.

Not long ago a man of rare attainments committed suicide because the baby's crying annoyed him while he tried to work. Of course it was worn nerves, not the baby's cry, that caused the deed, says the Chicago 'Tribune,' but few mothers would be left in the land if all who were subjected to constant interuption by the baby or babies yielded to worn nerves.

A well-known novelist of Chicago admits that several of her stories and magazine articles were written on the baby's back while she trotted him across her knee to soothe colicky pains. Still another father-mother who attempts to earn the daily bread by the output of her brain, confesses that her articles are created on this plan—

'The most alluring period of a woman's life is when her child is small—'

'Mam-ma,' from the playroom, 'I can't tie my coal car to the engine.'

Mamma resumes her seat at the typewriter, reads the last line, and continues: 'is small and utterly dependent upon her—'

'O mam-ma,' this time a wail, 'these wheels are all bent and the car won't go.'

Again the journey to the playroom. Again the return.

'—utterly dependent upon her,' she reads. 'The joy of feeling that upon her brain depends the child's life; that upon her hands the child's—'

A soft patter of feet stops at her elbow. Son stands by, a toy horse in one hand, its tail in the other.

'See mamma,' he says, in low tones. 'How ever will we get it back on again?'

She turns to the mangled toy and forgets what she meant to have the mother's hands do, for her own are too busy. But she doesn't commit suicide.

Maybe she isn't a bread-earner. Maybe she is doing her woman's work. Even then she drops the dish-cloth or the dust-cloth or the broom or the needle a dozen times and more a day to wipe a nose or tie a train or button a doll's dress or take the velocipede down the front steps. Meanwhile she runs to the window to see that the youngsters are within sight and out of danger. But she doesn't commit suicide. Truth is, the average man knows about as much of the nerve-wearing of the rearing of his own children as the man in the moon.

The Garden

NOTES BY A PRACTICAL MAN

Vegetables of the highest order of excellence and an abundance of every kind in its season (whether grown in open ground or with the help of heat in hot-beds or under glass), are so much appreciated that a knowledge of their culture should be more general. I cannot think that the subject, outside a few gards, is taken up as seriously as it should be. It requires a good deal of forethought and planning to get a good succession of vegetables without a glut in any one sort at any time throughout the season. Flowers too often take the place of honor in a garden, when vegetables should have it owing to their value as articles of food.

Shade in a vegetable garden is detrimental to the crops, and the roots of large trees rob the vegetables of their share of food and moisture, therefore, these should be avoided in laying out a garden. In most gardens the soil is enriched annually with stable manure, and a heavy dressing of lime would usually prove a good investment if substituted for it, wherever the garden is old and has been treated regularly with stable manure. Then to ensure success, give me the spade, and the man that can use it.

TRENCH AND IMPROVE YOUR SOIL.

Vegetables require a good deep soil, and, if the best results are to be obtained, trenching the garden with a spade is the best way to improve the soil, mixing plenty of manure in as you are digging. Half trenching is a good plan if you have not time to work it as deep as you would like. In half trenching, take out a foot of soil wide and a foot deep, and carry it over to where you intend to finish, for filling in at the last. Break up the soil in the bottom of the trench from which you have taken the soil, either turning it over with your spade, or, if stony, using a pickaxe to break it up, place your manure on top of this when broken up, then turn the next foot of soil on top of that, and continue it right through the garden. You will find this a great improvement in either a dry or wet season.

In cropping the vegetable garden the most important feature is not to plant the same ground twice with the same kind of vegetable. The danger lies in one variety leaving behind insects that would be there ready for the attack, whereas an entirely different crop may escape altogether.

The sorts of vegetables to plant must be considered, and in selecting the grower should look for quality and avoid the coarse growing kinds, the flavor of which generally are not so nice as that of the smaller varieties.

The ideal vegetable garden should consist of a good level piece of ground with a large walk through it wide enough for a cart to pass with manure, to save time wheeling it, and should be laid out as square as possible. Another thing to be considered in advance is whether you will have flower borders in the vegetable garden. If a large garden it will be all right, but it is not desirable in a small garden.

The situation should be, if possible, open to the south or south-east, and sheltered from the cold spring winds or north winds.

If the soil is light, cow manure is most suitable for it, and if heavy loam horse manure is best to keep it open. If it is heavy clay and does not work well it would be best to use lots of ashes well mired in.

THE WEEK'S WORK IN THE GARDEN.

To get ready for the coming season it would be wise if possible to make up a hot-bed towards the end of this month.

Seeds to sow at once are celosias, snapdragons, carnations, ageratum, marguerites, centaurelea, hollyhocks, lobelias, petunias, coreopsis, daisies, gaillardias, pansy, salvia, verbenas.

If you have not got soil in, lose no time, as it will need a little time to get dried out.

Vegetable seeds may be put in now in boxes, ready to transplant later on.

It is time now to look over the potatoes and get the seed laid out thinly to prevent the sprouts becoming long and drawn. Nothing pays better than attention to seed potatoes. Every time a shoot is broken off so much vitality is lost.

Cannas, dahlias and begonias also will require a look-over to remove any decayed bulbs that may cause the rest to decay.

BOVRIL



BOVRIL promotes the growth of flesh and muscle. It imparts strength and stamina to the whole system. 32-12

THIS WASHER MUST PAY FOR ITSELF.

A MAN tried to sell me a horse once. He said it was a fine horse and had nothing the matter with it. I wanted a fine horse, but, I didn't know anything about horses much. And I didn't know the man very well either.

So I told him I wanted to try the horse for a month. He said "All right," but pay me first, and I'll give you back your money if the horse isn't all right."



Well, I didn't like that. I was afraid the horse was'nt "all right" and that I might have to whistle for my money if I once parted with it. So I didn't buy the horse, although I wanted it badly. Now, this set me thinking.

You see I make Washing Machines—the "1900 Gravity" Washer.

And I said to myself, lots of people may think about my Washing Machine as I thought about the horse, and about the man who owned it.

But I'd never know, because they wouldn't write and tell me. You see I sell my Washing Machines by mail. I have sold over half a million that way. So, I thought I, it is only fair enough to let people try my Washing Machines for a month, before they pay for them, just as I wanted to try the horse.

Now, I know what our "1900 Gravity" Washer will do. I know it will wash the clothes, without wearing or tearing them, in less than half the time they can be washed by hand or by any other machine.

I know it will wash a tub full of very dirty clothes in Six Minutes. I know no other machine ever invented can do that, without wearing the clothes. Our "1900 Gravity" Washer does the work so easy that a child can run it almost as well as a strong woman, and it don't wear the clothes, fray the edges, nor break buttons, the way all other machines do.

It just drives soapy water clear through the fibres of the clothes like a force pump might.

So, said I, to myself, I will do with my "1900 Gravity" Washer what I wanted the man to do with the horse. Only I won't wait for people to ask me. I'll offer first, and I'll make good the offer every time.

Let me send you a "1900 Gravity" Washer on a month' free trial. I'll pay the freight out of my own pocket, and if you don't want the machine after you've used it a month, I'll take it back and pay the freight too. Surely that is fair enough, isn't it.

Doesn't it prove that the "1900 Gravity" Washer must be all that I say it is?

And you can pay me out of what it saves for you. It will save its whole cost in a few months in wear and tear on the clothes alone. And then it will save 50 to 75 cents a week over that in washwoman's wages. If you keep the machine after the month's trial, I'll let you pay for it out o. what it saves you. If it saves you 50 cents a week, send me 50 cents a week 'till paid for. I'll take that cheerfully, and I'll wait for my money until the machine itself earns the balance.

Drop me a line to-day, and let me send you a book about the "1900 Gravity" Washer that washes clothes in 6 minutes.

Address me personally, K. P. Morris, Manager, 1900 Washer Co., 357 Yonge Street, Toronto, Can.

Where it Listeth

(By Evelyn Orchard.)

Reyburn returned from South Africa a poorer man than he had gone away. Poorer in pocket, in health, in spirits, perhaps in character, he told himself, somewhat bitterly, as he watched the sunset glow on Southampton Water while they were getting into dock. Yet his heart warmed to England, mother England, who levies toll upon her sons, heaviest upon those who wander far.

Robert Reyburn wondered at the softness of his heart, as his eyes, misty-hued, ranged from one green and lovely bank to the other, saw the stately homes and the cottage homes of his native land, and against the sky the silhouettes of Southampton town. He had been absent just eleven years. He remembered yet the raw November day on which he had joined the ship, and his feeling of wretchedness strangely mingled with hope. He had bidden good-bye to his mother, who in the interval had died, and now there was no one in the whole of the compact little country who would bid him welcome home. Casting his memory back over these years, he had little to reproach himself with. He had lived a sober, dull, hard-working life, and the fierce temptations, which in a somewhat lawless region assailed other men, had passed him by. He had made a comfortable living, and had been able to keep his mother in quiet luxury to the very end of her days. Her letters, breathing gratitude and passionate enduring love, had been the green oasis in his life; when these stopped, he had been unable to bear his lot.

Something drew him back, something against which he fought for a long time, but in vain. He would see once more the little cottage on the edge of the Forest, where she had lived in peace so long, the place his hard-earned gold had bought. It had to be disposed of somehow, before he returned to the post from which he had received six months' leave of absence.

At Southampton he was well upon his way home, if such designation could be given to an empty house, peopled only by memory. He had a letter in his pocket signed Edith Allbutt, from one who had been a neighbor of his mother, and who had shown her some neighborly kindness, and been with her when she died. He knew nothing about this woman, whether she was married or single, but her letter, quite simple and kindly, had pleased him. He had only to see Edith Allbutt, take over the house from her, acknowledge her kindness suitably, then pursue his lonely way.

He turned away bitterly and abruptly from the landing stage, where the greetings were being made, those greetings which make at once the sadness and the gladness of the great deep.

He had to wait until the boat train went out to run into Waterloo without a stop. Then he proceeded to the other platform and got into the Lyndhurst train, which moved more leisurely, having no returning exiles in haste to reach London's throbbing heart.

Within the hour he was in the beautiful village which he had never forgotten. It had never seemed more beautiful than now, with the spring haloes on the trees, and the smell of the awakening earth everywhere. His hard heart melted within him, and became like the heart of a little child.

He needed none to guide him to the little clearing by the wayside where the cottage stood. He expected to find it closed, the blinds down, perhaps even the windows boarded up, since Edith Allbutt had told him she would see that the place was kept intact, until she had his instructions. But when he came to the gate in the tender afternoon light, lo, the door was open, and the casements wide, the muslin curtains blowing in the sun. The little garden was bright with the gaiety of the spring-crocus, snowdrop, primrose, and here and there a blow of daffodils. It was all so homely and so inviting, that he could hardly believe it to be a tenantless house. He stood still a moment at the gate, just outside it, and listened. No smoke ascended from the quaint chimneys, but otherwise the house had an inhabited and homely look. Presently he heard a shrill child's voice.

'Mummy, mummy, here's anuver one, a lot more, white and dear little weeny blue ones; they do smell so sweet. Wouldn't granny like them!'

Reyburn pushed open the gate and stepped up the path which went straight to the door, and then wound round to the open space behind which was immediately merged in the distant greenness of the Forest. He stepped rather softly, having a mind to see what was going on behind. At the gable end of the house he stood still, for it was a pretty picture, and his soul was eager for such pictures, his heart hungering for every suggestion of home. A woman was kneeling before a garden border, a young, slim-looking figure in black, with white at the throat and wrists, a plain band the significance of which Reyburn did not then understand. Her hair was fair, and seemed to grow in little tendrils, that made a most becoming frame to a very sweet, rather childish face. The little one, a boy of three or four, stood by her side, and they were contemplating a bed of violets, half-hidden under the tangle of the peri-winkle, which grew in too much luxuriance over all the place. Reyburn gave a little cough, the child looked round startled, the woman rose to her feet. She took off her garden gloves and came towards him, without any surprise or apprehension, holding out her hand.

'You are Mr. Reyburn,' she said simply. 'When I saw this morning that the 'Dunvegan' would be in, I wondered whether you would be here.'

'Yes, I am Reyburn, and you——'

'Mrs. Allbutt, Edith Allbutt, who wrote to you. This is my little boy, Eric.'

Somehow the sunshine changed for Reyburn, and the light that had sprung to his face dulled again. It was all in a piece with the rest of his life, he told himself; there never could be anywhere a woman waiting for him, to whom his heart might go out in tenderness. He had been unfortunate in the few women friends he had ever possessed; they had always left him in the end, and married some one else. Marriage spoiled everything, he often said. Marriage as a career for himself had never occurred.

'It was very kind of you to write to me as you did at the time of my mother's illness, and to find the place like this is—is cheering,' he said, a little stiffly. 'I had pictured a different reception.'

She smiled a little, and her hand dropped on the child's head.

'Run across and ask Betty to get some tea ready for a gentleman who will take tea with us in about half an hour. Come inside, Mr. Reyburn. I think you will find everything just as you left it.'

He followed her obediently, noting the grace of her step, the gliding motion, which was all grace, the unaffected naturalness of the whole woman.

'It is looking so pretty to-day, and I am glad the sun shines. I was so afraid that you would come and find it very desolate that ever since I began to think you might come I have been here every day to open the windows and air the rooms. Eric and I have almost lived in the garden. That has been my payment for the little things I have done, for we have no garden, we live above a little shop.'

'Oh!' said Reyburn, more and more surprised. She did not look like a woman who would live above a shop.

'Sit down, won't you?' she asked, when they stepped into the sitting-room. 'And I will tell you about your dear mother. It was all so peaceful and happy. There was nothing to jar or pain one at all, right up to the very end. She did not suffer much, only seemed to get very tired, and then fell asleep. She died that day when your letter came, saying you thought of coming home. I believe joy hastened it a little, but she was very happy.'

Reyburn swallowed something in his throat.

'And you were with her a good deal, you were her friend?' he said eagerly.

'Oh yes, I am afraid that latterly Eric and I lived almost entirely here. Mrs. Reyburn was such a friend to me when I needed one most. She saved me from despair.'

'You have had trouble, too?'

'Yes, great trouble. Will you come up now and see the rest of the house? Then perhaps you would like to be left for a little while, till I see that they get tea ready. I think I understand how you must feel to-day.'

'Never!' said Reyburn, on the spur of the moment, and she looked at him with a sudden surprise. She showed him the room where his mother had died, and all the little mementoes of her—her Bible, the books she had been reading last, the precious pile of his letters, with the last one on the top. He remembered with a sudden rush of thankfulness that it had been a long, kind letter, breathing his deep affection and his desire to see her again. Ah, how magnified are such little trivial matters when death intervenes!

Seeing from his expression that his heart was touched, she turned to leave him, as she had said.

'Then you will come a little later on? We shall be looking for you.'

'Where am I to find you?'

'Above the little shop at the bend of the road as you go to the station; you can't miss it.'

She nodded brightly to him and the next moment was gone. He was in no haste. The place drew and enchanted him; instead of a wilderness he had found a rose. The sense of home-sickness, the abomination of desolation had left him, something told him, for ever. He had asked no questions of Edith Allbutt, but he knew that she belonged to him, and that it had been his mother's last wish that it should be so. There was no message, she had never, even in her latest letter, hinted at such a possibility, yet Reyburn knew.

It was some strange kinship of the spirit which came whence he knew not, nor cared. It was that which would fill his life.

And Edith, when she saw him cross the road a few moments later with his head erect and a new light on his face, received the like inspiration.

The wanderer after long exile had found a home.—'British Weekly.'

WORLD'S WELFARE

A MISSIONARY CLASSIC.

'Thinking Block.' By Daniel Crawford. Morgan & Scott, London, 7s. 6d.

('Thinking Black.' By Daniel Crawford. Morgan and Scott, London. 7s. 6d. net.)

For twenty-two years Dr. Daniel Crawford has labored as missionary in the Katanga region of Central Africa, never once during that period returning to civilization. To-day he is in England, and has given the public a book which is unique in missionary literature. Complaints are frequently made that missionary books are uniformly dull; if so, 'Thinking Black' is a brilliant exception, for from cover to cover there are not a dozen ordinary paragraphs. Mr. Crawford has evidently done two-and-twenty years of hard thinking and study away there in the long grass round Lake Mweru, and not only so, but with striking boldness he gives civilization the benefit of that long isolated study.

The style of this book is extraordinarily like that of Miss Mary Kingsley. Frankness, sympathy, humor, jostle each other on every page. Writing upon the native view of missionary propaganda, Mr. Crawford says that when he was preaching on one occasion a chief named Malemba 'once interrupted a sermon of mine on the murder of Christ at Golgotha, with the stinging retort, "Ay, you white men were a bad lot to go away and kill the Best One like that; we blacks only kill criminals." "And then," said he, "far from being ashamed of what you have done, you come across the seas to tell us you did it."'

Not the least interesting part of a book which holds the reader right on to the end of the five hundred pages is that which deals with a contemporary question of first importance—Portuguese slavery in Angola. Mr. Crawford shows how slavery is rampant in the Portuguese colonies; his contact with the slaves, his manly dealings with the Portuguese, his noble succor of the runaways, carry conviction. He tells us of some slaves sold for a bale of cloth, and others sold for a few pence. Speaking of one caravan, the writer says:

'One of these girls had fallen behind, strength gone, load of rubber thrown on the ground, so, emerging from the bush, I was just in time to see her owner club her head, yelling out a threat with each stroke. This was more than I could stand, and as Christ saw nothing worse than that among the Temple dove-sellers, I sprang at this burly Bihean with a stick to administer unto him a not-undeserved trouncing.'

Everyone knows that now rubber is exhausted, the copper mines of Katanga represent the principal asset of the Congo. In 'Thinking Black' Mr. Crawford gives a very clear account of the means by which King Leopold prevented Great Britain hoisting the Union Jack over this part of the Congo, territory nearly as large as Great Britain. His authority cannot be denied, for he was really acting as Mushidi's secretary. After Mr. (now Sir Alfred) Sharpe had proposed annexation to Great Britain, and upon refusal had left Mushidi's district, Mr. Crawford called upon the rascally old king, who told him he had 'dreamed a dream' in which he had been to 'London town,' and had come to the conclusion that he ought to accept Mr. Sharpe's proposal, shouting to his people at the same time: 'Sons of the dust, we know the English to be true people!' At Mushidi's peremptory instructions, Mr. Crawford wrote calling back Mr. Sharpe to proclaim British annexation. How Captain Stairs, acting for King Leopold, intercepted this letter, how Mushidi only accepted the Congo flag because Stairs had signed the 'ultimatum' as an Englishman, and the death of Mushidi a few days later, are all told with admirable lucidity.

The author of 'Thinking Black' gives the reader the impression that he is following the career of a noble Christian apostle as ready with the axe, the saw, the bandage and forceps, as with the Bible. — 'Daily News and Leader,' London.

SIGNIFICANT CHANGES IN CHINA.

New Year's Day was officially celebrated in China on Jan. 1, instead of Feb. 6, as the Government of the Republic has adopted the Gregorian calendar. Two thousand New Year's callers visited President Yuan Shih Kai at Pekin. In Canton all the government offices were closed, and a number of Chinese graduates of American and European colleges, with their wives, celebrated New Year's eve, though the people generally declined to recognize the new date.

Dress refor as well as changes in the calendar have been decreed in China by an edict issued by President Yuan doing away with the ancient robes and flowing trousers and prescribing Occidental skirts for the women and sack suits for the men. The latter are to wear Derby or silk hats and leather shoes.

Dean Chung, of the Canton Christian College, who is serving as commissioner of education for the great Kwangtung Province, is the centre of a sharp discussion over the question whether Confucius shall continue to be worshipped in the public schools of China. Mr. Chung considers that Confucianism is a religion, and in accordance with the conception of religious liberty which it is desired to establish in the new republic of China, all religions should be ruled out of the schools. Progressives argue that Confucianism is not a religion, and that bowing down before the Confucius tablet is not worship but a form of patriotic commemoration, and that therefore it should offend no religious sensibilities. Mr. Chung laid his recommendation before the central education conference held in Pekin, and, to the surprise of many, a resolution was adopted recommending that the Minister of Education, in promulgating new regulations for Chinese public schools, should emit entirely the requirement for the immemorial 'kotow' before the Confucius tablet.

It is believed that this recommendation will be put into effect and that it will be left optional so as to remove the embarrassment that Christian teachers and scholars have hitherto suffered in regard to this custom.

CHURCH UNION MOVEMENTS.

Important movements are on in China toward the same end. Propositions have been made in regard to church union in West China with a view to the creation of one Protestant Christian Church for all that part of the new Chinese Republic. A strong committee is now investigating the subject, and has proposed a declaration of faith as a common basis for church membership, and a scheme of organization for the Christian Church of West China. A similar movement has begun in the city of Pekin, originating among the Chinese themselves. Three of the missions in Pekin have already expressed their approval of the plan, which contemplates the formation of a Chinese Christian Church, officered, controlled and financed by the Chinese themselves, and made up at the beginning of members of the existing mission churches in the city, but contemplating the final absorption of all the existing Christian churches. The plan will necessarily not be confined in its final working out to the city of Pekin.

CHINA'S NEW ALPHABET.

The new leaders in China have determined to abolish the old system of writing, which required the students to memorize 8,000 ideograms, as a preliminary to the pursuit of written learning. Steps were taken some time ago to construct such an alphabet and substitute it for the previous mode of writing.

The task was entrusted to a learned committee, composed of Chow-Hi-Chu, the secretary of the Chinese Legation at Rome, the adjunct secretaries, Wan and Chou, and Solonghello, professor of Chinese and Japanese at the School of Oriental Languages in Naples, and one of the greatest polyglots in the world. These gentlemen have studied all known alphabets and combined them to form one which shall represent every sound in the Chinese tongue. The alphabet adopted by them consists of forty-two characters, of which twenty-three are vowels and nineteen are consonants. Of the vowels four are taken from the Greek, four from Russian, five from Latin, and one from Chinese. Of the nine remaining vowels, two are modified or elongated signs, and seven are reversed ideograms. Of the consonants, fourteen are from the Latin, three from Russian, and two from the Greek. With these it is possible to write all the words used in the vulgar tongue in any part of China. — 'The Missionary Review of the World.'

"It Is The Lord."

When the day breaks along the beach,
And turns to gold the yellow sand,
When singing waves stretch forth and reach
The welcome of the meeting land,
I see Him stand!

What though the night has fruitless been,
And no hope gild the morning hour?
New beauty thrills the common scene,
And song of birds, and kiss of flower
Witness His power.

He comes, and, lo, the world is glad!
The hours forget the gloom of night;
Mirth cheers the hearts that once were sad,
The landscape lies in floods of light,
And all is bright.

I know Him when he breaks the bread,
And when He stills the roughened sea,
Or when the morning meal is spread,
He manifests Himself to me,
So gracious He!

He calls to me to break my fast,
And care and sorrow flee away,
The dreary way is overpast,
And in the rapture of the day
With Him I stay.

And so I think that when, ere long,
I meet the time I sometimes fear,
My heart will sing its joyful song,
And gladly say: 'Be of good cheer;
Thy Lord is here!'

—Marianne Farningham.

AMONG THE DEEP SEA FISHERS.

Harrington Hospital,
October 23, 1912.

Dear Mr. Editor:

We have experienced the truth of the old saying, 'Man proposes, but God disposes,' this summer. We were looking forward to having a lot of work done, that in spite of all our efforts we found it impossible to accomplish.

The ice in the harbor broke up on May 14, and we began to make preparations for our summer's work, but it was not until a month or more later than that the drift ice left us. Never has the ice been so persistent. There have been very few weeks during the season that icebergs could not be seen.

At one time we had to get several boats to help us tow an ice growler away from our yacht's anchor, where it had drifted in and grounded in four fathoms. Night after night I was up to watch that the ice did not come in and foul the boats. It was not until June 20 that our first steamer arrived from Quebec, though what delayed her coming until that date no one knows except that it is part and parcel of the indifference that has always been shown; it certainly was not ice.

The steamer brought us a small motor dory for use as a runabout, kindly presented by our good Montreal friends, and on this little boat we have unfortunately had to depend for all our work.

Through carelessness on the part of the people who are agents of the engine-makers, the pieces that were needed to renew some small parts were not sent, and I found out weeks afterwards that they never even ordered them from the makers, so much valuable time was lost. In consequence of delays and disappointments, we have not been able to use our large boat at all, and this was one of the principal ways that all our plans went astray.

Having only one steamer coming a month, means a whole month's wait to get anything one may be in need of, if it should happen not to make connection, which happens more often than necessary it seems.

In spite of the old saying, 'plenty ice, plenty fish,' this part of the coast has had hardly a medium fishery, and as this follows two seasons of total failure it is not enough to put the men straight with their dealers; that means a good many things to be done without, and all expenses cut down to the last cent. Nothing is left for clothing, and we have been short again this year, and have not had enough to nearly satisfy the demand. May I not beg for more next season? It is badly needed.

Every package received has been acknowledged, except those that have come to hand without a ticket to show who has sent them. Quite a number of packages came in that condition. Another mistake that was made was sending clothing for this station through Newfoundland. The packages were sent to Bay of Islands, thence to Red Bay, thence to Bonne Esperance, and some of them are there still, as they are so large that they cannot be handled in small boats and brought over a hundred miles.

All packages for Harrington should be sent through Quebec care of Halliday Bros., or through Halifax care of Mr. Jas. T. Thomson, Woods' Wharf. They will then come direct, and at a minimum expense for freight and handling, which are always expensive items.

We are all looking forward to the seal fishery, hoping that it may be a good one. For the past two winters the seals have failed on the coast, and now the people are almost barefooted for the winter, if the seals fail again. It is out of the question to use boots with hard soles in the intense cold, and many of the people cannot pay three dollars for a pair of shoepacks that are not water-tight, so the failure to catch a few hundred seals is a serious thing for all the men.

If either of the members of Parliament for this county would take the trouble to come along this part of the coast, even if, as yet, the people do not enjoy the franchise, and see for themselves under what disabilities the people whom they took their oath to look after have to live and how easily their lot could be made brighter, surely they could not but give them a helping hand.

If any member will take the trouble to come, he may rely on me to give him all the help possible, and to tell him some truths as to how these Canadian people are neglected, and taxed even though they have no vote.

We are making some progress in getting things to rights, but there are several improvements crying to be done, but which cannot be more than thought of at present.

H. MATHER HARE.

A MODERN MARTYR.

Sir George Turner's Heroism.

There was one name in the New Year Honors which attracted little attention, and yet the man honored was more worthy than all the others, and the 'Times' now tells the heroic story of this knighted and heroic English doctor, who, devoting himself to the care of lepers, has himself become a leper.

Dr. George Turner, now Sir George Turner, entered the Civil Service of Cape Colony as medical officer of health in 1895. He was then already nearly fifty years of age; but in the period which followed, until his retirement twelve years later, he rendered services to South Africa and to the cause of humanity at large which have never been adequately recognized except by a very few.

HE HELPS LORD ROBERTS.

When in the South African War the ravages of typhoid had become so appallingly severe, Lord Roberts sent for Dr. Turner and asked him to supervise the military hospitals, and afterwards the concentration camps. Lord Roberts himself bore testimony to the value of Dr. Turner's work, carried out in very trying conditions, at the constant risk of his life.

It was in the midst of the activities that Dr. Turner devoted himself first to the noblest work of his life. There was then a leper asylum at Pretoria, with about fifty Dutch and forty native patients. He gave up all his spare time to work among the lepers, doing all he could to alleviate their lot, and prosecuting a tireless research into the nature of the disease. For three years he labored at this work, without extra pay of any sort. He saw the lepers early in the morning, and again when he came home in the evening. Saturday and Sunday he gave to them entirely.

In addition to this, he made as many post-mortem examinations as possible in his laboratory, rising at dawn in order to have time for the work. The asylum contains a large number of lepers, European as well as native, and a visitor who watched Dr. Turner moving amongst them in the asylum bears witness to the passionate devotion with which he was regarded by all its inmates.

WHILE HE WAS SHAVING.

On reaching the age limit, Dr. Turner retired, to pursue his studies into the bacteriological side of leprosy in the laboratories of England. Suddenly, after several years' work, his eye was attracted by certain marks on his hand while he was shaving, and he recognized them at once as the stamp of the disease which he had set himself to fight.

His diagnosis was independently confirmed by two specialists, to whom he went at once, and from that time he has worked unswervingly amid the pain and beneath the shadow of a leper's lot. For the last two years he has been living in seclusion, and it is curious that his heroic history has escaped the notice of the public, for Sir George Turner is a man of eminence in his profession, and one of the greatest living authorities on leprosy. Recently, however, the case came to the knowledge of His Majesty, on whose initiative Dr. Turner's name has been included in the list of New Year Honors.

Sir George has now decided to devote the remainder of his life to lepers. He has offered his services to the Mission to Lepers in India and the East, but it is felt that there is a greater scope for his work in South Africa, where he knows all the conditions, and it is probable that he will return to that field of labor. He is full of a brave hope to do something more for his fellow-sufferers..

THE VENEZUELA MISSION.

Mrs. T. S. Pond, a Presbyterian missionary, reports from Caracas, that for the first time in their forty-three years of missionary service they were summoned by a policeman to answer before the authorities for their faith. Though the people are ready for the Gospel, the Government has revived an old law of patronage applicable only to Roman Catholic clergy, supported by the state, with the intention of controlling Protestant missionaries. To the examiners the answers of the missionaries were somewhat puzzling to such questions as: What is your religion? Whence is your support? Who is your Superior? The workers go quietly on, hoping that the time will not come in Caracas, as it has in some smaller places, when missionaries will be forbidden to visit in the homes or invite people to the services.

For many strenuous years have Mr. and Mrs. Pond held the fort at Caracas as an outpost of the Colombia Mission. Now it is to be the Venezuela Mission, and in the coming of the Rev. and Mrs. Frederic F. Darley will bring the comradeship which Mr. and Mrs. Pond have so much missed. — 'Woman's Work.'

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THE SERMON.

THE EPISCOPALIAN AND CHURCH UNITY.

(By the Rev. Alexander Mann, rector of Trinity Church, Boston.)

The subject is a timely one. Some one has said in speaking of this twentieth century, and contrasting it with the century which preceded it, that both were centuries of vision, but that the difference was that this twentieth century not only saw the vision, but believed that it could move onward toward its accomplishment. And I think you will all agree with me when I say that above everything else two great visions confront Christian people in this century.

One is the vision of a better social order. I need not dwell upon it; we are all conscious of it, we breathe an air that is saturated with it. We are no longer content to believe that the principles of the Gospel and the laws of trade must forever stand in apparently hopeless contradiction. We believe that the time is coming, however slowly, when all these differences between men—these essential differences in power, in intellect, in position, in influence—will make no longer towards simply giving the race to the swift and the battle to the strong, will no longer seem to confirm the old hard idea of the survival of the fittest, but that we shall see them in the light of the Gospel of Christ as so many opportunities for the exercise of brotherhood.

And so, too, with this other great vision of the reunited Church. The latter half of the nineteenth century witnessed the gentling of controversy; it witnessed also to the gradually increasing respect and sympathy between the various Christian communions, growing out of the increasing knowledge that one had of the other. And that is much to some of us who can remember perhaps the days of militant denominationalism, the days of controversial tracts, the day when the individual Christian minister felt it part of his duty to denounce the mistakes, the shortcomings of some other communion. My friends, there has been a long advance made since that day. Why, for a Christian man—let alone a minister of Christ's Church—to speak to-day in unkind terms of some other great communion is not simply what it always has been a sin against charity, but it is felt to-day to be a hopeless anachronism. The day has gone by—and we all thank God—that day of bitter controversy between the scattered members of Christ's body.

A VISION OF THE REUNITED CHURCH.

And yet we are not content—that is the glory of it—we are not content with this state of mutual kindly toleration, we are not content any longer to rest in this condition of complacent sectarianism. Oh, no! We have caught the vision of something greater, something far more glorious—yes, and we believe something far more enduring in the future. We have caught the vision of the reunited Church of Christ, and we have set ourselves already toward the task of manifesting once more to the world the unity, the essential organic unity of the followers of Jesus Christ.

I say we have set ourselves to the task of manifesting the unity, not of making it. For, my friends, the unity of the Christian church is something which man did not give, and which man can never entirely take away. Every loyal disciple of Jesus Christ is in Him; he shares His life; he draws from His strength to meet his daily needs. He is in Christ and being in Christ he is also united with every other loyal disciple of the same Lord and Master.

The unity of the Christian church is to-day achieved for the vast majority of Christ's disciples. All sincere and humble and earnest followers of the Lord Jesus Christ who have passed beyond this earth are one to-day in Him. It is only a fragment of Christ's Church, it is the Church militant here on earth now, that is divided; there is no division between the followers of Jesus Christ, who have passed on into His more immediate presence. And so the task that is before us, and the vision that this twentieth century has caught, is not the task or the vision of making a unity which man can neither make nor unmake, but it is of manifesting to the world here and now that inward, spiritual unity which already exists between all those who love our Lord Jesus Christ in sincerity. That is what we are to think about in the course of these conferences, as I understand them.

PRAYER A MIGHTY FACTOR.

What are the means toward that unity? Well, in the first place, may I say this—I believe in all sincerity that the greatest power that the Christian believer can possibly employ to-day toward the bringing about of the manifestation once more of the unity of Christ's disciples is the power of prayer. How many of us, I wonder, pray at all regularly and earnestly for the united Church?

When men tell us that nothing can be done as yet toward the reunited Church, oh, let us remind ourselves that the mightiest power of all is in our hands—the power of earnest, continued and definite supplication.

WHAT CAN BE DONE TO-DAY.

There is another thing that the Christian communions can do to-day, and that is what we commonly understand by Federation. The idea is spreading; there is a general recognition of the fact that there are great common grounds for Christian action, that there are common evils to be opposed, common social and moral reforms to be advanced and that upon the ground of a common Christian ethical standard the various bodies of Christ can and should unite and thereby bring to bear upon these great questions of the day the force of a united Christian public opinion. We have hardly touched the fringes of the possibilities of this work of federation and we can scarcely believe in the future reunion of the Church if we are not willing to be at the pains to unite with our brethren where we can (with no compromise of principle of either faith or order) to do a common work. Next to prayer I believe that the common work of the Christian churches federated together for common ethical purposes is going to do most toward creating an atmosphere of mutual respect and sympathy and affection, without which any world-wide conference upon the things in which we differ would be hopeless from the outset.

What can the Episcopal Church sacrifice, and what retain in the interests of Christian Unity?

I should like to put that in a little more positive way. Somehow the wording of the subject in that way puts us in the mental attitude of asking, 'How much is it that our own communion must give up in order that we may come together?' Isn't it perhaps a little better if we put it the other way and ask ourselves, 'What essential thing has our communion to contribute toward the future reunited Church?'

My friends, I believe that the great Catholic Church of the future is not going to come together on the basis of any irreducible minimums on the part of the various great Christian communions. I do not believe that we can go back in history to the fourth century, or to the fourteenth and find there the model of what the great comprehensive Church of Jesus Christ is to be on this earth in the ages to come. I cannot believe that the long and glorious history of these various Christian communions is, as it were, to be wiped out. On the contrary, I think of the Church of the future as St. John thought of the Holy City, when he said that all the nations were to bring their distinctive glory and excellency into it. So I love to think of the Church of the future that it is to be a church not of minimums, as some one has said, but of maximums; that it is to be the church into which every great Christian communion shall bring its own distinguishing glory, its own peculiar excellence, make its own contribution, which in the providence of God and under the guidance of His Spirit it had wrought out through its separate existence as an independent body. Let us think of it, then, in that way, if you will. Let us ask ourselves what it is, what are the things which in the providence of God the various communions may contribute towards this great and richly varied and comprehensive catholicity of the future reunited Church.

So thinking from the standpoint of my own communion, I ask myself—for I am bringing the question down now within the limits of the subject assigned: What are the outstanding distinguishing characteristics of the Episcopal Church?

FOUR EPISCOPAL CHARACTERISTICS.

Perhaps, in the first place, you would tell me that there is the institution of the Christian year. And then you would tell me that there is the simple faith as expressed in the Apostles' Creed. And then you would undoubtedly tell me that another distinguishing characteristic of this communion is its liturgical service as set forth in the Book of Common Prayer. Then you would tell me that another characteristic of it is its threefold ministry of bishops, priests and deacons. There may be other distinguishing characteristics, but we have time for only these four and they are perhaps the chief.

Now let us think for a moment of the first one: let us think of the Christian year, my friends. I suppose the first thought that comes into your minds is the thought that comes into mine: 'Why, the Christian year is ours, just as much as yours.' And you are perfectly right.

I suppose it is fair to say that the Episcopal Church in these United States was entrusted with that institution of the Christian year until the time came when other great Christian communions felt that they could use it to their own spiritual advantage. It is not the work of the Episcopal Church, except simply that she held to it in days when it was not altogether easy perhaps for her in the United States to hold to it. But she kept it as a sacred trust, and to-day one might say that almost without exception the great Protestant churches of the United States are rejoicing to keep Easter and Christmas and many of them Good Friday, and that little by little they are asserting the right that they always had to this institution of the Christian year. And how mighty a force it is toward preserving the proportion of the Christian faith, toward bringing before us in dramatic form the great facts of the Incarnate Life, you all know as well as I.

Let us look for a moment at the second, at the Apostles' Creed, at that simplest, oldest, most universal statement of the baptismal faith of Father, Son and Holy Spirit. As one goes about from one great communion to another, one finds practically in all of them a consensus to-day that the great doctrinal standards of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, while by no means cast out, have for purposes of admission into the Christian company been laid aside and men are content to-day in all these great communions to confess their faith largely in the words of the Apostles' Creed or, if not, in words that are synonymous with them.

Once more, let us look at this matter of a liturgical service; and here the consent, while by no means so universal, is nevertheless perceptible. You and I joined this very evening in a service which in many of its features is liturgical. And while I believe that the future reunited Church will be a Church of diversified rites; while I believe that you will find in some churches (let us take the great central service of all) the service of the Holy Communion celebrated with every accessory of gorgeous ritual, you will find in another church that same service celebrated in simplest form. Certainly if the Episcopal Church were inclined to insist upon all services being based upon, or being conformed to, the Prayer-Book, she would be making to my mind an unreasonable demand. I have no doubt that in the future reunited Church we shall have, not uniformity of public worship—we shall have the greatest diversity, but we shall have the practical agreement of all in the faith of the Incarnation.

Now I come to the last of those four points—the historic Episcopacy, the threefold ministry. And here there is practically to-day no agreement whatever. My friends, I believe the day is going to come when this question of the ministry of the Church is not going to be confused with certain other issues that have been injected into it. And here I must confess the sins of my own communion. If this historic ministry is to be regarded with any serious consideration by the great Protestant communions of this land it must be freed from certain implications that at present they connect with it. Let me be a little more explicit. It must be regarded, in the first place, quite apart from the vexed question of its origin. The day has gone by when it is especially profitable or helpful for the member of the Episcopal Church on the one side or the member of some great Protestant communion on the other side to go simply to the New Testament and attempt to find there the exact type of the ministry of the Christian Church to-day. All that I claim for it is what you will readily, I think, grant to it, and that is that from the second century down to the fifteen the ministry of the Christian Church was of this threefold order—a ministry of bishops, priests and deacons.

My friends, the day may not yet have arrived, but I believe it is coming, when we are all going to consider this question of the ministry of the Church quite apart from the old-time difficulties which surrounded it. The day, I may fairly say, has come in the Episcopal Church when she rejoices to recognize and acclaim the Christian ministries of the great Protestant communions. We have, I think, largely repented us of our un-Christian attitude in that respect. We are glad to confess the presence of the Spirit of God in those great communions where we see so evidently the manifestation of the fruits of the Holy Spirit. It is no question—or it will come, I believe, in time to be regarded as no question—of the comparative validity of the various ministries of the Church. The one question will be, What is the ministry which beyond others will tend to bring us together?

THE MIDWAY POSITION OF THE EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

Here the Episcopal Church occupies a unique place in Christianity. If we believe in the providence of God, if we really believe in the divine leading of events, it must mean something that there is one great communion in closest sympathy with the great Protestant communions, rejoicing with them in the results of that mighty Reformation, confessing with them those great principles of the sacred responsibility of the individual and the immediate access of the soul to God, of the necessity for proving all things by Holy Scripture—it must mean something that one great communion in so close touch with the other communions has preserved a ministry which witnesses to the continuity of the Christian body here on earth.

We have seen the Episcopate developed into the Papacy, we have seen it developed into the great patriarchates of the Eastern Church, we have seen it developed in the Anglican communion into the diocesan Episcopate. And all these may pass, just as the early Episcopate of each city passed. I do not pretend to dip into the future and to say what form it may take in a reunited Church; but I do believe this, that the ministry of fifteen centuries will not be set aside, that the ministry which to-day is the ministry of some two-thirds of the Christians here on earth must be seriously considered.

The Episcopal Church stands midway; it is our glory, and it is frequently our reproach. We are not Roman enough for some even of our own members, and we are not Protestant enough for some others of our own members. And we hold within our membership, I suppose, men of about as contrary views with regard, let us say, to sacramental doctrine and to the order of the ministry as can be found in any great communion outside of us. And yet we do hold together.

I am not thinking—the thought may occur to some of you—that this Episcopal Church is going to absorb American Protestantism. On the contrary, you would be much more likely to absorb us. But I cannot forget that we do stand with one hand as it were touching the great Roman communion and with the other touching the various Protestant bodies; that we are with the Roman Catholic in his intense realization of the Church as the body of Christ and the sacraments as the expression of the energizing Christ in that body, and we are one with the great Protestant communions in those distinctive principles of which I spoke only a moment ago. Does it mean nothing? Or in the providence of God does the Episcopal Church stand here, not to absorb others into it, but in this day of division to interpret the Roman Catholic to his Protestant brother, to interpret the Protestant to his Roman Catholic brother, and so in God's providence to fulfill a function which seems to have been peculiarly entrusted to us?

Sunday School Lesson

(By Dr. G. Campbell Morgan.)

GOD'S COVENANT WITH ABRAHAM.

March 2, 1913.

LESSON.

Genesis xv.; xvii:1-8.

GOLDEN TEXT.

'He is faithful that promised' eHbrews x., 23.

THE STORY.

The two paragraphs constituting our lesson give the account of two stages in the history of the covenant, which Jehovah made with Abraham. In order to understand them it is necessary that they should be set in relation to the history, and also in relation to a third stage, which is not included in this scheme of lessons.

In our last lesson we considered the story of the separation between Abram and Lot. Then Lot pitched his tent in the neighborhood of Sodom. It is evident that before long he moved into the city, took up his abode there, and became closely identified with its life. In consequence he was involved in difficulty, and Abram acted as his deliverer. In connectio with this campaign, as he returned, victorious from the slaughter of the kings, he was met by Melchizedek, who ministered to his need and received from him tithes.

It was in connection with this event that the first stage of the covenant was reached. The word of Jehovah came to him, and it was exactly fitted to the need of the hour. While he had been victorious, it was at least probable that his action would stir up enmity against him. Moreover, he had gained nothing materially by the campaign, having declined to receive any gift from the king of Sodom. Whereas it was not recorded that there was any sense of fear in his heart, it is quite conceivable that there was, as reaction constantly follows strenuous action. The word of Jehovah to him, therefore, was' Fear not, Abram; I am thy shield, and thy exceeding great reward.' It was a word full of comfort and of strength, speaking to him of his safety, and of the fact that his riches in God were far more than compensation for all material loss.

With splendid honesty of soul Abram made this declaration the occasion of an appeal, based upon the promise of God. No seed had been given to him, and it appeared as though his steward, Elieazer, would succeed not merely to any wealth that he possessed, but to those purposes of God which had become the supreme passion of the heart of His servant. In anwer to that appeal Jehovah definitely promised him both seed and the land ,and gave him in the night a prophetic vision of the future histor yof his people. In that connection the first stage of the covenant was entered into, being one in which Jehovah definitely covenanted with him to give the land to his seed.

Then follows another story, that of a suggestion on the part of Sarai, acted upo by Abram, and issuing the birth of Ishmael. This again was a deflection from the straight pathway of faith. It was immediately followed by the second stage of the covenant in which Jehovah appeared to him, and called him again to walk before Him, and to be perfect. Abram at once assumed the attitude of worship and submission, and the covenant was now expressed so as to include the definite promise that he should be the father of a multitude of nations. In this connection his name was changed, and the land was again promised to him and to his seed.

This was followed by the institution of circumcision as the sign of relationship.

In this connection we should remember that there was a third stage in the covenant arrangement, that of ratification in the hour when Jehovah communed with His servant concerning Sodom.

THE TEACHING.

In these accounts of the establishment of the covenant we have valuable illustrations of the way of God with His own. He is seen as Jehovah indeed, becoming to the man who believed in Him exactly what he needed at each crisis of his life. After conflict undertaken by faith, and renunciation of material possessio , made upon the same principle, the word of Jehovah declared that He was both shield and reward to those who fight and suffer for Him. After his deflection from the pathway of faith Jehovah appeared to him, calling him back to first principles, and encouraging him to walk therein by yet clearer statement of His covenant purposes.

It is well carefully to consider the covenant as to its terms, and its quantities. In the first stage there was Divine affirmation, immediately answered by human belief. In this connection the statement was made that his faith was counted to Abraham for righteousness, which does not mean in any sense that it was reckoned as a substitute for righteousness, bute that it was recognized as the inspiration of righteousness. It is by such faith that men live as they ought to live.

Moreover, to a man living by faith, that is believing the word of God, and acting upon it, it was possible for God to reveal His secret, and to give him further assurance by unveiling to him figuratively, in a vision, and definitely by statement, the things through which the nation that would spring from his loins should pass during succeeding generations.

In the second stage a Divine affirmation and demand were closely linked; the affirmation in the words, 'I am God Almighty,' and the demand in the words, 'Walk before Me, and be thou perfect.' It should be noticed that this was a new title. Its real significance is not that of our ordinary translation, 'God Almighty,' the emphasis being not upon His strength, but upon His beneficence and sufficiency. Indeed, perhaps the most literal translation would be 'God all-sufficient.' There was the suggestion in it of the needlessness of any such attempts to help God as Abraham had ben guilty of in the matter of Ishmael. It was upon the basis of that unveiling that the demand was made anew. 'Walk before Me, and be thou perfect.'

The fact that God made a covenant is in itself a most suggestive one. It was, and ever is, His method of inspiring confidence.

THE GOLDEN TEXT.

The golden text, chosen from the letter of the Hebrews, that 'He is faithful that promised,' needs little comment. We know how true it was in the case of Abraham. It is well that we remind ourselves that Abraham had to act on that fact, by faith. So also must we in all our actual experiences. Indeed, like Abraham, we leave the world with the promises of God unfulfilled, but we may do so in assurance that they will be fulfilled.

G. CAMPBELL MORGAN, D.D.

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SUGGESTIVE QUESTIONS ON THE SUNDAY-SCHOOL LESSONS.

(By Rev. T. S. Linscott, D.D.)

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March 2, 1913.

God's Covenant With Abraham. Gen. xv.; xvii., 1-8.

Golden Text—He is faithful that promised. Heb. x., 23.

(1.) Verse 1—What do you consider was the nature of this vision and the kind of voice with which God spake?

(2.) Why is it not the privilege of every devout person to see and hear God?

(3.) What is the reason that we rarely hear in these days of people having visions and holding conversations with God?

(4.) Verses 2-4—What had God previously promised Abram concerning his posterity? (See Gen. xiii., 15-16.)

(5.) When we have had a promise from God which is a long time in being fulfilled, and there seems no human possibility of it ever being done, is it sinful to doubt? Why?

(6.) In those days children were prayed for and regarded as a great blessing. Why is it not generally the same in these days?

(7.) Verses 5-6—When Abram was worrying because he could not harmonize God's promises with existing facts, God repeated his promises and made them more emphatic. What lesson may we learn from the incident?

(8.) Is belief of God a matter under our own control? Why or why not?

(9.) Why was it that Abram doubted at one moment and had such sublime faith the next?

(10.) Why is belief of God accounted to be such a righteous act, and unbelief to be so sinful?

(11.) Verses 7-11—How often may we expect God to really speak with us, taking Abram's experience as a precedent?

(12.) Would you say or not, and why, that God likes to have us ask for proof of his promises?

(13.) When Abram was asking for evidence, why did God tell him to offer up the sacrifice as here stated?

(14.) What influence has worship and sacrifice upon our doubts?

(15.) What are the sacrifices which God demands of us to-day?

(16.) Verses 12-21—Does God sometimes instruct us in our sleep or during other times when we may be unconscious of Him? Give your reasons.

(17.) How many years actually intervened, and what great events happened to Abram's seed, before they possessed the promised land?

(18.) Chap. xvii., 1-8—When is a good man more likely to shine as a Christian—in youth, middle life or old age?

(19.) God commands us to be perfect; is such a commandment keepable or not, and why?

(20.) Why did God change Abram's name to Abraham?

(21.) What was God covenant with Abraham, and how was it kept?

(22.) What is God's covenant with us and what assurance have we that it will be kept? (This is one of the questions which may be answered in writing by members of the club.)

Lesson for Sunday, March 9, 1913, The Destruction of Sodom. (Temperance Lesson.) Gen. xix., 1-3, 12-28.

THE PATH OF GLORY

A ROMANCE OF THE FRENCH AND INDIAN WAR.

By PAUL LELAND HAWORTH

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SYNOPSIS OF PREVIOUS CHAPTERS.

On the eve of the French-Indian war, George Washington, in company with Charles Randolph, a young Englishman, an Irishman, Barnaby Curtis, Jacob Van Broom, a Dutchman, and a number of Indians, is the bearer of a menacing letter from the British governor of Virginia to the Chevalier de Saint-Pierre, commander of a fort near Quebec, accusing the French troops of encroaching on British territory. The envoys are gallantly entertained by the Chevalier and his beautiful daughter, Alfrede, but Captain Reparti, commander of another French fort, shows hostility. There is a small clash of arms in which Reparti is defeated, but escapes. The Chevalier and his daughter are enticed from home, and the daughter is captured by Indians, but rescued in the nick of time by Captain Randolph and his companions. She is returned to her father, and temporarily prevents an attack on the Virginians by the French-Canadians and Indians. In a massacre indicted against the British by Reparti, Barnaby's family are taken prisoners. Randolph, who is a captain in the army, and Barnaby, a lieutenant, set out and liberate the captives, but they are unable to find Barnaby's little boy. In a battle with the French Randolph is wounded and taken prisoner by Captain Reparti. After his recovery he is conducted to Quebec where he again meets Alfrede. Randolph is accused of planning to set fire to Quebec and is imprisoned, and later sentenced to death. Alfrede and her friends visit him, and Randolph declares his love for the girl. Capt. Reparti, the supposed perpetrator of the plot, promises to secure a reprieve for the prisoner on the condition that Alfrede consents to marry him, and she promises. But Jacob Van Braam, Randolph's loyal friend, challenges Reparti to a duel, and the Frenchman is seriously wounded. The Marquis de Montcalm interferes to prevent Randolph's execution, and the Englishman remains in prison for several months. Alfrede and her friends plan to effect his escape. On the eve of the attempt he is visited by the Marquis.

CHAPTER XXVII.—Continued.

Randolph had often heard Alfrede describe Montcalm's affection for his family. He saw now that she had never exaggerated. He hastened to offer his sympathy.

'Such is the soldier's life,' said Montcalm, after thanking him. 'I have not seen my wife and children for three years. We are happy at Candiac. I hope that you may one day see the life we lead there. But it may be that I shall never know whether it was Mirete or another.'

'Think you there is a prospect for peace?' asked Randolph, not unwilling to turn from so painful a subject.

'None, I fear. From the news received I judge that last year's campaign on the Continent was in no way decisive. King Frederick was surprised and lost a battle to the Austrians at Hochkirk, but showed himself as great in defeat as in victory. In spite of the odds against him, he will probably hold out for another campaign at least — perhaps indefinitely. I could almost wish that he will, for he is a great soldier—the greatest of the age. In western Germany, our armies gained some successes but experienced an equal number of reverses. At sea, your king controls, which makes it hard for us in New France.'

'I had hoped,' said Randolph, 'that all parties might be weary of the expenditure of so much blood and treasure.'

'Peace would solve your troubles, Captain Randolph, as well as our own. I am sorely grieved to see you confined so long. You are not guilty, of that I have long ben convinced, yet I have no proof. My power, as you know, is limited to military matters, and even in that field I have a superior. But I am doing what I can for you.'

'That I well know, your Excellency,' said Randolph gratefully. 'You have shown wonderful interest in me, and I have thanked God many times that you believed me true to my honor as a soldier.'

'At least, you need be under little apprehension for some months to come,' said the marquis. 'The English cruisers are very active. The papers concerning your sentence may be taken. Even if they reach the king, his answer may suffer such a fate. The mouth of the St. Lawrence is likely to be corked as tightly as a bottle of champagne this summer. Many things may happen meantime.'

'Yes, indeed! Perhaps I may even have an opportunity to escape.'

The marquis leant nearer to the prisoner. 'If you do,' he said, in a low voice, 'do not hesitate to embrace it. Your parole is, of course, no longer binding.'

'You are very generous,' said Randolph, happy that Montcalm felt thus about the parole.

'As, however, you may be compelled to remain in this place for some time longer,' the Marquis continued, 'in a louder voice, 'I have brought you a small present to help render your stay more tolerable.'

He rose and went to the table upon which he had on his first arrival deposited a small basket. Partially drawing aside the covering, he disclosed some bottles of wine. The little kindness touched Randolph greatly, and he was profuse of thanks. The marquis then took his leave, bidding the prisoner to be of good cheer.

'Do not forget,' he said meaningly, 'that a woman, especially a beautiful woman, can accomplish wonders.'

'A great man and a noble one,' said Randolph to himself, after his guest was gone. 'His gift is welcome, yet I could wish that the basket contained something very different from wine. That was a strange remark about a woman. One might almost think that he has some inkling of Alfrede's plans.'

As he had nothing better to do, he proceeded to unpack the basket. After removing the covering, he took out several bottles of a rare vintage, and came presently to a carefully wrapped package.

'That cannot be another bottle of wine,' he thought to himself. 'Doubtless it contains some other delicacy or perhaps some other gift of the marquis's generosity.'

With mildly heightened interest he proceeded to untie the cord. But he was utterly unprepared for the sight that greeted his eyes when the task of unwrapping the package was accomplished. For inside was a long flint-lock pistol, a little flask of powder and a number of bullets, two stout thongs of rawhide, a curiously shaped bandage of cloth with straps attached, and a slip of paper.

'Gracious powers,' he said involuntarily, 'my mind must be affected!'

But his sense of touch quickly convinced him that the articles in question were not mere othereal phantoms, but things that possessed concrete reality. Hastily concealing the pistol and other instruments in his bedding, he read the note. It was in Alfrede's handwriting, and ran as follows:

'I am sending the needed articles by a sure messenger. I had hoped to introduce them in some other way, but found I could not. It is a great risk for him, but I trust that suspicion will be so divided among your other visitors that no one can know the truth with certainty. The countersign is "Ville Marie." I am praying God to aid you.'

Many times, with blurred eyesight, he read the note. Then with impatient eagerness he awaited the hour set for action. When twilight fell, the keeper brought the evening meal. The prisoner ate with keen relish and partook sparingly of one of the bottles of wine. Then, when the little table had been cleared and he was again alone, he began by the light of a tiny candle to indite a letter which, when completed, was as follows:

'To the Marquis Vaudreuil, Monsieur Bigot, Captain Reparti, and others of La Grande Societe whom I am proud to number among my Enemies:—I feel that it would be most ungracious on my part to take leave of your hospitality without a word of farewell. I am aware that if you pursue me with half the persistency with which you plunder the people and your King, I shall have a hard race. Yet I shall escape. The St. Lawrence is long, but I am a good boatman, and I shall have some hours the start. Later in the year I hope to return to Quebec. But I shall not come alone, and I expect our parts to be reversed. My compliments, Messieurs. Adieu.

'Your Servant Most Obedient,

'CHARLES RANDOLPH.'

'Escape or death can be my only alternative after that,' he said to himself. 'I could never come back a prisoner, after having written such a letter.'

For two or three hours he sat in his chair with what composure he could muster, waiting. At ten o'clock he drew the pistol and other articles from their place of concealment, and examined them more carefully. He found that the weapon was already loaded, but he took the precaution to pour a little more powder from the flask into the priming-pan. The flask itself, the package of bullets, and the bandage he put into his pockets. Next he blew out the candle, and, without removing any of his clothes, got into bed with the pistol in his hand to wait for mid-night, the hour at which his keeper was accustomed to come in and inspect the cell in order to discover whether the prisoner was trying to escape.

All had thus far gone well. But as Randolph lay there in the darkness, he could do nothing but wonder whether the keeper would make the visit. Two or three times in as many months he had failed to do so. Would this be such a night? The long suspense was maddening.

CHAPTER XXVIII.

BEHIND THE LATTICE.

At last the prisoner heard steps in the corridor without. A key grated in the lock and the door opened. Dent-de-Loup entered, bearing a lighted candle. Randolph pretended not to be aroused, and the keeper closed and locked the door. Then, after a glance out of his evil eyes at the prisoner, he walked to the window. Mounting a chair, he examined and shook the bars. Satisfied that they were intact, he stepped to the floor once more and turned toward the bed.

He found himself looking into the capacious muzzle of a pistol.

'Set the candle on the table,' ordered Randolph.

He spoke the words in a low voice, but with such an undertone of menace that the keeper hastened to comply.

'Take off your hat and coat.'

Reluctantly the man obeyed.

'Now lie face downward on that bed.'

'M'sieu' '—began the keeper, protestingly.

'Not a word!' exclaimed Randolph fiercely. 'Dent-de-Loup, you have been the keeper for some months; now it is my turn. If you do not obey, you will in five seconds be as dead as the murderer you watched kicking on the gallows yesterday.'

Thoroughly cowed, the keeper did as he was ordered. Randolph compelled him to cross his wrists behind his back and bound them together securely with one of the rawhide thongs. Next he did the same to the man's ankles. Then he rolled him over on his back.

'Now, Dent-de-Loup,' said Randolph, taking the bandage out of his pocket, 'comes a part of the procedure which I much regret. You have not been a particular friend of mine. On divers occasions you have more than hinted that you thought I would grace the scaffold. Yet I dislike to deprive any man for six or seven hours of the use of his mouth, especially when he has so beautiful a one to have. But I cannot have you crying out when I am gone. I must be far down the river when the alarm is given. Therefore I shall be compelled, much as I dislike the thought, to put this gag in your mouth. It is, as you will observe, made of clean cloth and will be as comfortable as such a thing can be. For this you should be duly grateful to the kind friends who provided it. Had I been left to my own devices, I would probably have stuffed a dirty stocking into your mouth and fastened it there with my belt. But first you must tell me what key unlocks the outer door.'

'Mercy, m'sieu.' Grant me my life and I will tell all,' begged the keeper, who could not rid his mind of the unpleasant thought that perhaps this mad Bostonnais might end by inserting the point of a knife between his ribs. 'Mon Dieu! I did but jest about the scaffold.'

''Twas likely to be a sorry jest for me,' said Randolph. 'But we lose time, and I bear no malice. Where is the key that unlocks the outer door?'

'In the pocket of my coat, m'sieu.' The largest is the one you wish.'

Randolph quickly found the keys.

'The largest, you say? Is that true, Dent-de-Loup? Remember, if it is not, I shall return; and you will be likely to die in a very unpleasant fashion.'

'May the Virgin cease to guard me, if I am lying, m'sieu,' said the keeper with great sincerity.

'Eh, well, then I shall shortly tell you good-by. Though I have been your guest so long, I cannot truthfully say that I have enjoyed your hospitality. This hat and this long coat of yours I shall wear as a disguise; the clothes I am leaving will more than make good the loss.'

So saying, Randolph donned the hat and coat. Then he carefully adjusted the gag and examined the lashings which held the prisoner, after which he tied the ends to the sides of the bed so that he could not give the alarm by rolling off on to the floor.

'Now, Dent-de-Loup,' he said gayly, after placing the pistol beneath his coat, 'I must say adieu. Give my regards to the jailer, and be sure that this letter which I place on the table reaches the persons for whom it is intended. Bonsoir, Dent-de-Loup, bonsoir.'

So saying, he unlocked the door, passed through it, relocked it, walked confidently down to the stairway, descended this, and came to the outer door. Fitting the largest key into the lock, he soon had this door open also. He stepped outside. He was free.

The night was moonless, but a myriad of stars shone down upon the earth, rendering objects easily distinguishable. Never had the air seemed so deliciously balmy.

He relocked the door and put the keys into his pocket. Then he prepared to pass the sentinel who paced before the prison. It was part of Alfrede's plan that this man should be in the secret; but, to be prepared against all contingencies, Randolph kept his pistol ready for use. He had taken only a few steps when the sentinel saw him. There was a moment of awful suspense. Then the sentinel merely saluted and did not challenge. Randolph returned the salute and walked on. Skirting the garden of the intendancy, he entered the street called Palace Hill and walked briskly toward the Upper Town.

He was beginning to congratulate himself over the fact that safety seemed assured when a soldier stepped out of the shadow of a tall rock, and, levelling his piece, cried shrilly:

'Qui vive!'

'France.'

'Le mot d'ordre?'

'Ville Marie,' Randolph said, not forgetting Alfrede's note.

The soldier seemed to hesitate. He was a slight fellow, and Randolph was just considering whether or not to spring upon him and overpower him before he could give the alarm, when the sentinel's doubts seemed to vanish, and he said:

'Passez!'

Willingly enough, Randolph availed himself of the permission. But he had gone only a little distance further when some one called:

'Charles!'

The voice sounded strangely familiar; but on turning round, he could see no one but the sentinel, who, to his alarm, was running after him. Randolph was about to take to his heels and trust to his fleetness of foot to escape when again he heard the voice. His desire to run vanished completely. A moment more, and the sentinel was up with him.

It is the custom among Frenchmen to salute each other upon the cheeks. But had any good dame been looking out of the dormer window of the little house across the street, she would have been vastly astonished at the frequency and fervency of the salutations in which these be-coated, be-trousered figures now indulged.

'Sweetheart, you gave me a terrible scare,' said Randolph presently, when the first ecstasies had somewhat abated.

'I hoped you would run,' said the girl, laughing. 'But we must not stay here longer. We can talk as we are walking.'

'Surely you are not alone,' he said anxiously.

'No. Brave Gerard is watching us from the shadow of that house yonder. You are to go at once to the St. John's bastion. There are no sentinals nearer than St. John's Gate, and Gerard has a rope to help you down the wall. Escape will be easy. I will go that far myself.'

'My brave girl! My sweet Alfrede! How well you have planned it!'

'You saved me once. I had a debt to pay. I knew I must not fail.'

'And was that all?' he asked, meaningly.

'Ceil! how conceited men are! Is not that enough?'

'Not for me. Shall I go back to the prison?'

'Don't go!' She begged so tenderly yet withal so roguishly that Randolph was utterly unable to resist temptation.

Gerard now stepped from the shadow, and, without waiting for them to join him, walked on, up the street. They followed.

'How did they dispose of the sentinel?' asked Randolph presently.

'Gerard and Lieutenant Lusignan waylaid him on his way to the post. They overpowered and hid him in a barn. Then the lieutenant took his clothes and gun. It is he who is now standing guard.'

'Brave Gerard! Brave Lusignan! I hope they will not get into trouble.'

'The risk is great; but, if all goes well, I think they will be safe. In an hour or two the lieutenant will disappear. The sentinel and the keeper will not be found till morning, and the affair will remain a system. I contrived to have so many people visit you last week that it will be difficult to know whom to suspect.'

'Does Captain Van Braam know of the plan?'

'Nothing at all. I believed he would think his parole would not allow him to assist. Besides, I knew he would be one of the first suspected. To shield him, I took care that he should spend the evening at a dinner given by a family in the Lower Town. I shall tell him when you are safe.'

Talking thus, they traversed the deserted streets, passed by numerous gardens and villas, and came presently to the bastion. Gerard was awaiting them.

'Sergeant Gerard' said Randolph, feelingly, 'you are a brave man. I shall never forget my obligation.'

'You saved mademoiselle,' said the old soldier simply. 'She asked me to help. I could not refuse.'

'You are to follow the same road we used last autumn,' said Alfrede. 'When you reach the chateau, rap on the door to the great hall, and Jeanne will admit you. Now you must go. It is a long walk, and you must be back over the events of the last few hours. Then he slept.

When he awoke the sun was streaming in through the lattice which concealed the window of his little chamber. His watch had run down, but from the sun he judged that it was nearing noon. As he looked out, he saw a long procession of caleches coming through the village toward the chateau and knew that they contained the guests of the fete which Alfrede and Toinette had craftily planned to give that day in order to divert all suspicion from the chateau as the fugitive's hiding place.

Alfrede, Toinette, and the baron were the first to arrive. From his point of vantage Randolph saw them alight, and noticed that both girls glanced curiously up at the lattice. Then came the Marquis and Madame de Vaudreuil, the Marquis de Montcalm, the Chevalier de Levis, Monsieur Bigot, Monsieur Deschenaux, Monsieur Cadet, and many other notabilities, as Alfrede had planned.

The last guest to arrive was Captain Reparti. He was nearly an hour late, and as his caleche drew near, Vaudreuil, Bigot, and others of Randolph's enemies hurried out of the house to meet him. Thanks to a peculiar formation of the walls of the chateau, Randolph was able to hear the conversation that followed.

"Have you any news, Hertel?" called Bigot eagerly, as the captain alighted.

'Not a word, Francois; but I have sent three canoes filled with Indians in pursuit. He cannot escape. I shall have his scalp by to-morrow evening at latest.'

'Before they take it, I hope les gentilhommes sauvages will give him a little taste of fire as a punishment for that presumptuous note,' said Bigot vindictively.

'Has anything been discovered concerning his accomplices?' asked Deschenaux.

'Nothing,' replied Reparti regretfully. 'The missing sentinel has been found, tied and gagged like the keeper. But he did not see his assailants and can tell nothing. Captain Van Braam had no direct part in the affair, for I have ascertained beyond a doubt that he was at a house in the Lower Town until long past midnight. Pardieu! the jailer swears it is witchcraft, and I begin to agree with him.'

'Nonsense!' exclaimed Vaudreuil. 'But you are right in thinking the Dutchman had no part in it.'

'Who was it then?' asked Bigot.

'I will answer your question by another one. Who was it visited the prisoner a few hours before his escape carrying a basket of wine? Voila tout!'

'It may be true,' said Bigot thoughtfully, 'but we have no proof. Many others have visited the prisoner of late, and the keeper admitted that he had not searched the cell for weeks. We have been too careless, and now the bird has flown.'

As Bigot finished there came a knock on Randolph's door. When he answered in a low voice, the door opened, and Alfrede stepped inside. She was no longer dressed in the uniform of a soldier; she wore a vastly becoming spring gown and looked altogether sweet and charming.

'How is my prisoner?' she asked, after an interval. 'You know that now I am your jailer.'

'I pray God that you may always be so!' he said fervently. 'But come hither; I have something to show you.'

So saying, he led her to the window. For some moments they stood gazing down upon the group without.

'Is it all true, or are we dreaming?' he whispered.

'Does it seem like dreaming?' she asked, with her face very close to his.

'No!' said he; and he kissed red lips that bravely gave back the caress.

CHAPTER XXIX.

The Tribes Gather for the Last Time.

Faintly as tolls the evening chime,
Our voices keep tune and our oars keep time.
Soon as the woods on shore look dim,
We'll sing at St. Ann's our parting hymn.
Row, brothers, row, the stream runs fast,
The rapids are near, and the daylight's past.

—Moore.

While Randolph was struggling against the machinations of his enemies in Quebec, emissaries of Vaudreuil were traversing the wintry western wilderness seeking savage allies and scattered bushrangers for what it was believed would be the critical year of the great war.

And now beneath the white limestone cliffs of tortoise-shaped Michilimackinac a motley host was mustering. The French themselves were little more than savages. They wore gay capotes and gaudy sashes or hunting-shirts of smoked deerskin, bordered with fringes and the quills of the porcupine; they painted their faces black and red, and fastened eagle feathers in their long black hair, or plastered it down with a mixture of paint and glue. The Indians were of various tribes; tall naked Ojibwas from the bold coasts of blue Superior, with quivers full of copper-tipped arrows; wild Menomonies and Winnebagoes from the region of Green Bay; Ottawas, wrapped close in gaudy blankets, their fringed leggings fantastically adorned with little tinkling bells and their heads garnished with feathers. Drawing their canoes upon the white beaches, they landed, stripped sheets of bark to cover their frail lodges, and waited. Lazily they lay about their fires, now laughing at some obscene jest; now dancing some mad dance to the accompaniment of chichikoue or war drum; now anxiously watching the medicine man pitch his magic lodge and listening to his inarticulate mumblings as he invoked the spirits; now trembling at wild recitals of witchcraft and necromancy—of mighty okies, bloodless geebi, and grisly weendigoes, of evil manitous that lurked in dens and fastnesses of the forest.

By the middle of May the canoes had ceased to come; and the Black-Robes across the Straits at St. Ignace, where the bones of Pere Marquette reposed, summoned the whole band to hear Mass. The little church was too small to contain such a multitude; but an altar had been set up outside, and before this they gathered. The missionaries, arrayed in priestly vestments, raised aloft the sacred Host; the whole wild throng knelt, and with discordant voices joined in the hymn of praise, Te Deum Laudamus.

Dismissed with priestly benediction, the band returned to their camp upon the island. Again the medicine men consulted the manitou, while their gaping auditory squatted like apes about their mystic tents, listening in fear and awe. The auspices proved favorable; the day wound up with a grand war dance. Far into the night the fires of resinous driftwood glared against the dark foliage of the trees, shone far out over the rippling water, and revealed the frenzied gestures and ferocious stampings of tawny limbs and the contortions of savage visages; while the barbaric drum boomed unceasingly, and the chill air was split with hideous yells.

At length the east glowed with a vivid fire across the waters and through the tops of the jagged firtrees, while the fading moon hung low in the western sky. The camp was soon astir; the canoes were launched; bags of maize and bundles of pelts were thrown in; and, amid shots, shouts, and savage yells, the band embarked. Eastward lay their course over depths so clear that the canoes seemed balanced between earth and sky. Above, the watchful gulls circled with harsh cries, while beneath, the armored sturgeon glided slowly over the shimmering sand. Past little islands and bold capes; past the northern shore of the spirit-haunted Manitoulins, landing from time to time to make their camp and cook their sagamite of fish and pounded maize; through narrow channels and past mountains that rose high on the northern shore, they plied their paddles, until one afternoon there loomed ahead a line of granite, in whose walls appeared an opening like the mouth of some fossil monster, out of which issued the French River, brown with ooze from rotting leaves and trees and roots.

Thus far all had gone peacefully; but now a medicine man, consulting the Great Spirit, found him unfavorable, and, with those who wearied and those who feared, turned southward to fish among the thirty thousand islands off that iron-bound coast, which, when the pyramids were yet undreamed of, had for ages felt the wash of summer waves and the battering of winter's ice. Up the river undismayed went the rest. Their troubles soon began. Two miles above the river's mouth rapids appeared—no gentle ripple, but a spot where the water plunged over rocky ledges, gurgled under drifted trees, boiled in rugged chasms, and filled the wilderness with its unceasing ravings. Canoes were lifted from the water, and, raised on dusky shoulders, were borne through the tangled woods where mosquitoes rose in swarms and tiny black flies burrowed in the smarting flesh. Above, the canoes were launched again, and onward still the voyagers fared.

Now they passed among pine-tufted rocky islands, where patriarchal firtrees, shaggy with pendant mosses, cast black shadows; while in the water below the bleached limbs of some fallen monarch of the woods formed screen for voracious sharp-toothed muskellunge waiting for his finny prey. Again they passed between walls of gneissic granite, in whose crevices the bearded cedar clung with snake-like roots; while aloft the rock maple, the aspen, and the glistening birch reared their light green foliage beneath the towering white pine. Anon they beheld where some rushing fire had scorched the rocks and left dead, blasted trunks standing amid the blackened stumps and prostrate bodies of comrades half consumed. From behind lichen-clad rocks, the stealthy lynx unseen watched them as they glided by; the awkward porcupine waddled leisurely with rustling quills into the thicket; the loons dived into the brown water; the startled deer, come down to drink, bounded off like huge rabbits; and the giant moose, standing in some cove to escape the flies, plunged shoreward, shaking his huge antlers and wet sides, and, with unwieldy but silent trot, vanished in the labyrinthine wilderness.

At evening they landed. Some cut poles and stripped sheets of bark, and on the shelving rocks built frail camp sheds; others gathered wood, crushed the maize, and in kettles hung on sticks laid over ready rocks boiled the pittance of sagamite; while still others sought the reedy heads of bays and lay in wait for deer. The sun dropped behind the hills, but the afterglow of the North long furnished light. The moon rose. From afar came the weird cry of the loon, the howl of the hungry wolf, and the hoarse bellow of the moose. Soon the voyagers slept to rise again when the moon sank to rest and the sun once more shot his beams upward in the east.

(To be Continued.)

CHILDREN'S CORNER.

A CAT SCHOLAR.

'I do not suppose that Rastus is the smartest cat in the world,' Dorothy asserted as she sat hugging her pet, 'but he can do some things that other cats can't.'

'P'r'aps,' conceded Dorothy's cousin Persis, who lived on a farm where cats abounded, 'but can your cat——'

'I'll show you what Rastus can do,' broke in the loyal little mistress of the cat that was purring in her arms. 'But first I must get Victoria, Geraldine and Euphemia.'

Down went Rastus to the floor with instructions not to run away, while Dorothy hurried her three dolls out of a drawer where they were taking a nap, and set them in a row upon the floor with their backs against the sofa. Instantly Rastus took his place beside them, sitting up very erect with his tail curled around his legs.

'This is my school,' explained Dorothy. 'This is the spelling class and Rastus is going to get to the head; he is at the foot now. Victoria you may spell cat,' she said to the doll who stood at the head.

Victoria made no response and the word was passed on to Geraldine, who did not reply even by the shake of her head. When it reached Euphemia an excited wiggle on Rastus' tail caused her to topple over.

The cat still stood expectantly erect, and when Dorothy suddenly pointed her finger at him, saying: 'Now, Rastus, it's your turn,' he promptly mewed three times and then sedately walked up to the other end of the class.

'Now he is going to get his "reward of merit,"' Dorothy explained as Rastus walked across the room and jumped into the little express waggon in which the dolls were often taken out for an airing.

Rastus curled himself up in the bottom of the waggon and Dorothy dragged him around the room several times. When she dropped the handle of the cart the cat hopped out and began to hunch and purr around Dorothy, as much as to say: 'Haven't I done well?'

'Wait until you see his cutest trick,' commanded Dorothy as Persis began to giggle. 'Now all stand up in a row again, children, and I'll dismiss you,' the little girl directed, placing the dolls in position again in front of the sofa.

Without a word from his mistress Rastus walked over and took his place beside them.

'Good-by, children,' the small teacher said with an up-and-down motion of her hand.

Up went a little paw with exactly the same motion that Dorothy had given to her hand, accompanied by a faint 'mew' that Dorothy asserted meant 'Good-by, teacher,' and the school exercises were ended.

'Can your cats do anything cuter than that?' queried Dorothy, cuddling Rastus in her arms and laying her cheek lovingly against his glossy fur.

'No, they certainly cannot,' acknowledged Persis with an admiring glance at this accomplished cat, 'but I am going to try to teach them as soon as I get home,' she declared.

'I don't believe you can until they have been to school as long as I have,' Rastus seemed to purr as he nestled contentedly in Dorothy's arms.—Helen M. Richardson, in the 'Child's Hour.'

SOUL ISOLATION.

I wandered for a space,
Into a desert-place,
Apart from all the strife,
And waste outpour of life,
That striving for control,
Knows not its inner soul,
And seeing, cannot see,
The eternal verity;
And hearing, cannot hear,
Tones from a higher sphere;
That goal whereto life tends,
By whatsoever ends.

There in that desert-place,
I sojourned for a space.
Its silence was to me
More sweet than harmony.
The warder at the gate,
Was not blind chance or fate,
But a Divinity,
Was master of its key,
And held in his control,
The universe of soul.

There in that desert-place,
My own soul face to face,
'Twas given me to see,
Its life and verity.
Transfigured with a light,
Not of the day or night,
But as the Saviour's when,
He walked apart from men,
And in soul-solitude,
Communed alone, and stood
Within a desert-place,
Before God, face to face.

J. C. M. DUNCAN.



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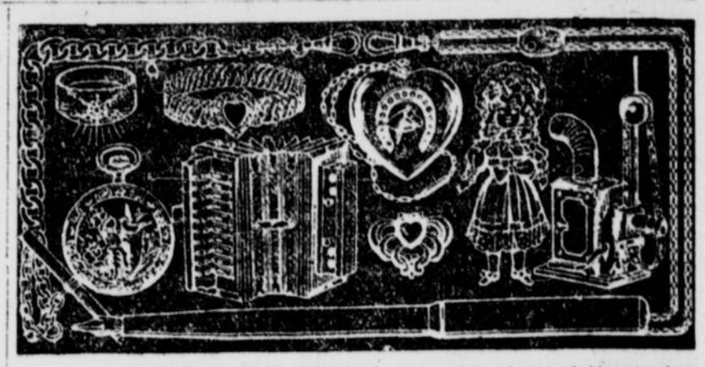
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Deputy of the Minister of the Interior.

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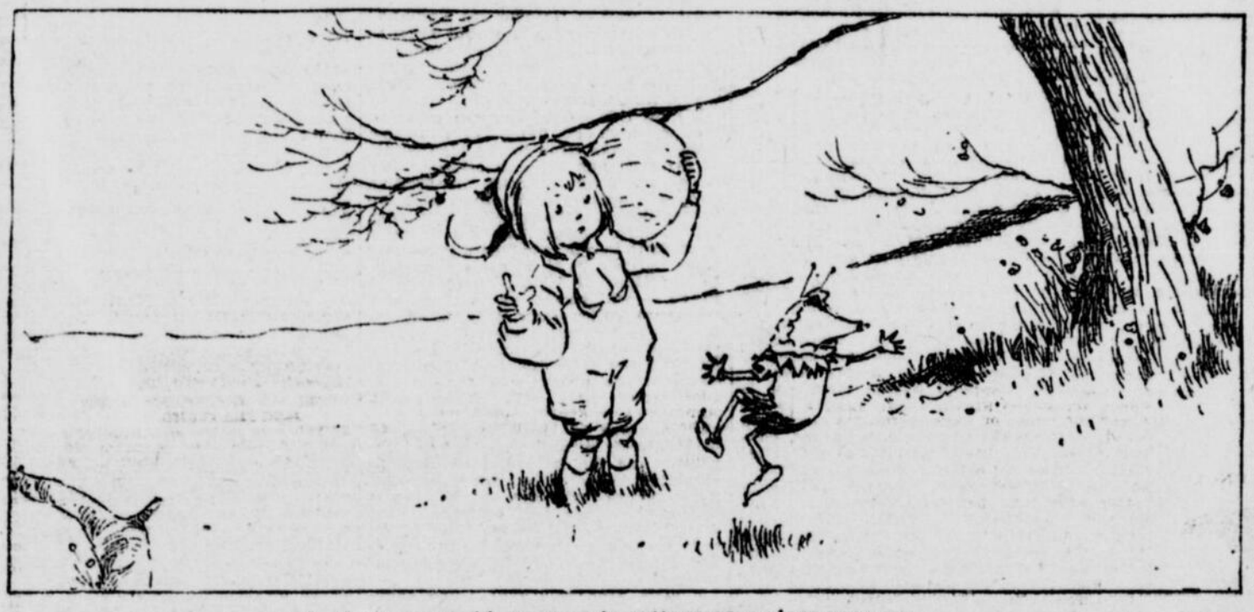
MR. TWEE DEEDLE.



1—"Don't harm the nest of the hornets, my boy," said Twee Deedle.
"They aren't home," answered Dickie; "Who's 'fraid of their needle?"



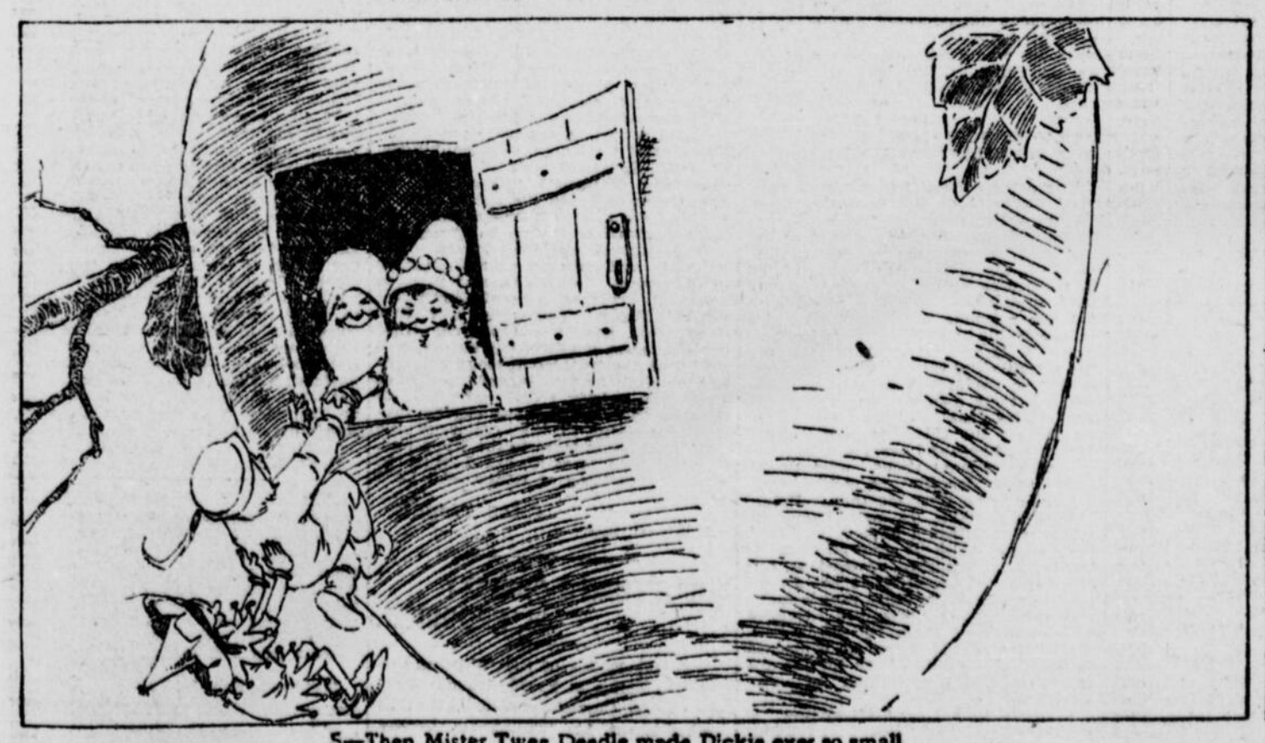
2—"Is that any reason," chirped Tiny Twee with a frown,
"If children go out should giants their houses knock down?"



3—And now to this paper pulp cottage pray place your ear,
For perhaps songs of the brave little soldiers you'll hear.



4—From the nest came a faint whisper and what do you think?
A tiny door oped and out came a wee Dinkywink!



5—Then Mister Twee Deedle made Dickie ever so small,
Into the nest did they go with no trouble at all.



6—And wasn't Dickie surprised, for those six Dinkywinks
Brought him and Twee to the fire which so ruddily blinks.



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7—On the floor right above the hornet soldiers they see,
The foes of bad insects which injure many a tree.



8—And Dick in a moment spoke this fair promise to Twee,
"No nest shall e'er be pelted by my playmates or me."

LETTERS FROM READERS

THE FARMERS' PARASITE.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—I have read with interest your editorial of Jan. 25th, re Socialism, and the letter of Mr. David Suter, of Saskatchewan. We have Socialism already in our Post Office Department. Probably no business in the country is run with more economy and efficiency. This, in spite of being at the 'mercy of politicians.' The P. O. system of making appointments is not perfect, but the system gives us good service.

The manner in which farms, sections and districts, in the rural parts of the west, and the lots, blocks and acres in the towns are being tossed about from one to another, by the real estate speculators and manipulators, represents a huge evil.

It suggests, and is the cause of, a condition of demoralization which is much to be feared.

We are growing a large leisure class of non-producers, crafty, scheming, clever men, enormously expensive to any state.

We are developing in the people the spirit of gambling. Just that, and in one of its most damning forms, as the wagers at stake are the sources of our living—mother earth itself. An enormous debt is being piled up against our producers, to be paid back to the last cent. The money now secured so freely for 'development,' is much of it wasted in high living, and false show.

It seems to me that all that a man needs regarding land is right of possession, and use, and not of ownership, and sale. A man should get paid for all his improvements on a farm, but not one cent on the 'unearned increment.' Here we have one great question. Where the carcase, there the vultures. We have been slaughtering our magnificent heritage, and handing it over to the vultures. Of these there are plenty, and we are all the time growing more and more of them.

Therefore, God speed Socialism, as far as it will help to remove such conditions and evils, as I have suggested above, and as far as it will force men to look and think and act for the good of all.

ROSCO.

Saskatchewan, Feb. 4, 1913.

THE A B C OF SOCIALISM.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—I am writing a few A B C questions and answers on Socialism, hoping Mr. Walter McOuat will hereafter know what he is writing about.

Ques.—What is a Socialist? Ans.—A Socialist is a human being, like yourself.

Ques.—What do Socialists purpose doing?. Ans.—A Socialist purposes to do the same things that are now being done, plough the earth, plant, cultivate, harvest and garner crops, slaughter animals, cure and distribute meat foods, operate factories and mines, conduct transportation systems, etc.

Ques.—How do Socialists propose to do these things? Ans.— Socialists propose to do these things as they are now being done, with such added improvements as may be invented from time to time.

Ques.—What then is the difference between the present capitalist system and Socialism? Ans.—The difference is solely in the ownership of the tools and machinery for the production of wealth and the distribution of wealth. Socialism demands that the tools and machinery for the production and distribution of wealth shall be owned collectively by the whole people instead of being owned by individuals and corporations.

Ques.—Why do Socialists want the tools and machinery for producing and distributing wealth to be owned and operated collectively instead of by individuals and corporations? Ans.—Because it is individual and corporate ownership of the tools of production and the machinery of distribution, railroads, steamships, elevators, docks, warehouses, etc., that gives them the power to rob the working class of over three-fourths of all the wealth it produces.

Cannot Mr. McOuat see this robbery game? Can he not see how the capitalists are robbing the working class simply by interest and profit? You can't say that a capitalist has made an honest living; he has not gone out and made his millions by pick and shovel. He has made his millions by profiting the fruits of the honest workingmen and women. This fruit belongs to the working class. You call this justice to the Canadian laboring class? I hope Mr. Walter McOnat by now will see what the Socialists mean by robbing.

MARTIN LATHER.

Pleasington, Alta.

Note.—We are at last getting nearer it. We have here some information as to what Socialism looks to do. It is vaguely stated in the current language of the cult, but, if we may translate the proposal, it is that the government should come to own and manage all real estate, all public facilities, all businesses and all factories. If we are wrong, we shall probably be corrected. Whether it would acquire these by confiscation or purchase, is not here stated. Elsewhere we were told it would be by confiscation. These things would not be carried on for profit, but for the public good. Prices and wages would be fixed by Government. The Government, whether Conservative or Liberal, or whatever the parties might then be called, would make all appointments to positions of management. All would be government placemen, whose tenure and promotion would be dependent on politics. This correspondent does not tell us, like another, who quoted William Morris, that the government would give each his task, and the government police would see that he did it or went to jail. But government would have to determine what the workers in each employment would get, and if it was carried on with the same notion of values that seem to prevail now, physical work would be the thing that would count.

CO-OPERATION OF LABOR AND CAPITAL

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—If it be impossible to prevent ruinous war between the great nations of Europe and Asia, then it is all important to preserve peace between the British Empire and the United States, and peace between Capital and Labor in both nations and in their Colonies, for civil strife and anarchy is worse than foreign war.

But how can this be done? It is vain to attempt any sudden or complete revolution that would do away with the Capitalist. Besides, we want that talented and experienced business man to have almost complete control and personal interest in his own line of business. We have seen organized companies rush into business and fail where the private capitalist could succeed; and I knew at least one case where an eminently successful capitalist could not do so well after he made it a company concern. To level down all mountains and hills would in great measure destroy vegetation. Of course it is well that the millionnaire cannot for ever go on adding even 3 or 4 percent to his capital. If he could the world would soon be in the hands of a few individuals or trusts. He must either give away his millions, like Carnegie and Peabody, or die and leave them to heirs who will probably squander them or make a more liberal use of them, as in the case of Jay Gould. But if we must have the mountain, can we not tax it?

We will always have the poor with us: the question is how best to provide for them. The present rush of prosperity cannot go on for ever. Times of trouble and depression will come again in some way. How will it be then with those who have nothing in the Savings Bank? Can something be done?

A PLEA FOR TAXING CAPITAL.

We hear of putting the taxes chiefly on land; but if one man owns a $20,000 farm and another owns $20,000 in stocks, mortgages or bank accounts, why tax the first and let the other go scot free? In Britain they have the income tax and the death tax. Can there be no such thing in Canada? I would propose that capital be taxed somewhat as follows: On estate or fortune, apart from directly taxed lands or buildings, worth $20,000 and upwards, 1 mill on the dollar; $50,000 and upwards, 1 1-2 mills; $100,000 and upwards, 2 mills; $500,000 and upwards, 2 1-2 mills; $1,000,000 and upwards, 3 mills; $5,000,000 and upwards, 3 1-2 mills; $20,000,000 and upwards, 4 mills; $60,000,000 and upwards, 4 1-2 mills; $100,000,000 and upwards, 5 mills. Let the whole amount be collected by the government, and used or invested in some way so as to increase by at least 3 percent while being distributed to the poor and needy of all clases at all times, but especially in times of depression and hardship. Application could be made through doctors, ministers and other friends who would know the circumstances. It might also be given in lump sums to trustworthy committees, appointed by working men and women's unions, who would use it to relieve distress and supplement wages where it was most necessary. Government, having control of the whole fund, might also provide work of one kind or another for unemployed men and women, and pay them a moderate wage out of said fund whether earned or not. It could also be used to wipe out slums, and build decent houses for poor people, to be had at a moderate rent. Or money could be lent, at 3 or 4 percent, to workers wishing to build, the government holding mortgages on the property. Of course strikers refusing to submit matters to arbitration would not be entitled to any help.

HOW THE TAX WOULD BE DISTRIBUTED.

I would say the fund should be kept apart from all other revenues, as belonging exclusively to the poorer classes, so that strict account could be given of how it was distributed by officials appointed by the government, unless that could be done by existing Provincial and Municipal authorities; so that the rich taxpayers would know what was being done with their money. I think something like what I propose would be better than an indiscriminate income tax, as the most wealthy would have to pay the most money for the general benefit; and they should be 'cheerful givers' for a good cause. Blessed is he who considereth the poor. Psal 41.1. Woe to the rich who do not consider.

Of course my scheme is open for criticism or amendment, but it would surely be better than social upheavals in the shape of strikes and riots, not to speak of ruthless revolutions. Freedom and reform must 'broaden slowly down from precedent to precedent,' if it is to succeed at all. I may say here that I have a brother who is about three times as rich as I am. His little estate consists mostly of stocks or shares, mortgage and bank account. Mine is mostly land and buildings. I am in for taxes and statute labor. He is in for neither. Yet we still hear about the single land tax. Now, by St. George, is this fair play or is it foul play?

I allow that land should be taxed more, and improvements less; but what about stocks, notes, etc? A mortgage holder is much like a landlord: nor does it follow that his tenants have to pay more rent if he be taxed; for that is ruled by the law of supply and demand.

JAMES C. WHYTE.

Toronto, Feb. 5, 1913.

Note.—(a) Stocks represent active business; does it develop a community to tax its business? There is a tax on joint stock companies varying with their capitalization.

(b) Our correspondent is right in saying the holders of bonds and mortgages are in a similar position towards the user as the landlord. He is, however, not exact in holding that the tenant has not to pay more if the property is taxed, on the ground that the rent is fixed by supply and demand. He would probably admit that if the cost of building was to go up, rents would go up, because it would not be profitable to build more houses at the old rents. In the same way if the ownership of houses is burdened by a tax the burden of that tax will inevitably reach the tenants, except in so far as it might reduce the land values. There would be no such exception in the case of bonds and mortgages, the taxation of which would inevitably raise the rate of interest on the borrower.

(c) Would it be good for the people generally if the poorer among them were supported or aided by a dole?

(d) We have death duties in Canada, varied according to the relationship of the beneficiaries and according to the wealth of the deceased. Only substantial fortunes are so taxed. Great Britain and some of the United States and most other countries have income taxes graduated according to the figures of the fortune, but the money in all cases goes into the treasury.

THREE SPEECHES.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—After reading several articles on the high cost of living I have been thinking of three speeches which I heard about thirty-eight years ago when the Conservatives came into power. The first was by one Phipps in Owen Sound, sent out by the Opposition to talk up protection. He showed the injustice of looking on and allowing the Americans to shut us out of their market while our own was open as a dumping ground for American products. I left the meeting a convert to protection.

The same year Sir John A. Macdonald spoke in the skating rink. He went over the Canadian Pacific, or, rather, the steel rail scandal, which he worked for its full value. He compared the Liberal Government to a fly on a wheel, but he proposed, if placed in power, to use more than weight. The infant industries would be nursed until they could stand alone, and then, said he, we will wean them. We will create markets for our own people to supply.

I next heard a speech by Mr. A. Mackenzie in the summer of the same year at the same place. He spoke in a tour of Ontario. He outlined his policy on the rails, and declared as untrue the statements made by the Opposition that he had given to his friends contracts to furnish rails at more than the market price. He showed that after the purchase prices fell to unprecedented prices. He wished the Government to control the building of the Canadian Pacific Railway, but he held that rushing it through in three years would cause the expense to double. The money borrowed and spent would be scattered all over America, but the debt would lie on the taxpayer of the Dominion. By building slower the settlers of the West would reap the benefit and secure a means of livelihood while clearing land.

In regard to protection, it would be necessary to raise the tariff to raise money for paying public works, but the higher the tariff the more customs collectors would be needed to enforce it. It would create offices for the Government to give to friends. Many stations on the three thousand miles of boundary would be unproductive, but must be guarded when the tariff was raised to protection, and the manufacturing interests began to drain the country parts and to build up cities. The cost of living would increase. The manufacturing interests and combines would control the vote. The Government would control vast sums of money, corruption creep in, and finally, Sir John A. Macdonald says he will wean them, but he cannot, as the vote is in the hands of manufacturers and combines.

In the last election we saw the Government try to wean the corporations, and the result we know. Mr. Alexander Mackenzie further showed that when manufactures reached that stage when outside markets had to be found, the inflated price of wages and living would be so high that the reduction in wages would be liable to cause great strikes and distress, and perhaps bloodshed. As the first part of his speech is so clearly fulfilled, we may fear the second may come true, as the country is drained of its able-bodied youngemen. The land is not worked as it should be to yield its best. The banks are draining the country and raising interest and impoverishing the east to increase their bank report by lending at extreme rates of interest in the West.

SUBSCRIBER.

ENGLISH GIRLS IN MONTREAL.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—My Canadian mail this morning included an envelope with four 'Witness' cuttings, with no name of sender, Mr. Sparrow's article, and three replies. May I crave space to add my word to the rest?

To a Canadian in London, Mr. Sparrow's article is of peculiar interest. Surely the fact that 95 percent. of girls in Montreal refuge homes are from the United Kingdom is a charge not against Montreal, but against the United Kingdom. Mr. Sparrow says so himself, in his closing paragraph: 'Only one reform is needed and that must take place in England, a radical improvement in our methods of character training, and a prolongation, for the purpose, of our course of elementary education to ensure better discipline and practical instruction during the 15th, 16th and 17th years of age.'

WHERE THE BLAME LIES.

But why put all the onus of moral training on the schools? England boasts of being 'a land of homes,' but is there anywhere in the wide world a country where less is expected of parents? Every little whifflet over his cards and cigarettes in the average boarding house drawing room, too selfish to marry, repeats, ad nauseam, to women old enough to be his mother, 'A woman's place is the home.' What is the matter with the homes of England that the majority of girls in (for instance) the Salvation Army Rescue Home in Hackney are not 'working girls,' but girls from 'sheltered' homes. Said the superintendent to me two years ago:

'Do you think these girls here are working girls? No! Working girls know better. Men are not the one thing desirable in their eyes—they work side by side with them in shop, office and factory, they meet them as they meet girls, and know how to detect bad from good; know enough not to listen to one word of flattery. These girls here are girls from nice homes who have high ideals of love, long for homes of their own, have in many cases been engaged to a man for years, and they are—here.'

How any man who has been through Hyde Park after dusk and seen men and women lying about on the grass in scores, could speak of the 'dangers' of Montreal, as Mr. Sparrow does, is a mystery. In the evening couples in one another's arms meet you at every second street corner. I have seen a couple embrace and kiss ecstatically in the middle of a crossing. Said a Scotchman the other day, 'Women do not hold themselves so cheap in Scotland.' Said an immigration official to me a few weeks ago: 'The trouble is not among the working classes. I am an Englishman, but I have lived long in Canada, and I tell my lady friends if a man in Canada attempted the familiarities they are allowed here, they would get their faces slapped.'

No mere tourist can get an idea of the low moral standards as can one who has resided here a few years, and meet week after week the terrible stream of young men drinking, smoking, card playing, theatregoing, with nice girls competing for their attention. The biggest mental exertion they make after office hours is sitting in a cinematograph, the biggest physical effort chalking a billiard cue.

A 'POET' ROASTED.

Last week a poet, whom I had met but once before gave me a vivid description of the beauties of a new play. A young man of 18, of a 'sensitive,' 'refined,' 'poetic' temperament, such as the ordinary 'coarser' nature cannot appreciate, falls in love with a married woman of 35. I said I knew some Canadian boys of that age who would help him to a proper appreciation of himself with what they would describe as 'a good swift kick.' He almost wept he was so 'disappointed' in me. He had thought me lever,' a 'woman of the world,' 'advanced,' and altogether a desirable person to know. 'Now he saw I was simply bourgeoise.' He even begged me stay longer and talk the matter over with him till another man said sharply: 'Shut up—that isn't you talking, it's rum!' Only then did it dawn on me what the matter was. It was midnight, I was writing at one end of the drawing room, and he was by the fire at the other. Then he informed us both that that talk was worth just two guineas to him, as he had 'got the ideas of the bourgeoisie on the new play which an editor wished him to get.' What some call ordinary decency, others call 'bourgeoise.'

That is what drink is doing for England, for every one who touches it. As I heard Sir Alfred Pearce Gould, the great English surgeon, say to a group of Indian students: 'It throws the reins on the neck of desire and sends you riding to perdition.'

And how rarely do you hear a woman speaking of such men even in mildest protest? Such men speak of unmarried women as 'superfluous,' and the women continue to apologize for their existence. In two rooms, the other day I found a family of eight. There had been eleven children under 12 years of age. 'Thank God, my girls are dead,' the white-faced mother said. The father had been 'out of work' for two years. She described her way of 'managing' to turn those boys out looking so well, and ended with 'a man must have his bit of tobacco.' I told the story to a girl half an hour ago, and she replied, 'I sympathize with him. I would go without my own dinner rather than without my tobacco.' 'And let your mother go without hers?' I asked.

A housemaid in a friend's house a few months ago wept bitterly as she told me of her husband leaving her and taking their nine-year-old son with him. It developed in the courts a few weeks later that she had lived with this man two years before she married him, that the boy was not hers, but the son of the first wife, who did not know he was married to this one. The papers headed the story cheerily, 'More money than he wants—Keeps up two establishments,' when the fact was he supported neither—one was a housemaid and the other a charwoman. The woman was tall, graceful, good looking, while the man an insignificant little cigarette fiend. And the women seem to have no desire but to get and keep the company of such men. Said a Dominion emigration official a few weeks ago: 'Not a week passes that I do not have women here weeping, begging me to send back their husbands from Canada. I send them back, but they go off again or with another woman.'

And it is these men that a 'chivalrous government continues to keep in power over high bred, cultured women. The result of the above described moral training is the white slave traffic. That and the drink traffic have united these fifty years to trick women who continue pleading, hoping, slaving for the power of the vote to save their daughters.

LOST IN LONDON.

Last year in London fifty girls disappeared as completely as if the earth had opened and swallowed them. Two girls shopping in a big departmental store with their mother a few months ago were sent for in haste — their mother, the message said, had been taken suddenly ill and hurried to a hospital, the nurse who brought the message would go with them in a cab. Those girls have not been seen since. There are 27,000 men here known to be living on the immoral earnings of girls. Last week I saw it openly charged in a daily paper that the Irish M.P.'s had secured Home Rule by kow-towing to the white slavers. And now those same Irishmen are working against votes for women, and the bill to which the Premier's honor stood pledged is dropped.

Said a Canadian newspaper man to me the other day: Votes for women! No, a thousand times! Look what they do with their vote in Seattle, turning out the mayor every few weeks!' Now all America knows why the women of Seattle turned out the mayor. Could there be a stronger testimony to the need of votes for women—a clearer light on the reason it is being still kept from them?

THE RIGHT AND THE WRONG SORT.

Mrs. Radford says mistresses in Canada select in order of preference maids Scotch, Irish, Welsh, and, lastly, English. Six years ago, coming from Winnipeg, I talked with the daughter of an English judge, who had spent 18 months in Manitoba.

'I am going home,' she said, 'to use all my influence with emigration societies to keep London women at home. They do not know enough to go to Canada.'

This winter at a church sociable, a young girl from the North of England, quiet and refined, told me, 'My folks have cast me off because I won't stay at home and marry my cousin.'

'Why won't you?' I asked.

'There are enough fools in the family already,' she replied, shortly. 'I am going to Canada to begin at the bottom.'

'And some one already in Canada?' I ventured.

She flushed crimson and her eyes filled.

'His folks have cast him off too,' she said. He has gone out to begin again. He is only a locomotive fireman—but!' She lifted her chin with a determined little tilt, and began again: 'We may not be able to marry for years, I don't care. We can wait. He is able to work, and so am I.'

'Good,' I said, 'Canada has a welcome for millions like you.'

THE 'SUPERFLUOUS' WOMAN.

I have seen girls here, tall, strong, beautiful—as one Scotchman said to me, 'beautiful as angels.' And they are called 'superfluous.' It makes one's blood boil. Go to the children's courts and see the 'superfluous' men, unemployed and unemployable, who never dream that a man is responsible for his children. And such girls and hard working men and women are taxed for the schools and reformatories to prevent the children of the superfluous man growing up a menace to the state.

'We are breeding from our worst stock,' said a woman teacher in the London School of Economics, to me the other day. To a Canadian abroad the women Canada wants to secure from England are not so much the 'domestics.' They are appreciated at home by men whose boots they black. Let Canada bid for the 'superfluous' women, the dignified, self-respecting women, who will go through life here alone, rather than prostitute their God-given womanhood.

CHRISTIAN RICHARDSON.

London, Jan. 28, 1913.

CLERICALISM VS. CHRISTIANITY.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—Having read your correspondent Mr. Fillmore's letter, in advocacy of materialism, I should be glad if space could be found in your columns for the views of an opponent of that thesis. He evidently confuses clericalism with Christianity, and perhaps with good reason. The two seem to have become inextricably associated, but I should like to give another exposition of Christianity, namely, adherence to and exhibition of the principles of the man Jesus Christ's teaching, and I think an unbiased observer will recognize the superiority of the Christian proposition.

I think a man may be a Christian without incidentally believing the obvious allegories and fables in the Bible, some even relating to Christ. Round such a man incredible fabrications were certain to formulate, but it is possible to discriminate between the essentials and the irrelevant matter. By essentials, I mean his teaching and his code of living. His supposed words in reference to hell, I put down to error in translation, or else to the limitations of the age, which he shared in common with his contemporaries. But his teaching is far greater than any yet propounded. Take, for instance, 'Love your enemies.' On the face of it, it seems absurd. But if the ideal human character is the objective, it is far superior to the materialistic standpoint. Materialism inculcates into a man sordidness, narrowness, avarice and jealousy. Sordidness, because it does not hold out anything higher than the almighty dollar; narrowness, because it confines his attention to that alluring object, without in any way elevating him to any higher ethics; avarice, because unalleviated seeking after materialistic things will inevitably give rise to an undeniable craving for more, and jealousy because those people possessing what he desires are not likely to give it up for the asking. I maintain that if the spirit of Christ governed a man's every action, as is possible, he would not steal, and he certainly would not lay the blame for any wrong-doing on 'Satan,' for if Christ taught anything, it was manliness.

GREATER SOCIALISTS NOT MATERIALISTS.

The greater Socialists, such as Bernard Shaw (I do not consider the I. W. W. either great or influential, because their influence is confined to the money grubbers, the scum of humanity), are not materialists. G. B. S. recognizes a 'Life Force,' as his term is, and his Socialistic proclivities are the outcome of a genuine desire to better his less fortunate fellowmen. It is men like Shaw who are the genuine Socialists. Their nominal confreres, the materialists, seek nothing but their own advantage, and do not realize that there is any good whatsoever in their present status. Jealousy of any and every one in more favorable circumstances, accentuates their every thought and action.

Mr. Fillmore contends that 'religion' is losing ground. If, by religion, he means clericalism, I hope it is. It is clericalism which is the bugbear of Christianity. Dogmas, professions, and ritual without sincerity do not appeal to the masses. They want simple facts, and when to supply this need, so-called Christians give them the discredited mythology of the Jews as contained in parts of the Bible, they turn to the more realistic propositions of materialism.

I admit that Christ's teaching is not easy of digestion, even admit that as at present explained it does not appeal to the man in the street, but I do say there is not a better code of morals, a wiser rule of life than Christ's, and that even clericalism by teaching that man is not almighty, is in this, infinitely better than sordid materialism.

A VIGOROUS VIEW.

As to the general contentions of Socialists, to suppose that transference of property or position from one class to another would remove competition is rot. The competitive spirit is ingrained, and it is well it is so. Remove the present competitive business spirit and what is the result? High prices. Look at the exorbitant prices of matches and soap, both government monopolies in France. Even if every means of production were government owned, look at the rush, the competition there would be for government jobs, a process invariably attended by dirty politics. The beneficiaries from a Socialistic Utopia would never be satisfied with so much, they would be sure to want more, and fall over each other in getting it. Socialists are uniformly anti-Imperial, but if they did get the reins of power, I think they would, when they found the defence of the country devolved on them, become as ardent imperialists as any.

PROBLEM FOR THE EDITOR.

It has been asked whether stepping on a man's corns is sufficient provocation for swearing. The editor advises, keep your toes clear of corns by using Putnam's Painless Corn Extractor, always best, painless, and prompt. Sold by druggists, price 25c.

Mr. Lloyd George is a case in point. No! Christianity which aims at the betterment of our fellow-creatures, both temporally and morally, and does not bid a man look only after No. 1, is the only good solution of the problem. As no man ever gets what he will not seek after, I would recommend all materialists to peruse carefully the doctrines of Christ, not of the Jews or of the Church, but of Christ, and see if it is not only feasible, but practical.

I do not expect to convert Mr. Fillmore (perhaps he thinks by my opposition I am only advancing his cause), but I have tried to point out something higher than base materialism.

ERNEST BUCKLEY.

Waterville, Feb. 8, 1913.

'OUR WAR WITH GERMANY.'

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir, — My recompense for this contribution will be to see my name in print identified with anything of a sedative character in connection with 'Our war with Germany,' which reminds me of 'Our war with Spain.' We all do so love peace; no, I am wrong, some of us don't want to fight, but like the small boy who is afraid of getting his clothes dirty, dearly love to stand and look on. The popular phrase 'When in peace prepare for war' has been overworked. It should never have been coined because it stands for a wrong principle in the first place, and now is made the excuse for cowardly acts of building warships and supplying human beings with implements to shoot each other with intent to kill.

I am thinking of our 'brave' men walking about with pistols, sabres, guns, etc., with 'cannons in front of them and cannons behind them,' in comparison with the brave men and women (specially women) who drag out their lives in many homes trying to keep up a brave front for the arrival of a drunken, faithless, cruel 'help meet' night after night, trying to keep together the little home, faithful to their charge of bringing up the children they bear 'in the nurture and admonition of the Lord'; not inspired by the music of the band, but that produced by hungry children and dish-washing. Compare with me the heroism and bravery displayed under these two conditions and to be honest — which do you admire the more?

'War is hell'; then preparing for war is 'hellish'; but that is too logical to suit many people. If a thing is wrong in itself, how can right means be taken to promote it? If war is wrong, how can Canada expect to find an ideal way of contributing to it? Perhaps that is the reason why it has been found so difficult to find a universally acceptable way of 'helping old England.' In the meantime she does not seem to be worrying about it very much, or else her legislative halls would resound with the same kind of martial oratory which issues from our own.

We on this earth who are enjoying the blessings of living in Christian countries have risen to the high estate of faith enough in each other to live in communities without barricading ourselves against each other, and are brave enough to be satisfied only with police duty. Some day our bravery — or faith in our fellowman, no matter what he may be if he owes allegiance to the King of Kings, the Prince of Peace — will permit us to trust ourselves to police duty only in armaments. In the meantime let us not be cowards — pointing guns and more guns at the Germans and fingers of scorn at the people who want 'votes for women' and maledictions upon those who want Home Rule — drop our guns and be brave enough to say we positively refuse to shoot; trust the women and the Irish and you will be surprised to learn that they with the Germans are really human beings with hearts that love and souls that are worth winning if not already responsive to the same impulse that made you extend the hand of sincere friendship.

I have been told that these arguments are very ingenuous, but do not 'hold water.' I answer that no other arguments will 'hold water' and if a man is going the wrong direction he will never get to the right destination no matter how nicely he may walk. If you don't want a fight, don't keep a bull-dog in your front yard. Mr. Editor, please do not accuse me of disloyalty because I hate a gun. I am only expressing sentiments which I would repeat in the presence of the Emperor of Germany, Mrs. Pankhurst, or John Redmond, and I wonder if those who disagree with me would be brave enough to do the same. I hate to talk about a man behind his back. I am a coward, afraid to do wrong and defend myself against attack, but without and bludgeon and keeping quiet, trying to do right, and perhaps you will count me one of Montreal's useful citizens. The same book that said, what has been proven, that 'righteousness exalteth the nation' also said that 'the truth shall make you free and ye shall be free indeed,' and with these two shields I feel quite free to consider these matters and express myself, especially to the editor of the 'Witness.' I am loyal to the King, and, 'Render unto Caesar,' but I must be loyal to the King of Kings and Lord of all.

CHAS. P. RICE.

Montreal, 1913.

MORE THAN MORALITY IS REQUIRED.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—I notice in Frank Holman's reply to Mr. Currie's criticism, that he writes about his 'willingness to say that God asks for morality, and that he asks for naught else.'

If that conclusion is the result of Mr. Holman's fifteen years of instruction received in church, Sunday-school and prayer meeting, which he mentions, I do not see how Mr. Currie can deny his statement that much of what he had been taught was of no use, or that he had not been supplied with 'right Biblical instruction, for surely God does ask for something else, and something more than morality.' If not, that 'eye of the needle' has become as broad and as high as the gate beautiful itself, or the 'camel' has lost its humps. 'The Word of the Lord that came to Micah,' says, And what more doth the Lord require of thee, but to do justly, and to love mercy, and to walk humbly with thy God.' Morality is included in that, but morality could end with the doing justly. The expression rises, is cumulative, and means much more than mere morality; and it is not only what the Lord asks, but what he requires. 'Son, give me thy heart,' asks for more than morality. When a man does right because he ought to, that is morality; when he does right because he desires to, that is something more, it is heart religion, and God asks that. Morality asks a quid pro quo. God asks us to give something for nothing. Morality 'sues at the law and takes thy coat,' compels thee to go a mile, our Lord tells us to add the cloak, and another mile. To love our neighbor, and those who love us is morality, but our Lord asks us to love our enemies. Mr. Holman refers to the Ten Commandments as postulating morality and as 'the moral law.' Yet more was asked of the young ruler who 'kept all these things from his youth up,' and whom 'Jesus looked upon and loved.' There is no cross in morality.

HUGH HERON.

PARCELS POST.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—The Postmaster-General told the House of Commons that he was carefully watching the course of events in regard to the success of the parcels post movement in the United States, and held out the hope of a government measure along the same lines in the near future. There can be no question as to the popularity and usefulness of this measure, or as to its success in those countries which have given it a trial. As usual Canada brings up the rear; the last in the procession. She waits to see if the policy is a success in other lands before she ventures to try it. It may be a wise policy to learn from the experience of others, but there is such a thing as an excess of caution. Lack of initiative sometimes detracts from dignity, and sometimes denotes a lack of courage.

I think I can safely assert that ninety percent of our people are in favor of parcels post, the remaining ten percent is largely made up of vested interests; that is, middlemen and monopolies. It is a frequent complaint that the cause of the high cost of living is the effect of capitalistic monopoly, and middlemen. The truth is, there are many causes, direct and indirect. In reply to that complaint, I asserted that the remedy is in the hands of the people, if they but knew it. The cause could be eliminated by legal enactment, if the people through their representatives were so minded. Here is a potent remedy ready to hand. The time is ripe, the government is apparently ready and willing to apply it, if the people are ready and willing to test it. The question is, have we as a people sufficient faith, or do we doubt its efficacy for the purpose? Here is a legal enactment which, it is claimed, will strike at the roots of monopoly, which will also tend to eliminate the intermediary class which, for a profit, stand between the producer and consumer. The parcels post, or the government at the back of it, will be the middleman at a fixed rate. If you are in favor of the government as public distributors, here is your chance; seize it. If you think it good, and for the benefit of the majority, then it is your duty to make your opinion or conviction known. If a thing be good, and worth doing, it is worth doing well, and at once. Delay is dangerous; it is also a distinct loss in this case. A loss measured in millions. A passive assent to a worthy proposition is not enough. Aggression is the heart of progress; you must assert yourselves, and make your voice heard in the House of Commons, whether you be farmer or factory worker, producer or consumer.

You may reply — we can not make ourselves heard except through the press, or through the ballot at a general election. You are wrong; there is another way, and nearly as effective. That is, by direct action, with or without organization. For instance, every voter and those who are not yet voters, could afford to buy a postcard, and address it to the member representing his district, or to the Postmaster-General, Ottawa. All he need says is:—We want parcels post at once — and then sign name and address. If every one in favor of it was to do this next week, a bill would be brought in this next session, and it would become law before the session was ended. Do you want parcels post badly enough to spend one cent on it? That cent will buy your freedom from monopoly. Do you want to take the middleman's profit, or to save it? Is the effort worth a cent? Do you love yourself, your family, and your neighbor enough to make one tremendous, united effort to get the bill brought forward at once? If so, try this scheme, and swamp the Parliamentary Post Office with your postcards; that is the quickest way to get what you want. I shall send mine on Thursday; who and how many will join with me? Do it now.

W. H. BRAMLEY.

Bath, N.B.

THE HOLINESS MOVEMENT.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—In the publication of my letter, 'Those People Called Hornerites,' there was a slight mistake. It reads we have also a conference in Manitoba of fifteen missionaries and thirty native preachers. That is our conference in Egypt. Would you please correct this and oblige.

T. H. BRADLEY.

Montreal, Feb. 10, 1913.

Cured Stomach Gas, Stopped Hiccoughs

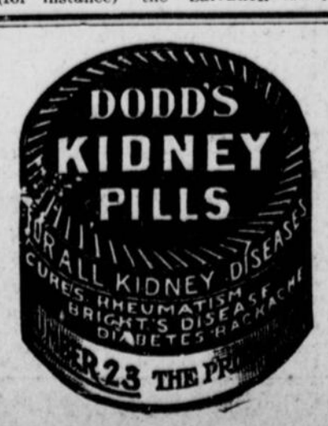
Pains in the Stomach That Yield to Nothing Else, Pass Away Quickly, If Nerviline is Used.

Read Mr. Braun's Statement

'A few weeks ago I ate some green vegetables and some fruit that was not quite ripe. It first brought on a fit of indigestion, but unfortunately it developed into hiccoughs, accompanied by nausea and cramps. I was dreadfully ill for two days—my head ached and throbbed; I belched gas continually, and I was unable to sleep at night. A neighbor happened in to see me and urged me to try Nerviline. Well, I wouldn't have believed that any preparation could help so quickly. I took half a teaspoonful of Nerviline in hot sweetened water, and my stomach felt better at once. I used Nerviline several times, and was completely restored.'

The above is from a letter written by G. E. Braun, a well-known stockman and farmer near Lethbridge, Alta., Mr. Braun's favorable opinion of the high merit of Nerviline is shared by thousands of Canadians who have proved Nerviline is simply a marvel for cramps, diarrhoea, flatulence, nausea, and stomach disorders. Safe to use, guaranteed to cure—you can make no mistake in keeping Nerviline for your family remedy.

Large family size bottles 50c., trial size 25c. All dealers, or the Catarrhozone Co., Buffalo, N.Y., and Kingston, Canada.



ZAM-BUK FOR THE CHILDREN.

Mothers Tell What It Did For Their Little Ones.

Thousands of mothers in Canada owe a debt of gratitude to Zam-Buk.

Mrs. J. Quiding, of Ninette, Man., says: 'My little boy was suffering very badly from a form of skin disease over his eye. I applied Zam-Buk to the affected part, and in a very short time the sores were healed.'

Mrs. F. Miners, of 311 Suffolk St., Guelph, Ont., says: 'My little daughter Lorinda (6) contracted a skin disease. This first broke out like tiny water blisters, afterwards taking the form of dry scabs. These would disappear for a short time, and then reappear worse then ever. We tried Zam-Buk, and perseverance with its use resulted in a cure.'

All druggists and stores sell Zam-Buk at 50c. a box, or post free from Zam-Buk Co., Toronto, upon receipt of price.

Local Wholesale Depot, 144 Craig Street West, Montreal.

THEY ALWAYS HELP THE OLD FOLKS

Why Mrs. Dionne Praises Dodd's Kidney Pills.

Fine Old Quebec Lady Was Wasting Away When She Turned to Dodd's Kidney Pills and Found a New Lease of Life.

St. Mathieu, Rimouski Co., Que., Feb. 14.—(Special).—'Publish it to all the world that Dodd's Kidney Pills cured me.' Those are the words of Mrs. Dionne, an old and respected resident of this place. And surely that cure was a wonderful one. Mrs. Dionne had reached the advanced age of sixty-nine years when ill-health overtook her. From 184 lbs., she wasted away till she weighed only 120 lbs., and she was a very sick woman, indeed. Speaking of her case she says:

'My back and head ached, my heart troubled me, my sleep was broken and unrefreshing, and I perspired freely at night. I also had a pressure or sharp pain on the top of my head, and I found it difficult to collect my thoughts.'

It was at this stage that Mrs. Dionne concluded that her trouble came from her kidneys, and she turned to Dodd's Kidney Pills. The first box helped her. She took twelve boxes, and is cured.

Dodd's Kidney Pills always help old people, because when the human body starts to wear out, the kidneys are the first to go. Dodd's Kidney Pills always cure the kidneys.

LITERARY REVIEW

CATHOLICISM IN PRE-REFORMATION ENGLAND.

A new book, by the Abbot Gasquet, a well known student of mediaeval church history in England and on the Continent, contains a series of essays on topics belonging to his favorite subject of research. The first and longest of the essays gives the title to the collection, 'England Under the Old Religion, and Other Essays,' by Francis Aidan Gasquet, D.D., abbot-president of the English Benedictines (George Bell & Sons, London, 6s.) The chief themes of the leading essay, and the political rather than religious character of the upheaval of the Church in the time of Henry VIII., and the foreign mould which the Reformation took when it did acquire a religious character. The abbot resents the history long taught in schools, as well as elaborated in literature, that there was great religious unrest in the land and a general demand for change owing to the quietly working leaven of the faith of Wyclif and his followers, the Lollards. Abbot Gasquet refers specially to the work of Dr. James Gairdner, 'Lollardy and the Reformation in England,' and the late J. H. Brewer's researches among the annals of the British Government, as authority for the view he presents of the relations of the Church of Rome to England at the time when the Renaissance and the Reformation began to affect its somewhat insular national life? What was the attitude of the Church to the intellectual movement of the time? to education? to social life? to morals? And what was the attitude of the people at large to the Church? That the Church as a whole was not opposed to the new learning, however the more conservative of its officials may have felt towards it, is proved by the brilliant list of churchmen who led the van among its disciples. Washam, Tunstall, Colet, Latimer, Croke, Fisher, Grocyn and Linacre were ardent friends of Erasmus and the 'new learning,' which received its chief support from them. It was to the patronage of the Church also that was due the first establishment of the press generally in England. The charge that the Church opposed a translation of the Bible into the popular tongue is met by saying that Tyndall's translation was so garbled that it was really an attempt to introduce Lutheranism into England, to which not only the Church, but the whole people was opposed. The influence of Wyclif 'was but a short blaze soon damped and stifled by the Pope and prelates for six or seven Kings' reigns.' All the evidence goes to show that the people were devoted to the Church, which was the centre of life in every rural community and the magnificent architecture which remains to this day,' shows the devotion as well as the idealism with which its services were regarded. In its relation to society, the Church was not only the purveyor of amusements, but the vehicle of charity, levying poor rates and receiving legacies and endowments for charitable purposes. 'The tie of Christian brotherhood was strengthened between man and man, in works of practical charity and mutual help.' In considering the moral aspect of the question, the writer again quotes Mr. Brewer. 'The sixteenth century was not a mass of moral corruption out of which life emerged by some process unknown to art or nature; it was not an addled egg cradling a living bird; quite the reverse.' The evidence adduced as to the immoralities of the time can easily be equalled if not surpassed by the accounts of the abuses under Edward and Elizabeth. The people were attached to their Church, so that the change, coming 'as a bolt from the blue,' was not easily accepted by clergy or people. In regard to education, he points to the foundations at the universities by churchmen and ecclesiastical corporations, showing that the policy of the Church was thoroughly democratic. Wherever a boy of promise was found, the Church provided him with the means both of school and university training. There were, undoubtedly, abuses at the time. The chief weakness, Dr. Gasquet considers, was the immersion of great churchmen in affairs of state, to the neglect of their spiritual charges; so it was with the monasteries. Their superiors were often absent on public business and the corporations became too powerful for control by the bishops. Moreover, a hampering legal system was a constant bar to progress. The continued centralizing of power at Rome ran counter to the growing feeling of English nationality. In France the danger was averted by the Concordat. In England a different settlement was required. Yet in spite of difficulties and dangers, 'the change, when it came, was not really in response to any general discontent of the people at large with the religion of their ancestors.'

The essay on 'Wolsey and the Divorce' aims to prove that Wolsey did suggest and try to obtain the divorce for King Henry, but that he was utterly thrown into confusion with the proposed marriage with Anne. His aim was an alliance with the French court.

One of the most striking essays is a short one entitled 'Editing and Reviewing,' which closes the series. It is a severe indictment of the shallow scholarship and superficial examination of ancient documents which mars many of the recent editions and reprints of such works. Especially has William of Wykeham's register suffered at the hands of vandals, who have printed senseless variations from the text and on these founded statements as to conditions prevailing when Wykeham wrote. 'We are at present differing badly from the disease which I will call by the name "want of thoroughness."'

If a thing is worth doing at all, it is worth doing well. There are signs of the infection and of its baneful influence in almost every branch of our national life.'

HISTORICAL EXAMINATION OF BAPTISM AND THE APOSTLES' CREED.

Two small hand-books prepared especially for controversial purposes are careful studies of the practice of the early Christian Church with reference to the subjects and method of baptism and the formula of faith specially used at the baptism of converts, the supposed foundation of the Creed as we have it to-day. 'The Question of Baptism,' a hand-book on Infant Baptism,' by the Rev. A. Madson ('Spectator Publishing Company, Melbourne, Australia, 1s.), was prepared specially in answer to an attack made on the Methodist doctrine and practice by the 'Southern Baptist.' It makes a direct attack on the Baptist position that because there is no text of Scripture commanding the baptism of infants, it is, therefore, un-Scriptural and indefensible. Mr. Madson holds that the Hebrew dispensation was based on a family covenant, and that proselytes to Judaism were baptized with their families on entering the congregation, so if any change were to be made in the Christian dispensation, that would have been directly commanded. He further holds that consistent maintenance of the Baptist position, that direct Scripture warrant is necessary as a ground of Christian practice, ought to prevent their observing the Christian Sabbath, concerning which there is no command, simply usage, as its warrant. Further the position that only believers are to be baptized is drawn from the Baptising Commission, but Mr. Madson takes the view that the command go, disciple, baptize, teach, simply makes the ordinance the initial mark of discipleship. It says nothing about 'believers only.' The practice of the early Church as recorded was to make the Christian covenant also a family one. The practice of the post-apostolic church confirms this. The question of method, sprinkling or immersion, is gone into with equal fulness, holding that the great weight of authority is in favor of sprinkling as the best translation of the Greek word as well as the most reasonable inference from the Apostles' procedure in the early days. Here also the Church Fathers are summoned to give evidence with a similar result. This little book gives a lucid statement of the position of all the Protestant Churches except the Baptist on this question.

TRANSLATED FROM THE GERMAN.

The other hand-book, 'The Apostles' Creed and the New Testament,' is translated from the German of Johannes Kunze, Ph.D., Th.D., by Prof. George W. Gilmore (Funk & Wagnalls Company, New York, 75c net, 83c by mail). It is a dignified and learned little book, which is designed to meet the movement in Germany towards removing the Creed from the Church service. This confession of faith dates back to the earliest records of the Christian Church, and was received into Western Europe through Rome. It took consequently the Roman form, which differs only in slight measure, in small details, from the patriarch's version in the east. It was adopted whole by the reformers as being the most perfect formula and the most Scriptural in existence. The various theories as to origin are discussed, and the position finally taken is that the Creed, much as it at present exists, was used in the first mission to the heathen, before the time of Paul, who used it as a thing 'received.' The evidence is indirect, but cumulative. Its rise in the primitive Church is traced. After the historical sketch comes a critical discussion of the Creed itself, as a brief and correct statement of the Scripture doctrines with reference to Christ especially, and the life everlasting. The result of the study is a renewal of confidence in the formula as it stands and a strong advocacy of its retention in the liturgy of the German and other Churches.

WESLEY AND WHITEFIELD.

A fresh volume of the series of shilling handbooks issued by the National Free Church Council, Memorial Hall, London, is a small volume entitled 'Wesley and Whitefield,' by H. Maldwyn Hughes, D.D. It is especially suited to study classes, as it gives in brief, clear form the leading events in the lives of the famous reformers, the secrets of their influence, the methods they employed, the doctrines they taught, and the results of their work. The writer maintains that the chief claim of these religious leaders to the reverence of future generations is not so much that they founded the Methodist Church, great as that is to-day, but that they revived the spirit of true religion in all the churches, awoke the evangelical fervor of all, and redeemed them from dead formalism and indifference. Neither the Wesleys nor Whitefield could endure the idea of separation from the Church of England.

When men are attached to an institution they are slow to believe that actions done for the love of it may incapacitate them from continuing in its membership. To the on-looker it seems incredible that the Modernist should believe that there is room for him in the Roman Church, and we wonder why he does not secede. But the Modernist is against separation, and clings to his Mother Church in the hope that some day he will hearken to her. It was so with Wesley.

He did realize at last that the organization he had perfected was not and would not remain even nominally a branch of the national church. Charles saw this even more clearly than his brother, and opposed the new system. All three evangelists died without separating, but the actions of Wesley in ordaining bishops and preachers and teachers, modifying the thirty-nine articles and stating the 'five points' of difference from Calvinism had sown the seeds of separation which bore fruit soon after his death. By force of circumstances they had to register as dissenting bodies of worshippers and soon were recognized as an independent body.

Besides the awakening of religious thought and feeling the Methodist revival created the interest in the poor and the exploited workers which has borne such fruit during the last century. Sunday Schools were founded, the movement for the emancipation of slaves was begun, and all the great missionary and Christian literature societies were founded between 1782 and 1813. A still more extended influence is traced by Dr. Hughes.

Canon Overton has claimed that the Evangelical Revival saved England from the horrors of the French Revolution. There can be no doubt that it gave direction and coherence to the aspirations of the people, and that it taught them many things besides self-restraint. A recent writer contends that the Methodists 'taught the world's democracy how most effectively to become audible,' and that 'the political reforms that reached a climax in the Reform Bill would have been unthinkable but for the fundamental work of the Early Evangelical Movement.'

Not only to Methodists, but to all who are interested in the work of the great men who have left the world in their debt, this little handbook, with its vivid portraiture and brief, clear style should be both pleasant and profitable.

PHILOSOPHY FOR THE PEOPLE.

To reduce philosophical speculation to a simple statement in everyday language is no light task. Yet this is attempted in a newly issued book entitled 'The World We Live In,' by George Stuart Fullerton, Professor of Philosophy, in Columbia College, New York (The Macmillan Co., of Canada, Toronto, $1.50). From the point of view of a 'New Realist,' the various philosophical systems of thought are divested of any veil of mystery and examined in 'the light of common day.'

That the attempt is an entire success is hard to say. To Professor Fullerton the names and doctrines of thinkers, ancient and modern, are so familiar that he can scarcely realize the ignorance of most men on the subject. For those who know something about the old time teachers, the witty criticisms, the homely illustrations, the lively arguments will be most entertaining. To begin with he insists on 'Everybody's World.' 'I write then for real men in a real world. The world of common experience and of scientific knowledge is the very ground beneath our feet.' He then goes on to show how the problem of 'Everybody's World,' the nature of reality, and the nature of knowledge has been variously explained by the different schools of thought. The older idealism is represented by Berkeley and none of the good bishop's contemporaries excelled this later critic in derision of 'the world as idea,' and invoking desks, chairs, and men cutting trees to show the unsubstantiality of the 'gorgeous vision.' He recognizes that Berkeley made a great advance over both the old idealism and materialism, but finds that in the end he has left the common earth where the common man cannot follow him. Kant comes into court next,' 'an unwilling witness,' the longer age of idealism, but so indignant at being classed with Berkeley and his sort that he has to write a 'refutation,' where he foreshadows the new realism.

THE VIEWS OF THE OLD REALIST.

It is to Kant philosophy owes the conception of 'the world as phenomenon.' Both the world within and the mental processes are known to us as phenomena or appearances, but this does not mean that they are unreal. Phenomena is simply the term representing things as they are known to us, 'the choir of heaven and furniture of the earth,' and our consciousness as well. The old realist next comes under review and his views rejected as unsatisfactory. Three aspects of the new idealism, regarding the world as 'mind-stuff,' as Will and as Purpose are then examined. But it is when he comes to the Pragmatists that Professor Fullerton gives full play to his wit and fancy. He composes a new chapter of the 'Pilgrim's Progress' to illustrate the insufficiency of the Pragmatist doctrine that our world is what we make it. After keeping it under fire a considerable time he apologizes for taking it seriously as a logical system of thought. The pragmatist's true role is that of prophet. Finally having demolished all rivals he establishes the new realism. This maintains that we have as immediate knowledge of the outside world as of the world of mind. He not only receives sensations but can reflect upon these and so gain further knowledge. Objects have both primary and secondary qualities; those which are permanent and those which have reference to the ideas they excite. The closing chapters on 'The World of Knowledge and the World of Belief,' the difference between philosophy, and religion is accentuated. Many exercise their minds with questions supposed to be religious but really philosophical. Religion involves the will to believe, and to act in accordance with the belief. It is a necessary function of the race. Many accretions have grown up; activities and institutions are referred to religion which do not essentially belong to it. The discussion as to the origin and development of religion suggests the old subject of debate, the familiar statement 'that friendship is based on selfishness.' Religion, is according to him, glorified selfishness aiming at spiritual profit rather than material gain. It is an attitude of mind and a rule of life. It is too frequently confused with philosophy and many try to find a philosophical explanation of religious truths, when these are really in a domain by themselves.

A REGULAR MADAM.

'A Regular Madam,' is the story of a winsome young English girl who lived in the stirring times of the struggle between France and Britain for the possession of northern North America. Barbara Burdone, is the high-spirited, wilful yet winsome girl whose adventures form the subject matter of the tale. Ejected from one of England's 'stately homes' and from the comradeship of a loving father by the jealous machinations of a stepmother, she is sent to a young ladies' school of the period. In an institution of a rather 'prune and prism' type she passes a year or two in training. The monotonous propriety of the training and the irksome deference paid to this titled inmate are made endurable by a very warm friendship with a young French pupil and by a holiday encounter with some 'gentlemen of the road,' from which Barbara's courage, resourcefulness and wit rescue the whole party. But Mrs. Fox transports her heroine to the forests and streams of New France, and the beleaguered citadel of Quebec. There the same qualities bring her triumphantly out of greater perils. She finds her brother for whom she has braved unknown dangers, saves herself and friends from a horrible death, wins a lover, and becomes reconciled to her people and restored to her home. The story is a wholesome one, and of a type to be enjoyed by young readers who like exciting tales. 'A Regular Madam,' by Mrs. Alice Wilson Fox, (The Macmillan Company, of Canada, Limited, Toronto, $1.25.)

THE UPAS TREE.

This latest novel, from the pen of the author of 'The Rosary', is a story somewhat in the manner of 'The Following of the Star,' announced as a Christmas story for all the year round. A very lonely, unselfish woman, a very talented, unwittingly selfish man, a most perfidious cousin and rejected lover are the three principals in the story. Mrs. Barclay does not deal in a multitude of minor characters. The time limit of the tale is scarcely more than half a year. Ronald West, promising young novelist, is obsessed by a quite wonderful love story far beyond anything he has yet imagined. To obtain local color he must go to Central Africa for seven months. Infected with some insidious malarial poison, by the time he reaches Leipzig, the home of Aubrey Treherne, his wife's cousin, he is on the verge of collapse. Through the machinations of his unscrupulous relative a situation is developed that almost wrecks the happiness of the married lovers. But the little mystery is solved and the misunderstanding righted before it is too late. Aubrey Trehern is rather unconvincing, and the title of the story seems artificially evolved. In a moment of anger and hurt feelings, Helen West tells her husband that he is utterly, preposterously, altogether selfish. In the delirium of his fever he fancies himself a upas tree, because the initials of his wife's characterization of himself spell the word; and selfishness is the Upas tree indeed. 'The Upas Tree' is a readable story, and makes for good, but shows no advance on the author's first book, 'The Rosary.' 'The Upas Tree,' by Florence L. Barclay, (G. P. Putnam's Sons, New York, $1.00.

Literary Notes

In our recent notice of Miss Helen Nicelay's 'Personal Traits of Abraham Lincoln,' reference was made to her opinion that not more than a hundred of the stories attributed to Lincoln were probably genuine. Mr. Anthony Gross, in 'Lincoln's Own Stories' (Harper's, New York), has brought together about three times that number. While the collection includes anecdotes about Lincoln, as well as stories by him, and while such inclusions as the Union letter to Greeley and the Gettysburg Address are foreign to either category, the reader who likes to begin anywhere and stop at any time will probably find the volume both entertaining and instructive.

Within the last few months two magazines devoted exclusively to poetry and the criticism of poetry have been added to the long and lengthening list of American publications. These magazines are modelled somewhat after the 'Poetry Review,' a young English quarterly whose pages have furnished a convenient battlefield and proving-ground for the critics and poets overseas. One magazine, 'Poetry,' is published in Chicago under the editorship of Harriet Monroe. The other, the 'Poetry Journal,' is published in Boston under the editorship of William Stanley Braithewaite.

Messrs. Macmillan, New York, have made the following additions to the Tudor Shakespeare, which is prepared under the general supervision of Professors Neilson and Thorndike: 'The Two Gentlemen of Verona,' edited by Prof. Martin W. Sampson; 'Twelfth Night,' edited by Prof. Walter Morris Hart; 'Measure for Measure,' edited by Prof. Edgar C. Morris; 'All's Well That Ends Well,' edited by Prof. John L. Lowes; 'The Taming of the Shrew,' edited by Prof. Frederick Tupper, Jr.; 'Timon of Athens,' edited by Prof. Robert Huntington Fletcher, and 'Venus and Adonis, The Rape of Lucrece, and other Poems,' edited by Prof. Carleton Brown. All are as neatly prepared as their predecessors, and the only sin of the introductions is their brevity. From this charge the last-mentioned volume may be exempted. Professor Brown has discussed the difficult bibliographical questions connected with the poems with commendable fulness. Prof. Sampson, too, has done something towards relating the important personages in 'The Two Gentlemen of Verona' with the later representatives of their types in Shakespeare. More might properly have been said of Helena, of Katherina, of Isabella, and of Timon. The editors of this edition too often convey the impression of wishing to 'play safe' rather than of desiring to relieve the elementary student of his perplexities.

DAYS OF OMNIBUS AND CRINOLINES.

(Paris correspondence 'Truth.')

We never know our blessings until we lost them. How we used to ridicule and rail at those 'slow coaches,' the old-fashioned horse drawn omnibuses that lumbered from station to station! The passage of a lady, to enter or alight, obliged all the fares to rise in order to let her pass, and even then her skirts rubbed against their faces. English nursery maids and coachmen's wives at the Courcelles end of the way wore fearfully strong and wide hoops that resisted all side pressure.

The maids often lose their situations because their skirts swept the lintels of doors and soiled them. I heard one of them say in answer to a civil remonstrance from her mistress: 'As soon, mum, go naked as without my crinoline,' crinoline being the generic name for all inflating underskirts.

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M'GILL LOSES BY DEATH EX-VICE-PRINCIPAL

Professor Alex. Johnson Died Suddenly on Plaza in Ottawa.

THERE TO MEET A SENATE COMMITTEE.

Dr. Johnson Had Just Been Re-elected President of the Bible Society.

The death took place suddenly last week on the plaza in front of the Grand Trunk station, Ottawa, of Prof. Alexander Johnson, B.A., LL.D., of No. 5 Prince of Wales Terrace, Sherbrooke street, Montreal, ex-principal of McGill, and president of the Montreal Auxiliary of the British Foreign Bible Society.

Prof. Johnson had just alighted from the Montreal train, when he was observed to falter and fall, and P. C. Scrutton, with the assistance of some bystanders, carried him into a nearby drug store, but life was found to be extinct. In his pocket was found a memorandum of a meeting in the Senate Committee room, which was to have been held to-day, and Prof. Johnson had evidently travelled to Ottawa to be present at it.



THE LATE DR. ALEX. JOHNSON.

Prof. Johnson, who was born in Ireland about 85 years ago, was one of the best known educationalists in the country. He was dean of the Faculty of Art of McGill University from 1880 to 1893, and was also vice-principal. He was educated at Trinity College, Dublin, where he was a classical scholar and more particularly distinguished himself in mathematics. He was senior moderator of the university, and at his B. A. examination obtained a gold medal, proceeded to his M. A. degree in 1858, and to that of LL.D. in 1861.

Coming to Canada he was appointed professor of mathematics and natural philosophy at McGill in 1857. In 1878, when Archdeacon Leach was Dean of the Faculty of Arts, Professor Johnson was vice-dean, was professor of mathematics, and also held the Peter Redpath chair of Natural Philosophy. Upon Archdeacon Leach severing his connection with the university in 1880, he was appointed dean of the Faculty of Arts and was vice-principal of the university, and this position he held until 1903, when Dean Moyse succeeded him.

During his tenure of office at the university a number of brilliant pupils passed under his hands, two of the best known being Prof. Chapman, who occupies the chair of pure mathematics in the Faculty of Applied Science, and Dr. Tory, at present principal of the University of Alberta.

Professor Johnson was appointed a Fellow of the Royal Society of Canada on its foundation by the Marquis of Lorne in 1881, and was its president in 1906-6. When that body met in Montreal in 1884 he procured the appointment of a committee of the British Association to deal with the subject of tidal observations in the Gulf of the St. Lawrence and on the Atlantic coast. Of this committee which was reappointed year after year, he was appointed chairman and secretary. This committee collected the evidence of scientific men and shipmasters and others and as a result of its labors procured from Parliament authority for the prosecution of a survey. Through his efforts the establishment of a hydrographic survey was obtained, and he contributed several papers on these questions.

His interests in the civic welfare were also marked, though he took no prominent public part in any movement. He was a strong churchman, honorary president of the University Y.M.C.A.; a governor of the Diocesan Theological College, and was formerly lay secretary of the provincial synod of Canada and lay secretary of the Montreal Diocesan Synod, and a prominent member of St. George's church.

Professor Johnson was also President of the Bible Society, had filled the office for one year, and was re-elected at the annual meeting a few days ago.

He was over fifty years a member of the society and had filled the office of secretary for a number of years when he was elected vice-president, and two years ago, was elected president. A meeting of the committee of the Bible Society has been called for to-morrow to take some action in regard to the death. A sad coincident in connection with Professor Johnson's death is that he and Dr. Edgar Hill, is predecessor, were stricken down under similar circumstances.

In 1882 he received the honorary degree of D.C.L. from Bishop's College University, Lennoxville, and in 1892 he attended the tercentenary festival of the University of Dublin as a delegate from McGill University. He was also honorary LL.D., of the University of New Brunswick.

Prof. Johnson married Miss Watts, of Drummondville, Que., who survives him, together with three sons and six daughters — Dr. J. Guy W. Johnson, Mr. Alexander R. Johnson, of Montreal; Dr. Delancey Johnson, of Richmond, Que.; Mrs. Watkins, Birmingham, Eng.; Mrs. Newton, of Sherbrooke, Que.; and four unmarried.

LIVINGSTONE CENTENARY.

London, Feb. 12.— Preparations are being made throughout the country to celebrate the centenary of the birth of the explorer, David Livingstone, on March 19.

In London the events will include a great demonstration in the Albert Hall, at which the Archbishop of Canterbury will preside, and Lord Balfour, Sir Harry Johnston and others will speak.

A memorial service will be held at St. Paul's Cathedral on March 16, to be attended by the Lord Mayor and the Sheriff.

In Glasgow the municipality has joined with the university and the churches to commemorate the day.

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Proper Treatment Will Quickly Bring Back Robust Health and Good Spirits.



Women are on the whole more sickly than men. One reason is that their system is more complicated; another and more important reason is they put off measures of relief too long. At the beginning, constipation is the cause of nine-tenths of women's ailments. The blood becomes weakened and polluted—the nerves suffer and a run-down condition takes root.

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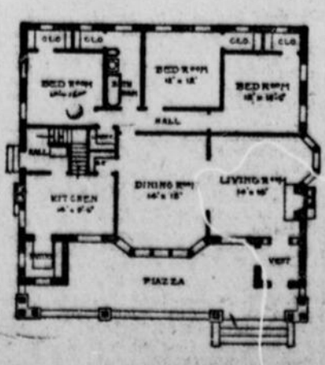
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When the baby is ill; when his little stomach is out of order and he is cross and refuses to smile, don't dose him with castor oil. There is no need to torture him — give Baby's Own Tablets — they do everything castor oil is supposed to do, only they do it better, and, what is more, the baby will like them. The Tablets are absolutely safe, being guaranteed by a Government analyst to contain no opiates or other harmful drugs. Sold by medicine dealers or by mail at 25 cents a box from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

A Brick Bungalow



The low spreading bungalow is a favorite form of building at the present time. The one shown is built with a 12-in. brick wall, using hollow brick on the inside of the wall. The piazza walls are of brick wit hthe copings also of brick, these brick are a hard purple vitrified brick with a glazed surface and laid with a deep sunk joint, in good cement mortar. Copings and the steps are built of brick set on edge in cement, this makes durable, permanent work and looks well and in keeping with the style of the bungalow. The piazza across the front is 12 ft. in width with the vestibule entrance on the right hand size projected 7 ft. and correspondingly on the left hand side is a small projected room for pantry in connection with kitchen. The ground size exclusive of the piazza is 34 ft. by 6 in. in depth by 45 ft. in width. The brick walls are carried up to the underside of the level cornice and the gables are shingled, the roof is also shingled. There is a good finished basement under the main house. The principal floor comprises a large living room with fire-place, dining-room, kitchen and three bedrooms with bath room, and four ample sized closets with a window in each closet. There is a side hall with entrance and stairs to the second floor and basement. It is not designed to finish the second floor, although there can be several good rooms finished if required. It is estimated that this house can be built, including heating and plumbing, for $5,000. The principal floor is laid with Washington fir left natural color, and the casings, doors, etc., finished throughout of fir, stained Mission. The roof shingles are stained and the outside woodwork painted white or left rough and stained to suit the taste of the owner. The inside walls are plastered and may be neatly tinted or papered. This is a very well finished, complete bungalow, and will make a good home for either city or country.





The BOY SCOUTS

'Bobs' the Ablest Soldier of the Times

Were one to set forth the man's titles in full it would read as if an extract from some peerage 'Roll.' Sir Frederick Sleigh Roberts, whose 'formal style' of Earl Roberts recalls his achievements in Afghanistan and South Africa, as well as memories of that little Irish town with which the family has long been connected, is Knight of the Garter, Grand Commander of the Bath, Grand Commander of the Star of India, Grand Commander of the Order of the Indian Empire, recipient of the Order of Merit, Privy Councillor to the King, and this, perhaps, he values most of all, one of that noble army of heroes on whose breasts has been pinned by the monarch's own hand the Victoria Cross, moulded from the bronze of the captured cannon.

In addition to these things, Lord Roberts has twice been denominated a Doctor of Civil Law and four times LL.D. He has been accorded the honorable freedom of three boroughs and ten cities, including London, Edinburgh and Glasgow. Thrice has he received the formal thanks of the Imperial Parliament, and times almost without number similar votes at the hands of the Government of India.

DECORATED BY WILLIAM II.

All this (to summarize the matter) has come to him for being the best soldier of his day. At least, that is the way the German Kaiser has thought well to put it, and William II. is nothing if not an authority on matters of such sort. He emphasized the opinion by giving him the Order of the Red Eagle, and with the gift came this expression, as if to explain why the distinction had for the first time been conferred on a non-Germanic warrior:

'Bobs' has written that General Wolfe was ever his beau ideal, but direct heredity came in to amplify and strengthen the force of high example set by that victor of Quebec. Born at Cawnpore, British India, on September 30, 1832, when William IV. was England's King, this one day commander-in-chief of all his country's armies was fathered by General Sir Abraham Roberts, while his mother, Isabella, was daughter of Major Bunbury, of the famous 62d Foot. 'The playing fields of Eton,' which have turned out so many English men of war, received 'Fred' when just in his 'teens, with Sandhurst to follow with its practical military training and inspiring ideals, and so, when ten weeks turned of nineteen, he came to his first commission as second lieutenant of the Bengal Artillery.

THE DAYS OF THE 'MUTINY.'

Soon dawned darkly the bloody days of the terrible 'Mutiny,' through all of which this stripling in his twenties served as deputy assistant quartermaster general. He took his part in the siege and capture of Delhi in 1857, once being wounded and at another time having a horse shot under him; an experience, by the by, twice after repeated; at Bulandshahr and at Kananj. He fought during the reliefs of both Lucknow and his natal town of Cawnpore, and was present at half a score of other heavy actions, and lesser fights innumerable. Small wonder that the close of that dreadful time saw him captain with a major's brevet.

The Abyssinian expedition (1867-'68) made him brevet lieutenant colonel, and the Lushasi expedition (1871-'73) brought his colonelcy. His Christmas present from the War Office in 1878 was a promotion to major general.

Which brings one to the man's most renowned exploits, centring about Kabul in the December of 1879, and at Kandahar in the January following, though it is to be borne in mind that he had already been mentioned for conspicuous gallantry in action in official despatches no less than twenty-three times. Afghanistan merely capped the climax to this record of ability and bravery—and it was no small thing to plunge northward into regions practically unknown, barbarously hostile, and well beyond the reach of news or ready help. But he marched up into the 'Buffer State' of the Amir, at the head of not ten thousand men, broke up the Afghan army, relieved Kabul, and at Kandahar secured from these war loving mountaineers a peace that has never since been broken. One hesitates which to admire most in the exploit, the cold-blooded courage which made it possible or the ever ready capacity which brought such fine success, but the fact remains that for more than thirty years India was thereby safeguarded from a possible, perhaps otherwise probable, Russian attack.

If Major-General Roberts, marching down victorious from out the Afghan passes, had but a brief road to travel to reach his field marshal's baton he covered it quickly. He was lieutenant-general when he took the field in Burma in 1886, and before 1890 had passed was full general; his field marshal's commission bears date of May 25, 1895. Then he laid down the military command of India, which had been his for an even dozen years, and served in turn as Commander-in-Chief in Ireland (1895-'99, in South Africa (1899-1900), where he relieved Kimberley, and captured Cronje with his 'Army of the West,' and lastly of all the British arms (1901-'05). He then became chairman of the imperial defence committee.

This last post, however, failed to satisfy him. Younger men, to be sure, had to be given the active commands, but, none the less, no sort of 'silly clerkship' (so the man dubbed it) could hold him. Against the pleadings of the then Premier Campbell-Bannerman and, it is said, King Edward's self, he resigned to throw himself with all his energy into the work of organizing rifle schools and clubs throughout England, which should, he hoped, so far supplant cricket and football as to breed up a generation of soldiers trained from youth.

The grizzled field marshal is writing his autobiography. This book is to include the period of the South African war. It will be a supplement, as it were, to the 'Forty-one Years in India,' published in 1897, which, in its turn, had followed by twenty months a not less than masterly account of 'The Rise of Wellington.'

In the dedication of the former and more famous of these works is summed up a deal of career and character. It reads: 'To the country, to which I am so proud of belonging; to the army, to which I am so deeply indebted, and to the wife, without whose loving help my "Forty-one Years in India" could not have been the happy retrospect it is.' The romance thus hinted at began when the just created captain of twenty-seven was home on his first leave. There he met Miss Nora Bews, daughter of the commander of the 73rd Foot, and after a few months' courtship the two were wedded in the little parish church in Waterford.

Of the six children three died in infancy, while the son, Lieutenant Frederick Hugh, in whose budding military career lay so much of high promise, was mortally wounded on December 15, 1899, in a gallant attempt, which won him his 'V. C.,' to save the guns at the disastrous English defeat of Colenso. It was in the shadow of this grief that Lord Roberts went out to the Cape to take command and change the whole face of the campaign. The two surviving children are Lady Aileen May and Lady Ada Edwina Stewart.

A happening of their earliest married days shows how fit Mistress Bews was to be the bride of this gallant soldier. Her husband had hoped to be sent to China to aid in wiping out the repulse experienced in the Anglo-French attack on the Taku forts, but he had not been named.

While the two were on their wedding tour in Scotland Captain Roberts received a command to be present at Buckingham Palace to receive from Queen Victoria herself the coveted cross which bears her name. It was in the opening month of '58 that the then lieutenant won that most desired of all the British soldier's decorations. During a hot pursuit of the just defeated mutineers of Khudaganj a batch of them faced suddenly about and fired into the following squadron at close quarters—but let the man himself relate the story in his own matter-of-fact way.

'I saw Younghusband fall,' he records, 'but I could not go to his assistance, as at that moment, one of his sowars was in dire peril from a Sepoy who was attacking him with his fixed bayonet, and had I not helped the fellow and disposed of his opponent he must have been killed. An instant later I descried in the distance two Sepoys making off with a standard, which I determined must be recaptured; so I rode after the rebels and overtook them, and while wrenching the staff out of the hands of one, whom I cut down, the other put his musket close to my body and fired. Fortunately for me the piece missed fire. I carried off the standard.'

And may it not be said, within the mark of fact, that the last simple phrase excellently sums up the eighty honorable years.

A SCOUT PROBLEM.

The $1,000 offered by Mrs. Aldrich, of Brooklyn, New York, to any one who would find the body of her son-in-law, Ferdinand Cook, is to be paid to Troop 23 of the Boy Scouts, though it does not appear that any Boy Scout ever read in the newspaper the fact that a reward had been offered. Scouting about Jamaica for a camp site was the work the Bay Ridge youngsters were engaged on, when Coakley and Parker, being in advance of their comrades, found the body. Even then nobody told them that the find meant money. But in a day or two they woke up and made a claim as individuals for the $1,000. This demand has been very properly ignored. The cash for the troop is virtually a free gift, because the law does not recognize such a claim unless the claimant knew of the offer and went out to win it.

These two boys have much to learn about the underlying notion of military organization. The individual withers for the general good. When they are out under command of an officer what they do is done by the troop, what they find belongs to the troop, and they cease for the time to be 'Vint' Coakley and 'Ade' Parker. Incidentally, that is a lesson that the Boy Scout movement's organizers ought to make a special effort to teach. The other lesson is that it pays to read the newspapers. If it had been intelligence and not dumb luck that made Troop 23, in spite of its hoodoo number, the first to perform such service, applause would be more general. In time, perhaps, the Boy Scouts will develop an interest in what the big world is doing that will vastly increase their usefulness. — The Brooklyn 'Eagle.'

This episode raises a number of questions of interest to Scouts in general. (1) Should the boys not have considered the finding and reporting of the body as a 'good turn,' and have banished all thoughts of the reward, and have refused it, if offered?

(2) Is the troop doing right in accepting the $1,000?

(3) Should Scouts not read the papers and know what is happening in the world around them?

The Editor will be glad to have the opinion of Scouts and S. M.'s on these three questions.

About one hundred Scouts and S. M.'s turned out last Tuesday night for the Central District Bean Feed on Mount Royal near the Park Ranger's House.

A Great Sea Scout

CAPTAIN SCOTT.

Every scout in the world will, I am sure, grieve that a great sea scout, Captain R. F. Scott, has lost his life among the blizzards which haunt the ice fields of the Antarctic continent. As I have read his story, I have been more and more impressed by the fact that he was a scout through and through, one who all his life had 'played the game,' and who played it splendidly to the end. Scott was one of those of whom Kipling sings, to whom 'Came the whisper, came the vision,' which drew them out of the safety of cities to a life of danger and a death at the ends of the earth. There are too many people these days who ask about everything 'what will I get out of it?'

Almost all the trouble in the world indeed comes from selfishness in one form or another. But like every real scout Captain Scott always thought of others before himself. One of the last things he did before he left New Zealand was to make arrangements so that all the money paid for his story by the newspapers throughout the world would go as a surprise gift to his men upon their return to England, instead of going into his own pocket. When Scott went out it was with the intention of making scientific investigations and then pushing on to the Pole. It came as a surprise to him, when Captain Amundsen suddenly went south with a Polar expedition. He was still a true sportsman, however, and wrote back, 'Amundsen is taking a big risk, and if he gets through he will have deserved his luck.' When Scott did reach the Pole, he honorably made a record in his diary of finding the hut which Amundsen had built and among the things which he was bringing back with him, when he met his death, was the letter which Amundsen had left at the Pole, addressed to the King of Norway. Scott and his companions were 'faithful unto death.' Don't let anybody tell us that their lives were 'foolishly thrown away.' A man's life is thrown away if it is merely spent in pleasure-seeking or in money-making. A life like that of Scott, clean and brave, is never lost. However short it may be, the man or boy who lives it will get much out of it, and will leave the world the better for having lived in it.

J. W. R.



THE OWL

JOTTINGS.

A remark of mine on last week's page has been the cause of considerable comment.

Viz.: suggesting that we should ask a man, not already an S.M., and having had military training, to act as our D.S.M.

Mark you, I did not give the suggestion as my own, nor express my opinion, but merely said there was much to be said in its favor.

However, my hasty critics who are so anxious to prove that we are and must be a military body, seem to forget that there are two armies in Canada.

The Salvation Army and Col. Sam's.

But we don't owe allegiance to either.

And we shall just remain scouts, who are trying to do their duty to their country.

On glancing over last week's list of scouts passing their proficiency tests, I see congratulations are in order for S. M. Lyman and the McGill troop on the number of 'chefs' they have in their midst.

Perhaps this accounts for the many pleasant feeds they have had!

There is no truth, though, in the statement that they are starting up a small 'hash house' in opposition to 'Milds.'

The city controllers regret that they do not see their way clear to accept the services of the newly-fledged firemen.

However, arrangements are under way by which St. John's Hall will be turned into a sub-station.

The Citizens' League—no, I mean Central League, or rather, district, had another bean feed last week.

Quite a number of prominent scouts were seen among the guests, munching beans or a soda.

The plan of having each guest bring his plate, knife and fork, grub and firewood worked very well.

It has always been a puzzle to me, why anyone should want to go up on the top of the mountain on the coldest night of the year to consume half-cold beans and drink muddy coffee, and kid himself that he is having a roaring time.

References to coffee not personal.

When he could go and sit comfortably on a stool in a nice warm cafe like the 'Dib-sultan,' and eat his 10 cents worth of beans like an ordinary human being.

The exhibition that the 1st Westmount are holding on March 8 and 10 might well be copied by all the troops of the city.

They could put on a combined display at the Arena.

The 1st Westmount will try to show the public what the scouts really are doing when they are thought to be trying to play at soldiers.

Every scout will have read the tragic story of Captain Scott and his four brave companions.

One may search the literature of daring adventure and achievement in vain for words as thrilling as Captain Scott's last message.

'These rough notes and our dead bodies must tell the tale,' he wrote.

Knowing that on top of his disappointment in not being the first to reach the pole and place the British flag there, Death in a blizzard was to be the end of his efforts.

Scott and his four companions were the stuff that heroes are made of. Having dedicated themselves to science they 'went home' cheered by the hope that the world might be the wiser and the better for their sacrifice.

THE OWL.

Shooting Cup

Colonel Burland Proposes Conditions.

1. The Trophy shall be known as the Burland Challenge Cup.
2. The competition shall be for indoor shooting amongst four members and a Captain of any Troop registered with the Provincial Headquarters. Members shooting must be Scouts under 18 years of age and hold the Marksman Badge. The Captain need not be a shooting member of the team, and in that case age limit or being a registered officer of the Scouts need not apply.
3. The Cup shall be competed for every six months (April and November.)
4. Distance. 25 yards.
5. Targets. The Canadian Rifle League No. 1 target.
6. Number of shots. 10 shots, two targets to be used, five shots to be fired on each target. One sighter only allowed to be fired on a separate target than those which the score is recorded.
7. Government pattern using gallery ammunition.
8. Position. Prone. The rifle and forearm must be unsupported and clear of the ground.
9. Scoring. Decimal.
10. Names of teams. Must be received by the Provinicial Secretary at least 14 days before date of firing.
11. Rules. D. R. A. rules 1912 to govern where not otherwise specified.
12. Umpires. To be appointed by S. M.'s club.



COL. BURLAND.

A CORRECTION.

Dear Sir,—Referring to S. M. Spurrier taking the 'award of merit' of the R. L. S. S., there is one statement in the announcement which cannot be permitted to pass uncorrected. Mr. Spurrier is not the first person in the Province of Quebec to take this award. Mr. D. E. Crutchlow, Captain Mathews and Miss Hadley took it in 1910, and Mr. E. D. Vernot and Emile Bouchard in 1912, so that Mr. Spurrier is the sixth person in the province to successfully pass the test. No man has yet taken the 'diploma,' and if Mr. Spurrier burries up he may be the first to annex this honor, but there is another after it who has every chance of passing.

Good luck to all who try, whether first or one hundredth and first. Yours very truly,

LEONARD G. NORRIS,
Hon. Secretary.

Our humble apologies to other holders of the 'award of merit,' also to S. M. Spurrier.—Ed.

EXECUTIVE MEETS.

At the meeting of the Executive Committee held on Tuesday, February 11, at Col. Cole's office, Lachine asked to be allowed to form itself into a District and permission was granted. The committee reported that Mr. Russell Patterson had been appointed Scout Secretary for the Province of Quebec. Those present were Col. Cole in the chair, and Messrs. Almon, Robinson, Ascah, Bragg, Wensley and Allen.

A letter of thanks was drafted to Mr. Evans for his work for the movement during the year in which he acted as scout secretary.

Mr. Almon, chairman of the camp committee reported that the improvements at camp Tamarucouta were making great progress. The work of improving the road to the camp would soon be started and a telephone would be installed.

CENTRAL DISTRICT.

The Scouts of the Central District wishing to attend the ambulance class in charge of S. M. Lormier of the 14th, report at the Central Y. M. C. A. Tuesday Evening, Feb. 18, at 7.30 p. m.

A FREEZE OUT.

(By Henry K. Webster.)

He was a kindly-looking, oldish man, with soft eyes and a soft brown beard that had streaks of gray in it. You would hardly think that any one could have seen him on this icy day, shivering for want of a warm overcoat and a hot breakfast, a wretched old tippet of knitted wool about his neck, and his blue wrists sticking out of his pockets, without a touch of pity.

If he had been holding his battered hat in his hand and asking alms he would have fared better; but he was not down to that level. He was looking for a job; no special sort of work, —evidently he had not been in the way of looking to his hands for a living,—just some vague sort of work, which he faintly hoped might be of use to somebody.

There were several thousand men in the city that winter looking for the same thing, for any job that would pay them a dollar and a quarter for a day's work; and as a good proportion of them were brawny fellows, who could lift heavy weights and strike hard blows, there was evidently but small chance for this pinched little man with gray in his hair and beard. Yet he kept on from one denial to another, not so much because there was any hope left in him as because the action had become a mechanical one. Even despair becomes dulled in time. Their was no apparent possibility of work, for example, at McNichol & Sons' Foundry and Machine Shop; he was neither a moulder nor a machinist, yet it was the next place along the street, and he turned in.

It was a small plant,—one disposed to be critical might have called it a one-horse affair,—but its air of snugness, of complete self-sufficiency, was more forbidding than the biggest plant of the most heartless industrial trust. The enderly man paused with his hand on the latch to the office door, half-minded not to open it. But it was warm in there, no doubt, and it might take them two or three minutes to get rid of him. He opened the door and slipped unobtrusively inside.

It was warm, but that was the only feature of comfort the office possessed. The lights of glass in the windows were small and dusty, the furniture and fittings were of the most primitive description, and the noise of machinery from the floor above and from the other side of the wooden partition was deafening. There was no ostentatious veneer about McNichol & Sons.

At an old-fashioned desk in the lightest and most remote corner sat a powerfully built man in his shirt-sleeves, a man with small, twinkling eyes and a sandy beard. Quietly as the door had opened, he had seen it, and at a glance had taken the newcomer's measure.

'What do you want?' he called.

The applicant's voice would never have carried so far above the din. He made his way to the side of his questioner's desk.

'I want employment,' he said, simply.

'A position or a job?' McNichol demanded. He had not looked up at the other's approach. His eyes and a good half of his attention seemed engaged with some letters on his desk.

'Any sort of work; anything!'

'Anything means nothing,' the proprietor commented, trenchantly. 'Haven't you found that out yet? What's your name?'

'White. Alexander H. White.'

'There's nothing for you in the office. Are you a big, strong man who could be worth a dollar a day to us as a laborer?'

'I'm stronger than I look.'

McNichol's mouth twitched sidewise in his beard. 'Well, we'll see about that,' he replied. He shot a glance at the occupant of the next desk, who smiled broadly. Then he turned quickly back to Mr. White.

'Did you notice a big pile of shells, iron shells, under the shed in the yard? I want 'em broken up. If you're man enough for the job it'll keep you busy for two or three days. Go to the blacksmith shop and get a sledge. They'll show you where the shells are.'

As he finished, McNichol looked up, smiling openly. It was not exactly the sort of smile you might have expected in the circumstances. It went ill with the tremulous eagerness of the other man's gratitude. You have seen such a smile, perhaps, over a rather cruel practical joke, and you might almost have supposed it was some such thing he offered, instead of a benevolent chance to earn a dollar a day.

In the blacksmith shop the request for a sledge seemed to be a familiar one. A quick look of intelligence passed between the smith and his helper. The latter grinned a little, but the older man looked grave.

'Not that sledge, Jim!' he commanded, sharply. 'The light one yonder. It'll serve as well,'—he smiled faintly himself,—'and I guess it's as heavy as our friend here is used to swinging. Look alive now, and show him where the shells are.'

As they went out he turned back to his work. 'The black-hearted old rascal!' he murmured.

'Well,' said the helper, when he had returned to the anvil, 'McNichol may see the joke to that, but I can't say I do. It was different with the chap we put at it yesterday, a big two-fisted beggar like him! He banged away like a good one, and the things he said were rich to hear. But this little old gentleman — he's all scrooched over, tapping away at if he was trying to chop kindling with a hatchet. He won't last more than ten minutes.'

The shell that Mr. White had begun upon was, except in point of size, like all the others, a hollow, cast-iron sphere about eight inches in diameter, with one small hole in it; the sort of shell that in the old days was filled with gunpowder and fired out of a smooth-bored cannon. It was empty now, of course, and hearing its hollow ring and noticing the thinness of it, you would have expected it to crunch under the impact of the sledge like an egg-shell at a tap of the spoon. That, at least, was what Mr. White expected.

His first gentle taps merely glanced off the rounded surface. When he struck harder the shell rolled lazily away. He tried to hold it with his foot, and narrowly escaped crushing that member without damaging the shell in the least. At last he settled it into a hole in the pavement that held it firmly, and struck with all his might—still with no effect whatever. Then he tried one or two others from the heap. Evidently they were all alike.

He might reasonably have quit then, well within the ten minutes the blacksmith's helper had allowed him. He had exerted his utmost force, and apparently if he had twice as much it would still be less than enough. But he kept on striking laboriously, with the blind patience of despair.

The noon whistle blew, and from shop and foundry the men straggled out toward the gate. Some stopped to look and laugh, some flung out a jocose comment in passing, many did not look at all. The spectacle was a familiar one to them. Still the elderly man swung the heavy sledge. When he stopped, there would be nothing to do but take up again the dreary, hopeless search for work.

He turned about presently at a touch on the elbow, and saw the smith standing beside him.

'It's no use,' he said. 'You may as well quit. I can't break these shells myself, and my big helper can't, either. We've tried again and again for fun. It looks easy, but it can't be done. If you could get a crack at them from the inside you might do something, but not this way. Not in a thousand years.'

Mr. White dropped the sledge. His tired, hopeless eyes looked bewildered. 'Then why did he set me to work at it?' he asked.

'Just for a joke,' said the smith. 'He didn't really mean to give you a job at all.'

Mr. White said nothing. The smith glanced at him, then looked away hastily. 'You'll have to hear the story,' he said, leaning back against the wall.

'You see, up to three years ago McNichol had never been done. I guess, so far as he knew, anyway, he'd got the better of every man and every trade he ever tackled. But at that time he bought this lot of empty shells at a condemnation sale at the arsenal. He thought he had a bargain all right. It was the kind of iron he wanted to melt up in his cupola and pour for castings, and he got it cheap, I suppose. So when they were dumped in the yard here he ordered five or six men to turn to and break them up. They have to be broken, you see, before they can be put into the cupola. Well, not a single shell did these six men break in a whole morning's work. They didn't like to say so to the old man, so they came to me. I abused them a little for a lot of weaklings, and went and tackled it myself. It took about half an hour to convince me. Then I went to the old man myself. I didn't exactly like the prospect, but there was nothing else to do.

'"We can't break those shells,"' said I. "It can't be done."

'He wouldn't believe at first that I really meant it. When he found that we'd been banging away all day without cracking as many as one, he was so mad his language fairly singed his whiskers. Then he took off his coat.

'"Get me a twenty-four-pound sledge," he says. "I'll show you milksops that it can be done, and then I'll fire every man of you." He used to be a blacksmith himself.'

'"Well, inside of ten minutes he had fired four men, not for being milksops, but because they laughed. I've got a naturally straight face, and that was all that saved me. I was laughing away inside fit to burst. He was a terrible hitter, and he was mad enough to have staved in the side of a battle-ship, but he didn't come any nearer cracking any of those shells than we had. Quarter of an hour of it was all he could stand. Then he threw down the sledge and marched off to the office without a word.

'He didn't get over it for a month. Then a big, husky chap came out here, looking for a job. McNichol put him at this, and when he gave it up McNichol grinned and felt better. It's been his joke ever since. He never seems to tire of it.'

The smith might have gone on at greater length. It was the noon hour; he had just regaled himself on two beefsteak sandwiches, an equilateral triangle of pie, three doughnuts and a cup of coffee. It amused him to discourse about McNichol.

But at this moment his eye fell on the meager, shivering figure before him, and he stopped his narrative abruptly.

'Come inside,' he said.

He led the way to the door of the shop. Beside the door, projecting from the wall, was a water-tap; beneath it a wooden bucket to catch the drip. It was half full of ice.

The smith kicked it. 'It's cold in earnest when things freeze up like that,' he said.

Mr. White drew his breath in a quick little gasp. Looking at him, the smith saw his eyes alight with excitement.

'I know how to do it!' he cried. 'I know how to do it!'

He ran back for the shell he had hammered so vainly, held it under the tap, and filled it full of water. Then carefully he balanced it beside the bucket, so that the water could not run out. 'It won't take it long to freeze on a day like this,' he said.

The smith looked at him for an instant, speechless. Then he caught him by the arm and dragged him into the smithy.

'I'm blowed!' he murmured. 'Blowed!' and then his 'naturally straight face' began to crack up in a smile, the smile widened to a grin, a deep subterranean chuckle welled up louder and louder, until he shook and bellowed with laughter. 'The old man'll never get over this!' he managed to gasp, between spasms. 'He'll be maddern'n when he bought 'em.'

Mr. White, holding his thin hands over the dull red coals in the forge, watched him, smiling himself, although tremulously. At last he moved toward the door.

'I think I'd better go back to work now,' he said.

The smith caught him by the arm. 'Wait!' he commanded. 'I'll manage this thing. You do just as I tell you.'

McNichol had not long been back from lunch when the office door opened, and, unobtrusive as before, the butt of his perennial joke appeared.

'What,' he demanded, with a crude affectation of surprise, 'finished already?'

Again Mr. White made his way to the desk before he replied. 'No, sir,' he said.

'What's the matter, then? Don't you like your job? Do you want something easy?'

'No,' said Mr. White, 'it isn't that.'

'Come, now,' McNichol went on, 'how many have you broken so far? Did you take the trouble to count them?'

'There's one—'

'One!' roared the employer. 'And at that you've told me one too many. I think I'd like to see that one.'

'It isn't really broken yet,' Mr. White explained, 'but it's started, I think, and I'll have it done before long.'

'And do you think I'll pay you a dollar a day, for nearly breaking one shell?'

'I thought,' said Mr. White, 'that you would pay me, perhaps, by the piece—so much for each one.'

'A dollar apiece?' jeered McNichol. 'Or would you be content with fifty cents?'

'Fifteen cents, perhaps,' said Mr. White, gently.

His employer shot at him a glance of quick suspicion, but was as quickly reassured. The fine sensitiveness in the man's face and the tired, worn lines about his eyes spelled business incompetence in capital letters.

'It's worth ten at the very outside. Suppose you break one a day, how will you live? Do you look to steal enough to make up the rest?'

Mr. White did not answer that question in words, but for some reason McNichol looked down suddenly at his desk again, dully red about the ears.

'Well,' he blustered, 'ten cents apiece is the figure for all you can break in the next twenty-four hours. I can't have you hanging about here longer than that.'

'It's a bargain,' said Mr. White.

The phrase was not like him. It sounded like something he had not been cautioned to say. Also there lurked something like a twinkle in his tired eye.

Suspicion kindled again in McNichol's face, and with a heavy frown he eyed his employee all the way to the door. If he had not been exceedingly busy and a little afraid of making himself ridiculous he would have followed him in person.

McNichol was, according to his lights, a good man. In his business dealings he considered himself immaculate, and if a literal fidelity to his spoken or written word is the whole duty of the business man, he was quite right about it.

The phrase, 'It's a bargain,' bound him as absolutely as a contract, signed and sealed, could have done. He was committed to pay Mr. White ten cents apiece for as many shells as he could break before to-morrow noon. He disliked to be committed to anything at all save after the most mature deliberation. However, he was very busy, and in a few minutes he had forgotten all about it.

Mr. White did not go directly back to work on leaving the office. He had a quarter in his pocket,—an unsecured loan from the blacksmith, — and he took it to a small eating-house near by, where it was regarded as the equivalent of a 'square meal'—soup, meat, vegetables and pie, all complete. It was a deliciously hot little roots, and it smelled of such comfortable viands as fried pork chops and cabbage. When Mr. White came out he looked a new man.

Thus fortified, he attacked the heap of shells again, not this time with the sledge. He was applying the smith's suggestion to go at them from the inside. One at a time he carried them to the hydrant, filled them, then ranged them shoulder to shoulder, carefully right side up, with military precision, in ranks of ten and companies of a hundred—three hundred and fourteen spherical iron shells.

It was hard work for him; the largest of them when full of water were quite all he could lift, and the cold added to his difficulties. But he was unconscious of fatigue, and his only anxiety about the cold was lest it should not last long enough.

The work went slowly, and it was perhaps an hour after quitting time when the watchman, who had been an admiring spectator of the last of the proceedings, let him out of the gate. Three hundred and fourteen shells, in strict military array, their stomachs most uncomfortably full of very cold water, were left to watch out the night.

They were a sorry spectacle before morning, a shattered army, collectively and individually, for the cold held and their contents changed from water to ice, a quantity of ice their rigid iron jackets could not contain. No longer upright, their military alignment sadly disturbed, they lay about with great weals of ice projecting through the crevasses in their sides.

The rage of McNichol when he saw the spectacle transcended speech. It was twofold—first, that three winters had passed without suggesting the simple expedient to him; second, that he had been most egregiously 'done.'

Ten cents apiece!

'You're a swindler!' he cried, when he could get his tongue round the words. 'I'll pay you for this trick!'

'Yes,' said Mr. White, gently, 'thirty-one dollars and forty cents.'

'Go to the cashier and get it, and then get out!' roared McNichol.

As Mr. White was leaving, he had a casual encounter with the smith, who, after a cautious glance about, clapped Mr. White on the shoulder and allowed himself a grin.

'Across the street,' he said, 'and two blocks down. I told their foreman about it last night. They'll give you a job, sure. You'll see their sign—Barnes & McBurney.'

And, to be sure, when he turned into the office under the sign mentioned, he found a man smiling broadly in welcome.

'Yes, we've a place for you,' he said, in answer to the question, 'if you're the man who got ahead of Sandy McNichol.'



KORP AND KELL, OR THE LONE PATROL.



ENGLISH

Smallpox Scourge.

An outbreak of smallpox has occurred at Newhaven, and three deaths have taken place in one family.

Judges Judged.

'Most judges were too cowardly to order a man the "cat,"' said Judge Rentoul in a case at the Old Bailey.

Big Sugar Beet Factory.

Plans are being completed for the erection of a sugar beet factory at Burton-on-Trent, at a cost of $550,000.

Centenarian Dead.

Mrs. Catherine Suttermann, an inmate of Ipswich Borough Asylum for nine years, has died there at the age of 101.

Motor Lifeboats.

An effort is being made to raise $45,000 to defray the cost of three motor-lifeboats for service on the Northumberland coast.

Miner's Objection.

Mr. Justice Neville, granted the relief asked for by a Lancashire miner, who objected to a levy on his trade union funds for political purposes.

55 Days in North Sea.

After being battered by raging gales, the Russian schooner 'Seedonis' reached Blyth (Northumberland), having been fifty-five days in the North Sea.

Airman Fined.

At Gloucestershire Assizes, an aviator named Moorhouse was found guilty of criminal negligence and fined £20, in connection with the death of a laborer.

Blind Get Free Rides.

The Chester Corporation has decided to allow poor and deserving blind residents to travel free on the municipal tramcars.

3,000 Dogs in Show.

More than 3,000 dogs were to be seen at the opening of the Birmingham dog show. It was the largest and finest show which has been held in half a century.

Month a Child.

For cruelly neglecting their six children, James and Catherine Harrison, husband and wife, of Wilson street, St. Helens, were committed to prison for six months.

Eight Years for Cowardly Crime.

Sentence of eight years' penal servitude was passed at Norfolk Assizes on Frederick Holland, 31, laborer, for assaulting Mary Newman, an old woman, at Tharston.

Killed His Wife.

A verdict of 'Wilful Murder' was returned by a coroner's jury against Charles Henry Dymott, a grocer's assistant, of Blandford, whose wife died from a wound in the throat.

The Plague Carrier.

A dead rat, which was found at Harkstead, Suffolk, has been sent to the Local Government Board, whose experts pronounce it to be infected with plague bacillus.

Medal for Fireman.

The King's Medal has been awarded to Fireman J. Neill, of the Whitefriars Fire Station, London, for his courage in rescuing two women from a fire in Fleet street.

Pit Fatality.

At the Lodge Mill Pit, Lepton, near Huddersfield, a deputy was 'gassed.' Two miners, who went to his rescue, were also overcome, and one was later discovered dead.

Found in the Sea.

The body of the woman found in the sea at Southbourne, Bournemouth, was identified as that of Mrs. A. Hatton, aged twenty-eight, wife of a London hotel proprietor.

Brazilian Super-Dreadnought.

The 'Rio de Janeiro,' a super-Dreadnought for Brazil, and the largest battleship which has yet been built on the Tyne, was launched from the Armstrong-Whitworth yard at Elswick.

More Money for Navy.

It is expected (says the 'Times') that the navy estimates for the coming year will be between $230,000,000 and $235,000,000, an increase in the neighborhood of $10,000,000.

Railway Tragedy.

A well-dressed man was killed by an express train off the Lancashire and Yorkshire Railway near Todmorden. Papers found in the clothing indicated that deceased was John Blackburn Helliwell, aged 42.

Soap and Oil.

Miss Alice Lever, niece of Sir William Lever, the soap magnate, has become a Roman Catholic, preparatory to her marriage with Mr. John Fitzgerald Crean, son of Colonel Crean, who owns large oil refineries in Liverpool and Dublin.

Seventy Years Married.

The village of Bardney, in the Lincolnshire fens, has lost one of its two most picturesque inhabitants by the death of Mr. James Danby, who celebrated in June last the 70th anniversary of his wedding. On that occasion the King sent him his good wishes.

Aged Telegraph 'Boy.'

Sixty years ago Mr. James Ingleton, of Upminster, Essex, belonged to the church choir. He has spent all his life in the village, blows the organ at the church, and at the age of 70 occupies the positions of gravedigger and telegraph 'boy.'

Sir E. Wood in Hunting Accident.

While in full cry with the Essex Foxhounds, the horse ridden by Field-Marshal Sir Evelyn Wood, V.C., was staked at a fence at Aythorpe Roothing. The veteran Field-Marshal fortunately kept his seat, but the horse was irretrievably ruined. Sir Evelyn borrowed a gun from a neighboring farm and shot the suffering animal.

Fruit Tree Blooms Early.

A large damson tree is in full bloom at Tredegar Park, Monmouthshire, the seat of Viscount Tredegar.

Golf Caused Death.

The straining of the muscles of the heart while playing golf was the cause of the death of Councillor J. McMyn, of Eccles (Lancashire).

Could See Through Skull.

Of a German sailor whose death in Pentonville Prison was inquired into at an inquest a doctor stated that his skull was so thin that it could be seen through.

Wife's Discovery.

Mrs. Harry Tucknott, of Tunbridge Wells, saw her husband apparently leaning over a tank in the garden, but on walking over to him she found that his head was under the water, and that he was dead.

Sporting Parson's Death.

The death has just taken place of the Rev. Canon Grenside, who for fifty-eight years has been Vicar of Melling, near Lancaster. He would have been ninety-one years old had he lived a few days longer. He was a keen sportsman, and rode to hounds last season.

'Riding Behind' Tragedy.

A party driving near Walsall discovered a boy jammed under the vehicle, his body being over the back axle and his head jamed in the spring. He died soon after being released. It is supposed that the boy was 'riding behind,' and became entangled.

Shot Himself for Practice.

It was stated at an inquest at Hackney on a man who died in the German Hospital, that he said he shot himself twice, 'but only for practice.' He added that he intended to commit suicide afterwards.

Boy Scout Honored.

The Mayor of Colchester recently presented to Horace George Ellis, of the 7th Colchester Troop of Boy Scouts, the Chief Scout's medal and certificate for his gallant attempt to save his father from drowning.

Minister Suicides.

At the inquest on the Rev. C. H. Lamb, who jumped from a train near Newark, a verdict of 'Suicide during temporary insanity' was returned, and a rider was added censuring a fellow traveller of the deceased for not assisting in preventing the tragedy.

Warship for Chili.

The Chilian warship 'Almiralte Condell, built by Messrs. J. Samuel White & Co., of Cowes and East Cowes, was launched at East Cowes. The christening ceremony was performed by Senora Huerta, wife of the captain of the new ship.

'Pat the Giant.'

Pat the Giant, the huge ox weighing over a ton, which made $925 at a Christmas sale at York, has been acquired by a syndicate at $1,250, in addition to the expense of his keep since Christmas, and it is proposed to exhibit him at the principal agricultural shows during the coming season.

72 Years at One Job.

Queen Alexandra has sent £2 to William Mobbs, a farm laborer, and his wife, who live at Castleacre, Norfolk. They are ninety-one years old, and have been married sixty-seven years. Mobbs has worked on the same farm for the same family for seventy-three years.

Marconi Co. Gets Damages.

Judgment for £6,000 was given in the King's Bench Division in the action brought by the Marconi Wireless Telegraph Company, Limited, against Messrs. P. O. Goukassoff and M. G. Tischenko, trading as P. O. Goukassoff and Company, for damages for alleged breach of contract.

Overcrowded.

It was reported at a meeting of the Braintree, Essex, Board of Guardians that over 100 applications had been received in reply to an advertisement for a handyman at $4 a week.

Echo of Famous Strike.

The death has occurred at Pontefract, at the age of eight-five, of Mr. Bernard Hartley, of Park View, Pontefract, one of the oldest magistrates in the district, who read the Riot Act at Featherstone during the miners' strike in 1893.

Husband's Home Ties.

A Matlock wife admitted that she had tied her husband to a sofa to keep him quiet when drunk. The magistrates bound the husband, James Allen, over for twelve months to keep the peace.

Left in a Hurry.

Arthur Robinson, a Halifax worsted spinner, and son of a former mayor, was committed for trial to the Assizes on a charge of quitting the country with money belonging to creditors.

Revolver Tragedy.

At Bishop Auckland Police Court, Albert Davis, eighteen, miner, was committed for trial on bail, on a charge of causing, by culpable negligence, the death of Bartholomew W. Walkker, sixteen, by shooting him with a revolver.

Policeman's Pluck.

At Bow street, Sir A. de Rutzen presented Police-constable English with a cheque for £10 in recognition of his bravery in seizing the man who attempted to murder Sir Edward Henry, the Chief Commissioner of Police, on November 27 last.

Cut Sweetheart's Throat.

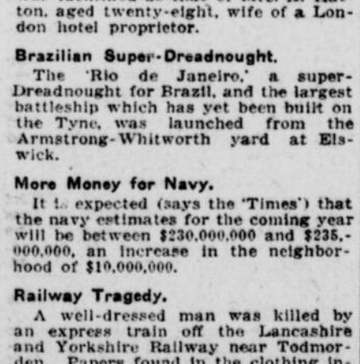
Edward Henry Palmer was remanded at Bristol charged with murdering his sweetheart, Ada James, who was found on the outskirts of Bristol with her throat cut, and who died during the night. Before being apprehended the prisoner took laudanum.

Manager's Downfall.

Sentence of nine months' imprisonment in the second division was, at Liverpool, passed upon William Ewart Summer (42), who pleaded guilty to charges of larceny. A total sum of $22,500 was said to be involved. It was stated that the accused had acted as cashier, secretary, and manager to the firm of Messrs. Edward Young & Company (Limited). Prisoner had been for 20 years in the employ of the firm.

Murder by Fire.

A sequel to the fire at a news vendor's premises in Commercial Road, Whitechapel, by which two newsboys—Cornelius King and Morris Kavolsky—lost their lives, was the appearance at Thames Police Court of Morris Loufer (50) and Samuel Loufer (16), charged with feloniously setting fire to the premises, and with being concerned in the murder of the two lads. The place was occupied by Morris Loufer, and before the fire could be extinguished ten rooms were burned out.



It's the CLEANEST, SIMPLEST, and BEST HOME DYE, one can buy.—Why you don't even have to know what KIND of Cloth your Goods are made of.—So Mistakes are Impossible.

Send for Free Color Card, Story Booklet, and Booklet giving results of Dyeing over other colors.

The JOHNSON-RICHARDSON CO., Limited, Montreal, Canada.

SCOTTISH

Church Tower for Sale.

At Ayr the historic tower of the old Norman church of St. John the Baptist, known as the Fort Castle, is in the market. The church dates back to the twelfth century.

Cost of a Roof.

The restoration of Glasgow Cathedral roof, which was undertaken by Mr. Oldrove, architect to H. M. Office of Works, cost £13,000.

Glasgow World's Exhibition.

A committee of Glasgow citizens, including two former Lord Provosts, are negotiating for the holding of an International exhibition at Glasgow in 1915.

When the Flywheel Burst.

One man was killed and four others injured at Messrs. Stewart's and Lloyds' steel works at Mossend, near Glasgow, owing to the bursting of a fly-wheel.

Would-be Baronet.

In the Court of Session, Edinburgh Lord Ormidale dismissed as incompetent the claim of Mr. David Prentice Menzies, of Plean Castle, Stirlingshire, to establish his claim to the extinct baronetcy of Menzies.

A Wealthy Grocer.

Mr. Robert Garden, of Bridge Street, Kirkwall, Orkney, grocer and general merchant, and ship-owner, for seventeen years a member of the Kirkwall Town Council, who died on the 4th of September last, left, in addition to real estate, personal estate of the total value of $607,960.

Allan Line Commodore's Wealth.

Captain James Wylie of Gleniffer, South Beach Road, Ardrossan, formerly of Saltcoats, retired master mariner, formerly Commodore of the Allan Line, who died 24th October last, aged 79 years, left personal estate in the United Kingdom valued at $88,710.

Aberdeen Cleric's Death.

The death has occurred at Aberdeen, of the Rev. Dr. Robert Lippe, formerly chaplain to the Aberdeen Royal Infirmary and Lunatic Asylum. Dr. Lippe, who was 80 years of age, was a native of Kennethmont, Aberdeenshire. The degree of LL.D., was conferred on him by the University of Aberdeen in 1895.

Humble Hero.

At Glasgow Town Council, Lord Provost Stevenson presented to Mr. John Smith M'Arthur, a salesman in the meat market, a silver watch, with suitable inscription, the gift of the Carnegie Hero Fund Trustees, for saving a Leith boy named William A. Stoker, from drowning at St. Andrews in August last.

Toboggan Accident.

Three occupants of a toboggan, including a girl, were seriously injured in a remarkable accident at Crieff. The tobogganing party were under the impression that the snow-covered roads were not being used by ordinary traffic, and ran down a hill at high speed, colliding at full tilt with a motor-car, the front of which was wrecked.

Garden Suburb for Greenock.

A beginning has been made with the scheme for providing Greenock with a garden suburb. At the Dean of Guild Court plans were passed for a row of six cottages to be buidt on ground in the higher part of the east end of the town. The houses are to be on the co-partnership principle, and are the first of a large number that are to be erected.

'Gaiter Club' Monument.

Th members of the Gaiter Club, which has been in existence since 1849, have recently erected a monument to their first president, Mr. John Burns, who became the first Lord Inverclyde. The monument is placed at Wemyss Bay, on the estate of the present Lord Inverclyde of Castle Wemyss, who is now the president of the Gaiter Club. The monument is from a design by Mr. Crum Watson.

Big Tramway Scheme.

At a special meeting of Glasgow Town Council, the principal item for consideration was the minute of the Tramways Committee, which contained proposals for a series of important extensions—the opening of new routes outwith the city boundaries, and the linking-up of existing routes. The extensions proposed covered a total of over sixteen miles, and involved an expenditure of about $2,500,000. After considerable discussion, the minute was carried by 61 votes to 27.

Crimean Veteran Dies.

There has occurred in Edinburgh the death of Corporal Andrew M'Robbie, late of the Black Watch, who was a Crimean and Indian Mutiny veteran. A native of Fifeshire, Mr. M'Robbie joined the colors in 1854 in Edinburgh, and took part in the Crimean campaign, being present at the battles of Alma, Balaclava, and the Siege of Sebastopol. Although at Alma he had his feather bonnet shot twice, he came through the campaign unharmed.

Engineer's Diamond Wedding.

Sir Alexander M. Rendel, London, the well-known engineer, who for many years has been connected with the development of the Porth of Leith celebrated his diamond wedding recently. Sixty years ago he was appointed to be engineer of the Leith Docks in succession to his father — Mr. James M. Rendel — who constructed the Victoria Dock, and the West Pier. Sir Alexander Rendel acted as engineer for the docks for thirty years, and has held the appointment of Consulting Engineer for the past thirty years.

Winter Pastimes Dangerous.

While a party of three ladies, with driver, were coming down Coldwellsroad, Crieff, in a two-horse sleigh, the horses became unmanageable and bolted. In turning a sharp corner the sleigh came into violent contact with the curb. The vehicle rebounded to the other side and was capsized, the occupants being thrown out. They had a marvellous escape from serious injury, suffering, however, from shock and slight injuries. Both horses lay struggling and kicking on the ground, and one of them was so seriously injured that it succumbed in a few minutes. The sleigh was smashed.

IRISH

Death of a Judge.

The death has occurred of Judge Browne, K.C., County Court Judge for Kerry since 1909,

New Bishop for Australia.

The Rt. Rev. J. Shiel was consecrated Bishop of Rockhampton, Central Queensland, in St. Patrick's College, Maynooth.

Train Rushes into Harrier Pack.

At a point on the railway line midway between Clonmel and Fethard a train ran into the Clonmel harrier pack of hounds, which happened to be crossing the line in full cry at the time. One of the dogs was killed instantly and several fatally injured.

An Ancient Bed.

A sixty-year-old feather bed was the subject of litigation at Claremorris Quarter Sessions, when Mrs. Gill, who claimed to have 'collected the feathers and provided the tick,' sued her brother for the article, which, with other property, had been assigned to him by their father. The latter said he had the bed since he was married, sixty years ago, and plaintiff had no claim on it. The case was dismissed.

White Chickens Made Black.

'The chimney is so smoky,' wrote a man named Egan in a letter of complaint to the Ballymahon Guardians regarding the state of his cottage, 'that it is able to turn a canary into a blackbird in three weeks. I got two grand white pullets and a white Leghorn cock some time ago, but I will now be able to enter them at the show at Black Minorcas. These birdcages that you call cottages are so smoky and windy that they would cripple and suffocate a wild duck.'

Submerged Estates.

The question of fixing fair rents on a submerged estate came before the Sub-Land Commission at Athlone. The estate is that of Mr. Edwin Hughes, at Clonown, a large property now embedded in the Shannon floods. Mr. Henry, district councillor, holding forty acres, the first tenant called, said he could not exactly say when he last saw his farm. (Laughter.) Mr. P. Fallon, another tenant, said he did not see the biggest part of his land for three months. The cases were adjourned.

Protest Against Honorarium.

A curious scene took place at a meeting of the Galway Harbor Board. The commissioners had allowed a retiring honorarium of £300 to Pilot Walsh for forty-nine years' services, and, as a protest against what he characterized as a dangerous precedent, Mr. M. McDonagh (chairman of the urban council) resigned on the spot, amidst the protests of the other members.

Learned Coining in Prison.

Judge Cooke, in sentencing John Slevin, of Letterkenny, to twelve months' imprisonment at Lifford Crown Sessions, County Donagal, for uttering counterfeit coin, said he understood the prisoner, who had fought in the Boer war, and had been afterwards imprisoned for burglary, learned the art of counterfeit coining when in prison from another prisoner. This showed the necessity for the segregating of prisoners.

Workhouse Dignity.

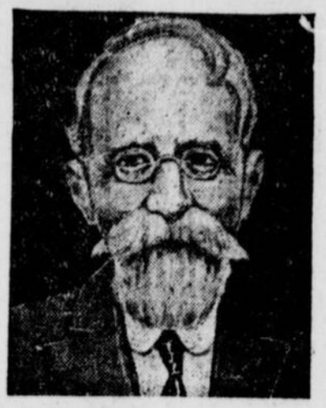
Arising out of the master's report to the Claremorris Guardians that Lady Oranmore and Browne had taken the workhouse children out to an entertainment at Castlemacgarrett, Mr. D. O'Kelly asked how the children were taken out, to which the acting master replied that the conveyances used were the ordinary carts from Castlemacgarrett. 'Then,' said Mr. O'Kelly, 'this is the last occasion the children will go to Castlemacgarrett if I can help it.' It was decided not to let the children out to Castlemacgarrett again under similar conditions.

Notable Schoolmaster.

The death is announced of Mr. Patrick Doyle, Portaferry, who was for forty years principal of Ballyphilip National School. He was a man of singular attainments, and many of his pupils have won success in all parts of the world. He was complimented at one time by Lord Kelvin for his clever solution of a mathematical problem. He taught navigation to the first sea captain who ever accomplished the voyage from London to Melbourne within a month—Captain McNab—who was decorated by Queen Victoria for his achievement. Three of the deceased's sons—Messrs. Hugh, Francis and Wm. B. Doyle—are prominent journalists in Dublin.

DOCTORS COULD NOT HELP MY KIDNEYS

"Fruit-a-tives" Cured Me



MR. GEO. W. BARKLEY.

Chesterville, Ont., Jan. 25th, 1911.

"For over twenty years, I have been troubled with Kidney Disease and the doctors told me they could do me no good. They said my case was incurable and I would suffer all my life. I doctored with different medical men and tried many advertised remedies, but there was none that suited my case. Nearly a year ago, I tried "Fruit-a-tives." I have been using them nearly all the time since, and am glad to say that I am cured. I have no trouble now with my Kidneys and I give "Fruit-a-tives" the credit of doing what the doctors said was impossible. I am seventy-six years old and am in first class health."

GEO. W. BARKLEY.

50c a box, 6 for $2.50, trial size, 25c. At all dealers or sent on receipt of price by Fruit-a-tives Limited, Ottawa.

WELSH

Thousands of Acres Flooded.

Thousands of acres in the Conway Valley, North Wales, were flooded by the overflowing of the Conway River, and Trefriw was isolated.

Lives Risked for Dog.

At great personal risk, two Llandudno laborers, Owen Edwards and John Jones, effected the rescue of a dog that had become imprisoned on a dangerous ledge of the Great Orme.

M.P.'s Narrow Escape.

Mr. T. H. Harry, the new M.P. for Flint Borough, narrowly escape serious injury by falling between the footboard and the platform at Llandudno Junction. The guard and others rescued him.

Sea Message Hoax.

A 'sea message' picked up on Swansea sands, enclosed in a milk tin, is a palpable hoax. It says that a vessel named is on fire, and all hope is abandoned. But the longtitude and latitude, when worked out, bring the inquirer to the centre of the Province of Quebec.

Proposed Pension Increase.

At a meeting of the Hawarden Board of Guardians, Mr. Ibail moved that an appeal be made to the government to amend the Old Age Pensions Act by increasing the pension to 7s. 6d. a week, because of the increase in the cost of living. This increase, he said, had reduced the value of the old age pension from 7s. to 4s.

Twenty Tons of Bog Oak.

There has lately been unearthed at Esgairmosluch Farm(Llanwrtyd Wells, an exceptionally large piece of bog oak. It measures 48ft. long with a diameter of 2ft. 9in., and weighs nearly 20 tons. This giant oak tree is by far the largest which has been found within memory of the peat land near Llanwrtyd. Portions of it have been exposed for some years, but no one thought it of such dimensions and no interest was taken in it until a few weeks ago.



Work Starts at New Pit.

Amid the rejoicings of hundreds of people assembled from the surrounding district work was begun at the new colliery at the mountain village of Glyncorrwg, near Port Talbot. Employment, it is expected, will be found for about 500 men, and the output of the colliery will greatly increase the coal shipments at Port Talbot.

Coffin on Farm Lorry.

The funeral took place at Rhuddlan, of the late Mr. Maurice Rowley Conwy, owner of the Bedrlyddan and Brynyerkin estates in the Vale of Clwyd. Following the custom on the death of the head of the house of Bedrlyddan, the coffin was conveyed to the church on a farm lorry, estate workmen being the bearers.

THE SHORT LOBSTER.

(Portland 'Press.')

There are many lobster fishermen in Casco Bay, and while we don't want to incriminate any one, there is plenty of authority for saying that there are not more than one or two of them but keep every short lobster that gets into their traps.

At Cliff Island, where there are many lobster fishermen and where at one time shorts flourished as they did nowhere else in the bay, they have reformed as a matter of self-protection, and woe be to the Cliff Islander who keeps any shorts. If one of his neighbors discovers it he forthwith informs on him and then there is a fine, and a fine is fatal to profits. The law is self-enforcing there because the fishermen enforce it, and some such code prevails at Monhegan, which is another great lobster community. But as to the rest of the bay short lobstering has become a system.

There are various ways of disposing of short lobsters. The best and most profitable way is to send them to the New York and Boston markets, preferably New York, because they bring bigger prices there. The most common way of shipping them out of the state is to dispose of them to the smacks that run along the coast and, keeping well out to sea, buy of the fishermen who come out to meet them. There are several smacks which make a business of this and they furnish a safe and ready market.

Not long ago there was a smack which was doing a brisk little business in this line, and as she took long lobsters also and paid the market price for them she got about all she could handle.

This interfered with the business of the local dealers, who couldn't handle the shorts, and they complained to the authorities. The warden tried to catch the smack with a big power boat and failed, and finally one of the revenue cutters was sent for her. No better luck. The smack was too slippery and she may be doing business now.

Not all of the lobsters are sold to the smacks which cruise around outside, however. They cannot always be found when a fisherman has a few to sell and it is not safe to keep them in cars. What then?

Well, there are the regular coast-steamers. Of course it is not easy to load them on at the dock, for the wardens are liable to be around. One of these means is for a power boat loaded with lobsters in barrels to run alongside the steamer after she has left the dock and before she is under a full head of steam and load the barrels on while both are in motion.

One of the captains of the Boston boat had a way of holding up after he got out by Portland Head and taking on barrels of shorts from the fishermen who lay in wait for him in the cove at Cushings Island. This had gone on for quite a while, when one of the wardens noticed that this boat had a strange habit of being disabled at about this point every night that it sailed. He watched and saw the fishermen putting out from Cushings. It wasn't convenient to go out and search the steamer, so he complained to the authorities and the captain was persuaded to get past Portland Head without delay.

HAD A DREADFUL COUGH FOR OVER SIX MONTHS.

Thought It Would Turn Into Consumption.

Miss Jane Dousette, Point a la Garde, Que., writes:—"Just a few lines of praise I must write on account of your famous remedy, Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup. I had been suffering from a dreadful cough, for over six months, and tried everything but in vain. I thought it was going to turn into consumption. A friend happened to come to my house, and was so frightened when he saw me he nearly dropped. He asked me what I was taking, so I showed him some medicines I had, but he said for me to try Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup. I bought a bottle and before it was finished was well, and did not cough a bit.

I will recommend your medicine to every suffering friend, for I know it will do good to them just the same as it did me."

See that you get "Dr. Wood's" when you ask for it. Do not accept any imitation. Price, 25 and 50 cents. Manufactured only by The T. Milburn Co. Limited, Toronto, Ont.

The 'Witness' Pattern Service.

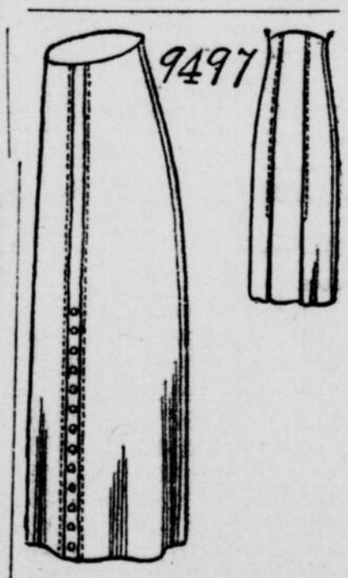
To obtain these patterns fill in coupon given at foot of this department, send it to us with ten cents in stamps for each pattern wanted, and they will be sent to your address. Allow one week margin beyond time necessary for return of mail, as orders are handled in rotation.

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



9,472-9,473.—An ATTRACTIVE PARTY FROCK FOR MISSES AND SMALL WOMEN.

Composed of waist pattern 9,472 and skirt pattern 9,473. The designs are cut in five sizes: 14, 15, 16, 17 and 18 years, and are suitable for any of this season's soft materials. Gray silk voile embroidered in white and pale blue silk was used to make this pretty dress. The draped portions were of chiffon edged with bead trimming. It requires three yards of 27-inch material for the waist, 2 5-8 yards for the skirt and 2 1-2 yards for the tunic for a 14-year size.



9497.—A SIMPLE POPULAR MODEL.

This model would look well developed in broad cloth or serge with insert of satin and self-covered buttons for trimming. It is also suitable for silk, corduroy, wool mixtures, linen, and other wash fabrics. The fronts are finished with truck seams over a narrow insert or panel, and at the back the side portions are stitched over the panel in tuck effect. The skirt is cut on prevailing slender lines, with comfortable fulness provided for in the plaits at the back. The pattern is cut in 5 sizes: 22, 24, 26, 28 and 30 inches waist measure. It requires 3 yards of 44-inch material for a 24-inch size.



9,482.—A STYLISH MODEL DRESS FOR MISSES AND SMALL WOMEN.

Taupe broad cloth, with a vest of green and white striped silk, and revers facing of green satin, was used for this design. Brown serge would also be appropriate, or blue velvet with satin trimming or braid in self-color. The pattern is cut in five sizes: 14, 15, 16, 17 and 18 years. It requires four yards of 44-inch material for a 15-year size.



9474. LADIES' SHIRT WAIST WITH VEST.

French flannel in a pretty shade of blue was used for this design. Tiny silver buttons make a pretty decoration. The pattern is cut in five sizes, 34, 36, 38, 40 and 42 inches bust measure. It requires 2 1-4 yards of 36 inch material for a 36 inch size.



9,467.—A SIMPLE, PRACTICAL MODEL.

This design is suitable for percale, galatea, serge, poplin, flannel and other seasonable materials. The closing is effective at the centre back, but may be finished in front under the tuck. The pattern is cut in four sizes: 2, 4, 6 and 8 years. It requires two yards of 44-inch material for a four-year size.

'Weekly Witness' Pattern Coupon.

Please send me

Pattern.	Size.
No.....	.....
No.....	.....
No.....	.....
No.....	.....

for which I enclose.....cents.

Name .....

Street and No.....

P.O. .....

Prov. .....

For blouses, etc., give bust measure in inches.
For Skirts, etc., give waist measure in inches.
For Misses and Children give age only in years.

N.B.—Be sure to cut out the illustration and send with the coupon, carefully filled out. Price 10 cents, in postal note or stamps for each pattern, unless otherwise specified. Costumes usually consist of two separate patterns, and hence call for twenty cents.

Address: Pattern Department, 'Weekly Witness and Canadian Homestead,' Witness Block, Montreal.

FOUR THOUSAND BALLOTS.

A Total of Fifty Thousand Thoughtful Votes Cast by the People of Canada.

DECIDING THE QUESTIONS OF THE DAY.

Appropriation for Navy Becoming Rapidly Less Popular.

On question No. 1 (a) the total vote up to last week was 466 in favor and 1,722 against.

On question No. 1 (b) the total vote up to last week was 1,664 in favor and 957 against.

The total vote on question No. 1 (a) to date is 530 for and 2,046 against.

The total vote on question No. 1 (b) to date is 1,900 in favor and 1,177 against.

From the above figures it will be seen that while up to last week one vote in every four was favorable to the gift of great battleships the vote polled during last week only showed sixty-four in favor to 324 against, or only one out of every five in favor of the Borden policy.

The same falling off in the desire to support any kind of a naval appropriation is seen in the vote on No. 1 (b). While up to last week the vote on this question showed a vote of five to three in favor of it, the vote polled during last week was 236 for and 220 against, or almost exactly one to one.

When we come to analyze this vote by provinces we find that Nova Scotia maintains a very strong feeling in favor of the Laurier policy. Its male vote was 7 in favor of No. 1 (a) to 30 against, while on question No. 1 (b) it was 29 for and only 5 against. Passing to New Brunswick, we find the week's vote even stronger in favor of Laurier's policy. It was 16 to 1 against Borden's proposal and 23 to 5 for Laurier's. This is striking as Brunswick the home of Col. MacLean, the only Liberal who turned over on the vote. Moving westward to Quebec the results are still the same, a vote of 31 to 6 against the gift and a vote of 31 to 9 in favor of a Canadian navy. It is on going still further west to Ontario that we first find the cause of the change. There the vote for the week on these two questions was 20 to 147 against the gift of ships and 75 to 124 against a Canadian navy. This shows a very greatly changed sentiment, for heretofore the vote in Ontario has been running 5 to 1 against the gift of battleships and 3 to 2 in favor of a Canadian navy. Manitoba was the other province that with Ontario was responsible for the big vote polled this week adverse to any naval policy. Saskatchewan, Alberta and British Columbia show little change of sentiment though there is a slight dropping of in the support of a navy in the two former.

WOMAN SUFFRAGE.

The male vote on woman suffrage in P. E. I. shows the men as evenly divided and the women voting three to one in favor. In Nova Scotia the male vote shows a slight majority against extending the suffrage to women, while the female vote only favors it by a two to one majority. In New Brunswick the male vote gives a five to four majority in favor of the suffrage, which is little more than an even split, while a third of the women vote against it. In Quebec the proportions are almost exactly the same as in New Brunswick. Ontario is the first province going westward from the Atlantic in which the men have given a decided vote in favor of woman suffrage. There the male vote is two to one in favor, while the female vote is four to one in favor. As we go further west into Manitoba 'votes for women' becomes a decidedly more popular issue. There the male vote is four to one in favor, while the female vote is twelve to one in its favor. The vote polled last week in Manitoba shows distinctly the influence of having had the question up in the Legislature. The vote last week was fifty-two to three in favor. In Saskatchewan and Alberta the male vote stands about three to one in favor, while the female vote is about five to one in favor. British Columbia also shows a strongly preponderant vote in favor of extending the franchise to women.

HOW THE PROVINCES VOTED.

PROVINCE	Male	Female	Total
Prince Edward Island	106	51	157
Nova Scotia	340	117	457
New Brunswick	155	55	210
Quebec	204	70	274
Ontario	1091	520	1611
Manitoba	318	105	423
Saskatchewan	375	90	465
Alberta	233	61	294
British Columbia	145	48	193
Outside Canada	14	9	23
Totals	2981	1126	4107

GRAND TOTALS.

No.	MALE For	MALE Against	FEMALE For	FEMALE Against	TOTAL For	TOTAL Against
1	195	360	39	78	234	438
1a	402	1471	128	575	530	2046
1b	1415	809	485	368	1900	1177
2	2208	558	713	217	2921	775
3	2686	147	952	46	3638	193
4	2539	338	903	130	3442	468
5	2413	433	850	142	3263	575
6	2333	426	839	122	3172	548
7	2883	37	1088	3	3971	40
8	2331	382	827	111	3158	493
9	1933	677	758	146	2691	823
10	1815	932	841	204	2656	1136
11	2276	291	724	97	3000	388
12	1878	566	673	137	2551	703
13	2805	85	1096	11	3901	96

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

No.	Male. For.	Ag.	Female. For.	Ag.	Total. For.	Ag.
1	7	11	1	3	8	14
1a	13	55	11	25	24	80
1b	66	17	32	14	98	31
2	84	16	39	5	123	21
3	94	6	43	5	137	11
4	92	10	42	8	134	18
5	91	12	35	11	126	23
6	80	16	35	9	115	25
7	104	1	51	0	155	1
8	79	14	38	9	117	23
9	67	25	34	12	101	37
10	50	45	36	12	86	57
11	71	16	33	7	104	23
12	53	24	32	7	85	31
13	100	3	50	0	151	3

NOVA SCOTIA.

No.	Male. For.	Ag.	Female. For.	Ag.	Total. For.	Ag.
1	11	34	6	10	17	44
1a	41	196	8	57	49	253
1b	237	39	65	18	302	57
2	257	61	77	13	334	74
3	297	28	100	1	397	29
4	307	29	97	8	404	37
5	264	56	84	14	348	70
6	259	51	84	10	343	61
7	324	7	110	0	434	7
8	201	87	65	15	266	102
9	197	88	56	24	253	112
10	147	161	70	35	217	196
11	215	76	56	17	271	93
12	139	109	41	24	180	133
13	310	11	111	1	421	12

NEW BRUNSWICK.

No.	Male. For.	Ag.	Female. For.	Ag.	Total. For.	Ag.
1	11	37	3	2	14	39
1a	29	65	7	26	36	91
1b	102	26	36	10	138	36
2	118	25	34	13	152	38
3	128	16	42	5	170	21
4	116	37	40	12	156	49
5	114	34	42	11	156	45
6	110	35	33	13	143	48
7	153	1	55	0	208	1
8	100	33	36	7	136	40
9	100	34	43	5	143	49
10	76	66	33	15	109	81
11	108	23	34	6	142	29
12	87	39	24	9	121	48
13	151	2	54	1	205	3

QUEBEC.

No.	Male. For.	Ag.	Female. For.	Ag.	Total. For.	Ag.
1	3	15	0	5	3	20
1a	24	117	8	34	32	151
1b	108	62	34	26	142	88
2	130	59	45	19	175	78
3	174	17	59	5	233	22
4	176	19	57	7	233	26
5	167	27	57	6	224	33
6	168	23	57	7	225	30
7	191	4	68	1	259	5
8	138	49	44	18	182	67
9	86	85	33	25	119	110
10	106	80	50	18	156	98
11	148	30	38	10	186	40
12	90	71	36	15	126	86
13	184	10	68	0	252	10

ONTARIO.

No.	Male. For.	Ag.	Female. For.	Ag.	Total. For.	Ag.
1	58	122	15	37	73	159
1a	113	579	49	250	162	829
1b	490	340	195	190	685	530
2	740	246	296	111	1036	357
3	967	56	421	20	1388	76
4	933	105	401	65	1334	170
5	846	188	363	74	1209	262
6	819	167	372	60	1191	227
7	1044	15	496	1	1540	16
8	852	130	373	47	1225	177
9	659	263	345	50	1004	313
10	651	339	380	92	1031	431
11	785	94	315	30	1100	124
12	657	204	288	55	945	259
13	1042	18	507	6	1549	24

MANITOBA.

No.	Male. For.	Ag.	Female. For.	Ag.	Total. For.	Ag.
1	29	46	4	5	33	51
1a	51	137	14	83	65	220
1b	94	125	31	47	125	172
2	267	41	78	20	345	61
3	306	4	94	3	400	7
4	286	26	90	7	376	33
5	288	22	96	6	384	28
6	272	31	92	6	364	37
7	313	5	103	1	416	6
8	282	22	88	7	370	29
9	236	59	79	10	315	69
10	244	53	96	7	340	60
11	292	8	84	3	376	11
12	272	24	83	8	355	32
13	298	10	102	1	400	11

SASKATCHEWAN.

No.	Male. For.	Ag.	Female. For.	Ag.	Total. For.	Ag.
1	38	49	5	6	43	55
1a	59	149	11	43	70	192
1b	146	99	37	30	183	129
2	305	47	63	13	368	60
3	352	8	86	1	438	9
4	326	44	85	3	411	47
5	331	32	82	4	413	36
6	317	39	73	3	390	42
7	369	1	89	0	458	1
8	331	23	78	6	409	29
9	298	55	71	13	369	68
10	252	100	76	12	328	112
11	321	21	73	4	394	25
12	299	36	71	9	370	45
13	345	19	88	1	433	20

ALBERTA.

No.	Male. For.	Ag.	Female. For.	Ag.	Total. For.	Ag.
1	20	35	0	5	20	40
1a	37	105	12	30	49	135
1b	92	65	27	17	119	82
2	189	40	39	15	219	55
3	222	4	56	2	278	6
4	201	25	53	6	254	31
5	207	19	54	4	261	23
6	195	30	51	5	246	35
7	228	2	60	0	288	2
8	216	9	56	0	272	9
9	183	30	49	5	232	35
10	162	59	52	9	214	68
11	201	13	46	2	247	15
12	176	30	44	5	220	35
13	226	4	61	0	287	4

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

No.	Male. For.	Ag.	Female. For.	Ag.	Total. For.	Ag.
1	16	9	2	4	18	13
1a	32	62	7	25	39	87
1b	76	32	27	12	103	44
2	116	21	38	5	154	26
3	132	8	43	4	175	12
4	90	41	33	12	123	53
5	96	38	32	10	128	48
6	103	31	37	8	140	39
7	143	1	47	0	190	1
8	121	12	42	2	163	14
9	97	34	41	2	138	36
10	107	26	39	4	146	30
11	124	8	39	3	163	11
12	96	25	37	4	133	29
13	138	5	46	0	184	5

OUTSIDE CANADA.

No.	Male. For.	Ag.	Female. For.	Ag.	Total. For.	Ag.
1	2	2	2	1	4	3
1a	3	6	1	2	4	8
1b	4	4	1	4	5	8
2	11	2	4	3	15	5
3	14	0	8	0	22	0
4	12	2	5	2	17	4
5	9	5	5	2	14	7
6	10	3	5	1	15	4
7	14	0	9	0	23	0
8	11	3	7	0	18	3
8	10	4	7	0	17	4
10	10	3	9	0	19	3
11	11	2	6	0	17	2
12	9	4	7	1	16	5
13	11	3	8	1	19	4

THE THIRTEEN QUESTIONS:—

(1) (A) ARE YOU IN FAVOR OF A CONTRIBUTION OF GREAT BATTLESHIPS TO THE NAVY OF THE EMPIRE?

(1) (B) ARE YOU IN FAVOR OF A CANADIAN NAVY?

(2) ARE YOU IN FAVOR OF INCREASING THE PRESENT PREFERENCE GIVEN TO BRITISH GOODS ENTERING CANADA FROM 33 1-3 TO 50 %?

(3) ARE YOU IN FAVOR OF GRADUALLY REDUCING THE CUSTOMS TARIFF ON GOODS ENTERING CANADA FROM OTHER PARTS OF THE EMPIRE AND SO INAUGURATING IMPERIAL FREE TRADE?

(4) ARE YOU IN FAVOR OF FREE TRADE IN NATURAL PRODUCTS WITH THE UNITED STATES?

(5) ARE YOU IN FAVOR OF FREETRADE IN AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS WITH THE UNITED STATES?

(6) ARE YOU IN FAVOR OF THE CUSTOMS TARIFF BEING REDUCED GRADUALLY SO AS EVENTUALLY TO BRING ABOUT FREE TRADE?

(7) ARE YOU IN FAVOR OF A CHEAP PARCEL POST AS ALREADY ESTABLISHED IN ALL OTHER CIVILIZED COUNTRIES?

(8) ARE YOU IN FAVOR OF REMOVING THE TAX AT PRESENT PLACED ON IMPROVEMENTS AND PUTTING IT ON THE LAND VALUES?

(9) ARE YOU IN FAVOR OF HAVING ALL RAILWAYS, TELEGRAPHS, AND TELEPHONES OWNED AND OPERATED BY THE PUBLIC?

(10) ARE YOU IN FAVOR OF EXTENDING THE FRANCHISE TO WOMEN ON EQUAL TERMS WITH MEN?

(11) ARE YOU IN FAVOR OF PLACING ALL APPOINTMENTS TO THE CIVIL SERVICE UNDER A COMMISSION?

(12) ARE YOU IN FAVOR OF A STATED NUMBER OF VOTERS HAVING THE RIGHT BY PETITION TO HAVE ANY BILL THEY MAY SIGN SUBMITTED TO THE ELECTORATE FOR THEIR APPROVAL AS A LAW?

(13) ARE YOU IN FAVOR OF THE ABOLITION OF THE BAR?

MR. ROOSEVELT STANDS AGAINST COMPROMISE

Progressive Party Here to Stay Unyielding, He Declares at Lincoln Banquet.

New York, Feb. 12.—Colonel Roosevelt delivered a striking speech at the banquet here last night, under the auspices of the Progressive party. He said that so far as he was concerned, there would be no compromise, no amalgamation, no yielding in the fight for the party.

'The Progressive party has come to stay,' he declared, and again attacked the Supreme Court of Idaho for its decision denying the Progressive party a place in the ticket at the fall election. In Lincoln's words, Mr. Roosevelt replied to the critics of the Progressive party, likened Republican leaders to 'the old, exclusive silk-stocking whiggery,' which 'opposed Lincoln before the Civil War,' and declared that the time had come for the people to act as the court of last resort. He said, in part:

'At this moment there has occurred in Idaho a decision by the highest State Court which, within its own limits, is an even graver offence against justice and decency, and an even greater blot on the American judiciary, than the Dred Scott decision itself. The reactionary Supreme Court of Idaho has played into the hands of the Republican machine of which it was itself a part, precisely as Justice Taney and the majority of the Supreme Court of the nation of 1857, played into the hands of Presidents Pierce and Buchanan, and the reactionary organiaztion of which he and they were parts.

A MISCARRIAGE OF JUSTICE?

'In Idaho the result was as grave a miscarriage of justice at the election as had already occurred at the nominating convention, and the court became the most potent instrument in this denial of justice. This decision I hold to have been an outrage upon the people of Idaho, and not merely upon them but upon the people of all the United States for any interference in any State to cast his vote and to have it counted for the President of his choice is an offence against the Americans of all the States.

'I think the result of the vote showed that if we had been given our clear and undoubted rights Idaho's electoral vote would have been in the Progressive column. The action of the reactionary court, taken in combination with the action of the Republican machine, resulted in the deprivation of the right of the people of Idaho to express their choice for president.

'Abraham Lincoln said that he believed the Dred Scott decision represented a conspiracy against liberty between the then Supreme Court and the leading officers of the reactionary party to which that Supreme Court belonged. I believe that with even more justice Abraham Lincoln, if alive to-day, would make the same statement about the action of the reactionary court of Idaho in connection with the reactionary leaders of the Republican machine of Idaho.

'But the court did not stop here. There was in Idaho a newspaper which fearlessly and in entirely proper manner condemned the court for this outrage. The editor and publisher of that paper, and another man connected with them, have been thrown into jail and fined heavily for contempt by the court. The court in its opinion has cited the numerous dynamite outrages and the like that have occurred, as justifying their action. No more extraordinary plea was ever made. I yield to no man in the horror I feel for anarchists and for all other criminals who do murder, whether by dynamite or in any other fashion.

'But the damage they do, though great, is by no means as great to the cause of law and order as is that done by a question such as the decision in question; and no anarchist ever can or ever will hurt the courts as they are hurt by such action as this of the highest court of the State of Idaho. Remember that if the position of the Idaho court in punishing its critics for contempt of court is proper, then Abraham Lincoln should have been jailed and fined for his words about the Supreme Court of the United States in connection with the Dred Scott decision.

'Abraham Lincoln was no more or less guilty than the three men whom the Supreme Court of the State of Idaho have imprisoned for contempt because they criticiped, in less severe language than Abraham Lincoln, a decision as indefensible from every standpoint of law and justice and popular rights as the Dred Scott decision itself.

'A case like that in Idaho shows the need of the power of recall of the judiciary, a need which I believe could probably be best met by having the judges appointed or elected for life, but subject on petition to recall by popular vote every two years.

'This action would not, however, meet all the difficulties of the case. In this state, for instance, there have been many well meaning judges, who, in certain cases, usually affecting labor, have rendered decisions which were wholly improper, wholly reactionary, and fraught with the gravest injustice to those classes of the community standing most in need of justice. What is needed here is not the right to recall the judge, who in some instances gives a mistaken and reactionary interpretation to its constitution, but the right of the people themselves to express, after due deliberation, their definite judgment as to what the constitution shall permit in the way of legislation for social and industrial justice.

'I hold that in such a case as the bakeshop case, in such a case as the workmen's compensation act, in such a case as the tenement house cigar factory, in such a case as the act providing for the safeguarding of a dangerous machinery, in such a case as the eight-hour law, it is for the people themselves to decide whether such a law is or is not to stand on the statute books. I do not care whether you call this action of theirs construing the constitution, or making, the constitution, I care for the fact and not for the name.'

Substituting the word 'Progressive' for 'Republican' in a letter written by Lincoln—the substitution being, Colonel Roosevelt said, only that of the name of the Progressive party of today for the progressive party of Lincoln's time—Colonel Roosevelt read the letter, as follows:

'As to the matter of fusion, I am for it if it can be had on (progressive) grounds; I am not for it on any other terms. A fusion on any other terms would be as foolish as unprincipled. It would lose the whole (of what we have), while the common enemy would still carry (all the vote that is hostile to us). The question of men is a different one. There are good, patriotic men and able statesmen (in this territory opposed to us) whom I would cheerfully support if they would now place themselves on (progressive) grounds, but I am against letting down the (progressive) standard a hair's breadth.'

'What Lincoln then said as to platform principles, men and methods applies exactly to all attempts to fuse or amalgamate the progressives with any other party in our own days.'

BOY KILLED BY AUTO.

Toronto, Feb. 15.—Four hours after he had been run down by an automobile yesterday afternoon, Earl Johnston, a boy twelve years of age, of 300 Jarvis street, died in the General Hospital. The cause of death was internal hemorrhage, caused by the rear wheels of the auto passing over his abdomen.

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EPOCH-MAKING YEAR IN HISTORY OF TEMPERANCE

So Says Call to Annual Convention of the Dominion Alliance.

Mr. S. J. Carter, president, and Mr. John H. Roberts, secretary, have signed the following intimation which is being sent out to the Temperance forces of the Province of Quebec:—

'The Annual Convention of the Quebec Provincial Branch of the Dominion Alliance is hereby called to meet in the Young Men's Christian Association Hall, Drummond Street, Montreal, on Monday and Tuesday, March 10th and 11th, 1913.

'With heartfelt gratitude to the Divine Leader of the Temperance and Moral Reform Forces in their conflict against the Liquor Traffic, and its associated evils, and rejoicing in the progress made by the Temperance cause throughout the Province during the past year, we issue this Convention call.

'Every church congregation in Quebec, every Temperance organization, and every other body or organized group of citizens in sympathy with the aims and purposes of the Dominion Alliance is invited to be represented at this gathering—Quebec's Provincial Parliament of Temperance workers.

'The year just closed may yet come to be recognized as the most epoch-making one in the history of temperance reform in Quebec. The appointment of a Royal License Commission, the closer co-operation of the French and English races in temperance work, the increase of prohibition territory in the Province, and the growth of public sentiment against the liquor traffic all foreshadow the Day of Victory for our beloved cause. Never were he temperance forces more thoroughly united, never were the temperance organizations more virile, and active. It is ours by wise and fearless planning to go in and possess the land which is waiting to be occupied.

'Pastors of all denominations and officers of all societies are urged to bring this call before their respective organizations. Each organization is entitled to send one official delegate, who will be expected to pay the Convention fee of one dollar. All members (subscribers of one dollar, or more, per year), may attend and vote at the convention.

'Let us make this truly a representative gathering of the temperance forces of the Province, and let every member and delegate come in the spirit of enthusiastic determination to make this convention the most successful and memorable we have ever held, and victory will be brought the nearer.

'Further information regarding the convention may be had on application to the offices of the Alliance, 128 St. Peter street, Montreal. The secretary will readily furnish additional copies of convention call, credential forms, programmes, etc.'

SUFFRAGETTES BURN DOWN REFRESHMENT HALL

London, Feb. 12.—The refreshment hall in Regent's Park, London, was burned down to-day, it is believed, by militant suffragettes, as on an adjoining path the words 'Votes for women' were found scratched. The building was of considerable size, being 75 feet long by 40 wide. Baskets smelling strongly of petroleum, were found in a shrubbery in the vicinity.

Tests have been made in Germany with a special projectile which is intended to repel dirigibles, and which ise designed not only to pierce a gas envelope, but also to set fire to the gas. This projectile, fired from the old German rifle known as 'model 71,' which has a calibre of eleven millimetres, is provided with little wings that open in flight under the influence of a spring, compressed while the projectile is still in the rifle barrel, but expanded as soon as the muzzle is passed.

An ordinary bullet leaves such a small hole in an envelope that the gas escapes through it but slowly. The wings on the improved bullet tear a hole appreciable in size in the fabric.

MARCH SUBSCRIBERS

Subscribers whose address labels are marked MAR. are asked to kindly attend to their renewal AT ONCE. Notaing i sever lost by renewing a little in advance, as extension invariably dates from the expiry of present subscription. On the other hand, an overdue subscription will mean interruption in the service and vexatious delay in replacing the name on the mailing list. A word to the wise, elsewhere in this issue, or write for particulars.

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

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.

HART — On Feb. 10, 1913, at 370 Chapel street, Ottawa, to Mr. and Mrs. B. F. Hart, a daughter.

HORDER — At 205 Selby street, Westmount, on Saturday, Feb. 8, 1913, a daughter to Mr. and Mrs. William Horder, jr.

McCLENAGHAN — At Lethbridge, Alta., on Jan. 21, 1913, a daughter to Mr. and Mrs. Chas. McClenaghan.

MELVILLE — At 2418 Mance street, on Jan. 25, 1913, to Mr. and Mrs. Thomas W. Melville, a son.

TRENHOLME — On Thursday, Feb. 13, 1913, a daughter to Mr. and Mrs. Geo. A. Trenholme, 63 Columbia avenue, Westmount.

MARRIED.

BOSTOCK — MOORE — On Jan. 18, 1913, at the Chapel Royal, Savoy, London, by the chaplain, Cyril Austin, eldest son of Decimus Crosthwaite Bostock, of 'Hawkhurst,' Terrapin-road, Balham, and grandson of the late Robert Chignell Bostock, of Kennington, Surrey, to Elsie Clarice Henson, second daughter of Alfred Moore, of 'St. Winifred,' Lordship-lane, Dulwich.

CHERRINGTON — DE BRUNO-AUSTIN—On January 25, 1913, at the Rosary Church, London, England, Douglas George, second son of W. W. Cherrington, of Johannesburg, to Berenice, fourth daughter of the late Henry de Bruno Austin, of Wimbledon, Surrey.

CLARKE — HOCKRIDGE — At the Church of the Transfiguration, New York city, on Feb. 8, 1913, by the Rev. Dr. Houghton, Mabel Granville Hockridge, daughter of Dr. and Mrs. T. G. Hockridge, London, England, to Percy Clarke, son of Sam. Clarke, M.P.P., Cobourg, Ontario.

GEDDES — HUNTER — John Geddes and Emma Bertram, daughter of the late William Hunter, both of Ormstown, P.Q., were united in marriage in Montreal on Feb. 11, 1913, by the Rev. R. W. Dickie, of Crescent Street Church.

KINNIARD — MacDONALD — At the manse, Kenmore, Ont., on Feb. 12, 1913, by the Rev. R. MacNabb, B.A., Stephen A. Kinniard, son of Mr. W. G. Kinniard, Township of Winchester, to Ida E. MacDonald, daughter of Mr. David MacDonald, Township of Osgoode.

RACEY — CAMERON—In St. James' Church, Parkhill, Ont., on Feb. 12, 1913, by the Rev. G. W. Racey, Kirkton, assisted by the Rev. C. M. Farney, Hazel Mary Cameron, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Fred. T. Zapfe, to Norman W. W. Racey, of Viceroy, Sask.

DIED.

ARNOLD — On Feb. 8, 1913, at the General Hospital, Guelph, Ont., the Rev. George W. Arnold, M.A., B.D., minister of Knox Church, Guelph.

BENSON — On Feb. 10, 1913, at the residence of his brother, E. W. Benson, St. Foye, Quebec, Edward Cambria Benson, aged 67 years.

BERMINGHAM — On Feb. 15, 1913, John Bermingham, aged 67 years, a native of Borrisakane, County Tipperary, Ireland.

BIRD — On Jan. 25, 1913, at a nursing home, after four days' illness, in his 42nd year, Robert Macdonald Bird, of 66 Ashley-gardens, London, England, the dearly-beloved eldest son of the late William Macdonald Bird, of 26 Harrington-gardens.

BLACK — At Granby, P.Q., on Wednesday morning, Feb. 12, 1913, the Rev. R. K. Black, aged 87 years.

BUCHANAN — At his residence, No. 13 Second street, Sherbrooke, Que., John Buchanan, in his 70th year, formerly of Chaudiere Mills, Levis Co., P.Q.

BUNBURY — At the residence of his son-in-law, George C. Thompson, 44 Herkimer street, Hamilton, Ont., on Feb. 14, 1913, Henry T. Bunbury, clerk First Division Court, County of Wentworth, in his 80th year.

CATHERALL — In Duluth, Minn., on Feb. 4, 1913, Charlotte Helen, beloved wife of Dr. Sidney E. Catherall, and eldest daughter of the late Cavalier Hooper, Esq., of Kingston, Ont.

CRAMP — At his residence, 62 McTavish street, Montreal, on Feb. 16, 1913, George Browning Cramp, K.C., son of the late Rev. J. M. Cramp, D.D.

DUNN — At Lachine Rapids, P.Q., on Feb. 11, 1913, Richard Leslie (Dick) Dunn, after a long, painful illness, youngest and dearly beloved son of Mr. and Mrs. Duke Dunn, aged 22 years.

'Asleep, and free from all pain.'

Toronto and Winnipeg papers please copy.

EDMONDSON — At Streetsville, on Jan. 27, 1913, in her 84th year, Mary E. Blain, daughter of the late Wm. Blain, and for 57 years the beloved wife of Thomas M. Edmondson, formerly of Etobicoke.

Interment at Oshawa.

EDWARDS — In this city, on Feb. 12, 1913, John Edwards, a native of Dundee, Scotland, in his 66th year.

Dundee, Scotland, papers please copy.

HILL — At the Church Home, Guy st., on Feb. 7, 1913, Clara M. Daniel, widow of the late Benjamin Hill, bookseller, of this city.

JOHNSON — On Feb. 10, 1913, Professor Alexander Johnson, M.A., LL.D., Vice-Principal Emeritus of McGill University, in his 83rd year.

MARSHALL — On Feb. 10, 1913, at her residence, in her 70th year, Helena Peterson, widow of the late John Marshall.

MARTIN — In London, England, on Feb. 13, 1913, Eliza Rielly, beloved wife of the Hon. Joseph Martin.

McKECHNIE — At Sherbrooke, P.Q., on Feb. 12, 1913, Mrs. Malcolm McKechnie, aged 85 years.

McMILLAN — At Lochiel, on Jan. 30, 1913, Christy McLean, widow of the late John H. R. McMillan, aged 84 years.

British Columbia papers please copy.

MORRIS — At Ste. Therese, on Wednesday, Feb. 12, 1913, Mary Galloway Leney, widow of the late David Morris, of Ste. Therese, in her 84th year.

POWELL — On Feb. 15, 1913, at 81 Selby street, Westmount, Bolina Meyer, widow of the late James Powell, in her 88th year.

SHAVE — In this city, on Feb. 13, 1913, at the age of 62 years, Annie Waller, beloved wife of F. G. Shave, Brighton, Sussex, England, papers please copy.

WATKINS — William Henry, in this city, on Feb. 13, 1913, dearly beloved son of the late John Andrew Watkins, and brother of R. L. Watkins.

WATKINS — On Jan. 22, 1913, at Little Aston Vicarage, Sutton Coldfield, England, the Rev. Benjamin Watkins, M.A., vicar of the parish, and formerly Principal of Huron College, Canada, aged sixty.

WATSON — At Geneva, on Feb. 11, 1913, Janet Curnduff, wife of the late John Watson, aged 89 years, 2 months and 13 days.

WOOD — At her late residence, St. Chrysostome, Que., on Friday, Feb 7, 1913, Miss Mary Wood, daughter of the late Wm. Wood, aged 76 years, 3 months and 4 days.

WOODWORTH — On Tuesday morning, Feb. 11, 1913, at the residence of her parents, St. Lambert, Marjorie Helen, eldest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. A. E. Woodworth, aged 16 years.

IN MEMORIAM.

DUNCAN — In loving memory of Hazel Margaret Duncan, who died on Feb. 15, 1905.

'Gone, but not forgotten.'

HUTCHISON — In loving memory of our dearly beloved son and brother, John A. Hutchison, who departed this life and went home to Jesus, on Feb. 14, 1911, at his home, Lemesurier, Que.

SHIELLS — In loving memory of Chryssie Baxter Shiells, beloved daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Alex. Shiells, who died on Feb. 17, 1911, aged 19 years and 3 months.

'Her memory like