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and Canadian Homestead.

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THREE DEAD IN FLOOD

E. Poulin and Two Children Drowned Near Compton, Que.

NARROW ESCAPES

Twelve People in Two Carriages Carried Away and Several Yet in Critical Condition

Sherbrooke, April 8.—Floods caused considerable damage, as well as loss of life, throughout the Eastern Townships yesterday.

Mr. E. Poulin and two children, of Compton, were drowned in the Coaticooke River. Mr. Poulin and Mr. and Mrs. V. Veilleux, accompanied by nine children, started for Compton village yesterday to attend a party. Mr. Poulin, who was Mrs. Veilleux's father, drove in a single rig, and the others in a double. About five o'clock, on their return trip, they noticed the water was rising rapidly, but did not anticipate danger. When they reached the spot known as Meadows the swift current overturned the vehicle, precipitating them all in the water. Help was fortunately near, and after an heroic effort they saved Veilleux and three children.

Mrs. Veilleux was carried down the stream until she struck a stump, where she clung, and remained for three hours until rescued in an almost unconscious condition. Her four children were clinging to her, two of them being dead when rescued. The body of Mr. E. Poulin disappeared and has not yet been found. Mrs. Veilleux and the remaining children are in a critical condition. An inquest is being held to-day. The children were aged nine and eleven.

DISASTER AVERTED

Dyke Held Back Water of Swollen Grand River

Brantford, Ont., April 8. — 'The worst is over.' Such was the welcome news Brantfordites received early this morning, from the watchers who kept an all-night vigil on the dyke, which protects the life and property of 2,000 West Brantford residents from the annual spring rampages of the Grand River. From two o'clock this morning the water commenced subsiding and by six o'clock had gone down several inches. The river at Brantford by Sunday night had risen to 28 feet 3 inches above normal and the water was just oozing over the top of the embankment for which Brantford spent $20,000 a few years ago.

There is not a house in the city to-day with gas, a huge main having been carried away early Sunday evening near Cockshutt's bridge, and until the river subsides several feet, repairs will be impossible. The river came within three inches of flooding the boilers at the civic pumping station and causing a famine. Factories in Holmedale and the Canada Glue Company are closed to-day as a result of being flooded. About 50 houses in Parkdale are surrounded with water four to six feet deep. City Engineer Jones estimated the volume of water which passed through Brantford on Sunday equal to twice that which passes through in six months of ordinary conditions. Had it not been for the work of a couple of hundred men, headed by Mayor Hartman and civic officials, the dyke would have given way in several places during the night, and the results would have been appalling.

The dyke held in check a torrent of 20 feet of water which would have swept through a thickly populated district.

DANGER IS OVER.

Mayor Hartman announced this morning that West Brantford, which was in grave peril for a period of forty-eight hours, escaped without damage whatever. Many of the residents in that locality having been warned as to the condition of affairs, left their homes for other parts of the city, but did not take time to remove any of their effects. Horses were removed and quartered in the uptown stables. At one o'clock this morning on the westerly limit of the city the river was breaking over the Grand Trunk tracks, and a train load of cinders was promptly rushed to the scene and unloaded. From that time the river commenced to subside, and at ten o'clock this morning all danger was reported over.

Great difficulty was also experienced at the canal headgates, which are sixteen feet above normal level. Extra planking had to be secured and the gates built higher. Had the river got through at this spot Eagle Place, with several thousand residents and the big factory district which includes the Massey Harris, Waterous, Cockshutt, Verity and Adams firms, would have suffered untold loss. The embankment adjoining the canal headgates was also hollowed away, and a big gang of men was engaged for hours placing sand bags where the current was doing its worst.

The section below Parkdale was the real flood district of the city, however. Here Mohawk Church and about 50 houses are all under water, which is high enough to flow in the windows. Residents in this locality had to get out Sunday at noon, while the life saving crew of the fire department rescued the family of John Adams, including his wife and three small children, late in the afternoon. It was above this district on the Dorchester road that the big gas main was carried away, and thus far it has been impossible to effect repairs. The water three feet deep, is running like a mill race over where the break occurred ,and the men are unable to work. Cold breakfasts were the order of the day here owing to the gas troubles, gas being almost entirely used for cooking purposes.

In the Parkdale district the stables of Mohawk Institute were under water. The Canada Glue factory in the same district was under four feet of water this morning, and several thousand dollars damage is reported. Below the city at Newport several farms are inundated, but the farmers managed to save their stock.

Albert McEwen and Harry Borton, with their families, were stranded in their houses all night. Both refused assistance in the afternoon, and at night the city lifeboat was held in case of emergency in West Brantford.

Holmedale district also suffered several houses on the bank of the river being damaged. The fire under the boilers of the Watson Company was flooded., and three hundred girls thrown out of employment temporarily.

All day and night Sunday, Mayor Hartman kept in communication with Galt and Paris, thus securing an idea of what the river had in store. As a result of the rampage the city will probably spend a large amount of money in further strengthening the dyke which protects West Brantford.

WORST PAST IN ONTARIO.

Toronto, April 8.—While the danger from floods in the various sections of Ontario, where the onrush of spring freshets have already caused immense property loss has not entirely vanished, it has so far disappeared as to justify the belief that unless phenomenal weather conditions are encountered in the next few hours there will be no further destruction from swollen rivers and streams. The frost of last night is what saved the situation. It stopped the rush of water from the land to the streams and gave the latter a chance to rid themselves of their surplus supply. There was a perceptible lowering during the night in the levels of the several rivers, which have been threatening life and property at various points, according to reports received from the threatened centres of population, and nothing short of a heavy downpour of rain would now renew the danger.

RIDEAU IN FLOOD.

Ottawa, April 8.— The Rideau river is overflowing its low banks at Ottawa East and some of the streets and lands are flooded. Lower down in Ottawa blasting has been going on, but it is not known how successful it will be in staying a flood in New Edinburgh or Eastview. Just below Billing's Bridge, further out of the city and up the river, there is an ice jam, and the water is nearly up to the planking of the roadway, while a huge cake of ice is against the piers of the bridge. It looks dangerous to the safety of the main bridge, out of the city, and there is anxiety on the river banks above and below the structure.

WESTERN ONTARIO FLOODS.

Damage Runs Into Thousands of Dollars.

London, Ont., April 8.—Reports from all over Western Ontario last night tell of floods that have done damage to the extent of hundreds of thousands of dollars. At Walkerton there is three feet of water in the main street, and the C. P. R. bridge has been swept away. Truax Lumber Mills have had a large part of their stock swept away. At Brantford the city officials are watching in fear of the dyke breaking down, when there would be 1,500 people in West Brantford flooded out. At Galt there is a terrible state of affairs, the damage being estimated at $100,000. Yesterday morning early a number of homes were flooded out and several invalids had to be taken out in boats. Water street is a river for over three-quarters of a mile, and in some places near Galt the river is half a mile wide.

The Thames at London is high on the South branch, but there is no immediate danger.

At Chatham the water is rising but is two feet below the highest level at the end of the week. There has been a lot of low land flooded in Kent, but most of the farmers there are prepared for an annual washout and rather look for it.

At Paris there is four feet of water in the Penman mills, which are close to the river. The damage here is particularly heavy.

(For other flood news see also Page 20.)

BRITISH BUDGET PLEASING

Despite Coal Strike and Suffragettes Lloyd George Carried $32,725,000 From Last Year.

London, April 2.— The British budget for the financial year 1912-13 was introduced by David Lloyd-George, Chancellor of the Exchequer, in the House of Commons to-day, before the thinnest attendance on such an occasion for fifteen years.

The Chancellor was in the comfortable position of having a nest egg of $32,725,000 remaining from the year just closed. This, he said, was the largest realized surplus on record.

The loss to revenue from the coal strike has been upwards of $2,000,000, so that but for the strike the surplus would have been $35,000,000.

The estimate expenditure for the financial year 1912-13 amounts to $984,625,000, an increase of $28,095,000 over that of the past year. This is mainly due to the Compulsory Insurance Act for Workmen, and the acquisition of all the telephones in the United Kingdom by the State.

THE COAL STRIKE OVER AT LAST

Middle of this Week Expected to See all Mines Re-opened in Britain.

THE STRIKE IS OVER.

London, April 4.—The Miners' Federation, after a long conference, decided to advise all the miners in Great Britain to resume work.

A surprise awaited the executive of the Miners' Federation when scrutinizing the ballot of the miners. The figures disclosed an unexpectedly large majority of 43,000 against the resumption of work out of a total vote of 445,000. The members of the executive, however, finally decided that as a two-thirds majority of the miners had been required to declare a strike, a two-thirds majority was also necessary to continue it They, therefore resolved to advise the miners to resume work, and to summon a conference of the whole federation for Saturday, when the recommendation of the executive committee will be considered.

In the meanwhile large numbers of miners in various coal districts, without awaiting the decision of their leaders, have returned to the pits. Fully fifty thousand miners went down the shafts to-day.

London, April 8.—The decision of the Miners' Federation on Saturday afternoon to order the men to resume work, has brought intense relief to the whole country. The termination of the coal strike virtually amounts to raising a ruinous siege of the nation's industries, which has inflicted financial loss by far larger than would have been caused by a war with a great power of similar duration.

In Scotland the miners will return to the collieries to-day, but as that day is a holiday in England and Wales the strikers will not return to the coal fields until Tuesday. In many of the mines two or three days more will elapse before repairs can be completed. By the end of the week, however, it is expected that every colliery will be in full swing.

LOSSES ENORMOUS.

London, April 8.—Amateur statisticians who have been figuring the losses by the miners strike arrive at various results, but all are enormous in amount. Mr. W. H. Schooling, a prominent statistical writer, estimates that the miners lost $40,000,000 in wages and savings. Through the fact that of there being no coal production other industrial workers who were thrown out of employment lost another $40,000,000, while $100,000,000 was lost because of non-production of coal and the loss thus caused by the suspension of other industries, making a grand total of $180,000,000.

LITTLE RESENTMENT SHOWN.

London, April 8.—Only in a very few districts is any hostile feeling shown on account of the decision of the National Miners' Federation, whereby the great coal strike has been ended, and the men will go back to work. Yorkshire and Fifeshire are the chief centres of resentment, but even in those places it is expected that the bulk of the men will return to the collieries. Trouble with the engine men and surface men may delay a general resumption of work in South Wales and Durham, but practically throughout the United Kingdom the coal mines will be under full operation by Tuesday or Wednesday.

WIRELESS AND THE EMPIRE

Britain to Spend $2,500,000 in Circling the Globe With an Invisible Chain

London, April 3.—In the House of Commons this afternoon Mr. Page Croft drew attention to the total lack of organization in Imperial affairs and the failure to carry out the proposals of the Dominion premiers. The Government, he urged, ought to reconsider the whole Imperial position.

Major Archer Shee urged the appointment of trade commissioners and state-owned cables.

Mr. L. S. Amery condemned the government's attitude regarding the unity of the Empire. In the country's present industrial distress, he said, Great Britain's willing workers ought to be linked to the Empire's boundless resources.

Mr. H. L. Samuel, the Postmaster-General, said the government fully recognized the importance of cheap and rapid communication, and had arranged with the Marconi company for a chain of wireless between Great Britain, India, Australia and New Zealand at a cost of half a million pounds. It was of the greatest importance that the strategical aspect of the Empire should be placed far in advance of any country in respect to wireless telegraphy.

DRILLING TROOPS IN IRELAND

Pertinent Questions in British Commons as to Course of Affairs in Ulster

London, April 2.—In the House of Commons, Mr. Lansbury asked Mr. Asquith whether his attention had been called to the cases of drilling around Belfast, the object being to prepare an army to oppose the establishment of Home Rule, and whether he would say if any sanction had been given for such drilling, and if not, what steps the government proposed to put an end to such practices.

Mr. Asquith said the government was fully informed as to the drilling, the object being, he understood, to prepare for a party demonstration on Easter Monday. (Loud laughter). Should the circumstances tend to the belief that there was any seditious purpose, the government was prepared to take such action as was necessary. (Cheers).

Mr. Lansbury—'If the Miners' Federation had commenced to teach the men to drill, would they be allowed to do it without the law being called in?'

Mr. Asquith—'That is a hypothetical question which I will answer when the case arises.'

Mr. Lansbury—'Is the Premier aware that a leaflet is being circulated informing Ulster people that officers of the British Army have assured their friends that they will refuse to order troops to fire upon the people of Ulster if they rebel against Home Rule?' (Laughter).

Mr. Asquith—'That is the first I have heard of it.'

NATIONALISTS AND MR. BORDEN

London 'Truth' Not Enthusiastic Over Canadian Premier's Power

London, April 3.—To-day's 'Truth' says the Unionists were beside themselves when reciprocity was defeated and the Conservative Government came into power at Ottawa, but they did not realize and do not seem to realize now what the Borden Government must pay for the French-Canadian Nationalist support. Nobody outside the government has the faintest idea what is to be substituted for the naval service act, and it is certain it will be nothing of any value to Great Britain if the French-Canadian Nationalists can maintain a hold on the Borden Government.

HEBERT CASE DELAYED

May be Heard in June, But Possibly Not Till September.

It has been positively determined that the Herbert case will not come before the Review Court during the month of April, but there is a possibility that it will be heard in June, and if not in June, in September. Mr. L. J. Lefebvre, Hebert's counsel, explained to a 'Witness' reporter that from the large number of cases now pending in the Review Court, it was customary to place so many on the special roll, and to inform the lawyers interested to be ready with their factums. The Hebert case is not on the special roll yet.

Mr. Lefebvre is still alone in the case, and has not yet received word from the Catholic Church that they are prepared to back him up in the matter. He stated that he would like to know their position, so that he could decide on his counsel. Quite a number of prominent lawyers, he says, are anxious to have a hand in the case.

FAIR PLAY FOR MRS. PANKHURST

Released From Jail to Prepare Defence in Conspiracy Charge

London, April 3.—The Home Secretary yesterday directed that Mrs. Emmaline Pankhurst, leader of the militant suffragettes, who on March 2 was sentenced to two months' imprisonment for window-smashing, shall be released on April 4. The remainder of her sentence has been remitted to enable her to prepare her defence in the conspiracy charge.

Mrs. Pankhurst is jointly charged with Mr. and Mrs. Pethick Lawrence with conspiracy and inciting to commit malicious damage to property. This case has several times been remanded at the Old Bailey Sessions.

New York, April 3.—Miss Sylvia Pankhurst, daughter of Mrs. Emmeline Pankhurst, who is now in an English prison for throwing bricks through shop windows for the suffragette cause, sailed for home on the 'Mauretania' this morning. Miss Pankhurst, who has been on a lecture tour in the eastern states and Canada since January 11 last, held a midnight reception in her stateroom, surrounded by a number of suffragettes, all wearing yellow sashes, and all carrying satchels full of suffragette literature, which they distributed to the passengers.

Miss Pankhurst is taking several thousand dollars back to England, which she made during her lecture tour. The money will be devoted to suffrage work in London.

ONTARIO AND TEMPERANCE

Abolition of Treating System Engages Attention of Conservatives

Toronto, April 3.—The 'Mail and Empire' says that the wiping out of the treating system is a matter to which the Conservative members of the Legislature are giving serious attention, and it is understood that when the temperance question is discussed in caucus to-day a strong temperance group of the government forces will endeavor to have such a policy incorporated in the amendment to be offered to the 'banish the bar' resolution of the Opposition leader.

The question has received consideration for some time, and it is stated that the advocates of the abolition of the treating system have laid their views before Sir James Whitney and the Hon. W. J. Hanna. It is known that several members of the Cabinet, personally, are strongly in favor of such a course, and while the Conservative members will, to a man, vote against Mr. N. Rowell's 'banish the bar' policy as inadequate, and, in regard to the leaving of shop licenses, club licenses, etc., as the provincial secretary puts it—'a joke,' it is not improbable that 'abolish the treating system' may be an answering slogan to the 'abolish the bar.'

On the other hand it is said that the government would prefer to have the matter taken up next session.

One of the strongest arguments that will be advanced in endorsation of the governments' treatment of temperance matters will be the fact that in some counties of Ontario there are now but two or three licenses, that in most of these ridings Conservative members have been returned with the support not only of Conservative voters but of a strong temperance element of Liberal convictions who see in the present local option system a sane and progressive means of advancing temperance.

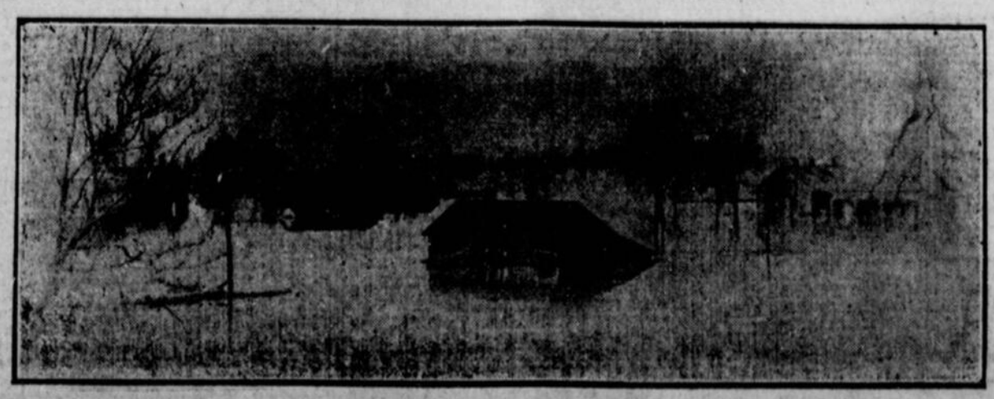
NAVAL NEST EGG.

London, April 4.—The parliamentary correspondent of the London 'Times' says that the government has laid aside the realized budget surplus of £6,545,186 with the express intention of using it for the increase of shipbuilding if the German naval programme is increased.

The Admiralty appears to have good information that the German-navy bill is likely to go through, and that as the result of the anticipated increase in the German navy its striking power will be considerably increased. The realized surplus of six and a half millions is therefore kept as a nest egg for the British navy, though, of course, it will not be used until authentic information warrants it.

This is the kernel of the budget statement, though it was not made very plain, possibly owing to the extreme care which the Chancellor of the Exchequer took to present the government's policy diplomatically and pacifically.

THE MISSISSIPPI VALLEY FLOODS.



View of Bird's Point, opposite Cairo, Ills., showing houses inundated by the flood. Hundreds had to flee for life when the levee broke at this point. —Photo by Underwood, New York.

A FABLE OF JOURNALISM

But Like all Fables it Teaches a Lesson and in this Case the Lesson is of Tremendous Importance

One of the world's most able journalists suddenly found himself heir to millions. Always an idealist, he conceived the idea of publishing a model newspaper in his own home town. He hoped that the people would prefer it, that other publishers would imitate it, and that the standard of journalism throughout the country and throughout the world might be raised in consequence.

This was his vision. He built and equipped an ideal printing house. He gathered around him the ablest men in the profession. Every department was not only controlled but was manned by experts, who also shared with him the vision of the great newspaper that was to be. His local, domestic and foreign news services were the best that could be devised. He had features of merit. But his idea was to inform his readers, not to excite their nervous systems, and all sensationalism, appeals to pruriency, and all 'dishing up of stories' were tabooed. The plain truth was sufficiently exciting for anyone.

As touching the vexed questions of the day, he never played to the gallery, never sought to please the majority. His whole idea was to deal with everything on its merits as he saw it—conscientiously, fearlessly. He condemned the bad in the good people and praised the good in the bad people wherever he found it. As for instance, located in a town in the Southern States before the war, he advocated, in season and out of season, and with all his ability, the abolition of slavery. And he did this knowing that nine-tenths of the reading population were financially tremendously interested in maintaining their slaves and the custom of slavery. How he escaped with his life was a mystery. Naturally he made friends, but he also made enemies; and enemies are more active than friends. Some of the best people refused to buy his paper or advertise in it because they thought him prejudiced in some one or another direction.

* * *

There was another paper in the same town. Its publisher also had his 'vision.' If he 'kept his ear to the ground' and said what most people were thinking and wanting him to say—and avoided what would be objectionable to any number, and particularly to any large advertiser, if he 'sailed with the wind' and 'drifted with the stream'; and grafted with his party; if he fed the sensational cravings of the day with vulgarity, with personalities and with ever more sensationalism, if he aimed at a little lower than the average standard of morals—that is, if he was not, as he would say, 'righteous over much'—then he would attract the people to his paper. He would have circulation and much advertising, which means wealth. He would have power too—power to turn the votes of the people toward the party or politician who would 'make it worth his while'; and power to affect prices of stocks, up or down as his advantage indicated. And all this without the people discerning his motives, for 'love is blind.'

But this publisher also had his difficulties. For example, to please the rum-seller he must advertise his wares, and above all he must support slavery, which did not please a certain prominent church elder. But the elder 'was a good man and would be tolerant,' so he printed a sermon occasionally to please the elder. The elder was a large advertiser, and therefore must be pleased. So this publisher got down on his knees and thanked God that he was not as other men were, narrow, bigoted, intolerant, foolish. He indeed was just like the Apostle Paul, 'all things to all men'—and the people accepted him at his own estimate.

* * *

Entrammelled by no such vulgar thing as a shortage of cash, having the best equipment and, still more important, the most competent and devoted staff, the idealist-multimillionaire publisher-editor could still, after years of devoted effort, only admit that he had not yet 'attained,' was therefore open to criticism, but was still pressing toward the mark of his high calling. It grieved him to see so many by-standers, themselves people of ideals, more ready to criticise than to co-operate, and, still more generally, far too apathetic to do either. Beside the apathetic people, those who sneered were as nothing. For this publisher-editor had learned that millions of money could not create the ideal newspaper. It needed, more than anything else, a large enough constituency—a large enough circulation, and to get that one must follow the crowd—or rather lead it where it wished to be led.

On the other hand, the publisher with the 'go with the crowd' vision was hailed, not only by the crowd, but by many of the best people of the land, as a most able and remarkable journalist. The glamor of success undermined criticism, and anyway the people of that town were not very discerning. Perhaps not as discerning as would have been the people of Tyre and Sidon. They did not even discern his motive when he urged them to buy a stock (that he wanted to sell) or deprecated a stock (that he wanted to buy) through his financial columns. Just the turn of a headline did the trick, and who could tell that it was done for personal gain regardless of the readers' rights or interest? So they bought his paper and, one good turn deserving another, he secretly sold them—his dear subscribers, to whomsoever would buy.

* * *

So, with Rabbi Ben Ezra, the idealist publisher-editor believed that 'life succeeds wherein it seems to fail,' and said he:

What I aspired to be;
And was not, comforts me.

And when the idealist laid down at last his apparently unfinished and hopeless task the people of his town began to realise his true worth. But all they could do was to raise a tablet to his memory upon which they copied more from Rabbi Ben Ezra:

Not on the vulgar mass
Called 'work,' must sentence pass,
Things done, that took the eye and had the price;
O'er which, from level stand,
The low world laid its hand,
Found straightway to its mind, could value in a trice.

But all, the world's coarse thumb
And finger failed to plumb,
So passed in making up the main account;
All instincts immature,
All purposes unsure,
That weighed not as his work, yet swelled the man's amount.

Thoughts hardly to be packed
Into a narrow act,
Fancies that broke through language and escaped;
All I could never be
All, men ignored in me,
This, I was worth to God, whose wheel the pitcher shaped.

It is the way of the world to praise the dead.

Is it not just a little 'unbusinesslike' to be so behind hand?

Is it not better to take an interest in the living?

* * *

So much for the fable. It portrays a situation that never happened, or, in some features, could have happened. But if it serves to make people more discerning regarding the papers they read it will have accomplished its chief purpose. No paper is wholly good, none wholly evil, but there should be an ideal before the mind which readers and publishers should co-operate to attain. No paper can live that is much better than its constituency.

But while fables are entertaining, truth is stranger than fiction. For three generations the 'Witness,' without the endowment of millions, and in a city for many reasons the least likely in the world to give it consideration or support, has not only managed to exist; but, in spite of the hatred of many, and the apathy of some influential good people, has developed and waxed great, partly due to the discerning loyalty of many thousands of the best citizens, and partly to the fact that its publisher-editor was willing to devote hundreds of thousands of dollars made in his other enterprises and investments towards its maintenance.

The 'Witness,' in spite of such handicaps as few publishers can conceive, and the public knew nothing of, in spite of competition of unmoral and sometimes of an immoral character, in spite of apathy in so many directions where a lively interest would be expected, in spite of all these things the 'Witness' has continued to grow and develop and improve. But resources coming to an end, it was forced to tell its secret, and to announce that unless people of discernment immediately showed a more practical appreciation of such a paper it must pass into other hands, for its publishers will not run it beyond their ability to pay a hundred cents on every dollar they owe.

* * *

Out of all the bids for the 'Witness' that we had last spring, two bidders intimated that their offers would remain good. But we may not have now the same choice that we had then as to who will direct the future of this paper if it must pass out of our hands. This paper, in any case, will be continued and, if in other hands, with large wealth behind it, but it will then be beyond our power to dictate its future.

That its publisher-editor has done his share in maintaining the 'Witness' against such odds, the greatest of which is the apathy of so many that might have been expected to be friendly, will be seen by the amount which he has, out of his private means, had to make good to the paper during the last fifteen years, or ever since Liberal politicians, with an unusual degree of political backing, thought to usurp the time-acknowledged field of the 'Witness' by the intrusion of a party paper which, by the same token, deserted its time-acknowledged duty as a morning paper.

Every dollar that went into this some-time morning paper from political sources compelled the editor of the 'Witness' to more than match it, inasmuch as the standard of such a paper as the 'Witness' was so much more costly to maintain. So the energies of the two papers were largely wasted on competition of a kind that made for no one's good. And all the time the 'Witness' was doing infinitely better service for the cause of true people's Liberalism as distinguished from party Liberalism than the paper that had the chief support of the Liberal party. The use of an organ is sometimes to support a party in its wrong-doing, and this the party knew the 'Witness' would not knowingly do.

Since a party organ, supported so largely by 'party pap,' entered the evening field the publisher of the 'Witness' has had to devote **over three hundred thousand dollars** to keep it going.

Nothing of this was said so long as his money lasted. It is only now said, that the people may have a last opportunity of declaring by their further activity or their continued apathy that they do or do not want such a paper.

It is, in the language of the auctioneer, 'Going, going! .....!'—or it is not going to pass from under its present control. The issue is with the people. It is their paper. The loss will be theirs alone. For it to pass, under present conditions, will be its publishers' gain. Yet they are eager beyond anything to continue to spend and be spent to the utmost in the furtherance of the 'Witness' type of journalism if the people show that they really value such a paper.

So much has already been done. So little needs yet to be done to place this paper on a sure basis that we cannot think its friends, new and old, will fail it just now. Its circulation, as we have already declared, must be double what it was a year ago to assure its future. Not that it may die. It will not die, but it cannot be continued by its old-time publishers or by new ones on present lines, unless the people show their appreciation by the necessary measure of co-operation in increasing its circulation.

If only each gets one, the deed is quickly done. May I count on you for one within a week?

THE BUSINESS MANAGER.

THE PREMIER'S VACATION.

Ottawa, April 6.—Premier Borden, accompanied by Mrs. Borden, left on Friday afternoon for Hot Springs, Virginia. The Premier has not had a holiday for several months, and is badly in need of a rest. He will remain in Virginia for at least a fortnight if he can possibly do so. During his absence the Hon. Geo. E. Foster will be the acting premier. Cabinet meetings will be held to dispose of routine business, but there will be no full meeting of the Cabinet again until towards the end of the month.

VESSEL DRIVEN ASHORE ESCAPES DESTRUCTION FROM FIRE

Passengers Rescued With Difficulty and Crew and Captain Remain to Fight the Flames—Wireless Again to the Rescue—S.O.S. Danger Signal Brings Quick Responses

Ditch Plain Life Saving Station, L.I., April 8.—The steamer 'Ontario,' 2,000 tons burden, from Baltimore to Boston, with fifteen passengers and a crew of forty, was run on the rocks off Montauk Point by her captain early to-day with a growing fire in her hold. The passengers were transferred in lifeboats to the tug Lasco from New London, Conn., which rushed to the scene in response to the 'Ontario's' S O S wireless signals, and after six hours' work the fire in the 'Ontario's' hold was brought under control. The vessel is hard aground with a light sea running and little wind, but there is little danger, apparently of her going to pieces. Life savers hovered near the vessel in their boats all morning in readiness to take off the crew, but Captain Bood, when the fire was under control, declared that there would be no need for their services.

A TERRIBLE TALE OF THE SEA.

Two crews of life savers in their boats and three revenue cutters are standing along side. A breeches buoy was shot to the vessel from the shore when she first went on the rocks at three o'clock, but the captain, after transferring the passengers to a tug, sent word by life savers that his crew would remain aboard. Long before daylight they had chopped a dozen holes through the pilot house, and deck, and hundreds of gallons of sea water pumped by the vessel's own engines were pouring into the hold. At six o'clock Captain Bood sent word ashore that the progress of the fire had been checked.

The fire broke out during the night, and became so threatening that shortly before two o'clock this morning Captain Bood ordered the wireless operator to send S. O. S. distress signals. An hour later he turned back upon his course and drove the vessel full speed ahead for the reefs of Montauk Point, believing that otherwise the vessel would be burned at sea.

All through the early morning hours the wireless sputtered along the entire North Atlantic coast with news of the vessel's danger. When the Montauk Point light house was told over the government telephone line that the steamer was going ashore, the lighthouse keeper peered out to sea, laughed at the report, and declared that he saw nothing to warrant such a belief.

Ten minutes later the men at the station saw the ship on the rocks, hurried off with a breeches buoy apparatus and later dragged their surf boat on its truck three miles over the the beach to the burning steamer.

The life-savers, reinforced by a crew from the Hither Plain station, two miles away, transferred the passengers in small boats to a tug and stood off in readiness to take the crew ashore if need be. The passengers were transferred in the 'Ontario's' lifeboats.

Although the flames could not be seen, a great cloud of steam and smoke arose from the burning ship and spread a haze along the water front for miles. Captain Bood told the life-savers the fire was confined entirely to the hold. A light sea was running, and there was little wind. The hull of the vessel was badly blistered on the outside.

The exact location of the 'Ontario' is three miles east of Ditch Plain station and a mile and a half west of Montauk Point light. The 'Ontario' is a vessel of 1,987 tons net. She is 290 feet long, of steel, and was built in 1904. She left Baltimore on Saturday.

The revenue cutters, 'Mohawk' and 'Seneca' picked up the wireless call at New York and the cutter 'Achushnet,' at Boston, and hurried to the scene. They were able to give but little assistance, however.

UNDER CONTROL.

At 8.30 o'clock Captain Bood sent word ashore that the fire was under control. It was confined, he said, almost entirely to the hold, although flames broke through the deck repeatedly. The vessel was then hard aground, and apparently in no danger of breaking. The tug 'Taco,' with the 'Ontario's' passengers aboard, was then still alongside. It was reported that the passengers would be landed at New London, Conn.

A wrecking tug is on the way here from New York to pull the vessel off the rocks, if possible, when the fire is extinguished.

SELECTED IMMIGRATION

Commissioner of Regina, on Way to England to Secure Better Settlers.

Mr. T. W. Sheffield, industrial commissioner of Regina, is in Montreal on his way to Bristol, England, where he will open the first information bureau to exploit his theory of selected immigration for Canadia. In an interview with a 'Witness' reporter Mr. Sheffield said that he had been favored with an interview just a few days ago with the Hon. R. L. Borden, and also with Sir Wilfrid Laurier, who had wished him all success in his effort to bring the opportunities of Canada for the middle classes in Great Britain before that class of people, and that the idea of selected immigration had been endorsed by Premiers Scott and McBride, the leading boards of trade, and the editors of papers of both political parties.

'The Canadian information and development bureau which I am establishing in Bristol is the outcome of exhaustive investigations in every province of the Dominion,' said Mr. Sheffield. 'Besides supplying authentic information governing immigration and acting as publicity agents for boards of trade, we shall act as commissioners for establishing provincial or Dominion exhibitions in the chief cities of Great Britain. The recent publicity schemes conducted by the various boards of trade and city industrial organizations throughout Canada in the leading British newspapers have undoubtedly awakened widespread interest, but, hitherto, there has been no institution specially equipped for extending the information desired. The reason why that wealthier middle class, which is the commercial backbone of Great Britain, has not yet taken its share in the unique opportunities for profitable investment is because this great class of the community has not been brought into touch with the immigration departments of the Dominion. Our bureau will become that medium. It will be organized for dealing with all inquiries and immigration arrangements and will be equipped with official bulletins and maps of each centre represented. The bureau will also organize personally-conducted tours of the leading investors and syndicates in Great Britain, bringing each party into direct touch with the various Canadian boards of trade. I need hardly say how valuable this should prove in attracting staple British capital to the different provincial cities and agricultural centres. Illustrated lectures will be given in the principal cities of Great Britain, and in allustrated brochure on the recommended places for British investments is to be published shortly. This will be an elaborate and authoritative publication.

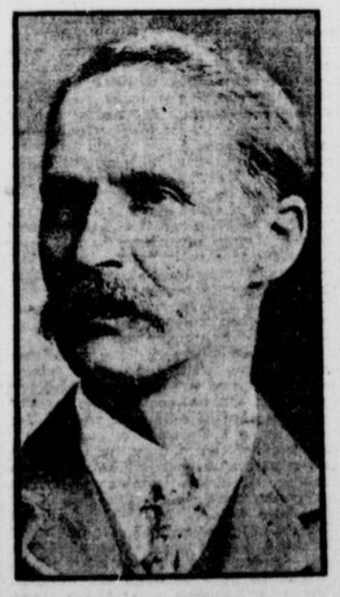
'The particular requirements of each locality will be supplied to our headquarters in Bristol by a system of classified cards. The classifications will cover every opportunity open for farm laborers, miners, railway men, dairymen, skilled mechanics, fishermen, general laborers, small investors, openings for women, professions, and all branches of trade for British subjects. The cards issued by our immigration department will ask for definite and authentic information under the above headings. These cards will be duplicated, the original being kept by the local agent of the department and the duplicate sent to the representative responsible to that province in Great Britain. The person then seeking the opportunity would be handed a card, giving the route, full address of the particular opening, together with all the essential details relating to the opening. In this manner we believe the newcomer would be fairly well acquainted with the conditions before arriving at his or her destination.'

Mr. Sheffield came to Canada five years ago, and starting humbly, has fought his way up until now he has obtained the recognition of the leading men of Canada, as testified by the position he holds and the copies of letters which he shows in his publication, 'A Vital Question,' in which he gives his views on selected immigration, and of which five thousand copies have been sent to the members of the Dominion and provincial governments, boards of trade, and business people of Canada.

BIG MEETING FOR BELFAST

Anti-Home Rulers to Hold Monster Demonstration.

London, April 8.—Belfast is to have a great anti-Home Rule demonstration on Easter Tuesday, two days before the date set for the introduction of the Home Rule Bill in the House of Commons. This time there will be no necessity for moving troops into the city, as was the case when Winston Spencer Churchill, first lord of the Admiralty, held his now historic meeting in the chief town of Ulster. An Irish member, to make sure that Belfast would not again be put under practically what amounted to martial law, to enable a prominent politician to speak, asked the question in the House of Commons the other day. The



MR. A. BONAR LAW.

reply of Augustine Birrell, the Irish secretary, was that he thought the Nationalists could be depended upon not to interfere with free speech.

The head and centre of the demonstration is Andrew Bonar Law, the leader of the Unionist party. While he will be speaking before the bill is introduced in the Commons, the scope of the bill is now fairly well known. The bill itself will not be issued until after the Prime Minister has delivered his speech in introducing it. Strictly speaking this introduction is a formal application to the House for leave to introduce, and although the Commons never refuses this leave, the bill is not issued until this has been granted.

150,000 DEMONSTRATORS.

The demonstration, in which 150,000 men will take part, will be held at the Royal Ulster Agricultural Society's grounds. Since the beginning of the year meetings have been held all over Ulster to protest against Home Rule, and the meeting on April 9 will be a climax to the series. The men have been carefully drilled, so that the parades and march past shall pass off without any hitch. The main portion of the participants will be drawn from the Unionist clubs of Ireland and the Loyal Orange Order. The Unionist clubs organized to fight against Mr. Gladstone's Home Rule Bill of 1893, and after that gradually died out. After the last election, Home Rule having been placed as a plank in the Liberal platform, the clubs reorganized and there are now 266 of them.

The Loyal Orange Order is an older and more powerful organization and is besides permanent. It is estimated that one person in every 30 in Ulster is an Orangeman; while one in 14 of the Protestant inhabitants of the province belongs to the order.

The men from the ship yards of Belfast 5,000 in number, will also take part, for although the head of the greatest of the shipbuilding concerns, Lord Pirie, a native of Quebec, is for Home Rule, his employees are against it.

There will be four distinct processions, two approaching the grounds from the city and two from the countryside. In the grounds four platforms will be erected, the principal one being occupied by Mr. Law, Sir Edward Carson, Walter Long and other leading Scottish and English members of Parliament.

The four processions will meet at the entrance to the grounds and enter the enclosure and the march past will then begin, sixteen men abreast. It is expected that it will take three hours for the procession to pass. At the conclusion of the speeches a resolution expressing the sentiments of the gathering regarding Home Rule will be put.

A GLADSTONE IN THE FIGHT.

In other parts of Ireland Nationalists will hold Home Rule meetings, not because their constituents need conversion, but to keep up interest in the question. There will also be a number of meetings in England, Wales and Scotland. It is rather interesting to note that the name 'Gladstone' again appears among the list of Englishmen who are trying to convert the masses of England to the principle of self-government for the sister isle. W. G. C. Gladstone, grandson of the 'Grand Old Man' and member for Kilmarnock Burghs, has been taking a prominent part in the campaign in England and Scotland. Not long ago he spoke at a demonstration in Trafalgar Square, and he has also been addressing meetings of workingmen. Mr. Gladstone treaches that Home Rule is a workingman's question. According to his views, not only do the workingmen of Ireland stand to benefit, but the working people of England stand to benefit by the economic expansion which Home Rule would give to Ireland.

CANADA'S NAVAL POLICY

Inspired Article in Quebec 'Chronicle' Asks for Canadian Navy Along Non-Party Lines.

Quebec, April 2.—In an apparently inspired article, the Quebec 'Chronicle' announces to-day a naval policy for Canada on non-party lines.

It says: 'The actual number of ships Canada intends to order is, it is understood, not definitely settled, but it is believed that while the talk is going on tenders will be called immediately for two super-dreadnoughts (first class cruisers) surpassing anything yet built for speed, power and efficiency.'

Britain's answer to the German menace, and the latter's refusal to meet the most moderate, but firm speech of the First Lord of the Admiralty for limitation or moderation of armaments, is noteworthy of a great people, and great country such as Canada. Canada has sounded the 'fall in'; the great drawback that has heretofore been confronting the Canadian public, and particularly those in the Province of Quebec, was that they had never been consulted in the matter. This is the first point on which the government must decide, and there is no question whatever for the reply which will be given by Canada.

While these ships are being built, Canada wil notify the British Government and the dominions:

That autonomy in naval matters is essential.

That representation is imperative.

That these two important points can only be met by the creation of an imperial squadron, towards which the British and Dominion governments will contribute, and which would be controlled by an executive or special Imperial Board of Admiralty.

This would indeed be the commencement of Imperial unity and co-operation for the defence of Imperial trade and commerce which is synonymous with the interests of the Dominion of Canada. These ships, which would be under the control of Canada and the other Dominions, would be the most modern and powerful of their kind; they would patrol the vast expanse of ocean over which the mercantile shipping of the Empire passes unceasingly to and fro.

Canada's message to the world is—The Canadian people are determined that the supremacy of the Imperial Navy is of vital importance, and that she is determined that she will take upon her shoulders her full share of her responsibilities for its maintenance. Her message to Great Britain is: We will co-operate, but representation is a sine qua non of contribution. We demand the immediate creation of a special Imperial squadron to be controlled by a board representative of our own and Imperial interests.

If we in Canada are to be recognized as one of the members of a great family, let us act and treat each other as such, so that the world will see that the Empire is a unity, the family of its nation.

OFFICIAL DENIAL.

Quebec, April 4.—In an interview given to the press about the article published by the Quebec 'Chronicle' on the Federal Government's alleged naval policy, the Hon. L. P. Pelletier, Postmaster General, stated that this article was never authorized by the Government. The latter's attitude had been defined by Prime Minister Borden in answer to questions put by the member for Yamaska on the floor of the House. He said that the people should not condemn the Government's naval policy before a decision is taken and made known officially to the public.

BIG INCREASE IN REVENUE

Dominion Took in $132,745,386 During Year Closing March 31

Ottawa, April 8.—For the fiscal year which closed on March 31, the aggregate revenue of the Dominion was $132,745,386, as compared with $114,666,225 for the previous fiscal year, an increase of nearly eighteen millions. The various departments of the public service contributed to the revenue as follows:—Customs, $85,887,137; excise, $19,038,563; post office, $9,854,405; public works, $11,524,768; miscellaneous, $6,820,511.

Expenditure during the year, chargeable to consolidated revenue account was $83,560,593 as compared with $75,590,195 in the previous year; expenditure chargeable to capital totalled $28,309,985 as against $30,417,470 in the previous year.

MYSTERY IN TORONTO MAN'S BRUTAL DEATH

Toronto, April 8.—The police are still completely at sea in their efforts to solve the mysterious murder of J. Rosenthal, a junk dealer, and the attempted murder of his companion, Eli Dunkelman, in a lonely spot near the city hydro-electric transformer station on Friday night. The two left their homes on Friday evening to keep an appointment with an unknown man to buy scrap iron, but nothing further of their movements that night can be learned, as the police can find no one who saw either the victims or any suspicious strangers near the scene of the crime. Dunkelman, whose skull is fractured, is too critically ill to be questioned by the police, but he raves about being attacked by three men. The murderers secured only about $60.

Lured to a lonely spot in rear of the hydro-electric transformer station, near the foot of Strachan avenue, on the pretext of the sale of a carload of scrap iron, Joseph Rosenthal, 133 York street, was murdered on Friday night, and Eli Dunkelman, 181 West Richmond street, was so beaten that he is in the General Hospital with a severe fracture of the skull and may die. The clues in the hands of the police are meagre. The most definite is the description of a tall, fair young man who called at Dunkelman's house on Thursday to tell the old man to go to 205 Strachan avenue at 7 o'clock on Friday night, taking with him enough money to purchase the carload of scrap iron.

Lying upon his face with a ten-pound cake of concrete resting at the base of the battered skull, the dead body of Joseph Rosenthal was found at 7.15 on Saturday morning by John Blythe, H. Hewitt and Patrick Hayden, three employees of the hydro-electric commission. Nearby was a pool of blood which they took to indicate that the body had been dragged by a rope which hung about the neck of the body. This latter proved to be the spot where Dunkelman had lain in a semi-conscious state through the night. The police were notified and the body removed to the morgue.

VIOLENCE IS FEARED FROM U. S. MINERS

Philadelphia, April 3. — Sentiment among the workers of the anthracite region seems to be crystallizing in favor of prolonging the lay-off until the operators grant recognition to the union. At a meeting held yesterday in Nanticoke, near Wilkesbarre, Pa., a thousand miners, mostly Poles, declared that they would not accept a ten percent increase unless it was accompanied by union recognition. When one of the speakers announced that President Baer had said that the miners were not strong enough to strike, a score of workers jumped to their feet, exclaiming: 'Well, we'll show him'

Both operators and miners, however, seem content to await the result of the conference to be held in this city on April 10, and none of the large workers made any attempt to work their breakers yesterday.

The Kathryn Colliery, owned by Cleveland, Ohio, capitalists, situated about ten miles west of Shamokin, at the extreme end of the hard coal field, operated its breakers yesterday, but the slate picker boys refused to work, and the bosses and outside hands were obliged to do that work.

While peace prevailed generally throughout the coal fields, there were several instances of violence reported during the night. At McAdoo, near the Hazelton region, a fire boss employed in one of the collieries near that place was probably fatally injured in a fight, the direct outcome of the suspension. Another mine worker aoused him for going to work, and in the struggle that followed the fire boss's skull was fractured. His assailant was committed to jail without bail to await the result of his injuries.

At Cumbola, in the Schuylkill region, dynamite was exploded at the home of a former mine boss, now dead whose son is a clerk in a Reading colliery. A young foreigner accused of doing the dynamiting was arrested. It is believed the dynamite was exploded to intimidate the clerk. His home was not injured.

At Shenandoah a miner who had been employed fighting a mine fire was held up by two foreigners but he was saved from harm by the timely arrival of policemen, who arrested the foreigners.

AMERICAN OUTLOOK.

Pittsburg, Pa., April 4.—Union miners throughout Western Pennsylvania, numbering 50,000, will remain idle until Monday, April 22. This decision was reached yesterday at the annual convention of district No. 5 (Pittsburg district), United Mine Workers of America. As the suggestion of District President Feehan, the poorly organized Mercer - Butler - Armstrong county field will be excepted, the men there continuing at work with the company paying the increased wages.

A proposition to have the miners resume work next Monday pending the result of the referendum vote on the Cleveland wage scale compromise agreement was voted down unanimously. Tabulation of the vote of all the bituminous miners will not be completed until April 19, according to word received here to-day from International President John P. White.

John Mitchell addressed the delegates yesterday. The report of the tellers on the election of officers will be made public to-morrow.

4,000 CONTINUE WORKING.

Dubois, Pa., April 4.—By a vote of 9, to 69 the delegates representing 40,000 miners of District No. 2, United Mine Workers of America, decided yesterday to accept the recommendation o. District President Patrick Gilday and continue working until April 15 at least. If a scale agreeable to the miners is framed in the meantime work will continue without interruption. A meeting of the scale committee and operators will be held Friday.

THE ANTHRACITE SITUATION.

New York, April 6.—The anthracite coal operators took official cognizance to-day of widespread reports that the mine workers are planning to press their demands for recognition of the United Mine Workers of America, by issuing a statement declaring that they 'Are willing to stand absolutely upon the decision of the anthracite strike commission with respect to this demand.'

EXPECT MR. MORINE TO RESIGN SOON

Ottawa, April 8.—It is learned on reliable authority that the resignation of the Hon. A. B. Morine, Chairman of the Public Inquiries Commission, will be in the hands of the Government in the course of a few days. Shortly before the House rose somewhat sensational charges were made against Mr. Morine, by Mr. F. B. Carvell, Liberal member for Carleton, N.B.

They referred to his record as a Minister of the Crown in Newfoundland. At the time Premier Borden promised to lay the charges before Mr. Morine, and later on announce his decision. A semi-official intimation is now given out that Mr Morine's resignation is to be forthcoming shortly. It is stated that there are certain reports which he has to receive from sub-commissioners which he will place in the hands of the Government before he retires.

METHODIST DEAD.

Rev. Dr. T. Griffith, Well known Figure, Died Saturday.

Toronto, April 8.—The Rev. Dr. Thomas Griffith, famous for his successful championship of the Fox Bay settlers, died on Saturday evening at his late residence, 188 Dowling avenue.

Dr. Griffith was for many years one of the most prominent figures at the Methodist General Conferences. His health broke down six years ago, during the first year of his pastorate of the First Church, St. Thomas. On retiring from the ministry he came to Toronto to reside. He was in his sixty-ninth year.

Among the pastorates held by Dr. Griffith were Douglas Church, Montreal; Methodist Church, Quebec, and Sydenham Street, Kingston.

Since retiring to Toronto Dr. Griffith has been a member of Parkdale Methodist Church. He is survived by his son, Dr. R. C. Griffith, of 212 Jameson avenue, and two daughters, Mrs. McConnell, of Montreal, and Mrs. Kennedy, St. Thomas.

The funeral service will be conducted at the residence of his son, Dr. Griffith, to-morrow afternoon, by the Rev. W. B. Caswell. The funeral will be to the Necropolis Cemetery.

OPTIMISTIC ABOUT WEST.

Sir William Whyte Thinks There Will be More People West of Lake Superior Than East.

While admitting the present great problem of transportation in the West, Sir William Whyte, formerly vice-president of the C. P. R., in an interview on Saturday said that when the Grand Trunk Pacific and Canadian Northern lines were completed, the three railways could without difficulty be able to handle the crops for many years to come. He considered that many of the reports of crop damage in the West were exaggerated, and thought that the existing difficulties would be in a great measure alleviated if the farmers raised mixed agricultural products. He believed that this would be more readily adopted by the Scots farmers than by the Canadian or American. Sir William was optimistic for the season of 1912. If transportation matters are handled well, he said, fifteen years or perhaps twenty, but not more, will see more people west of Lake Superior than there will be in the East.

WESTERN FARMERS BUSY.

Winnipeg, April 8.—Reports wired from every section of the prairie provinces show that the work of preparing land and sowing grain has been started in many districts. This will be general by the middle of the week. While the amount of fall ploughing done was below the average the amount of breaking done last year was very large. There will, therefore, be no decrease in the area sown to wheat this year as compared with last year. The acreage under oats, barley and flax will probably be much larger.

March was particularly favorable to threshing of crops left over from last fall. An immense amount of grain has been put through mills and work is now practically finished. Grain that was in the stack and in the stock has all threshed out well, and surprise is expressed by dealers on the Winnipeg Exchange that this spring threshed grain has graded so well. In most cases it has suffered no damage.

CANADA'S IMPERIAL POLICY.

London, April 8.—The 'Observer' editorially says the indications are that Canada is ready to take her proper place as the elder daughter of the Empire. While nothing Premier Borden's disclaimer of the Quebec 'Chronicle's' article the principles it foreshadows are so admirable in effect at this juncture, and so salutary schemed and so full of the right spirit of imperialism, Mr. Borden will do less justice to himself and his patriotic ministry if he does not make it his own in its principles. Whether the time is yet ripe for an Imperial Admiralty board remains to be seen, and the forthcoming conference with the Hon. J. D. Hazen, the Minister of Marine and Fisheries, will be critical. There will be need to speak the truth in love.

NEVADA FOR TAFT.

Reno, Nev., April 8.—President Taft will have a pledged delegation from the state of Nevada to the RepubNean national convention. Returns from every part of the state show that the administration ticket has been successful.

WELL KNOWN NAMES ON IMPERIAL TRADE COMMISSION

British Opposition Not Pleased With Selection, However.

London, April 4.—In the House of Commons, the Right Hon. Lewis Harcourt announced the completion of the Imperial Trade Commission. The representatives of the United Kingdom are Lord Inchcape, chairman; Sir Rider Haggart, Sir Edgar Vincent, Sir Charles Owens, late of the London Northwest Railway; T. Garnett, cotton manufacturer, of Manchester, and William Lorrimer, Glasgow.

Members of Parliament have been deliberately excluded in order to avoid the question of party politics.

The Dominions' representatives on the Commission are: George Foster, Canada; Donald Campbell, Australia; Bowring, Newfoundland; Sir David Graaf, South Africa; Sir J. Ward, New Zealand, with Mr. W. A. Robinson, of the Colonial Office, as secretary of the Commission.

Mr. Harcourt, defending the Government against a charge of dilatoriness with respect to carrying out resolutions of the Imperial Conference, enumerated a dozen matters which had been given effect to, including the modification of the Japanese treaty; amending the Copyright Act; strengthening the Appeal Court, and with regard to naturalization. The Government, he said, had succeeded in releasing the Dominion from treaties with Mexico and Sweden. He hoped the labors of the Trade Commissioners would be concluded before the next Imperial Conference was held.

The Opposition is greatly disappointed over the personnel of the Trade Commission, and regard it as entirely partial. Lord Grey and Lord Burleigh should have been asked, they say, and not men who are known to be extreme partisans on the fiscal question. Sir Gilbert Parker will ask in the Commons if Lord Inchcape will be allowed to hold the position as Suez Canal Director while serving on the Commission.

LORD CHARLES BERESFORD AND MR. CHURCHILL

Praises New First Lord of the Admiralty for Recent Changes.

Portsmouth, England, April 7 — Speaking here last night, Lord Charles Beresford praised Mr. Winston Churchill, the First Lord of the Admiralty, for the reform of the naval administration.

All thes things, Lord Charles contended, he had personally advocated, and had in consequence been dubbed 'blue funk.' At present, he said, we are thinking only of the heart of the Empire, but we could not afford to trust the local parochial defences for the outlying dominions. 'Our trade routes were insufficiently protected, as we had not enough cruisers to undertake this duty. We should repudiate that 'rotten declaration of London.'

Continuing, Lord Charles said the Admiralty evidently anticipate a German navy bill passing with a consequent increase in the striking power of the German navy. The six million surplus which the budget shows is therefore appropriated as a British navy nest egg. This is the kernel of yesterday's budget. The statement, though, was not made very plain, possibly owing to the extreme care with which the Chancellor of the Exchequer took the present government's policy diplomatically and pacifically. It is a two keels to one policy in respect to any ship built by Germany over and above those specified in her navy law programme.

The 'Times' to-day holds that this decision is a wise one under the circumstances.

The 'News,' the chief government newspaper, is silent regarding this aspect.

The 'Daily Telegraph' says Mr. Lloyd George is perhaps the most surprising and elusive member of the House of Commons, and yesterday revealed himself in a new and welcome light. It may be some financial purists will regret that this six million nest egg is not at once to be used—as certainly it should be used under normal circumstances for the reduction of the debt—but times are exceptional, and we do not doubt that public opinion will agree that the exceptional financial expedient is fully justified.

GERMAN DISPUTE.

Jesuits Being Admitted and Trouble is Brewing.

Berlin, April 8. — A violent dispute threatens between Protestant North and Catholic South Germany, which may involve serious political complications. The new Bavarian ministry, under the Clerical leader, Baron Hertling, is permitting the settlement of Jesuit missions and allowing priests of that order to preach in Bavarian churches in the hope that this will prove an antidote to the growth of Socialism. North Germany is complaining that the Imperial Government in permitting this is overlooking the anti-Jesuit law in the constitution, and declaring that the Emperor must watch over the execution of these laws.

The question must be raised in the Reichstag after Easter, and inasmuch as the German Government depends for its support on the Centre party, of which Baron Hertling was formerly the leader, the position of Imperial Chancellor von Bethmann-Hollweg is undoubtedly difficult.

MANITOBA LEGISLATURE

Winnipeg, April 8.—With customary ceremony, Lieutenant-Governor D. C. Cameron prorogued the Legislature Saturday afternoon, the Speech from the Throne congratulating the province on the satisfactory settlement of the boundary question and on the legislation for control of a certain class of public utilities.

A settlement was reached at the eleventh hour between the two disputants who have taken up so much of the time of the Legislature, viz., the city of Winnipeg and the Reese Syndicate.

The basis of the agreement is that the city, in return for the withdrawal of the obnoxious Manitoba Power Bill and the emasculation of the Radial Railway Bill, agrees to purchase all poles in the city at valuation and rent space to the Winnipeg Electric Company or its successors. This saves the city from an awkward legal tangle, following on the action of its engineers in erecting poles and wires right over and even between the poles and wires of the company.

BLAME GERMANY FOR MAKING MORE TROUBLE

Strained Relations Between Turkey and Russia Laid to Her Account

London, April 5.—The relations of Russia and Turkey, which a few weeks ago caused the circulation of alarming reports, may at any moment reach an acute stage, and again the bone of contention will be Persia.

At the close of the Russo-Japanese war Turkey moved some troops into the Persian province of Azerbaijan, a strip of which has been in dispute for upwards of 200 years. Turkey claims this strip; Russia holds it, but the ownership has yet to be decided. The question has been a subject of negotiations, but while these have been going on Russia asserts that Turkey has been slowly moving her forces forward until they have gone even beyond the disputed strip and now command the western part of Azerbaijan from Lake Urumiah to the frontier and could with ease attack the Russian province of Erivan.

Turkey denies any aggressive intentions. She has informed the Russian minister to the Porte that she has troops in the disputed territory, only, however, as a temporary expedient and awaiting the outcome of friendly negotiations and if necessary a reference to The Hague tribunal.

An Anglo-Russian commission, on the other hand, has reported that the Russian assertion is correct, and has issued a map showing that Turkey has taken possession of about 10,000 square miles of Persian territory.

Turkey's firmness in supporting her contention, and not only placing troops in the disputed territory, but moving them forward, has given rise in Russia to a suspicion that some other power is behind the Ottoman Government.

It is pointed out that the acquisition of territory on the Persian frontier might be accepted as compensation by Turkey for the loss of Tripoli and the power that could bring about this exchange would please Italy. Germany, which has before tried to secure concessions on Lake Urumiah, is the power suspected.

The movement of Russian and Turkish troops along the frontier has given cause for frequent alarms lately, and Russia's action in taking a leading part in the effort to bring the Turkish-Italian war to an end is said to have been suggested by the fact that in the frontier dispute she can use on argument that would give a weak power, such as Turkey, cause to think before engaging against two strong powers at the same time.

THE TRUTH ABOUT THE ITALIAN WAR

Austrian Officer, Fresh From Observation Tour, Tells of Desperate Situation

New York, April 8.—A cable from Vienna says: 'Feodor von Zubbvics, an Austrian captain of hussars, sportsman and hunter, has returned from Tripoli, where he went to investigate existing conditions. He says: 'I went to Tripoli to find out the true state of affairs on the Italian side. I spent about four weeks, in the course of which I penetrated as far as the outermost Italian fortifications at Zara.

'I have come to the conclusion that the position of the Italians in Tripoli is getting more and more desperate every day. The spirit of the troops is depressed and dejected.

'The drinking water has to be shipped from Sicily, the water works outside of Tripoli being absolutely useless owing to their contamination, which has caused many deaths from typhoid fever. For my own supply of drinking water I had to pay $1.60 a day. The prices of food and other necessaries have been soaring higher and higher, and the distress of the population is almost unbearable.

'The day I left the temperature was 104 degrees Fahrenheit, and in April and May it is sure to rise to 140 degrees. Further progress or a march inland is absolutely impossible under the existing conditions.

'The spirit of the troops has suffered greatly under the incessant night attacks of the Arabs, who are getting stronger every day, and are in constant gard training under able Turkish officers. The Italians, when they are ready to attack, will find that a perfectly disciplined modern army will oppose them, to dislodge or defeat, which will be nearly impossible.

'The Arabs, according to my information, are amply supplied with food and ammunition, and are in the best spirits. They are not afraid of the Italian airships, whose movements they view with equanimity.

'To sum up, I give it as my sincere opinion, founded upon careful investigation and inquiry for a long period, that the Italians will have to limit their operations to the coast towns, where they are assisted and protected by the guns of their warships.

'Before long, to escape from the fearful situation and to satisfy the popular thirst for glory, they will have to attempt action in the Aegean or the Dardanelles, putting all their eggs in one basket. The outcome of this hazardous proceeding cannot be foreseen.'

MANITOBA SEPARATE SCHOOLS.

Winnipeg, April 8.—The amendment to the School Act providing separate schools for Catholics was passed last Thursday night without comment from the Opposition.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Cures all blood humors, all eruptions, clears the complexion, creates an appetite, aids digestion, relieves that tired feeling, gives vigor and vim.

Accept no substitute; insist on having Hood's Sarsaparilla. Get it today.

CAPTAIN SCOTT HAS REACHED THE POLE BY THIS TIME SAYS SIR ERNEST SHACKLETON

London, April 2.—Though the latest word from the British Antarctic expedition under command of Captain Robert F. Scott left the explorers still 150 miles from the South Pole on January 3, Polar experts here are strongly of the opinion that Captain Scott will achieve the great object for which he set out. The fact that his message, brought back to New Zealand by the 'Terra Nova,' declared that he was remaining in the Antarctic for another winter in order to complete his work, is taken as an indication that the party is in good health, abundantly supplied and in a position to continue the march to the Pole.

Captain Scott was still advancing on the date of his last message, and those familiar with Antarctic exploration express the opinion that he would probably reach the Pole before the end of January. Among those favoring this view are Dr. Fridtjof Nansen, the noted Norwegian explorer, who, in an interview at Christiania gave expression to this belief.

All the London morning papers printed editorials congratulating the members of the Scott expedition. They emphasize the fact that it was not a mere dash for the Pole like that of Amundsen, but a thoroughly planned exploring expedition on a large scale, without any idea of racing for the Pole, and that it has achieved results of the highest importance.

A striking point of difference in the experiences of Amundsen and Scott was that of sheer luck. Amundsen was greatly favored by the weather in the latter stages of his journey, during the early part of December, while Scott at approximately the same time met storms of great severity. Amundsen was able to cover his last 150 miles in ten or twelve days. Thus, with anything but the most unfavorable weather Captain Scott could cover the distance which separated him from the Pole on January 3, well within the remaining days of the month. Amundsen reached the Pole on December 14, and during the days he was occupied in making observations there, the Englishmen were struggling through the snow drifts in the lower reaches of Beardmore Glacier.

The opinion is held here that if Captain Scott had known of Amundsen's success he would have made some mention of it in his final message. As in the case of the Shackleton expedition, valuable exploring work was done by different parties of the Scott expedition, who were sent out in different directions. Probably no further word will come from the expedition until well along in 1913.

Mrs. Scott, wife of the explorer, has received no message from her husband; neither has the Royal Geographical Society.

The 'Daily Telegraph' in an editorial says it is much too early to begin an appraisement of the scientific results of the Scott expedition, which, it appears, departed the end of June in the perpetual darkness of the Antarctic winter.

After five weeks of extraordinary hardships and perils, in tempestuous weather and in cold unusual even in that region, they returned to camp, having accomplished the first winter journey yet dared by any traveller in the Antarctic.

Though Scott had dogs, he also staked much for the success of the expedition on ponies, and this reliance cost him many anxious and perilous days, especially on account of the desperate efforts to save a number of the ponies adrift on the sea ice in March, 1911, when the animals were jumped from floe to floe over pack ice at the risk of the rescuers' lives, and all but one of the animals were lost in the end.

Again, the 'Telegraph' points out, Captain Scott was confronted with great difficulties when travelling to the Pole, they had continually to dig out the ponies and tents when snow fell.

SIR ERNEST SHACKLETON'S VIEWS.

London, April 2.—Sir Ernest Shackleton, in an article contributed to the 'Chronicle,' says that the dogged determination and incessant toil against disaster and difficulties which the members of the Scott party displayed must forever place this expedition amongst the great efforts of mankind.

'Of this I am convinced,' writes Sir Ernest, 'the first man to acknowledge and appreciate the success of Captain Amundsen in arriving at the coveted spot will be Captain Scott, who has by now reached the Pole and is preparing at this moment for another long Antarctic winter night amid the ribbed ice in order finally to finish and carry out the programme he laid down when he first initiated the expedition.

'That, it must be remembered, was not only to achieve the geographical South Pole, but to make a scientific geographical survey of the quarter of the Antarctic regions within his sphere of action.'

Referring to the eastern party, who were landed in Victoria Land, and who have not been picked up, Sir Ernest says: 'There are seals and penguins in plenty at Grygalska Glacier, so there is no fear that this party will not have ample food.'

Regarding Captain Scott's statement that fossils have been found for the first time in the Antarctic, Sir Ernest writes:

'This is hardly correct. Fossils may have been discovered for the first time in Situa, but during our own expedition we detected fossils among erratic boulders.'

In concluding, Sir Ernest says: 'Now comes the advance on the Pole. On Nov. 2, a day earlier than our expedition left Hut Point for the south, Scott started. Sixty miles south he found the motors abandoned by the advance party. This shows that though great hopes were entertained for the motors, the day has not yet come when one can count with certainty on their continuous performance in Polar regions.

'Then, on Dec. 4, another blizzard overtakes the little, struggling party, and, worse than low temperatures, high temperature occurs. The whole equipment is soaked with water, and one must have had that experience personally to realize what this discomfort means.

'How different seem to have been the conditions to those experienced by Amundsen, only some hundred miles away at the same time.

'On Jan. 3 of this year,' Sir Ernest added, 'Scott was 9,800 feet above the sea in latitude 87.32 south. On Jan. 3, 1909, we were 87.20 south, 9,770 feet above the sea, and it is interesting, remarkable too, to note how the two sets of observations coincide.

'Now Scott sends back his last party of three under Evans, and goes forward with five men—himself, Wilson, Oats, Bowers and Evans. They are now within a hundred and fifty miles of the pole and by the last news we have of them, they have a month's provisions, and success seems certain, for if all went well they ought to have reached the pole about Jan. 18, fifteen days after Scott sent the last party back.

'The temperature would still be low. Although it was the height of summer they found twenty degrees below zero and constant wind—similar conditions to those we met.'

This ends Scott's message and a year must elapse before we can hear the final result of the march and all the fortunes and adventures of the whole party, but two points must inevitably present themselves to readers of Captain Scott's despatch. The first is that throughout the journey nature has exerted her force against the expedition. Bad weather continually dogged their steps and faced them. Second, in spite of all troubles, disadvantages and discomforts, they ever set their faces toward the goal of their desire.

'It is early yet to prophesy the results of the expedition, but it is evident from the news to hand that its scientific work will be of the greatest importance and interest to the whole scientific world, and, as science knows no country and recognizes no boundaries, the good wishes of all other nations will be extended to Captain Scott and his gallant band in their fight against adverse conditions, and they will receive the thanks of all for the information they have struggled so hard to lay before a waiting world.'

London, April 3.—Mrs. Robert F. Scott, although naturally somewhat disappointed that her husband is not returning, is delighted at the prospect that he will get another season of scientific investigation in the Antarctic, for she takes the keenest interest in his work. She said to an interviewer: 'It would be the greatest pity if such highly skilled, trained scientists, once on the spot, did not have the opportunity of a second year of study. Originally the lack of funds necessitated hampering the activities of the expedition into the space of one year, but everybody who has any interest in the subject must be glad that a more thorough programme is now decided upon.

'If my husband feels any regret it is that it delays his return to his naval duties. His great desire is to resume as soon as possible after the expedition is over his position in that service, which has always occupied the foremost place in his enthusiasm.

'As regards a "race," so far as my husband is concerned there never has been one or any thought of one. Indeed, I think it more than probable that until the early part of next year he will know nothing whatever about the race in which he is popularly supposed to have been a competitor.

'He stuck to his original plans, and in almost every detail has carried out a programme that was drawn up more than two years ago. He reckoned on reaching the South Pole somewhat about the end of December, that being the best time at which to take theodolite observations.

'So far as can be judged he would have arrived at his objective a little more than a fortnight after the scheduled time. In other respects he appears to have been successful in his mission.'

Christchurch, New Zealand, April 6.—The 'Central News' is authorized to make public extracts from a private letter written by Captain Scott, under date of Oct. 28, 1911, on the eve of his departure south. The letter, of course, was not written with a view to publication, but it indicates very clearly that Scott never had any intention to race with Amundsen for the South Pole.

'We shall leave for the south,' says Captain Scott, 'all with high hopes of accomplishing our object, despite the reverse of last season, but there is a chance we may not catch the ship. Therefore, we have decided to arrange for her return in 1913, as whatever may happen she must leave on her return to New Zealand before March 19.

'I am fully alive to the complications in the situation arising from Captain Amundsen's presence in the Antarctic, but as any attempt at a race might have been fatal to our chances of getting to the Pole at all, I decided long ago to do exactly as I should have done had Amundsen not been here.

'If he gets to the Pole, he would be bound to do it rapidly with dogs, and one foresees that success will justify him. This way he is taking a big risk, and if he gets through he will have deserved his luck. Meanwhile, you may be sure that we are doing our best to carry out the object of our plans.

'(Signed),

'ROBERT F. SCOTT, R.N.'

PROTESTANT BELIEF

Lectures by Prof. Cook and Prof. Warriner.

The course of lectures on 'Protestant Belief,' which were given last week in Zion Congregational Church by the Rev. Prof. W. H. Warriner, and the Rev. Prof. E. Albert Cook, of the Congregational College, was completed Friday night by Prof. Cook's lecture on 'The Sacrifice of Christ, what is its value and meanmeaning?' The attendance on these lectures has shown a deep and increasing interest in the questions discussed.

At the close of his lecture, Professor Cook summarized the course which had been given during the week, as follows:—

I.—The Christian must get his truth about the nature and will of God, direct from God himself,—from the Holy Spirit within him, speaking through his reason and conscience. The voice of the Spirit can be known by no mysterious vision or sign, but by the motives of love and goodness which it arouses, the fruit of 'love, joy, peace, long-suffering, kindness, goodness, faithfulness, meekness, self-control,' which it brings forth.

No human authority, no clergy or church or book can take the place of this immediate revelation of God to each man but all of these things, the church rules and creeds, the clergy, and the Bible may be of great value if the truth they give is made clear to the individual by the Spirit of God.

II.—Faith in God which comes to use especially through the influence upon us of the life and words of Jesus, is the means by which God's grace is imparted to us to save us from sinfulness and make us just. No number of god works can be sufficient to win God's approval, but the child-like trust in the Father revealed in his Son, Jesus, brings us into harmony with God and results in good works in ever increasing measure.

III.—A man may be a follower of Christ without belonging to any church organization, but he would be a better follower if he united in worship and work with other Christians in a Christian Church; and as a lover of Christ, he should love the church which Christ loved and the fellowship of those who love Christ as he does.

IV.—Where two or three are gathered together in the name of Jesus, tat is, in His spirit, tere He is, in spirit, in the midst of them, and there is the one true church of Christ. The likeness of the vine and the branches applies to Christ and the church. Most, if not all religious organizations calling themselves Christian, are or have been branches of the vine, Christ. The only question is, how much of the living sap from the vine-stock—the Spirit of Christ—they have in them to-day. The older and larger the branch of the grape-vine is, the more danger there is that its life has degenerated or died out, but the only test of the life of the church is the fruit — the 'fruit of the Spirit, love, joy, peace,' etc., which the branch bears now.

V.—Jesus saves men through His life and death in just the measure and just the way that His life and death brings us into right relations with God and men. As He brings to men a love of goodness, a horror of sin, a perfect revelation of the righteous, loving and forgiving God, and a perfect example for human life, so He brings them into harmony with God and men, and thus saves them.

The Lord's supper symbolizes to the Christian this meaning of the life and death of Jesus in saving the world. We have no more right to take literally the words 'this is my body, This is my blood,' than to take literally the words 'I am the door,' or 'He is the stone set at nought of the builders,' or 'Behold the lamb of God,' and hold that in some mysterious way Jesus was a wooden door, or a real stone, or a small sheep.

The eternal Spirit of God, revealed in the man Jesus Christ, speaking in the heart of every man who desires to do right, will by his influence save men from sin by their faith in this God, and thus bring them into right relations with all men and the fullest, grandest possible life.

The second and third lectures were given by Dr. Warriner, and the others by Dr. Cook.

PRESBYTERIAN SCHOLARSHIPS

The awards of scholarships, medals and prizes in connection with the sessional examinations of the Presbyterian College was made public April 1st. The awards are as follows:

THIRD YEAR.

The Hugh Mackay Scholarship—J. A. Mackenzie, B.A.

The Crescent Street Church scholarship—H. Bolingbroke.

The Mrs. Morrice Scholarship ($50).—D. A. McCuaig.

The W. Brown Scholarship ($50).—D. A. Corbett, B.A.

The John Redpath Scholarship ($50)—William Merrilees.

SECOND YEAR.

The Morrice Scholarship (60).— J. E. Boucher

The George Sheriff Morrice Scholarship ($50).—Arthur R. McCord.

The St. Paul's Church Scholarship ($503.—J. Gordon, B.A.

The College Scholarship ($50)— W. Morrison.

FIRST YEAR.

The Peter Redpath Scholarship.—E. J. Wolland.

The Edward McDougall Morrice Scholarship—H. T. Logan, B.A.

FRENCH SCHOLARSHIPS.

The McNabb Street Church Scholarship, Hamilton—Herbert Fresque.

The William Ross Scholarship—G. Peck.

The Robert Anderson Scholarship—H. A. Lariviere.

The James Sinclair Scholarship—R. W. McVey.

The North-West Scholarship—G. R. Allan.

The Montreal Highland Society (Gaelic) Scholarship—J. A. MacInnes.

The Robert Drysdale Silver Medal—William Merrilees.

ECCLESIASTICAL ARCHITECTURE

The Judge Hutchinson Prize ($10 in books)—D. A. McVey.

ELOCUTION.

The Principal Neeland's Prize— H. Bolingbroke.

The John A. McMaster ($15 in books)—R. McVey.

The John A. McMaster ($10 in books)—R. H. Palmer.

S. S. PEDAGOGIES.

$15 in books—T. Logan, B.A.

PHILOSOPHICAL AND LITERARY SOCIETY.

Public Speaking—William Merrilees.
English Reading—R. W. McVey.
English Essay Writing—R. W. McVey.
French Reading—G. Peck.
French Essay Writing—G. Gallon.

MORE SCHOLARSHIPS.

In addition to the list of medals, scholarships and prizes in connection with the session examinations of the Presbyterian College the following are also announced:

University Scholarships awarded during session.

The Frederick Kelley Scholarship, Mr. T. J. McVittie.

The Lord Mount Stephen Scholarship, Mr. J. L. McInnes.

The Mr. Stirling Scholarship, Mr. A. D. Muir.

The First Church (Brockville) Scholarship, Mr. R. J. Wilson.

The Erskine Church Scholarship, Mr. D. McIeod.

The D. A. Mackenzie Scholarship, Mr. G. F. Dewey.

The Morin College Scholarships, Mr. H. D. Henry, Mr. Eric Ford and Mr. W. H. Bragg.

The James McCorkill Scholarships, Mr. K. McLean, Mr. H. L. Matheson, Mr. Stanley McIntosh, Mr. M. W. Goodrich, Mr. F. G. Fowler, Mr. J. L. MacNaughton and Mr. T. E. Kennedy.

FATAL ACCIDENT.

Thetford Mines, April 6. —A fatal accident was caused at Bell Mine last night by a premature blast. Pierre Leviner, forty years old, was instantly killed, William Doyle, forty years old, fatally injured, and Eugene Nadeau, twenty-two, sustained a severe scalp wound. The accident was caused when Jos. Gilbert started to connect a battery. He was standing in a pool of water with one end of the wire submerged, when he picked up the other end. It made a short circuit through his body, sending off the charge.

FAMOUS PRIEST A LEPER.

New York, April 3.—Word has been received by Jesuit priests here that a distinguished member of their society, Pere Isidore Dupuy, has been stricken with leprosy, and is at present confined in the leper colony at Marana, in Madagascar. He cannot live more than a year, it is said.

Pere Dupuy, who holds the coveted medal of the Legion of Honor of France, has been officially connected with the Jesuit missions of Madagascar for seventeen years. He was chaplain of the troops during the period of French occupation, and gave the last rites to thousands of soldiers. He is the tenth missionary priest to be stricken with this disease during the past fifty years.

HOGARTH PICTURES TO BE SOLD

The three gallery pictures, masterpieces by William Hogarth, entitled the Ascension, The Three Marys at the Tomb and The Sealing of the Tomb, painted in 1758, are to be sold for the purpose of obtaining funds for the completion of the new Academy Building in Bristol, England. The paintings, reproductions of which have been brought to Montreal by Mr. Harrison Brockbank, are valued as some of the greatest art treasures of the historic city of Bristol, England. They have a history well known to every art connoisseur on both sides of the Atlantic.

In spite of the fact that the paintings are valued as precious possessions they are now to be sold to raise sufficient funds for the completion of an art museum for Bristol. The action of the English art authorities is hailed with indignation in the British press, according to Mr. Brockbank, and the fear is expressed that unless they are purchased by an English benefactor, they will be snapped up by some American millionnaire. The paintings have only been once moved from the place where they were originally painted for and hung in the Church of St. Mary Redcliff, Bristol. In August, 1756, the vestry of St. Mary Redcliff Church, Bristol, paid the celebrated British painter, William Hogarth, five hundred guineas for the three large works which had been expressly painted by him for erection at the east end of the church. The minutes of the vestry do not disclose the circumstances which led to the commission being given to Hogarth and local historians are silent on the matter, nor has any contemporary record been found of the effect produced on the minds of the members of the vestry or prominent Bristol citizens at the introduction of this new feature into the splendid mediaeval church. It is known that Hogarth designed the frames as well as painted the pictures, and journeyed to Bristol to superintend the erection of the finished work in the church.

There are, however, certain circumstances which lead to the conclusion that the vestry considered the east end of the church, with its opening into the Lady Chapel (now marked by the reredos) had an empty appearance, and they wished to place there some large pictures of religious subjects which should be equal in size and importance to the large works which are to be found in many continental churches. Hogarth was extremely gratified by the opportunity afforded him of showing that he could paint in the grand style as well as any of the old Masters or foreign artists, and the Vestry of St. Mary Redcliff, which stood then and still stands, for what is most typically British and conservative, gave the great English artist the opportunity he desired.

The pictures, however, in spite of their excellence were not really in keeping with the Gothic architecture and special beauty of the church. Notwithstanding this the pictures held their place for over a hundred years, but after the time of the Oxford movement it was decided to erect an alabaster reredos behind the high altar, and the removal of the pictures was decided on and a faculty obtained.

The proper place for the Hogarth pictures was not in a Gothic church, like St. Mary Redcliff, with its narrow nave and chancel, but in some building of large space, where they could be seen to their proper advantage.

The building of the Bristol Fine Arts Academy was proceeding in the year 1857, and the Hogarth masterpieces were removed to the academy and presented to the trustees of that institution. The arrangement entered into was of a special kind. The works were transferred to the senior churchwarden and by him presented to the Bristol Fine Arts Academy on condition that the academy took every possible care of them and undertook to return them to the vestry of St. Mary Redcliff in case at any time the academy desired to dispose of them, or in the event of the academy being dissolved.

The pictures remained at the academy for fifty years, until the scheme which has now been taken in hand for the restoration of the academy building rendered some change inevitable.

During the half century the pictures were at the academy, they were frequently exhibited to the public, but their large size made them an inconvenient possession to an institution which existed for the exhibition of modern works sent in by the artists for sale.

It was not possible to show the Hogarth pictures as part of the annual exhibitions of the academy, as their dimensions made other works appear insignificant. Just as Hogarth in his day complained rather bitterly of the competition of dead and gone artists, so modern artists in their turn not unnaturally objected to such precious wall space being given to Hogarth.

One thing is always to be remembered with satisfaction, that is, that in spite of all temptations the trustees and council never had these pictures restored or touched in any way. They are now in the same condition as when they left St. Mary Redcliff Church, and when it is recalled how many valuable pictures have suffered in consequence of so-called restoration, it is unusual and satisfactory to find great works that have remained absolutely untouched. The color remains the same as the day they were painted, but the pictures need cleaning and the canvas requires repair in some places. Fortunately the slight damage that was done when they were removed to the academy only affects quite unimportant parts—no figure or feature of interest has been injured, so that when cleaned and repaired these works will be in as good condition as when they left the hands of the artist.

In these days, when so many spurious pictures are palmed off as genuine old masters, works that are absolutely authentic have their value enhanced by that fact. The Hogarth pictures have only changed hands once since they were painted and placed in the church by Hogarth, and passed into the care of the academy. The prospects of these works leaving Bristol, filled the people with dismay, but there is no building in the city which can suitably accommodate them. In these circumstances the academy council, in conjunction with the vestry and with their entire approval, obtained full authority to dispose of them. It was clearly much to be desired that works of such historic and artistic interest and importance should find a place where they could be seen and appreciated, and on the other hand the funds provided by the sale of these works would be of material assistance in carrying out the academy scheme for the erection of a building for the promotion of the interests of art and artists, and the portion of the purchase money received by the vestry of St. Mary Redcliff would be usefully employed in the maintenance and repair of the fabric of that famous church. Mr. Harrison Brockbank has gone from Montreal to New York having been commissioned to dispose of the Hogarth masterpieces.



THE SEALING OF THE TOMB.
—Painted by William Hogarth.



THE THREE MARYS AT THE TOMB.
—Painted by William Hogarth.

A STERN CHASE.

Toronto, April 4.— Robert Black, of 15 East Gerrard Street, a Porcupine mining broker and lawyer, was arrested by Detective Guthrie last night charged with the theft of $5,000. The information was laid by Alex. McIntyre, owner of the McIntyre property in Porcupine.

It is alleged that Black, while acting in a legal capacity held back $5,000 from a stock transaction. McIntyre claims that he sold an interest in the mine through Black, paid the accused $2,500 for his services, and instructed him to deposit $5,000 in the Bank of Scotland.

A short time ago McIntyre went to Scotland, and discovered that the money had not been deposited. He returned to Canada in search of Black. He found him in Cobalt, followed him to Toronto, and there laid the charge.

Black was bailed out by a Toronto lawyer, Arthur G. Browning who put up $5,000 security. The accused denied the allegations made by McIntyre in regard to instructions to deposit the money.

C.N.R. TROUBLE IN BRITISH COLUMBIA

Curious Strike Ties Up Railway Construction and Threatens Trouble

Vancouver, B. C., April 2.— Yesterday construction of the line of the Canadian Northern Railway between Hope and Kamloops was tied up. On Saturday night the latest demonstration of the I. W. W. broke out in violence in the vicinity of Spence's Bridge. Incipient outlawry at various points between Spence's Bridge has called for repressive measures on the part of the provincial police, and Inspector Thomas Smith left on Sunday for the scene to direct the augmented forces which have been placed at his disposal.

Yesterday some three hundred men, mostly foreigners, and all of them adherents of the I. W. W., reached Vancouver over the C.P.R., and they report that other hundreds are on their way to this city, many of them travelling the brake beams, and others walking

Yesterday's arrival had sufficient funds to pay their fare by passenger trains.

Fully five thousand men have now quit work on the Canadian Northern grade, and contractors operating to the north of Kamloops declare that they expect that by to-day every bit of work will be stopped as far eastward as the Thirty-Men Camp, north of Kamloops, the most easterly point at which work is being carried on.

On Saturday night seventy men, nearly all of them Austrians, descended on the camp of Martin Wilson, a sub-contractor operating to the east of Spence's Bridge. They were armed with clubs and stones, and intimidated the camp cooks, declaring that he must stop providing meals for any of the men who had not quit work. They put out the fires in the cook house, and threatened to throw the cook into the river if he re-lit it.

Another outrage was committed in the vicinity of Spence's Bridge on Saturday afternoon, when a force of strikers stopped the supply waggons of Grant, Smith and Kearin, subcontractors, which were on their way from Spence's Bridge to the firm's camps, with feed for horses. The teams were taken out of the waggons, and the drivers ordered to leave the supplies on the road. This order was enforced.

Hardly a station man was at work on the entire grade of the Canadian Northern yesterday, and contractors are of the opinion that the last of these 'Independents' will be driven from their work by this morning. Walking delegates of the I. W. W. on Saturday proceeded from camp to camp along the grade, reading a proclamation calling on the men to quit work. Contractors state that in no case so far reported did any of the strikers make a demand for higher wages. They declare the men merely threw down their tools and gave no reason for their actions.

In an interview with the 'Witness' on April 2nd Sir William Mackenzie stated that no steps towards arbitration with the strikers on the western section of the Canadian Northern line would be taken. Sir William does not attach much importance to the strike, although between five thousand and six thousand men are affected, and does not consider that they have any grievance. 'We can afford to wait,' he said, 'and they cannot. A month or two does not make very much difference in the construction of a transcontinental railway.'

Discussing the need of additional steamers on the Canadian Northern steamships line, Sir William gave it to be understood that no steps would be taken in this direction until the line was completed from coast to coast. For the present, he said, the need of additional boats is not urgent, and with the 'Royal George' and 'Royal Edward,' aided by the recent arrangement with other lines, sufficient traffic will be obtained to feed the railway. An attempt was made last year to obtain two new vessels, but as none were available at the time the matter was allowed to rest, and later an arrangement was made whereby the co-operation of other lines would be secured.

Sir William predicts the commencement of the tunnel through Mount Royal in about six weeks' time. There is a lot of preliminary work to be done, he said, and it is not likely that the tunnel will be commenced sooner than the middle of May.

A NEW SCHEME OF DISINFECTING

Dr. J. E. Laberge Discovers Improved Method While at New York

Dr. J. E. Laberge, chief of the Montreal Contagious Diseases Department, returned from New York and Boston, bearing a new scheme for the disinfection of houses. The apparatus for this consists in an aluminum dish and four ounce packages of permanganate of potash and formaldehide. A package of each of the antiseptics is dissolved in one hundred cubic centimetres of water; heat is applied, and in five minutes one hundred cubic feet of air is sterilized. By means of this method Dr. Laberge says one man can disinfect thirty-five houses a day. Under the blanket system of disinfection in vogue in the city it takes four men to disinfect eight houses a day.

Dr. Laberge attended the convention of the Public School Hygiene Association, and he spent some time in inspecting night refuges in New York.

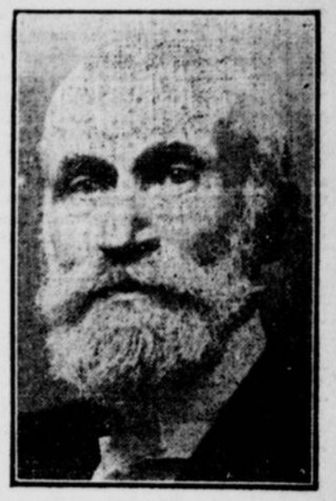
DEATH OF THE REV. DR. BARNES

Pastor-Emeritus of the Church of the Messiah

After a period of illness and failing health the condition of the Rev. Dr. W. S. Barnes became worse Wednesday, and shortly after seven in the evening he passed away at the ripe age of seventy-one years.

Thus Montreal loses one who spent the major part of his life in the spiritual uplift of the people, who, at the time of his death was pastor emeritus of the church of the Messiah. He was eminent in the realm of arts and letters, and showed an active interest in the diffusion of culture.

The Rev. Dr. Barnes was an American having born in Boston in 1841. He



THE REV. DR. W. S. BARNES.

came here in 1879 to take the pastorate of the church of the Messiah, then on Beaver Hall Hill. McGill University, recognizing the work done to mankind by him in many spheres, honored him with the degree of LL.D. in the year, 1909, the reason for the honor being 'his attainments in arts and letters, his active interest in the diffusion of culture, and his devoted services to all that concerns the spiritual life of the community.'

In that year Dr. Barnes was made pastor emeritus of his church, and was succeeded as active pastor by the Rev. F. R. Griffin in the new church on Sherbrooke street.

His feeling towards his congregation and those outside the Unitarian church was expressed in the words he uttered for the last time in the old church on Beaver Hall Hill. 'I have tried,' he said, 'to make our services so fraternal that whoever came to us should find their own faith respected, and our own interpreted in the spirit of love.'

He leaves behind a sorrowing wife, two sons, and one daughter, Mrs. G. M. Edwards. His eldest son, Professor H. T. Barnes is director in the Physics Building at McGill University, and Mr. Wilfred Barnes, principal of the Barnes School of Art.

FIRE AFFECTS MANY FIRMS

Outbreak Close to Chinatown Caused Turn Out From Six Stations

At 7.30 a. m. Saturday morning a telephone alarm, quickly followed by a box alarm, caused the turnout of the full equipment from fire stations Nos. 2, 5, 6, 7, 20 and 25, under Chiefs Mann and Marion, to Laguchetiere St., Montreal, close to the Chinatown regions. The fire was discovered to be in the two top floors of the four-story building, having originated in the front part of the third story, which is occupied by the offices of R. C. Miller, agent for mill supplies. From Mr. Miller's offices the flames quickly spread to the back and upstairs to the Canadian Cocoanut Company's plant. These two concerns will be the chief sufferers, as the fire was confined to the two top floors. The occupants of the lower floors will suffer considerable damage from water. They are: W. J. Kearns & Co., printers, on the second floor; John Fee, machinist, on the first floor, and the Dominion Lithographing Company, in the front part of the basement.

How the fire originated was not ascertained beyond the fact that it started near a desk in the back part of R. C. Miller's offices. There was no one in the offices of the Canadian Cocoanut Company's plant when the fire broke out, but Mr. Labrecque, of the latter company, arrived shortly afterwards and gave the alarm. The firemen responded promptly, and were able to prevent the fire from spreading beyond the office where it started and to the floor above. Two firemen, Raoul Ledoux, of No. 5 station, and George Ginack, of No. 20 station, were overcome by smoke for a time, but went back to their work after they had recovered.

Mr. William Carter, who has his office on the first floor of the building which was damaged, is the owner of the property. The exact amount of the damage done has not been stated, but a conservative estimate places the figure at $20,000.

FIRE IN CORNWALL.

Cornwall, Ont., April 4.—Fire gutted the building occupied by Riviere and Company as a steam laundry last night. The blaze started in the rear from an unknown cause. The present owners bought the equipment from Guy Brothers only last fall. For a time it was feared the fire would spread to adjoining business blocks, but the firemen worked heroically, and confined the flames to the one block. The building is owned by the McLennan estate. Both building and contents are insured.

ASK FOR WINTER NAVIGATION.

Quebec, April 6—At a meeting of the council of the Quebec Board of Trade it was decided to memorialize the government afresh in regard to winter navigation of the Lower St. Lawrence. The memorial will set forth the new records made by the Government steamship Montcalm and the steamer Mahone during the season just passed. The memorial will set forth the possibilities of winter navigation, and especially when carried on by larger and more powerful boats.

Another memorial is to be submitted to the government in regard to the deepening of the St. Lawrence below Quebec.

SENATE AND COMMONS DEADLOCK RESULTS IN THREE BILLS BEING KILLED

Tariff Commission, Highways Act and Bill to Subsidize T. & N O. Ry., Slaughtered on Last Day of Parliament—Mr. Foster in Violent Speech Lays Blame for Tariff Commission Failure on Opposition Leader

Ottawa, April 2.—The government list of bills to which His Royal Highness the Duke of Connaught gave assent on the eve of the prorogation did not include the bill to create a tariff commission, the highway act, or the bill providing for a subsidy for the Ontario Government Temiskaming & Northern Ontario Railway. Owing to amendments to the two first mentioned bills in the Senate and the formal objection of the latter on a division of 21 to 8, these three bills fell by the wayside.

The most important and far-reaching result of the deadlock between the two Houses will be that no permanent tariff commission can be named during the recess, and in so far as can be judged at present tariff affairs will remain in statu quo until parliament reassembles.

The tariff bill, to which much time and labor has undoubtedly been given, was slaughtered because the government would not agree to accept an amendment providing that in the event of an application being made for an increase in the tariff, the board should report as to certain matters, including the number of shareholders of the company asking for an increase and the amount of dividends paid.

The Hon. W. T. White in declining to accept the amendment, used much the same line of argument advenced by him when it was first rejected on Saturday. He said it was badly drafted; that it was unwise to cumber the bill with unnecessary and irrelevant matter, and that the broad terms of the act allowed for all inquiry as to all the items mentioned. In conclusion he declared that the Senate would have to accept the responsibility for rejecting a measure passed by the popular house and based upon pledges given by the Premier during the last campaign.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier said the government would not accept the Senate's proposal because it did not desire to have made public the information which would be secured under the terms of the amendments. Referring to the arguments of the Minister of Finance that the Senate proposal was badly drafted, he said that nothing would be easier than to have a conference at which it could have been put in better shape. Sir Wilfrid then referred to the declaration of Mr. H. B. Ames, that the members of the commission must be in sympathy with the policy of the government. That would mean, he said, that the commission would be a partisan body. The throwing out of the bill, he declared in conclusion, would not be an unmixed evil, but an unmixed blessing.

The Hon. Geo. E. Foster closed the debate with a vehement speech, in which he accused the leader of the Opposition of failing to realize that he is not now in control of things. Sir Wilfrid, he said, had made use of his hirelings of the Senate in order to have his way. The bills rejected, he said, represented pledges made by the Premier during the election. Their rejection would be to the ultimate disadvantage of those responsible for it.

No one replied to Mr. Foster from the Opposition, and Mr. White's motion calling upon the Commons to reaffirm its former position was declared carried on division.

Then Black Rod tapped on the door and the Commoners were summoned to the Senate to hear the Duke of Connaught read the Speech from the Throne.

As soon as the House met at three o'clock the Hon. W. T. White, Minister of Finance, gave reasons why the Government would not accept the Senate's fourth amendment to the bill to establish a permanent tariff commission. The amendment was as follows:—

'Provided always that in all cases where any application for an increase of duty is made to the government, the commission shall, in addition to reporting on the above matters, make a special report, which, in the case of any industry established, shall state:

'(a.) The number of factories now existing and the number of hands now employed, giving in each case the number of men, women and children respectively.

'(b.) A list of the shareholders and the number of shares held by each shareholder.

'(c.) The dividends paid during each of the preceding ten years.

'(d.) The wages of hands and the number of hours worked per diem.

'(e.) The total amount of goods of the kind on which such increase of duty is demanded consumed in Canada, whether home-made or imported.'

The first part of Mr. White's speech was along the lines followed by him on Saturday, when the Government gave its first refusal to accede to the amendments. It should be rejected, he said, if for no other reason than that it is badly drafted and meaningless. Having regard to the context of the bill some of the sub-sections proposed Mr. White said were quite unintelligible. The commission, which it was proposed to name, would not have the power to increase or to lower the tariff, but to get information on which the government would act. The proposed amendment would mean that in every instance, when a letter is received at the department asking for an increase in the duties—a report would have to be made by the commission. It was not desirable, he said, that the work of the commission should be unduly hampered.

Proceeding, Mr. White said that the other amendments suggested by the Senate had been accepted because they were not calculated to disturb the scope of the commission. With this one it was different and he failed to see how the Senate could justify its action in overriding the deliberate judgment of the majority of the Lower House. He agreed that the Senate had a right to reject this legislation if it desired to do so, but the amendments proposed by the Upper House were, to say the least, senseless, irrelevant and useless. They would be a positive blemish to the proposed statute.

Mr. White said that the session had been longer than was expected, because the Government had determined to carry out its pledges, including the pledge to establish a permanent tariff commission. This pledge was a part of the programme of the present Premier at the time of the general election. The proposal had been endorsed by the people and the government was endeavoring to carry out its promise. In conclusion he said that the government had decided to stand by its attitude of Saturday and he would move that a message be sent to the Senate declaring that the House had decided to adhere to the terms of the message sent to the Upper House on Saturday.

SIR WILFRID REPLIES.

'There is none so blind as he who will not see,' said Sir Wilfrid Laurier in opening his reply to Mr. White, 'and my hon. friend the Minister of Finance shows by the speech that he has just delivered that he is afflicted with such blindness. Mr. White's entire speech had been devoted to a criticism of the wording of the amendment. He had spent much time in pointing out ungrammatical errors in it. But surely if the Minister of Finance was sincere it would have been better to call a conference with the Senate, and if required have the amendment redrafted.'

Sir Wilfrid here quoted several instances where he recollected conferences on similar matters between the two Houses, including the Lord's Day Act. Why was it not done in this case? he asked. Instead of asking for a conference, which would have been the regular constitutional proceeding the Minister of Finance could only see fit to ridicule the drafting of the amendment which was offered. He did not think that such demeanor was worthy of a minister of the Crown. It was childish for the minister to assert that he could not understand the object of the amendment. Every man in the House knew what its principle and object was.

Continuing, Sir Wilfrid said that he feared that Mr. White's real reason for refusing or avoiding a conference was that he was opposed to giving the people the safeguard which the amendment provided for them. The member for St. Antoine (Mr. Ames) had said that the commission was to be protectionist in sympathy and political and partisan appointees. Here he could see the underlying reason for the refusal for a conference. 'For my part,' concluded Sir Wilfrid, as his followers cheered wildly, 'I am glad to share the responsibility of killing this bill. It is not an unmixed misfortune and it is an unmixed blessing.'

MR. FOSTER'S SARCASM.

The Hon. Geo. E. Foster followed. He doubted if in the memory of the older member of the House such a situation was ever before witnessed as presented itself before them now. The government was fresh from the people, the fount and source of all power. They had received a mandate from the people to carry out the platform which was an issue during the late campaign. In that campaign Mr. Borden made his position and platform clear, and one of the planks of that platform was that a tariff commission should be appointed to secure information regarding economic and industrial conditions. For this a mandate was given and unmistakably affirmed. Now, when this government sought to carry out its policy, as approved of by the people, an obstacle is placed in its way. And by whom? asked Mr. Foster.

'In that campaign which was fought out last September,' continued Mr. Foster, 'the power of the Rt. Hon. gentleman opposite was killed and his party almost destroyed. But, like a busy bee when the sun shines, storing up honey, he, while in power placed his party heelers in another portion of this House to save him when he and his party are politically dead. He has just told us that he is willing and glad to share the responsibility of killing this bill. Well, it is not the Senate that will have to bear the responsibility. It is the Rt. Hon. gentleman who created the Senate and now asks that Senate to do his bidding. He is using the men he placed in the Senate to defeat the will of the people.

'We place the responsibility upon the shoulders of the leader of the Opposition,' continued Mr. Foster, 'and the people will place it upon him. And notwithstanding that he is triumphant now, his triumph will be short-lived. The time will come when he will regret the ill-advised policy which he has pursued to-day in seeking to make the unpopular branch of the government defeat the will of the people.

'Yes,' concluded Mr. Foster amidst Conservative cheers, 'he has the responsibility. We are glad to let him take it and keep it, and to let him suffer for it, as he undoubtedly will.'

THE SENATE.

Ottawa, April 2.—In the Senate the bill for aiding construction of bridges on the St. John Valley Railway was read the third time.

Sir Richard Cartwright expressed the opinion that the bill increasing the subsidy of Prince Edward Island would be found ultra vires if taken before the Privy Council, and asked the Government if it proposed to have Imperial legislation regulate this.

The Hon. Mr. Lougheed said that the attention of the Government had not been called to this point. If there was any question about the legality of the legislation the Government would certainly have it confirmed by the Imperial Parliament.

On a report granting statutory increases to employees, Senator Taylor said that the staff of each House of Parliament was treated far more generously than was done by business firms with their employees. He thought it was overdone. Both in the House of Commons and the Senate there were officials who were being paid four times what they were worth. He thought that the staffs of the Senate and the House of Commons should be removed from the jurisdiction of the Civil Service Commission and replaced under the control of each House, so that they could be dealt with as a business firm would deal with its employees.

The report was adopted.

The Speaker read a message from the Commons stating that it would not agree to the Senate's third amendment to the Tariff Commission Bill.

On motion of Sir Richard Cartwright the Senate by a vote of 22 to 11, decided to insist upon its amendment, and appointed a committee to prepare reasons.

On a bill to grant the Province of Ontario a subsidy of $6,400 a mile for the Temiskaming and Northern Ontario Railway, amounting in all to about $2,000,000, the Hon. Mr. Lougheed stated that if the road had been built by private parties the Dominion would certainly have subsidized it, and if it had not been built by Ontario, the Federal Government must have secured the construction of a line to connect the National Transcontinental with Ontario's settled centres. What was built was but a beginning, for in his opinion the line would be extended to Hudson Bay.

Senator Talbot asked if this would bring the road under the jurisdiction of the Dominion Railway Commission.

The Hon. Mr. Lougheed said it would not be brought under until Ontario had been consulted, and had agreed.

Senator Jaffray said this road was already built, it was being operated, it was paying, and if put on the market could be sold at a handsome profit. It had been projected to aid in colonization and settlement of the North, but its rates had been fixed so high that it had not carried out this purpose as it should. To say that because other provinces received aid Ontario should also, was the worst possible reason to give a justification of this vote.

Senator Edwards said that on the plea of pauperism he had yielded and voted for the increase of the Prince Eward Island subsidy, as a matter of charity. Ontario was not a pauper. The grant was unnecessary and improper, and if passed he would feel that Ontario was disgraced as a province in accepting the money.

Senator Cloran declared that this vote was improper, as had been the grants to Prince Edward Island and to New Brunswick.

Sir Mackenzie Bowell said it was not certain that the road was paying as well as people thought. He referred to statements by the Hon. G. P. Graham on this point. It was true Ontario was not a pauper, but that was no reason for the province not insisting upon its just rights and accepting what was justly due to it.

Senator Belcourt said that as subsidies were aid in construction of railways, and if this railway was already built, he could not see how the Government could justify this bill.

Senator Bostock adjourned the debate.

AFTERNOON SITTING.

At the afternoon sitting the motion to vote a subsidy for the Temiskaming and Northern Ontario Railway was defeated by a vote of 21 to 8.

Yeas—The Hon. Mr. Lougheed, Senators Macdonald (B.C.), Bell, Taylor, Pope, Daniel, Speaker Landry—8.

Nays—Sir Richard Cartwright, Senators Ellis, Fiset, Edwards, Yeo, Royer, Kerr, Bostock, Power Jaffray, Derbyshire Thompson, King, Beith, Costigan, Dessaulles, Thibadeau, Talbot, Bell, Cloran—21.

The bill on weights and measures was criticized by Senator Campbell, and at the suggestion of the Hon. Mr. Lougheed it stood for further consideration.

Sir Richard Cartwright criticized the supply bill, and said that in his opinion Canada was undertaking obligations for expenditure beyond a safe margin.

His Royal Highness the Governor-General gave assent to legislation, and parliament prorogued.

MR. LAVERGNE AND THE NAVY

Quebec, April 2.—Interviewed on the naval policy announced semi-officially in the 'Chronicle' this morning, Mr. Armand Lavergne says: 'I am satisfied that there will be a referendum, but I am opposed to the building of Dreadnoughts before the referendum, and I reserve the right to fight before the people against any kind of navy, as I have done before the 21st of September. I think that the best way to defend the Empire is to defend our country, to strengthen our harbors and to build dry docks. I am also of opinion that Canada must not take part in any Imperial war without being consulted on the justice and the opportunity of these wars, and as Mr. Asquith has already said, that Great Britain would never give us the right, I think that we should remain in the 'statu quo.'

MANITOBA AND RECIPROCITY.

Winnipeg, Man., April 3. — Reciprocity was brought before the Manitoba Legislature again yesterday afternoon by Mr. T. C. Norris, leader of the Opposition, by way of a resolution asking for free trade in natural products and in farm implements and cement with the United States. Speaking in support of his resolution, Mr. Norris said that the west was growing so rapidly that in a few years there would be enough wheat grown in the west, not only to supply the British Empire, but many other countries. The United States wanted Canadian wheat, and why not give it to them, contended the speaker.

Premier Roblin, in reply, stated that it was a singular fact that when a Liberal Government was turned out of office they always tried to stir up dissatisfaction and discontent, which had to be combatted in the early days. He went on to point out that the people had expressed their opinion on the question, and he could not see the object of again bringing it before the Legislature unless it was for the purpose of creating dissension. The United States, said the Premier, did not want Canadian wheat for home consumption, but to mix with their lower grades. To-day Western Canada is getting the best settlers from the United States in ever-increasing numbers, and if things were going to be so bad here as the Liberals say, then why do these people come? In support of his argument that Western Canada was getting the best possible settlers from the States, the Premier read the speech of Champ Clark delivered a few days ago.

The Hon. Hugh Armstrong, provincial treasurer, submitted to the House the supplementary estimate for the year, reaching the total of $2,426,615.67.

DEPARTMENTAL CHANGES.

Ottawa, April 3.—Orders in council have been passed making a number of important changes in connection with the government departments. One transfers the census branch, which since its organization has been attached to the Department of Agriculture, to the Department of Trade and Commerce. Mr. Archibald Blue, chief census commissioner, will remain at the head of the department. The government is of the opinion that the new arrangement will be a good one, because the Department of Agriculture is constantly growing, and will continue to grow, so that the purely agricultural problems will fully engage the time and attention of one minister.

The second order in council transfers the mines branch of the Inland Revenue Department to the Department of the Interior. This the ministers believe will also be a change for the better, as the mining business has a closer relation to lands than to the collection of the excise taxes.

A third order in council makes Dr. Arthur Doughty, Dominion Archivist, a deputy minister, in accordance with the provisions of the act passed during the recent session of Parliament. The archives branch was some time ago transferred to the Department of the Secretary of State from the Department of Agriculture.

UNGAVA ANNEXATION BILL GIVES QUEBEC ANOTHER 400,000 SQUARE MILES

Quebec, April 2.—At the afternoon sitting of the Legislative Assembly yesterday Sir Lomer Gouin presented his bill relative to the annexation of Ungava. The remainder of the afternoon sitting was taken up with discussion by the Opposition in supply of an item of $200,000 of the colonization estimates for colonization roads.

Sir Lomer Gouin at the evening sitting explained the Ungava bill which was taken up for second reading.

In reviewing the history of the negotiations of the last five years, Sir Lomer said that there had been reasons in the delay at arriving at the settlement. In some Provinces it was feared that the increase of territory which could not fail to be followed by an increase of population would have the effect of lessening representation of these provinces. Besides, the Federal Government wished at the same time to extend the boundaries of Manitoba and Ontario, and difficulties had arisen in this connection.

The new territory was comprised to the north of the East Main River between James Bay and Hudson Bay on one side, and the territory over which Newfoundland exercises legal jurisdiction on the Atlantic side. This annexed territory was not the same as that allotted in the resolution of the Legislative Assembly of April, 1909.



SIR LOMER GOUIN.

This resolution asked that the Isles which geographically formed part of the region of Ungava be given to the Province. These Isles were the following:—Ottawa, Sleepers, Baker's Dozen, Belchers, North Belchers, King George, Mansfield, Charles, and all the islands of Ungava Bay and Button Islands.

They were informed that this suggestion as regards the description of the North and the West limits of Ungava will receive the best consideration of the Government of Canada at the earliest opportunity. On the eastern side the Government of Newfoundland exercised jurisdiction over a considerable stretch of territory along the Atlantic, and it even went so far as to claim jurisdiction over the lands around Lake Melville, which were more than one hundred miles inland. The Province, therefore, would have to dispute with Newfoundland its rights of property in these regions.

Speaking of the area of the new territory Sir Lomer said that it covered about 400,000 square miles. In his speech on the question Mr. Borden had conceded it 466,000 square miles, of which 180,000 were water. The statistics of 1895 gave a superficy of 358,000 square miles. In 1897 the area of the Province of Quebec was 201,563 square miles. In the height of land to the East Main River it was 346,875 square miles. With the annexation of Ungava, according to Mr. Borden's figures the area will be 802,875 square miles, or about 500,000,000 acres.

According to the last census the population of the new territory was as follows:—English, 8; Scotch, 2; Esquimaux, 453; Indians, 663; half-breeds, 46. Total, 1,172.

The Ottawa bill made the annexation of Ungava subject to three conditions, namely, the basis of unity of representation; the agreement to be made with the Indians, and thre guarantee of the rights of property of the Hudson Bay Company.

The Premier referred to the fears which had been entertained by the Maritime Province representatives that this extension of territory would entail a considerable reduction in the number of representatives of these provinces, and he said that they had even asked the reduction of a part of the territory of Quebec, that is to say the part including Abitibi, Ashuanippi and Mistassini.

However the Parliament of Canada had not seen fit to give way in this matter. It was true that the territory of Ungava would not affect the Quebec unit, but it would have representation for all that, and if at the next census it had a sufficient population to entitle it to have a member it would have one as soon as that population equalled the Quebec unit, and its representatives would be added to the sixty-five which Quebec already had by the British North America Act. The Federal Law just enacted stipulates that the Province of Quebec will recognize the rights of the Indians just as the Dominion had in the past, and decrees that the Province will assume the responsibility of all charges and expenses attaching to the remittal of these rights.

The Department of Indian Affairs at Ottawa had suggested that the points on which the agreement with the Indians should be based are the following:—1. The creation of reserves for Indians in the proportion of a square mile for each family of five persons. 2. The payment of a perpetual annuity of $4 per capita. 3. The obligation imposed on the Province of obtaining the session of rights claimed on these territories. Sir Lomer said that as soon as this bill became law, the only thing lacking to consummate the annexation would be the issue of a proclamation by the Dominion Government. It would then be a question of administering the new territory and a law providing for this would be passed at the next session. Meanwhile the Quebec Province laws would apply to this region just as to every part of the Province. Sir Lomer concluded with the following peroration:—

'Two centuries have gone by since the day when the Fathers of the two great races which now share Canada were rivals in valor and accomplished prodigies of heroism on the water of Hudson Bay. They have accomplished a work the fruits of which live on for ever. They have given us the example of manly virtue, and have transmitted to us in our blood with their spirit the love of country for which they so often risked their lives. And to-day, in this our country, Canada, we cannot take a single step over this immense territory, whether it be to East or West, to North or South, without starting from the soil a whole world of recollections which recall to us the prowess of our heroes, the blood of our martyrs, and the toil and sweat of our forefathers.

'And these souvenirs of the past should stimulate our ardor and make the burdens and responsibilities which civilization and progress bring us seem less heavy. If it is around two flags that our fathers have waged the bloody battles which assured the supremacy of England over this country, it is now in the shadow of a common flag that their descendants deployed their energies and their efforts, hand in hand; in the shadow of a single flag that we one and all rejoice to see it wave above us in the breeze of our common country beneath the wide heavens of the Almighty.

'By this law now adopted the Federal Government abandons to the Provinces of Manitoba, Ontario and Quebec, vast territories yet unexplored where each can employ to the best the industrial, commercial and agricultural gifts of its population. To Quebec has following the new territory large as a province where our population can find a channel for its efforts, and can there develop its special gifts.

'On the virgin soil of Ungava, as on that of old Quebec we shall see the Saxon genius take root beside the Latin genius, there to make agriculture, commerce and industry flourish and prosper.

'Province had willed that our Province should have an important role in this country, and we are called to prepare the ways of the future to sow in the earth what our successors will reap.

'It is my opinion that up to now we have done our duty, and that the generations that will follow us will render us the testimony that we have always loved our country and our Province, and that we have worked well for one another like good sons who labor for their mothers, taking no count of the vigils and their efforts.

Quebec, April 3.—Sir Lomer Gouin's bill respecting the extension of the Province of Quebec by the annexation of Ungava was passed in Committee of the House yesterday afternoon, and read the third time after the legal working of the annexation had been explained by Sir Lomer Gouin replying to objections which had been raised by Mr. Lavergne on Monday, when the bill was taken up for second reading.

Sir Lomer gave a clear and concise explanation, and was followed by Messrs. Tellier and Prevost, who spoke briefly, and without further objections the bill was passed.

Sir Lomer Gouin spoke as follows: 'Has the Parliament of Canada power by augmenting the territory of the Province of Quebec to stipulate with the consent of that province that the population of the territory added shall not be counted in the base by which the unity of representation in the House of Commons is secured?

'By the British North America Act of 1867 there exists a difference between the power to amend the constitution of the provinces and that of amending the constitution of the central government. As regards the provinces, paragraph 1, of section 92, authorizes this to be done in express terms except for the office of Lieutenant-Governor. As regards Canada the power to make any amendment exists only in case where this power is specially conferred. We thus find exceptions of that nature in Article 47 as regards the absence of the speaker in Article 47 as regards electoral districts; in article 41 as regards the electoral franchise and contested elections; in articles 51 and 52 as regards the redistribution and representation in each decennial, etc.

'It is in the Imperial Act of 1871, 34-36 Victoria, Chapt. 28, that we must refer to to find the power in question. Section 3 of this law states that with the consent of a province the Parliament of Canada may by modifying the limits of this province declare on what terms and conditions the modification shall consist of and prescribe the terms concerning the effect and the operation of the increase.

This Act of 1871 by a subsequent Imperial Act of 1886, 49-50 Victoria, Chapt. 35, shall be interpreted as forming part of the Act of 1867. The words contained in section 3 of the Act of 1871, that is those authorizing the Parliament of Canada to stipulate the terms and conditions of a change in limits, and of determining the effect and operation of this augmentation must have a sense permitting to this Parliament with the consent of the Legislature of the province concerned to declare the exceptions to the law of 1867.

The Act of 1871 has been interpreted in this sense in the past quite often. Thus the Manitoba Act passed by the Parliament of Canada in 1870, 33 Victoria, Chapt. 3, reserves in section 30 to Canada the right of ownership and of administration of the public lands of Manitoba. This is a special exception to the principle expressed in Article 109 of the Act of 1867, which gives to the province the right of the ownership of lands contained in the limits of the original provinces of Canada.

In the same manner section 21 of the law of 1905, 4-5 Edward VII., Chapt. 42, grants the ownership of public lands of Saskatchewan to the Federal Government.

The same conditions are found in section 21 of the Act of 1905, 4-5 Edward VII., Chapt. 3, as regards Alberta.

For British Columbia a condition differing from section 118 of the Act of 1867 is found in the order-in-council of His Majesty, adopted in virtue of section 146 of the Act of 1867, concerning the manner in which the population shall be computed for the annual tax of eighty cents a head.

By section 118, except for two provinces especially mentioned, namely, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, the census of 1861 must be followed. The order-in-council of His Majesty concerning British Columbia declares that each decennial census shall be followed until a population of 400,000 souls is obtained. The law concerning the administration of Ruperts Land, 32-33 Victoria, Chapt. 3, and the law concerning the establishment of the Province of Manitoba, 33 Victoria, Chapt. 3, were ratified by the Imperial Parliament, 34-35 Victoria, Chapt. 28.

The Leader of the Opposition said he respected the legal authority of the Prime Minister and recognized the Federal Government had the right to impose conditions on the Province on the question of annexing territory to the provinces, but only on matters within its jurisdiction. He inquired whether the Federal Government was not going beyond its constitutional rights by omitting from the Province of Quebec the population of the new territory in the unit of representation of the Provinces. According to Mr. Tellier, it could possibly be maintained that the Federal Government has never received any authority to legislate on this subject. He stated he was unable to find any trace wherein the Imperial Parliament had delegated to the Federal Parliament the power of modifying regulations by which the Province of Quebec was made the pivot of representation for all the Provinces of the Dominion.

Mr. Jean Prevost remarked he felt there was a danger in establishing the principle that the Federal Government was authorized to amend British North America Act with the consent of a Province. 'More and more,' said Mr. Prevost, 'our legislature is passing under the control of the Federal Government.

Opposing a notion to go into supply Mr. Sylvestre proposed an amendment censuring the Government relative to insurance companies.

Mr. Sylvestre, in the course of his address criticized the Government for its want of control over the mutual fire insurance companies which had gone into liquidation. Mr. Sylvestre then submitted to the House a resolution covering the various points of the case and which concluded as follows:—

'This House is of opinion that the Government blame and censure for its negligence and lack of care, etc., and it invites the Government for the future to watch more closely over these insurance companies while doing business in this Province so that the public should be properly protected.

The amendment was defeated on a division of 48 to 15, Mr. Doris, of Napierville, voting with the Opposition.

The House then went into Supply, voting the item of $66,500 for Reformatory and Industrial Schools.

SUPPLEMENTARY ESTIMATES.

Quebec, April 3.—The Hon. P. S. G. Mackenzie, Provincial Treasurer, at the sitting of the Legislative Assembly last night, tabled the list of supplementary estimates, which include grants amounting to $85,000 for Public Instruction.

These grants, which are to McGill University and to the Laval Universities in Quebec and Montreal, have been made in accordance with the announcement made by Sir Lomer Gouin at the beginning of the present session to delegations from the Laval Universities asking for special grants.

Quebec, April 3.—The Legislative Assembly this morning concurred in the resolutions relative to the railway subsidies, after which the bill, based on the resolutions, was passed in committee and read the third time.

Mr. Tellier proposed an amendment that the land grants be recoverable by the government if it should decide to buy them back. The amendment was defeated on a division of 48 to 9.

The House then concurred in the amendments which the Legislative Council made yesterday to the bill to ratify the sale of the Viau and Lachapelle bridges.

It is now announced that the Government and the Opposition will agree to bring about the prorogation of the Provincial Legislature this afternoon.

Due to the rush of legislation, Dr. Finnie's bill relative to compulsory education, which has been on the order paper since the beginning of the session has been crowded out.

Mr. Walsh's bill to have the Montreal City Council appoint an English-speaking Catholic to the Montreal Board of School Commissioners, which was unanimously passed in the Legislative Assembly, was not taken up by the legislation committee of the Upper House this morning, and it is feared that it will also be dropped.

Quebec, April 4. — The fourth and last session of the Twelfth Parliament of the Quebec Legislature was brought to a close yesterday evening about six o'clock, when Sir Francois Langelier, Lieutenant-Governor, gave his assent to a large number of bills, and the prorogation took place attended by the customary pomp and ceremony.

Mr. Jean Prevost, of Terrebonne, ex-Minister of Colonization, contributed to a serious hitch in the prorogation ceremony by flaring up at the last moment and attempting to delay the close, but the unruly one was put in his place by Mr. Tellier, the leader of the Opposition, and the closing function, although delayed, was carried on without further interruption.

His Honor had arrived at the Legislative buildings, whither he had come from Spencer Wood, attended by his aide-de-camp, Capt. Victor Pelletier, and Major A. de L. Panet, and escorted by a mounted detachment of the Queen's Own Hussars, under command of Lieut. Gore. On his arrival at the buildings a salute of fifteen guns was discharged from the citadel, and a guard of fifty men from the R.C.G.A. presented arms, while the band rendered the National anthem.

His Honor had reached the Council Chamber to preside at the closing, and in the assembly the routine work was being completed, prior to the members proceeding to the Upper House at the summons of the Governor.

The Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod was about to enter the Lower House to summon the members to the presence of His Majesty's representative, when Mr. Jean Prevost, with utter disregard for functions, attempted to have the prorogation put off until to-morrow, by objecting to a trivial bill to incorporate the municipality of St. Pierre de Veronne at Pike River.

His objection was not a serious one, but he absolutely refused to concur in amendments made to the bill by the Upper House, because the bill did not please his ideas of the aesthetic or probably his nationalistic leanings, for he thought that Riviere-au-Brochet would be a more suitable name than Pike River.

He insisted so strongly that Sir Lomer Gouin asked the adjournment of the House until 8 p.m., and proceeded to announce the fact to the Lieutenant-Governor and the members of the Upper House who had all assembled. The result was that the large gathering of ladies who had come to witness the ceremonies departed in disappointment, and its was not known if the closing would take place in the evening or on the morrow.

Mr. Tellier, however, who does not sanction unreasonable buffonry, prevailed on Mr. Prevost to withdraw his objections, which the member for Terrebonne reluctantly did, and the House again assembled and the prorogation was carried on without further delay.

The speech from the throne was unusually brief, the only point mentioned was the expenditure of ten million dollars for the improvement of roads.

The speech read as follows:

Honorable Gentlemen of the Legislative Council:

Gentlemen of the Legislative Assembly:

It has afforded me much pleasure to sanction the acts you have passed this session. I must congratulate you on the zeal you displayed in considering questions of interest to our beloved province, and I am confident that your labors will be attended by all the good results we expect from them.

Gentlemen of the Legislative Assembly:

You have voted the necessary appropriations for the administration of public affairs, and I thank you in His Majesty's name. I am especially pleased to thank you also for having approved the expenditure of ten million dollars which my government asked of you for the improvement of roads.

I will see that all these appropriations are judiciously applied and in accordance with the best interests of the province.

Honorable Gentlemen of the Legislative Council:

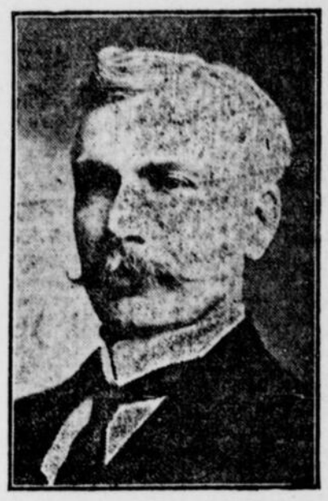
Gentlemen of the Legislative Assembly:

I pray for your happiness, and that Heaven may shower its gifts on you, on your families and on those whom you represent.

EX-MINISTER ON CONTROL OF RAILWAYS

Government Should Not Give a Dollar Except to Regulated Lines.

'The Federal Treasurer should not give a single dollar to the railway that will not allow its rates to be regulated by the Dominion Board of Railway Commissioners,' was the statement made with emphasis by the Hon. George Graham when speaking before the Candian Club in Montreal on 'Transportation.' He was touching on the methods of controlling the great railway corporations in their operations, as regards the public and themselves. The Dominion of Canada, he said, has the most advanced system of controlling



THE HON. G. P. GRAHAM.

railways in the world. The object of the speaker when a member of the late government had been to make the means so simple, and with as little red tape as possible, that the farmer with his crossing would be as sure of obtaining justice as the president of the largest corporation.

He referred to the judgment of the Privy Council to the effect that the Board of Railway Commissioners had no jurisdiction over a railway company with a provincial charter. It was necessary that when a railway company with a provincial charter applied to the Federal Government for a subsidy to see that that railway company's rates were regulated by the Board of Railway Commissioners. Even though a provincial road did not come under the act, if it became part of a transcontinental system, its rates should be regulated by the Board of Commissioners.

The honorable gentleman had some important things to say concerning water transportation affecting Montreal. There were those who were antogonistic to the enlargement of the Welland Canal, thinking that this would divert traffic from Montreal to New York. He did not believe it, and he considered it nonsense to say that the traffic would go by rail from Ogdensburg. He believed that an enlarged Welland canal would bring more trade to Montreal.

The speaker was also in sympathy with the Georgian Bay canal. (Applause.) It was an undertaking that would occupy years, and it was history that such undertakings took more time and more money than was estimated. They knew that if they had ever built a house. But if they started the Georgian Bay canal and not the enlargement of the Welland, the Erie canal would take away all their trade, and trade was harder to get back than to retain. And so for the prosperous future of Canada he believed it necessary to start both canals at once, and as soon as the money in the treasury would allow; and Canada's finances were very buoyant just now.

Mr. Graham touched on the proposed Hudson Bay Railway, saying that what had been considered impossible five years ago was feasible to-day, and the same would apply to the Hudson Bay Railway. The audience did not greet the proposal with raptures, and Mr. Graham hastened on to another subject.

In conclusion, he said he was an optimist, because Canada owned the gateway to the Atlantic, the St. Lawrence river, and he looked forward to the day when Canada would be handling, not only her own shipping, but handling the carrying of their neighbors to the south.

During the course of his address Mr. Graham mentioned the port of Montreal, and said that, great as had been the amount of money spent upon it, traffic was developing faster than the harbor, and he considered that greater expenditure and more rapid work was necessary if the harbor was to be kept up to standard.

The Sailors 'Institute where the Canadian Club meets, was crowded, the facilities for dinner being inadequate. Many were refused admittance at the door, and some with tickets were compelled to return to St. James street to obtain a dinner.

MR. GRIGG'S REPORT.

Ottawa, April 3.—A report is at the present time being prepared by Mr. Richard Grigg, the new Canadian trade commissioner, on trade conditions in England and France. Before coming over from the Old Country, at the request of Mr. Foster, he visited the various Canadian offices in the United Kingdom and France. It is understood that Mr. Grigg in his report will make a number of recommendations for a reallotment of the territory assigned to the various trade commissioners and for improving their usefulness to the Canadian commercial world. As Mr. Grigg is assisting in the West Indian negotiations, the report will not be completed for some time.

BOUNDARIES BILL.

Winnipeg, Man., April 2. — In the Legislature last night the bill providing for the extension of the boundaries went through with applause and without objection on the part of the Opposition members. Considerable opposition was manifested to the public utility bill by the Liberals, but the bill was finally adopted without any material change.

WEST INDIAN DELEGATES BANQUETED IN OTTAWA

High Ideals of Empire Union Held Up as Keynote of Present Proceedings—Many Bright and Clever Addresses

Ottawa, April 3.— The conference between the representatives of the West Indies and the Canadian Government in regard to trade matters is still progressing. No official statement was given out to-day, but it was stated that one covering the scope of the negotiations so far as they have advanced, will shortly be issued. It is definitely learned, however, that a considerable list of both Canadian and West Indian products has been made out in regard to which a reciprocal agreement may be arrived at. The representatives of the various West Indian Islands are being dealt with separately, but it is said that in the end a general agreement may possibly be arrived at covering all the Islands, even Jamaica which is not represented at the present gathering. That, however, may be a rather optimistic view, but it was given expression to by one of the delegates.

The conferences will continue until Thursday, when the visitors will go on a trip to Quebec City for Easter. During their absence the Government will consider whatever tentative agreement may have been arrived at between the three ministers representing Canada and the West Indian delegates.

It is almost certain that flour will be one of the Canadian products which will be admitted to the West Indies at a more favorable rate; also breadstuffs, fish and a few manufactured articles. In return Canada is likely to admit at lower rates of duty sugar, arrowroot and other West Indian products.

Next week the West Indian delegates will visit Toronto, where they will be banqueted by the Board of Trade on Wednesday evening.

Ottawa, April 3. — The delegates of the West Indies who are here negotiating a treaty with Canada were honored by an invitation to dinner at Government House last night. Accompanying the delegates were their advisors, the members of the Canadian Cabinet, Sir Charles Fitzpatrick, Sir Richard Cartwright, Sir Wilfrid Laurier, the Hon. S. A. Fisher, the Hon. Clifford Sifton, Sir Mackenzie Bowell, and many members of the Parliament and Senate. Afterwards a reception was held, at which the wives and daughters of the guests were invited.

The Duke of Connaught's address to the delegates was as follows:

'Gentlemen—I am glad to have this opportunity of extending to the representatives of the West Indian colonies a most hearty welcome, and of telling them how much pleasure it gives me to see them here.

'I can assure you that an equally hearty welcome awaits you wherever else you may go within the Dominion of Canada.

'The account which reached me of the first big dinner party which you attended in Ottawa was to the effect that it was more like a gathering of members of a scattered family than a meeting of statesmen and of business men. This augurs well for the success of your labors here, and gives an indication of true imperial solidarity.

'You have come to Ottawa to discuss the question of reciprocity between Canada and the West Indian colonies, or, in other words, to discover how those two great subdivisions of the Empire may best stimulate the trade in their natural products to the advantage of the producers and consumers. This gives a wide field for negotiation and for discussion, and also opens up the great question of communications, without which trade cannot exist.

'I know that difficulties lie in your way. Had there been no such difficulties to be overcome this conference would have been unnecessary, and the whole matter might have been settled by correspondence. But much ground has been cleared by the work of the Royal Commission which sat two years ago, and whose report furnishes many valuable data as a basis of discussion.

'You bring to bear on the subject a great wealth of knowledge, for you have brought from the West Indies a highly representative body of commissioners, and we in Canada have given you of our best. One of our commissioners, in fact, Mr. Foster, was engaged on a similar duty when he visited the West Indies twenty-two years ago.

'If the trade between Canada and the West Indies was worthy of the attention of a special mission at that time, how much more so is it worth considering now, when the march of progress in Canada has so enormously augmented her trade, and when the turn of the wheel has restored to the West Indies that prosperity which has for a short time, and through no fault of their own, partially slipped from their grasp?

'I think no one will deny the generosity of the action of the Dominion Government in giving preference to West Indian sugar when the production of that commodity was threatened with extinction.

'I do not intend to quote a number of figures, but I simply wish to refer to the value of sugar exported from British Guiana to Canada, which in 1899-1900 amounted only to £5,800, and ten years later attained the important sum of £756,000.

'What has been done in the case of one commodity may be done in another. I don't mean to say that any party to the conference is seeking for concessions. No one is pleading "in forma pauperis." Your sole object in coming here is to endeavor to establish the maximum benefit at the minimum mutual sacrifice; for the West Indies have products which we need in the Dominion of Canada, and Canada can supply commodities which the West Indies need and do not produce.

'I wish you every success in attaining this most desirable end, and desire in conclusion to assure all the members of the conference of my very deepest interest in the work in which they are engaged.'

Ottawa, April 3.— The West Indian conference was resumed this morning, when the question of steamship and cable communication was taken up. The various delegates from the West Indies submitted to the conference a statement of their views. These will be considered by the Cabinet during their absence in Quebec City, at the week-end, of the West Indian representatives. The conferences will be continued on Monday and Tuesday next. It is understood that the Government has received at least one offer for the establishment of a steamship service between Canada and the West Indies on a subsidy basis.

Ottawa, April 4.—Delegates to the West Indian Trade Conference were given a banquet last night by the Dominion Government in the House of Commons Restaurant. The affair, which was on elaborate lines, was very largely attended. Besides the West Indian representatives, the guests included all the members of the Cabinet and ex-Cabinet ministers in the city, the higher officials of the public service, the consuls-general of the United States, Japan, China, Argentine and Belgium. The Hon. G. E. Foster presided, and in the speeches there was strongly expressed a desire for closer trade relations not only between Canada and the West Indies, but other parts of the Empire.

MR. BORDEN OPTIMISTIC.

The Right Hon. R. L. Borden proposed the toast of 'Our Guests.' He said the duty assigned him was indeed a pleasant one. He recalled the fact that the little province from which he came was the closest neighbor of the West Indies, while his own constituency of Halifax was in the most direct communication with them. The Minister of Trade and Commerce had brought the delegates here to sit down with representatives of the Government and ascertain if more intimate commercial intercourse might not be established as one more step in advance towards co-ordination of the Empire. One of the greatest problems of the day was closer and more advantageous relations between the different parts of the Empire. Allied with that question—though it was not to the front in these negotiations—was the question of defence of the Empire. If there were any parts of the British possessions where the policy of mutual preference is possible, he thought it was Canada and the West Indies—the one producing what the other required, but did not itself produce. While not in the secrets of the conference, he had every reason to hope it would be productive of good results. He wished to assure the delegates that in coming to Canada they had the warmest and sincerest welcome. His right honorable friend, Sir Wilfrid Laurier, had not greeted with acclaim some of the Government proposals in the session just closed, but he felt sure he would heartily join in this toast.

The Prime Minister referred to the early struggles over the West Indies, and commended the entente cordiale which existed between France and England. In Canada there were no more patriotic citizens than the French-Canadians, and the happy union of the two races here was a criterion of that greater union which would bind together all the peoples of the Empire.

SIR WILFRID SPEAKS.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier, in seconding the toast, thanked the Prime Minister for his kindly reference to himself. He joined most heartily in the toast to the West Indian visitors. He expressed the hope that their sojourn in Canada would be pleasant and coincided with Mr. Borden in saying that the two countries were admirably suited to trade with each other. Unfortunately there were impediments. He hoped Mr. Foster would be more successful in his negotiations this time than in the past. Sir Wilfrid said he believed in reciprocity—reciprocity in a wider sense than did the Minister of Trade and Commerce. The fewer shackles there were to trade in the Empire the better it would be for the Empire at large. The Minister of Trade and Commerce was a very able man and he trusted his efforts would be successful in this instance. Though the parties were divided politically, they were one in a desire to promote the unity of the British possessions and the grandeur of the Empire.

THE VISITORS' VIEWS.

The Hon. Mr. Roxborough, administrator of St. Kitts, made the first response. He thanked the Prime Minister and Sir Wilfrid for their generous welcome. The delegates had been greatly impressed with many things—the loyalty of the people, the predominant prosperity and the boundless confidence in the country's future. He reciprocated the kindly expressions of good will and hoped that as a result of the negotiations there would be a closer intercourse between Canada and the Islands, and an improvement in the means of communication which would bring the peoples more closely together and enjoy the glories of each other's country.

The Hon. Mr. R. Reid, of British Guiana, said that if the deliberations continued much longer the delegates would have escaped all the ills to which flesh is heir. Visitors to this country could not fail to be impressed with its enormous possibilities. Its great resources, its beautiful climate, its limitless expanse, all assisting its growth, and incidental to that was the question of markets. He saw the possibility of a great development in trade with the West Indies, which naturally would prefer to buy from their kinsmen than from those under foreign flags. He suggested that Canadian business houses should send representatives to the islands as personal contact could bring much better results than any other means. With improved steamship service and a mutually satisfactory trade arrangement, which he believed would be brought about, the relations between Canada and the Old Spanish Main were bound to grow and would be an initial step in the programme of Imperial preference.

The Hon. Mr. Griffin, of St. Vincent, referred to the warmth of the reception and dilated upon the glory of Canada and its resources.

THE IMPERIAL NOTE.

Mr. J. Norton Griffiths, M.P., of London, one of the guests of the evening, was greeted as 'Empire Jack,' and he said he was glad to have that name in the constituency of workingmen whom he had the honor to represent. In Imperial questions there was no party. He ventured to think that from constant travel throughout the world the Imperial problem required immediate consideration. In Canada he knew that there was a concensus of opinion as to the desirability of a combination of the different parts of the Empire. The Mother Country looked to Canada to evolve some means of solving the great problem and securing forever the peace of the world. The union of the Anglo-Saxon race would displace the question of war and armaments. He hoped Canada would take a lead and proclaim some definite policy towards preserving the supremacy of the fleet. He commended the utterances of Mr. Winston Churchill on the subject and expressed the view that contribution to the navy with representation was a solution. He was glad to learn that such was now rumored as the Canadian policy, only by co-operation could the supremacy of the fleet be assured. It was for the Dominion to lead the way. If they did it would strike a responsive chord in Britain and bring about the most happy, contented and prosperous people in the world.

The Hon. Mr. Cameron, of St. Lucia, proposed the toast of 'Our hosts' and declared that the Old Country regarded Canada as its greatest political asset. Sir Wilfrid Laurier had initiated the British preference. Now it was the turn of the Conservatives. He hoped for a fruitful end to the negotiations now in progress.

Mr. Adam Smith, of Trinidad, seconded the toast in a brief speech expressive of his appreciation of the generous reception to the delegates.

Replying to the toast, the Hon. Mr. Foster referred to the presence of the foreign consuls. He hoped that they would not feel lonely. There must be diversity of families, communities and nations, but the ideals and aims of loyalty were the same. Canada welcomed the West Indian delegates. He could not say what would result from the conference, but from the spirit he knew that there would be a successful issue. He believed that many obstacles would be done away with and that from any arrangements arrived at mutual advantage would result. Canada welcomed the West Indian as a neighbor and a kinsman willing to co-operate not only in benefiting his own pocket, but in knitting together the different elements in the Empire in trade connections and progress and make for the benefit of every other nation in the world.

ANOTHER C. P. R. LINE OVER THE ROCKIES.

Winnipeg, April 2.— There is a well defined rumor here that the C. P. R. is preparing to put another through line over the mountains, building west from Red Deer, Alta. ,to Kamloops.

FOR GREAT DOCK

Tenders to be Asked Soon for Dock 1150 Feet Long.

Quebec, April 3.—Official information was received here to-day that the Federal Government shall begin at once to publish in the newspapers advertisements calling for tenders for the erection under the dry dock act of a huge graving dock in the port of Quebec, the dimensions to be 1150 feet in length 110 feet wide, and at least 37 feet deep.

The tenders provide that every company tendering shall submit with its tender a report of its engineers establishing the advantages and disadvantages of the two respective projected sites, one at Levis and the other at the mouth of the St. Charles river. Tenders must be sent in on or before the 20th May.

WHAT SIR JAMES SAYS.

It Would Now be Interesting to Hear What Sir Wilfrid Says.

Toronto, April 3.—Sir James Whitney made the following statements yesterday in regard to the Senate's action yesterday in killing the Temiskaming & Northern Ontario Railway subsidy and the highways measure:

'It is simply an evidence of the dislike and hatred which Sir Wilfrid Laurier feels for the province of Ontario. For years he has kept his real attitude more or less under cover, but he is not attempting to disguise it now. He pretends to be an admirer of British institutions and in this matter defies the expressed wish of the people of the province.'

NO PROTEST.

Action Against Mr. Graham to Be Dropped.

Ottawa, April 3.—There will be no protest of the Hon. George P. Graham's election in South Renfrew, according to a statement yesterday by Mr. Chris Miller, of Renfrew, who has been the prime mover in the matter. He said that in the course of the last few days there has been a great deal of pressure brought to bear upon me by Liberal friends who are anxious lest a protest should be filed against the election of Mr. Graham.

WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION.

Ottawa, April 3.—Provincial Vice-president William Lodge, of the Dominion Trades and Labor Congress, in an interview to-day on Sir William Meredith's recommendations for a workmen's compensation law, strongly opposed contributions from workmen, who, he claims, are in many cases unable to pay.

'As this is an Ontario compensation act, the Ontario labor executive committee, of which I am a member, has watched it from the very beginning,' said Mr. Lodge. 'We prepared our side of the question and decided to follow the plan in vogue in Great Britain. We stand in the same position still, and consider that the workers are not in a position to contribute to any insurance such as is suggested, and we believe that the costs should come from the place it can best be borne—the manufacturers. The individual workman might be able to contribute where he is a member of the more highly paid trades, but aside from that the workers generally are paid too little for any amount to be taken from their present wages.'

THE WELLAND CANAL.

Ottawa, April 3. — The government has issued orders for compilation of detailed plans and specifications of the new Welland Canal route, preparatory to calling for tenders for the work in June. About two months will then be allowed contractors to prepare their tenders. The estimated cost of the work on the Ten Mile Creek route, which is to be followed, is about $45,000,000. The $200,000 in the estimates will carry on this season's work, and a million will probably be voted next session.

WANT THE PRINCE.

Ottawa, April 3.—A Montreal deputation, consisting of Mr. John Boyd and S. W. Villeneuve, waited upon Premier Borden to-day with the request that the Prince of Wales be invited to attend the Carrier centenary celebration, to be held in Montreal in 1914.

NEW OTTAWA MONUMENTS.

Ottawa, April 3.— The monuments to the memory of the late Hon. Geo. Brown and the late D'Arcy McGee, it has been decided, will be unveiled with fitting ceremonies on July 1 next. They will be placed on Parliament Hill, both near the spot where the Sir John Macdonald monument now stands. The proposal is to ultimately have a circle of monuments to the memory of the great departed around the central Parliament buildings.

AGENTS OF THE DOMINIONS

Chambers of Commerce of the Empire Will Discuss Their Appointment

At the eighth congress of Chambers of Commerce of the Empire, which will be held in London next June, a resolution will be submitted requesting the Imperial Government to permit agents nominated by the Colonies to be appointed commercial representatives to foreign governments.

Such was the resolution adopted at Wednesdays's meeting of the Chambre de Commerce. Other resolutions adopted yesterday and to be submitted to the London congress ask for the raising of the embargo on the importation of Canadian cattle into the United Kingdom; that a uniform parcel post rate be established throughout the Empire; that judicial decisions in any of the Colonies should be valid throughout the Empire; that a universal two-cent postage rate be established not only throughout the Empire but throughout the world.

The following question will be submitted to the fourth annual convention of the Federation of Chambers of Commerce, to which the officials of the Montreal Chambre de Commerce have been appointed delegates, with power to add to their number.

Hotel license fees, interprovincial relations, a change of system for the transportation of wood for railways' more protection for depositors in banks and changes required in the bankruptcy laws.

A reversion to the former system of basing charges for the carriage of wood on the railways by measure ment rather than by weight is advocated, and has been made the subject of a report.

Instead of making a per capita grant of 25 cents to the funds of the Federation of Provincial Chambers of Commerce it has been decided to subscribe $100.

ORANGEMEN PROTEST.

Winnipeg, Man., April 4.—Strong objections to the proposed amendment to the Public Schools Act, as submitted by the Hon. G. R. Coldwell, to the Law Amendments Committee have been taken by the various Orange orders.

A deputation headed by James Morrow, M.P.P., composed of James Willoughby, James Agrue, Robert Lyons, A. Thompson and several others, waited upon Premier Roblin and the Hon. G. R. Coldwell yesterday morning, and were closeted with them for over two hours. Neither the Premier nor Mr. Coldwell would make any announcement as to the nature and result of the conference, but it was learned that the deputation was there for the purpose of voicing a strong protest against the proposed amendments to the Public Schools Act.

They object to the amendments because the Roman Catholics would receive a status under the law which they maintained the settlement never contemplated. It was granting a concession to the Roman Catholics that they were not entitled to.

The proposed amendments as submitted by Mr. Coldwell yesterday put an interpretation on the word 'school,' which the statutes have up to the present failed to interpret. This will apply not only to the cities, but to towns, villages and rural municipalities.

Another provision is that all school boards must furnish school accommodation for all school children of school age within their school districts.

The third amendment is that in any school where there are forty children of Roman Catholic parents they shall be separated from the remainder of the children and shall have a teacher of their own faith.

CANADA'S FIRE LOSS.

Toronto, April 6.—The 'Monetary Times' estimate of Canada's fire loss during March amounted to $2,261,414, compared with February's loss of $1,640,153, and $852,380 for the corresponding period last year. The following is the estimate of the March losses:

Fires exceeding $10,000, $1,735,285.

Small fires, $248,553.

Estimate for unreported fires, $297,576.

Total, $2,261,414.

In March large fires were numerous, there being thirty-one, or at the rate of one per day. Toronto, Ontario and Acme, Alta., being the scenes of the largest conflagrations.

Of the presumed causes, eight were attributed to overheated furnaces or stoves, six incendiary, four defective chimneys, three heating pipes, two defective stoves, two spontaneous combustion, two defective wiring, two engine sparks, one each chemical action from slacking lime, thawed dynamite igniting, pile hot ashes, ash bin.

The number of deaths from fire is twenty-four, making sixty-two for the first three months of 1912.

WEST INDIAN TRADE.

Washington, April 2.—Hearings on the House Free Sugar Bill began yesterday before the Senate Committee on Finance. They are expected to continue a fortnight with the cane and beet sugar interests allowed a week each to present testimony.

E. A. Pharr and B. A. Oxnard, of New Orleans, the former a sugar producer of Louisiana and Texas, and the latter representing the plantation standard granulated sugars, urged continuance of the sugar schedule of the present tariff law.

William L. Bars, of New York, also opposed the House Democratic measure.

Senator Curtis, of Kansas, will introduce an amendment to the bill designed to provide means for retaliation in case the United States is discriminated against in its flour trade and other commerce with the British West Indies. It is aimed at negotiations now in progress at Ottawa, Canada, for increasing the trade between the Dominion and the British West Indies.

DEATH OF COL. WHITE.

Well Known Ottawa Officer and Civil Service Man Passes Away.

Ottawa, April 3.—Lieut.-Col. William White, C.M.G., one of Ottawa's most prominent citizens, died yesterday. He entered the Dominion Civil Service as chief clerk in the Money Order Branch of the Post Office Department and continued in that office until January, 1351, when his work earned promotion to secretary of the department. On July 1, 1888, he succeeded W. H. Griffin, C.M.G., as deputy postmaster-general in Canada. This office he held until June, 1897, when he retired from the department. In 1880 he was included in the Royal Commission then appointed to inquire into the organization of the Civil Service, upon which commission he proved himself a valuable member, and in 1897 he was appointed Canadian delegate to the Postal Union at Washington. He entered the third battalion of the Toronto Militia as a lieutenant, and in 1866 became a captain in the Civil Service Regiment, seeing active service this same year. He joined the Governor-General's Foot Guards on its organization in 1872, becoming senior major of that regiment. He organized the 43rd D.C.O.R., then called the Ottawa and Carleton Rifles, and was the first colonel of that body. He retained that rank after his retirement in 1888. He commanded the Canadian Rifle team which went to Wimbledon in 1884 and won the Kolapore Cup, and was also chairman of the executive committee of the Dominion of Canada Rifle Association from 1886 to 1896.

Ottawa, Ont., April 6. — With full military honors the remains of the late Lieut.-Col. William White were buried at Beechwood Cemetery yesterday. Every local regiment was represented in the cortege, as well as members of the Civil Service, School Board, St. George's Society, and other local bodies, of which the deceased was a member.

WIDOW LOST HER CLAIM

Suit Against Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers for Insurance Failed

The Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Engineers has in its constitution a by-law which says that any member withdrawing his card forfeits his insurance at once, notwithstanding the fact that the member may be paid up to the end of the month, and on this point the above benefit society won a very important case in the Superior Court Montreal.

William E. Walker was one of the victims of a railway collision at St. Rosalie some years ago. He was a locomotive engineer and a member of the Brotherhood. On the 3rd of January, 1908, the Brotherhood issued a beneficiary certificate to Walker, insuring his life for $1,500, and made payable to his wife, Rosa Cousins, the plaintiff in the above case. He renewed this certificate from time to time until October 1st, 1910, when he again renewed his certificate until December 31st, 1910, and on the 10th of December he was killed. The dues were paid up to the end of December, but despite this fact, the Brotherhood refused to pay the insurance, and his wife took an action against them for $1,500.

The Brotherhood pleaded that Walker withdrew from the society November 13, 1910, thus forfeiting all his rights, and at the time of his death he was no longer a member. According to one of their by-laws any member withdrawing, forfeited his insurance at once, notwithstanding the fact that his dues were paid up to the end of the month.

Mrs. Walker replied that it was obligatory on the Brotherhood to insert in their policy all their terms and conditions, or indicate such, and that their by-law did not form part of their constitution at the time, and that the by-law was never part of the contract.

His Lordship, Mr. Justice Greenshields, after reviewing the evidence, found that Walker at the date of his death was not a member of the Brotherhood in good standing and dismissed the action.

CARTIER MEMORIAL.

Delegation Reports Encouraging Reception in Winnipeg.

At a meeting of the Cartier Centenary Committee, held in Montreal at Freedman's Mr. E. W. Villeneuve and Mr. John Boyd, who constituted the delegation, which recently visited Winnipeg, reported on the result of their visit.

Premier Roblin, to whom the movement was explained, promised $5,000 on behalf of Manitoba and the Winnipeg City Council and other bodies in the West also promised support.

A subscription of $500 was reported from the seminary of Montreal and one of $100 from the Hon. F. D. Monk. Subscriptions from Archbishop Gauthier, of Ottawa; Bishop Emard, of Valleyfield; Bishop Archambault, of Joliette, and Bishop Brunault, of Nicolet, were also reported.

A subscription list was opened on March 30, and a start has been made in an active campaign, quarters having been engaged in the Quebec Bank Building.

It was decided by the committee that on May 20th the 39th anniversary of the death of Cartier, the Liberal and Conservative clubs of the city should alike be asked to participate in the ceremony of placing wreaths of flowers on his grave. In the evening a meeting will be held at the Monument National, at which a lecture will be delivered on the life and work of the man in whose honor the meeting is being held. The Hon. Thomas Chapais will be asked to give the address.

DENOUNCED THE KNIGHTS.

Dominican Father's Onslaught On Friendly Societies.

A sensation has been caused in St. Hyacinthe by a sermon delivered by Father Doyon, Dominican, in the Church of Notre Dame de Rosaire. Speaking of the Knights of Columbus Father Doyon stated that it was not much better than the Oddfellows' Society, the Knights of Macabees, or the Knights of Pythias. The society, he said, acts for political ends and to exploit the people. It exists, he said, to give prestige to the Irish people, and its initiation ceremonies are indignified to serious and intelligent men. He said that all secret societies are condemned by Mgr. Bernard, Bishop of St. Hyacinthe. He counselled his hearers not to join the Knights of Columbus.

The local society, it is said, will hold a protest meeting, and delegates will be charged to carry the facts to Mgr. Bernard.

ASSAULT IN COURT.

There is Almost a Shakespearean Tinge About This Passage-at-Arms.

Victoria, B.C., April 3.—City Prosecutor C. L. Harrison is nursing a sore head as the result of an incident in the Police Court.

'I think this man has been here before,' said he, referring to a defendant named Arthur Morris, charged with vagrancy. No sooner was the remark made than Morris hit him over the head with an iron poker, which he had surreptitiously procured from the prison stove and smuggled into court.

MGR. BRUCHESI CONDEMNS RACE CRY

Moment for Display of Good Feeling Between Creeds is at Hand.

If Canada is to be a happy and prosperous country, there must be a better understanding between races and creeds and a ready recognition of the rights of minorities within the Dominion. In the opinion of the Archbishop Bruchesi only by such unity and freedom from racial and creed cries will it be possible for the unrivalled resources and prospects of Canada to result in the formation of a great, strong nation in the Dominion. Instead of facing our duties to God and to the state as a united people, we are weakened to an almost fatal degree by religious and racial dissensions.'

We take the following remarks of the Archbishop from our contemporary, the 'Gazette:'

'Canada,' said the Archbishop, 'possesses resources and prospects unrivalled in any other country in the world, and while there should be a concentration of power and intellect from every corner of the country and from every race and creed within our borders to develop this country, we are divided by prejudices which should have been left on the other side of the Atlantic never to be revived on the absolutely free soil of Canada. Instead of facing our duties to God and to the state as a united people, we are weakened to an almost fatal degree by religious and racial dissensions.

Why, he asked, cannot this Dominion be administered just as harmoniously as one of our great banks, industrial or commercial institutions, where we see men of all nationalities and creeds sitting side by side and governing the corporation in question to the advantage of the shareholders. Of course, he added, differences of opinion often arise as to matters of policy, and after a free and frank interchange of opinion a vote is taken and the work goes on: and in very few instances do the public ever hear of any section of the shareholders suffering injustice.

Mgr. Bruchesi believes in fact that the time is at hand for a greater display of mutual good will between the different groups making up the population of the Dominion than was ever witnessed in this country.

His Grace said that there was likely more misunderstandings arising over the difference of race than religion, and here our rulers are called upon to exercise greater and more mature statesmanship than are those of our respective mother countries, Great Britain and France, but we are here to-day and why not make the best of it? 'My race cannot dream of absorbing yours, neither can my good English friends wipe out French-Canadian mothers or motherhood. Hence, the absolute necessity—aye, the bounden and patriotic duty—to unite upon questions of national interest and strive as one family to make Canada what the fathers of Confederation intended it to be, a rich and powerful adjunct to that empire of which I am just as proud as any Anglo Saxon.'

'We can never become one race,' proceeded the Archbishop; 'but we can be a united Dominion, for if religious lines preclude us from being one in religious sentiment, we cannot be precluded from uniting in everything that tends to the material advancement of our common country.

'This brings me to another point,' added His Grace; 'for even with all the evidence we have piled up to the contrary, there appear statements and writings from time to time on the English press and upon English platforms—although I do not hold any great number of my English-speaking compatriots responsible — that we French-Canadians are not in sympathy with British institutions as they are being worked out here in Canada, and some even go so far as to say that we dream of a French republic on the banks of the St. Lawrence. Let us have this matter settled once and for all, as I think that on this question at least a French Roman Catholic Archbishop, who is in daily touch with his clergy, his colleagues of the episcopacy, and through them with the people of French Canada, can claim to speak for his fellow-countrymen. Here is what I have to say:—

'I do not believe that there are a dozen men in what we call Old Canada, and I include the members of every Orange Lodge in Ontario and every non-Catholic minister east of the Great Lakes, who have any doubt whatever as to the perfect loyalty of the French-Canadian people to the British Crown and to the person of our King. This statement will, I think, be accepted without cavil or controversy. But we have a new element coming into our country, who have little or no knowledge of our past, of our language, or of our social, national and religious aspirations; and it is for the benefit of these people that I have taken the trouble to make this statement to-day.

'We French-Canadians have the greatest veneration for Old France, for it was from that land our fathers came, and so did the missionaries and sons of the church who did so much for this land in the early history of Canada. It would be quite unnatural for us to entertain any other sentiments; but, speaking in a political sense, I may say that we have no sympathy with any country or people over which there is no British flag. British subjects we were born, and British subjects we want to live.'

'Now, for the so-called dream of a French republic or some other kind of a French government on the banks of the St. Lawrence, no sane man could ever dream of such a condition for my compatriots. You have heard of 'splendid isolation,' but that would be an isolation of the most miserable and ruinous kind for every Frenchman in this country. Sir Charles Tupper said the other day somewhere that without Cartier Confederation would have been impossible, and I believe Sir John Macdonald said the same thing. Does any one suppose that we would be insane enough to even dream of the disintegration of a country brought into being with the hearty co-operation of the great majority of our fellow countrymen? The majority in Canada will, no doubt, for all time be English-speaking, and English thought will be naturally the dominating force in the councils of our country's administration; yet, apart from questions of conscience, I cannot see why the two races which are to be always here cannot successfully and harmoniously work out their common destiny. Neither can I see why one of the official tongues should be so distasteful to those who speak the other. In England every educated man is proud of his ability to speak French, consequently as our constitution gives us two languages the speech from the throne is pronounced in both English and French, bills are printed in the two languages, and it is the tongue of a whole province. I cannot see why men of good will can find any objection whatever to the different French groups throughout the Dominion using the language of their fathers in their schools as well as in their families.

'As a matter of fact the majority in the province of Quebec has been generous with the minority and I do not know of any injustice ever having been done in this province to the English-speaking and Protestant minority, consequently I am unable to believe that an appeal for mutual toleration both in matters of religion and tongue can meet with any other response than that of sympathy and good will from the vast majority of my English fellow countrymen.

'We are already as one on so many questions. Public sentiment on the temperance question knows no religious or racial lines, and I here take this opportunity of acknowledging the hearty and sympathetic encouragement which has come to us from our separated brethren during the temperance crusade which has been conducted throughout the province of Quebec. On matters of social reform, we are able to work along the same lines, and on the whole I think we are more alike than certain people give us credit for.

'With this statement, coming from the lips of a French bishop, I think there should be no reasons for further un-Christian-like utterances from the opposing camp each time we assert our rights in the matters of Catholic education and in the use of the French tongue. I know the Canadian church and I know my people, and I am free to say that nothing can be taught or nothing will be taught in the Catholic schools, be they in Quebec, or be they in the West, that will in an infinitessimal degree sap the loyalty and devotion of our children to the country in which they live, and to the Crown to which we all owe our undivided allegiance.

'I hope, therefore,' concluded His Grace, 'that we are at the parting of the ways, and that the new way will be a better understanding, a more complete and ready recognition of minority rights, all of which is absolutely necessary to a prosperous and happy Dominion.'

NEW ASSOCIATION.

Commercial Executives Fall in Line With Big Programme.

Fort William, Ont., April 3.—The first step has been taken towards the formation of what will probably be called the Canadian Association of Commercial Executives. The association will be composed of the various publicity agents, industrial commissioners, secretaries of boards of trade and any other in like positions in Canada. Those who are deeply interested in the project met Monday in Port Arthur to discuss the best means or organizing the body and conducting an educative campaign.

H. W. Baker, of Ottawa, and formerly of Fort William, was appointed secretary pro tem and a provisional executive was elected consisting of the following.: A. S. Barnstead, Industrial Commissioner, of Halifax, N.S.; W. E. Anderson, secretary of the Board of Trade, St. John, N.B.; T. L. Brown, secretary of the Board of Trade of Hamilton, Ont.; J. C. Henderson, industrial commissioner, of London, Ont.; H. S. Gill and a member of the western publicity commissioners.

The first campaign which it is expected that the association will take up will be against the unbusinesslike and reckless granting of bonuses and exemptions to industries.

DESPERATE BOYS.

Toronto, April 2.—Two boys armed with revolvers and the worse of liquor slipped into the infirmary of the Victoria Industrial School at Mimico last night and encouraged the six patients in the beds to join them in a general delivery of the inmates of the school, which they had planned.

The boys, who are believed to be inmates of the institution, called at the infirmary, situated in the top flat of No. 3 cottage, and told Miss Smith, the nurse in charge, that they had been sent to her, as one of them had a cut on the hand. This was only an excuse, for one of the patients afterwards told the nurse of the real object of the visit, which was to help certain boys to escape from the building. They said they were going to another cottage and would be back. Miss Smith was too frightened to leave the building to give the alarm, and was in a state of anxiety until the watchman happened along on his rounds. The infirmary has neither bolts nor bars, so an escape, if attempted, could be easily made.

An official of the school, emphasizing the character of the inmates which had to be dealt with, said last night that only a week ago a boy was found with a revolver under his pillow. Six chambers were loaded.

ONTARIO HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

The thirteenth annual meeting of the Ontario Historical Society will be held in Napanee, Ont., on June 5, 6 and 7 next. The president of the society is Mr. David Williams, of Collingwood, while among the past presidents are Mr. James Henry Coyne, Mr. G. R. Pattullo, Mr. C. C. James, Mr. Henry C. Rogers and Mr. Barlow, Cumberland. His Worship, Mayor W. T. Walker, will welcome the guests of the society to the town, the address of welcome being responded to by the president.

Addresses will be given at the convention by Mr. Walter S. Herrington, of Napanee; Mr. John A. Macdonnell, of Alexandria, and Mr. Reuben G. Thwaites, of Madison, Wis. In a discussion on the different subjects of interest Mr. Barlow Cumberland, Mr. W. L. Grant, Mr. C. C. Janesand and Mr. Arthur G. Doughty will participate. Mr. G. R. Dolan, of Kingston, will discuss 'Kingstons place in the war of 1812.' Mr. J. Castell Hopkins, of Toronto, will follow with a 'Review of the events in the war of 1812,' while Mr. James H. Coyne will discuss the 'Results of the war of 1812.' Others who will give addresses on the same struggle are Mr. Lawrence J. Burpee, Sir Edmund Walker, Prof. Adam Shortt, and Mr. Frank H. Severance, of Buffalo. A garden party will be arranged for the evening of the sixth of June, while the next day there will be a sail down the river to Glenn Island. All communications regarding the annual meeting should be addressed to Mr. C. M. Warner, M. Napanee, Ont.

CALGARY'S GROWTH.

Calgary, April 2. — Customs returns for the fiscal year ending March 31, $1,832,499; previous year, $1,188,729; increase, $644,215.

Winnipeg, April 2.—Bank clearings for March, $108,196,378; March last year, $77,057,787; increase, 40 percent.

Edmonton, April 2.—Bank clearings for March, $17,550,365; March last year, $8,804,702; increase, 99 percent. Customs returns, $116,000; last year, $58,547; increase, 98 percent. Building permits, $857,799; last year, $291,675; increase, 95 percent.

Vancouver, B.C., April 2. — Customs receipts for the fiscal year ending March 31, $7,225,000; previous year, $5,499,700. Bank clearings, $49,902,800, last year $44,084,800.

ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTION RATES

——ALL IN ADVANCE.——

DAILY WITNESS, $3.00.

WEEKLY WITNESS AND CANADIAN HOMESTEAD, $1.00.

WORLD WIDE, $1.50.

NORTHERN MESSENGER, 40 cents; S.S. clubs, 10 copies or more to one address at 20c per subscription.

For Special Clubbing offers see announcements elsewhere in this paper, or write for particulars.

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, Saraway, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Southern Nigeria, Transvaal, Trinidad, Tobago, Turk's Island, Zanzibar, and Mexico.

Postage for United States, Alaska, Hawaiian and Philippine Islands, 'Weekly Witness,' 26 cents extra; 'Northern Messenger,' 10 cents per copy; for individual subscriptions, 15c per copy in clubs to one address. No extra postage on the 'Daily Witness' to the United States and its dependencies.

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

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

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

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

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.

ADDRESS—Give street and number (if necessary), post-office and province.

Remit—By Express or Post-Office Order, or register your letter for your own protection.

Post-Office or Express Money Orders can be obtained at the following rates:—$5.00 and under, 3c; over $5.00 and up to $10.00, 6c; over $10 and up to $30.00, 10c.

U.S. Subscribers should remit by Post-Office Order, or by American Express Co., payable at Montreal.

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

CHANGE OF ADDRESS—When wishing to have your address changed from one post-office to another, it is necessary to give the old address as well as the new.

If this is not done such change cannot be made.

Address all business communications

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

SAMPLE COPIES.

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

EXPIRING SUBSCRIPTIONS

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

APRIL, 1912

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

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

The Witness.

TUESDAY, APRIL 9, 1912.

But for the hope which is the inspiration of Easter day, other celebrations would be but milestones towards outer darkness. It was the gospel of the resurrection that was the victorious slogan of the infant church—the creation of the modern world. It is indeed the heathen feast to the goddess of spring; but its inspiration even then was the dim hint wrapped up in it of a coming transcendent glory, an ultimate awakening of death into exulting life—dim indeed till there came this great conviction that death is or may be swallowed up in victory. As Longfellow says, what makes life real is that the grave is not its goal. There have been ages—they are, we hope, largely past—in which an exclusive eye to another life has hindered men from making the most of the life of to-day. Governed by a selfish and sadly mistaken other-worldliness men have renounced their fellowship with men and their duties to men, little heeding the Master's teaching that the way to fit for another life is to fulfil to the utmost one's duties to this. With this in mind no one is likely to make so much of his life as he who regards it as part—and a formative part, of a life eternal. No one is likely to do so much for the world as he who sees in it a prospective outlying kingdom of heaven. John Ruskin says: 'The longer I live the more 'clearly I see how all souls are in His 'hand—the mean and the great. . . . 'It was not the mere bodily death that 'He conquered—that death had no 'sting. It was this spiritual death 'which He conquered, so that it was 'swallowed up . . . in victory. As 'the dead body shall be raised to life, 'so also the defeated soul to victory, 'if only it has been fighting on its 'Master's side, has made no covenant 'with death; nor itself bowed its forehead for his seal. Blind from the 'prison-house, maimed from the battle, 'or mad from the tombs, their souls 'shall surely yet sit, astonished, at His 'feet, who giveth peace.'

The Polish Roman Catholic Church in Chicago, after long consideration, decided that in future no marriages would be performed in their churches unless each applicant brought to the minister a clean bill of health from a reputable physician. This position has now been adopted by the dean of the Episcopal Cathedral in that city, and he has set Easter as the beginning of the new era. Many suggestions have previously been made to pass restrictive legislation to this effect. Restrictive measures were, however, impossible, and of questionable public policy. The new method is to create a privilege rather than a restriction. People marrying at the Cathedral will obtain a security which in Anglo-Saxon countries it is not customary or easy to ask for. If society should make marriages at the cathedral popular, the movement will spread rapidly, and much good will be done. Whatever may be said of the marriages of people of impaired lives no one can question that the parties agreeing, and, in the case of young people, their natural guardians have a right to full knowledge in the matter of health conditions. Such is customarily insisted on in European countries.

The Knights of Columbus is the most prominent Roman Catholic organization in the United States. Its public functions are graced by the presence of bishops, archbishops and cardinals. While it does not profess to be a political organization, it has the reputation of being powerful in politics and of having its political policy dictated by the hierarchy. Archbishop O'Connell, addressing the members of the organization at Boston, told them that they must watch for a lead in all their affairs from their spiritual guides and direct their policy in accordance with their wishes. It is against this society that the Rev. Father Doyon, Dominican, of Three Rivers, has delivered a bitter sermon. He finds it, though composed exclusively of Roman Catholics, to be little better than the Oddfellows, the Knights of the Maccabees, or the Knights of Pythias—just how wicked these societies are he does not state. His main dislike to the society, however, is that it exists to give prestige to the Irish. Had he been able to allege predominance his attitude would have been more easily understood, but why deny the Irish prestige? He surely does not account the Catholic Church to be a national institution of the French-Canadians in which others are aliens. The Pope has refused to sanction the spread of this organization into South America, but has appeared to favor it in the United States.

What would Ottawa, Montreal or Toronto think if Parliament had passed a law that would cause a hundred men to line up in front of a principal building on a main street to stand in line from April seventh to the first of May—to stand in line day and night for those twenty-three days without regard to sanitary conditions. To incite men so to do the Government has hung up large prizes. The men at the head of the line will secure many thousand dollars worth of land as an almost free gift on the first of May. Little wonder that men have gone long distances for the chance. A month ago we drew attention to the inevitable nature of this scandalous programme, and urged the government to provide against it, not in the way adopted across the line of casting lots but by putting these exceptionally valuable lands up to public auction. It is due to the government's inaction that this scene is taking place to-day as foretold. The least the Government can do, if it will not alter the law, and secure to the nation the value of the lands it is disposing of, is to arrange that the future disposal of such lands shall take place in front of the Parliament buildings at Ottawa, while Parliament is in session and not thrust on a small town a situation that it would not for a day endure.

There are many evils that diminish with the advance of civilization, but that of the flooding of rivers increases with the denudation of the regions at their head waters. Until the principle of forest conservancy is developed in a way not hitherto attempted it is not unlikely that extremes of high and low water will increase in all our large rivers. Extreme rise and fall has been a dominant phenomenon of the Mississippi River from the beginning, rendering necessary immense dykes for hundreds of miles. The river has this year conquered the dykes at many places, and wrought great destruction. The Nile is the most notable river for such rising and sinking. In ancient times, when there was a mighty empire on its banks, a great piece of engineering was carried out to mitigate both floods and drought, by the creation of a great lake into which the river poured its surplus at flood time, and from which it gained some increase at low water. This safety reservoir system has been enormously increased since the British occupation. It would seem as though the Mississippi dikes, or levees, as they are traditionally called from the days when the land was French, would need the aid of such sluices. They would necessarily appropriate a great deal of land, which to be of the most use would need to have a broad spread, above the low-water level of the river, so that the surplus water might return when it got scarce in the river. For the general good this might be the best use to which to put a good deal of swamp land which would in this way be as well redeemed from the mosquitoes of yellow fever and malaria as by the more expensive process of drainage. There are bad lands in southern Illinois that might be well used, and further north there are valleys and lakes among the hills that might be filled from the river above and emptied into the river lower down.

The name of Dr. Harvey W. Wiley has been for years more prominent across the border than that of the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court. He secured the passage of the Pure Food Act, and subsequently fought everyone who attempted to infringe it with an energy and ability that seemed boundless, and was almost always victorious. He defeated those who used benzoate of soda as a preservative in meat, and made a host of influential enemies; he checked a thousand and one adulterations, and made his final fight against saccharine as a substitute for sugar in the sweetening of canned vegetables, and preserves, partly on the ground that it was undesirable as a diet, but mostly on the ground that it was at best an adulterant and not a food, and that its use cheated the people out of the real food contained in the amount of sugar that would have had to be used to take its place. Dr. Wiley, long the nation's hero, has undoubtedly done a great work for it, but most unfortunately he has signally failed as an executive head of the department which his best friends allow to be in a condition bordering on the scandalous. That in one feature of his work he has failed does not cancel the large work that he has carried through so successfully. The country owes him a great debt of gratitude that it can only pay by honorable recognition. For this reason he is being spoken of as a candidate for the vice-presidency on the Republican ticket, and it is thought that his name will rally a strong support from quarters where President Taft's prestige is weak. Whatever may be his aptitude for public affairs, the suggestion implies a very strong popular sentiment.

Here is a funny thing from the Calgary correspondence of a protectionist organ here. He gives the arguments for reciprocity as urged in that region fairly enough: 'If in 1911 the three 'prairie provinces raised so much wheat, 'barley, oats and flax that the Canadian railways were unable to haul it 'to the Atlantic seaboard, how are we 'to get rid of the larger crop of 1912 'unless the American market is opened?' What is the sense of bringing 'people into the country if they cannot 'turn their products to account?' From his answer to this we quote the following astonishing sentence worthy to be framed and hung in every prairie farm house: 'The only staples that 'are lower here than in the United 'States are wheat, barley and flax.' Add oats and that would be a fair enough statement. One might as well tell a coal company that it need not interest itself in a certain market as really the only thing that could be profitably shipped there was coal.

Here is a pitiful exposure of Canadian politics. When taunted, as his predecessors frequently were, with the bigness of his budget, Mr. White, the Finance Minister, replied that in view of the fact that the Conservatives had been out of power for fifteen years, and that there were many constituencies that had been neglected, the expenditure was small. Here is an accusation that the previous government had spent money not on the ground that it was needed, but to reward constituencies that supported that government. It is also a frank avowal of the same policy on the part of Mr. White's own government. It, of course, needed no avowal from a minister to inform the country that the policy of the new government was to use the country's resources lavishly to buy up constituencies and even provinces. We have even had expenditures admitted to be unnecessary, such as the subsidizing of a prosperous railway belonging to a Conservative government, frankly defended. To question any such grant is to make oneself the enemy of the province receiving the dole. Sir James Whitney has for no better reason declared Sir Wilfrid Laurier to be an enemy of Ontario. But hitherto our statesmen have observed a modest reticence as to such unrighteousness.

Quebec province has increased since last week by some four hundred thousand square miles, a space twice as big as France and three times that of the British Isles. It is an acquisition worthy of the premier's oratoric excursion into the 'style sublime,' not only on account of its extent but on account of its mysteries. In an unknown land the imagination revels unchecked by common-place facts. That Labrador Peninsula has always been a region of romance since Mr. Henry Youle Hihd published his surprising report of a trip as far as the height of land, about 1860; and we all remember some score of years ago what mysteries hung over the misty mid-region of Mistassini, when that wondrous lake was visited by Mr. Low, and found to have no other end. All that is past, for those regions have for years belonged to our province. We have now stretched far beyond them over 'wastes that dern and dreary lie' beyond human ken, except on the hunting paths of a few Indians. There are some Esquimaux on the shores of Ungava Bay and a white man here and there living a Robinson Crusoe life at a trading post. The Premier cheers us by saying the land there is as good for farming as the northern part of Terrebonne county. We presume he means, barring ten or fifteen degrees of north latitude. That is, it is a rude Laurentian wild, with fine 'intervales' in the river valleys. It will certainly bring us added cares, this first of April empire—within reach of man since the days of Hendryk Hudson or even those of Leif Ericssen, and inhabited by ten white men to-day. It has already brought us added pride, which we may account some offset to the very considerable cost, and prospect of patronage expenditure. The material hope we have in it must rest chiefly, as far as this generation is concerned, on what metals may be found there, for coal there will be none. So far as known, it is all geologically beneath the coal measures. But we can at least boast that our province is now as big as three European countries.

A great event has occurred in the Austrian empire. Sixty years ago the mission of Louis Kossuth to Great Britain and the United States evoked frantic sympathy in both countries with the cause of Hungarian liberty, and the Kossuth slouch hat became the rage. In those days Austrian rule whether over Hungary or the northern part of Italy, was felt by those subject to it as an execrable tyranny, and when Hungary emerged from the aggregation of oppressed nations, of which it was one, with a constitutional government with the Emperor as king, all Anglo-Saxondom rejoiced with it. It so happens that the ruling race in Hungary which made all this fuss—the Magyars (pronounced Modyors), distant relatives of the Turks, though they constituted the gentleman class, were only half of the people. The substratum of the population is Slavic. The freedom loving Magyars have never ceased their demands for increased autonomy. Their last was to dispute the Emperor's command of the army. But much as they loved liberty, they were altogether against the Emperor's proposal to grant universal suffrage throughout his dominion. This was a trump card to play against the Magyars as it transferred more power within the Hungarian kingdom to the Slavs. Croatia-Slavonia has not been a part of Hungary proper, but has been to it a dependent kingdom, with representation in the Hungarian parliament, thereby having come with Hungary under constitutional government. The Croats and Slovaks are pure Slavs, so that whatever influence they had in the counsels of the nation would probably be in favor of the Slavic peasantry. A curt despatch tells us that Croatia-Slavonia has seceded from Hungary, and has accepted absolute government instead.

TWO SUPER-DREADNOUGHTS.

The Borden government's policy on the naval question has to all appearance been given to the world through the Quebec 'Chronicle.' It appears at the first moment at which it is impossible to question the government in Parliament with regard to it or to twit the Nationalists upon it. It appears first at the stronghold of the Province of Quebec. Denial has been made that is is an authoritative utterance, but there is every appearance that it has been sent out as a feeler to learn the mind of the country and of the party with regard to it. In imperialism it goes far beyond anything dared by Sir Wilfrid Laurier. Yet, though Mr. Pelletier repudiates it, if the common surmise is right, it must have the support of Messrs. Monk, Nantel and himself. Tenders are to be immediately called for two super-dreadnoughts 'surpassing anything 'yet built for speed, power and 'efficiency.' Here is no timorous coast defence policy. Here is for the first time Canada's frank recognition of her imperial duty. It will redound round the world to the glory of the Borden government, for in the eyes of this poor little world all the sacrifices made for peace, for well-being and for virtue count for nothing at all beside the waste and destructive enginry of war. The formulated demands of the Nationalists are cleverly met. In clumsy language the same utterance that tells us that the tenders are to be called for tells us also that the people are to be consulted, and that there is no question what their answer will be. There is some confusion here. Which comes first, the ordering of the ships or the consultation of the people?

But there is that other demand that there shall be no contribution to imperial defence while Canada has no share in the counsels of the Empire. This is a weak statement of the cry upon which the three ministers named gained their seats. During their campaign they were in full sympathy with the 'Point de Marine'—No navy! howl, or at least their supporters thought they were and voted for them in that sense. Anything that Canada should be asked to do for the defence of the Empire was during that campaign treated as a crime against Canada. But the two opposite poles of the party seem in some way to have got together, and to have found common ground. And this is it. An imperial squadron is to be formed to which Canada will contribute her contingent, and whose operations are to be controlled by a special imperial board of admiralty. Supposing this to be a workable scheme we agree with the 'Chronicle' when it says it 'would, indeed, be the commencement 'of imperial unity and co-operation 'for the defence of imperial commerce 'which is synonymous with the in-'terests of the Dominion of Canada.' But for a certain bombastic bluster, and for a very nasty and gratuitous taunt thrown at Germany, this announcement will be hailed by all Canada.

THE CANADIAN NATION.

The Archbishop of Montreal, unquestionably the first statesman of the Roman Church in Canada, has given forth, in the form of an interview, a most important state paper; one which we think will be hailed with great pleasure by the whole English-speaking population of Canada, however they may agree with some of his views, and however they may judge the cause for which he so wisely pleads, that of French in schools. His Grace claims, and we think all will admit the claim, to be able to speak for the French-Canadian people. For them he says in words that should be written in letters of gold, 'I may say that we have no 'sympathy with any country over 'which there is no British flag. British 'subjects we were born, and British 'subjects we want to live.' As for the alleged dream of a French republic or some other kind of French government on the banks of the St. Lawrence he says, 'No sane man could 'ever dream of such a thing for my 'compatriots. It would be an isolation 'of the most miserable and ruinous 'kind for every Frenchman in this 'country.' We are convinced that English-speaking Canada will read these sentences with the greatest joy, and affectionate reciprocity. They are well calculated to make of two peoples one.

The English communities will not admit, however, that he is equally well able to speak for them when he says: I do not believe that there are a dozen men, even in the Orange lodges or among the ministers east of the lakes, who have any doubt whatever of the perfect loyalty of the French people to the British crown. That such doubts have been general there is no denying, especially with regard to that portion of the French people who take their guidance from the clerical and the semi-clerical press. There is no doubt that such misgivings exercised immense sway over the recent elections in Ontario, especially among the ignorant. But those who are not ignorant have seen a public man sweeping constituencies by appeals against the bare idea of contributing to a navy that could be in any way commanded from Great Britain. They have seen the newspapers that have got up this tempest of anti-British feeling carefully selected for the schools in order that a generation might grow up in the spirit of them. They have seen the Liberal press so convinced of the political ascendancy of such arguments as to argue loudly that the Liberals were the true and great 'autonomists' whatever, under our conditions of absolute self-government, that may mean. They have seen for a generation the French flag flying exclusively in the French villages, and in pageants more United States flags than British ones. Assuming His Grace to be right, which we very gladly do, they must acknowledge to having been deceived by appearances. We have been told by men excellently able to speak for their countrymen that that 'dream' of a French nation at this corner of the continent was the ultimate hope of their people, and it must be confessed not without color in view of the virility of the race, and not without appealing to our sympathies. We have found well living, well to do people on this very island, educated at the schools of the majority and therefore able to read their prayer-book, who knew all about His Grace and about everything pertaining to the claims of the church, spiritual and material, but who did not know what sovereign they were under. They had no objections to the Queen that then was, but were vague as to who she was, or what they had to do with her.

His Grace says that misunderstandings between the two peoples rise rather out of differences of race than of religion. We have not found it so. Where there is a religious line there the people are at odds. Where there is none, social separation disappears. There is really no great difference of race. The Englishman is proudest of his Norman blood. The Norman was a mixture of Breton and Norseman, so is the Englisman, only he calls it Celt and Saxon. A far more productive source of misunderstanding is diversity of language, the very thing which it is the aim of this important utterance to perpetuate. We are not blaming the attachment of our fellow-citizens to their language. Our sympathies are with them there, for our own sentiments would be the same in like circumstances. We are only saying that it must always be a cause of severance. Of old, men's speech was confounded that they might separate into nations. In some quarters the difference of language is still cherished as a means of severance. But it is undeniable that the great cause of separatism is religion, even when all profess to be followers of one Master, whose supreme command was that his followers love one another. We must for the time being live in the presence of these facts, and it is for us to make the best of them. We are in hearty and joyous accord with the Archbishop's wish that the two peoples should dwell together in unity, and should by learning each other's languages know each other better. We are not touching on the question of French schools in Ontario, but the personal dislike which some in that province express for the French language is a pride of ignorance and a wilful maiming of their intellectual powers.

THE WORK DONE.

During the session of parliament just closed about one hundred and six bills were passed. Of these almost one-third, thirty-two, were railway bills for giving bonuses or extending or altering charters—seven in British Columbia, eight of the prairies, six in Ontario, six in Quebec, mostly dealing with the extension of the C. N. R. into Montreal, one in New Brunswick, one in Prince Edward Island and three general. Twenty-five bills were passed for the creation or alteration of companies. These two classes of bills made up over half the total number. Twelve bills 'for the relief' of individuals and fifteen bills making minor amendments to such acts as the Shipping Act, the Yukon Placer Mine Act and the Fisheries Act made up all but ten of the remainder. A perusal of the long list of bills passed gives the impression that parliament met primarily for the sake of the Canadian railways, and devoted whatever time it had to spare to the interests of individuals and companies occasionally when the chance would permit, slipping in some small measure of national character.

During the last elections the questions most prominently before the nation were: The navy, the marriage question, the civil service, and the tariff. All these four great matters, the first session of the new parliament succeeded in so treating as to avoid legislation. The navy question is to be submitted to an imperial conference, the marriage question is to be submitted to the Privy Council, and it was the intention to investigate the tariff by a tariff commission. The proposed civil service reform was cast aside without even a pretence at finding a shelf for it, while objectionable changes were being made in the personnel of the service to strengthen the party machine. The government did, however, amidst this mass of legislation granting privileges, bring in eight measures of national import. Of these eight, four, the grain bill and the three boundary bills, were passed. The grain bill aroused a great deal of discussion throughout the west, and was only passed after having been amended by the Senate to meet the demands of the farmers. It was explained that the three bills delimitting the new boundaries of Ontario and Manitoba, and giving Ungava to Quebec, were in fulfilment of the policy of the late government, the only notable change being that a large ladleful of the national money was dished out to Manitoba, while Ontario was given ownership of a five-mile strip through the new Manitoba to Fort York, together with ten miles of harbor front. There has been no difficulty about the gift of Ungava to Quebec, except that it could not well precede the enlargement of Ontario.

While the government passed four of these eight principal measures the other four were thrown out by the Senate. The grant of an extra hundred thousand dollars a year to Prince Edward Island was defeated on the ground that the annual subsidies to the provinces should be kept in adjustment to each other. It was to this end that when the demand of a number of provinces for increased national subsidies became too strong to be ignored a few years ago, Sir Wilfrid summoned a council of provincial Premiers to meet the Cabinet and come to an agreement. This settlement was made as final as possible, as special gifts to provinces are wrong in principle and corrupt in practice. Both to add finality to it and to insure its legality the Liberals had it made an imperial act. The Senate acted in the general interest; even if by a partisan vote, in insisting that an investigation of the financing of any corporation, and the number of workers it employed should precede any proposal to raise the tariff in its interest by the Tariff Commission. This resulted in the death of the measure at the hands of its godfather, who did not wish protection to be obstructed by undesired publicity. The third of the four measures killed was the Highways Bill. This was done on the ground that it was unconstitutional for the Dominion Government to build a road through a province.

The fourth bill killed was the proposal to make a grant of two million dollars to the Temiskaming and Northern Ontario Railway. This would have been tantamount to making a gratuitous present to the government of Ontario. It would have been the fourth such gift during the session, British Columbia, Manitoba, Prince Edward Island and Ontario, all provinces with Conservative Legislatures each being offered gold to strengthen its political allegiance, while not one of the four provinces with Liberal legislatures was to get a cent. Mr. Borden said in parliament that it was not right to refuse to subsidize this railway because it was paying, and that that principle carried to its logical conclusion would mean that a provision would have to be included in the conditions governing the granting of any such subsidy, that if the road proved a success the subsidy must be returned. Why anyone should propose to make a gift of two million dollars to a railway that is paying is hard to conceive. The logical conclusion of such action would be to give a government bounty to every business throughout the country, or at least to all those engaged in public service. With Mr. Borden's deduction from this refusal of the bounty there is no fault to find. Indeed it is the only just line of action. There is no other country, we think, that makes absolute free grants to railways. The Illinois Central was the first great prairie scheme that was financed by grants from the lands it opened to colonization. That company has since paid the state for the land it then obtained. We see no reason why government subsidies should not be repaid in days of prosperity. Apart from these considerations, the Senate could not have done other than turn down the grant on the ground that if the railway in question was to be given a Dominion subsidy it must come under control of the Dominion Railway Commissioners, a condition which the province would not submit to.

THE LORD HIGH EXECUTIONER.

The Senate is, in matters of contentious politics, not an independent legislative body, but a partisan body, serving the Opposition in the beginning of a new administration, and then after its complexion changes, which, owing to maturity and consequent mortality, does not take long, giving docile support to the party in power. It is therefore effective as a check on legislation only for the period during which it retains its opposition majority. In so doing, however, it does not act according to its wisdom, but each senator according to the will of the party that gave him senatorial birth. So that, whatever the merits of its decision, they are no merits of its own. It must be disagreeable for men of high spirit to feel that such is the valuation of their best and most conscientious acts on matters that have divided the Lower House, and must take something out of the joy with which one serves his country. Still, when a question comes before Honorable Gentlemen on which they have convictions, they have to be guided by these, whatever the source of them. The Senate has slain the government's most important measures. Among these we have no doubt that the senators who practically killed the bill creating a tariff commission were in so doing governed by a very strong conviction.

Our own view of the tariff board is that it is a device for the protection of protection. Mr. Ames, indeed, has told us so. It can get real information only from the beneficiaries of protection. The Senate did not venture to vote the measure down, as it would have done had it been an elective house, but it amended it so as to require the commission to find out the number of workers employed in any industry, the dividends earned by the manufacturers, and the names of the directors. Mr. White's only objection to this was that it was covered by a general clause which declared that the commission should investigate 'all conditions and factors which affect or 'enter into the cost of production to 'the consumers.' That Mr. White did not really think that this clause covered these requirements is plain from the fact that he preferred to accept the defeat of the great measure of the session to the inclusion of words in it that would have specifically demanded information of such real value to the public and so germane to the question. In making such a demand the Senate did a work for the country that it can well stand by. If it is proposed to raise the duty on cement, for instance, and so levy a new tax on every one, it is most necessary that the country should know how many workers are employed, what these workers earn, to what extent the capital invested was watered, and who are the men who will derive the profit. To tax the whole country to pay a high rate of interest on stock that is mostly water for the benefit of a combination of wealth would not be a proposition that could be safely laid before the people at present.

BANISH THE BAR.

We should judge, from the announcement in the 'Mail and Empire,' the Toronto organ of Sir James Whitney's Government, that 'the Conservatives are finding Mr. Rowell's' distinct attitude on the banishment of the bar, not a weakness politically, but a great strength. They are afraid simply to vote it down. The province would not stand that, nor would a good number of the Conservative members. These take the somewhat paradoxical ground that it is inadequate. There has been some jeering on that line; but the obvious answer to that is that the Government with a majority in the House, is in a position to make it more effective. Strengthening clauses would be cordially welcomed. The Whitney Government realizes that a counter move is necessary. The first suggestion by the Toronto 'Star' the day the policy was announced, was a referendum. This has in the past proved a very effective means of postponement. Ontario has had two referendums on prohibition. Both times she voted for it by considerable majority. Both events have become remote history, with no legislative results. The people would resent greatly being played with any more in this way. The policy now announced is that they will stave off the vote upon the motion, if they decently can, and, if not, will bring in an amendment to abolish the treating system. This could hardly be called more adequate; but if it could be enforced it would certainly be a great point gained, as a very large part of the tippling and of the heavy drinking is due to that. Enforcement is the weak point of this policy. We know of no way of reducing this form of the evil except by putting a stop to bar selling. The hope of the Conservatives would seem to be that they can perhaps by this means save the bar-room for a good while to come, while this amelioration is being experimented with. Not that the majority of the Conservative members really want to save the bar-room. We give them credit for heartily wishing this curse removed. But they are afraid of it, as were the Liberals in the days of the Ross administration. They want it politically on their side, and not against them. With the new and stalwart attitude of the Liberal party they are certain to have the bar-room actively in their favor if they can only take some course which will quiet the average elector, while not seriously incommoding the liquor-selling business.

MONOPOLY RATES AND LONG HAUL.

The letter of 'A Westerner' in this paper, complaining of what the writer deems the exorbitant freight rates charged by the railways operating in the Prairie Provinces, would have been more convincing had he given more specific comparisons. While freight is necessarily dear in a dear country, the ease with which the railway tracks are laid on the prairie and the absence of grades, should more than counterbalance this. But in apportioning freight rates, the rule of the road is not to charge in proportion to cost, but according to what the traffic will bear. In territory where they have a monopoly, as is the case throughout most of the country, these rates have no check except the rulings of the Railway Commission and the fear of raising an outcry. Against both of these they have a strong defence in the complexity of the rates. As a result of a recent ruling of the Interstate Commerce Commission in the States it was calculated that twenty-three million items in schedules would have to be changed. The figure was arrived at as a result of the multiplication of the number of commodities affected by the number of roads by

all possible combinations of interstation distances. By making a different rate for nearly every commodity and varying that rate by the state of the commodity, as well as by making specific rates for every specific stretch of roadbed and changing these again according to the season of the year, such a complicated system of charges has been made out that it takes an expert to understand it let alone judge of its defects. Anything that can be done to induce or force the railways to simplify this schedule would result in great gain to the public. Until such a simplification is at least partially achieved discussion of rates must be for specific commodities over specific sections. It is almost to be assumed that in non-competitive stretches rates will be altogether different from similar service where the business has to be competed for. To such rates the phrase exorbitant fairly applies, and it is fair to say that the producers are being fleeced. All the same Manitoba and many in Alberta and Saskatchewan voted at the recent parliamentary election for the long east and west railway haul. When the Prairie Provinces again get a chance to vote they will have great expenditures dangled before their eyes, and will, if they follow recent analogy, jump to the bait and send men to parliament who will support the long haul.

COAL POWER WITHOUT MINING.

Sir William Ramsey is Britain's first chemist. The world over he stands at the top of his profession both as chemist and physicist. To him is due the discovery of a number of the elements such as helium and neon as well as the discovery of the transmutation of substances before supposed to be elementary. A careful investigator and thorough worker, he has kept his name free from the suspicion which attaches to many scientists owing to their occasional hazarding of sensational guesses. For these reasons, Sir William's suggestion that the coal be set fire to in its seams under ground and gases used at the pit mouth to run gas engines that would drive electric motors, and so generate power to be distributed about the United Kingdom, is to be received with the utmost respect, strange as it may seem. It sounds wasteful to set fire to the coal and only use the gas produced; but on the contrary such a plant below and above ground would be the exact reproduction on a large scale of the operation of a gas producer engine, and the most economical method of using the coal that is known. If to the great advantage that a gas producer plant has over a steam plant can be added the saving of not having to mine the coal two great and real conservations of energy will be achieved.

A seam so ignited would burn as long as air was supplied to it. In burning it would however leave no pillars to support its roof which would from time to time fall. This would not necessarily put out the fire as the fallen matter might be so porous as to permit the forced air and gas to circulate freely enough through it. From the many years that the coal seam on the Mackenzie river is said to have been in continuous combustion it would appear that such a fire might, without attention, give a continuous supply of power for a century or two. Its extinction would probably necessitate the sinking of a new shaft to find the seam in another place. The depth of the mine and the strength of strata overlying the coal seam would both contribute to its length of life. Sir William's suggestion is to make power at the pit mouth to be transferred electrically to the place of need. This would supply commercial enterprises, but be of use to householders only for lighting. For heat and cooking the gas itself could be taken in great mains to the centres of population.

Should such a scheme prove successful the result as viewed from the standpoint of some economists would be disastrous, as it would rob the world of the necessity for a vast amount of manual labor. Would it not however set all those gnomes who daily go down into the pit's black mouth, and whose task of delving in the dim glow of the miner's lamp is not pleasant to contemplate, free to work in the sunshine? Humanity would get its heat, its light, and its power with so much less labor, and be able to go on its way subjecting other material to its pleasure and profit. How Sir William's first experiment may turn out will be watched with keen interest. Some unthought of condition so often upsets the most brilliant suggestions that no great faith will be placed in it until after adequate trial.

AN ELUSIVE ENEMY.

We have been very loath to foretell evil of the Italian occupation of Tripoli; seeing that we could well, for the sake of the country itself, wish it success, even though Italy has not been able to present to the world any convincing vindication of it. Under Moslem paralysis the country has lain derelict, and is less alive today than in the days of the Caesars. If the Italians became masters of it they would be forced by every possible consideration, and at all cost, to make good their claim to be the bringers of life and light into it. What the Young Turks might have done in time for Tripoli no one can tell. They might possibly have found their civilizing task in some respects less contentious in a purely Mahommedan country than in provinces in Europe and in Asia Minor, where the majorities are neither Turkish nor Mahommedan, and where their nationalizing proclivities are extremely resented. Still the Young Turk administration has met with as much anti-Turkish recalcitrancy among the Moslems of Arabia as among the so-called Christians of Turkey proper, and the masses of the Tripolitan province are Arabs — as complete children of Ishmael, whose hand was to be against every man, as are the Arabs of Yemen.

If Italy shall establish herself there and do for the country what France has done for Algiers, the world would be greatly the gainer. But there has been no evidence in the well censored news that has reached us that Italy, after six months of war, has made one step of assured progress beyond the range of the guns of her ships. We were all deceived, as Italy herself was at first, by what seemed a walk-over. The native notables lost no time in hailing the advent of their deliverers, and in paying their allegiance. This move put the invading government entirely off its guard. What it might have done had it scoured the whole country forthwith cannot now be known, but time was on the side of resistance. It was a matter of months to bring the invasion of the infidel to the consciousness of the Mahdist fanatics of the interior, and months more to bring these to bear upon the enemy. The difficulty about Arabic warfare is the incredible mobility of the native force. To-day peaceful shepherds are leading their sheep in search of green pastures. In a week or two a savage army, rising from nowhere, surprises the enemy. When the latter brings his strength to bear, there is no army to fight, only far-off peaceful shepherds tending their ewes. As a ship of the desert, the camel still has a face of scorn for the motor car. Then there are the enteric and ophthalmia and other diseases of barracks and camp, to which troops confined to dirty, long infested towns are more likely to be victims than those who campaign in the open, soaked in disease-killing sunshine.

Some years ago Italy sought to make herself a world power by taking possession of the ancient kingdom of Abyssinia, a country which a short generation before was helplessly barbarous under the grotesque King Theodore, who wanted to marry Queen Victoria. In that country Italy's ablest generals and best soldiers met defeat, and she met retribution, and had to content herself with a strip of coast which no man cared for. It was to retrieve the misfortunes of Adowa, more than anything else that she, having long watched her opportunity, took advantage of the moment when the nations were snarling at each other, and when Turkey was helpless with her own revolutions, to set out to conquer Tripoli. In some way, though Italy has complete command of the sea ,and though Turkey may not move troops through Egypt, the meagre Turkish force in Tripoli seems rather to increase than diminish as time goes on. But were it only Turkey that Italy had to deal with she might be tempted to attack that power in some more vulnerable spot, and make her glad to give up; but when that was done she would be no nearer possession of Tripoli than before, for the Turks could not, if they would, hand over the Arabs. It looks as if it would be a long time yet before the new Italian state of Libia would be much more than a string of almost harborless sea ports, with no hinterland, and very expensive to hold.

PRESIDENTIAL COMPLICATIONS.

As we predicted, the Progressive Republicans have carried another of the states of the north centre. Wisconsin has, by a direct primary, voted to join North Dakota in support of Mr. Lafollette. It was these north centre wheat-raising states that were most startled by the proposal of Canadian reciprocity in grain. At the time they objected strenuously, and now they are showing their fear of what would have been the consequences of the free importation of Canadian grain by retaliating against President Taft. No more eloquent tribute to the trade pact arranged by Mr. Fielding could well be given. The Wisconsin primary adds about twenty to Mr. Lafollette's delegation, making his total thirty. This, added to Mr. Roosevelt's thirty and Mr. Cummins' two, makes sixty-two delegates for the progressives, against a hundred and eighty for the Taft regulars. That President Taft will get a considerable majority of the delegates to the convention no one now doubts. Nevertheless, it is not at all impossible that one-third may be instructed against him. A far greater danger to President Taft's hopes than that represented by the actual figures is the persistency and pugnacity with which the West is standing for the Progressive doctrines. There will be no advantage to the President in winning the nomination unless he can win back the hearty support of the West. If it is going to vote against him, or even be lukewarm in his support, there is no hope for a Republican victory. In view of these considerations, there is much casting about for a compromise candidate, though just how any one man could be representative of both factions of the party it is difficult to see. The only name yet brought forward that looks at all possible is that of Mr. Hughes, formerly Governor of New York, and now a justice of the Supreme Court. That he would give up a position that Mr. Taft coveted more than the presidency to engage in a campaign that calls for more strength than most men possess, and face probable defeat, is most unlikely.

As it becomes clearer that the Progressives cannot be reunited to the regular wing of the party, and that Mr. Roosevelt stands but a poor chance of catching the regular nomination, talk of a political split becomes stronger. It was noticed at the time of Mr. Roosevelt's accepting the invitation to run for nomination that he particularly said he would stand by the party until the convention. He is very evidently unwilling to commit himself beyond that, and his answers to direct questions on this point seem to imply that he has more than a doubt that unless he is nominated he will bolt. He may indeed hold a threat over the convention to form a new party should he at the last moment see that by so doing he could force from them the nomination. It would be a threat that could not lightly be ignored, for he undoubtedly has enough of a following to kill the chance of any Republican running again him and a united Democracy. In the Democratic party the situation has changed little during the last week. The Democrats have much the same situation to face as the Republicans. There is the same division between East and West, though not so pronounced. They are, however, better off in that their chief candidate, Mr. Woodrow Wilson, is not disliked by either faction. At any time, however, Mr. Bryan may bolt. Like Mr. Roosevelt, he still has a following that would kill the hopes of any other Democrat. It is most unlikely that Mr. Bryan will bolt to secure the nomination for himself. If he bolts it will be on the ground that he cannot support the Democratic nominee. He might, however, use the disruptive power that is undoubtedly in his hands to force the convention to accept the candidate of his choice.

PENSION PULL.

The common people of the United States, the great mass of the disinterested people, are experiencing a sense of relief and gratification over the decision of Congress that the Sherwood pension bill, with its minimum of a dollar a day for soldiers and their dependents, is not to be made law. This bill involved an increase in the annual expenditure on pensions for veterans of the civil war of seventy-five million dollars annually. Though defeated, it was only defeated at great cost, for the manner by which it was turned down put in its place the McCumber bill, which makes an increase of twenty-seven million dollars annually in the pensions list. The relief is therefore not as great as it might be, and some even regret the substitution on the ground that they believe that President Taft would have vetoed the more scandalous appropriation while he will have to let what beside it seems a conservative appropriation pass. The nation has been hoping each year that it had passed over the maximum point of the burden, and that at least next year's figures would show a decrease. The average age of any real veterans that are left cannot be much under seventy, and were it they alone who were receiving money there would surely be a reducing number. Men younger than that cannot very well claim to be war veterans. But claims for children and widows steadily increase. With but slight relapses the pension appropriations have climbed steadily higher and higher through the half century by the addition of names to the list, and now when it would seem as if the whole country had been raked with a fine-toothed comb to find and pension every person whom industrious lawyers could make into a parasite and feed on the industry of the general public, so that no further increase was possible, an increase in the minimum rate of pensions passed by a Democratic House of Representatives shows the enormous political power that the Grand Army of the Republic has attained. The worst is not yet. The people are forced by this act to realize that wherever in a democracy there is a thoroughly organized class of one mind as to what it wants, that group or class has the nation at its mercy. This organized group of pensioners, with their friends, has control of the purse of the nation, and the people sullenly accept the conclusion that its present graft but shelves for a few years the larger demand.

'PHONE RATES UP AGAIN.

Railway Commission Will Consider Them on April 22.

The Railway Commission will consider the question of the Grand Trunk Railway's elevated track scheme for Montreal at its next session here on April 22, when the matter of the Bell Telephone rates will also come up.

The city requires that the viaduct necessary for the elevated tracks of the railway should have perpendicular walls of reinforced concrete, while the company wishes to build a structure of earth with sloping sides, and asks the city to meet claims for compensation arising from the damage to surrounding land values. The city is authorized by the legislature to contribute to the extent of two million dollars to the abolition of level tracks in its precincts. An engineer of the commission will study the matter and make a report.

The Bell Telephone Company is applying for leave to take out all the old wall telephones in use in the city at a rental of thirty and fifty dollars per annum, and to substitute modern instruments in their place.

DRY DOCK TENDERS.

Ottawa, April 8.—The government will receive proposals up to July 2 from firms desiring to establish a dry-dock at Quebec or Levis. The company making what the government considers to be the best proposition will receive the subsidy given under the terms of the subsidy act, which as amended allows a guarantee of three and a half percent on an expenditure of $5,500,000.

The drydock when built will be the largest in the world, competitors will be asked to express their views as to the best site.

OCTOGENARIAN'S DEATH.

Vernon, Ont., April 8.—On Monday, April 1, at the home of his son-in-law, John W. Cameron, there occurred the death of Mr. James McPherson, at the round age of eighty-nine years. Deceased came from Perthshire, Scotland, in 1852, and settled in the township of Osgoode, Carleton county. He had enjoyed good health up until almost the last and passed away peacefully. The family living are Mrs. J. W. Cameron and Peter, of Vernon, and Mrs. Stewart, of Fort William. The funeral service was conducted on April 3, from the home, by the Rev. J. A. McConnell, pastor of the Presbyterian Church, of which he was a faithful and devoted member.

GOTHAM GAY ON EASTER SUNDAY

Rain Mars Afternoon Parade But Many Fashionables Out in the Morning

New York, April 8.—Fashion's great Easter parade was rudely interrupted by the elements yesterday, but not before the advance guard had displayed its gorgeous finery on Gotham's famous Fifth avenue. The turnout for the church services in the forenoon was even greater than in years past, and the styles shown by the paraders, while more chastened than last year, were still such as to rejoice the hearts of those who delight in the riot of colors and combinations of splendid plumes and graceful costumes with myriads of fragrant blooms.

All the churches had special musical programmes and the floral displays surpassed anything previously attempted. Besides the lilies of Bermuda which, in years gone by, formed the great bulk of the floral decorations and adornments of the Easter season, were costly flowers from Japan and other Oriental countries, and the blooms from other southern climes.

While all the churches were well filled, St. Patrick's Cathedral was crowded to overflowing, and the police in charge of traffic on the avenue had to form a line to keep out the thousands who sought admission until the ticket-holders had secured their seats. Cardinal Farley officiated, and the Rev. Father Bernard Vaughan, the distinguished English Jesuit preacher, in introducing his final conference on socialism, referred to the presence of his 'brethren from the north who live under my own flag,' and in summing up he exhorted them to combat socialism 'for the greater benefit of the Empire.'

Thousands of Canadians from various cities, among whom were members of the Canadian Parliament and ex-members, prominent lawyers from Montreal and Toronto and other people well known throughout the Dominion, were to be seen among the throngs in the parade of the forenoon on Fifth avenue.

By two o'clock, when the parade is usually at his height, the long thoroughfare was deserted, except for brave visitors to town, who even ventured to ride on 'bus tops in the rain. In the late afternoon it poured.

What glimpses were caught of fashion led to the general comment that there was far less of the extreme in hats and gowns this year than last. The popular monstrosities developed in peach basket and wash-tub headgear effects, which were ridiculed last year, were reduced to the same dimensions, and though color was abundant trimmings were generally confined to a single 'stick-up' of feathers, a single bow of ribbon or a few flowers. The mannish Derby was affected by many women. Most of the suits were of plain colors, with greys predominating, and with buttons used to an unusual extent in trimmings.

More men appeared in silk hats and cutaways than ever. Canes were popular, but many of the weather-wise carried umbrellas instead. The cuts of clothes affected the English close fit more than usual.

The rainy afternoon was a boon to hotels and restaurants. The cheer which nature failed to provide was sought by thousands amid the gay floral displays in the dining-rooms, to furnish which no expense had been spared.

WELCOME FOR IMMIGRANTS

What promises to be another record year for immigration has just nicely begun, and there never was a time when the able-bodied immigrant, friendless and almost moneyless, but willing to work, was more welcome in Canada than he is to-day.

'It is not the way it was in other years. Immigrants who stop here don't have to wait for the ice to break up and navigation to open before they can find employment,' said Mr. John Hoolahan, Dominion immigration agent, this morning. 'There is a great deal of building and construction work of different kinds going on in the city, and there is a scarcity of labor.

'The three big railways are also looking for men. They come down here almost every day to see if we have any men here.

'I should say that 4,000 or 5,000 immigrants passed through the city on their way west last week. They are mostly British, with some Italians and others, and they are a pretty good class of people. The fact that the class of immigrants has improved in the last year or two is shown by the fact that the homes for such people are now practically empty.'

Mr Hoolahan added that the women immigrants who came to his office were all sent up to the home kept by the Women's National Immigration Society. The latter found no trouble in placing domestics, as there is still a scarcity in this country.

From now until the middle of May the immigration rush would go on increasing, he said, and would equal, if not exceed, the big total of over 300,000 last year.

Mr. John H. Clarke, United States Commissioner of Immigration for Eastern Canada, said he had just received a letter this morning stating that the Canadian immigration regulation, requiring all foreigners to come straight through from their country of origin, had been temporarily suspended until next September at least. This was because of the scarcity of labor for railway building and the immense amount of construction work planned for this year all over Canada.

OFF FOR WINNIPEG

Quebec, April 8.—Messrs. D. O. Lesperance, Armand Lavesque and Alleyn Taschereau leave this afternoon for Winnipeg, where they will represent the district of Quebec at, the Robiln banquet, which will take place there on the 11th inst.

Interviewed on the object of his trip, Mr. Lavesque, who is Mr. Bourassa's lieutenant, said that he was glad to go and thank Mr. Robiln for what the latter had just done for the cause of the Catholic minority in Manitoba, and encourage him in completing his work of justice. He accepted the recent settlement as a step in the right direction, and with a renewed hope for the final triumph.

This settlement does not theoretically re-establish separate schools, but its operating would necessarily tend to their restoration in fact.

THE CHINESE SITUATION

Premier Making Ready to Move to Pekin—A Comic Opera Affair

Shanghai, April 8.—Premier Tang Shao Yi, his suite and the members of the Cabinet plan to leave for Pekin on April 11. Reports from all centres in the southern provinces indicate considerable uneasiness, especially among foreigners. The republican officials admit that the situation is grave. The troops are discontented because of arrears in their pay, and they cannot be disbanded until the finances are adjusted. They openly blame the combination of foreign bankers for the trouble, because of their refusal to give the promised assistance.

Considerable evidence of bitterness against foreigners irrespectiv of nationality can be discerned among the leaders, who assert that the protracted delay in the recognition of the republic by the powers and the withholding of the loans are liable to stir up anti-foreign sentiment and entail serious disturbances, for which, they say, the powers alone will be responsible.

The opinion is rapidly spreading that the foreign powers have agreed to concerted action looking to international control of China.

CHINESE STRATEGY.

Tien Tsin, April 8.—A peculiar tale reached here from Pao Chow, in which it was told how the people of that town managed to get rid of 1,000 robbers. According to the story, two bands of robbers, each numbering about 500 marched on the town from different directions. The people of the town held a conference and hit upon a plan whereby they were to persuade one band to fight the other. When the first robbers army arrived at the town they were told that if they drove the other robber army away they could have two-thirds of the city's possessions.

The first band agreed to the plan and, assisted by the citizens of Pao Chow engaged the other robbers in battle and exterminated them. After the battle there were only 150 of the first robbers band left and the citizens of the town, outnumbering them, gave battle and killed the biggest part of them. The remainder were captured and executed.

COST OF LIVING.

Butter ,Cheese and Eggs at Wholesale Prices Have Climbed High.

Ottawa, April 8.—R. H. Coats, editor and chief statistician of the 'Labor Gazette' in a statement to-day, shows that the wholesale prices of butter, eggs and cheese in Canada during the past winter have been higher than in any year since 1890, and that the figures at which these household necessities are selling to-day are higher than those of any preceding April in this twenty-third year period.

The lowest wholesale price of fresh eggs in any April since 1890 was seven cents per dozen in 1897. Last year they were 20 to 21, and this year 25 cents.

Butter sold at its lowest wholesale April figures also in 1897, the price being 19 to 21 cents for creamery prints. It was up to 31 to 32 in 1908, then receded, climbed back to 28 to 30 last year, and is now quoted at 35 to 36.

Cheese wholesale varied from 10 1-2 in 1890 to 16 in the present month save for a brief period in April, 1907, when it sold up to 17 cents.

FREIGHT HANDLERS.

G. T. R. Employees Threaten a Strike Next.

Toronto, April 8.—Another strike in railway circles is pending in Toronto. The freight handlers are becoming more and more anxious as the days pass on with no settlement of their grievances in sight. There are about four hundred freight handlers and checkers at the Grand Trunk sheds, and they have made a demand on the company for 17 cents per hour for the handlers and $55 per month for the checkers.

Should a strike occur in such an important branch of the railway service at this time of the year great inconvenience would be caused to the wholesalers and other large manufacturers, who depend so much on the railway service for the imported goods.

TRAIN IN LANDSLIDE.

Columbia, Pa., April 8. — A southbound freight train on the Columbia and Port Deposit division of the Pennsylvania Railway ran into a landslide at York Furnace, Pa., seventeen miles below here, this morning. Engineer Cover, of Harrisburg, is reported killed and several of the train crew injured. Fifteen cars were wrecked and the locomotive was overturned. The landslide carried all wires with it, making it difficult to get information.

JURY DISAGREED.

Mrs. Vermilya, Charged With Murder, Must Be Tried Again.

Chicago, April 8.— The jury in the case of Mrs. Louise Vermilya, charged with murdering Richard T. Smith, a railroad man, was discharged by Judge Sullivan on Saturday night, after members of the jury informed the court that they could not agree upon a verdict.

The jury had been out eight hours. Members of the jury from the time the first ballot was taken stood 9 to 3 for conviction, it was said. Not a man wavered in his opinion as to guilt or innocence of the women who was accused of having poisoned Smith with arsenic.

EAST IS EAST.

'Woman Emancipator' Meets With Cold Reception in Turkey.

Constantinople, April 8.—Turkey's first prophet of the 'Emancipation of Women' was threatened with imprisonment by the Conservative Turks, astounded at her teaching.

She is Halideh Hanoun, social reformer and authoress, and she has outraged the traditions of Turkey concerning women by delivering lectures in public, without even wearing a veil.

A storm of indignation followed her first appearance before a foreign audience at the American College for Girls.

UNIVERSAL FEE EXPLAINED

McGill Students to Hold Referendum on the New Scheme

A manifesto, signed by both the students' councils of 1911-1912 and 1912-1913, has been issued to the students of McGill University in which the principal objects of the universal fee proposal are explained and a referendum on the question will be taken next week. At the present time $4 is collected from each student when he pays his university fees, $3 of which goes to the students' council for athletics and $1 to the Undergraduate Society. If the student desires to be a member of the Literary Society, the Mock Parliament, the Canadian Club, the Union, and a subscriber to the 'Daily,' it means an outlay of an additional $13.50. The manifesto, which has been approved of by both the old and the new students' council, advocates the levying of a universal fee of $10, which would make every student a fully paid subscriber to the organizations mentioned. The $10 fee would be distributed as follows: To the students' council, $4.50 ($3 at present); to the Union, $3 ($10 at present); to the 'McGill Daily,' $1.50 ($2.50 at present); to the Undergraduate Society, $1 (as at present).

During the past few years undergraduate activities at McGill have experienced a marked advance, culminating this year in the winning of two championships in major sports, and of four minor ones. It is felt that if they are still to progress the student activities should have more financial aid, and it is contended that the easiest and fairest way to ensure this is for each student to pay a little more in fees, and have the benefit of student organizations which some are at present not connected with.

Under the universal fee the students' council would receive a greater revenue than at present, and this would enable it to expand in new directions, and would place athletics and all the other activities it controls on a sounder financial basis. The council would also probably be able to establish an endowment fund with the surplus, which would ensure it greater stability in future, and in addition provide a reserve to draw upon in cases of emergency. In the past few years the council's expenses have increased greatly. It has assumed the support of the Mandolin Club, the Orchestra, the Vaudeville Show, and two or three new athletic clubs. This year it will undertake financial responsibility for the Literary Society, the Canadian Club and the Supply Room. New sources of revenue are thus absolutely necessary, and as the interests of the council are bound up in nearly every important student organizations at McGill the adoption of the universal fee would strengthen the position of the council, and thereby strengthen the position of all the organizations.

Under the suggested change every student would be a member of the Union, whereas as present the membership is only about one-fourth of the total number of undergraduates. It is felt that the original intention of Sir William Macdonald in making his magnificent gift of the Union to the students was that it should be a place where all the students could meet independent of faculty or class, and that it would be the centre of student affairs, and foster a spirit of unity among all the faculties. While the Union has become the centre of student affairs it is felt that the high membership fee has prevented many from joining, who have thus not been able to take as active a part as they might in the different organizations which have their headquarters at the Union. Under the suggested change this question of a high membership fee would be done away with and universal membership in a common meeting place would do much to foster a true spirit of fellowship.

Under the new system every student would receive a copy of the 'Daily,' which will probably be issued six times a week during the next session, and it is felt that not only has the 'Daily' been the medium of keeping the students posted up in regard to what is going on in the various departments, but that it has been the means of bringing the different faculties together and promoting a real college spirit.

The manifesto appeals for an overwhelming vote in favor of the universal fee,, and states that it is only by such a vote that the matter will be considered at all favorably by the governors.

PREMIUM OVERDUE

How a judge of the Superior Court will look at the case of an insurance company, which refused to pay the amount of a policy, because the insured man's payments were three days overdue, will be watched with interest by all those who are insured, and who are apt to be a little lax in their payments. Mr. J. H. Hodges is suing The Commercial Travellers' Mutual Benefit Society for the amount of a policy taken out by the late John Henry Hodges, merchant who died in Westmount a year ago. The insurance company contests the suit on the above grounds. The plaintiff contends that his father had no knowledge that the payments were overdue, and it had been his custom to pay accounts when overdue without complaint from the company. The case has recently been entered.

WILL IN COURT.

Heirs of Man Named Bugg Are to Fight Things Out Before the Bar.

Toronto, April 4.—Sensational evidence is promised when the suit in which Isabella Maria Boys, spinster; Mary Cooper Jarrett, widow, and Elizabet Force, married woman, all of Toronto, seek to uphold the will of Chas. Bugg, who died in November last, against the attack of his daughter, Mrs. Emily Campbell, also of Toronto.

In the will filed for probate by the the three women as executrices, Bugg leaves practically his entire estate to these three, and leaves nothing whatever to his daughter. The daughter declares that her father never made the will, that if he did he was not in any fit condition to make it, and further, was unduly influenced to make it as he did.

Bugg had not lived with his wife for some time before his death, and at the time the will was drawn they were in litigation over a settlement to be made upon her. She died some time before he did.

ATLANTIC MAIL SERVICE.

Ottawa, Ont., April 8.—It is said to be practically certain that the existing Atlantic mail contract will be renewed with the Allan Steamship Company for another year. In the meantime the government will look into certain proposals which have been made for the establishment of a fast Atlantic service.

HOME RULE BILL DEFINED

Irish Paper Contains Authorized Article on Details of New Measure

London, April 6.—The most detailed forecast of the Irish Home Rule Bill that has yet appeared is published on 'the highest authority' by the Ulster 'Guardian' the organ of the Ulster Liberal Association, which has been in close touch with the Government in the drafting of the measure.

The Irish Legislature, the paper says, will consist of the Crown and two Houses, sitting separately. One, the Council, will have 48 members, 38 to be elected and 12 to be nominated by the Crown. Their terms of office will be eight years. The other, the Assembly, will consist of 103 elected members, and is to be dissolved every five years.

The Legislature will have no power to make laws affecting the Crown, Army, Navy, Territorials, treaties, titles, treason, naturalization, coinage, copyright patents, post office (except in Ireland), nor trade, except within the Kingdom of Ireland only. With regard to finance, for six years the customs and excise will continue under Imperial control. All other taxes will be under Irish control, and Ireland will have power to impose additional taxes of her own.

After six years the control of the customs and excise will pass into the hands of the Irish Legislature, subject to reversal by the Imperial Parliament of this province, and subject to perpetual free trade between Britain and Ireland.

The initial deficit in Irish revenue will be supplied by grant in aid, diminishing annually, and terminable in six years.

The Dublin police will be under Irish control. The Royal Irish Constabulary will remain under Imperial control until a new force under the control of the local authorities is established. For six years the Supreme Court Judge will be appointed by the Imperial Government. The Lord-Lieutenant will be appointed for a fixed term of years.

With regard to safeguards, the Irish Legislature will have no power to make laws for the purpose of (1) establishing or endowing any religious creed or imposing disabilities or conferring privileges on account of religion as affecting the undenominational constitution of National schools and universities; (2) impairing the validity of the marriage laws as at present existing; (3) depriving any one of life, liberty, or property without process of law in accordance with settled precedents or denying equal protection of laws or taking property without just compensation, and (4) imposing disabilities or conferring privileges on account of birth, parentage, or place of business.

Ireland will send seventy members to Westminster. The Irish peers will remain as before, pending the reform of the House of Lords.

The Executive will consist of the Crown, represented by the Lord-Lieutenant, acting in Irish affairs with the advice of the Irish Cabinet responsible to the Irish legislature.

Power of restraint on Irish legislation will be exercised as follows:—(A) Veto by the Lord-Lieutenant on instruction from the Imperial Parliament; (B), the Imperial Parliament can repeal an unjust tax; (C), The Privy Council can declare such an Act void.

The Ulster 'Guardian' says the bill will satisfy both the Nationalists and Irish Liberals.

WASHOUTS ON C. N. R.

Toronto, April 6.—Two serious washouts on the C. N. R. line between Toronto and Trenton last night demoralized traffic on both the Trenton and the Parry Sound lines for twelve hours, and in connection with one of the washouts the passengers and crew of one train had a narrow escape.

The Don river owing to yesterday's melting of the snow swelled its stream, and washout nearly one hundred feet of new ballast on the railway just west of the East Don station. There is a 'fill' about twelve feet high at this point, and the northbound Parry Sound had just passed over the scene. The train for Trenton which left the Union station reached Rosedale station again, and its passengers sent to their destinations wherever possible on the Grand Trunk.

'WORLD WIDE.'

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

ALL THE WORLD OVER.

The Massing of the Masses—The 'British Weekly,' London.
Syndicalism—The 'Evening Post,' New York.
Father of the General Strike—Sorel a Leader of Labor Revolt—Mr. J. H. Harley, in the 'Contemporary Review,' London.
Conqueror of the South Pole—Sir Ernest Shackleton, in the 'Daily Chronicle,' London.
China Bows Its Head, and Lets the Revolution Thunder Past — Special Correspondence of the 'Daily Telegraph,' London.
China Without the Pigtail—William Maxwell, in the 'Daily Mail,' London.
The Spell of Egypt—Silas K. Hocking, in the 'Christian World,' London.
The Report on Cotton— The 'Nation,' New York.
Through the Outlooking Glass — The 'Evening Post,' New York.
Broken Windows and After—Mrs. Henry Fawcett, in the 'Daily News,' London.
Keeping the Peace in London — The 'World,' New York.
The Imperial Emigrant—The 'Morning Post,' London.

SOMETHING ABOUT THE ARTS.

The Italian Futurists—J. B., in the 'Spectator,' London.
Mona—Work by Horatio Parker, Which Won the Ten Thousand Dollar Prize—The 'Sun,' New York.—Abridged.

CONCERNING THINGS LITERARY.

Aurora—E. H. Visiak in the 'New Age,' London.
April—Anna Glen Stoddard in the 'Century Magazine,' New York.
A Life of Dr. McLaren—The 'Manchester Guardian'
The Financier — Robert Lynd, in the 'Daily News,' London.
The Guests of Hercules—The 'Westminster Gazette.'

HINTS ON THE PROGRESS OF KNOWLEDGE.

The Heavens in April—Details of the New Star in Gemini—Henry Norris Russell, Ph.D., in the 'Scientific American,' New York.
Oxygen for Runners—The 'World,' New York

PASSING EVENTS.

THINGS NEW AND OLD

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

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

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

NO CHANGE IN TARIFF JUST NOW

Ottawa, April 4 (Special).—The government, it is stated, has not come to any decision as to what its immediate course in regard to tariff matters will be, in view of its decision to abandon the bill, to create a tariff board, rather than accept the amendment proposed by the Senate.

It is doubtful if there will be any immediate consideration of the matter, as the ministers scatter for a brief holiday at once.

It is the invariable practice of all governments to submit tariff changes to parliament, and it is probable that any tariff matters will be left in statu quo until parliament reassembles.

ORE SHIPMENTS ROM COBALT

Cobalt, April 8.—Twelve cars of high-grade and one car of low grade comprised last week's ore shipments which totalled 513,979 pounds. The shipments for the week in pounds were as follows:—

Coniagas, 3h	184,400
McKinley, 2h	137,980
Townsite, 1h	78,000
La Rose, 1 1	77,338
Nipissing, 1 1	65,132
Cobalt Lake, 1h	64,650
Buffalo, 1h	56,635
Temiskaming, 1h	54,934
Trethewey, 1h	68,000
Crown Reserve, 1	42,130
Totals	813,079

WEST IS BUSY WITH THE LAND

Winnipeg, April 4 (Special).—All over southern Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta farm work is under way. On the Brandon plains, where most of the No. 1 hard is grown, seeding has been going on for several days. The season is five weeks advanced. Spring weather is general, and all the summer birds have made their appearance.

FOREIGN RATES

Paris, April 4.—Closing: Three per cent rentes, 92 francs 70 centimes for the account. Exchange on London, 25 francs 23 centimes for cheques. Private rate of discount, 3 1-4 per cent.

Berlin, April 4.—Exchange on London, 20 marks 49 pfennigs for cheques. Money, 4 percent. Private discount rate, 3 5-8 percent.

Provision Market Quieter With Prices Unchanged

There are no new developments to note in the provision trade except that the demand for all lines is quieter than it has has been of late owing to the fact that buyers generally provided for their wants for the Eastern trade earlier in the week, but the undertone of the market was firm and prices show no change.

The trade in abattoir fresh-killed dressed hogs was quiet at $12.25 to $12.50 per 100 lbs.

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

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

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

N. Y. BANK STATEMENT

New York, April 8. — The weekly statement of the New York Clearing House, issued Saturday, shows the following changes, compared with a week ago: Daily average loans decreased $2,910,000; specie decreased $9,151,000; legals decreased $2,202,000; deposits decreased $12,614,000; reserves decreased $7,646,800, actual loans decreased $26,510,000; specie decreased $4,370,000; legals decreased $2,352,000; deposits decreased $32,178,000, and reserves increased $1,448,900.

TWIN CITY EARNINGS.

The earnings of the Twin City Rapid Transit Co. for the last ten days of March were $208,575, an increase over the corresponding period last year of $11,882, or 6.04 percent.

PRODUCE MARKETS

Light stocks and a steady demand for butter keeps prices at the top. Finest creamery quotes at 36½c to 36c; current receipts, 34c to 35c, and rolls, 31½c to 32c.

The cheese market remains quiet, with a limited business passing in fodders at 14c to 14¼c.

A moderate quantity of eggs is arriving daily, and prices are unchanged at 25c to 27c per lb.

DETROIT UNITED PROFITS.

Detroit United earnings the first two weeks of March increased $39,422 over the corresponding period of last year.

FLOUR QUOTATIONS.

Manitoba spring wheat patents, first, per brl., in wood, $6.00; in jute, $5.70; Manitoba spring wheat patents, seconds, per brl., in wood, $5.50; in jute, $5.20; Manitoba strong clears, per brl., in wood, $5.30; in jute, $5; choice winter wheat patents, per brl., in wood, $5.10 to $5.35; winter wheat straight rollers, per brl., in wood, $4.65 to $4.75; per bag, in jute, $2.15 to $2.25; winter wheat, extras, per bag, in jute, $1.90 to $1.95.

NO CHANGE IN OATS.

There is no change in the oat situation, prices in car lots, ex-store, as follows: No. 2 Canadian western, 52¼c to 53c; extra No. 1 feed oats, 51c; No. 2 Canadian western, 50c; No. 1 feed oats, 49c to 49¼c; No. 2 local, 50c; No. 3 do., 49c; No. 4 do., 48c.

WILL BOUNTRIES BE GIVEN AFTER ALL---TWO SIDES

The papers in Ottawa seem to be taking a different view as to the Senate killing the ariff Commission Bill.

The Liberal interests seem to be certain that the government will not take up this question of bounties or changes in tariff till it gets the advice of the Tariff Commission, pointing out that the Finance Minister, Mr. White, has made very clear that he will not do so.

On the other hand, Conservative papers seem to think t' the Senate has played into the hands of the Conservative government by giving them a chance to go ahead themselves and deal with the question of bounty and tariff and be able to put the blame on the Liberals for no: having had an opportunity to get the advice of the Tariff Commission.

April dividend disbursements by concerns in which Canadians are chiefly interested will total about $25,000,000. On the Canadian listed stocks and bonds exclusive of inter-listed issues such as Tri-City and Twin City, nearly $16,000,000 dividend will be paid this April, which is an increase of some three and a half million dollars.

BIG DROP IN BANK RESERVE

London, April 4.—The weekly statement of the Bank of England shows the following changes:—

Total reserve decreased, £3,342,000; circulation increased, £1,064,000; bullion decreased, £2,277,389; other securities increased, £757,000; other deposits increased, £1,132,000; public deposits decreased, £3,694,000; notes reserve decreased, £3,228,000; government securities decreased, £1,000.

The proportion of the bank's reserve to liability this week is 39.71 percent; last week it was 43.27 percent.

OTTAWA TRYING HAND AT MERGER

An Ottawa despatch states that the insiders on Ottawa Power are trying to work out another plan in connection with the proposed consolidation of the various public utility companies in Ottawa.

They are hopeful of being able to carry it through shortly because of the marked attention that is being given to all public utility stocks in Canada at the present time.

Bettering Demand for All Varieties of Fruit

A slightly increased demand for fruit is the feature of the wholesale market. Following are f.o.b. quotations of the Peterson Fruit Company:

Oranges—Floridas, very sweet, 150-176-200, per box, $3.75; Cal. navels, 96-112, per box, $3.25; Cal. navels, 126-150-176-200, per box, $3.50; Valencias, 420's, per case, $4; Valencias, 714's, per case, $5. Lemons300's, new fruit, per box, $3, choice, very fine, per box, $2.50. Bananas—Jamaicas, Jumbo, per bunch, $3.25. Cocoanuts—100's, per bag, $4.25. Apples—Baldwins, Ben Davis, No. 1, per brl. $4.50; No. 2, per brl. $4; Spies, No. 1, per brl. $7; No. 2, $4.50. Pineapples—24 and 30, per crate, $6. Prunes—Cal. 25-lb. boxes, 40-50, per lb. 12c; 50-60, per lb. 11c; Cal. 25-lb. boxes, 60-70, per lb. 10c; 70-80, per lb. 9 1-2c. Dates—Hallowi, in pkgs, per pkg. 18c; Hallowi, per lb. 26c.

GLEANINGS FROM MONTREAL AND N. Y. EXCHANGES

Among the paragons of human form and virtue which paraded that peacock walk in New York called Fifth avenue, were some of the brokers no doubt from this fair city. It is just and due to observe, however, that some of them attended church on Sunday, where not the slightest complaint was made against their behavior. Of course, the churches were crowded and the volume of sound great, and this was undoubtedly very favorable to these gentlemen, as they were few in the crowd, and the one or two individual cases of loud singing with sustained false notes was no doubt almost buried in the general swell of sound.

It is more than likely that those Montrealers of means and dress did proud to their native city, and on their return the aftermaths of the parade walk will no doubt lend an importance and dignity to St. Francois Xavier street.

ROOSEVELT SUPPLY EXCEEDS THE DEMAND.

A group of brokers were lunching together at a down town club, when another broker who had just returned from a trip to Wall street approached the table. He said: 'I found a tremendous demand for Roosevelt on the other side of the line.'

The remark produced a chorus of astonished protest.

'But,' he added, 'I also found that the supply greatly exceeded the demand.'

GOOD EVIDENCE THAT BULL MARKET IS ON.

'Noise?' replied a waiter in a downtown restaurant, 'yes, it is getting noisier here. Has been for a month or more. A bull market means noise during the lunch hour here. Our customers talk more and talk louder when stocks are going up than at other times, though they don't sit around so long. They eat and drink more, too.'

'Does it make any difference to you financially, aside from your investments?' he was asked.

But the waiter only smiled discreetly.

'SOO' RAILWAY WILL STICK TO OLD PAYMENTS.

Representatives of 'Soo' Railway Company say that they have heard nothing financially or otherwise regarding the report that the directors intend beginning in the near future the payment of dividends quarterly instead of semi-annually.

At present regular half-yearly payments are made on April 15 and October 15 next.

SENSATION IS COMING SOON IN WINNIPEG PIT

Winnipeg, April 4 (Special).—All very uneasy situation prevails on the local Grain Exchange. Local interests have worked up a bull movement since Jan. 1. They are carrying two million bushels of May wheat.

tI is rumored that the manager of a big local bank has resigned as a result of revelations growing out of the financing of the bull movement.

Every broker was on the floor when the market opened to-day, and it is no secret that a crash must come before Tuesday.

BUTTER PRICES ALMOST DOUBLE THOSE OF 1911

Cowanville, April 8.—The Eastern Townships Dairymen's Exchange held its first meeting for the sale of butter and cheese in Cowansville on Saturday. There were offered for sale 303 boxes of butter, all of which were sold for 35 1-2c., an unusually high price for this season of the year.

In 1911 the exchange held its first sales, meeting April 15th, when only 20 1-8c. was paid for butter. Everything indicates a large volume of goods will be offered for sale on this popular exchange during the present season.

It is seen by the figures quoted above that the price of butter has almost doubled in one year. It is selling now at 15 3-8 cents higher than during the same time last year. Choicest creamery continued at 35 1-2c. to 36c; current receipts, 34 1-2c to 35c; rolls, 31 1-2c to 32c; western dairy, 31c to 32c; choice prints, 34c to 35c.

There is a firm feeling in the cheese market and the small supplies of fodders coming forward are changing hands at 14 1-2c to 14 3-4c.

LARGE VOLUME GRAIN MOVING

Duluth, Minn., April 2.—Since the beginning of the movement early in February there has been brought here for storage 10,513,803 bushels of Canadian North-West grain, of which has been shipped east all-rail, from here, 2,54,677 bushels, leaving in store in Duluth and Superior elevators, on March 31, 8,459,,126 bushels.

For the four weeks of March receipts were in round figure 7,600,000 bushels and the shipments 1,900,000 bushels. Grain till continues to pour into the Canadian ports and the cars are piling up in face of the fact that the Canadian Pacific Railway is getting away about two hundred and fifty cars a day, one hundred and fifty via Fort William and one hundred via Portal, over the 'Soo' line.

Real Estate Money is Going Now Into Stocks

It is believed that recently a great many people who have been making money in real estate have been investing a considerable portion of their profits in the local market.

GRAIN ELEVATOR RECEIPTS.

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

Wheat, No. 1 northern, 8; No. 2, 74; No. 3, 134; No. 4, 135; No. 5, 69; No. 6, 87; other grades, 151; winter, 11.

Oats 169, barley 24, and flax 32.

Total, wheat, 670, as compared with 428 for the corresponding date of last year.

No Calgary cars.

HEAVY FIRE LOSSES.

Fire losses in the United States and Canada for March aggregated $16,650,000.

REDDICK MINE SALE.

Ottawa, April 3—The assignees' sale of the assets of the Dr. Reddick Larder Lake Mining Company, which was to have been held yesterday, was postponed.

The assets are valued at over $50,000, and it is understood the shareholders will be given an opportunity to redeem them, while the liabilities amount to about half a cent a share on the capital, or $12,000.

LIVERPOOL MARKETS.

Liverpool, April 3 Closing—Wheat, spot steady; No. 2 Manitoba red western winter, 8s 3d; futures easy; May, 7s 10¼d; July, 7s 7¾d. Oct., 7s 4¼d.

Corn, spot steady; new, 6s 4½d; old, 6s 10½d; American, new kiln dried, 6s 7½d; futures steady; May, 6s 7½d; and Sept., 5s 2¾d.

Flour, winter patents, 29s 6d; hops in London, Pacific coast, £9 15s to £10 15s.

Beef, extra India mess, 107s 6d; pork, prime mess, western, 85s; hams, short cut, 14 to 16 lbs., 57s; bacon, Cumberland cut, 26 to 30 lbs., 51s 6d; short ribs, 16 to 24 lbs., 54s 6d; clear bellies, 14 to 16 lbs., 53s 6d; long clear middles, light, 28 to 34 lbs., 55s; do., heavy, 35 to 40 lbs., 54s; short clear backs, 16 to 20 lbs., 51s; shoulders square, 11 to 13 lbs., 48s; lard prime western in tierces, 48s 6d; American refined, 50s 9d.

Cheese, Canadian finest white, 76s 6d; colored, 76s 6d; tallow, prime city, 30s 3d; turpentine spirits, 35s 3d; rosin, common, 16s 7½d, petroleum refined, 9¾d; linseed oil, 39s 3d.

VEGETABLE PRICES.

Following are prices of vegetables quoted by the wholesale trade: Onions, Spanish, large cases, $4 per case; Egyptian, first arrivals of about 112 lbs., bags, 3½c per lb.; sweet potatoes, in baskets, $3 per pkg.; celery, 5 dozen per case, $5.75 per pkg.; lettuce, Boston, 2 dozen ot the box, $2.50 per box; tomatoes, Floridas, 6 basket carriers, $3.50 per pkg.

BIRKENHEAD CATTLE PRICES.

Liverpool, April 6.—John Rogers & Co., Liverpool, report to-day that the Birkenhead market was dull and lifeless, supplies were very short, and there was no variation in recent quotations, both States and Canadian steers making from 14 3-4 to 15 1-2 per pound.

LIVE STOCK MARKET, April 8.

About 400 head of butchers' cattle, 200 calves, 25 sheep and lambs and 750 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 600 cattle, 2000 calves, 150 sheep and lambs and 1800 hogs.

Trade was very dull, but there are no material changes in the prices, quality considered. Prime beeves sold at 6¾c to 7c per lb.; but they were not extra; pretty good animals sold at 5¼c to 6¼c, and the common stock 4c to 5c per lb. Calves sold at from 2c to 8c per lb. Sheep sold at about 5½c per lb.; yearling lambs at about 8½c per lb.

Good lots of hogs sold at about 9c per lb.

OFFICIAL OF R. & O. MERGER ON BIG DEAL

For some little time now there have been rumors afloat that the big Richelieu Ontario navigation merger would shortly be consummated. Expectations of that nature seem to have been borne out by the statement of Mr. Percy Smith, secretary of the Richelieu Company, who in discussing the outlook, stated that while there would be no amalgamation, the R. & O. was buying out the Northern Navigation and the Inland Lines.

'All that remains now,' said Mr. Smith, 'to complete the deal is an appraisement of the latter company's property. Thus the merger will become an absorption.'

March collections as a whole were hardly up to the mark. For the past week seven district failures are reported, with liabilities of $39,000.

C.N.R. INTERESTS WIDESPREAD AND NUMEROUS

Winnipeg, April 2.—(Special.)—It is understood that the Stanley Mineral Springs Company, with which the Mackenzie and Mann interests are identified, has been, or will be soon, taken over by the Stanley Mineral Springs & Brewing Company.

The Carter Halls Aldinger Company has received a contract for the construction of a large addition to the present plant, which is located on the property acquired from the Canadian Northern Railway Company.

Nipissing Mine Co. Had Finest Year in History ---Savings for Net Profits

Nipissing Mines Company enjoyed the best year in its history, with net earnings in 1911 running better than $2,000,000. From this amount there was paid in dividends $1,800,000.

The company's yield approximated 5,200,000 ounces produced at an average cost of less than 14 cents per ounce, comparing with 14.72 cents in the previous year.

A very significant result of the past year's operations was the saving of 74 percent of total gross production for net profits.

Although a smaller amount of development work than usual was accomplished, high grade ore reserves were increased by about 250,000, while total reserves of all grades were swelled by about $1,300,000 to $4,500,000, the greatest in Nipissing's history.

Prospecting was cut down materially last year owing in part to the delay in delivering the hydraulic plant. In fact it did not amount to more than 33 percent of the previous twelve months' efforts in this direction. Of its 846 acres, Nipissing has a virgin territory remaining of about 270 acres.

WHEAT & FLOUR EXPORTS

Exports of wheat and flour from the United States and Canada were in excess of last week and a year ago. Corn showed a decrease from last week and last year.

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

	1912.	1911.	1910.
April 4 ..	3,421,542	3,143,043	1,777,086
Mar. 28 .	2,495,597	3,576,864	1,744,279
Mar. 21 .	2,069,074	2,225,517	1,638,578
Mar. 14 .	2,325,517	1,885,475	1,281,004
Mar. 7 .	1,899,227	2,148,873	1,679,452
Feb. 29 ..	3,268,770	2,980,200	1,845,807
Feb. 22 .	2,386,893	1,905,559	1,846,332
Feb. 15 .	2,599,137	2,180,921	1,617,080
Feb. 8 .	3,816,458	2,274,291	2,408,003
Feb. 1 .	3,157,469	2,328,470	2,465,698
Jan. 25 .	3,043,494	2,132,513	3,118,173
Jan. 18 .	2,941,579	2,527,501	2,034,746
Jan. 11 .	2,560,821	2,552,455	2,677,185
Jan. 4 .	3,291,617	5,568,914	3,183,145

Exports since July 1 amount to 124,683,821 bushels, against 94,690,732 a year ago.

TORONTO CATTLE MARKET.

Toronto, April 8.—Export cattle, ch., $6.20 to $7.10; do., medium, $5.70 to $6.10; do., bulls, $4.60 to $5.50; butcher cattle, choice, $6.20 to $7.20; do., medium, $5.60 to $6.10; do., common, $4.00 to $5.40; butcher cows, choice, $4.70 to $5.50; do., medium, $4.00 to $4.60; do., canners, $125 to $2.70; do., bulls, $2.50 to $5.25.

Feeding steers, $4.70 to $5.25; stockers choice, $4.70 to $5.20; do., light, at $3.25 to $4.50; milkers, choice, each, $55 to $65; springers, $45 to $55.

Sheep, ewes, $4.50 to $5.50; bucks and culls, $3.00 to $4.00; lambs, $7.00 to $8.00.

Hogs, fed and watered, $8.20 to $8.25; do., f.o.b., $7.80 to $7.90; calves, $4.00 to $8.00.

Receipts, cattle 929 sheep and lambs 15, hogs 12, calves 18, horses 26.

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK.

Chicago, April 8.—Cattle receipts 21,000; market slow, generally steady.

Beeves, $5.40 to $8.65; Texas steers, $4.50 to $6.90; western steers, $5.40 to $6.85; stockers and feeders, $4.25 to $6.60; cows and heifers, $2.60 to $6.70; calves, $5.75 to $8.50.

Hogs, receipts 44,000; market slow, 5c under Saturday.

Light, $7.55 to $7.95; mixed, $7.40 to $8.00; heavy, $7.60 to $8.00; rough, $7.60 to $7.75; pigs, $5.25 to $7.50; bulk of sales, $7.80 to $7.95.

Sheep receipts, 19,000; market strong to shade higher.

Native, $4.50 to $6.50; western, $4.50 to $7.10; yearlings, $5.75 to $7.00; and lambs native, $5.75 to $7.80; western, $6.25 to $8.20.

EAST BUFFALO CATTLE.

East Buffalo, April 8.—Cattle receipts 3,400 head; active and 10c to 15c higher; prime steers, $7.85 to $8.15; shipping, $6.50 to $7.75; butchers, $6.25 to $7.25; heifers, $4.50 to $6.60; cows, at $2.50 to $5.50; bulls, $3.75 to $6.00; stockers and feeders, $3.75 to $5.50; stock heifers, $3.75 to $4.25; fresh cows and springers, active and strong, $25 to $65.

Veals, receipts 1400 head, active and 75c higher; $5 to $9.75.

Hogs, receipts 8000 head; active and 10c to 15c higher; heavy and mixed, at $8.40 to $8.45; Yorkers, $7.75 to $8.45; pigs, $7.50 to $7.65; roughs, $7.25 to $7.50; stags, $5.50 to $6.25; dairies, at $ to $8.40.

Sheep and lambs, receipts 14,000 head, active and 10c to 25c higher; lambs, $5.50 to $8.85; wethers, $6.50 to $6.75; ewes, $5.85 to $6.25; sheep, mixed, $3 to $6.40.

SUGAR PRICES REDUCED.

New York, April 8.—All grades of refined sugar were reduced 5 cents a hundred pounds to-day.

EGG MARKET UNCHANGED.

Moderate supplies of eggs continue to come forward and prices are unchanged, sales to retailers being made at from 25 to 27 cents per dozen.

COAL CO. PROFITS HIGH IN SPITE OF ALBERTA STRIKE

Spokane, Wash., April 8, (Special,)—International Coal and Coke Company, capitalized for $3,000,000, paid $56,073 in dividends and expended $77,554 for maintenance, and $47,029 for improvements and equipment at the plant during 1911, according to a report submitted at the annual meeting. Two million two hundred and tweny-five thousand shares were represented by holders in person or by proxies. The company's properties in the Province of Alberta were not in operation for nearly eight months last year, on account of the coal miners' strike. The report shows the following:

Liabilities — Authorized and issued stock, $3,000,000; balance of royalty due to the Dominion Government for coal mined between 1903 and 1909, $28,019.97; accounts payable, $45,923.89; bills payable, $152,080.46; contingency reserve, $39,448.16; surplus, $805,748.14; total, less $180,657.28 for 1911 dividend and maintenance, $3,894,563.34.

Assets—Coal lands, $3,116,112,90; plant, buildings, horses, etc., $640,426.43; warehouse stock, $39,216.37; current accounts receivable, $90,616.69; stocks of coal and coke, $2,582.25; unexpired insurance, $1,269.28; timber rights, $4,304.82. Total, $3,894,563.34.

The following officers were elected for th year: President, A. C. Flummerfelt, Victoria, B.C.; vice-president, H. Davidson, Vancouver, B.C.; treasurer, J. McKeagan, Coleman, Alta.; secretary, W. G. Graves, Spokane; managing director, R. W. Riddell, Coleman, Alta.; manager and general superintendent, O. E. S. Whiteside, Coleman; directors, F. H. Graves and B. H. Kizer, Spokane.

SOUTH AFRICAN APPLES ON WAY TO MARKET HERE

A despatch from Ottawa quotes an authority on the apple business there as saying that a new feature will be introduced into the trade of Montreal very shortly by the arrival of 6,000 cases of apples from Cape Colony, which, it is thought, will compete, not with Canadian, but with Australian fruit.

It is becoming more evident each year, he said ,that apple growing on scientific lines is making progress in that country, and that the efforts which have been made for a number of years to bring about an improvement in the apple orchards are meeting with success. The better kinds of apples are being planted, the varieties are being limited, and the numbers are such that the produce can be marketed in commercial quantities, the trees are being sprayed and the orchards cultivated, and the practice of grading and careful packing in boxes is being greatly extended.

South Africas merchants and growers express the opinion that it will not compete with the Canadian product, but if the movement grows, as it has every appearance of doing, it is difficult to see way the late native apples will not be to some extent replaced by these importations, especially if the latter are of very good quality.

On being interrogated upon this matter by the 'Witness' this morning one of the best authorities in Montreal stated that as prospects now appear, there is not much liability of this city doing extensive business with South African or Australian fruit on account of such importations requiring to be transferred from ship to rail at St. John's, or other maritime city, which would involve serious risk of frost and other damage.

He was not the least bit doubtful regarding the quality of the antipodean fruit ,and saw no bar to their having a large sale in such coast cities as New York and Boston.

This shipment of 6,000 cases, it is presumed, will be timed to arrive here at the opening of navigation.

Good Progress Being Made in Agriculture and Industry Out West

Calgary, April 8.—Spring progress is phenomenal throughout Western Canada. Statistics show the building in the six largest cities for March increased 132 percent over last March. Bank clearings in the same cities increased 55 percent. Customs receipts increased 61 percent. Authentic reports state that seeding is under way in some districts; one farmer sowed oats on March 21.

Seeding should be general the later part of this month. The weather is very mild and has been for some weeks. This early opening indicates that there will be a record acreage under cultivation.

Thirteen thousand settlers from Great Britain and the Continent arrived in Western Canada last week by C.P.R. special trains. Eight thousand arrived from the United States in 24 hours, the majority from the Middle and Western States. All nations and states were represented.

BRITISH CATTLE MARKET.

John Rogers and Co., Liverpool, cable to-day that the general condition in the Birkenhead market remains undisturbed and Saturday's quotations, States and Canadian steers, from 14 3-4 to 15 1-2 cents per pound, are unaltered.

MARKET OPINIONS

Miller & Co.—The tread of the list, to our way of thinking, tends unmistakably upward and it is not difficult, as yet, to pick winners.

E. & C. Randolph—The market situation is favorable and with better business the movement should continue upward.

J. S. Bache & Co.—Conditions throughout the country are slowly improving and the market looks firm.

HAMILTON PRICES.

Hamilton, March 8.—We quote prices to-day as follows. White wheat, per bushel, 92c to 94c; spring, 90c to 94c; peas, 75c to 78c; barley, 66c to 70c; oats, 50c to 52c; corn, 80c to 81c; lover-seed, $12 to $14; timothy seed, $8 to $10; white wheat flour, per brl., $4 to $4.50; strong bakers, $4.50 to $5; dressed hogs, per cwt., $9 to $11; apples, per bag of bushel and a half, $1.50 to $2; dried apples, per lb., 5c to 6c; potatoes, per bag of 90 lbs., $1.75 to $1.90; butter, in rolls, per lb., 28c to 30c; butter, in firkins, per lb., 25c to 30c; eggs, per doz., 22c to 24c.

INGERSOLL MARKETS.

Ingersoll, April 8.—White wheat, 88c to 90 per bush.; red fall wheat, 88c to 90c per bush; peas, 70c to 75c do; barley, 60c to 65c do; oats, 42c to 45c do; oatmeal, $3.75 to $4 do. cornmeal, $3.75 to $4 per cwt; flour, $2.40 to $2.65 do; bran, $24 to $25 per ton; shorts, $26 to $27 do; dairy butter, 30c to 35c per lb; creamery, 28c to 40c per lb; eggs, 20c to 22c per doz; potatoes, $1.50 to $1.75 per bag; live hogs, $6.75 to $7 per cwt; hay, $15 to $16 per ton; hides, $90 to $10 per cwt.

BALED HAY STEADY.

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

FASCINATION OF MISSIONS IN SOUTH AFRICA TOLD ABOUT BY MR. FULLER

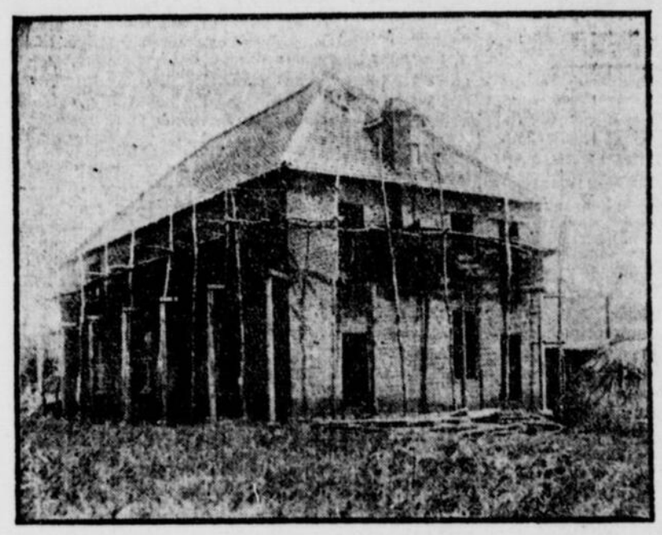
To talk with Mr. C. C. Fuller about South African Missions or merely to listen while he describes the work in which he is engaged means to become interested in the work that means so much to him. Ten years ago Mr. Fuller left America to take charge of the Industrial work in the mission at Mount Silinda, South Rhodesia, South Africa. Now he is in Montreal for a few days at the close of a furlough which has enabled him, with his wife and family, to enjoy a few months with friends amid the comforts of an advanced civilization.

In a field of endeavor which extends 225 miles to the east, 100 miles to the west, 40 miles to the north, and 300 miles to the south, and which embraces many thousands of natives, Mr. Fuller has obtained experiences the recital of which is calculated to stir the blood of the citizens of our civilization, and to propagate missionary sentiments. When the mission was inaugurated in 1893 the founders established four departments of work, viz: Evangelistic, Educational, Medical and Industrial.

The industrial plant consists of a saw mill, traction engine, planing mill, brick and tile machine, flouring mill, sugar mill, carpenters' and blacksmiths' tools, a small machine shop equipment, three large wagons and various farming implements. The cost of the plant, not including the workshop, was $13,500. For nine years the plant has been self-supporting, besides furnishing labor and materials to the mission at cost. The industrial work enables the boys in the school to support themselves while securing an education, and no boy or girl has ever been turned away, no matter how poor, small, stupid or naked the child might be. They are taken in and given a chance to become trained Christian men and women. The work among the girls and women consists of teaching them such things as sewing, cooking and the proper use of utensils. All boys must work at least five hours daily, and most of them, and practically all of the girls, work longer than the mere time prescribed. Many come long distances, some spending ten to sixteen days on the road, to attend the school, because of the opportunity for industrial training offered them. This brings some under the influence of the gospel who would not otherwise be reached. Very few of those who remain a year go away without becoming Christians.

The men and women trained at the school are placed in a position to earn from four to sixteen times the amount received by unskilled laborers. The same treatment is accorded to a child which cuts its upper teeth first. Under the English law which now governs South Africa, the penalty for killing the babes is hanging, and yet, so imbued are the natives with this unreasonable dread of evil spirits, that they persist in the abominable practice of infanticide.

A great many white people in South Africa are continually agitating for the deportation of the natives, but the wiser citizens of that great country realize that such a course is impracticable, and that the only thing to do is to educate the natives and make good citizens of them. In South Africa to-day there are approximately 7,000,000 blacks and from one to two million whites. The blacks are there to stay, and it is quite safe to state that the missions in that land are doing more to make good citizens out of the natives than any other influence that has been exerted.



THE MISSION SCHOOL BUILDING ERECTED IN 1909. — The materials and labor which went to the erection of this building were supplied entirely by the Mission's own Industrial Department.

This gives but a small idea of the extent of the work to which Mr. Fuller returns, with his wife and four children, next month. Leaving New York on April 20, they expect to arrive at their destination on June 15. The journey entails an ocean voyage of 10,000, 200 miles across Portuguese East Africa by rail, and finally 65 miles across country by wagon train. This last stage of the journey in itself occupies from twelve to fourteen days. The American Presbyterian Church in Montreal supports Mr. Fuller in his work, and throughout all his long journey he will be conscious of many friends in this city who are deeply interested in his own welfare and the cause which takes him so far away. And perhaps Mr. Fuller may be comforted also by the hope that his visit to Montreal was not without success in arousing interest in his work where interest did not formerly exist. We feel sure that such a hope would have the best of foundations.



THE FIRST CARPENTER SHOP ERECTED BY THE MISSION IN 1902.



THE PRESENT CARPENTER SHOP, WHICH IS TO BE ENLARGED THIS YEAR.

ELECTION IN MAY

Quebec, April 8. — It is announced semi-officially that the general provincial elections will take place by the end of May, probably on the 21st.

SOMETHING NEW IN MISSION MEETINGS

Effort Made to Reach the Cultured and Well-to-do in the West.

Winnipeg, April 1.—A very remarkable religious mission closed here yesterday. It was remarkable not only because the chief missioner was one of Canada's pulpit princes, and because the mission was held in Ralph Conner's church, the Presbyterian Cathedral of the city, but also because it was distinctly an effort to reach the cultured and well-to-do. Evangelistic services for the poor and ignorant and mediocre are common enough, but the wealthy and refined are the neglected portion of the people. The announcement that Dr. Herridge, of Ottawa, would preach every night, and speak three times each Sunday, for fifteen days, attracted a great deal of attention, for the doctor has a reputation for scholarly homilies but never before for evangelistic work. It is a modest thing to say that the mission was a great success, although the results cannot be classified in the phraseology of popular evangelism. There were no appeals for hand raising, or rising to feet, and no attempt to make lists of those who were ready to acknowledge that they had been helped by the services. There was nothing adventitious, sensational, or that would offend the most refined taste, in the conduct of the meetings. Simplicity and restraint marked the singing as well as the speaking, and although very large audiences gathered, the atmosphere was entirely free from anything that would excite curiosity or promote emotionalism. The choice, chaste language of the preacher, and his virile presentation of the great truths of religion made a profound impression not only upon those who gathered to hear him, but in a sense, upon the whole city. The dominant note was an appeal for Christian service, but running all through the series of addresses was a warning against the dangers of materialism. The speaker seemed to fear that the great prosperity of the west and the lure of wealth would blunt the sensibilities and tempt men to forget God. The great church was taxed to its utmost capacity by the audiences of yesterday, and there was general regret that the mission was over.

MANY SIGNED THE PLEDGE.

Three of the largest gatherings that ever assembled in Hanover to hear the subject of temperance and local option discussed, greeted Mrs. Owen Hitchcox and Master Morgan, the boy singer, on the 24th and 25th of March. On Sunday morning Mrs. Hitchcox spoke in the Methodist Church, on Sunday evening in the Presbyterian Church, and on Monday evening in the Baptist church. At all three services the churches were filled to overflowing. An important feature of the Monday evening meeting was the pledge-signing, when over one hundred old and young signed the pledge. Master Morgan pleased his audiences with his rendering of several solos.

ONTARIO MINISTER CALLED.

Greensburg, Pa., April 3.—The Central Presbyterian Church here has extended a call to the Rev.J. W. McLeod, of Bellwood, Ont.

The year is nearly up

since the friends of the 'Witness' entered upon a campaign to double the circulation of the 'Witness.'

The slogan was

'Save the "Witness" '—not for the sake of its publishers—but for its country's sake.

The password was

'Co-operation.' 'If only each got one—the deed was quickly done.' Very many have already got one, some have got two or even three, and a few have sent us long lists. But there are still those who have not really tried, and the success of the campaign seems now to hang on their decision as to whether they will help or decline to help their paper, the 'Witness.' For it is published in their interest alone, and not in the interest of its publishers. Other friends who have done so much more than we asked of them, far more—speaking worldy wise—than their share, may yet do more.

And yet with all that such friends have done and may yet do, the 'Witness' will perhaps not be introduced to the particular friends or neighbors of the subscribers who have done nothing yet to introduce their paper the 'Witness' to these friends. In some places or districts we have only one subscriber, and must depend upon him to extend our circulation in his district.

Whirlwind Campaign Rates To

Genuine NEW Subscribers

For a Twelve Months' Trial

'DAILY WITNESS'. . .Reg. Rate $3.00; for only **$1.00**
'WEEKLY WITNESS,' Reg. Rate $1.00; for only **.65**
'WORLD WIDE'. . . . . Reg. Rate $1.50; for only **$1.00**
'CANADIAN PICTORIAL,' Reg. Rate $1.00; for only **.65**
Or added to any of the others only fifty cents (50c) for the 'Canadian Pictorial.'
'NORTHERN MESSENGER,' Reg. Rate .40; for only **.25**

The rates quoted above for the 'Witness' ('Daily' and 'Weekly') are good only in the case of **BONA FIDE NEW** Subscribers who have not taken either the 'Daily' or 'Weekly' editions for two years; but such New Subscribers to the 'Witness' may ADD one or all of the other publications to their order at the rates here given, even, if they have been taking one or more of these already.

WHY WE GIVE CUT RATES

It is always distinctly understood that special cut rates are merely to induce those who do not know the publication to try it for a year. These rates are not living rates, and it would be quite impossible to allow them for renewal subscriptions, but they are allowed for **Bona-fide New** Subscribers in the confidence that when the time for renewal comes round, the subscriber, who has learned to value the publication, will cheerfully pay the full sustaining rate, or else will make the slight effort needed to entitle him to such reduced rates as are always offered to those who will secure **Two Genuine New** Subscribers.

These special rates to **Bona-fide New** Subscribers are the lowest net rates, and must be remitted direct to the publishers, as they do not admit of the trouble and expense involved by the intervention of an agent.

In sending name, address and subscription at these rates, please state clearly that you are a NEW Subscriber, so as to avoid delay in getting on the list at the dollar rate.

And for Your Own Renewal Subscription to the WEEKLY WITNESS and two NEW Subscriptions (worth $3) for only $1.50

In such cases the other publications may be added for any or all of the subscribers at the rates above quoted.

N.B.—These rates are good for Canada and Newfoundland, excepting only Montreal and surrounding country within a radius of thirty miles.

IF YOU PREFER THE 'DAILY WITNESS'

in future instead of the 'Weekly,' you may do so at the dollar rate providing they send at the same time two other new subscriptions to the Daily, at the dollar rate, or three new subscriptions to the Weekly at 65c each.

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

Is Your Renewal Due?

If so, you can reduce the cost of your own subscription by getting two New Subscriptions, for though the subscribers each separately would have to send us 65 cents each, we accept a

Club of Three for $1.50.

One being renewal and two strictly new subscriptions.

The reason of this **SPECIAL OFFER** is that the subscriber who takes advantage of it goes to the trouble of introducing the 'Witness' to two homes that do not now take it.

That great kindness is worthy of our best consideration. And thus not only our friend, but two of his friends, enjoy the advantage of the dollar rate.

Other newspapers that take advertising of an injurious or fraudulent character may cut their rates more and yet in the end be more costly to their readers, because of the harm and deception they perpetrate. Such papers have sources of large revenue that the 'Witness' might also have, but refuses for the sake of its readers.

PRESBYTERIAN CONVOCATION

Degrees Conferred on Seven Successful Members of Graduation Class

'Don't become the kind of minister who considers himself free to "sleep in" until eight or nine o'clock in the morning, free to take a half a day off when he feels so disposed, who will never forego his holiday, and who goes about complaining of being overworked, but give yourself to your people in the spirit of love,' was the advice of the Rev. R. W. Dickie, B.A., of Crescent Street Church, to the graduating class of the Presbyterian College at the annual Convocation on Thursday night.

The meeting was held in the David Morrice Hall of the college, the Rev. D. J. Fraser, D.D., LL.D., acting as chairman, owing to Principal Scrimger being unable to be present, through illness, for the first time in thirty-eight years.

There was a large attendance of ministers, and among those on the platform were Principal Peterson, of McGill; R. E. Welsh, G. A. Johnston Ross, Charles Bieler, A. R. Gordon, the Rev. Dr. Robert Johnston, the Rev. W. R. Cruikshank, the Rev. W. R. Dickie, the Rev. A. D. MacKenzie, the Rev. J. G. Inkster (of London, Ont.), the Rev. T. P. Drumm (of Campbellton), the Rev. James Patterson, the Rev. Dr. Clarke, the Rev. J. R. Dobson, the Rev. Malcolm A. Campbell, the Rev. Dr. Gibson, Principal Brant and Principal Kneeland.

After devotional exercises, conducted by the Rev. A. D. MacKenzie, M.A., B.D., of Knox Church, Moose Creek, the presentation for prizes, scholarships and medals took place, the successful students being presented to the faculty by the professors and visiting ministers.

Mr. J. A. MacKenzie, B.A., on being presented by Professor Johnston Ross as the winner of the gold medal (being the highest prize of the third year for all work, pass and honors), was warmly applauded by faculty students and audience. Professor Johnston Ross said that Mr. MacKenzie was respected by his fellow students, and had won the confidence and respect of the professors. They set their seal to the testimony that he went forth from their midst as a scholar, a Christian, and a gentleman.

Mr. MacKenzie was then presented for the degree in divinity by Professor Welsh, who said the candidate possessed academic equipment of a high order. He was not only a fine speaker, but had exercised a wholesome and helpful influence on his fellow students. He had known Mr. MacKenzie for three years, and could testify to his growth in every respect.

The degree of Bachelor of Divinity was then conferred by Professor Fraser, and Mr. MacKenzie resumed his place amongst his fellow students amid great applause.

The valedictory address was delivered by Mr. E. A. Corbett, B.A., who spoke of the improvements made for their bodily welfare under the new management, the regret of the students at the absence of their loved principal, and also paid a warm tribute to Professor Johnston Ross for his valuable help and friendly sympathy. They were proud to have received their training under what they believed to be the strongest faculty in Canada, and were determined by God's help to do their part in furthering the work of the Master. Mr. Corbett concluded an interesting address, in which much good advice was given to the students left behind, by using the quotation, 'May we all meet some morning, where the school never scales, in the Kingdom of Our Father.

The following students having completed their theological course, were then presented by the Rev. Mr. McLean, of Huntingdon, and their diplomas presented to them by Prof. Fraser: Harold Bollingbrooke, James Alexander MacKenzie, B.A., Wm. Merrilees, Edward Annand Corbett, B.A., Donald Alexander McCuaig, and Arthur Joseph Sinclair.

The address to the new licentiates was given by the Rev. R. W. Dickie, who said St. Paul had declared that 'he that seeketh the office of a bishop seeketh a good work.' And the world adds, 'and an easy work.' He could congratulate them on having the worst part and it would soon be their turn to lecture, counsel and advise students. He was not going to tell them how to preach, he had been trying to find that out himself, but he believed they must have a message out of their own soul and out of their own experience. Nor was he going to give them advice regarding their pastoral work, they must adapt themselves to their work according to its special requirements. 'I hope you will never become the kind of minister who considers himself free to 'sleep in' until eight or nine o'clock in the morning, free to take a half day off whenever he feels so disposed, who will never forego his holiday, who is more coddled by his flock than any other individual in the community, and who then goes among his people complaining of being overworked. Don't do that. People may pity you, but they will not believe you. It is not the pace that kills, nor is it the work.'

'Looks the facts of the world as they are to-day full in the face. At the same time maintain some historic perspective. Face the present openheartedly. The man who closes his eyes to the life of the world in which he lives confesses himself either a blockhead or a coward. At the same time, remember that the past is the parent of the present, and the commandment teaches us respect for a parent.

'Give yourself to your people in the spirit of love—love the people to whom God calls you out of a pure heart, and fervently. You will find there will be people in your congregation who do not passionately love you, and who will not be at any pains to conceal their feelings. But don't let their coldness embitter your spirit and rob your ministry of its efficiency. In regard to others, no doubt you will have to learn to suffer fools gladly. Make friends with them. Even their folly may enable you to exercise an influence over them which otherwise you might not be permitted to exercise. Other people will make your blood boil with indignation. Don't let it boil over. If you become disliked then your ministry is done.

'If there is to be any redeeming power in your ministry you will learn that the power most to be cultivated is that of having fellowship with Christ in His Cross. Not the actual cross set up on Calvary, nor that you must hold the dogmas that have gathered around that, but I mean that the spirit of vicarious suffering which was perfectly manifested, then may be in you, for in that lies the secret of any redemptive efficiency that may be in your life.

'Cultivate any eye for the sunny There is light and darkness in human nature in your flock. man nature. There was some darkness in the greatest saints. There is always some light in the hardest sinner. If you are to be a true minister of Christ, the man spoken of in Isaiah as the suffering servant, you will bear their sorrows in your heart and their sins in your bosom. Their shortcomings will rest on your heart because they are your people. Many sheep of your flock will go astray, and if yur are a true minister you will feel the infirmities of them laid on your heart. Give yourself to the people in the spirit of love. If you maintain the spirit of Christian love most of the probleems will be solved. If you love them you will give them of your best, and the message will g home. The men of the wooing note are neded as well as the sons of thunder, and you can't do a man any good until you love him. When you get a congregation, pray for grace every day to love all your congregation, walk in the light as the children of light, and make your home at that crystal river that flows from God and the Lamb.

Professor Fraser, in conveying apologies for the absence of Principal Scrimger, Dr. Hill, Dr. Warriner and Prfesso. A. S. Cook, said they were very pleased to have Principal Peterson of McGill with them, as it was a symbol of the cordial relationship between McGill and the Presbyterian College. In alluding to the report which had app reeadi okenifpr br which had appeared in the press concerning the federation of the four theological colleges, Professr Fraser said it was thought by many people interested in theological education that there might be a larger measure of co-operation, but the matter was not far enough advanced for any statement to be made. The idea had no connection with the general question of church union, but was a scheme of federatin rather than amalgamation, and the individuality of the colleges would be maintained. As such it had the approval of the faculty, and he was sure they would all approve of any scheme that would result in better training and

In regard to the college, for eight years they had a vacant chair, and sometimes more than one, but last fall they completed their staff by appointing Professor Johnston Ross and he had been a great help to them all. More than half a hundred of their students were going out to mission fields in the vicinity of Montreal, and Professor Welsh was going to Vancouver to lecture for two mnths, and they hoped he would not overwork himself.,

Principal Peterson said he had listened with great appreciation to all that had taken place, and was very pleased at the close connection between McGill and the Presbyterian College. Theology was the queen of all the sciences, and he regarded with hope the movement that had been initiated for federation of the different colleges, which wuld enable them to imitate and equal what was being done in the States.

The proceedings were concluded by the Rev. Dr. Gibson, of St. Matthews, pronouncing the benediction.

The following is the list of prize winners:—

Philosophical and Literary Society's Prizes.—Public speaking, Wm. Merrilees; English Reading, R. W. McVey; English Essay, R. W. McVey; French Reading, G. Peck; French Essay, G. Gallou.

Ecclesiastical Architecture—Judge Hutchison Prize, D. A. McCuaig.

Elocution—H. Bolingbrooke; R. W. McVey and K. H. Palmer.

Pedagogics—Mr. H. T. Logan B.A.

University Scholarships—T. J. McVittie, J. L. McInnis, A. D. Muir, R. J. Wilson, D. MacLeod, G. F. Dewey, H. D. Henry, Eric Ford, W. H. Bagg(K. MacLeLan, H. L. Matheson, Ctanley MacIntosh, M. W. Goodrich, F. G. Fowler, F. S. Mackenzie, J. L. MacNaughton and A. E. Kennedy.

French Scholarships— Hubert Fresque, G. Peck and H. A. Lariviere, B.A.

North-West Scholarship — G. R. Allan.

James Sinclair Scholarship — Mr. R. W. McVey.

Gaelic Scholarship — J. A. MacInnes.

Scholarships (Theological and General)—E. J. Woliand, H. T. Logan, B.A.; J. E. Boucher, R. McCord, J. Thom, Gordon, B.A.; W. R. Morrison J. A. MacKenzie, B.A.; H. Bolingbroke, D. A. McCuaig, E. A. Corbett, B.A., and Wm. Merrilees.

Gold medal, being highest prize of the third year for all work, pass and honor, J. A. MacKenzie, B.A.

The Robert J. Drysdale silver medal fr Church History, Wm. Merrilees.

PRESBYTERIAN COMMITTEE AND CHURCH UNION

(Toronto 'Globe,' April 4.)

'This committee is of the opinion that the large vote of the Church in favor of organic union demands some definite action in the direction of closer union between the negotiating churches, though the strong minority in opposition shows that organic union is not feasible at present. It recommends that the Union Committee be reappointed to continue such negotiations as the General Assembly may order relating to union with the Methodist and Congregational Churches in the belief that organic union may yet be consummated. The committee is of opinion that the Assembly should proceed at once in the direction of co-operation as far as practicable in the mission work in home and foreign fields, also in the educational work in the theological colleges and in the official publications of the negotiating Churches.'

The above resolution was the finding of the Presbyterian Committee on Church Union at its meeting yesterday. The resolution in its original form was proposed by President Falconer of the University of Toronto at the afternoon session. In his absence at the evening session it was submitted by the Rev. W. J. Clark, of Montreal, convener of the subcommittee, seconded by the Rev. Dr. Armstrong. This was adopted by a vote of sixteen to three.

In opposition to this resolution the following amendment, moved by the Rev. Dr. Sedgwick, of Tatamagouche, N. B., and seconded by Mr. Walter Paul, of Montreal was submitteed:

'The Assembly rejoices at the large measure of agreement among the negotiating Churches which the proceedings of these recent years have disclosed, and which it believes will prepare the way for a larger measure of union among Christ's people in this land than at present exists.'

'The Assembly recognized that a majority of those voting have declared themselves in favor of the proposed organic union of the Presbyterian, Methodist, and Congregational communions in Canada.

'In view, however, of the fact that about one-half of the membership of this Church have refrained from voting on this question, and that of those voting about one-third have expressed themselves in opposition to such organic union—both to that union in itself and in its proposed basis—and that this position is strongest in those portions of the Church on which she depends chiefly for support in carrying on her general work; in view, too, of the fact that much consideration is due to this opposition, so large and influential, and that in 1905 the Assembly declared 'that a union of the Churches to be real and lasting must carry the consent of the entire membership"; in view further of the fact that the resolute determination is that the Presbyterian Church in Canada shall not be suffered, to cease to exist; in a word, in view of the fact that these negotiations, if continued as they have been conducted hitherto, will lead to an unrest which cannot but seriously injure the work of the Church at home and abroad, the Assembly feels constrained to allow this whole matter of organic union to remain meanwhile in abeyance.

'The Assembly would cordially welcome whatever measures may seem best fitted to draw the negotiating churches into closer and more friendly relations to one another; for example, if practical and properly safeguarded, in theological education and home and foreign mission work.'

DETAILS OF THE VOTE.

The Rev. Dr. E. D. McLaren, the secretary, submitted a tabulated statement of the returns sent in by the different presbyteries. Reports were received from 65 out of 69, the four still to come being Trinidad, Dauphin, Prince Albert and Westminster.

The questions on which a ballot was taken were:—First: 'Are you in favor of organic union with the Methodist and Congregational churches?' Second: 'Are you in favor of the proposed basis of union?'

The vote on question one is as follows:—

Elders—Yea, 6,245; nay, 2,473.
Members—Yea, 106,755; nay, 48,278.
Adherents—Yea, 37,175; nay, 14,174.
Total number of elders reported to last Assembly, 9,675.
Total number of communicants reported to last Assembly, 287,944.
Total number of elders who voted, 8,718.
Total number of communicants who voted, 155,833.
Ninety percent of the eldership of the church voted.
Sixty-four and one-half percent of the total eldership of the church voted for union.
Twenty-five and one-half percent of the total eldership of the church voted against union.
Fifty-four percent of the membership of the church voted.
Thirty-seven percent of the total membership of the church voted for union.
Seventeen percent of the members of the church voted against union.
Of the elders who voted, 71 1-2 percent voted in favor of union and 28 1-2 percent against; of the members, 68 3-4 percent in favor and 31 1-4 percent against; of the adherents, 72 1-2 percent in favor and 27 1-2 percent against.
The combined total vote of elders, members and adherents was 159,175 for union and 64,925 against.
Percentage in favor of union, 69 3-4 percent; against 30 1-4 percent.
The vote cast on question two is as follows:—
Elders—Yea, 5,104; nay, 2,192
Members—Yea, 77,993; nay, 37,197.

PERSONNEL OF COMMITTEE.

Present at the meeting of the committee were four college presidents, Principal Gordon, of Queen's, the chairman; President Falconer, of Toronto University; President W. C. Murray, of University of Saskatchewan, and President John Forest, of Dalhousie College, and the Rev. E. D. McLaren, D.D., secretary of Vancouver; the Rev. Dr. R. P. MacKay, the Rev. Dr. J. Somerville, the Rev. Dr. J. L. Murray, of Toronto; the Rev. J. W. Clark, D.D., Montreal; the Rev. S. Lyle, D.D., Hamilton; the Rev. A. Macgillivray, the Rev. D. Strachan, the Rev. W. D. Armstrong, and the Rev. D. M. Ramsay, of Ottawa; the Rev. A. T. Love, D.D., of Quebec; the Rev. Dr. Sedgwick, of Tatamagouche, N.B.; the Rev. James Ross, of St. John, N.B.; the Hon. D. Laird, Winnipeg; His Honor Sir John M. Gibson; the Rev. R. D. Fraser, D.D.; the Rev. J. A. Macdonald, LL.D.; J. A. Paterson, K.C.; Walter Paul, of Montreal, and the Rev. D. G. McQueen, of Edmonton.

CHINESE FAMINE FUND.

The political revolution, which has been going on in China for several months, and which is still going on, has so far obsessed the minds of Europeans and Americans as to overshadow a tremendous and grevious affliction that is passing over this great country simultaneously. China just now is being devastated by famine, and so dire is the distress, help is appealed for, almost demanded under the circumstances from those in other parts of the world who have been more happily situated by Providence.

The stories of suffering and privation that have been pouring out of China during the past few months should be sufficient to stir the sympathy of a people so favored as Canadians are with stable institutions and blest with abounding prosperity.

Subscriptions to the relief fund may be sent to the 'Witness,' and will be cabled at once to China for distribution, and gratefully acknowledged:

Previously acknowledged..	$1,121.23
Chinaman, Montreal..	20.00
Mother, Montreal..	10.00
Father, Montreal..	5.00
David Galbraith, Riverfield....	5.00
Maggie and Jessie Galbraith, Riverfield..	5.00
A. M..	2.00
Mrs. Wm. Ross, Leith..	5.00
J. K..	5.00
Mrs. A. M. Morrison, Welfville, N.S..	.50
D. A. Patterson, Listowel, Ont.	1.00
D. F. G., Montreal..	20.00
A friend, Harris..	2.00
Rev. Ernest Trembiay, New Franklin, Wis., U.S., for Robinsonville, St. Sauvent and Weginoch Presbyterian Chs.	13.25
Estelle, Quebec..	1.00
Rev. J. Kenner, Mitchell, Ont.	2.00
Lefroy..	1.00
Henry Armstrong, Montreal...	1.00
Friend, per Chinese Mission, Montreal..	3.00
A friend, Bradford, Ont..	1.00
Enaj..	5.00
Mrs. J. and Miss C. Mather, Memi..	5.00
Friend..	2.00
Kate Fife, Montreal..	5.00
	$1,240.98

GUJERAT FAMINE FUND.

Previously acknowledged ..	$348.25
Hugh Stewart, Tweed, Ont..	5.00
D. A. Patterson, Listowel, Ont..	5.00
Mrs. Jonathan, Newcombe, Grafton, N. S. ..	3.00
	$357.25

TO HONOR PROFESSOR.

Toronto, April 6.—At the Knox College convocation, which will be held in Bloor Street Presbyterian Church next Tuesday evening the honorary degree of D.D. will be conferred upon Prof. James W. Falconer, of the Presbyterian College, Halifax, who is a brother of the Principal of Toronto University, and the Rev. Alexander MacGillivray, of Toronto, convener of the General Assembly's committee on Sunday-schools. A portrait of Prof. Ballantyne, which has been presented to the college by the Alumni Association, will be unveiled.



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are simple, dependable, durable. The carburetor or gasoline mixer is the simplest and most effective known. Anyone can regulate it perfectly. Ignition is positive. The ignition apparatus is so simple you can understand it at a glance. The fine-grained, grey, cast iron cylinders and pistons are worked together to a perfect fit. The ground piston rings insure maximum power from the explosion.

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The purpose of this Bureau is to furnish, free of charge to all, the best information obtainable on better farming. If you have any worthy questions concerning soils, crops, land drainage, irrigation, fertilizer, etc., make your inquiries specific and send them to I H C Service Bureau, Harvester Building, Chicago, U S A

DR. GRENFELL ON LABRADOR

Famous Pioneer and Deep Sea Missionary Will Lecture Here.

Dr. Grenfell, of Labrador fame, will lecture in Montreal next Saturday night. Recently Dr. Grenfell addressed two huge audiences in Toronto, and told them that Canadian people do not as yet either understand or appreciate Labrador. That country, he said, was in the same position as the North-West before the introduction of railways, but when connected with the outside world he believed it had splendid possibilities.

The Applachian range of mountains, which runs through Labrador, is the same as that from which Ontario is getting her mineral wealth, and there is no reason to suppose that it loses its riches in passing to the East. Labrador is also blessed with pulpwood, furs, and fish, while the possibilities of meat raising are enormous. The original herd of 250 reindeer, brought into the country by Dr. Grenfell from Northern Europe, has increased to 850, and will soon cross the thousand mark. These animals are not molested by the 'huskies,' as are those of domestic breed, and with proper care, the lecturer said, Labrador would be able to support from three to four million deer and have an annual export trade of 4,000 or 5,000.

Dr. Grenfell entertained fears for the sealing trade, as the multiplication of the sealing cruisers with their modern



DR. W. T. GRENFELL.

repeating rifles had wrought awful havoc among the seal herds, and this mammal only had offspring once in three years.

Dr. Grenfell had visited British Columbia and he was gratified to find that the deep-sea fishermen of Labrador, who had migrated to that part of the Dominion were making good. If British Columbia lured away these men from the East, to open up their fisheries, it stood to gain a fine type of man, as the men themselves stood to gain material wealth.

SIMPLIFIED SPELLING.

'Progressive Nova Scotia.'

The following item is from the 'Daily Mail' (London: Overseas Edition):

'Simplified spelling forms have been adopted in the calendar of the Provincial Normal College, Nova Scotia, and the official Journal of Education which accompanies it. Nova Scotia is the first State of the Empire to adopt the new forms.'

In the 'Daily Mail' (London), of Jan. 27th, S. H. Wheeldon, writing from Cuba, tells of the Spanish people in Cuba and their eagerness to learn English; 'but the spelling is to most of them an insuperable barrier. The spelling of Spanish on the contrary being practically fonetic, is so easy that it presents no difficulty to a forener. This is due to the fact that Spanish spelling has been reformd by the Spanish Academy.'

The same writer goes on to enumerate some of the advantages to accrue from reducing to a minimum the difficulties of English spelling (1) 'The acquisition of English by foreners would be facilitated and English helped in becoming the world language (2) The real education of English-speaking children would be improved, because the time now painfully wasted in learning to spell could be utilized in learning other subjects likely to fit them to become good citizens of the British Empire If the British Government will not take up the matter, then I suggest that one of the more progressive Dominions unite in appointing a Commission to deal with the subject.'

CALL TO REV. DR. JOHNSTON

The Rev. Dr. Johnston, minister of the American Presbyterian Church, has received a call from Emmanuel Presbyterian Church, Los Angeles, California.

Dr. Johnston's first intimation of this was in a night letter. When interviewed by a 'Witness' reporter on Saturday he said that he could give no information yet. He had never been in Los Angeles.

The Emmanuel Church in Los Angeles is the largest Presbyterian congregation, as well as the most influential in California. Dr. Hugh Walker, the former pastor, has recently accepted a cal to Atlanta.

The Rev. Dr. Johnston has held the pastorate of the American Presbyterian Church, Montreal for nine years, coming as successor to the Rev. T. S. McWilliams, D.D., then called to Cleveland, to an influential pulpit. Dr. Johnston, during his stay in Montreal, has received many invitations, both from across the water and from the other side of the border, to assume pastorates, but so far none of these attractions have tempted him to leave Montreal.

AGAINST THE BAR.

Toronto, April 6.—The second and final day's sittings of the annual convention of the Baptist Young People's Union of Ontario and Quebec were concluded yesterday in the Jarvis Street Baptist Church. The programme comprised twenty-two events, and the skill and guidance of the Rev. Gordon H. Baker, of Montreal, who presided at the morning conference, and of the Rev. H. H. Bingham, of London, Ont., who was chairman of the afternoon gathering, were taxed to the utmost in getting through the large agenda paper on time.

The earnestness and enthusiasm displayed by the four hundred delegates who represented the sixteen respective unions, having an aggregate roll of 7,000 active members and 2,000 associates, were even more remarkable that on the opening day.

The following resolution was carried with acclamation at a crowded meeting of the delegates, held last evening:

'Resolved, that we, the representatives of the P.Y.P.U. of Ontario and Quebec, gathered in annual convention, view with gratitude the increased attention being given to the evils of the drink traffic, and that we place ourselves on record as being most heartily in favor of the resolutions introduced by the leader of the Opposition in the Ontario Legislature which has as its objective the abolition of the bar, and such other restrictions as may be best adapted to eliminate as far as possible the evils of the liquor traffic, but that we shall not be satisfied short of the total suppression of that traffic.'

BIG TORONTO MEETING.

Toronto, April 6.—Toronto is to be the meeting place next week of the World's Purity Federation. The convention is to be under the auspices of the Social and Moral Reform Council of Canada and the Canadian Council of Women.

Mr. Anthony Comstock, than whom probably no worker in the ranks of moral reformers is better known or worse hatred by the foes of social purity is to be here. Also Mr. J. Frank Chase, of Boston; the Rev. Ernest A. Bell, of Chicago; Mr. B. S. Steadwell, of Lacrosse, Wis; Mr. H. E. Moore, of Seattle; Mr. J. B. Hammond, of Des Moines, Iowa; Mrs. Carroll, wife of Governor Carroll, of Iowa, and Dr. Kate Waller Barrett, president of the National Council of Women of the United States.

DIED AT ADVANCED AGE.

The death of Quintin McGill, Sr., aged ninety years and two months, occurred at his residence in New Westminster, B.C., on March 23, after an illness of only two days. He was born in Ayr, Scotland, in 1822, and came to Canada in 1845, with his brother John, and settled in Melbourne, Que., where he resided for fifty-eight years, and then moved west with his family, where he has resided ever since. He was a man of sterling quality, beloved by all who knew him. His wife, Emma Gold, predeceased him five years ago. He is survived by one son, Quintin McGill, of New Westminster, B.C., with whom he resided, and also one brother, John McGill, of Maslette, Michigan.

NEWS OF THE PROVINCES.

ONTARIO

MESSAGE FROM THE SOUTH.

Toronto, April 4.—Dr. C. S Wright, with the Scott expedition to the South Pole, will stay two years in the Antarctic. A message received yesterday by his father, Mr. Alfred Wright, 60 Crescent road, dated Christchurch, New Zealand, reads: 'Well. Staying second year.'

AWARDED ALBERT MEDAL.

Ottawa, April 3.— On the recommendation of His Royal Highness the Governor General, His Majesty King George has been pleased to approve of the award of the Albert Medal of the second class to Edward Bell, in recognition of gallantry in saving life during the fire at Porcupine on July 11 last.

A FARMING RECORD.

Kingston, April 3.—In a letter received by H. W. Richardson, from High River, Alta., a remarkable incident is related. It is stated that a farmer in that neighborhood was at the present time engaged in reaping grain, threshing the wheat and ploughing for the spring seed, all on the one plot. The weather is quite warm.

NEW TORONTO SCHOOL.

Toronto, April 2.—Tenders on the construction of the Connaught Public School amounting to $96,798, were awarded at a special meeting of the property commissioners of the Board of Education yesterday, and at a subsequent meeting of the finance committee the property commissioners awards were approved. The total estimated cost of the Connaught School is $115,000.

A GOOD WORK.

Toronto, April 3.—The first annual meeting of the social service council of the Presbyterian Church, held last evening, the Rev. Dr. J. G. Shearer gave an interesting resume of the good work accomplished in Toronto by the society during its first year of existence. Seventy-five fallen girls, he said, had been rescued from the streets and passed through the council's homes.

COAL FAMINE FEARED.

Kingston, Ont., April 2.—Kingston is up against a coal famine, and if the dealers are unable to get a few cars in by the end of the week the situation will become serious. There is only one dealer who has any coal, and he is sending it out in quarter and half ton lots. Wood is as scarce as coal, and this makes it all the worse. Dealers have sent orders for both coal and wood, but the railways have not delivered it. 'I had a woman beg of me to give her just a dollar's worth of wood,' remarked one dealer, 'but I could not do it, as I have not any coal or wood.'

SUSPICIONS AROUSED.

Sarnia, Ont., April 2.—Albert McDonald, of Wallaceburg, and Annie Cantwell, a pretty girl who says her parents live in Chatham, were taken into custody by United States immigration officers in Port Huron, yesterday. McDonald will be prosecuted under the White Slave Act, and the girl is being detained as a witness against him. The couple crossed the river on Saturday night on one of the ferries, and McDonald told such a plausible story that officers permitted him to go through with the girl. Later the authorities suspicions became aroused, and a thorough search was made for the two. They were apprehented as they were about to board a train for Detroit. After a severe questioning McDonald admitted that they were not married.

QUEBEC

FIRED SHOT AT TRAIN.

Quebec, April 3.—The Attorney-General has given orders to the Provincial Police to hold an investigation into an alleged criminal attempt that occurred on No. 33 Intercolonial Railway westbound train near St. Hyacinthe. A bullet was fired at the train and struck a mail bag in the car where three clerks were more afraid than hurt.

LENNOXVILLE POWER SALE.

Sherbrooke, April 3.—The city of Sherbrooke has agreed to sell to the Lennoxville Power Company all their property in Lennoxville, including poles, wires, transformers, good will, etc., for $10,000. The city also agrees not to sell light or power in the city for five years. The purchasers agree to sell light and power to the consumers at the same rate as now in force.

BISHOP SCORES TRADE UNIONS.

Sherbrooke, April 3.—Bishop Laroceque in the course of an address to his people, denounced trade unions. This statement was drawn forth owing to the fact that a meeting was held on Friday evening to form a carpenters union in the city of Sherbrooke. He contended that unions were the source of the present trouble in Great Britain, and that instead of uniting the people they separated them.

FARNHAM CAMP.

Farnham, April 4.—The Farnham Camp was visited by Colonel Biggar, Government Purchasing Agent; Colonel Stewart, Chief of Transportation and Supplies, and Captain Tyrrell, Camp Engineer. These gentlemen interviewed the mayor and others as to the lighting of the camp by electricity, also as to the urgency of the town and parish councils interesting themselves in macadamizing the main road to the camp, which is in very bad order.

CAUSED QUITE A STIR.

Magog, Que., April 3.—Dr. W. L. Shurtleff, K.C., held in investigation here yesterday with regard to charges of political partizanship against A. L. Deseve, who is in charge of the fishery hatchery. Over a dozen witnesses were examined, and excitement ran high as the proceedings were made public. Dr. Shurtleff will go into Argenteuil county, and hold investigations there. He has held many such in various parts of the townships, but so far Compton and Sherbrooke have escaped, only one employe in the latter county having had his head laid in the political basket.

NO STREET PARADES.

Quebec, April 4.—Some time ago the Salvation Army asked the civic authorities for permission to hold street parades and be granted police protection. The matter came up at a ecent meeting of the City Council, and was referred to the Police Committee. At the meeting of the latter committee the request was brought up and discussed, and it was finally decided to abide by the established rule already in force, and the secretary of the committee was instructed to inform the applicants that their request could not be granted. In their application the local authorities of the Salvation Army pointed out the fact that the Army was allowed to parade in other cities, and saw no reason why the same privilege should not be granted them in Quebec.

MAY DISCONTINUE SERVICE.

Quebec, April 4.—Rumor has it that there is a probability of the Levis Electric Railway Company discontinuing the street car service in Levis at the end of the present month. The Electric Railway people and the civic authorities in Levis are not pulling well together of late, it seems, and the present rumor grows out of the trouble. It appears the railway company is obliged by contract to keep running the elevator which connects the lower part of the city with the upper levels. The elevator was destroyed by fire a few years ago and has never been rebuilt, and the Levis civic authorities are insisting that it be reconstructed and the service resumed, or the railway company grant certain concessions instead; hence, the rumor of a discontinuance of the street car service altogether by the directors of the company.

SHERBROOKE ROUSED.

Sherbrooke, April 2.—A sensation was caused in the City Council at last night's meeting when a petition was submitted from T. J. Parkes asking that the Council take immediate action to drive the Mormon elders out of the city. Three Mormon elders have been working here for the past three weeks, and have caused considerable excitement. In supporting his petition Mr. Parkes said it was not their religious teachings, but the fact that they believed in the book of Mormon and that book tolerated plural marriage. He claimed they had as their ultimate aim to influence legislation to make plural marriages legal. He considered that if tolerated they would ruin the national life by destroying the sanctity of the home. The petition was referred to the City Attorney and Police Committee.

NOVA SCOTIA

SEVEN YEARS FOR BURGLARY.

Stephen Tobin, convicted of burglaries in Halifax, was sentenced to seven years in the Dorchester penitentiary.

DIED AT PARRSBORO.

Word has been received from Parrsboro announcing the death of James S. Sutherland, who for very many years was the I. C. R. station master at Aulac, and was one of the best known men in the employ of the road. The deceased was born in Lansdowne, Pictou county, 78 years ago, and as a young man he conducted a tailoring establishment at Wallace, and afterward at Port Elgin.

A BIG CONTRACT.

Yarmouth, April 2.—The Town Council has closed a contract with the Street Railway and Power Company for lighting the streets. The town, under its own lighting system, has about one hundred lights. The company instal about three hundred more and give an all night service for $9,000 per year. The contract is for ten years. The Council have also granted a ten years' exemption from taxation on consideration of the railway extending to Hebron (three miles), and out Parade street past the exhibition building to Mountain cemetery.

THE CARTIER FUND.

Halifax, N.S., April 2.—The Canadian Club of Halifax, at a meeting yesterday, voted $100 for the Cartier monument in Montreal. The club were very much pleased to do this, particularly in view of the very general way in which Canadian clubs, cities and provinces of Canada helped in the Halifax memorial tower fund, which is now complete and amounts to $24,000. This tower is built and will be dedicated by His Royal Highness the Duke of Connaught on August 15th. The Halifax tower is in honor of the establishment of representative government in Nova Scotia more than 150 years ago.

SEALING FLEET RELEASED.

Halifax, April 2.—A wireless message received from Captain Farquhar, of the steamer 'Seal,' states that the recent storm had released the Gulf sealing fleet from the ice jam in which they had been caught, but the young seals had taken to the water and the chance of securing a catch is now very remote. Captain Farquhar reports that the steamers of the Gulf fleet are all without seals. This is rather unfortunate, as had the wind opened the ice a week earlier the probabilities are that the 'Seal' would have secured a full trip, as the seals were all within sight for about ten days, but too far away for the men to travel.

SCHOOLS OF NOVA SCOTIA.

Halifax, N.S., April 3.—The annual report of the Superintendent of Education, just presented to the local legislature, states that apart from the technical schools, the regular public school enrollment increased from 102,035 to 102,910, an increase of 875 pupils over the previous year. The attendance at technical schools increased from 2,306 to 2,476. The number of vacant schools was the least for many years. There were sixty more schools in session than last year, namely, 2,639. The rural science (vacation) school at Truro, was attended by 134 teachers. There were 369 schools open, with an average attendance of less than eight pupils.

CLOSED THE HOTELS.

Annapolis, April 2.—The prohibition sentiment has become acute here since the unearthing of a large quantity of contraband liquor and the determination of the Town Council in the action that they have taken to prevent the illicit sale of intoxicants. As a consequence the hotels have closed their doors and refuse to accommodate the travelling public. On Sunday night, after the service in the churches were closed, a mass meeting to discuss the situation was held in the Academy of Music, and the question fully discussed, when the meeting almost unanimously endorsed the action of the Town Council in enforcing the Canada Temperance Act, and appointed committees in connection therewith. A committee to provide accommodations for travellers and strangers coming to the town has already secured necessary accommodation, and travellers will be met at the trains and directed where to go for accommodation.

NEW BRUNSWICK

$10,000 FOR POST-OFFICE.

The Borden Government has had placed in the estimates a vote of $10,000 towards the erection of a post-office at Sackville. In giving the supplementary estimates in the last issue of the 'Tribune,' this vote was inadvertently omitted.

C. P. R. AND ST. JOHN, N.B.

Mr. D. McNicoll, vice-president of the Canadian Pacific Railway, will visit St. John, N.B., early this month. Among other important matters in connection with this trip will be the extension of terminal facilities at West St. John and the plans for a new elevator.

THE NAVY QUESTION.

Sackville, N.B., April 1.—For the first time in the history of the Intercollegiate Debating League, Acadia went down to defeat at the hands of representatives of Mount Allison. The question for discussion was: 'Resolved, That Canada should contribute financially to the British navy, rather than build and maintain a navy of her own in accordance with the naval policy of the late government.' Mount Allison took the affirmative side of the question.

FISHERY RETURNS FOR N. B.

St. John, April 3.—The total fish catch for New Brunswick, according to the official bulletin for February, was lobsters, 246 cwts, landed, value $3,525; shipped in shell, cod, 540 cwts, landed, value $1,355; used fresh, haddock, 20 cwts, landed, value $60; used fresh, hawke, 10 cwts, landed, value $8; used fresh: pollock, 50 cwts, landed, value $75; used fresh: herring, 1,362 cwts, landed, value $1,712; used fresh: flounders, 224 cwts, landed, value $177; used fresh: smelts, 12,616 cwts, landed, value $49,639; used fresh, tom cod, 4,315 cwts, landed, value $3,715; used fresh: clams 3,139 brls, used fresh: 1,080 cases canned. Value of all fish landed, $63,405.

MUCH OPPOSITION TO BILL.

Moncton, April 4.—A meeting of Moncton business men representing about three-fifth of the total taxable valuation of the city, was held to discuss a bill aiming at the introduction of the single tax. Mr. J. T. Hawke, chairman, suggested that a delegation be appointed to urge the Provincial Government to appoint a committee to inquire into the whole question of the mode of assessment for municipal purposes and of taxable valuation during the coming year. The suggestion met with unanimous approval, and a delegation composed of Mr. W. B. Chandler, chairman; Senator McSweeney, Mr. W. A. Warman and Mr. D. M. Wilbur was appointed to go to Fredericton to oppose the proposed legislation. There is much opposition to the bill among local business men and large property owners.

PRAIRIE PROVINCES

CALGARY STREET RAILWAY.

Calgary, April 2.—Receipts from the municipal owned street railway for the month of March were $39,000, $16,607 more than the same month last year.

$30,000 LABOR TEMPLE.

Lethbridge, Alta., April 2.—The Trades and Labor Council of this city will erect an $80,000 Labor Temple here on the corner of Fifth avenue and Thirteenth street south.

SMALLPOX EPIDEMIC.

Medicine Hat, Alta., April 3.—Twenty-three cases of smallpox are reported in a farming settlement 10 miles north of Suffield, Alta., on the C. P. R. The Mounted Police have quarantined the district.

WILL MEET AT SASKATOON.

Saskatoon, April 5.—The Saskatchewan Educational Association will meet in Saskatoon Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday, April 9, 10 and 11. A large number of delegates will be present, probably 300 to 400.

IRRIGATION IN ALBERTA.

The C. P. R. will shortly place on the market 250,000 acres of Alberta farm lands of the eastern section, which contains a million acres in all. In connection with the irrigation prospects at Bassano, Alberta, a contract has been let for the construction of a cement flume two and a half miles in length, 16 feet wide and 10 feet deep. It will be erected on pillars 16 feet high, and will be used to carry water across a valley two and a half miles in width.

LONG PILGRIMAGE.

Regina, Sask., April 3.—Bishop Mathieu is planning to take a pilgrimage this summer to the celebrated shrine of St. Anne de Beaupe in Quebec. Roman Catholics of the diocese of Regina are invited to take part in the pilgrimage, of which His Lordship will take personal charge, and which will be carried in a special train over the C. P. R. Pilgrims from Moose Jaw and the country south who take part in the pilgrimage will be under the care of Father Gravel.

EDMONTON STATISTICS.

Edmonton, April 3.—Statistics for March show enormous development in Edmonton during the past year. Building permits total $897,000 as compared with $249,000 in March last year. Customs returns reach $60,000 compared with $25,000 in last year. In homestead entries also there has been a notable increase 492 homesteads in all have been taken up since beginning of the month, March, 1911, had a total of 439 entries. Other returns for month of similar nature.

CAUSED LOWER FREIGHTS.

The first work of the Canadian Pacific Railway in taking over the A. R. & I. Railway in the Lethbridge district has been an announcement of a reduction in freight from various points which will prove of great benefit to the towns along which the C.P.R. will now operate. Grain will now reach Fort William terminals by one system, and the farmers will get the benefit of the cheaper rate. On Monday morning last all the trains were for the first time despatched under the control of the C.P.R. All the employees will retain their former positions.

FLOCKING TO THE WEST.

Edmonton, April 2.—Of the magnitude which the great trek of 1912 into the fertile prairie of the last west will assume, some idea may be gathered from the fact that by one land guide alone, John Donnelly, of Belvedere and his son, F. J. Donnelly, arrangements have been made to date for the transport of over 100 American farmers from Idaho, South Dakota and other states of the American northwest, who are selling out their lands in the republic to stake claims in Grande Prairie in the free land areas in the last northwest on the American continent.

LINE TO THE BAY.

Saskatoon, April 4.—That work would probably be started on the Saskatoon and Hudson bay railway by the coming fall is the announcement made by C. J. Locke, secretary of the company, following a meeting of the shareholders held in the head offices of the Kerr block on Second avenue. Mr. Locke explained that the company was as yet not fully organized, but he anticipated that operations would be under way by next autumn. The line will run from Saskatoon in a northeasterly direction to Melfort, and from Melfort on to the Le Pas Mission, where it will connect with the government road to the bay. The line will be about two hundred miles long. The route has been located but the surveys for laying the track have not been started.

MURDER TRIAL BEGINS.

Macleod, Alb., April 3.—The trial of Fritz Eberts, charged with the murder of Police Constable George T. Willmett, of the R.N.W.M.P., at Frank, Alberta, on April 12, 1908, began yesterday in the Supreme Court before Mr. Justice Simmons and a jury. The morning session was occupied by preliminary surveys of the location of the scene of the original information connecting Eberts with the case. This was against the protests of P. Nolan, K.C., for the Crown, against the forcing of a police officer to disclose such sources of information. Sergeant Piper admitted that a Mrs. Jukupstce first informed the B.C. that the suspected men were connected with the case to the effect that Jasbec had killed Willmett. Counsel for the defence also endeavored to impeach the credibility and reputation of Mathias Jasbec, accused of being with Eberts at the time of the shooting and whose confession is on file.

BRITISH COLUMBIA

STREET CARS PROPOSED.

There is a movement on in Revelstoke, for the establishment of an electric street railway.

DISPLAYING AMERICAN FLAG.

The South Vancouver Conservative Club has passed a resolution condemning what they style the too frequent displaying of the American flag in theatres. The City Council will be asked to take action in the matter.

DEATH OF PIONEER.

James McConnell, one of the pioneer residents of Chilliwack, died at the home of his son, Josiah, at Cheam, at the age of 76 years. He was a native of Belfast, Ireland and in the year 1864 cemigrated with his wife to South Monaghan township, Ontario. In the year 1873 he moved to the Chilliwack valley.

IMPROVING VANCOUVER SUBURB.

The Canadian Pacific Railway Company has awarded contracts for a number of improvements on Shaughnessy Heights, in Vancouver. The work will include the construction of sewers, kerbs, sidewalks and paving. About four hundred acres will be improved, and the work will occupy about a year.

SMOKE AT COUNCIL MEETINGS.

At the weekly meeting of the New Westminster Council a popular motion brought forward in an interlude of the reading of the by-laws, which was unanimously passed and instantaneously acted upon, was that smoking be allowed. Fragrant clouds thereupon wafted through the council chamber; a sight almost unprecedented in the municipal anals of Westminster.

VANCOUVER TO PRINCE RUPERT

The new service of the C. P. R. betwen Vancouver and Prince Rupert was inaugurated yesterday with the sailing of the 'Princess Royal.' She will call at Alert Bay, Campbell River, Swanson Bay, and arrive at Prince Rupert on Friday about noon. A run to the Skeena River salmon canneries will then be made. Returning the 'Princess Royal' will reach Prince Rupert at 8 a.m. Sunday sail for Vancouver, twelve hours later arriving Tuesday morning.

A HUGE SMELTER.

Vancouver, April 3.— Construction of a smelter with a treatment capacity of 2,000 tons daily at Granby Bay, Portland Canal district for the Granby Consolidated Mining and Smelting Company, involving an expenditure of $1,000000, will be started in May. This was the official announcement made by F. M. Sylvester, general manager of the company. During the present year an equal amount will also be devoted to the development and equipment of the Hidden Creeek mine at Granby Bay.

NO ASIATIC LABOR.

New Westminster.—An important reposition has been passed by the City Council to bind all city contractors. In the future no contractor will be permitted to sublet any part of his contract without first obtaining permission of the City Council Also he shall not employ any Asiatic labor either directly or indirectly, in connection with the contract An eight hour day, commencing at 8 o'clock a.m., is enforced. Also there shall be no Sunday labor. A minimum wage scale is to be enforced.

ENFORCING SUNDAY LAWS.

Coquitlam, April 1. — The movement to have all Sunday work in the municipality eliminated advanced another step at the last meeting of the Municipal Council when, following the report of the committee, Councillor Hawthorne and the barrister, Mr. McIntyre, it was decided to post notices in conspicuous places about the municipality to the effect that all those guilty of Sabbath desecration would be prosecuted. In case all work is not stopped on Sunday after a reasonable notice has been given action will be taken by the local police under instructions from the Municipal Council.

TO BREED HORSES.

Vancouver, April 2.— British Columbia is to breed race horses with the idea of sending them to compete in the Grand National Steeplechase held annually at the well-known Aintree course, near Liverpool. Arthur Doyle, one of the largest breeders of thoroughbred horses in Ireland, has shipped his entire stud to the province for this purpose, and will establish stable in the interior. Already twelve thoroughbred Irish jumpers have arrived in Vancouver, and are at present quartered at the Hastings Park Stables awaiting the arrival of their owner, who is expected in the course of a few weeks.

$120,000 FIRE.

Vancouver, B.C., April 4.—Fire yesterday afternoon did damage to the extent of about one hundred and twenty thousand dollars to four firms in Hastings street. Fit Reform Clothing Company, Sweeney & Needham Clothing Company; Wadd Brothers, photographers, the dentistry office of Dr. McGuire, and the law office of Duncan & Scrimgour were also damaged. Smoke and water did most of the damage, fire being seldom visible, and was confined to the interior of the two clothing stores. Fit Reform Company are the heaviest losers, carrying a stock estimated at between $60,000 and $70,000.

PIONEER OFFICER DEAD.

New Westminster, April 2.— Major Henry Octavius Brown is dead, at the age of 74 years. The deceased officer graduated from Sandhurst, and from that institution entered a cavalry regiment in the Imperial service. After some time he went to South Africa on special leave of absence to accompany his brother, who was then seriously ill. Later on Major Brown, having attained field rank, accepted a position in China as A.D.C. to General Gordon, with the local rank of Brigadier-General. Throughout the Tai-Ping rebellion Major Brown distinguished himself, and was twice severely wounded. At its close he received from the Chinese Government the first-class order of the Imperial Dragon, a distinction rarely conferred on foreigners. He returned to England, from whence he came to British Columbia in 1896, and has resided in New Westminster, wheer he was an esteeemd citizen since then.

MONTREAL

FALL FROM CHAIR SERIOUS.

Mrs. Doré, 88 Turgeon street, sixty years of age, was taken to Notre Dame Hospital from her home at 5.20 o'clock Wednesday afternoon suffering from a fractured thigh sustained by falling from a chair. The injury is not thought to be serious, but it will take considerable time before Mrs. Doré is able to move about again.

CHILD PICKED UP DEAD.

The eighteen-months-old son of Mr. and Mrs. Ernest St. Hilaire, 2196 St. Hubert street, was accidentally killed April 3rd by falling from a second story window. The child had, unnoticed by its parents, climbed up to the open window by means of a chair and lost its balance when looking over the sill. The child was dead when picked up.

TUNNEL ENGINEER.

The Canadian Northern Railway have engaged Mr. C. P. Brown, of New York, for the construction of their tunnel through Mount Royal. Mr. Brown was responsible for the construction of the Pennsylvania Railroad tunnel under the Hudson River. He expects to cut down the estimate of 500 working days made by the Canadian Northern engineers, and attain a rate of nearly 350 feet a day. Work will be started on May 1st.

DIED FROM HIS INJURIES.

The man who was run over by a train at the entrance to the Victoria Bridge early Wednesday morning, and whose name was thought at first to be Harold McIntyre, of St. Lambert, died in the hospital at four o'clock in the afternoon. Eventually it was found that the man's name was John Hughes, and that he was employed as a waiter in a private boarding-house on Grey avenue. Hughes came here from Glasgow about seven years ago, and at one time was employed as a waiter at the Forest and Stream Club, Dorval.

NOT AN INFORMER.

For saying that Adolphe Raymond, a hotelkeeper of Ste. Anne de Bellevue, had acted an informer to the revenue department against his son Raoul Pilon, for selling liquor without a license, Isaie Pilon was condemned in the Superior Court by Mr. Justice Demers, to pay $50 damages to the hotelkeeper. The latter claimed that Pilon came to his place in October last with the malicious aim of injuring his reputation, and gave expression to the above statement. He contended that the statement had injured him and had lowered him in the respect of his fellow-citizens.

NEED FOR A NEW LAW.

Mrs Godfrey Griffen, 25 Levis St., charged with neglecting to care for her child, and who was arrested on information laid by Mr. O. H. Scroder, of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Women and Children, was discharged by Judge Choquet in the Court of Special Sessions Montreal. Judge Choquet stated that the law, regrettably did not cover a case of this kind, as it could not be proved that the neglect had endangered the life of the child. He stated that Mr. Scroder was very well justified in making the case, as he had revealed conditions of filth and uncleanliness existing in the house of the Griffens, which should have been brought to the attention of the Board of Health.

'TEMPERANCE' BEER CASE.

The test case made against the two proprietors of temperance restaurants for keeping a beer called O'Keefe's temperance beer, and supposed to be a temperance drink, but containing less than two-thirds of one percent alcohol, was dismissed by Judge Leet on April 3rd. Judge Leet stated that although he did not think the drink contained sufficient alcohol to do any harm, other than perhaps arouse the taste for liquor, yet the law of Quebec was such that no one could sell or keep for sale any drink supposed to be a temperance drink, and yet containing any intoxicant, and alcohol was, of course, an intoxicant. In this case, however, it was not proved that the accused kept this drink for the purpose of selling it, and the case was therefore dismissed.

AROSE FROM POLITICS.

Alleging that on the affidavit of Ephrem Pilon, the Minister of Railways, the Hon. Frank Cochrane, dismissed him from his position for political partizanship, Georges Bourgouin has entered an action in the Superior Court against Pilon for $20,000. Bourgouin since 1899 was engaged in statistical work in connection with the Lachine Canal. He alleges that, although he went to Ottawa and denied the affidavit of Pilon, the Miniser of Railways and Canals refused to reinstate him. He denies that he has taken any active part in politics while a civil servant. He alleges that Pilon was the direct cause of what has occurred, and he hopes to prove that he took no part in politics whatever while holding a position in the civil service, and that he had been wrongfully dismissed.

ELECTED CONTROLLER.

Mr. Charles H. Godfrey succeeds Mr. F. L. Wanklyn on the Board of Control. The electors of Montreal spoke in no uncertain manner in favor of a man against whom no misgivings as to his stand in civic questions could be entertained, and they endorsed the Citizens' Association for securing the candidate for the office, and not the office for the candidate. Every one of Mr. Godfrey's opponents received less than half his total vote, and he led by nearly 2400 over all the votes for the others combined. The total vote as given out by Mr. Rene Bauset, assistant city clerk, was 24,161, of which Mr. Godfrey polled 13,296 votes, and a majority of 7,797 over ex-Ald. Clearihue, his nearest competitor. Ald. Giroux polled 4,226, or less than a third of Mr. Godfrey's vote.

STOPPED DEBENTURES.

Mr. Justice Charbonneau has granted an injunction to restrain the Dominion Light, Heat and Power Co. from issuing debentures for $1,000,000, saying that according to law such a concern could not borrow a sum exceeding the amount of the fully paid up stock. In granting the injunction His Lordship pointed out that the capital stock of a joint stock company consists of that portion of the authorized capital which has been subscribed in good faith and in actual money. If the company could be considered as authorized to do business with such an insignificant amount of fully subscribed capital it could not be considered as being with in the intention of the legislator that it should be authorized to issue debentures for an amount exceeding such subscribed capital. The petitioner for the injunction was Mr. Linus G. Read.

DEAD AT 72.

Cornwall, Ont., April 2.— Mrs. Timothy Ward, one of the oldest residents of Cornwall, passed away yesterday, at the age of 72 years. Her maiden name was Mary Doore. She is survived by her husband, one son, Mr. William Ward, grocer, of Cornwall, and one daughter, Mrs. Peter Doore, of Watertown, N.Y. The funeral will take place on Wednesday morning to St. Columban's Church and cemetery.

Last Pound Skimmed As Well As First Pound



We will guarantee that you can take a "STANDARD" Cream Separator and skim to the full amount of its capacity, even if the milk is not at its natural heat, and that the last pound will be skimmed equally as well as the first pound. After the skimming is done, open up the

Standard

bowl and you'll find the inside edges of the discs are not clogged with cream, nor the outside edges stuffed with foreign matter. That is because there is ample space between the discs and the bowl to provide room for more impurities than will accumulate in one hour's skimming. This is one of the greatest improvements in Cream Separators in recent years. It was suggested by Professor J. H. Grisdale, Director of Dominion Experimental Farms, Ottawa, and carried to completion by Standard experts. It means Clean Cream, all the Cream, no waste. Our booklet explains this feature and many others more fully. Drop a post card to-day for a copy.

THE RENFREW MACHINERY CO., Limited

Head Office and Factory:—

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SALES OFFICES. WINNIPEG, Man., and SUSSEX, N.B.

HOMESEEKERS' TRAIN.

Repatriated French-Canadians from New England States on the Way West.

The first western home-seekers train of the season left Montreal on April 2nd. While the train will pick up other passengers at all points between Montreal and Toronto, a very good beginning was made with 200 at this point. Of these the majority was made up of expatriated French-Canadians from the New England States, although Montreal and district was also very well represented.

An interesting circumstance was the presence of a small band of home-seekers bound for Camrose, Alta., as th result of the recent visit of the Camrose Exhibition car. 'We never heard of Camrose before we saw the car, but now we believe it is a pretty good place to make a start,' one member of the party said.

From Toronto the special, which is composed of two Pullman tourist cars, one Grand Trunk Pacific, and one Grand Trunk colonist car, will proceed to Winnipeg via Chicago, where the party will in all probability be still further recruited. From Winnipeg the train will run to Edmonton, Alta., over the Grand Trunk Pacific, stopping at all points en route.

The whole party has been organized and is personally conducted by Mr. L. H. Maillet, the energetic publicity commissioner of Alberta, stationed in Montreal. While the passengers were chiefly young men with careers to carve out of the western soil, there were also many family groups, and more than one prosperous looking middle-aged business man, evidently going to invest his capital in some of the newer centres of the three prairie provinces.

THE SUPREME COURT

Ottawa, April 2.— In the Supreme Court yesterday, argument was heard in the appeals from the Board of Railway Commissioners in the cases of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company versus the Canadian Oil panies Limited. Similar questions are raised in the appeal by the same railway companies against the British Canadian Oil Company, which will be heard after the first cases have been heard. The Canadian Oil Companies applied to the Board of Railway Commissioners complaining that the railway companies had unjustly discriminated against shipments of petroleum from points in the United States to Canadian cities by refusing to carry them under the published and filed joint tariff fifth class rates, and for an order declaring that the legal rates chargeable on such shipments were the fifth class joint through rates in effect at the time the shipments were made. By order of a judge of the Supreme Court of Canada leave was given for the appeals on the question of the jurisdiction of the board to make such orders, the objections being, first, that it was merely declaratory, and secondly that the classification dealt with has ceased to be a matter of complaint. The board also granted leave for the appeals on questions of law, namely, whether or not the joint tariff applied had not been superseded by joint action of the companies concerned, and by supplementary tariffs filed, and whether or not a joint tariff had to be filed governing, for a continuous route from points of origin in the United States to destinations in Canada.

Christer, K. C., and Aime Geoffrion, K. C., appeared for the appellants, and W. H. Tilley for the respondents.

In City of Montreal versus Layton, judgment was rendered refusing the motion to quash the appeal without costs, the court being equaly divided in opinion.

DIED ABROAD.

Brockville Citizen, Searching For Health, Dies in Bermuda.

Brockville, Ont., April 2.—Word has reached here of the death of Chilion Jones, at Bermuda, where he had been staying for some time in search of health. His daughter, Mrs. Alban Jones, was with him. His son, Frank P. Jones, had been called there suddenly a fortnight or more ago owing to the seriousness of his father's illness, but with a turn for the better had returned to Canada. Chilion Jones was 75 years of age, and a prominent figure in Ontario. Of late years he was interested in manufacturing pursuits in Gananoque, but made his home in Brockville. He leaves three daughters and one son, Mrs. Alban Bedford Jones, Toronto; Mrs. R. E. Webster, Ottawa; Mrs. A. R. G. Howard and F. P. Jones, Montreal.

His wife, who was Miss Eliza Hervey, sister of the late R. G. Hervey, of Maitland, passed away a few years ago. The body will be brought here for interment, and is expected to arrive on Friday.

Lumbago Cured Every Ache Gone

Thousands Still Suffering That Can Be Quickly Cured by "Nerviline."

The Case of Harold P. Bushy

"Three years ago I discovered that a man subject to lumbago might just as well be dead as alive." These words open the sincere, straightforward letter of H. P. Bushy, a well-known man in the plumbing and tinsmithing business.

"One attack came after another, and lumbago got to be a chronic thing with me. I could scarcely get in a day's work before that knifing cruel pain would attack my back. I used a gallon of liniments; not one of them seemed penetrating enough to get at the core of the pain. I read in the Montreal 'Witness' about Nerviline, and got five bottles. It is a wonderful medicine—I could feel its soothing, pain-relieving action every time it was applied. When I got the disease under control with Nerviline, I built up my strength and fortified my blood by taking Ferrozone at meals. This treatment cured me permanently, and I urge everyone to give up the thick, white, oily liniments they are using, and try an up-to-date, penetrating, pain-destroyer like Nerviline.

"Please publish my letter the world over. I want all to hear of Nerviline."

Don't be cajoled into receiving anything from your dealer but "Nerviline." Large family size bottles 50c., trial size 25c., all dealers, or The Catarrhozone Co., Buffalo, N.Y., and Kingston, Canada.

Unsightly Skin Diseases

Disfiguring skin diseases always seem to appear on the face and hands, so that they cause a feeling of shame, as well as pain and suffering. Internal treatments have never proven very satisfactory in the treatment of eczema and similar skin troubles, but when Dr. Chase's Ointment is applied you can see for yourself and feel for yourself the benefits which are being obtained.

It soothes the inflamed, irritated skin so that itching ceases, and by its extraordinary healing power causes a new, smooth skin to form where the sores have been.

In every home there are many uses for Dr. Chase's Ointment, as for pimples and blackheads, barber's itch, chafing, erysipelas, chilblains and wherever there is itching skin or a sore or ulcer that refuses to heal. This ointment is pure, clean and pleasant to use and may be applied to the most delicate skin.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

The Kind You Have Always Bought

Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher

AGRICULTURAL.

SELECTING A DAIRY COW

Many Things to be Considered —Persistency in Milk Flow.

The dairy cow must be able to consume large quantities of roughage, because the roughage is the cheapest part of the ration. In order to produce large quantities of milk she must eat large quantities of food, or, in other words, be a good feeder. The large muzzle, head of proper proportions, great depth through the chest, and large size of barrel are all indications of feeding capacity. The cow with the contracted muzzle, the narrow face and head, the shallow chest, and lack of 'bread basket' is the cow that refuses to do her duty to the feed manger.

By constitution is indicated the power to withstand the severe strain of producing large qauntities of milk as well as being able to produce offspring. In order to do these things the cow must have proper heart girth or space in which the vital organs can perform their duties. The strong, vigorous cow with large nostrils, the clear and healthful appearing eye, the deep chest and large barrel, is the cow of strong constitution. Cows weak in constitution have been found to be light feeders, easily thrown off feed, not persistent milkers and not economical producers.

SHE MUST KEEP IT UP.

Persistency in milk flow is one of the qualities which makes a profitable dairy cow. The cow that starts in at freshing time to produce 30 or 40 lbs. of milk daily and fails to continue this flow for only a short time is not the persistent milker. To be profitable it requires a cow to give a large flow of milk through her entire lactation period.

Beef cattle will convert the food they receive into body fat. The best type of dairy cow will convert her food into milk and butter-fat, and will even rob her body of fat in order to supply the pail. The type of cow that lays on fat instead of producing heavily is the undesirable type of cow for dairy purposes.

Regularity of breeding is another one of the requirements of a dairy cow in order to ensure the heaviest of milk production. Of course, farrow cows will be persistent in their milk flow, but they will not produce the maximum quantity.

Docility is another of the important requirements of a good dairy cow. Ugliness and irritability are not qualifications at all desirable.

WHAT IS 'DAIRY TEMPERAMENT'?

The term 'dairy temperament' is applied to dairy cattle indicating strong vitality and recuperative ability, enabling the animal to maintain her productive powers. Such temperament is found in cows open in their skeleton framework, having much space between vertebrae of the back and between the ribs.

The mammary system is of utmost importance in considering the qualifications of a good dairy cow. The udder, the centre of milk manufacture, ought to be large, well balanced as to quarters, extending well in rear and forward on the abdomen; the teats of good size and squarely placed on the corners of the udder.

The udder must be well nourished with blood, which carries the nutrient portions of the digested food. This blood reaches the udder through the pelvic region and is carried away by the milk veins which appear on the abdomen of the cow and enter the milk wells. Hence, the size of milk veins and milk wells are indicative of the amount of blood that is passing away from the udder. The skin of the udder ought to be soft, and the udder itself ought to be pliable.

The typical dairy cow combines feeding capacity, great constitution, and large milk production in a body of quality, full of nerves and not disposed to lay on fat during the production period.—Prof. W. H. Pew, Iowa, State College.

TREATING SEED GRAIN FOR SMUT

(By E. D. Eddy, Department of Agriculture, Ottawa.)

The extent of the injury to grain for seed purposes can be fairly accurately determined from general appearances with wheat, but with oats, barley and flax it is more difficult. Often a sample of oats will be heavy in weight and present a good appearance when the vitality is seriously impaired or entirely destroyed. The same applies to barley and flax to a less extent. This makes it essential that samples be tested for germination before using the crop for seed, if there is any possibility of the vitality having been injured. Tests are made free of charge at the seed laboratories in Ottawa and Calgary, but farmers are recommended to make tests themselves through using boxes of soil kept at a living-room temperature. A definite number of seeds should be planted and the percentage germination will indicate whether the grain is fit for seed and the rate at which it will need to be sown if the germination is below normal. Wheat that is shrunken should be heavily screened before seeding so as to remove as much as possible of the small injured kernels which are likely to produce plants of weak vitality.

DAMAGE FROM SMUT DECREASING.

Reports from some of the newer districts this year clearly indicate that the damage from smut is on the decrease, through more attention being given to treating the seed for its prevention. A few years ago the loss through this disease was very heavy, particularly at some points along the C. N. R. main line in Saskatchewan, but through the influence of seed fairs, field crop competitions and other educational work, this has been largely eliminated. Formalin is becoming more generally used for treating both oats and wheat. It has been found more generally satisfactory than bluestone for oats, and at least equally so for wheat. If the grain is immersed from ten to twenty minutes, one pound of formalin to forty gallons of water will make a strong enough solution. If the grain is sprinkled only or dampened with a pickling machine, one pound to thirty-five gallons of water may be used. Either system will give good results, but if the sprinkling method is followed the grain should be allowed to remain in a pile for an hour or more with a blanket over it in order to retain the fumes of the gas long enough to destroy the smut spores. In any case the grain should be dried and sowed as soon as practicable after treatment so that the danger of injury to the vitality may be reduced to the minimum.

POINTERS ON BROOD SOWS

For 24 or 36 hours after farrowing, the sow need be fed nothing save some warm water, to which a small quantity of shorts has been added. This will have a tendency to hold back the milk flow, relieve the congested condition of the udder, and check the frequent tendency to fever. After 36 hours, the feed may be gradually increased to about one pound of the grain feeds mentioned, a cwt. a day. A plan that has worked well has been to feed the sow as follows:

For the first two weeks after feeding is begun, feed from one to one and a quarter lbs. of feed a cwt. of sow daily. Two weeks after farrowing, and until the pigs are weaned, allow the sow for maintenance about one pound of feed a cwt. of sow a day. For each pig during the third week, feed .3 lbs. additional; for the fourth week, .6; for the fifth week, .8; for the sixth week, one pound; and for the seventh and remaining weeks, from one to 1.15 lbs. In addition to this feed, give the sow plenty of pasture and exercise. Sunlight and exercise keep the sow and her pigs in good tone and help to correct a great deal of the feeding trouble of which we hear so much complaint.

In winter the sow should be comfortably housed, preferably in a cot well supplied with straw, and placed some distance from her feeding place, so that she will get necessary exercise in running to and fro. Her feed should consist largely of bulky foods, such as milk, roots and clover hay, which will keep her in good condition without fattening.

If food supplies are abundant and cheap; and if good shelter is plentiful, there is no reason why two litters of pigs should not be produced from the same sow during each year of her usefulness. But if there is a scarcity of any essential cheap or otherwise wasted feeds, either roots, milk, grain in droppings of cattle, or cheap grain, it is better that the pork-producer's efforts should be directed to the perfect growing of a single litter.—H. D. A. Gaumnitz, University of Minnesota.

PARCELS POST LOGIC.

A large share of the opposition to the parcels post comes from well meaning but misguided country merchants. These are the same men who talk about keeping money at home to build up the community whenever mail order buying is mentioned. They forget that a community can only be built up and made prosperous by giving the people all the conveniences possible.

The farmer wants the parcels post, not so much because he can save a few cents by buying his produce out of town, as because it will be a great convenience to him. The merchant who can summon the express waggon to his door by telephone at any time would object strenuously if this convenience were taken away from him. Yet he objects just as strenuously to giving a similar convenience to the farmer.

If it is logical for the country merchant to try to prevent the farmer from having goods delivered to his door by mail, then why not carry the matter a step further and prevent the express companies from delivering goods to people in town. Or better still, refuse freight service to small shippers and keep people from sending out of town for anything.

Sounds ridiculous, doesn't it? Yet that is what the country merchant's argument against the parcels post amounts to. He is like the 'infant industry' that imagines it cannot exist without tariff protection. He wants to substitute artificial protection for progressiveness. If he will wake up, clean out his shelf worn goods, and give people good service at reasonable profits, he will find that giving the farmer a modern necessity like the parcels post will benefit his business rather than injure it.

The above statement regarding the 'parcel post' is taken from 'The Prairie Farmer,' one of the oldest agricultural journals published in the United States, and what it says about the injustice to the rural dwellers which the lack of a reasonable parcel post in that country is equally applicable to Canadian acountry people.

It seems unreasonable to charge twice as much for sending a parcel by mail to any part of Canada as is charged for the coveyance of books, and four times as much as is charged for the carriage of transient newspapers. It does not seem fair to charge as much for sending a parcel by mail from Montreal to Toronto as is charged for sending the same parcel to Vancouver. Yet four cents per pound seems quite sufficient to pay for conveying one pound parcel from Montreal to Vancouver. But in order to make the conveyance of parcels by mail a profitable undertaking, it might be reasonable to charge four cents per lb. for conveying parcels a less distance than one thousand miles, and eight cents a pound for parcels conveyed more than one thousand miles.

RUSTICUS.

GETTING READY FOR THE LAMBS

Be ready for the lambs when they begin to come. A large part of the success in sheep raising can be traced to the preparation for the young lambs when they arrive. This includes the care of the ewe from the time she was bred until paturition. There is a great deal in the care of the lambs after they arrive, but unless they are ushered into the world properly there will be no lamb crop to take care of. Sheep are a bit delicate and dequire more attention to details than do hogs, cattle or horses.

The condition of the ewe must be right in the first place. She must be neither too fat nor too thin for best mothering condition. Her fleece is apt to fool one as to her true condition, but unless she is in fair condition she will not be able to provide sufficient milk for the young lamb or lambs, for the greater number of twins that arrive the greater profit there is in the business. There is no excuse for not raising two lambs from each ewe with most of the breeds if the ewes are kept thrifty. They should be 'flushed' a bit at breeding time. This practice is simply heavier feeding at this time so as to put the ewe in good condition, the percentage of twins coming from such practice being considerable, breeders claim. Don't have the ewes too fat, however, as a heavy ration throughout the pregnant period gets lambs that are so large that there is frequently trouble in lambing and ewes often perish.

WILL ENCOURAGE FLOW OF MILK.

See that there is some succulent food in the ration—roots sliced in the oats and bran will insure good physical condition and encourage a flow of milk.

SPRING PIGS AND THEIR CARE

Much Depends on Knowing How to Manage With the Sow at Farrowing Time

One cannot meet with success in the pig breeding business unless they know how to manage with the sow at farrowing time, and how to have the large percentage of the pigs. Proficiency can be attained by practice, providing one has the correct ideas in mind as to what is necessary to ensure success. The experienced breeder will keep in mind the first words of the old song, 'Never forget the dear ones,' the dear experiences in the past when the losses were heavy.

One of the first things to do is to prepare the pen for the sow at least a week or ten days before the pigs are expected. The time can be correctly figured from the service record book. A man who does not keep a record of his transactions in the breeding line is not deserving of success for he is doing busines in a slipshod manner. If the date of service is known, one can confidently expect the pigs in just sixteen weeks, or 112 days. There is rarely but little variation from this rule.

Care should be taken that the sides of the pen are tight, and that there are no crevices through which cold air can come into the nest. However, much pure air may be considered essential for the health of animals generally, this is a time when no draughts



'TOPSMAN'S DUKE,' A FAMOUS SIRE, BRED, REARED AND USED IN MANITOBA.

Some wild hay or oat straw will do for roughage, or if clover or alfalfa hay is available, the bran and oat ration should be materially cut and something with less protein substituted.

The ewes should be allowed the run of a sunny lot during the day, a southeastern slope from an open shed being preferred as this will give them all the warmth the sun will supply and cut off the prevailing winds. They should be watched closely as lambing time approaches as there are always one or two that come a week or ten days earlier than expected, and unless cared for on the spot may freeze. The ewes should have had all tags and wool removed from the udder so as to give the young lambs all possible opportunity to get hold of the teats the first time they hunt for them. Weak lambs will have to be helped to their feet and the teat placed in their mouth in order to get the first 'bracer' inside them as soon as possible.

MOVEABLE PENS SHOULD BE PROVIDED.

Small moveable pens should be provided so that each ewe and her offspring may be isolated from the main flock as soon as the lamb is dropped. On sunny days bring these pens out and place along the side of the barn for a time. There is nothing aside from the ewe's milk that will start the lamb off on the right foot as nicely as plenty of sunshine. He will be frisking about and getting exercise immediately.

Cut down on the grain ration at time of lambing, as the milk flow should not be forced too much before the lamb is able to take care of it. Keep up the supply of roots as the green feed prevents constipation, especially if a dash of oil meal is kept in the grain ration at this time.

IDLE HORSES.

Idle horses require a fairly good ration to maintain the bodily functions. It is estimated that to keep the machinery going for twenty-four hours, a ration for an idle horse should contain about 12 lbs. of dry matter. According to the science of the business, a horse receiving this amount of food is capable of producing force equal to 27,855 foot tons.



PRIZE-WINNING COTSWOLD EWES.

FALSE COVERING SHOULD BE PUT IN.

If there is considerable space above the nest, put in a false covering just above where the sow's back will reach when she is standing, to prevent cold air from coming down from above. Here is where many miscalculate and do not seem to know why they lose their pigs. If the pen is large some false partitions should be set up beside the nest toward the inner part of the pen to exclude the cold air. A little extra trouble will be well repaid by success in saving the pigs.

When the sow is first put in the farrowing pen, a liberal amount of dry straw can be put in to make the nest. After she has packed the nest well, the west and coarse straw should be removed just before the pigs are expected, as they will get entangled in coarse straw, and might get stepped on. There should not be anything to hinder the pigs from getting around to the mother's udder very soon after they arrive. If the nest is warm and there is no obstruction in their way they usually get around and take a stomach full of milk in a very short time after they arrive.

By making the pen low and small, and fixing the nest in proper condition, the necessity for farther attention is prevented. While it is a good plan to keep watch to see if everything is progressing properly, the cases are few and far between where the attendant's help is needed. Interfering, except in cases where the sow is unable to deliver, usually does more harm than good. And farther, the small and low pen is warmed by the breath of the sow, the natural way, and the use of artificial heat, as recommended by some, is not required.

EXERCISE CARE IN FEEDING.

Care should be exercised in feeding the sow before farrowing the pigs. The amount of feed should be very moderate and of such a kind as will put her in the very best condition. The ration should contain a moderate percentage of wheat brain, and a little old process oil meal can also be added to prevent constipation, and a fevered condition that often leads a sow to eat her pigs. The sow should not be called from the nest to eat for several hours after the pigs arrive, and when she is fed, only a small quantity of sloppy feed should be given at a time. A large feeding or either grain or sloppy feed is likely to bring on sickness and stupidity which may cause the loss of some of the pigs. The amount of feed can be increased gradually, but she should not be given full feedings for at least a week or ten days

Mistakes are often made by increasing the amount of grain feed too fast. I have had hired men who did not seem to appreciate the importance of being cautious about the amount of grain given, throwing to a sow after pigs were three or four days old, six or eight ears of corn at one feeding, and the fevered condition which followed caused the loss of a part of the littter. To a breeder of pure-bred hogs such experiments are too costly to be repeated very often.

PENS SHOULD BE CLEANED OFTEN.

When the sow has farrrowed, and the life of a majority of the pigs saved, the battle is not wholly won: there are many difficulties to avoid during the first month or six weeks. The pens should be cleaned often and all soiled bedding removed at least once a day, as filth is poison to the young pigs. While the pigs should have an abundance of pure air, they should not be exposed to draughts of damp or cold air. They should be given a chance for exercise. Do not let them get the habit of gettting under the bedding and remaining there much of the time during the day. If the bed is coarse straw, take it out and use the fine straw. By the time the pigs are three weeks old begin to feed them by themselves on some dainty feeds, give warm, in which there is a little wheat bran and a little molasses. Such feeds will be a mild laxative and prevent the conditions which produce thumps. See that the litle trough in which the pigs are fed is clean each time before any feed is put into it.—N. A. Clapp, in the 'Michigan Farmer.'

COST OF MILK.

The following shows the winter cost of one gallon of milk for 1911-1912. The prices are based on a cow which has given an average of three (3) gallons of milk per day:—

	1912.	1911
20 lbs. of hay	$.12	$.0.12
18 lbs. of bran and moulee	.27	.21
Straw	.02	.02
Wages	.12	.12
Three gallons of milk, cartage and freight	.12	.12
Dividend per cow 15 percent	.05	.05
Dividend on buildings at 10 percent	.02	.02
Cost of three (3) gallons of milk	$0.72	$0.60
Cost of one gallon of cream, deducting price of transportation of one gallon of milk	.04	.04
Cost of one gallon of milk at the farm	.20	.16
Eight (8) gallons of milk to produce one gallon of cream of 32 percent butter fat	1.60	1.28
Plus cartage and freight	.06	.06
	$1.66	$1.34
Less skim milk	.14	.14
	$1.52	$1.20

This statement shows a difference of 4 cents per gallon for one milk and of 32 cents (thirty-two cents) for the cream.—T. O. Bourdon, Chateauguay.

TRAINING THE COLT.

Many good horses are spoiled when colts, by improper training. They may have been teased by children, whereupon they developed a mean disposition.

To make a colt easy to break, you should make friends with it. Gain its confidence by feeding it from your hand, petting, and currying. A colt is nearly half broken when you can catch it anywhere.

The colt should first be halterbroke. At first you will need the assistance of a driver, but he should be dispensed with as soon as possible.

A good way to halterbreak a colt is alongside a horse. The rider can act as leader and driver. Some persons tie the colt to the harness of the work horse or trotter. This not only teaches the colt to lead, but also shows it its place. When the harness is to be put on it should be done very gently, letting the colt become used to it. Then drive it, using short lines. When the colt is old enough to do light work give it a few lessons with the waggon, plough, harrow or any two-horse implement, always beside a well-broken horse to act as teacher.

SEED POTATOES.

Although home-grown seed potatoes are selling at high prices, foreign-grown potatoes should not be substituted for them, warns the United States Department of Agriculture. The following statement on the danger of the American potato crop from the use of imported seed potatoes is issued by the secretary:

Europe has several potato diseases not now known to exist in America, which, if introduced, might be the means of greatly reducing the annual yield of potatoes. Should these diseases become prevalent throughout the country, the cost of producing future crops might be very greatly increased.

DAIRY NOTES.

The larger the fat globules the quicker they rise. Therefore where milk is produced expressly for buttermaking, it is advisable to keep a strain of cows whose milk contains large butterfat globules. This, of course, only applies where the milk is creamed in pans, and not where a separator is used. The first skimming of cream is always the best as regards flavor and quality.

Butter made from Devonshire scalded cream has always a peculiar flavor natural to this product. This kind of butter is often somewhat mottled, but generally has good keeping qualities. The cream when scalded is not ripened before being churned.

Bacteria acting on milk sugar produce lactic fermentation, while yeasts produce alcohol. Moulds are much larger in size and construction than yeasts. It is seldom that moulds are found in milk, but they are present, and very important in the ripening of most kinds of cheese.

The quality of cream for churning is most important. Where separators are employed it is usual to take from 10 to 12 percent of cream from the milk. When ready for churning cream should not contain more than 30 percent of butterfat, except in rather cold weather.

Butter does not consist entirely of butterfat, which exists in prime butter to the extent of about 84 percent. The remaining portion of the butter consists of water, salt, and a small proportion of constituents of milk other than butterfat. One hundred pounds of butterfat would yield 112-116lb. of finished butter. The difference in weight of the butterfat and butter made from it is termed the 'overrun.'

Where butter and cream are dealt with in any large quantities, some kind of a cold storage should be provided. These products can be stored therein during hot weather, from the time they are prepared till marketed. Cold prevents the growth of organisms which bring about decomposition in milk and its products.

Milk and butter are sometimes chemically preserved so that they may keep for a considerable time in warm weather. Preservatives seriously detract from the nutriment value of foods. Although butter, cream, and milk, etc., are highly perishable, they will keep in good condition unpreserved for a long enough time for ordinary purposes—even in warm weather, if properly dealt with.

An oily flavor in butter may be due to the feeding of the cows being at fault, but in most instances the cause of this trouble can be traced to some fault in the process of manufacture. Ripening the cream at too high a temperature, churning the cream, washing the butter grains, or adding water at too high a temperature are causes of oily flavored butter.

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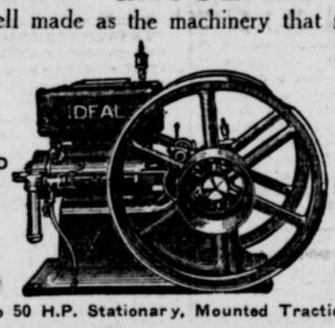


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POULTRY

HOW BEST TO SET A HEN

Provide a nest box out of thin lumber sixteen inches square and fifteen inches high with top covered; cut the front of box down to six inches from the bottom, hinge a door on the front that will swing up and fasten. When the door is down it serves as a bridge for the hen to walk into the nest without breaking the eggs; bore a few holes in the sides near the top of the box for ventilation, and it is ready for the nest.

PREPARING THE NEST.

Put in three or four inches of moist earth thoroughly sifted and shape out a shallow nest, then put in a good supply of straw or hay cut fine and the nest is ready for the hen. The use of moist earth is indispensable to a successful hatch.

Set the hen at night on china eggs and let her set until she becomes wonted to the nest, and will come off and go back on the nest readily.

Now dust the hen and nest thoroughly with Persian Insect Powder. Use only the Persian Insect Powder procurable at any drug store, as it is harmless to the hen and little chicks. Put in the eggs for hatching, not over fifteen to the largest hen. A setting of fifteen eggs is a large setting for a hen to successfully cover and hatch, and it would be preferable if such a large setting could be divided and set under two hens. The result would be far more satisfactory. If the eggs have been shipped very far they must be unpacked and let them rest twenty-four hours before setting, to allow them to settle to their normal condition.

The hen must be set in a building where none but setting hens are allowed. On the floor in front of the nest should be placed corn and sometimes a little wheat, but corn should be the principal food on account of its heat producing qualities. While the hen is setting always have fresh water and crystal grit close by the corn, and a box of road dust or hard coal ashes in which the hen can dust.

AIRING THE EGGS.

Have a regular hour each day to open the door of the nest box and let the hen come off and not stay off to exceed fifteen or twenty minutes at a time. She must be watched at first, and if she does not go back on the nest by that time, she must be put back and the door closed. Most hens will soon learn to come off the nest when the door is opened and go back at the proper time.

CARE OF THE EGGS.

Every day when the hen comes off the nest the eggs must be examined; if any should be broken all must be taken out of the nest and those that are fouled must be washed with warm water at a temperature of about 103 degrees, and wiped dry with a cloth; the nest must be replaced with clean, fresh straw and the eggs put back as soon as possible.

If the contents of a broken egg are allowed to remain on the eggs they will not hatch but rot, as it closes the pores of the shell and the germ dies.

KEEPING THE NEST IN SHAPE.

The eggs must be taken out of the nest occasionally and the nest filled up with the soft material, so the nest will not get too deep and cause the eggs to roll together too closely. The nest should at all times be so hollow that the eggs will roll away from the hen's feet when she steps into the nest; in such a shaped nest there will seldom be any eggs broken.

In ten days from the time you set the hen, give her and the nest another dusting with the insect powder. This is to kill what lice, if any, have hatched since she was dusted before, and this should again be done on about the eighteenth day. This treatment will insure the total destruction of all lice and the little chicks may be free from this destructive pest. Sprinkle the eggs lightly on the seventeenth day, with warm water 103 degrees temperature.

The hen should come off the nest every day to air the eggs up to and including the nineteenth day; then she must be shut in and not allowed off again until the expiration of the term of incubation which is twenty-one days, or until all the eggs have hatched that will; during this time give the hen a little corn and water while on the nest, being careful not to disturb her.

While the chicks are hatching disturb the hen as little as possible, but occasionally run your hand under her to remove shells that none may become telescoped over those not hatched and thus smother the chicks.

TAKING OFF THE BROOD.

Have a nice coop to receive the brood when hatched; the coop must be roomy, with a storm-proof roof, tight board floor, with a door to let down in front and shut up at night, rat proof with a slat door to let down on the inside to keep the hen in when the chicks are small. Pieces of boards must be fitted in the corners of the coop to make them octagon instead of a square corner. Square corners in a coop are death to the chicks when small, they often being crowded in a corner and smothered by the hen.

This coop must be set on cleats to keep it from the ground at least two inches and a wire run attached the width of the coop, and five or six feet long, which is cat and rat proof. With such a coop, with the door closed every night, you will not be raising chicks for rats and cats to eat.

When the eggs are all hatched that will, take the hen off and feed her, dust her again with insect powder, also dust the chicks; use none but Persian Insect Powder, as it will not injure the little chicks. Place the hen and chicks in the coop with plenty of dry chaff on the bottom. Shut the door to keep it dark, so the hen will brood the chicks and not become uneasy; thirty-six to forty-eight hours after the chicks are hatched place a shingle covered with fine, sharp sand before the hen and sprinkle it with stale bread crumbs rolled in sand. This is the first feed for the chicks.

From this time on feed nothing but dry feed, such as bread crumbs, pinhead or steel cut oatmeal, millet seed, cracked wheat, etc., or what is better, some of the prepared chick food now on the market.

Always have fresh water before them in little fountains so the chicks can drink, but not get their feet wet.

Faithfully follow these instructions in setting the hen, place the brood in a coop as above described, move the coop and wire run on to fresh ground every day, feed no wet food, everything dry and you will raise nice strong chicks that will be a pleasure to you instead of a disappointment.

The high state of perfection which incubators and brooders have attained in the last decade is wonderful, and the old setting hen sadly contemplates the onward march of science and invention that is fast taking from her the greatest pleasure of her life, but the fact still remains that the brooder has yet to be invented that will supply the life-giving warmth and magnetism to little chicks equal to the mother hen.

POULTRY KEEPING IN THE BACK YARD

The following shows what can be done on a city lot. Others can do as well as this poultryman, who has made good money by keeping a few fowls. A few chickens are a source of profit as well as pleasure. In dealing with the question he says:

'The great interest taken in raising poultry by many city dwellers, is increasing all the time, and will continue to increase. Many of them are handicapped in space and time, but any one who has a small back yard can keep a few hens, raise a few chicks and have a pleasant and profitable pastime. It gives the back yard poultry keeper a supply of fresh eggs for the table and also provides an interest that will take the man of the house out of doors.

'I have bred Buff Orpingtons for the past five years on a city lot measuring 30 x 120 feet. On this lot, I built my house, measuring 22 x 36 feet, which gives me ample room for my poultry. My poultry houses are after the Cornell type, having concrete wall which is one foot below the surface of the ground and one foot above and a concrete floor, which is covered with straw. Each pen has an outside scratching shed, measuring 9 x 16. My roosts, dropping boards and nest boxes are all removable, which makes cleaning eas. Have a muslin curtain about eight inches down during zero weather, and which enables my birds to get down in the morning, instead of waiting for me to raise it. My windows are open the year round, being covered with muslin during the winter months.

In selecting chickens, I would advise getting from good stock. A breeder on a small scale will find that the cost will practically be the same whether his birds are culls or high-class stock. The latter will sell better and the price received for eggs for hatching, will be larger.

'I have three yards, which takes care of sixty hens, comfortably. I have followed the dry method of feeding and am perfectly satisfied with it. My chicks are started on it and do fine. My birds have paid for my plant and fixtures. Have gradually improved my stock and taken care of all expenses. Of course, my time and labor, also time given by my wife, is not counted.

'The attitude of the wife is certainly a most important factor. When away all day and working at my desk, I do not have to worry that my poultry is not taken care of. With the assistance of a good wife, one can accomplish a great deal.

'For winter green feed, I sprout oats, also get in a supply of cabbage in the fall. During the summer I had three patches of lettuce, which I kept seeded, so when the third batch was about cleaned up, my first batch was ready for feeding. In addition to this, I fed lawn clippings. I also had a standing order with a few of my neighbors for lawn clippings which they brought to me gratis. Last year, I also had twenty stalks of tomatoes, which gave me all the ripe tomatoes to eat up to the first frost. Then I picked all the green ones, which my wife pickled. I don't remember how many cans of ripe tomatoes she put up. My crop was very large, and I attributed this fact to the hen manure, which I put around the stalks during the spring and early summer. You can readily see that I used every available space.

'Of course I worked. Any one who is not willing to do so, would better not start, but it is work in which there is much pleasure if one is interested to the degree necessary to make a success of any business.

'One thing which I believe gives the city poultry man a chance to get information regarding poultry, how to raise and feed, etc., is to belong to some poultry club or an association, and nearly every large city has a poultry association.'

A summary of the year's work, ending January 1, 1912, is given to show the financial side:

Average number of hens for year	95
Average number of eggs laid by each	138
Received for eggs and poultry sold	$162.89
Paid for grain, fixtures, etc.	72.36
	$90.53
Increase in value of stock on hand	40.00
Net profit	$130.53

PURCHASING DAY-OLD CHICKENS.

Now that the spring is here we have reached a time of the year when many people will be thinking about purchasing day-old chickens. It is not many years since this would have been considered risky, but things have changed, and now thousands of these tiny youngsters change hands yearly. If the packing arrangements are not correct there is sure to be heavy loss in rearing. It is well known that if the chickens are nicely packed they will travel hundreds of miles with no bad effects, and can be at once placed with broody hens on arrival at their destination.

We now come to a subject which is seldom dealt with, and that is the manner in which the chickens should be given to the broody hen on arrival. If day-olds, as is usually the case, it will be best to place them under the hen at night. It is such a change from sitting on dummy eggs to find suddenly a lot of chickens to be attended to that some of the best hens crush a number before they have actually got settled down to their work. I find it an excellent plan to only put two or three chicks with the hen on the first night, and leave the others in the box near to a warm fire and well covered up with flannel or cotton wool so that they do not catch a chill. If the hen seems wild and likely to crush even the small number given her, she should be very carefully watched for half an hour. This is generally a sufficient test, and if she settles down quietly she can be left for the night.

By the following morning, if all is going on well she will be ready for a good meal of either chick food or bread and milk, and will call on the chickens just as though they have been hatched under her. Some people leave one or two eggs with the hen as well for a night, and it is a good way, but there is just a slight danger that one of the chickens will get crushed to death, as when any eggs are left, and the hen is a keen sitter, she will not show much sympathy for the chicks.

As soon as the first meal is over and all seems to be going on nicely, the remainder of the chickens should be pushed gently under the hen, both hen and chickens being placed in a coop large enough for the hen to stand up and turn round easily. Hundreds of chickens are killed by hens kept in small coops; it is impossible for the mother to watch the chickens well if she cannot turn round freely.

As a rule, seventy percent of good broody hens will take to chickens, but they should have been sitting a week or more. It is risky to place chickens under a hen that has been broody only for a couple of days. Some hens peck at the chickens and throw them about like skittles, and these should not be trusted on any account as they seldom prove good mothers, no matter how kindly treated, and when this is noted all chickens should be removed and another broody hen found.

It will be a good policy for all who intend to buy chickens to have two broody hens waiting for each dozen chickens, so that if one should fail there will be a second in readiness. If carefully managed there is not very much trouble after the first night, and most broody hens will take and attend to chickens as though they were their own. The readiness with which broodies take to chickens has done more than anything else to popularise the day-old chicken business.—'Farmer and Stockbreeder.'



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CURIOSITIES IN BREEDING

Some Important Discoveries in the Mating of Pure-bred Fowls

It is quite a common belief that if the pure bred mate with the pure bred the progeny is bound to be pure. Such a result, however, does not naturally follow, and many breeders, particularly of fowls, have been puzzled to account for the various species which arise from parents of pure breed. Take, for instance, the case of the blue Andalusian fowl. If two birds of this strain are mated, it will be found that besides the blue birds which hatch out there will be a certain number of blacks and of whites with occasional black points.

Again, if the blue thus produced are mated together, blacks and whites will again appear among their offspring, and no amount of breeding from the blues alone will rid them of the black and white blood, which will crop out at every generation, although blue birds only are mated every time.

As a matter of fact, when blue Andalusians are mated together, according to Mr. A. D. Darbishire in his book, 'Breeding and the Mendelian Discovery' (Cassell), birds of three types of color are produced in the three following proportions: One black, two blue Andalusians, and one white in every four birds, on the average. And while the whites are found to breed true, the Andalusians, when mated together again, produce these three types in the same proportion.

On the other hand, the result of crossing a black and a white bird is a blue Andalusian, and the blue birds obtained in this way, when mated together, produce a generation of fowls again consisting of about one black, two blues, and one white in four.

This phenomenon of breeding forms one of the most striking illustrations of what is known as the Mendelian theory—i.e., the doctrine that in the second and later generations of a hybrid the combinations of the parent character occur in a definite proportion.

Here is another remarkable instance of recurrence in breeding which Mr. Darbishire cites. As every fowl-keeper knows, one of the characteristics which distinguish the various breeds of poultry is the form of the comb. The commonest type of comb is known as the single comb, with flat sides and the edge marked with deep indentations. Another type, which characterizes the Wyandottes, is known as the 'rose' comb; a third type as the 'pea' comb; while a fourth is known as the 'walnut' comb, which only occurs in the Malays. If a fowl with a 'pea' comb is mated with one having a 'rose' comb, the resulting hybrids have 'walnut' combs, and when these hybrids are mated together the generation produced has the following remarkable composition—nine 'walnut' combs, three 'rose' combs, three 'pea' combs, and one single, although no single was put into the cross.

Yet another striking curiosity in breeding is furnished by the cross-breeding of mice. If an ordinary albino mouse, with the pure white coat and pink eyes, is mated with the so-called Japanese waltzing mouse, which also has pink eyes, the hybrid produced is something like an ordinary house mouse, with jet-black eyes, and without the waltzing movement, which gives the Japanese mouse its peculiar name. It makes no difference to the result whether the albino is the male and the Japanese mouse the female, or vice versa.

Curiously enough, if two of these hybrids are mated they produce a generation consisting of practically three kinds of mouse—the albino, the Japanese, and the hybrid.

MEAT RATIONS.

The effect of meat rations was tested at the West Virginia Experiment Station, where one pen of fowls received a ration largely of corn and other starchy grains, while another pen was fed partly on meat and fresh bone. The meat-fed fowls laid 7,555 eggs, while the grain-fed birds laid 3,3331, or less than one half as many as those receiving the nitrogenous rations. The eggs from the meat-fed fowls were larger, much firmer, rather better and produced far more vigorous chickens than those of the others. Both lots of fowls remained in a healthy, vigorous condition.

It is not what chicks eat but what they digest that makes them lively and strong.

TRYING FOR RECORDS.

While we believe in breeding up for heavy records, at the same time we would rather have our hens average 120 eggs a year, and remain in robust health, than to have their systems drained of vitality in the race to pass the two hundred mark. There is a reason in all things. If we are to forge our stock ahead to be champion layers, we are going to do it at the sacrifice of something else. What will become of our meat supply, if we are going to put all the forces to work on eggs? When we spend our food and attention on the fowl with a view to creating an ideal carcass, do we not make the egg yield suffer? Will not this unnatural flow of eggs tend to cripple fertility and make weak, punny chicks? Why not work for both eggs and meat? Why not have a limit? If we can gradually increase the powers of a hen so that she will average two hundred eggs a year, and still maintain health and meat qualifications, it is advisable to go ahead. But to build up the one at the expense of the other, will eventually produce a delicate race. We want the 200-egg hen if we can get her within reason.—Poultry Review.

SAID TO BE FOUR CAUSES.

Post mortem examination has shown that the death of chicks during artificial incubation and rearing can be laid to four causes: First, to heredity or to environment during period of incubation. Successive, alternate periods of heat and cold during incubation are responsible for a very large proportion of abnormalities. Second, to overcrowding in the brooders, resulting in death by suffocation, trampling, etc. Third, to imperfect sanitation, lack of ventilation, sunlight, etc. Tuberculosis flourishes in the dark, poorly ventilated brooders. Fourth, to improper feeding. For the continued maintenance of health there must be a definite proportion between the amount of carbohydrates, fats and the nitrogen—containing proteins. The Rhode Island Experiment Station says that a ration wholly vegetable is almost certain to contain a too low percentage of nitrogen, while a ration exclusively animal is very sure to be deficient in carbohydrate.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

The Questions and Answers Column will be found on Page 15 of this issue.

TESTING FERTILITY OF EGGS.

The Ontario experimental station made a series of experiments in testing fertility of eggs, and which are interesting. They separated ten laying hens from the male, and placed the eggs in an incubator each day to test them. During the first four days 70 percent proved fertile, fifth day, 61 percent; sixth day, 60 percent; eighth day, 12 percent; ninth day, 2 percent, and tenth all were infertile. Then they put a male with six laying hens which had not been with a male, and tested the eggs in the same way. They found 30 percent fertile on the third day, 42 percent on the fourth day; fifth day, 50 percent; sixth day, 60 percent; seventh day, 70 percent; eighth day, 65 percent; ninth day, 70 percent, and tenth day, 74 percent. It would seem then that nearly three-fourths of the eggs are fertile four days after the male is taken away, or a week after the male was put in. There would probably be some difference in the males, however, and number of hens might have considerable influence.

HIGH PRICES PAID.

A carload shipment of a thousand pure-bred fowls from Pennsylvania, valued at six thousand dollars, reached Portland, Ore., early in March, consigned to the Oakland Poultry Products Company, at Oakland. The birds will be used as breeders on the immense poultry farm that is being established near Oakland by the above company. The farm consists of nine hundred acres and will be devoted exclusively to poultry culture. In the shipment was one cockerel for which two hundred and fifty dollars was paid, and a hen for which two hundred dollars was paid. Another cockerel in the shipment cost a hundred and fifty dollars; four hens cost one hundred and fifty dollars each, or six hundred dollars; and twelve hens cost fifty dollars each, or six hundred dollars. The birds were bought from Pennsylvania breeders by an expert poultryman.

A COSTLY POULTRY FARM.

A. B. Claxton, an experienced poultryman, formerly of Vancouver, B.C., has purchased a fifty-acre tract of land near Bangor, Ore., and will convert it into a poultry farm. He expects to start with five thousand S. C. White Leghorns.

SUPT. MACKAY HONORED.

Superintendent Angus MacKay, of the Indian Head Experimental Farm, was recently honored by the agricultural societies of the Province of Saskatchewan. His portrait was hung in the halls of the College of Agriculture at Saskatoon in appreciation of his years of work in establishing dry-farming methods in the province. A scholarship to carry his name has also been proposed and a degree is to be conferred upon Mr. MacKay.

DEEP FREEZING.

Deep freezing has its advantages as well as its disadvantages. Where no fall wheat is sown it is a great advantage to the soil, the deep freezes breaking up the soil and letting loose elements that were unavailable for the plants in their former state. The men who has no fall crops should wish for a bare winter with frequent and deep freezes. The more frequently the ground freezes and thaws the more new plant producing elements he has available for the coming crops. On the other hand, a deep blanket of snow keeps the ground from freezing to a considerable depth, but fills the ground with moisture to carry the crop through the coming year if the ground is tilled right. In the sections where the rainfall is light this heavy fall of snow is all important for giving the ground moisture as well as protecting the wheat and alfalfa plants from winter killing.

REARED UPON COW'S MILK.

The motherless lamb is sometimes reared upon cow's milk, which should be given in very small quantities at first, and often. The best time to give it is when the milk is drawn from the cow. In any case, when allowed to cool, it should be raised to the natural heat either by heating in front of the fire or by inserting a hot iron in the milk.

PROGRESS ON THE G.T.P.

Considerable progress has been made in the construction of the Grand Trunk Pacific main line east of Winnipeg, and with the acquisition of running rights over the Temiskaming & Northern Ontario road by the Grand Trunk, there is now only a short break in the link between it and Montreal. From Cochrane, Ont., east to the Quebec boundary, the main line has been graded and the rails laid, a distance of 72 miles; while from Cochrane west the rails have been laid for 178.4 miles, and, with the exception of two or three cuts, the grading has been completed for a further distance of approximately 75 miles. From Superior Junction, or Graham, as it is now known, the track has been laid for a distance of about 98 miles, and the grading is 80 percent completed for 212 miles, so that, as the distance between Cochrane and Graham is 523.7 miles, only 58.3 miles of grading remains to be effected and 247.3 miles of track to be laid.

BOY GRANTED PAROLE.

Toronto, April 3.—Wilbert Spain, the inmate at the Victoria Industrial School in Mimico, whose mother charged that Superintendent Chester Ferrier had inhumanly punished the boy, has been granted his parole.

At a meeting of the executive committee of the school last night, Mr. Tower Ferguson, the chairman, reported that a situation was open for Spain, with the additional advantage that the prospective employer had expressed his intention to take a kindly interest in the welfare of the boy, and that he would report every two months to Superintendent Ferrier as to how the boy was progressing.

On the recommendation of Mr. Ferrier, Wilbert Spain was granted his parole. He will be taken to his new position immediately.

FARMERS' SALES AND WANTS

ADVERTISING RATES.—Under this heading advertisements will be inserted without display at a cash-with-the-order rate of one cent a word per insertion twenty-five cents being the minimum amount of an order for a single insertion, and forty cents the minimum amount for orders of more than one insertion. SIX consecutive prepaid insertions will be given for the price of FOUR, a number or a single letter to be counted as one word. When replies are to be addressed in care of the 'Witness' Office, an additional charge of twenty-five cents is made.

Copy for insertion in these columns should be in the 'Witness' office not later than Friday morning to secure proper classification in following Weekly Edition.

EGGS AND POULTRY.

CHOICE PEN WHITE ORPINGTONS, $10.00; choice pen White Wyandottes, $7.00; choice pen Barred Rocks, $7.00. Eggs, $1.00 setting from each variety. E. CARSWELL, Grafton, Ont.

WHITE ORPINGTON EGGS FROM heavy laying strain; $1.50 for 15. The best utility breed. OWENMORE POULTRY YARDS, Almonte, Ont.

BUTTERCUPS. — EGGS FROM THIS wonderful egg-producing breed. My stock improved by two imported cockerels; choicest, $3 per 15; utility, $2. J. J. DEAN, Winona, Ont.

EGGS FROM WHITE WYANDOTTES, White Rocks, Barred Rocks; prize pens, $2.00 per 15; utility, $1.00; $5 per 100. E. HOYES, Cannington.

EGGS FROM PRIZE WINNING STOCK; Rouen Ducks, $1 per eight; Brown Leghorns, $1 per fifteen. WALLACE FROOD, Box 208, Renfrew, Ont.

EGGS FOR SALE, FROM PRIZE-winning Barred Rocks, Buff Rocks, Brown Leghorns, Rhode Island Reds, $2 per setting; $3 for 2 settings; a few fine birds for sale at fair prices; also Golden Pheasants. WILLIAM MOORE, 19 Oxford street West, London, Canada.

MACKENZIE'S TWO HUNDRED EGG Strain; S.C. Reds, bred for years, for heavy laying. Eggs, $2 per setting. Box 68, Winona, Ont.

EGGS FOR HATCHING FROM PURE bred Barred Rocks, S. C. Brown and White Leghorns, $1 per setting; $6 per 100. E. R. SMITH, Dixville, Que.

INDIAN RUNNER DUCKS.—My Birds are the genuine Runners; wonderful layers of pure white eggs. Eggs from my imported prize winners, $1.50 per 12. (Miss) MARY BERTRAM, Vinemount, Ontario.

HALEY'S BRED TO LAY WHITE Wyandottes; bred for constitutional vigor and heavy winter laying; eggs, $1.50 per 15; $2.50 per 30. A. HALEY, Box 245, Burlington, Ont.

BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCKS EGGS for hatching, from prize winning exhibition and utility strain; $1.00 per dozen, straight; orders in rotation. J. R. GILLAM, Bondville, Que.

EGGS FOR SALE — FROM THESE three very prominent breeds — Houdans, Cornish Indian Games and White Rocks. Select matings. ZINN SEELY, Iroquois, Ont.

EGGS FROM PRIZE WINNING Stock; $1.50 for 15 eggs, from select matings of Buff Rocks, Buff Wyandottes, Buff and White Leghorns, Blue Andalusian, Buff, Black and White Orpingtons. WM. MUNROE, Grafton, Ont.

A GOOD LAYING STRAIN OF S. C. W. Leghorns. Eggs, $1 per fifteen; $5 per hundred. MARTIN ROBERTSON, Kent Centre, Kent Co., Ont.

'CANADIAN POULTRY REVIEW,' published first of each month. All the poultry news of the Dominion, 64 pages, 50c year. 'Poultry Advocate,' the utility poultry paper. The paper that 'tells you how,' 50c year. Both to one address, 75c one year. Poultry books on various subjects. Address, H. B. DONOVAN, 184 Adelaide St. West, Toronto, Ont.

BRONZE AND WHITE HOLLAND Gobblers, $3.00; Hens, $2.00; Toulouse and African Geese, pairs, not related, $4.00. All varieties Ducks and Guinea Fowls, 80c each. WADE & SON, Sarnia, Ont.

FARMS AND OTHER LANDS.

WEYBURN, SASK.—IN THE CENTRE of the greatest grain growing district in the West, the coming railway and wholesale centre of southern Saskatchewan. C.P.R. is in with two lines; Grand Trunk and C.N.R. coming. I handle only inside property, mostly my own. Have been in Real Estate here for eleven years. Would like connection with Eastern dealers. Write me for description of property and prices. Property for sale in lots or blocks. Have some acreage fit for subdivision. FRANK MOFFET, Weyburn, Sask.

FARM LANDS. — DO YOU WANT a Ready-to-Work Farm in South-Eastern Saskatchewan? If you give us a chance we can interest you in farm lands, with good soil, in the Carnduff District, just north of the International Boundary, within easy reach of railroads, schools and markets. Do not put this aside; it may be your chance to make good! Come and investigate the conditions, prices and terms, or write to LOCKHART & FOULDS, Carnduff, Saskatchewan, Canada.

TREES, PLANTS, ETC.

SEND $1 AND I WILL MAIL YOU prepaid 100 strawberry plants. Three leading varieties. Catalogue and price list free. S. H. RITTENHOUSE, Jordan Harbor, Ont.

BOOKS, POST CARDS, ETC.

25 FANCY POST CARDS, Postpaid, 25c. Greetings, Mottoes, Lovers, Views, etc. Beautifully colored and gold embossed. Extra 100 given free. Best value ever seen. Money refunded if not delighted. EMPORIUM CONCERN, Beebe, Que.

BOOKS ON POULTRY, PIGEONS, RABBITS, Pheasants, Horses, Cattle, Farming, Fruit, Flowers, Vegetables, etc. Book catalogue free. MORGAN'S PET STOCK SUPPLY HOUSE, London.

"BRAID SCOTS."—THE NEW TESTAMENT in Braid Scots, by the Rev. W. Wye Smith. Nicely bound in cloth, complete, with glossary, good readable type, printed at Paisley. Price $1.60 postage paid. Address, A. P. NICHOLSON, 68 Beaver Hall Hill, Montreal, P.Q.

AGENTS WANTED.

DO YOU REALIZE THAT FARMERS are now keenly interested in fruit-growing; that you can make big money selling fruit and ornamental trees? There is money in the business if you represent a reliable firm; we want now a reliable agent in every unrepresented district. Write for terms to THE PELHAM NURSERY COMPANY, Toronto, Ont.

MISCELLANEOUS.

BEES — PAY CASH FOR HONEY, Wax and Bees, and sell A. I. Roots and other manufacturers, beekeepers supplies. F. W. BELL, 4 Cherrier street, Montreal.

FOR SALE, BLACKSMITH SHOP and complete outfit in good live Manitoba town. Easy terms. Good reasons for selling. Apply to P.O. Box 25, Cartwright, Manitoba.

NURSES WANTED.

WANTED, LADIES TO ENTER IN training as nurses. For terms, etc., apply to the Lady Superintendent, Cornwall General Hospital, Cornwall, Ont.

SHAFTESBURY HOTEL, LIVERPOOL

A First Class Temperance Hotel, Homelike and modern Adjoining Central Hall, and Rosco Gardens, and near stations. Mount Pleasant Cars from Landing Stage Stop at the door. Cab fare 1-6. References: Rev. Dr Briggs and Rev. Dr. Crews, of Toronto.

Valuable Book on Barn Building FREE



Write at once for this valuable book. It contains information that every farmer should have regarding the sanitary housing of dairy cows. It explains every fundamental of correct construction and gives proper dimensions and arrangements. It describes lighting, ventilation, stable floors, and their construction, and contains suggestions about silos, site, exposures, appearance, design, drainage and inside equipment. Besides, you will find in this book a number of practical barn plans and other information that may point the way to your saving many a dollar. We have designed many of the finest and most modern dairy barns in this country and this book is based on our long experience and expert knowledge in dairy barn construction. The book contains in concise, clear and condensed form, information necessary to any farmer who is planning to build or remodel. Understand, we send you this book absolutely free without any obligation on your part—just for answering these few questions: Do you intend to build or remodel? How soon? How many cows have you? Will you want a litter carrier? Will you want a hay fork outfit? Send to-day.

BEATTY BROS. BOX L. FERGUS, ONTARIO



125 Egg Incubator and Brooder BOTH FOR $10 If ordered together.

(11) describes them. Send for it today. Freight paid east of Rockies. Hot water, copper tanks, double walls, 3 double glass doors. Free catalog

Wisconsin Incubator Co. Box 102 Racine, Wis.

EGGS FOR HATCHING.

We supply eggs for hatching from the best pure bred stock, in Rocks, Wyandottes, Reds, Orpingtons and Leghorns, at the very low price of 60c per dozen, in lots of 4 dozen and more.

This stock is of the very best quality, strong, vigorous, farm stock. Write for Catalogue, either in English or French.

Eastern Township Poultry Farm.
Bondville, or Foster
A. P. HILLHOUSE
Manager.

ELECTRIC GENERATING PLANT FOR SALE.

Complete, modern, and in splendid condition. Consisting of two direct-connected Robb-Armstrong High Speed Engines with Westinghouse D.C. Generators.

One of the Units E.M.F. 125; R.P.M. 315; Amperes 280; 35 K.W., or about 47 horse power.

The other Unit is E.M.F. 125; R.P.M. 400; Amperes 140; 17½ K.W., or about 23 horse power.

Three-panel Switchboard with Volt Meters, Ammeters and Circuit Breakers, two Main Switches and six Distributing Switches. The whole plant is modern, everything the best of its kind, and each feature properly balanced with the others.

This equipment was installed under the supervision of experts of high standing, and is only being superseded as a result of conditions demanding a larger service. This is a great opportunity for anyone to start an Electric plant in one of the fast growing towns out West. We are not dealers in Electrical Goods, and prefer to deal with purchasers direct. But prospective purchaser may have any expert he likes to look the plant over before purchasing. For further information, apply to

THE MANAGER,
Post Office Box 3116.
Montreal.

Light Draft Deering Drills Sow Seed Evenly at the Right Depth

PLANT wheat, rye, flax seed or any other small grain with the Deering Drill. Ten minutes after you are through with the small grain you can change to plant corn, peas, beans or other large seeds, with the same Deering. The Double Run Force Feed makes this possible—one run with large opening and one with a smaller opening. There are other Deering features. For example, the disk bearings on Deering Drills are practically dust proof. The oil comes in contact with the inner edge of the bearing surface first, oiling from the inside toward the outside. Instead of allowing dust or dirt to work in, the outward path of the oil and constant supply tend to force out any grit or dirt which may have worked into the bearing. Scrapers are easily moved away from disks when not needed, saving wear and draft.

Deering Drills are made with 11 or 13 disks. On the 13-disk drills, the feed is divided into two parts so only one side need be used at the end of the field, saving seed. On special order, a short broadcasting tube is furnished. The complete Deering tillage line, including disk, spring tooth and peg tooth harrows, cultivators, scufflers, seeders and land rollers, merits your attention. See the Deering agent in your town, or, write to the nearest branch house below for any special information you desire.



Eastern Branch Houses
International Harvester Company of America
(Incorporated)
AT
Hamilton, Ont. St. John, N. B.
Montreal, Que. Ottawa, Ont.
London, Ont. Quebec, Que.

I H C Service Bureau

The purpose of this bureau is to furnish farmers with information on better farming. If you have any worthy questions concerning soils, crops, pests, fertilizers, etc., write to the I H C Service Bureau, Harvester Building, Chicago, and learn what our experts and others have found out concerning those subjects.



The BOY SCOUTS

SEEING THE DURBAR.

A Record Turn-out.

The management of the Princess Theatre invited the scouts of Montreal to witness the kinemacolor pictures of the Delhi Durbar Thursday evening, March 28th, and a combined parade of scouts was called out to meet at Dominion Square at 7.15.

D.S.M. Wensley was in command, with R. Patterson, of the 3rd Westmount, as A.D.C.

Immediately on the arrival of the D.S.M. a marker from each troop was called out and they took up their respective positions.

At 7.30 the fall in was blown, and the parade strength was immediately taken, and showed just 550 officers and scouts.

The Outremont band under S. M. Scrafield, headed the column, while the Lachine band occupied a position half way down the line.

This method of placing the bands is exceedingly good, as it enables the rear troops to march in step.

The parade marched via Dominion Square and St. Catherine street to the Princess Theatre, where the scouts occupied the orchestra chairs, the dress circle, and part of the gallery. The management very kindly placed a box at the disposal of the officers.

The pictures were undoubtedly the best ever shown in this city, and were viewed with great enthusiasm by the scouts. The portrait of the chief sent out simply brought down the house. Among the pictures were some Canadian winter sports and some excellent views of the rally of the scouts at Windsor last July.

At the close of the performance 'O Canada' and 'God Save the King' were sung.

The Montreal officers and scouts are very grateful to the management of the Princess Theatre for their kindness in giving them the opportunity of seeing these interesting pictures and a delightful evening.

The S.M.'s had only three days' notice of the parade, and they may congratulate themselves on the strength of the parade turned out at such short notice. It is very evident that the S.M.'s in this city are in close touch with their boys.

VISITORS.

Three scoutmasters from other cities have been in Montreal during the past week. Mr. Stevenson, from Cape Breton, was a year ago scoutmaster of St. George's. He looks well, and is glad to be with us for a week or two. Mr. Stevenson has a strong troop at the Cape. Mr. Morris, from St. John, N.B., in the city on business, is scoutmaster of a troop of Hebrew boys. He has been interested in seeing something of our work. Mr. W. H. Wiggs, of Quebec City, up for the motor boat show, says that the work in the Citadel City is 'going fine.' We are pleased to see visiting Scouts at all times.

'PLEASE SEND PARTICULARS.'

Every day letters are being received from over the continent asking about the movement. Last week the mail brought inquiries from Alberta, Nova Scotia, Saskatchewan, New Brunswick, Manitoba, Ontario and Quebec. The little pamphlet referred to in a previous issue should be on hand in a few days. Sufficient copies will be printed to meet requests from any scoutmasters in the province who feel that parents of their Scouts should know more about the movement. The pamphlet will merely be a brief statement covering the aims and methods of the movement.

FIRE DRILL.

Sub-Chief Hort, of the Westmount Fire Station, has been good enough to interest himself in the examination for the fireman's proficiency badge. The sub-Chief has gone to more than ordinary trouble in coaching Scouts in relays of ten per night in all the work for the badge. Practical demonstrations were made, and the boys were required to handle the equipment for themselves, thus making the fireman's badge one worth while getting.

The Sub-Chief believes that this work will do much to build a bond



SUB-CHIEF HORT,
Westmount Fire Station.

of sympathy between the boys generally and the firemen of the city. In his report he writes:

'Thirty-four boys in all reported for examination last week, after giving them instruction in the use of the different articles of fire equipment, hose, etc., all the boys passed the examination satisfactorily.

I consider this fire drill for boys to be very useful, as it would greatly assist the firemen if the boys in schools, etc., understood the use of the fire appliances.

SCOUTS CANADA ARE PROUD OF.

Duke Approves Medal For Vancouver Scout.

Ottawa, March 29.—Scout Harold Cline, of Vancouver, B.C., has been awarded a silver medal for his gallant conduct in the rescue of a nine-year-old girl from drowning at Gibson's Landing, B.C., on the 14th of July last. This award has been approved by H.R.H the Duke of Connaught, chief scout for Canada.

The recipient of this honor was himself very little older than the child whose rescue he effected.

KING'S FLAG GOES TO WINNIPEG.

Ottawa, March 30.—The challenge flag donated by His Majesty the King for presentation to the troop in Canada, consisting of not less than 24 lads, having the largest percentage of King's Scouts has been won by the 1st Winnipeg troop.

The flag will be held by the winning troop for a period of one year, and the first Winnipeg will be known during this year as the King's Troop of Canada. The scout master and assistant scout master will also be presented with badges.

The challenge flag referred to is one of seven which have been given with the object of promoting loyalty among the lads.

The Y. M. C. A. troop have kept up their good work of training the Chinese Scouts, who are progressing wonderfully.

SIGNALLERS' BADGES.

The following have been examined and passed by Mr. E. Preston, for their signaller's badge:

C. Hassall, 16th (Amherst); H. Shill, 9th (2nd Outremont); W. Buckley, 14th (Y.M.C.A.)

Cyclist's badge—Fred. Doughty, 1st. Montreal.

Naturalist's badge. — M. Stewart, 6th Montreal.

Pathfinder's badge.—J. Druker, 1st Montreal; F. Doughty, 1st Montreal; E. Walford, 31st Montreal.

PARADE ON 12TH INST.

Those troops wishing to take part in the parade to the Arena on the night of Friday, April 12, should send in requisitions for tickets to headquarters immediately. The display which will be put on by the Y. M. C. A. physical department is one that will prove suggestive to all, the games especially so. A route march from Dominion square to the Arena will take place, leaving the square soon after 7.30 p.m.

TAKES SCOUTS TO LACHUTE TO DEMONSTRATE.

The pretty little town of Lachine is keenly alive to the possibilities of the scout movement. A strong local association has been formed with Mr. McBurney, principal of the Academy acting as chairman. Mr. Hogg, head teacher at the Academy, has been appointed scoutmaster, popular and wide in experience he will make one of the best in the Province.

On Saturday the Provincial Secretary took P. L.s Simons and Walford with him to show something of the work scouts do. The experiment proved quite a success, and did more than anything else could have done to convey what the scout movement is. The afternoon was spent with the boys at the Academy when Simons and Walford spent a couple of hours in doing a little of all kinds of scout work, and answering endless questions. At 7 p.m. a combined meeting of the members of the local association and the boys was held, and our two P.L.s again gave a demonstration of their work, and answered questions on the subjects covered by their proficiency badges.

Thirty-four names of recruits have been received, and work will be commenced immediately.

The experiment of taking scouts to demonstrate is one that will likely be repeated in visits to other towns.

WESTMOUNT.

The joint riding classes at the Mount Royal stables have been well attended, and some scouts are becoming quite efficient. The Carpenter's Class recently started, appears very popular.

It has been necessary to form a new patrol, as a number of recruits have joined in the last two weeks. On Saturday afternoon thirty of the troop went over the links to get pictures and practice signalling.

HIGHER AGE LIMIT.

Sir,—At a recent parade of the local scouts, I was astounded at the number of boys of very tender years.

I understand that the age limit for Montreal is 12 years, but I should think there must be a considerable number of scouts under that age.

In my opinion it is detrimental to the senior scouts to have such small boys in the troops. The seniors naturally object to mixing with the smaller fry.

And again, the small boys cannot take in the same work as the older scouts, and so naturally keep the troop back.

I should be interested to hear whether other S.M.'s have any difficulty in this matter, and would like to hear their views.

Personally, I would advocate the age limit at 12 years, because by joining a troop at the age of 10 or 11 scouts lose their keenness before they are 15, the very age when scouting is most beneficial for boys.

Of course, one can have senior and junior patrols, but even this does not seem to give entire satisfaction.

Yours truly,
AN INQUIRING W.S.M.

AWARDS FOR GALLANTRY.

Ottawa, April 2.—H.R.H. the Duke of Connaught, chief scout of the Canadian Boy Scouts, has approved of the recognition of six boy scouts in Ontario for gallantry displayed in life-saving. The awards are:

Scout Harold Whitcomb, Smith's Falls, and Scout Gordon Scott, Niagara Falls, silver medal for saving human life; Scout Victor Garnham, Tillsonburg, gilt medal for merit; Scout G. Bowman, Wingham; Scout Chas. Heintzman, Toronto, and Scout Alvin Gray, Millbrook, scrolls of honor signed by His Royal Highness in recognition of gallant conduct in rescuing three boys from drowning.

Whitcomb, on August 8, last rescued Miss Mary Hunter from drowning in Rideau Lake. Scott leaped into the Welland River at Chippewa and brought an eight-year-old boy, Fred Baxter, who had fallen into twenty feet of water, safely on shore. Garnham dived into twenty feet of water in the water works pond at Tillsonburg and brought up the body of a visitor who had sunk while bathing. Unfortunately it was impossible to resuscitate the man.

Bowman braved the dangers of the Maitland River to save a lady named Mrs. Fred Walsh, who had fallen through a hole in the ice. He was pulled out safely with the aid of a hockey stick. Heintzman, a member of Toronto Troop No. 29, rescued Willie Jackson in the Don River on August 23 last. The lad had gone beyond his depth while bathing. Gray pulled a fellow scout, George Fair, out of a deep hole in the river at Millbrook.

The awards have been forwarded to provincial headquarters at Toronto for transmission to the recipients.

BASKETBALL GAME.

Last Saturday a basket ball game was played at the Y. M. C. A. Gym, between the Macdonald College Scouts, the Y. M. C. A. Troop. The game was hotly contested from beginning to end, the Y. M.'s team having a little better of the play. The combination work of the Macdonald Scouts was especially noticeable.

The game was a clean one throughout, the final score being 31-20 in favor of the Y. M. C. A. team.

A return match will be played in a short while at Macdonald College.

QUEBEC SCOUT MAKES GOOD REPORT.

The following is part of a report submitted by P. L. Hyde, of Quebec, to his Scoutmaster, Mr. Pennington:—

It is with much pleasure that I present this report to you, standing for, as it does the greatest area of prosperity that our patrol has yet enjoyed. Our work from the banquet, March, 1911, to June mainly consisted of tramps to the Gomin Bush. At 2.30 p.m. the patrol would meet and march to the Gomin; from the time of arrival until 'tea' the scouts would signal, practice first aid, and play scout games. After tea we would play another game if it was not too late, tidy up the grounds, and march or take the car home. An event out of the ordinary was when the patrol went with the city scouts on board H.M.S. 'Niobe,' and were shown over the ship by an experienced seaman.

Through the kindness of Mr. James Young, the patrol spent the last days of June and the first of July in Camp at Lake St. Charles. Messrs. Caron and Duchesne also were with us, and gave us many lessons in cooking, tent pitching, bed making and other camping stunts; Scouts Bickell and Cream passed their 2nd. class tests there.

In September the tramps to the Gomin were resumed, and were very well attended. Our patrol was by this time the senior patrol in the city. The 'Crows' having disbanded. Their 2nd patrol along with the 'Otters' joined with us to make the '1st Quebec T.' After the snow set in nothing further was done for some time.

Our work in 1912 was started by a 'Scout Night' given by the patrol to the rest of the Troop. When Mr. Evans, the Prov. Sec. of the Scouts, visited this city the members of the patrol attended his lecture, and were presented with several Proficiency Badges which they had won. We also helped in an exhibition before the Sunday School Convention. After a visit to No. 1 Fire Station three of our number gained their fireman's Badge. About this time three scouts also gained their musicians and three their cyclists. The patrol had several snowshoe tramps to the Gomin which were greatly enjoyed; on one occasion we were joined by the 2nd Quebec Troop, and several times by the rest of the Troop. When the Quebec Association had their field day the Beavers were among the defenders, and captured several 'white bands.' During the winter we played two hockey games with the 'Eagles'—won one and lost one.

The patrol, also attended Dr. Geggies series of first aid lectures, and visited the X. Ray machine. Although one of our oldest members is leaving for good, and another for a season we have been able to make up for the loss of their services by securing several new recruits, so that we look forward with pleasure to a new year filled with opportunities for work and service.

1ST. LACHINE TROOP.

On Sunday evening, March 19, the First Lachine Troop met in the Methodist Hall, where examinations for the tenderfoot and second class badges were held. On Thursday evening the Otter Patrol met again in the same hall, and two hours of steady work was done. A route march was held on Saturday, when the troop, headed by the new bugle band, marched down what is known as the 'Canal Road.' Just beyond the C.P.R. swing bridge a halt was called, and all who had not passed their fire-fighting test were given a fair trial, while the remainder practiced signalling.

MONTREAL MOUNTED PATROL AT WORK.



THE OWL

JOTTINGS.

The Montreal Scoutmasters' Club is to be highly congratulated on its organization and its ability to turn out nearly 550 Scouts for a parade with three days' notice.

This is, of course, a record number.

But given a full week's notice, the number would be considerably larger.

The pictures of the Delhi Durbar were certainly the best ever shown.

Judging by the continued applause, everyone else thought so, too.

If Montreal Scouts can make such a noise when they see a picture of the Chief Scout, what will happen when he visits here?

I guess there will be quite a little improvement on his last visit.

D. S. M. Wensley took command of the parade, it being the first one since his election to the office of D. S. M.

By putting the Outremont Band at the head of the line, and placing the Lachine Band half way down the line, marching was made much easier in the rear columns.

This method of placing the bands is really good, and I sincerely hope the same will be used on future parades.

Several boys of very few inches were to be seen last Thursday with the Scout uniform on.

Possibly I may be deceived about the age of these youths.

But methinks they have not yet passed the 12th year.

Perhaps some S. M.'s in their desire to build up a troop are admitting Scouts under the proper age.

This is a great mistake, and one they will soon find out.

Rather keep the age limit up than down.

It is much harder to get a lad of 14 or 15 years interested in Scout work than one of 9 or 10 years.

The 5th Montreal are out to make a record in Scout concerts.

They have obtained the use of one of the best halls in town, and thus will be able to seat a good crowd.

With the help of every Scout in the Troop they should have a profitable evening.

Some of you Scouts will be mightily surprised when I can publish details of the Montreal Council's summer camp.

The details are in Col. Whitehead's hands.

That is sufficient.

THE OWL.

THE KING'S PRIZE.

Advice has been received from headquarters, London and Ottawa, of the competition for the challenge flag to take place again this year. The flag is offered with the idea of the promotion of Loyalty, and will be held in Canada by the troop (consisting of not less than 24 lads) which has the largest percentage of King's scouts. The compilation will be made on the 30th September in each year, of King's scouts, who have been members of the Troop for at least six months prior to that date.

The winning troop will be called 'King's Troop' of Canada for the following year.

The S. M. and A. S. M. of the winning troop will be presented with badges (returnable with the flag) provided they have acted as such for not less than the preceding six months.

HOW TO BECOME A SCOUT.

For information on all Scout matters write the Provincial Secretary Evans, 584 St. Catherine street, Montreal.

TROOP NOTES.

The Scouts of the 15th (St. Jude's) are deserving of praise. For some months they have been without a scoutmaster and they have met with a great deal of discouragement, but they have continued to meet regularly and kept up their work. Mr. L. C. Edwards and A. S. M. Elworthy have now undertaken to carry along the work. Saturday last was their first meeting. Both are enthusiastic and see big possibilities. The boys, too, feel it has been worth while waiting, to get two such splendid men.

The 26th is planning to hold a demonstration of Scout work to interest the boys in the neighborhood of St. Edwards and to give parents a clearer conception of what the movement stands for.

L. St. J. Haskell, of the 3rd Lachine, writes: 'There are twenty-one active Scouts who are keen about the work and who are getting ready for their tests. We are looking forward to having a camp near our local headquarters, with tents, huts, etc., in the woods back of the railway tracks. Most of the Hawk patrol are strong swimmers, and we expect to enter a team for the life-saving competition next time. The troops are doing steady work.

Another unit has been formed in Westmount. Bethlehem Congregational Church has come into line. The patrol formed there will later on unite with Calvary Church when the new building is erected, which is to take the place of these two churches. Mr. Logie will make the work count. He is thorough and enthusiastic.

At a mission band concert held in connection with the Westmount Baptist Church, Scouts Walford and Daville, of the Church troop, gave a short demonstration of Scout work. The audience was very appreciative.

East Angus has over twenty boys interested. Some work has been accomplished during the past year, but not in very definite form. The work is being reorganized, a committee formed and good results can be expected. The Rev. R. Watson is behind the movement.

Mr. J. C. Morris, scoutmaster of the 13th, goes west very shortly. Mr. Morris has done splendid work with his troop and will be missed greatly. Mr. Morris leaves to take up a mission station for the Presbyterian Church. He says 'One of the first things I will do is to organize a troop. I believe in the work.' Two good associates will carry on the work at Verdun Presbyterian Church.

We understand that S. M. Fisher, of the 1st, may be leaving the city. We can ill afford to lose these good men, and we hope that he may find it possible to stay. During the past months the 1st has done splendid work.

THE CAMP.

Our new Commissioner, Mr. Hugh Paton and Col. Whitehead, are undertaking the responsibility of seeing the camp proposition through. They are both enthusiastic and are already talking of coming out to visit the camp, and see the work being done. Some troops have already decided that they will make for this combined camp. In a few weeks we expect to announce that the property has been purchased, and to outline the programme that will be carried out. Committees will be appointed almost immediately.

The executive is determined that the summer camp shall be made a success. Mr. R. L. Charlton, who knows the Laurentian district very well, went up with the Provincial Secretary, to the mountains to look for a suitable location.

Options have already been secured for about 30 acres frontage on a lake which offers good boating and fishing. If this lake property is secured, the Scouts of the Province will have a camping site which it will be hard to equal.

The idea of each troop preserving its individuality and yet benefiting by strong instructors, combined games, troop competitions, and the like seem to appeal to Scoutmasters and Scouts alike.

The Scouts are already talking 'camp,' and the efforts of Col. Whitehead and his associates are much appreciated.

Hang on! Cling on! No matter what they say.
Push on! Sing on! Things will come your way.
Sitting down and whining never helps a bit,
Best way to get there is by keeping up your grit.

TRICKS OF THE JACKRABBIT.

(The 'Sun,' New York.)

'The fox is no match for the jackrabbit in speed,' said a hunter who has taken note of that sprightly creature's ways. 'I don't mean the big stilt legged rabbit of the far Western plains, but the Northern or Canada hare, which was introduced to the thickets and brush lots of southern New York a few years ago.

'Fleet as the red fox is on his velvet feet, this same jackrabbit could give him half a mile start in a two mile race and win in a canter. Yet if the dogs could be started after a fox and a jackrabbit at the same time over the same course the rabbit would be caught while the fox would still be in a good lead of the pack.

'That's because the fox has the longer head of the two. He knows a thing or two that the rabbit hasn't been able to get into that rattle brain of his yet and never will be able to.

'The trouble with the jackrabbit is that he is long on timidity and short on tact. In a race of that kind he would start away at the top of his speed and at the sound of the dogs and keep up the gait as long as he heard the dogs behind him. The fox is crafty and would make no such a blunder as that.

'He would take things easy until the hounds pressed him too close. Then he would put on more steam, and decrease or increase the pressure as circumstances required. A chase that would exhaust the jackrabbit would find the canny red fox well in the lead and comparatively fresh.

'But the jackrabbit drops into many cute and cunning tricks when you are on his trail with the dogs. He will make for rising ground if he can and will avoid soft ground. If you will take notice, you will see that the rabbit can run up hill faster than he can go down. The reason for that is easy to see. If he put the force in his long hind legs going down hill that he needs for full speed, the leverage would jack him up behind so far that he would be tumbled heels over head, like a clown tumbling somersaults in a circus, and the dogs would be on to him before he reached the bottom. Therefore, knowing that the dogs can go down hill at full speed, the jack rabbit has cunning enough to shy off a downhill course and keep to the uphill route if he can. And the steeper the run up hill is the better he likes it.

'His reason for avoiding soft or wet ground shows him to be quite capable in some respects if he is a little incompetent in others. His feet are covered with thick stockings of fur, and these stick to the yielding soil or moist surface, and, of course, delay his flight, while he has observed that the pursuing dogs have no difficulty in getting swiftly over that sort of ground; so he gives it as wide range as he can.

'A course can't be any too rough to suit the jackrabbit, but it must be dry. Yet he can swim like a duck, and will plunge in and swim a wide stream if one happens to lie in his way when fleeing before dogs or a fox, but he hasn't the instinct that prompts him to seek water to throw the enemy off the scent, as the deer has.

'The space a jackrabbit can cover in his leaps is astounding. His nest is in some clump of the tall wild grass always found in his bailiwick, or among sheltering bunches of flexible weeds, or beneath some protecting bush. When pressed by pursuers, and he concludes to play one trick of his to increase the chances of his escaping from them, he puts on steam, and heads in the direction of his nest, stopping opposite it at a distance from it the greatest he can cover at a leap, and I have known such a leap to measure fifteen feet and more.

'Then he squats, doubles his flexible backbone into an animate spiral spring, and his stout, long hind legs snap out like a catapult. High in the air the impetus carries him, and he judges so nicely the distance to his nest that he drops squarely into the well concealed spot.

'Thus he breaks the trail, and even if the dogs are smart enough to manoeuvre about and by and by rout the crouching rabbit out again he has had a good rest and a breathing spell and starts in the race refreshed and good for another long run.

'The jackrabbit has other strategic tricks that serve him well on occasion. He will run in pastures among sheep, jump on the top of stone walls and follow them long distances, matching in this the cunning of the coon, and will even force a fresh rabbit to go on with the race, following the new starter a few rods and then leaping aside to the shelter of some bush or brush pile while the dogs keep on after the fresh rabbit. But as a rule the shallow patedness of the jackrabbit will predominate and he will persist in doubling again and again over the same course, which is sure to end in his undoing.

'The jackrabbit can not only hear sound a great way off, but can hear in one direction with one ear while the other is listening for indications of danger in another direction. It is not uncommon to see one of these long eared chaps standing erect on his hind legs, with one ear turned well back over his shoulder and the other pushed forward toward his nose. He is listening in both directions, and if presently he goes scooting off across country with those amazing leaps of his you can make up your mind that he has heard danger approaching from one quarter or the other, or perhaps from both, and is taking the way that to him seems best to get away from it. If the jackrabbit was as wise as he is swift and alert he would need fear neither fox nor hound.'

THE TIME TO QUIT.

(By Graham Hood.)

The only real happiness in life is found in work. The greatest happiness that life can afford comes in the sense of having successfully accomplished an important task. Compared to the joy of having done a good deed well the ordinary pleasures in life seem very transitory and unimportant.

It is for this reason—more, perhaps, than any other—that wise men have satisfied themselves that life is a course of experiences in preparation for a conscious existence upon another plane of usefulness. If work—if the sense of virtue—if the commission of a worthy deed—brought no more pleasure than our idle and evil acts there might be some justice in questioning the purpose in all this strife and struggle in which we are compelled to participate.

Indeed, we have another evidence for this theory in the fact that it is the success of the work itself that brings the reward, not the fact that others appreciate its merit. A truly virtuous person doesn't go about the streets wearing a sign-board on which the number of his virtues is announced. The extent of a writer's public does not occur to him when he is at work—especially when he is doing good work. When a man works as he should, it is the quality of the work in which he is interested, not in what other people will think of it. The question of popular recognition comes afterward—and the monetary rewards, too.

To be really happy, therefore, one must work—either for the acquirement of possessions, power, or knowledge—and the more difficult the work performed, the greater the pleasure derived from it. The only time to quit work—admitting our theory to be true—is when we have no further use for happiness.

Is this not true to the facts in life? How many men do you know who have proved this theory in their own experience—men who have stopped work with the idea that it would afford them more happiness to be idle, and who have found inactivity fatal to pleasure, if not to life itself? In other words, as Hudson Maxim recently said, when talking about success: 'There never will come a time to quit.' It is possible that the time may come when we may find it necessary to put on the brakes a trifle. As a man grows older he requires more rest—more sleep—but he never becomes so old that he can find happiness anywhere except in work. If it were possible to do this we might question the purpose of life.—The 'Globe and Commercial Advertiser.'

I CAN'T.

Did you ever know a person who has a great many 'I can'ts' in his vocabulary to accomplish very much? Some people are always using the words, 'O I can't do that': 'I can't afford this': 'I can't afford to go there': 'I can't undertake such a hard task, let somebody else do that.'

It is said that Napoleon hated the word 'can't,' and would never use it if he could help it.

Did you ever think that every time you say 'I can't' you weaken your confidence in yourself and your power to do things? Confidence is the greatest factor in achievement. Self-faith is a powerful asset, better than money, capital without it. Nobody believes in the youth who thinks he cannot do things, who has no confidence in himself, no faith in his ability, because everybody knows that he cannot do a thing until he thinks he can. He must first believe in himself, must be convinced that he can accomplish it.

I know a young man who seems very ambitious in a general sort of way, but when the opportunity which, perhaps, he has been working a long time for, comes, he wilts, his stamina seems to ooze out, his ambition wavers, and he does not feel equal to it. He can see how somebody else can do it, but he does not feel equal to it himself. When the object of his ambition is a good way off he believes he can do it; but when he gets close to it he wavers. His courage fails him. He does not have faith in himself equal to his ambition. Of course his life is a disappointment.

This is why men have been able to do great things which seemed impossible to others—because of their unbounded faith in themselves, their undaunted confidence that they were equal to the thing they attempted. —'Success Magazine.'

LET'S GET ACQUAINTED!

If I knew you and you knew me,
'Tis seldom we would disagree;
But, never having yet clasped hands,
Both often fail to understand
That each intends to do what's right
And treat each other 'honor bright;'
How little to complain there'd be,
If I knew you and you knew me.

Puzzles

BEHEADINGS.

Change the head of a swift-footed animal and find another animal; change again and get food; again and get to trim; again and get uncommon; again and get a plant; again and get regard; again and get defy.

ENIGMA.

The answer to this puzzle will be, in each case, the final name only of well-known men.

What well-known men to-day are: 1. A town in Persia. 2. A name that suggests a flower and fruit. 3. A temporary shelter or stall. 4. A name that suggests a room and a narrow passage. 5. A great city. 6. A neutral color. 7. The plural form of a boy's name.

FAMOUS BATTLES.

What famous battles suggest:

1. Food for animals, and things which give pain.
2. A kind of chair.
3. A fluid and a girl's name abbreviation.
4. An animal and what he sometimes does.
5. Level fields, a preposition, and a patriarch.
6. A girl's name.
7. Pertaining to a certain sport, and elevated ground.

ANSWERS TO LAST WEEK'S PUZZLES.

DOUBLE CROSS-WORD ENIGMA.

Double Cross-Word Enigma—Spring, Easter.

Beheadings.— Stop, top. Strain, train, rain. Scare, care, are.

NUMERICAL ENIGMA.

Nile, sabot, net, mulct.— Uncle Tom's Cabin.

STEP PUZZLE.

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  N E R O
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E N G L A N D
N A P O L E O N
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Charlie Norris, Granby, has answered correctly all of last week's puzzles.

Jean Cartier's answers also were correct.

Correct answers were received from Jessie Dobbie.

Indoor and Outdoor Department

THE AGES OF ANIMALS.

Undoubtedly the longest lived animal on earth is the whale, its span of existence being estimated by Cuvier at 1,000 years. The next largest animal, the elephant, will, under favorable conditions, live 400 years. When Alexander the Great conquered Porus, king of India, he took a great elephant that had fought gallantly for the defeated king, named him Ajax, dedicated him to the sun, placed upon him a metal band with the inscription, 'Alexandar, the son of Jupiter, dedicated Ajax to the sun. The elephant was found, alive, three hundred and fifty years later.

The average age of cats is fifteen years; of squirrels seven or eight years; of rabbits, seven; a bear rarely exceeds twenty years, a wolf, twenty; a fox, fourteen to sixteen. Lions are comparatively long-lived, instances having been recorded where they reached the age of seventy years. Pigs have been known to live to the age of twenty years, and horses to sixty, but the average age of the horse is twenty-five to thirty. Camels sometimes live to the age of 100, and stags are very long-lived, one having been taken by Charles VI. in the forest of Senlis which bore about its neck a collar on which was engraved, 'Caesar hoc mihi donavit.' Whether or not this stag had actually lived since the days of one of the Caesars, it is impossible to say, but the evidence seems good.

Eagles occasionally and ravens frequently, reach the age of 100 years, and swans have been known to live 300 years. A tortoise has been known to live 107 years.

Efforts have been made to connect the rapidity of the pulse-beat with longevity, but no logical conclusion can be reached, as will be seen from the fact that the pulse of a lion beats forty times a minute; that of a tiger, nine-of a wolf, forty-five times; of a fox, forty-three times, and of an eagle, one hundred and sixty times. It has been impossible to count the beats of an ty-six times; of a horse, forty times; elephant's pulse, but that of a butterfly beats sixty times to the minute.—'Our Dumb Animals.'

A DUTIFUL DOG.

A shepherd had a favorite dog, which had ben his faithful companion for many years. One day this shepherd went to remove a flock of sheep from one fold to another. They had to pass by a gap in the hedge, where the shepherd told his faithful servant to watch, saying, 'You stand there, Jack.'

After the man had led his sheep to their new fold he went about other work, and thought no more about the dog until the evening; but then, when he was sought for, he was nowhere to be found. The next day the shepherd chanced to remember what he had told the dog to do the day before. He immediately set out to the place where he had left him, and to his delight found him at his post of duty. The poor animal was much pleased to see his master, but he did not move from his post until he was called. Might not many children learn a lesson of obedience, and steadfastness in duty, from the shepherd's dog?—'Young Folk's Catholic Weekly.'

A 'MAD DOG.'

One day this month the League was called by telephone and given a message to send immediately to a wholesale business house where there was a dog that had 'gone mad.' Our agent hurried to the house and found that the dog was shut up in a room by himself and no one dared go near him. The agent entered the room, found a small Boston terrier getting over a fit, and carried him to the League. Before the day was over the little dog was frolicing happily around and after a reasonable time, as he was not reclaimed, he was taken by some one who was going to give him a good home in the country.

It is so common a thing, now that the rabies scare has so weakened the minds of the public, to think that every dog who has a fit is suffering with that rarest of all dog diseases, rabies, that a teething puppy or a dog with colic or indigestion stands a very small chance of his life, and is fortunate if he isn't cruelly beaten, stoned, or chased to death. It reminds one of the days of witchcraft—this hold that the fear of rabies has taken upon the public. Such epidemics of fear and dread are hard to resist. No doubt there is such a disease as rabies, but equally, there is no doubt that hundreds of dogs have been pronounced 'mad' who were no more 'mad' than the little Boston terrier we have just rescued and placed in a good home.—'Our Fourfooted Friends.'

LETTERS FROM READERS.

A CRITIC CRITICISED.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—Kindly allow me a little space to reply to T. L. Wilkinson's article, headed 'A Critic Criticised,' published in your last issue. In the first place, he is puttting thoughts into my article which I never thought of, much less meant. I can assure him I am not a crank, or a Dowieite, or even a second-blessing man. I can also assure him that in my opinion any man claiming to be as wise as God himself would be uttering unspeakable blasphemy. My remarks meant this: That there is far too much of tradition and unbelieving hypothesis taught in the colleges to-day, and a professor's views are taken as the standard in preference to the Word. You hear people saying that the Rev. So-and-so teaches this and that. The question for every believer is, What does the Word teach?

I say again that the ablest leaders of the Church are only fallible men, and everything they say and teach should be taken to the Word and tested by that. If they do not agree with that standard 'it is because there is no life in them.' Mr. W. is unjust to me when he says that my article excludes infants from the Christian Church, and I presume he means Heaven as well. What I said was 'that nowhere in the Scriptures is it taught that baptism was the door to the Church for the infant or any one else.' I maintain it still. It is simply a tradition of man. The Emperor Constantine was the father of that thought, as all know who have studied church history. He first baptized his army, and made them Christians, and thousands are taught to-day 'that baptism makes them a child of God, a member of Christ, and an inheritor of the Kingdom of Heaven.' The Atonement has no place in such a doctrine, in spite of their claims to orthodoxy.

Your critic should look up the word translated church in our authorized version. He will find it in the Greek 'Ecclesia,' which means a gathering or assembly. The church in the wilderness simply means the gathering together of the children of Israel. The same word is used in the Acts to describe the riotous gathering together of the Ephesians. Does he mean that those beasts of Ephesus were members of the Christian Church? That were surely a strange cry for a Christian, 'Great is Diana of the Ephesians.' As a matter of fact the present church is never thought of until Peter makes his confession, 'Thou art the Christ, the son of the living God.' Then the Lord says 'On this rock will I build my church.' All the rest of Matthew is distinctly Jewish and dispensational.

I wish Mr. W. to understand I do distinguish between the Church and the Kingdom. All profession of the name of Christ places one in the kingdom, but he is going to purge out of his kingdom all things that offend, and them that work iniquity. That is never said of the Church, which is his body, which is without wrinkle, or spot, or any such thing. God's idea of the Church and man's are very different. If Mr. W. will read attentively the parable of the grain of mustard seed, he will see the evil which is in the kingdom. But Christ will thoroughly purge his floor.

Again, the promise to Abraham was 'in thy seed shall all the families of the earth be blessed.' Christ is as much the seed of Abraham as of Adam, and we know the earliest promise of the defeat of Satan was given in the garden to the seed of the woman. All the kingdoms of the earth will be blessed in the glorious millennial kingdom. Christ will then take his own and reign over that kingdom which his people Israel refused him when he came to earth in a body of humiliation. His church will reign with him, and there are two sides to that blessed scene, an earthly side and a heavenly side.

The trouble with most people to-day is this: They do not distinguish between what is known as Church truth, and what is known as dispensational truth. In other words, they take the promises to Israel and often apply them to the church. You hear Christians talking about the end of the world ,the general judgment, and many talking of meeting around the great white throne. Many souls to-day will tell you they will not know they are saved until the final judgment, when the great shepherd will divide the sheep from the goats. What a dishonor to the blessed Son of God to talk that way. His last words were, It is finished. He has died once and for all, and God has set his seal to that work in that he has raised him from the dead. The Christian's sins were met at the cross and never again can he be called into judgment for them. Christ is the solid rock for the soul to rest on, and he that trusteth him shall never be confounded.

The Old Testament saints were as surely saved by the blood of Christ as we are to-day. My contention is not that they will be debarred from heaven, but rather that they do not form part of the bride of Christ. In other words, they are the friends of the bridegroom, and not the bride. This should not present any difficulty to an intelligent Christian.

Thank God, the dear children will be there too. Christ put his hands on them and said, 'For of such is the Kingdom of Heaven.' But the point to remember is, that what gave them title to be there is the precious blood of Christ, not baptism.

In conclusion, I quote the apostle's word: 'For ye were not redeemed with corruptible things such as silver or gold, nor by the vain conversation received by tradition from your fathers, but by the precious blood of Christ.'

Thanking you for your courtesy in giving me a hearing, and assuring you that as far as I am concerned this closes the subject, I remain, your well-wishes,

GEORGE SALTER.

Owen Sound, Ont., March, 1912.

THE CHURCH AND THE PEOPLE.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—In several papers of recent date editorials and letters have appeared discussing and deploring the 'decline of religious feeling among the masses.' That there is some disturbance in religious life is very evident to the close observer of the times. The dearth of young men to enter the ranks of the ministry is only one evidence that there is a feeling of unrest among the masses and the attempts towards church union give evidence that the church is aware of it, and is attempting to apply a remedy which, to my mind, will prove of no avail in the end. The majority of the articles above referred to, were of the opinion that the college professors and their teachings were responsible for this disturbance, but as college professors do not as a rule make statements unless they have abundant proof for them, we should not be too hasty in condemning them. Years ago when Galileo, Copernicus and Columbus, the professors of their day, taught the heretical idea that the world was round instead of flat, and that the earth instead of the sun rotated, they were severely condemned by the church because they were not in harmony with tradition. Similarly to-day when science talks about new discoveries they are immediately condemned by the church as trying to undermine religion. The spirit of the 14th century is still with us. Science is still making discoveries, and is yet to be heard from. If the statements of science be true, how can truth cause a decline of religious feeling? Are the works of God (the field of scientific investigation) and God himself, antagonistic? Should not truth and religion be synonymous? Or is only some truth acceptable to religion?

There must however be a change of attitude or feeling of some kind, else it could not arouse so much attention and interest as it does, and no doubt the professors are, to a certain extent, responsible for this change of attitude, but there are other forces also at work, and perhaps from a source that many people do not even suspect. Not being an advocate of any particular portion of the question, and being free of any prejudice or desire to hold up any particular side, I will try to be as fair as I can, and perhaps stimulate others to express their ideas on the subject. It is a subject of importance, and as one of the writers has said, 'There must be reasons for these conditions and remedies for them.' I will consider both of them as they appear to me.

First of all we will look at the reasons of this unrest and consider the inherent and natural desire of the educated man to grow and expand in knowledge and truth. Our people are getting to be more of a reading and thinking people, and the thirst for knowledge and truth leads them into all avenues to satisfy that thirst. The more light and truth we get the more we desire. Newspapers are full of reading, which, in itself, does not belittle our religious institutions, but the information we get from them cannot help but arouse grave doubts as to the truth of many of our time-worn ideas and beliefs. Many of these doubtful beliefs and superstitions have been discarded entirely, or were replaced by truer conceptions. The ideas of creation are now far different from what they were a few centuries ago. Progression and evolution in truth is natural and never destroys.

Then let us consider the colleges. All that the general public ever get from the colleges are a few stray conflicting ideas that seem destructive and negative, because of having been torn from their settings. Of the positive and constructive side we never hear anything, so our constructive ideas are liable to suffer. This, however, is not the college's fault, but the papers and reporters. We get our props pulled down, but get nothing else to take their place. Our foundations are destroyed, and we have nothing else to build upon or build with. We forget that there is an Eternal Reality behind all things, and what we have heard is only a little riplet on the top of the ocean of reality. To forget an error does not mean to forget the larger truth. Some writer has once truthfully written that an honest doubt will lead to a surer faith. Remember that there is a vast ocean of reality behind appearance, but we can only see as through a glass darkly, and therefore make many mistakes and errors which will be cleared up as we will be able to see more clearly. As we grow in civilization, education and knowledge we will see many things in a brighter and a broader light, and by forgetting our mistakes and errors we will always be getting nearer the truth. The colleges are only helping us to wiggle out of a bog of error and superstition toward a fuller truth and surer faith.

Now for the third cause of this change of feeling. I am aware of the delicate nature of this part of the subject, but as it appears to me to be the main cause, it will have to be brought under the lime-light. We are told by those in authority that certain things are true, and that these 'certain things' comprise everything that is true, and that outside of these 'certain things' nothing else is true. We must not go outside of this small enclosure of thought that has been prescribed for us in the fifteenth century. As in the dark ages of seven centuries ago the church tried to keep the masses within the small enclosure of thought, so does the church of to-day. She does not use the same methods that were employed years ago, but she does so nevertheless. She does not attack the advanced colleges' teachings, because of the proofs back of them, but she attacks the college professors for teaching them. She does not recognize them because they would conflict with many of the older beliefs and ideas, and the church would have to admit her own fallibility, and lose much of her authority and respect. Now what is the result of this attitude of the church? Because the church consistently refuses to recognize truth as revealed by physical, psychical and mental science, archeology, etc., the masses are losing faith in the church. The trouble is not a decline of religious feeling but a decline of faith in the church as an institution for the distribution of truth.

But let it be said to the honor of many of the ministry that this is the case of the church as an organization but not that of the individual ministers that labor in the church. Many a preacher mourns the fact that he dare not teach the people in modern religious truth for fear of losing his job. So I believe the church and clergy and the congregations as well are really responsible for the unrest which they so deplore. The enlightened of the masses are crying to be taught, and they are preached to. They are crying for bread, and are given the stone of dogma. They are seeking for something that can be accepted without having to sacrifice their reason and intelligence, but instead are asked to sacrifice both. The church in neglecting to embrace newer truth is losing hold on the masses of the thinking and educated people. The power of the church is on the decline, not the religious feeling. This attitude of the church will, of course, for a while hold those who do not read educational matter, but are content with novels and prescribed and approved Sunday reading, but by the same act she is losing a large number of her best people. Religion does not consist in closing oneself to outside truth, but by being open to outside truth, to grow in truth, and to advance toward a fuller perception of the eternal truth. The divine urge in man to grow into more truth, and of getting closer to the eternal truth, is found at the bottom of every human heart, but if its hunger is not satisfied in the church it seeks other means or avenues of gratification. And if in groping around in the dark a man is unsuccessful, he generally decides that there is nothing, and becomes either a pessimist, a cynic, or worse than either—an infidel.

And now for the remedy of the conditions. Some would say, 'Stop all this new teaching and adhere to the old.' This method has been tried more than once, but it has never succeeded, as truth will always conquer. This seems to me to be just what the church is trying to do, and the result is that a new philosophy is in the process of being evolved. The movement is already strong in evidence as those who have kept up to the times are well aware. The Bible says, 'No one puts a new patch on to an old garment or new wine into old bottles.' The new will not harmonize with the old, so will have to grow by itself, and eventually supersede our present religious system and form a new religion.

ALCOYNE.

Bruce County, Ont.

Note.—We know of no adequate warrant for the indictment against the church which forms the foundation of this writer's strictures. There is no doubt a great outcry against every new view from people who think as did the church in Galileo's time that they mean the destruction of the church's foundations. But such people usually denounce the church for condoning such teaching. The church retains its standards, but does not in common practice maintain them in so far as they may by some be held to clash with later conceptions of truth. The usual accusation is that it allows too great latitude of opinion.

CHURCH UNION.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—I have been very much interested in the correspondence in your paper re Church Union. Not only interested, but vastly amused, at the position taken by many of the advocates of the proposed union of the churches. Nearly all assume that the opponents of the proposed union are either selfishly interested, or they do not properly understand, or have not fully mastered the mysteries of that wonderful document, the Basis of Union. In regard to the first. The names of the men who oppose the basis is a sufficient guarantee of their sincerity. In regard to the second, I may say, no living man would understand, much less interpret, the doctrinal part of the document. Now 'M. M.', in his letter published this date says: 'The most of us will, after the union comes, be doing business at the old stands, with the same formalities, and the same religious beliefs as before, etc., etc.' Now, Sir, if this be true then one of the main arguments in favor of union falls flat, namely, that superfluous churches will be closed, and thus do away with the waste of money and men caused by small communities supporting two or three churches, when one could do the work quite as effectually. And to my mind, one of the great weaknesses of this basis is the absence of any provision or method by which any church can be closed. For instance. Three churches existing in a small town, only sufficiently able to support one. Who shall determine which of these churches shall be closed? The only answer I have yet received to this question is, Leave it to the Christian conscience of the members of these churches. The Christian conscience is a funny thing—sometimes. Again, he says, 'The basis provides that the management of local offices of the various charges, circuits, or congregations, of the united denominations shall be entitled to continue the organization and practices enjoyed by them at the time of the union. The Methodists will continue their class meetings, and have feasts and Epworth Leagues as of old: the Presbyterians will have their Elders and Sessions and Christian Endeavors as before the union took place. All these are provided for in the basis.' Was there ever anything more chaotic than this? In other words, you can teach what you like, preach what you like, believe what you like. One thing sure, there will be no heresy trials. 'M. M.' objects to the idea that a majority vote of church members is not sufficient to make it wise to consummate the union, and cites government majorities. No man would undertake to carry on a government with a bare majority. If he did, his government would soon come to grief. He must have a good working majority. And so in a movement of such vast importance, as the organic union of the three churches, it is imperative that there shall be an overwhelming sentiment to support it. And our leaders are wise in the thought, that unless a majority of five to one were found to be in favor of union, it would be very unwise to proceed further. In conclusion, Mr. Editor, let me make a plea for toleration. I do not think all who vote for union are saints any more than I believe all those who vote against it are sinners. For myself, I have had an opportunity of voting, for or against union five times, and have voted five times against it. And yet, if the union is consummated, I will do my utmost to make the new church a success, and I believe that ninety-nine out of every hundred of the men who oppose the union will do the same. And union or no union, God lives and reigns, and his work will go on. Incidentally, the time and labor of this movement will not be in vain. The different denominations understand each other as never before, and the free discussion of the movement will only serve to point out the weak points in the union basis. And may we not look confidently forward to the time when the church union committee shall be able to formulate some plan or basis upon which all can unite, and the world shall look with wonder at a united church, forgetting their little petty differences and jealousies, and clasping hands, forming a complete and unbroken circle of Christian unity around the world, and marching forward in one solid body, drive Satan, beaten, discouraged, and humiliated, from the field, and establish the kingdom of God in this old world.

F. BARRINGTON.

Waterloo, Que.,
March 30, 1912.

Note.—The result of union would be that existing congregations would go on pretty much as they are till they saw reason to change, but people would not plant new ones on top of each other so much as they do now, as there would be no denominational object to be gained by it. The basis of union so much discussed is not infallible. It is the best the leaders of the churches saw how to make. It can be amended as need arises. Meantime, let Christian people pull together and not pull against each other, and consider details as they come up. Nobody can prescribe for all time.

THE UNCHANGEABLE CHURCH.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—There can be no 'manner of doubt,' as Broncho Bill would say, that Dr. Campbell, of Montreal, has the courage of his convictions. Without challenging those convictions at any length, I would crave only space enough to draw attention to the essential Romanism of them. I wish to deal particularly with a single statement, viz., 'If it be the true church of Christ, it is not susceptible of change.'

The Old Testament Church was a true church of God. But in the fullness of time God sent a messenger through whose word and ministry fundamental changes were made in her constitution and doctrine, changes which lie at the basis of the Christianity we profess. The Church of God at that time (notwithstanding Dr. Campbell) was 'susceptible of change.'

From the time of the apostles till the dawn of the Reformation there was one church, and only one, so far as outward organization was concerned. It was, in a sense more or less definite, the Church of Christ. But the word of God came to Huss and Luther and Zwingle and Calvin, and through them brought about changes in doctrine and worship and government. In direct succession to the work of one of these men, Calvin, Presbyterianism came into being. Dr. Campbell calls himself a Presbyterian, but he has forgotten that Presbyterianism came through changes in doctrine, government and worship of the Church of Christ.

Through further changes from the Presbyterianism of Calvin and Knox there was attained the relative fixity of the Confession of Faith and the Catechisms, and through other changes, slight though they may be, yet real, the basis on which our Canadian Presbyterianism rests. And now Dr. Campbell, ignoring all the changes, coolly assures us that 'the true church of Christ is not susceptible of change.' If there were the shadow of fact behind the statement then the faster we all hurry back into the Judaism of Old Testament times the better. The most casual application of the doctor's statement shows its utter absurdity.

The home of all such statements, with their ideals of fixity and infallibility is the Roman Church. The essence of Protestantism is its insistence upon the right to criticise and correct and change. The Church of Rome can say 'The Vulgate is as good as the originals. We shall not go back beyond that. It must be taken as final.' Dr. Campbell practically says: 'The established standards of Presbyterianism are as good as, and a little better than, anything older or newer, and must be regarded as final. I believe the Presbyterian Church is the Church of Christ, and that it is not susceptible of change.' Protestantism has another voice and spirit than that.

One other word: Dr. Campbell makes much of the fact (as he regards it, though there is good reason to believe it is questionable), that the free churches in England had to abandon all thought of organic amalgamation 'by reason of the fact that their church properties were deeded really to the distinctive tenets of the several bodies as ours is to Presbyterianism.' A formidable obstacle, truly! We are to be hindered in a great movement for the more effective service of the Kingdom of Christ by the fact that some people who died generations ago bequeathed their money to certain tenets. Are we? The service of the present and the future is to be conditioned and circumscribed by the views and intentions of the distant past. Is it? We, who live in fuller light and with wider opportunity and responsibility, are still to be bound by dead hands to certain endowments and bequests. Are we? It is a good thing to be faithful to the wishes of good men, though they be dead, so far as it is wise, but it is folly that the action of a living and spiritual organization should be dominated and limited by the fact that it has become 'rich and increased with' endowments, and it is essentially blameworthy and unchristian that to obey the behests of long departed fellow-mortals, we of the church of Christ of to-day should disregard the present and urgent demand of our living and abiding Lord.

WILLIAM R. WOOD.

The Manse, Claremont, Ont., April 1, 1912.

Note.—We have received a number of letters on the issues raised by Dr. Campbell and others, which have come too late for this week's paper.

THE WEST AND PROTECTION.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—In your issue of March 12 Mr. Bigelow, of Blairmore, Alberta, takes exception to the stand of Mr. Colquhoun and myself in former letters to the 'Witness,' and asks: 'How would the coal miners fare under reciprocity?' saying that 'Although not farmers they have a right to live and get protection.' Now, in the first place Mr. B. gives the impression that I argued farmers were the only ones who should have protection, which is directly contrary to any opinion I ever held, for my stand has always been that neither farmers nor any other class of producers deserve protection by tariff, and also that only fools (if we had equal rights all round) would engage in the production of any commodity that can be produced outside the country and shipped in cheaper than it can be produced at home.

Apart altogether from the selfishness of asking the people of the prairies to freeze to death this past winter rather than buy American coal, in this past especial case, and taking the question altogether away from conditions of the last year, what state or condition of things is it that prevents the Crow's Nest from marketing coal on the prairie as cheaply as the American miners do? If it is because of better business management, why should the coal-consuming people of Canada have to make it up? If because of better railway facilities or better rates, what right to take it out on the consumer? If because of better natural conditions why should the consumer bonus the Canadian producer to enable him to buck natural disadvantages?

In any other question of life the answer would naturally be—it takes the same amount of coal per year to supply the needs of the world no matter the source, therefore, while conditions are as they are, use up that which is produced most cheaply first.

Surely in equity to the people at large no one but himself is responsible for a man going into the production of an article that costs more than it can be bought for, and right at the bottom of the matter is the desire of all protectionists to 'soak' the many for the benefit of the few.

I have not the slightest sympathy, although a rancher, with the desire some branches of agriculture have for protection. Our country affords plenty of opportunity for growing crops that can compete with the world; if any special line cannot, change to another. What right have I, let us say, being possessed of the idea that I prefer to raise poultry to other forms of labor, and because of ignorance on my part, unfavorable climate or poor transport or all combined, eggs cost me sixty cents when they can be brought in for forty—what right I say have I to demand that (although I can never expect to supply the demand at any figure) the people at large, through the government, should put a tariff on high enough to hold them where they will pay me a profit?

The plain English of it is that although I could do well in producing either pigs, potatoes or porcupines, I stubbornly insist on poultry, and expect my good friends the people to mulct themselves for my benefit rather than I should conform to conditions as they are.

We hear the fruit growers of British Columbia putting up a roar now for protection to keep American apples out of the prairies, while they cannot produce anything like enough to supply the country. And yet this past winter it has been impossible to get apples for less than two dollars and a half per forty-pound box, and not as good flavor by a long way as the contents of many barrels I have loaded on the old 'Alexandria,' back on the St. Lawrence, in the days that were, at one lone dollar a barrel. Where is all their boasted superiority as a fruit country if they can't compete at $2.50 per box?

Look back yourself, Mr. Editor, and say if you do not believe the country would on the whole have been many, many thousands ahead if she had bought up all the oil wells in Ontario in '78 and plugged them and admitted coal oil free?

From beginning to end the country is out of pocket both in money and energy everytime an industry otherwise unprofitable is made profitable by act of parliament; and this is only one phase of the question. After that comes the growing strength of this movement, which, unsatisfied, then demands greater and greater profits until, unless it were hidden by over-capitalization, the people would rise in rebellion against it.

A. B. SMITH.

Wasa, B.C., March 29, 1912.

WESTERN FREIGHT RATES.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—The exorbitant freight rates press heavily on the new settler, enhancing the prices of the staple commodities to an enormous extent, and making the West a dear country to live in, whereas the very opposite condition should be realized with reasonable freight rates. It is galling in the extreme that the men who produce the wheat have to pay more for their flour than the same grade of flour is sold for all over Eastern Canada, and even in England, but such is the case. You can buy standard grades of western flour at any country village in the province of Quebec cheaper than the western farmer can buy them in his home town. The reason is largely excessive freight, plus a possible discrimination in miller's prices, between home consumption and export. It is not a case of excessive charges on the part of the middleman. The country storekeeper buys in car lots direct from the miller, and distributes it at an advance in price that does not pay for the cost of handling. I know this to be a fact in a dozen western towns and I believe it to be what prevails generally throughout the country. All the large mills are situated in or east of Winnipeg, so that wheat is sent east at an exorbitant freight rate, and the flour comes back similarly enhanced in price. The consumer has simply to 'grin and bear it.' If the freight rates that obtain in the east were applied here the price of flour would be reduced by 50 to 75 cents per hundred pounds.

Take another prime necessity of life, namely, coal. We have abundant supplies of it, widely distributed, but when Mr. Common Carrier takes his toll out of it the consumer has to pay at least two dollars per ton more than he ought to. The coal that warms my fingers while I write was mined sixty miles away. The freight rate on that sixty miles' haul is three times as much as a like haul costs in the adjoining State of Montana. Is it any wonder that a growing spirit of discontent and bitterness prevails throughout the West? That feeling does not assert itself as it ought, but it is here all the same, and some day it will produce results that will be lamentable unless conditions change. The West is not getting a fair deal, and so is learning to hate the East. Mutterings of secession are heard, but, of course, these come from ill-informed people. Rebellion is rife and seems the only road towards relief from the intolerable bondage under which this western country now suffers.

One amazing feature of the situation is the supine indifference of our representatives at Ottawa. It seems to me that a united effort on the part of these men ought to bring about a remedy for the gross injustice that permits us to be fleeced by the railways to the extent of 70 percent more than a like service costs either east or south of us.

Mr. Common Carrier has got to loosen his cinch on the West or else there will be trouble good and plenty. We want uniform freight and express rates from ocean to ocean. That is the supreme need of the West.

A WESTERNER.

WHY ULSTER IS AGAINST HOME RULE.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—Many people find it hard to understand why the Protestants of Ulster should be so bitterly opposed to Home Rule. Some extracts from a statement made by a Galway farmer at the recent demonstration against Home Rule, held in Belfast, by the Presbyterians of Ireland, will help to explain. This man, whose name is Farrington, had purchased sixty acres of waste land covered with furze in 1891. He had enjoyed peaceable possession till 1906, by which time he had the land reclaimed, fenced and a home built. Then some of his Land League neighbors took a fancy to his property, and Mr. Farrington thus describes the methods by which they have tried to force him to let them have it on their own terms:

'In a few days a bullock belonging to me was poisoned, then more threatening letters were sent me, which were handed over to the police authorities. I took no notice of these letters. Then in a few days I got another notice which was that one of my cows had her thigh bone broken, and had to be shot. Then the walls were all gapped so that the fences were no good, and trespassers of all kinds had liberty. Then in a few days more came what they thought was the final. That was, a number of men or persons unknown, waited for me on Barrett's Hill, and followed me. As soon as I had gone home, when after my wife and self had only just laid down after a hard day's work, four shots were fired into our bedroom, damaging all the glass in the window, covering the bed with glass and lead. After this the police came on the scene; but no United Irish Leaguer said, 'Are you hurt,' or 'We'll put a stop to it.' No man except an emergency man will work for us. In a few more months my dog was killed, and then a ram. Even the blacksmiths would not work for us, and one smith who worked a little longer for us had three shots fired into his dwelling-house, and that put a stop to his work for me. Then I had to send the horses to Galway town, and I was stopped there. No one would do my smith's work, and as a last resort I got all the smith work done secretly. I wanted a new cart, and no one would make or sell me one. Two shopkeepers, who are both chief men on the United Irish League, refused to serve me at their counters, and one ordered my men to keep off his premises. I had turf bought from a man ten miles away. When I sent my horses for it, he refused to give it them, as he said because I was a boycott, and then no one would supply me with turf. They thought they could starve me out of the land. I wanted to build a cattle shed, and I was refused sand, and had to defer the building. The service of animals for breeding stock was refused. Two egg merchants to whom I sold eggs were sent threatening letters, and so would not call on me to purchase eggs, etc. One of these sold me a horse, and he received a threatening letter to get the horse back, and return the money. I could not sell anything in the fairs without being watched. My brother-in-law's house was fired at to make him have nothing to do with me.'

ULSTER PAT.

Note.—This story is of a piece with the savagery that prevails in the hills of Virginia. We are not told where in the county it occurred. Perhaps some reader could give us the other side of it, for surely it has another side. We do not see how things could be much worse than here described under Home Rule; indeed, we should look for a change for the better. It is probable that the whole public opinion of the region in question is against law and order as represented by the present government system. An Irish government would probably have the powerful co-operation of the clergy in maintaining the rights of the subject, which we should judge in this case has been lacking.

HIGH COST OF LIVING.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—It seems to me a mistake to attribute the high cost of living to increased gold production. That may be a factor in the situation, but there are others that are more effective.

Increased cost of living is not a world-wide condition. It prevails to the greatest extent in the United States. There are more populous countries in the world where living is no more expensive to-day than it was fifty years ago. The prime reason why it is more so in the United States and Canada is the policy of protection, which produces the millionnaire class, controlling the prices of commodities. The cost of living is thus enhanced, the consumer paying a fictitious value, consisting in large measure of the protective part of the price of every manufactured article.

Another factor in the situation is the increased consumption of luxuries. Every new device that ministers to the comfort and convenience of mankind has to be paid for. So the motor car, the telephone, the street car, and a hundred and one facilities that our forefathers had to get along without, help to swell the cost of present day highly civilized existence. Now we have to be better attired than formerly, be clad in the height of fashion, and wear expensive jewellery. We have come also to think that amusement is one of the necessaries of life. So the theatre, the picture show, the races, the athletic sports, and all the other attractive things that serve to amuse us have to be paid for, and contribute a very appreciable addition to the cost of present day existence.

Another item that perhaps should be considered is the amount contributed to the prevailing vices of our time. Statistics seem to show that there is an increase in the consumption of alcohol and other noxious drugs.

A potent factor in the increased cost of living is militarism. The contributions to this spending department have grown enormously during the last fifty years. Germany, France, Great Britain and other nations waste a great part of their resources in the maintenance of armies and navies. Suppose these enormous expenditures were wiped out at a single stroke it would mean a big reduction in the expenses of the people affected.

Remove the cause and the effect will ensue, gold or no gold.

G. E.

Ponoka, Alta.

TO LICENSE TOBACCO.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—Why should not our government license the growing sale and importation of tobacco? Such license would be far easier to collect than that on alcoholic liquors, and would yield nearly as much revenue, while the tobacco would do less harm than said liquor. Doubtless many would be glad to buy a monopoly.

W. B. HULL.

Ambles, Sask.

Note.—If the use of tobacco is a harmful vice, as many think, the government should not profit by it. If, on the other hand, it is to be regarded as a useless luxury, then is it a most proper subject of taxation.

The ingredients of Magic Baking Powder are plainly printed on each package. The makers of the numerous alum baking powders never do this, but they have been known to print the words "No Alumn" on their labels. This is no guarantee—it is fraud. See that all ingredients are stated.



"SALT RHEUM"

Had It On Hands For Two Years.

ITCHED SO DID NOT KNOW WHAT TO DO.

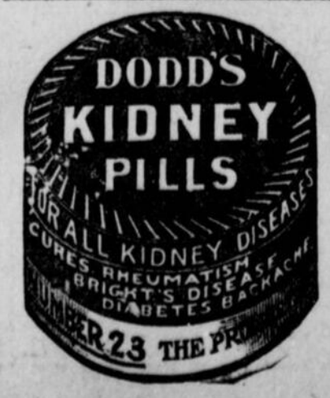
Tried Three Doctors and Went to Hospital.

All skin diseases are more or less occasioned by a bad state of the blood, and no one can expect to be free from some form or other of skin trouble unless the blood is kept in good shape. All skin diseases can be very easily cured by the wonderful blood cleansing properties of Burdock Blood Bitters.

This is due to the unrivalled purifying action of Burdock Blood Bitters on the blood, coupled with the thorough manner in which it cleanses and expels the impurities from the body.

Mrs. Richard Coutine, White Head, Que., writes:—"I have been bothered with salt rheum, on my hands, for two years, and it itched so I did not know what to do. I tried three doctors, and even went to Montreal to the hospital without getting any relief. I was advised to try Burdock Blood Bitters, so I got three bottles, and before I had the second used I found a big change, and now to-day I am cured."

Burdock Blood Bitters has been on the market for about 35 years and is manufactured only by The T. Milburn Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont.



Ill-Health and Success

Is ill-health in the way of your success? Do you lack the energy and vitality, the red blood which is necessary to good health and success in life. What have you done to overcome this condition? For it can be overcome by a little patient treatment.

There are combined in Dr. Chase's Nerve Food the elements which go to form new, rich blood. By using this food cure regularly you increase the quality and quantity of blood in the body. The wasted nerves feed on this rich blood and become revitalized. Mind and body regain snap, vim, energy and all that accompanies health and strength.

Nervous headache and indigestion, nervous prostration and exhaustion give way when this great restorative treatment is used to put new health and vigor into the blood.

LITERARY REVIEW.

A TEXT-BOOK OF MILITARY FINANCE.

'Recent discussion on armaments and kindred subjects have brought to light the curious fact that there does not exist in the English language a text-book of military finance. Every branch of military science has been diligently studied and exploited with this remarkable exception. This book is the result of a modest endeavor to supply that defect.' These introductory words indicate to some extent the scope of the 'Manual of Military Finance' entitled 'Modern Wars and War Taxes,' by W. R. Lawson, (Wm. Blackwood & Sons, Edinburgh and London, 6s. net). Mr. Lawson is widely known for his writings on finance and imperialism. His most interesting work to Canadians is the enthusiastic volume published after a trip through the Dominion, 'Canada and the Empire.' He is also known as 'American Finance Lawson' from his study of that subject, but must not be confused with his namesake of 'Frenzied Finance' fame. He is one of the acknowledged British authorities on banking and economics. He is also a sturdy Conservative, a fact which is apparent throughout this volume, and is little in sympathy with the tendencies of the present financial administration in Britain. He is not so strong a partisan, however, as to fail to appreciate the precepts of Mr. Gladstone on the subject of war budgets and his steady financial policy. He laments, however, that it was not consistently carried out, and that a system of 'hand to mouth' budgets has become a chronic condition in Britain. The chief points dealt with in the book are the present condition of the British Empire and the defensive measures necessary in those conditions, especially naval armaments, the relation of financial resources and food supply to war, the need of the foreign minister having some authoritative relation to the departments of defence, the new element in international relations introduced by the close relation between war and finance, the need for a steady financial reserve, 'a definite margin of emergency taxes,' and the comparative immunity of international finance in time of war. A comparative table shows the status of the different powers in military, naval and financial resources. An analysis of the elements of weakness and strength of the modern nation enumerates among the latter the depreciation of consols, the disorganization of banking securities and 'divided counsels' as to foreign policy. The chapter on 'What our next great war may cost,' was originally published as a separate article in the 'Empire Review,' and gives such estimates as stagger the imagination. Finally he deals with the teachings of the anti-militarists, holding that the most frequent and plausible argument against the possibility of war—'the financial interdependence of the world,' is based upon the mistaken idea that the cost or the profit and loss of war is the first consideration. History shows that no war has ever been undertaken by any people solely for profit, and that frequently it has hazarded its whole financial resources in undertaking a war in which no motive of gain or loss entered even remotely. 'Armaments are, in the present state of society, an unavoidable evil.' No financial consideration will prevent war if national feeling is roused or national honor imagined to be at stake. If war ever does become impossible it will be by the steady pressure of war expenditure in time of peace, the maintenance of a great war engine in case of need. But it is not, he thinks, for the empire with the most to lose and the least to gain by war, to begin reducing her means of defence and of maintaining her status among the nations.

A small volume of poems by F. H. B. (William Briggs, Toronto), is the work of one who is not a city lover, for many of his verses sing the praises of the 'Calm and Smiling Country,' and paint in sombre colors the crowded haunts of men. From a poem on autumn, personified as a gypsy, we quote a stanza or two:—

She turns the forests' sombre green
To hues fantastic, flaunting, fair;
Each wayside thicket is a screen
Whereon she paints to haply dare
If earth can match the sunset scene.

Knee-deep this gypsy do I find
In asters and in golden rod;
Around her pirouettes the wind,
And over the prolific sod
She breathes an incantation kind.

AN APPEAL TO COMMON SENSE.

We have received from the simplified Spelling Society, 44 Great Russell st., London, W.C., a small paper-covered volume containing statements of the aims of the society, the sore need of reform so patent to every reasoning person, the advantages which would result from a saner method, arguments of opponents and answers thereto, and examples of the simplified spelling in prose and poetry. The society proposes nothing quite so radical as a rigidly phonetic alphabet or the use of new symbols or of diacritics, but advocates the bringing of spelling into closer agreement with the sounds of the spoken language. The advantages of the proposed reform are many and quite obvious to the unprejudiced. The objections to the proposed changes and difficulties in the way of carrying them out are frankly stated and summarily disposed of. The main objections made are the looks of the simplified words which opponents characterize as queer, ugly, uncouth, etc., and the mistaken idea that the present spelling leads to an understanding of a word's derivation, while the reform would obscure it. The extent of the saving of time and labor in the teaching of our school children if a uniform system could be agreed upon can only be realized and appreciated to the full by those who have struggled, and are still struggling with the anomalies and contradictions of our present system. The advent of so many nationalities into our elementary schools brings as it were into high light the conglomeration of absurdities to which birth and custom have so long made us indifferent, and which are the despair of the foreigner, child or adult, who is learning a language that may yet be an instrument of international communication.

CORPORAL VIOLET.

Corporal Violet, an appellation of Napoleon after his escape from Elba is the title of this latest story by Mrs. Meade; but the connection between the tale and him who came with the violets is very slight. Most of the story events occur on English soil. Among Napoleon's bravest and most gallant soldiers was the young Marquis La Haye. This man has been chosen by the writer as the hero of her romance. Two young girls, one English and plebeian, the other French and aristocratic act as foils to each during the exciting scenes of love and intrigue through which the characters pass. The young French girl, Hortense, Marquise de Montfort, cousin of La Have, loving him, and being loved by him, is the victim of a plot concocted by the mother of Margery Jerymn, the young English girl. The writer scarcely appears to be in her element in the depicting of villany or the working out of tragedy. Lady Jermyn, as the base, despicable character of the tale, is rather unconvincing, if not impossible, and some of the incidents in her career, even her death, savor rather of the melodramatic than the tragic Carey, the father-husband of the young Marquise, is one of the finest characters in the book, while she is all that is sweet, loving and lovely. Corporal Violet, by L. T. Meade, (The Mission Book Co., Limited, Toronto, $1.25.)

THE TEACHING OF THE LESSON.

A pocket commentary on the International Lessons of 1912, is a help in most convenient form to Sunday-school and Bible teachers. The name of Dr. Morgan vouches for the helpfulness and illuminating power of these brief comments on the year's lessons. 'The Teaching of the Lesson,' by G. Campbell Morgan, D.D. (Hodder & Stoughton, London, New York, Toronto).

LITERARY NOTES

'The Spell of France,' by Caroline Atwater Mason, (L. C. Page & Company, Boston), is a story of the French, their modes and manners, their pursuits and characteristics, and the account of the author's personal experiences while travelling in France.

'Who's Who in Science,' (The Macmillan Company of Canada), is modeled after the well-known 'Who's Who,' and contains the names of those who are advancing knowledge in pure and applied science, and explains the nature of their discoveries or inventions.

'The Dust of Desire,' or, 'In the Days of Buddha,' is written by Evelyn S. Karney, C.E.Z.M.S., (Robert Scott, London). The story is simply but well conceived, and is well worked out. A young Indian wife loses her baby, and about the same time is forsaken by her husband, who assumes the yellow robe of a Buddhist mendicant. A bhikkhuni, or nun, tries to console her by Buddhist doctrine, but in vain. The sufferer is blinded by 'the dust of desire' by longing for her lost dear ones, and pines away in inconsolable sorrow. One day a Jewish peddler calls with his wares, notices her distress, and tells the story of King David and his bereavement. He comes again and again, and presently she asks him: 'Have you conquered desire?' and is amazed by his answer: 'Conquered thirst? Quenched desire? No, madam, my soul is athirst for God, for the living God.' Repeatedly he quotes his Scriptures, and after a little while his hearer finds God, and dies satisfied.

Two features for April 'Technical World,' Chicago, are 'When Welsh and Irish Rule,' by Robert Barr, and 'Two Hundred Cities in Revolt,' by Henry M. Hyde. The first covers the English political situation; the second, Commission Government in America.

The 'Index to Dates,' published by the R. R. Bowker Company, New York, is intended to be an index to the daily newspaper press for the literary worker, the labraries and those newspaper offices unable to carry the expense of newspaper indexes of their own.

Some articles in 'Rod and Gun' for March are: 'An Experience off the Coast of Newfoundland,' by J. Milton Browne; 'The Culture of Black and Silver Foxes,' by R. B. and L. V. Croft, B.A., M.D.; 'Our Still Hunt: Still Hunting, versus Dog Hunting,' by W. Hickson, and 'An Old Colt Revolver,' by a Lover of Guns.

Putnam's, New York, have in hand 'The Early English Dissenters in the Light of Recent Research (1550-1641), by Champlin Burrage.

A. C. McClurg & Co., New York, are issuing a new and enlarged edition of 'In the Guiana Forest,' by James Rodway.

'An Elementary German Grammar,' by Prof. E. C. Messelhoeft, (D. C. Heath, New York), is among the spring publications.

Henry van Dyke's 'Half-Told Tales,' which have been appearing in 'Scribner's Magazine,' New York, for several months, show a new phase of his literary skill. They are modern fables, and they show a distinct application to our present conditions.

The twenty-eighth annual report of the Toronto Public Library has been issued for the year 1911.

Two articles in the April number of the 'Pall Mall Magazine,' London, are: 'Mr. Balfour at Leisure,' by Harold Spender, illustrated by Ralph Cleaver, and 'Amongst the Lions in East Africa;' 'The Adventures of a Big Game Hunter,' by Leonard Willoughby, illustrated from photographs by the author.

MR. BOURASSA'S VALEDICTORY

Nationalist Leader Will Not be a Candidate at Next Election.

Mr. Henri Bourassa, member of the Legislative Assembly for St. Hyacinthe, confirms the announcement made recently in the 'Witness' that he will not be a candidate for member of the legislature at the next election.

Furthermore, Mr. Bourassa has announced that his work on the 'Devoir' and on the platform is quite enough, and consequently it will be impossible for him to continue any longer a member of the Legislature. He made this statement at the Bourassa meeting at St. Hyacinthe.

Referring to the way many people in this province are influenced by party spirit, he said it was remarkable how people approve in one party what they condemn in another. He admitted he has been influenced by that party spirit himself, and said it was the cause of much corruption. He intends to combat such a state of feeling among his compatriots.

Speaking of the minorities in the several provinces of the confederation, he said the minorities had suffered in every province, except Quebec and Nova Scotia. The cabinet ministers, irrespective of party, had failed to protect minority rights in the several provinces which had been given to them.

'In acting in this manner,' said Mr. Bourassa, 'we have sinned against the English-speaking majority in the Confederation, for how can the French-Canadians expect to be defended when they have not the courage to defend themselves.'

Replying to the charge that his opposition to Sir Wilfrid Laurier had not benefitted him, the member from St. Hyacinthe said they had been going down hill for forty years, and they could not expect to make headway in the opposite direction in a day.

'From the fact of having tolerated weakness and cowardice we placed great temptations before weak politicians,' he said, 'and we have made them believe that once in power a government is all right for twenty years or more.'

'On the eve of saying adieu and uninfluenced by political or electoral considerations, I have to say that I do not in the least regret anything I did against the Laurier regime for in spite of his many good qualities he was the principal instrument in weakening the position of Quebec in the Confederation.'

MISSING RELATIVES.

Information as to the following inquiries from the Old Country may be sent to the Editor, 'Witness,' Montreal:

Hunter (William), spirit salesman, of Glasgow, is believed to have gone to Canada about two years ago. Niece Flora asks.

McDermott Roe (Joseph and George), at one time in St. Anne's Orphanage, Blackburn, were last heard of at Quebec, 1892. Brother Patrick asks.

Edmonson (Annie), a cook, was last heard of in Canada two and a half years ago. Sister asks.

McDonnell (William), left New York for Western America, 1909, and has not since been heard of. Nephew Henry asks.

Bates (Edward-, formerly a draper's assistant at Cranbrook, Kent, went to Canada, 1868, thence to Syracuse, U.S.A., and New York, where he was in business as a shirt maker 12 years ago. Brother Alfred asks.

Monk (Dorothy), father a baker, who went to Canada 22 years ago, was last heard of living with her grandmother some years ago. Uncle Fred. asks.

Mosses (Frederic), kept an hotel, Liverpool, 1886; afterwards went to New York to start in the hotel business, and has not since been heard of. Cousin Amelie asks.

Pritchard (Kate), left Chippenham, Wilts, for St. John's, New Brunswick, 1871, where she remained until 1875. Sister Mary Jane asks.

Roper (Christopher), formerly wine and spirit merchant and mayor, was last heard of at Halifax 32 years ago. Grandson asks.

Sullivan (Norah), nee Mills, who was living in East 128th street, New York City, and her brother, James Mills, both last heard of some years ago, are sought by sister, who is blind.

Sutton (James), a sailor, was last heard of in New York two and a-half years ago. Sister asks.

Taylor (Joseph), French polisher by trade, was living in Brook street, or Parliament street, Toronto, 18 months ago. Sister Lizzie asks.

Waight (Charles), a laborer, returned on a visit from Canada 13 years ago; was living Seattle, U.S.A., six years ago. Sister and mother ask.

[For the 'Witness.'

THE LIVING CHRIST.

(Luke xxiv., 5-10; John xx., 11-18.)

'Why seek the living 'mong the dead?
Remember what your Saviour said:
The Son of man, though He be slain,
Shall on the third day rise again.'

Thus spake the angel unto those,
Who sought Him after that He rose;
Amazed, they viewed His vacant bed,
For Christ had risen from the dead.

Then Mary, at the angel's word,
Turned from the tomb—when, lo! her Lord,
Was there to meet the seeking one,
And bid her doubts and fears be gone.

At once she fell at Jesus' feet,
Rejoiced, her blessed Lord to meet;
Then ran, the joyful news to spread,
That Christ had risen from the dead!

May we, like Mary, hear His voice,
And in our risen Lord rejoice;
And when He comes we, too, shall rise
To meet our Saviour in the skies.
1 Thess. iv., 17.

JAMES LAWSON.

Ashton, Ont.

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QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

(We invite questions on all possible subjects of general interest, to which we shall do our best to obtain correct answers, and shall insert such queries and replies as we can make room for. This must not be used, however, as an advertising column, or as an inquiry bureau for matters not of public interest. Every query must be accompanied with the name and postal address of the sender, and no notice will be taken of anonymous communications.)

GENERAL.

THE BURIAL OF MOSES.

A.J.R.—Can you find a place in the Question and Answer column for the poem 'The Burial of Moses'? I think it is by Mrs. Hemans, but I cannot find it in my copy of her works. Ans.—The poem is by Mrs. C. F. Alexander, an Irish poet, 1818-1895. It is her best known poem, but several hymns written by her have been included in collections:

By Nebo's lonely mountain,
On this side Jordan's wave,
In a vale in the land of Moab
There lies a lonely grave;
And no man knows that sepulchre,
And no man saw it e'er,
For the angels of God upturned the sod,
And laid the dead man there.

That was the grandest funeral
That ever passed on earth;
But no man heard the trampling,
Or saw the train go forth,—
Noiselessly as the daylight
Comes back when night is done,
And the crimson streak on ocean's cheek
Grows into the great sun;

Noiselessly as the spring-time
Her crown of verdure weaves,
And all the trees on all the hills
Open their thousand leaves;
So, without sound of music
Or voice of them that wept,
Silently down from the mountain's crown
The great procession swept.

Perchance the bald old eagle
On grey Beth-Peor's height,
Out of his lonely eyrie
Looked on the wondrous sight;
Perchance the lion stalking
Still shuns that hallowed spot,
For beast and bird have seen and heard
That which man knoweth not.

But when the warrior dieth,
His comrades in the war,
With arms reversed and muffled drums,
Follow his funeral car;
They show the banners taken,
They tell his battles won,
And after him lead his masterless steed,
While peals the minute-gun.

Amid the noblest of the land
We lay the sage to rest,
And give the bard an honored place,
With costly marble drest,
In the great minster transept
Where lights like glories fall,
And the organ rings, and the sweet choir sings
Along the emblazoned wall.

This was the truest warrior
That ever buckled sword;
This the most gifted poet
That ever breathed a word;
And never earth's philosopher
Traced with his golden pen,
On the deathless page, truths half so sage
As he wrote down for men.

And had he not high honor,—
The hillside for a pall,
To lie in state while angels wait,
With stars for tapers tall,
And the dark rock-pines, like tossing plumes,
Over his bier to wave,
And God's own hand in that lonely land
To lay him in the grave?

In that strange grave without a name,
Whence his uncoffined clay
Shall break again, oh, wondrous thought!
Before the Judgment Day,
And stand with glory wrapt around,
On the hills he never trod,
And speak of the strife that won our life
With the Incarnate Son of God.

O lonely grave in Moab's land!
O dark Beth-Peor's hill!
Speak to these curious hearts of ours,
And teach them to be still.
God hath His mysteries of grace,
Ways that we cannot tell;
He hides them deep, like the hidden sleep
Of Him he loved so well.

PHARMACY.

Georgeville.—1. Is there a correspondence school in Canada from which one can take a course in anything? 2. Is there one on the American side; if so, give address? 3. Is it possible to qualify for a druggist without attending a school of pharmacy? 4. How many years of apprenticeship? 5. What studies, and how much of each? 6. Can one who takes a course by correspondence from an American school practise in Canada? Ans.—We cannot give addresses of business institutions in this department. For particulars as to the rest, write to the Registrar, College of Pharmacy, corner of Ontario and Mance streets, Montreal.

COLONIAL CONFERENCES.

A Nova Scotia Subscriber.—What was the Intercolonial Conference, and where did it meet? Ans.—There have been more than one conference, at which the self-governing dominions were represented by their premiers and others, to confer on matters concerning the relation of the colonies to each other, and to the Empire. They met in London.

JACK AND JOE.

The following verses, asked for by O.M.N., have been sent by G. C. Ross, Winchester, and W. McKay, Tatamagouche:

Three years ago, when Jack and Joe,
Made up their minds to roam,
They vowed a fortune each to have
Before returning home.
In one short year Jack gained his wealth,
And started home that day,
But when the pal shook hands to part,
Poor Joe could only say.

CHORUS—
'Give my love to Nellie, Jack,
Kiss her once for me,
The dearest girl in all the world,
I know you'll say 'tis she.
Treat her kindly, Jack, old pal,
Tell her I am well,
These parting words do not forget,
But give my love to Nell.'

Two years had passed, when Joe at last
Gained wealth enough for life,
And started home across the foam,
To make sweet Nell his wife;
But there he learned, a year ago,
That Jack and Nell had wed,
He now regrets, with sobs and frets,
That he had ever said:

CHORUS—

'Twas on the street, they chanced to meet,
Says Joe, 'You selfish elf,
The next time that I love a girl,
I'll kiss her for myself.
But all is fair in love, they say,
And since you've gone and wed,
I'll not be angry with you Jack,'
And once again he said:

CHORUS—
'Give my love to Nellie, etc.

THE DUKE OF WELLINGTON.

Student.—1. Did the Duke of Wellington ever lose a battle? 2. In what engagements did he take part? Ans.—1. He was obliged to retire on two or three occasions during the Peninsular War from positions he had taken. 2. Among the chief engagements were: The taking of Seringapatam, in Mysore, India, in 1799; defeat of the Mahrattas, at Assaye, August, 1803; in the expedition against Copenhagen, in 1807; and in the Peninsular War, the victory of Vimiero, August 21, 1808; defeat of the French under Marshal Soult at Oporto; the victory of Talavera, July 27-28, 1809; repulse of the French at Coimbra and Fuentes de Onoro; taking of Cuidad Rodrigo, January 12, 1812, and of Badajoz, April 6, 1812; victory of Salamanca; rout of Marmot's forces at the Arapiles, clearing the way to Valladolid; unsuccessful siege of Burgos; victory of Vittoria, June 21, 1813; battles of the Pyrenees; taking of San Sebastian and Pampeluna in 1813; Toulouse, April 10, 1814. In the further prosecution of the war against Napoleon, in the Netherlands, he gained the victory of Quatre Bras, June 16, 1815; and commanded, with Blucher, at the decisive Battle of Waterloo, June 18, 1815.

ACKNOWLEDGED.

Mr. Alfred Palmer, a subscriber, has courteously supplied the poem, 'The Fireman's Wedding,' asked for by 'Old Countryman.' There are twenty-four verses, too many to reprint, so the copy has been forwarded.

SCROOGE.

W.H.—In which of the works of Charles Dickens does the character 'Old Scrooge' appear? Ans.—In 'A Christmas Carol.'

PEAT.

A Subscriber, P.E.I. —Is there any process or machinery to make peat fuel from the peat bogs in this country? Ans.—Write to the Director, Central Experimental Farm, Ottawa. If there is any successful method they will no doubt know about it there.

PAINTING WHITE BRICK.

W.T.A.—What is the best material to use in painting the white brick walls of my house, which has become badly soiled? I prefer to match the white brick color as near as possible, and line the joints black, but want to avoid too much gloss. Ans.—A painter gives the following: If your walls have been painted white and are soiled, wash down, and treat again with oil paint. If they were formerly painted with water color, scrap with a wire brush, and use cold water paint. Or, if the brick is naturally white, but has become soiled, wash it with soap and water, and finish off with water without using soap.

MINERAL WATER.

J.R.—I have a well in which the water is strongly mineral. Will filtering take bitter taste away and soften water? What method of filtration would be best? Ans.—No ordinary filtration will remove the sulphates or other mineral matter held in solution which gives the water its unpleasant taste. It may be possible to effect a change by adding some chemical precipitant to the filter, but you would first have to ascertain by analysis the chemical composition of the water.

'IS IT ANYBODY'S BUSINESS?'

Copies of the following poem, asked for by M.E.B., has been supplied by W.R., and Mrs. J. O. Hudon:

Is it anybody's business, if a gentleman should choose
To wait upon a lady, if the lady don't refuse?
Or to speak a little plainer, that the meaning all may know,
Is it anybody's business, if a lady has a beau?

Is it anybody's business, when that gentleman does call,
Or when he leaves the lady, or if he leaves at all?
Or is it necessary that the Curtain should be drawn,
To save from further trouble, the outside lookers on?

Is it anybody's business but the lady's, if her beau,
Rides out with other ladies, and doesn't let her know?
Is it anybody's business, but the gentleman's, if she
Should accept another escort, where he doesn't chance to be?

If a person on the sidewalk, whether great or whether small,
Is it anybody's business, where that person means to call?
Or if you see a person, and he's calling anywhere,
Is it any of your business what his business may be there?

The substance of our query, simply stated, would be this,
Is it anybody's business what another's business is?
If it is, or if it isn't, we would really like to know,
For we're certain, if it isn't, there are some who make it so.

If 'tis, we'll join the rabble, and act the noble part,
Of tattlers and defamers who throng the public mart:
But if not, we'll act the teacher, until everybody learns
It were better in the future to mind his own concerns.

HANSARD.

Colchester.—Are copies of 'Hansard' ever sold, and if so, to whom should I apply for a copy? Ans.—Write to the King's Printer, Department of Public Printing and Stationery, Ottawa; or, perhaps the member of parliament for your division could send you what you want.

SKETCHES OF PUBLIC MEN.

Brookfield.—1. Could you give outlines of the lives of men of the present Dominion Cabinet; also lives of the men of past Cabinet; or where would I be able to get the needed information? Where would I be able to purchase books on the lives of great public men? Ans.—The 'Canadian Parliamentary Guide' contains such information. The new one is not out yet. You might be able to obtain a copy of the previous one. The editor is Captain E. J. Chambers, Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod, Ottawa. Dr. Henry J. Morgan, Ottawa, has published a work on 'Canadian Men and Women of the Times,' which contains sketches of notable Canadians.

SELECTIONS WANTED.

R.M.D., who kindly sends a poem asked for recently, would like to obtain the words of a song, 'The Dying Soldier,' beginning somewhat as follows:

'As the sun went down in the western sky,
Where a dying soldier lay.'

M.A., Montreal, asks for the poem, 'St. John, the Aged,' or would like to know where it can be found.

H.W.M., Alberta, asks for a poem, of which the title is the name of a hero, an engineer on a boat which was burned on the Mississippi. In it the following lines occur:

. . . . . he swore
That he hold her nozzle agin the bank
till the last man got ashore.

God ain't going to be hard on the man who died for men.'

F.F.F. would like to obtain a recitation entitled 'Gypsy.' Gypsy was a jockey engaged to ride a probable winner. A rival owner offered him $1,000 to lose the race; after a hard battle with himself Gypsy's better nature triumphed over the temptation just in time to win the race by a narrow margin.

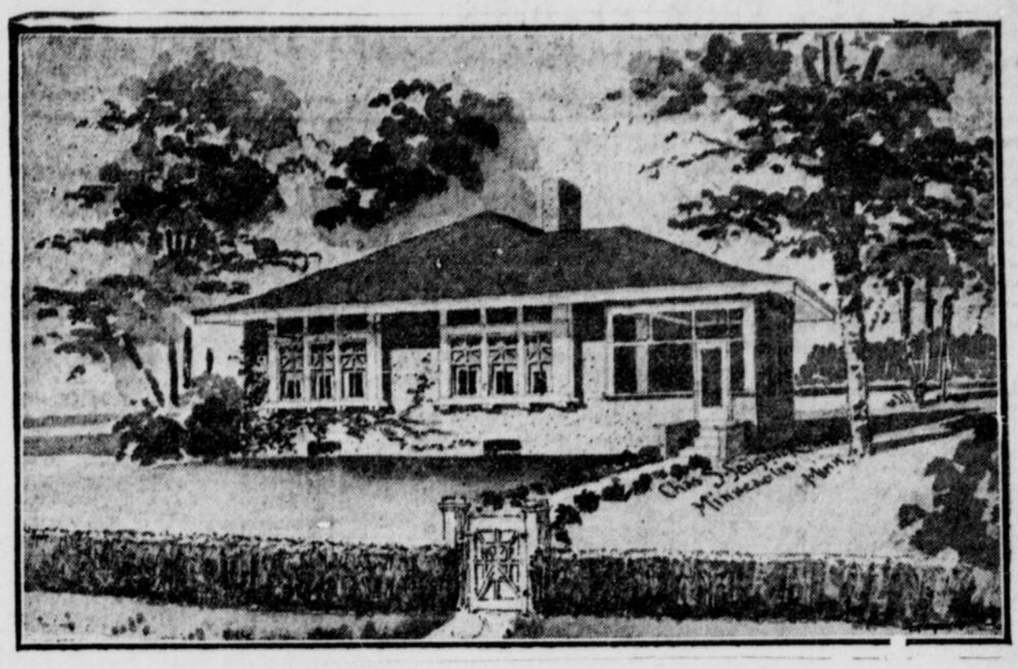
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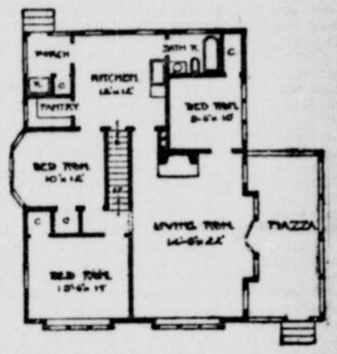
ONTARIO.

WIDOW'S PORTION—LOCAL OPTION—COUNCILLOR.

———. 1. If a man dies without a will, having no children, but leaving a wife his money being all invested in land, can any of his relatives, brother or sister, or any of his dead brother's or sister's children, claim anything of his estate, or is his wife sole heir? 2. If his wife is not sole heir how would the estate be divided? 3. Does it make any difference whether his estate consists of property only or cash in regard to his wife being heir? 4. Can a man be prosecuted for being drunk in a local option district? 5. Can a man have any quantity in his own house, and treat any of his neighbors in a local option district? 6. Where can a copy of the local option by-law be had? 7. How much has a man to be worth to run for councilman in Ontario? Ans.—1. They can. 2. She would be entitled to $1,000 and one-half of the rest of the estate. 3. No practical difference. 4. Yes—assuming that there is a by-law of the local municipality against it, passed pursuant to Sec. 549 of the Consolidated Municipal Act, 1903. 5. Possibly. 6. From the municipal clerk. 7. In townships, as a general rule, he must have, at the time of the election, an estate of freehold to the value of $400, or leasehold to $800.

A CEMENT BUNGALOW, COSTING $2,800





This bungalow contains five rooms, being 30 feet in width by 39 feet in depth, with piazza 10 feet wide and 22 feet long on the right hand side, giving the appearance of a broad frontage. The entrance is at the right through the piazza into the living room, this main living room is 14 feet 6 inches wide by 22 feet long, with a fireplace at the end, the same chimney accommodates the kitchen and general heating flue. There are three sleeping rooms, each provided with large clothes closet, and a bath room opening off from the kitchen. There is a close central stairway between partitions leading up to the attic space and down to the basement. The middle bedroom at the left of stairway opens from the front and also has a door connecting with the kitchen, so that in case it is desired to have a dining-room, it may be used for that purpose. The roof is low pitched with wide projected eaves and the exterior walls finished in white cement stucco carried down to the grade line. The estimated cost of this bungalow, exclusive of heating and plumbing, which will, of course, vary according to locality, is $2,800. It is simple in design, but has a home-like appearance. The triple grouped windows in front are projected, finished with wide casings and bracketed sills and have ornamental sash, all the casings and cornices painted white and the roof red. There is a good basement under the main house for a laundry, furnace room, etc., and with rear outside entrance. The inside is finished in Mission with Washington fir stained, natural oak floors, walls plastered and either papered or tinted.

THIS WEEK'S
WORLD WIDE
A Weekly reprint of Articles and Cartoons from the leading journals and reviews reflecting the current thought of both hemispheres.

Father of the General Strike.

Conqueror of the South Pole—By Sir Ernest Shackleton.

China Without the Pigtail—By William Maxwell.

Broken Windows and After—By Mrs. Henry Fawcett.

Through the Outlooking Glass.

The Heavens in April—By Henry Norris Russell, Ph.D.

The Financier—By Robert Lynd.

Syndicalism.

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Home-Makers and House-Keepers

THE NOTE OF CONDESCENSION

A pretty story is told in the memoir of a lady who was walking one day in an English lane, where she met a poor woman who was ill and shivering. The lady was the Marchioness of Beresford, and the woman an unknown tramp, but the lady slipped off her sealskin cloak and wrapped it around the chill form of the other. 'I didn't think so much of that,' said a farm boy who reported the incident. 'What I did think of was that after the poor woman had been taken to a shelter and given food and medicine, my lady put on the cloak herself and wore it just the same as she did before.'

There is more in the little incident than appears on the surface. Too much of our charity in this world is flawed by the note of condescension. Those who are well-to-do are kind to the poor, but they are patronizing. Much is said about bestowing alms on the worthy poor as though the unworthy were not in the greater need. To be homeless, cold, out of work and disheartened is to walk very fast on the down-hill road. In such untoward circumstances, people drift swiftly from the haven of worthiness into the pit of unworthiness. One hears frequent criticism as to the manner in which the poor and impecunious dispose of money given them by bountiful friends. 'What do you think Mrs. W——did with the money I left there last Saturday?' The question was asked by a young woman who was the almoner of an older one. 'When I tell you,' she proceeded, 'that I found her and her family eating saltines and canned peaches, you will not want me to give them money again in a hurry.' As for saltines and canned peaches, they are certainly innocuous articles of diet, and very likely they were the first articles approaching luxury that the poor woman had seen in many a day. The trouble in much of our almsgiving is that it halts at the point of criticism, and is not tinctured with loving kindness.

Occasionally the note of condescension is struck with emphasis at precisely the wrong moment. Several years ago a woman of rare gifts, of excellent family and aristocratic traditions found herself temporarily stranded in New York. She had barely enough money in her purse to meet the needs of a single day, although she had abundant resources that later became available. She took the first work that came to her, although it was ill-paid and not the work she would have chosen. She found board and lodging in a home that was under the protection of a religious organization. Although she tarried in this place for many weeks, no one took the trouble to find her out: she came and went without a word of friendship, and when finally she was able to leave she did so without regret. She was more than the equal of women who patronized her, but they have yet to find out that they missed a rare opportunity and might by other treatment have won for their society a train of helpful friends.

When shall we learn that the man or woman who in this world consciously condescends to another has not the spirit of Christ, but the spirit of Beelzebub?—'The Christian Herald.'

THE HAPPY HABIT.

Mothers who are constantly cautioning the little ones not to do this or not to do that, telling them not to laugh or make a noise, until they lose their naturalness and become little old men and women, do not realize the harm they are doing.

There is an irresistible longing for amusement, for rollicking fun, in young people, and if these longings were more fully met in the home it would not be so difficult to keep the boy and girl under the parental roof.

A happy, joyous home is a powerful magnet to child and man. The sacred memory of it has kept many a person from losing his self-respect and from the commission of a crime.

Fun is the cheapest and best medicine in the world for your children as well as for yourself. Give it to them in good, large doses. It will not only save your doctor's bills, but it will also help to make your children happier, and will improve their chances of life.

The very fact that the instinct to play—the love of fun—is so imperious in the child shows a great necessity in its nature which if suppressed will leave a famine in its life.

A sunny, joyous, happy childhood is to the individual what rich soil and genial sun are to the young plant.

If the early conditions are not favorable, the plant becomes starved. This is true with the human plant. A starved, suppressed, stunted childhood makes a dwarfed man. A joyous, happy, fun loving environment develops powers, resources, and possibilities which would remain dormant in a cold, dull, repressing environment.

When God's children pass under the shadow of the cross of Calvary, they know that through that shadow lies their passage to the great white throne. For them Gethsemane is as paradise. God fills it with sacred presences; its solemn silence is broken by the music of tender promises, its awful darkness softened and brightened by the sunlight of heavenly faces and the music of angel wings.—Dean Farrar.

The Hidden Children of Adam.

(Written by the late George T. Lanigan the day before he died.)

Adam—although it is not
Written in sacred lore—
Had children many in Eden;
Their number twenty-four.

One day as Adam with them
Was sporting on the sward,
'Neath the trees, he saw a-coming
The angel of the Lord.

Fearing lest he'd be derided
That they so many were,
Adam hid half his children
In a rosy thicket fair.

Their guests sate down among them;
And such discourse they bore
As children and angels might
With heaven just next door.

When they had ceas'd their sporting,
'A special blessing I bear,'
Upspoke the smiling angel,
'To these, thy children fair.

'To all the children of Adam,
Gathered about my knee,
Of health and wealth, the breezes,
The dews of prosperity;

'And may they ne'er know sickness,
Or death, when such things shall be,
But life be as on this green sward,
And under this garden tree.'

Then up spake Father Adam,
Half in sadness and half in shame;
'For these, my other children,
A blessing I crave—the same.

'When I saw thee approaching,
Mid the roses I bade them hide;
But repeat to them the blessing,
For the goodness of God is wide.'

Slowly the puzzled angel
Made answer: 'That cannot be.
I bore the Lord God's blessing
To the children that I could see;

'But it shall be on earth here,
Through all the coming years,
When one of the children hidden
At this time is found in tears.

'His happier brother or sister
May the blessing with him divide;
Nor be its own share diminished,
For the blessing of God is wide.'

And so it ever has been,
And so it ever will be!
When a fortunate child shares his blessing
With the one in misery.

Somehow, around about him
In the dull world, he descries
The scent of Eden's thickets
And the glance of an angel's eyes.

A WELL BALANCED MEAL.

Have you ever known what it was to rise from a table after having eaten so heartily you were almost ashamed of yourself and still feel dissatisfied with your meal? To feel almost as if you had a need of something more? Do you wonder why that was? The answer is, the meal was not well balanced, however delicious were its individual dishes. The knowledge of what might be done by wisely directed feeding is yet in its infancy. There are those who claim that proper feeding would do away with most disease, and in the attempt to discover what is proper feeding all manner of queer things are prescribed. Elie Mentchnikoff, the great bacteriologist, says that eating no uncooked fruit or food is the road to health; some others are equally as strenuous for wholly uncooked, taking their potatoes and such foods in that way, but there is no such student and scholar among them as the greatest advocate of the cooked. Bacteriologists generally claim that uncooked food is a great source of admittance to the body of various bacteria. Every woman does well to study the matter of food as thoroughly as she can, because by knowing how to feed her family she will certainly gain in health for them. Excessive alcoholic desires may be lessened by right feeding. For the ordinary housekeeper it is enough to begin with a general nature of the two great divisions of food—proteids, which are muscle makers, and carbohydrates, which make heat and fat. All diets of health must contain these two kinds of food, but not all persons need an equal amount of each. The principal proteid is meat, then nuts; people who do not eat meat must eat nuts or an equivalent for the proteid value. Carbohydrates are starchy foods, fats, etc., such as potatoes, grains, and sugar. Some foods, like cheese, belong to both classes, being rich in both qualities.

'Question not, but live and labor,
Till the goal be won,
Helping every feeble neighbor,
Seeking help from none.
Life is mostly froth and bubble:
Two things stand like stone—
KINDNESS in another's troubles,
COURAGE in your own.'

RECIPES.

Eggless Salad Dressing.—A pint of buttermilk, a lump of butter the size of an egg (or two tablespoonfuls of salad oil). Put these ingredients over the fire in a double boiler. Then mix together two tablespoonfuls of flour, one heaping spoonful of sugar, one teaspoonful of ground mustard, a teaspoonful of turmeric, and a little salt. Moisten with good vinegar or lemon juice, rub smooth and pour slowly over the hot milk. Then return all to the double boiler and stir until thick and smooth. When ready to use you may add a little plain or whipped cream just before putting on the salad.

Boiled Raisin Cake.—Cover one cup and a half of raisins with boiling water and simmer for twenty minutes. Cream together three-quarters of a cup of sugar and one-quarter of a cup of butter; then add one beaten egg, one-half a cup of the raisin water, one teaspoonful of baking soda, one teaspoonful each of cinnamon and nutmeg, and one cup and a half of flour. Add raisins, well dredged with flour. Bake for one-half hour in a loaf.

Winter Pudding.—Three eggs, one cup of sugar, one-half cup of butter, one cup of flour, one cup of jelly or jam, one-half teaspoonful of soda, stirred into three tablespoonfuls of sour milk; ground cinnamon, cloves and nutmeg to taste. Mix well and bake slowly. Serve with hard sauce or whipped cream.

Tripe Mexicana.—Wash two pounds of fresh tripe in cold salted water, drain, and cut in uniform pieces or small squares. Put into a kettle, add a can of tomatoes, two sliced Mexican chili peppers, two cloves of garlic, one tablespoonful of butter, a dust of cayenne, and salt to taste. Cook slowly for an hour. Then add a can of mushrooms and six medium sized potatoes, cut into halves. When the potatoes are done, serve on a large platter, garnished with diamond-shaped bits of toast.

Potato Dumplings.—Boil eight or ten potatoes in their jackets the day before you wish to make the dumplings. When ready to prepare the dumplings, peel and grate the potatoes. Cut four slices of wheat bread into dice. Brown these bread dice into two large tablespoonfuls of melted butter, stir them into the potatoes, and enough flour to keep the mixture together when boiled, beat two eggs into the mixture, add one-half a teaspoonful of salt, and mold into balls. Drop these into a kettle of boiling water. When the balls dance on top of the water they are done. But if they fall apart, add more flour to those that are not yet cooked. Drain the water from the dumplings and serve with gravy.

Soft Gingerbread.—One cup of sugar, one cup of molasses, one cup of buttermilk, half a cup of butter, half a cup of lard, two teaspoonfuls of ginger, two teaspoonfuls of soda, two cups of currant dredged with flour, and flour enough to make a good batter. Bake in a slow oven.

Marmalade Pudding.—Three ounces bread crumbs, two ounces suet, two ounces flour, one ounce sugar, two tablespoonful marmalade, one-quarter teaspoonful each of salt and baking powder, one egg and one-half pint of milk. Shred the suet and chop finely, mix all dry ingredients, add the marmalade, beaten egg, and milk; turn into a greased basin, and steam for two hours.

Milk Soup.—Four large potatoes, one pint of milk, three tablespoonfuls of fine sago, two quarts of water, one onion, two ounces butter, salt and pepper to taste.

Peel and slice the potatoes; put them into a pan with the butter and finely chopped onion, stir over gentle heat for a few minutes (do not allow to brown at all); now add two quarts of boiling water, simmer for one hour, rub through a sieve or colander, return to the pan with the milk; when boiling stir in the sage and cook for fifteen minutes; season with salt and pepper.

Tomatoes and Macaroni.—One-half pound macaroni, one pound tomatoes, one ounce butter, grated cheese, finely chopped parsley. Break the macaroni into small pieces, throw into boiling salted water, boil until tender, drain. While the macaroni is cooking, take another stewpan, put the tomatoes and butter into this, and cook gently for a quarter of an hour. Pile the macaroni on a hot dish, and arrange the tomatoes round it. Sprinkle some grated cheese over the macaroni, put some finely chopped parsley over the tomatoes, and serve.

Spanish Cheese Savory.—One-half lb. cheese, one pint milk, two Spanish onions, two eggs, pepper and salt, a little water. Chop the onions finely and boil in the water until soft; drain of the water and add the milk; as soon as this boils add the cheese, sliced; stir until the cheese is dissolved; add the seasoning and the beaten eggs, let it stand on the bar for five minutes. Serve on hot dish.

Genoese Pastry.—Three ounces flour, four ounces sugar, four eggs, two ounces butter. Put the eggs and sugar into a bowl, and beat with a whisk for about twenty minutes. Melt the butter, then add to the beaten eggs and sugar a little butter and a little flour alternately until all is added. Stir in very gently and on no account beat the mixture while adding the butter and flour. Pour into a tin lined with greased paper, and bake in a moderate oven about twenty minutes. Drop these into a kettle of boiling ites.

DIETETIC EXPERTS AND

BOVRIL

Tests made recently in Great Britain by W. H. Thompson, M.D., Sc.D., assisted by other experts in Diet, at Trinity College, Dublin, proved that when a little BOVRIL was added to a Standard diet it produced a marked increase in weight.

This increase represented good sound muscle and greater available energy

THE GARDEN

THE CUCUMBER BEETLE.

J. H.—The beetle that destroyed your cucumbers last season is a mischievous enemy and does great damage to melon and squash vines as well. In a small garden with only a few hills the best plan is to make screens of musquito netting stretched over barrel hoops. Plant an extra quantity of seed, so that some may be pulled up, if not devoured.

One method is to cover some of the plants with sifted wood ashes, and the rest with a solution of one-fourth of a pound of Paris green in 60 gallons of water. The beetles will eat the poisoned plants, and be destroyed. If the vines are stimulated by fertilizers and good cultivation they will be able to keep ahead.

GROWING DANDELIONS.

Jane.—You are mistaken in supposing that you can grow dandelions from seed sown this spring in the open ground so as to be usable this year. Very early large leaves that make a wholesome vegetable can be obtained by sowing seed in May, cultivating during summer, and the following spring, as soon as there is any growth the leaves will be ready to cut. But it is rather difficult to advise their cultivation for profit. From the action on the liver it is said to have wonderful efficacy, also in skin diseases, while as a stomachic in cases of weak digestion the dandelion is often found beneficial. On the continent dandelions are largely grown as greens, and highly esteemed for its valuable qualities, being employed in many ways.

PLANTING RASPBERRIES.

H. E. D.—The Cuthbert is the best all-round red raspberry, and Golden Queen for yellow. The soil must be thoroughly prepared and plants set in rows four to six feet apart, being careful not to plant too deeply, for the suckers that spring from the stem will not come up if plants are set too deep. Cut the canes to two buds at the time of planting, otherwise it will take the strength from the root to force them into growth. Never let the plants be banked up, but keep the soil well cultivated, for raspberries will not thrive among weeds and grass. Very little pruning is necessary except to go over the ground and cut out all old canes close to the ground, but it pays to give winter protection by laying down the canes and covering with earth the same as roses.

It does not injure the plants to allow them to fruit the first season, for by giving extra care new canes will be produced for next year's crop.

The simplest method of training is to tie the stalks, it being most convenient for cultivating all round the plant. Taken altogether the raspberry is a very satisfactory plant for the amateur.

WHAT TO DO WITH A POINSETTIA.

Floral.—Your Poinsettia will live in the pot all summer with moderate watering and attention. It will, during that time, form its whorl of leaves for next season's beauty.

As for propagating from the plant it is done by taking four or five inch cuttings of the one year old wood, or by young wood with a heel of hard wood attached. They should be started at once in mild bottom heat with rather a moist atmosphere, and at no time be over-watered or densely shaded. Sometimes if a plant grows well the green tips of some of the side shoots can be taken off in August and receive the same treatment.

PRUNING ORNAMENTAL SHRUBS.

E. B.—To prune ornamental trees or shrubs it is necessary to know something of their habits of growth and blossoming. Some of them send out flowers from the extremities, that is from the last season's growth, and should not be pruned the same as other kinds of trees and shrubs that throw out blossoms from the older wood. Thus the age and vigor of growth must be taken into consideration in trimming, and must be done with skill and intelligence.

As regards the grape vine there is no set rule, for different varieties need different pruning, yet the general principle is the same. Too much of the old wood must not be allowed to accumulate for the grape produces no fruit on any but new wood, and too much of both is often left resulting in luxuriant leafage and little or no fruit.

If you can rub off the superfluous shoots of your vine it will save a good deal of pruning.

COLOR EFFECT.

If the garden is small have but few patches of flowers, a luxurious growth of geraniums, a clump of poppies or Marguerites, will be pleasing, and much more interesting than a countless array of mixed individual plants, though each one may be beautiful in itself. But the expression of a garden must be like the expression of the home, an individual one, and cannot be made according to any set patterns or coloring.

SEVERAL QUESTIONS.

C. B.—If your Hydrangea is the pink variety that has to be wintered indoors it is best to leave it in the pot, and set it beside the front door for the summer, or a climber opposite the Clematis a Trumpet Vine will give good foliage, and grow quickly, and for this season, while the others grow you can plant a few beans of Dolichos, that will give you flowers during the summer. Of hardy perennials, it is important to know how much space is to spare.

The first in spring are the Anemones, then we have the Dicentia and Aquilegia, the Larkspur and the tall Phlox. It is not easy to choose, for each one must be guided by their own taste, and the position of the garden, as to width of border and the height of plants.

PLANT FAILURES.

Mrs. M. McM.—Your seeds probably dried out for want of moisture, or they would not all have failed. The little green worm can be kept in check if plants are washed in soapsuds in which some tobacco has been steeped, and the green worm is averse to it. In sowing seeds in a box it is better to cover it for the first few days with a newspaper or cloth kept damp unless a pane of glass is fitted over it. This will keep in the moisture till seeds sprout.

NON-HEADING CAULIFLOWER.

Mrs. R. G.—If you say the soil of your garden is sandy that will explain why your cauliflower failed to 'head' last year. It is a very fastidious vegetable and there is little chance of success on such a soil, but you might try adding a well rotted compost worked thoroughly into the soil before planting. Then a primitive method of watering is to set a tomato can punched full of holes near the bottom, beside every growing plant, leaving the rim above the ground. These are filled with water in dry weather and give the moisture that is necessary for cauliflower to head. With such irrigation success is in your own hands.

STRAWBERRY PLANTS IN A BARREL.

D. E. K.—Personal experience is of most importance to the amateur and mine with strawberry growing in a barrel dates back many years. Willing hands bored holes large enough to set the plant comfortably, roots in, leaves out. Earth was rich loam with well pulverized manure intermixed, and the plants were set all around in two rows, close so the leaves could just touch. They grew well in shade for a while until firmly rooted, then were moved to a corner near the house, where they caught the afternoon sun all round the barrel. But the earth settled and the plants sank down, and were slow to recover, so that it is best to allow the soil to settle a little before plants are put in the bottom row. Mine waited till September before they fruited, and then the quantity and quality did not repay for the trouble.

In planting be careful to have a perfect flowering variety, and procure sturdy plants, avoiding the error of loose setting.

As regards the Garden Huckleberry, I have not had any personal experience, but letters from those who have raised this so called fruit from seed, are not at all favorable.

DIFFERING SOIL.

Miss McD. complains that there is no distinction made in regard to the soil used for potting plants and asks if it is important.

A moment's reflection will convince any one that it is not in accordance with nature to plant all varieties in the same soil, and it is well understood that they differ greatly in their preference, one kind refusing to grow where another flourishes.

For instance, all sweet-scented or balm geraniums thrive best in chip dirt; take the coarsest for the bottom, and sift the finer through a sieve. The Oxalis likes best the earth from an old pasture under the sod which seems its natural soil. The cactus does best in a soil composed of two-thirds gravel and one-third sharp sand. The calla requires very rich soil as it is an aquatic plant and delights in a mud bottom. If the plant does not seem to thrive in any certain soil, it is as well to change the conditions by giving it the opposite for its roots. It is a mistake to give too much soil to the winter flowering bulbs for what they require is heat and moisture, rich soil giving often too heavy leaves.

TO ROOT THE CAPE JASMINE.

Ignorance.—The Cape Jasmine is easily rooted from cuttings and can be in lengths from five to seven inches, cut just below the point. Insert the cuttings in soft water (cistern or rain water) in an open-mouthed bottle and set where there is heat and free circulation of air.

In about two weeks roots will appear, when they can be taken out and planted in wet sand, then when the sand pot is filled with roots let them have rich soil, and plenty of water.

This Jasmine requires constant moisture, thorough drainage and to have the foliage kept clean. The young plants bloom early and are soon ready to set out in the garden for summer flowering.

ON STONY LAND.

E. T.—It is often said that sweet peas will grow in light, poor soil, the same being said of garden peas used for culinary purposes. But I asked an old gardener the other day how he managed to have such exceptionally fine bloom last year, and he told me it was by rich soil, deep planting and plenty of water.

Stony land is rather an ambiguous phrase, but if you can get six inches of soil and add to it a little good loam or manure it may be safe to plant with a hope of moderate success.

JAIPUR.

Jaipur, 'the City of Victory,' which Queen Mary visited the other day, is a city of the 'Arabian Nights,' with great streets flanked by rhubarb colored houses, a great palace towering above all. It is the capital of the great state of the same name, ruled by the chief of the famous Rachhevaha clan of the Rajputs, descended from the greatest of the legendary heroes, Rawa, who in turn claimed the sun for his ancestor.

But the Queen has really gone to see the ancient capital of Jaipur, Amber, the view from which is magnificent. Days can be spent in wandering over the palace, a veritable fairy castle. Marble windows an inch thick are carved with delicate and fantastic designs, the ceilings are ablaze with gold and glass, and the halls have doors of burnished copper. The courts and the gardens, fragrant with the perfume of the orange and jassamine, are vast enough to lodge an army. The palace was abandoned in 1728, when the court of the Prince was moved to the great new palace at Jaipur.

BABY'S LITTLE ILLS.

Baby's little ills are many and need close attention. Worms are among the most common of these ailments — there being scarcely a child who is not afflicted by them at some time or other. These, though, can be readily banished by the frequent use of Baby's Own Tablets—the only remedy sold under the guarantee of a government analyst to contain no opiate or other harmful drug. Concerning them Mrs. Jos. Daigle, Ste. Perpetue, Que., writes:—"My baby was troubled with worms; he was nervous and had no appetite. I gave him Baby's Own Tablets and he was soon well again." The Tablets are sold by medicine dealers or by mail at 25 cents a box from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

In a Restaurant Corner

(By HOPE GLADDEN, in the 'C. E. World.')

'I may as well go into town to-day,' said young Mrs. Holland an hour after her husband had started for business.

'Mark's birthday is the fifteenth. I have saved the ten dollars, and in case I don't have anything to suit me to-day I shall have some time left in which to think of it. I do hope I'll find what he will like,' she added; and with that thought in mind she hurried with her work and dressed as quickly as possible.

In another hour she was ready for the car. It was early in September, and the day was almost as hot as the record-breakers listed in July and August. By the time she had visited six or eight stores, looked at this, and priced that, about as many times as her husband was years old, she found that she was both tired and hungry, and started for Johnson's restaurant, where she had been a few times with Mark and where she knew he was not accustomed to lunch at noon; for, considering her errand in town, she was particularly anxious not to see him.

Although she knew he usually went to Codman's, in another direction, she took the precaution when entering the restaurant to go to a little side table, the first after the wall had been extended to widen the room, which brought her into a sheltered corner. She sat down, relieved to find an electric fan directly above, and, like most weary shoppers, rested her elbows on the table. In that position the waitress found her a few minutes later, although she had felt so warm and tired she had not even looked at the menu. The appearance of the waitress, however, roused her; and, controlled by the sense of hunger alone, she ordered a chicken dinner, even though her purse cried out:

'Not that, Blanch. A sandwich and coffee will do.'

Again left to herself, she leaned back and waited. Suddenly she heard a man clear his throat, the sound of a step she knew, the scraping of chairs pulled from the table next round the corner, and then Mark's voice saying:

'I'm surprised to find you, Tom. I thought you always went home to lunch.'

'I do but my work was so behind when I got back from my vacation I've had to put in part of my noon hour on it to help catch up'; and then, apparently looking over the menu, he added,

'What are you going to have?'

'I want something filling, I know that. I'm about starved,' answered Mark.

'I'm not. It's too hot; besides, I had a hearty breakfast,' Tom replied.

The little woman in the corner heard a deep sigh from her husband; and then in humble tones he said, so quietly she barely caught the words:

'Well, I didn't have a hearty one to eat. Blanche is the dearest little girl in all the world, but she isn't up on cooking.'

'Too bad!' said Tom. 'Honest, Mabel's a wonder. I don't see where she ever learned so much,' he added with pride.

'You always were a lucky dog, and the luck's sticking to you, that's all,' said Mark, and another heavy sigh followed.

'Do you know, before either of us was married,' Tom continued in a confidential tone, 'I used to think that Blanche would make the better housekeeper of the two? Truly, I had doubts about Mabel on that score. You see she never had to do those things. Her father always kept two maids, sometimes three; and her own mother died when she was little. Honest, I don't believe there is one girl in a hundred, brought up as she was, who would have taken a poor chap like me, and made good, as she has.'

'You're right. It's not often they could, or would, even if they could,' answered Mark, who a moment later added:

'Don't think I am complaining, old man, Blanche means all right. She just doesn't think. Now, the other night, after she had made biscuits and got them into the oven, she went in the parlor, lost herself in some book, and, when I got home, the biscuits were as black as my boot. I know she means all right; so I don't say anything. I get a hearty meal down here at noon, and take what comes the rest of the time.'

The little wife a few feet away scarcely touched the chicken dinner she had ordered. It seemed to her that the electric fan alone kept her from suffocating. From time to time the hot tears rushed to her eyes. To her surprise, she felt not angry, but humiliated. She knew that every word Mark had uttered was true. She reviewed her life, her acts, her manner, since her marriage ten months before. She recalled how at first Mark had come home at noon as Tom was in the habit of doing, and how he gradually began staying in town for lunch. Now, she admitted to herself, he followed that course entirely. Prior to this she had thought only of how much less work it made her. Now she wondered whether it was necessity, due to her thoughtlessness, that had made him change his plan.

'Poor boy!' she said, 'and I love him so! He has been a dear and so patient with me!'

She longed to get up, go to the other table, and throw her arms around his neck, but dared not make her presence known. She sat there like one in a dream; and, when the waitress came to take her order for dessert, she realized that in order to have an excuse for remaining longer she must order something, and asked for ice cream. Refreshed by this, she again listened for some sound to come from the table near by. Soon, to her relief, she heard the shuffling of chairs and knew that her husband and their friend Tom had gone without discovering her presence.

For the time being her courage, her plans, her hopes seemed completely shattered. Feeling that she must have a chance to think before she could decide on any course of action, she made her way to one of the leading stores, where there was a cool, attractive rest-room. There she lay down for an hour, at the end of which time, with her mind somewhat at ease, she arose, put on her hat, and started for the book department.

'I should like a cook-book,' she said in tones so clear and decided that the clerk looked at her in astonishment before replying.

'What kind, madam?'

'I— I—don't know,' stammered Blanche. 'What kinds have you?'

'O, several. Here are—but Mrs. Lincoln's seems to be the favorite,' he added, handing her a copy.

'I will take one,' answered Blanche, at the same time taking from her purse a two-dollar bill.

When the clerk had wrapped up the book and handed her back fifty cents, she went on to the silverware department, where with three dollars she bought a perfectly plain, sterling silver napkin-ring, on one side of which she ordered her husband's monogram cut, and on the other, in script, the words,

'Mark,
'September fifteenth, nineteen hundred eleven.'

Satisfied with that purchase, she left the store, and was about to take the first car home, when she saw a sign which read,

'HOME-COOKED FOODS.'

The thought instantly came that even when she reached home, the afternoon being so far gone, she would have little time to test the recipes in her new cook-book.

Inside the little store, she found everything so clean and attractive that she bought cold tongue, fresh buns, a marsh-mallow cake, and two kinds of cookies.

By the time her own home was reached, her heart was as light as a lark's. She had a plan, and she meant to work it, too. Hurrying to her room, she removed her street dress and dusty shoes, donning in their stead the thinnest organdie kimono and house slippers.

Her first work was in the dining-room. She arranged everything in perfect order, put on fresh linen, and then gathereed a bunch of their choicest flowers for a centrepiece.

When that was done, she thought of her cook-book, and sat down to study its pages.

'It's four o'clock now. I sha'n't have time to make anything more than a fancy dessert,' she said to herself; and, turning to the pages where the desserts were listed, she decided upon one, and proceeded to make it.

'It looks good,' she said, taking some on the end of a spoon and sampling it; 'and it tastes good, too,' she added.

'Let me see,' she continued; 'it said to "serve cold." I'll set it in the refrigerator, and then go over to Randall's for cream to whip, and a piece of watermelon. Mark likes that.

'How surprised he'll be! This is the most fun I've had for a long time,' she went on, all the while conscious of a strange sense of satisfaction within.

When a quarter to six came, all was ready. She had selected a dainty dimity house dress, and, satisfied with her afternoon's work, started for the car to meet Mark. As she walked to the corner, which was only two blocks away, she began to wonder why she had not come of late to meet him as she used to do when they were first married. For a while she could not recall when the change had come; and, then, to her relief, she remembered it was when she had the grippe in the spring, although she confessed that even that could not excuse her for all the weeks since then. When the car came within sight, she recognized Mark standing on the running board, all ready to jump off as soon as the car should stop. In another moment Mark gave a leap; and, coming to her with a happy smile on his face, he said:

'Well, little woman, this does seem good.'

As he spoke, he threw one arm over her shoulder, and the two walked on like the two lovers they had been one year before.

(To be Continued.)

WORLD'S WELFARE

A NATIVE VIEW OF INDIA'S EVANGELIZATION.

(P. O. Philip, B.A., missionary of the National Missionarly Society, Sarwar, Canada, in the Bombay 'Guardian.')

The evangelization of India—this is a phrase which sounds familiar enough in our ears; but it conveys to most of our minds nothing more than ideas akin to those aroused by the thought of an unrealizable ambition or a pious hope. Are not the leaders of our missionary societies entertaining visionary ideas in hoping that India will ultimately become an integral part of the kingdom of Christ. What is the actual situation Are our fears justified by a survey of the past achievements and the present working of the Christian forces in this great nonchristian land? Have we sufficiently taken into account all the resources that are within our reach for this great work? What part have we Indian Christians as individuals and as a church in this work of enthroning Jesus Christ in the hearts of the millions of our fellow countrymen?

It can no longer be said of modern India, as was once the case, that she is unmoved by the new forces of religion and civilization that are operating upon her. The hackneyed lines:

She let the legions thunder past,
And plunged in thought again,

are no longer true of the modern conditions of our land. We need not at present stop to consider the remarkable changes that have taken place in the space of the last seventy-five years in the social, intellectual and moral outlook of the Hindoo. They are of importance to us only in so far as they show beyond a doubt that the protective armor of Hindooism has been pierced, and pierced beyond recovery. But the changes in the domain of religion, as such, that have taken place in the last twenty or thirty-five years among our countrymen are by no means less remarkable.

Witness, for instance, the new movement which goes by the name of neo-Hindooism—the Arya Samaj in northern India, the Brahmo Samaj, Prarthana Samaj and other similar Samajams in eastern and western India, and theosophy in southern India—all these are evidences of the prevailing dissatisfaction of the educated Hindoos with popular Hindooism.

The antichristian attitudes these movements generally assume show that they are conscious that the citadel of Hindooism is in danger. The methods of imitation they adopt in their work and the way in which they read noble Christian truths into the confessedly immoral stories of their Puranas and Shastras show further that Christianity is the cause of this religious awakening. 'We have in Hindooism all that your boasted Christianity can give us, and a great deal more'—this is the position that is fast taking root in the minds of the educated Hindoos as the result of these new movements.

It is certain that neo Hindooism will be the greatest opponent of Christianity in India in the near future. The movement is yet young, not even thirty years old, and confined to the upper classes, but in future years, with the advancement of education, the large middle-class population will also be brought within its sweep; and great will be the proportions assumed by this antischristian movement. Hard and long will be the struggle, but there can be no doubt as to the ultimate result, if only we maintain our privileged position as faithful and intelligent fellow-workers with God.

There are already signs of life in the dry bones of India's missions which are full of hope. I do not want to appeal to statistics for the obvious reason that the results of the secret working and the actual growth of the Kingdom in any country cannot be tabulated in figures. I would, on the other hand, try to focus your attention on certain facts which to my mind are more convincing than any amount of statistics. The mighty spiritual revivals and the wonderful cases of individual conversion we meet with in different parts of the country are sure signs of the working of the Spirit of God. The recent revival in the Khassia Hills, Assam, led to the conversion of thousands and to the quickening of the Church all over the land. Such revivals show that when God begins to work, the most serious difficulties which we in our limited and blurred vision are accustomed to look upon as big mountains are overcome in a moment. So also the accounts of individual conversion under the most unexpected and, humanly speaking, the most impossible conditions which we meet with in the annals of many of our missionary societies show that Christ is as truly working in our land to-day as in any other land or in any other age. Yes, He is the same yesterday, to-day, and forever, whether in Asia or in Europe, in India or in Corea.

THE STORY OF GUMAN SINGH.

In the year 1905, during the great revival of spiritual life among the Khassia people there was quartered in Shillong, the capital of the Khassia Hills, a Gurkha regiment. There was a bandsman in this regiment, Guman Singh by name, who had previously known nothing of Christ or Christainity. During the time of the wonderful revival he felt an irresistible impulse to go to the church where many were assembled day and night, and where God was doing marvellous things. He understood nothing of the Khassia language, but he is to-day a humble believer in Christ. He attributes his conversion to an independent revelation of the person of Christ. He affirms that the Lord talked with him and commissioned him to bear witness to small and great of the Gospel of his grace. Nor is there any reason why we should doubt his testimony, for nothing short of a heavenly vision can account for the great change that has taken place in him. For four years and more he has lived a consistent and fearless Christian life in the regiment. Sometimes he visited his English officers in their tents, and after a smart salute, has knelt down and prayed in Hindi and immediately departed. On one occasion he was rebuking his comrades of sin and they caught him by the ear and dragged him for a distance of two miles along the road. He went to the hospital for some weeks in consequence of this cruelty, and it was found that some of his aural nerves were permanently injured. But he rejoiced to be counted worthy to suffer for Christ's sake, and when asked to disclose the names of his persecutors he refused. To-day he is spending his hard-earned holiday preaching the Gospel in Nepal, his native counry, a land which is closed to Christian missionaries. 'I have known him for four years and I have not met a more simple-hearted, brave and enthusiastic disciple of the Master'—such is the testimony which a well-known English worker gives of him. Christ has begun his good and gracious work in our land and his kingdom is making headway in India in ways and manners we do not always know. Let us, therefore, be confident of this very thing that 'He which hath begun a good work in us will perform it until the day of Jesus Christ.'

Have we sufficiently taken into account the resources that are within our reach for the accomplishment of this great work?

I would now try to direct your thoughts to the greatest of all our resources, to the living God, dominating, possessing and using all factors and influences to work out His eternal purposes concerning our land. No lesson of missionary experience has been more fully, impressively and convincingly taught than that apart from the divine working all is inadequate. Our well-organized missionary societies, activities, methods and plans are of no avail if they are not inaugurated, directed and sustained by Him. 'Except the Lord build the house they labor in vain that build it.' It was the firm conviction in the practical availability of the illimitable resources of the Heavenly Father which enabled and still enables many a servant of God to dare and to do great things in his name, more than the need for money, more than the need for men, and more than the need for any of the resources which are, after all, of the earth earthy, what we want to-day in our churches and mission fields is the faith which will enable us to draw largely from 'the unsearchable riches of Christ.' Adoniram Judason, the apostle of Burma, in one of the darkest periods of the history of missions, confronted by an almost unbroken line of heathenism, and without any trace of a hopeful future beyond, was able to write to the American Christians: 'If they ask what promise of ultimate success is here, tell them, "as much as there is an almighty and faithful God who will perform his promises and nothing more."' Yes, it is this superhuman factor in the evangelization of India which should grip our souls. Eliminate the supernatural from our mission work and the next moment the whole thing will reduce itself to the level of a huge humanitarian social-service movement and nothing more.

CAUSES OF LIMITED SUCCESS.

We have seen that the situation in India is, on the whole, one which should strengthen us in our confidences in the final victory of our Master. We have also seen that we have in our Almighty Father all the resources necessary to met and to overcome the greatest difficulties. Why, then, is the success of the missionary enterprise in our land so limited? Why is it that we find no large accessions to the Christian Church from the ranks of those who are most influenced by Christian thought? Is it not because so many Christians, let us say so many of us, fail to fulfil the conditions required for the forthputting of the divine power? An ordinary steel cable, looking like so many yards of twine, may lie idle in the bazaar. But you insulate it properly, and connect it with a dynamo, and it becomes the channel for conveying the mysterious electric current into its practically illimitable powers of lighting and driving machinery. Two simple conditions, insulation and perfect contact, make the whole difference. What we also want to-day in our spiritual life is exactly the same. We should be saved from selfishness, insulated, as it were, against the inroads and suggestions of the world and self, and we should also preserve an unbroken connection with the abounding and never-failing source of superhuman power, the dynamo of our spiritual life, even Jesus Christ the eternal Son of God.

Now with regard to the first condition. How could this inulation be effected? By surrendering ourself, our whole life unconditionally to the Lord Jesus Christ. This is not an easy thing to do. Christ Himself makes no attempt to conceal the difficulties of discipleship. He wants every would-be followed of His to sit down and count the cost at the outset, so that it may not be said of him, 'This man began to build and was not able to finish.' His words are very plain and quite uncompromising. 'If any man come to Me and hate not his father and mother and wife and children and brothers and sisters, yea, and his own life also, he cannnot be My disciple.' 'Whosoever he be of you that forsaketh not all that he hath, cannot be My disciple.' 'Except a corn of wheat fall to the ground and die it remaineth alone, but when it dies it yields much fruit.' Yes, following Christ may mean to you and me the giving up of some of our cherished ambitions and dearest dreams. It may mean bare subsistence allowance instead of sumptuous salaries and affluent circumstances. It may mean to some of you the painful experience of going right against the ideas and hopes with which those near and dear to you have long been associating your future career. All these are real difficulties. But are we to be frightened from taking the decisive step by any or all of these difficulties? The answer to this important question depends upon the extent to which the claims of the Master and the needs of the Kingdom have taken hold of our minds. If your heart beats in unison with that of the Master, and with the hearts of the multitudes of His devoted followers; if the longing of your heart is, as it is surely our Lord's, that India should know the true God and Jesus Christ whom He has sent, and that speedily, you will consider no sacrifice too great to make for the realization in however small a measure of this most sacred of ambitions. As Indians, our position is one of peculiar privilege and opportunity. I love to think of the day when different elements of the Indian Christian community, forgetting all their petty differences of origin, organization and beliefs, will with the single-eyed purpose of winning India for Christ, send forth her preachers and teachers and Christian Sadhus to every village and town, and thus hasten the coming of the Kingdom in India.

ALL COME FROM THE SAME CAUSE

Why Dodd's Kidney Pills Cured Mme. Dufault's Ills.

She Had Diabetes, Sciatica, Backache and Headache but Found Speedy Relief in the Great Canadian Kidney Remedy.

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"Yes, I am again a well woman, and I thank Dodd's Kidney Pills for it. I suffered for three years and I may say I had pains all over my body. I had sciatica, neuralgia and diabetes. My back ached, and I had pains in my head. I was nervous and tired all the time; there were dark circles around my eyes which were also puffed and swollen, and heart fluttering added to my troubles.

"But when I started to use Dodd's Kidney Pills I soon began to get better. I took thirteen boxes in all, and I think they are a grand medicine."

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Address, Witness Bible Question Club, 'Witness' Office, Montreal.

THE PRIZE COURSE NEARING ITS CLOSE.

As only a few weeks now remain members of the Bible Study Club who are intending to enter for prize should remember that in addition to all the coupons they have saved and filled in, as guarantee of faithful study, they must answer any five of the questions which during the year have been printed in heavy type and indicated as one that **'may be answered in writing.'**

Each of the five questions must be answered separately and the paper written on one side only. No answer must exceed two hundred words in length and may be less. Each answer must have the name and address of the writer at the bottom of the answer.

The answers must be delivered to this office and they will be collated at the close of the contest and forwarded, along with the coupons, to headquarters for independent examination by competent examiners. The prize will then be awarded according to the highest number of marks won by members of The International Newspaper Bible Study Club, and prizes which may be awarded to members of this Local Club will be given out fro this office.

MEMBERS' PRIZE COUPON.

Cut out, fill in, keep safely and send to this office at the end of the course, along with your five answers.

INTERNATIONAL PRESS BIBLE QUESTION CLUB.

I have read the Suggestive Questions on the Sunday School lesson published in the Montreal 'Witness,' also the lesson itself for

SUNDAY, APRIL 21, 1912.

and intend to follow the rest of the course.

NAME .....
(Mr., Mrs. or Miss)

ADDRESS .....
(in full)
.....

No. 51. (W)

Suggestive Questions on the Sunday School Lesson for the International Press Bible Question Club.—(Copyright, 1910, by the Rev. T. S. Linscott, D.D.)

April 21, 1912.

The Appointment of the Twelve. Mark iii:7-19; Matt. v:13-16.

Golden Text—Ye did not choose me, but I chose you and appointed you, that ye go and bear fruit. John xv: 16.

(1.) Verse 7—Why, in view of what had just happened, did Jesus 'withdraw himself and his disciples to the sea?'

(2.) When is it right to flee from our enemies, and when is it duty to stand our ground?

(3.) Verse 8—What proportion followed Jesus out of love for him, and his teaching, and what proportion through curiosity, and to see his wonderful works?

(4.) What proportion attend church to-day for worship, for the preaching, the music, or because it is the custom?

(5.) Verses 9-10—To what extent is it legitimate fr a preacher in his public services to provide musical or other attractions in order to draw the crowd?

(6.) What would probably have been the size of the congregations of Jesus if he had not performed miracles as well as preached the gospel?

(7.) Verses11-12—If in these days a preacher is not instrumental in casting unclean spirits out of men, what ought he to do?

(8). Why did Jesus charge the demons who knew him not to make him known?

(9.) Verse 13—Why is it, or not, a part of a pastor's duty to frequently invite individual Christians to visit him, with a view to finding out, and then to influence them to take up the form of Christian work for which they are fitted?

(10). Verses 14-15—Jesus had a large following at this time. What method, therefore, did he adopt in selecting his twelve apostles?

(11.) What important prepearation had Jesus made during the previous night for selecting his disciples? See Luke vi:12-13.)

(12.) Which, and why, is the better method when faced with an important crisis, to seek help from God in a few words, and in faith leave the matter with him or to discuss all the details with God in protracted prayer?

(13.) Back up your answer with reasons and say whether Christ intended the miraculous power conferred upon the original twelve apostles to be permanent in the Christian church. (This is one of the questions which may be answered in writing by members of the club.)

(14.) Verses 16-19—What particular charge did Jesus give to these twelve Apostles? (See Matt. x:5-15.)

(15.) Which were the leaders among the Apostles, and what can you say concerning them?

(16., Matt. v:13-16 —What are the chief characteristics of salt?

(17.) In what sense are Christians like salt?

(18.) What elements in Christian character resemble light, and to what extent are we responsible to let our light shine?

Lesson for Sunday, April 28, 1912. The Beatitudes. Matt v:1-12.

SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON

April 21, 1912.

THE APPOINTMENT OF THE TWELVE.

Mark iii., 7-19; Matthew iv., 13-16.

Ye did not choose me, but I chose you, and appointed you, that ye should go and bear fruit.—John xv., 16 (R.V.).

LESSON STORY.

After the healing on the Sabbath of the man with a withered hand, our Lord withdrew from the city, where the Pharisees were plotting to kill him. He and his disciples went out to the Sea of Galilee, and a great crowd from Galilee and Judea followed him. Then as the news spread of 'the great prophet and wonder-worker being accessible to all, people from Tyre and Sidon and from the other side of the Jordan River came flocking to see and hear. Jesus told his disciples to have a little boat ready beside them so that he could step into that and address the crowds from a little distance. They pressed eagerly close to him to touch him for the healing of their varying diseases. Those possessed of unclean spirits kept falling down and crying out, 'Thou art the Son of God.' But Jesus bade them to be still, for he did not need their testimony.

Our Lord spent the night in prayer, up in the hills alone with God. The next morning he called his disciples to him and chose twelve of them to be his intimate companions and followers. These twelve he named apostles and ordained them to the work of preaching and healing, and spreading the glad news of the Gospel. The twelve thus specially chosen were men of all classes who had already been followers of Jesus for some time. They were Simon, whom Jesus surnamed Peter, or the Rock; James and John, sons of Zebedee, whom he surnamed Boanerges, sons of thunder; Andrew, Philip, Bartholomew, Matthew, Thomas, James, the son of Alphaeus; Thaddeus, Simon, the Cananite; and Judas Iscariot, who at the end basely betrayed his Lord.

In the Sermon on the Mount our Lord spoke primarily to these first disciples, but to every one of us who becomes a disciple, the message is the same. We are likened to two things without which the world could scarcely exist—salt, the simple, common, everyday necessity, typifying the simple, wholesome Christian life in the home and at work day by day; and light, the life so illumined by the presence of Jesus that others will be led to glorify God and to seek the Lord Jesus as their Saviour.

SELECTIONS FROM PELOUBET'S NOTES.

1. **The headstrong disciple, Simon Peter.**—He was born in Bethsaida, but had come to live in Capernaum. He was a fisherman, and was married. He was perhaps the oldest of the disciples, and their leader. He was a wave-man, now walking on the sea to meet his Lord, now sinking in the water of doubt and despair; now flourishing a sword and vowing that though all men forsake Christ he never will, and in an hour running away in the dark and even denying his Lord. But Christ saw the splendid material in him, and so added to his Hebrew name, Simon, the name Cephas (Greek, Peter), which means 'a rock.'

2. **The helpful disciple, Andrew.**—He was Peter's brother, and also a fisherman. He was a quiet, steady, thoughtful man, who has fittingly become the patron saint of Scotland.

3. **The ardent disciple, James.**—His father was Zebedee, probably a man of some wealth; and his mother was probably Salome, the sister of Mary, making him a cousin of our Lord according to the flesh. He was a fisherman, the partner of Peter and Andrew.

4. **The loving disciple, John.**—He was the brother of James, and also a fisherman. Though James was the first of the apostles to die John was the last, living to be nearly a hundred, and therefore he was probably the youngest of the twelve. He was 'the disciple whom Jesus loved,' and his Gospel, the world's greatest book, is greatest because it reveals most of the heart of Christ.

5. **The reformed disciple, Matthew.**—His original name was Levi, changed to Matthew ('the gift of God') probably when he was converted. He was the son of Alphaeus, and was a tax collector (publican) of Capernaum. He was the only one of the twelve, so far as we know, that left a disreputable calling to become a disciple of Christ—the only 'reformed man' among them.

6. **The obscure disciple, James the Son of Alphaeus.**—As his father had the same name, he was probably the brother of Matthew. He was probably not James the Less (or 'the Little,' Mark xv., 40), nor is it likely that he was James our Lord's brother, the author of the Epistle. He was just an obscure disciple, like so many of us, who did his duty quietly, but none the less heroically.

7. **The narrow disciple, Thaddaeus.**—He is also called Lebbaeus, which is probably another form of the same word, both meaning 'a beloved child.' He is also called Judas, the son (or brother) of James, so that he may have been brother to John, and the seventh brother among the twelve. 'Tradition has it that he was an ultra Jew and one of Jesus' most bigoted followers.'—Ian Maclaren.'

8. **The slow disciple, Philip.** — He came from Bethsaida, ad his business is unknown. It is the tradition that he was the disciple who, when called by Jesus, wished first to go and bury his father. It was he who laboriously and stupidly calculated out how much bread would be needed to feed the five thousand, and it was he who saddened Jesus by his slowness of apprehension at the last supper (John xiv., 8-12). 'He was somewhat slow of heart and dull in spiritual understanding; yet he had his peculiar aptitudes which justified his election to the apostleship. There is room in the Lord's service for the exercise of all sorts of gifts, and it would seem that Philip, being of a practical turn, was charged with the duty of catering for the disciple-band.'—David Smith.

9. The quick-witted disciple, Bartholomew. — Bartholomew probably means only Bar Talmai, 'the son of Talmai,' his own name being Nathanael. He was an earnest Israelite well versed in the Scriptures, and keen enough to deduce Christ's Messiahship from the second sentence our Lord spoke to him. He was from Cana, and was a close friend to Philip.

10. The doubting disciple, Thomas.—'Thomas' means 'Twin,' as does also his other name, 'Didymus.' Dr. Whyte calls him 'an anatomy of melancholy.' His was 'a strong, silent, reserved, gloomy nature. Very slowly would this man make up his mind, and very severely would he try all the evidence, but where he took his stand he would stand, and there also he would die. The characteristic of Thomas is not that he doubted—that were an easy passport to religion—but that he doubted and loved.'—'Ian Maclaren.' He would not believe the resurrection till Christ showed him his hands and his side; yet when he thought that Christ was going to Judea to be killed, he said, 'Let us also go, that we may die with him.'

11. The enthusiastic disciple, Simon the Canaanite — (R.V., Cananean'). Simon Zelotes (Luke vi., 15), the name having nothing to do with the geographical name, 'Canaan,' but 'Cananean' being the Hebrew and 'Zelotes,' the Greek name for 'the Gallilean Zealot party, a sect which stood for the recovery of Jewish freedom and the maintenance of distinctive Jewish institutions.'—Prof. Marvin R. Vincent. 'Simon's zealotry, purified by the knowledge of Jesus, might readily become true loyalty to the kingdom of God.'—Hasting's Dictionary of Christ.

12. The false disciple, Judas Iscariot. —He was probably the only one of the twelve that was not from Galilee, 'Iscariot' probably meaning 'of Kerioth,' a town of Judah. He was the treasurer of the twelve, who stole from their slender funds, and finally betrayed our Lord and then committed suicide. He was a man of ability, or he would not have been placed in the position of trust he occupied; and of noble possibilities, or he would not have been called to be a disciple. But Christ cannot force his character upon any man. 'Judas was to be Jesus' failure.'—'Ian Maclaren.'

Monday.—Mark iii., 7-19. The Twelve Apostles Appointed.
Tuesday.—Matt. v., 13-16. Disciples and the World.
Wednesday.—John i., 35-42. The First Believers.
Thursday.—Matt. x., 16-25. The Apostles Forewarned.
Friday.—Matt. x., 28-33. The Apostles Encouraged.
Saturday.—Acts ii., 22-36. The Apostles' Message.
Sunday.—Acts xxvi., 9-23. The Call of Paul.

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THE SERMON.

THE JUDGE BEFORE A JUDGE.

(By the Rev. D. C. Babcock, D.D., pastor Claremont (N.H.) Methodist Episcopal Church.)

Text: 'Art thou a king then?'—John xviii., 37.

Let us note two reasons why we should give special consideration to questions that were put to Jesus: Because they are nearly all on things that deeply concern us, and because he speaks 'as one having authority.' When some temple officers were sent to arrest him, and were asked, as they returned without him, 'Why have ye not brought him?' they answered, 'Never man spake like this man' (John vii., 46). With so many of his utterances before us, we can see that even more clearly than it was seen when those officers made their report. No trial has ever been held of such universal interest as the trial of Jesus Christ. Another of equal interest will not be held until Pilate and Jesus change places as Judge on the bench and prisoner at the bar. We shall all stand, with Pilate, before that judgment seat, and each 'give account of himself to God.'

EVENTS THAT LED TO THIS TRIAL.

There were several attempts to kill Jesus during his brief public ministry. The last and successful plot was by the Jewish ecclesiastical court. That body was not all of one mind about Jesus. John vii., 51 shows that Nicodemus was not with the majority, and his conduct later, as also that of Joseph of Arimathea, shows that those two members of the council believed in Jesus. The resurrection of Lazarus was the act of Jesus that led the council to determine that he should die. They said: 'This man doeth many miracles.' They also said: 'If we let him alone all men will believe on him, and the Romans will come and take away both our place and nation.' It is evident that they were not all of one mind then, from the remarks of Caiaphas, the high priest: 'Ye know nothing at all; nor consider that it is expedient for us that one man should die for the people, and that the whole nation perish not.' Their reasons for wanting to kill Jesus were chiefly political. In not a few cases since then officials have failed to stand for right and righteousness, because they have thought their political interests would thus be imperilled.

John makes a significant comment on the words of Caiaphas when he says: 'This spake he not of himself, but being high priest that year, he prophesied that Jesus should die for that nation, and . . . gather together in one the children of God that were scattered abroad.' We all know what Caiaphas meant, but we also know that what he prophesied had an application that he did not see. Jesus did die for that people, and for all peoples, of every age and clime. In Matt. xvi., 21 he had told his disciples 'that he must go unto Jerusalem and suffer many things of the elders and chief priests and scribes, and be killed, and be raised again the third day.' And also on the night before he was crucified he said to them: 'It is expedient for you that I go away;' and he had told them, as we have seen, how he was to go. He was 'lifted up' on the cross, as he had predicted. John xi., 47-53 will repay careful reading and comparison with other records of the trial of Jesus.

A RECORD OF MOMENTOUS EVENTS.

Because of the action of the Jewish council, 'Jesus walked no more openly among the Jews, but went . . . to Ephraim, and there remained with his disciples.' Ephraim was in Judea, about twenty miles northeast of Jerusalem. Jesus was there in concealment, with his disciples, probably for five or six weeks. No doubt he taught his disciples many things that the Holy Spirit brought to their remembrance after he was gone from them. He had said to them: 'My time is not yet come.' He foresaw the order of events that were to take place, and warned and comforted his disciples. Read John xvi., 19, 20.

The last three verses of John xvi. tell us that 'the Jews' passover was nigh at hand.' There was much speculation as to whether Jesus would be at that feast. The chief priests and the Pharisees had given a commandment that if any man knew where he was he should show it, that they might take him.' When Jesus left Ephraim for Jerusalem he and his disciples first went north through Samaria. Luke xvii., 11 says (in the American Revised Version): 'It came to pass as they were on the way to Jerusalem, that he was passing along the borders of Samaria and Galilee.' They moved east across the Jordan, and down the caravan road to the fords of Jericho, where they re-crossed into Judea. Jesus teaching and working miracles along the way. On his way from the Jordan to Jericho he gave sight to Bartimeus and another blind man, and on his way 'through Jericho' had that remarkable interview and visit with Zaccheus, the Roman tax collector.

'Then Jesus six days before the passover came to Bethany.' That was on Friday. The Jewish Sabbath began at six that evening and closed at six the next evening. 'There they made him a supper, and Martha served; but Lazarus was' a guest with Jesus. That supper was at 'the house of Simon the leper;' no doubt a leper whom Jesus had healed. It was at that supper that Mary, the sister of Martha and Lazarus, broke that alabaster box of ointment, 'very precious, and anointed the feet of Jesus'—a deed for which she had prepared; for Jesus said: 'Against the day of my burying hath she kept this.' Of course news of that supper reached the chief priests, and 'they consulted that they might also put Lazarus to death because that by reason of him many of the Jews believed in Jesus.'

'On the next day,' Sunday, Jesus rode in triumph into Jerusalem. The people spread their garments on the roadway before him, 'and branches of palm trees . . . and cried, Hosanna; blessed is the King of Israel that cometh in the name of the Lord.' He went directly to the temple, cleansed it, taught through the day, and went back to Bethany at night with his disciples. He went to the city again and taught on Monday, and out to Bethany at night, and also on Tuesday. Wednesday he spent at Bethany. Thursday morning he sent Peter and John to the city to secure 'a large upper room,' and prepare for the passover supper; and 'when the hour was come he sat down with the twelve.' John's account of that night is very full. It is a remarkable record. It begins with the thirteenth chapter and extends to the twenty-eighth verse of the eighteenth chapter.

FALSE WITNESSES.

A meeting of the council was held at the palace of the high priest, 'where they consulted that they might take Jesus by subtilty and kill him;' but they said, 'Not on the feast day, lest there be an uproar among the people.' Judas Iscariot had seen some of them prior to the feast day, and 'they had covenanted to give him money' to tell them how to take Jesus. During the passover supper, before the institution of our Lord's Supper, Judas went out to betray him to the Jews. About midnight Jesus 'went forth with his disciples over the brook Kedron,' and into the garden of Gethsemane. 'Judas also knew the place.' To that place he led 'a band of men and officers from the chief priests and Pharisees,' and went 'straightway to him and said, "Master, Master," and kissed him.' That was the sign he had agreed upon with the chief priests. It was 'the Judas kiss.' That phrase has come down to us because it is so significant. The officers took Jesus to the palace of the high priest, and first to Annas, the father-in-law of Caiaphas. He asked Jesus about his doctrines and disciples, and then 'sent him bound unto Caiaphas,' probably to another part of the same palace. The high priest had hired a couple of 'false witnesses' to testify against Jesus, but he paid no attention to their foolish charge. Caiaphas then said: 'I adjure thee by the living God that thou tell us whether thou art the Christ, the Son of God.' He answered (Mark xiv., 62), 'I am,' and added that remarkable prophecy, 'Ye shall see the Son of man sitting on the right hand of power, and coming in the clouds of heaven.' That was enough for those who had determined to kill him, and the high prest said, 'What need we any further witnesses?' 'And they all condemned him to be worthy of death.' Under Jewish law a blasphemer was to be stoned to death. They charged him with speaking blasphemy, because he claimed to be the Son of God. But it was a charge made in the face of overwhelming evidence that he was what he claimed to be.

They had no authority to execute a death penalty, and so as soon as it was day 'they led him away to Pilate.' They sent Jesus into the judgment hall, and Pilate went out to inquire what charge they had to make against this man. They said, 'If he were not a malefactor (an evil-doer) we would not bring him to thee.' They knew better than to make the charge of blasphemy to Pilate, but even he would not condemn a man on such an indefinite charge as they made. He said, 'Take ye him and judge him according to your law.' They replied, 'It is not lawful for us to put any man to death.' They then charged him with sedition, saying, 'We found this fellow perverting the nation, and forbidding to give tribute to Caesar, saying that he himself is Christ the king.' Then Pilate examined him, but reported that he found no fault in him. But they were more fierce, saying, 'He stirreth up the people, teaching throughout all Jewry, beginning from Galilee to this place.' Hearing of Galilee, Pilate thought he saw a way to get the case off from his hands, and so he sent him to Herod Antipas, who was then in the city. Herod was glad to see Jesus, but could get nothing out of him, and so sent him back to Pilate.

Pilate said: 'Ye have brought this man to me as one that perverteth the people, and I, having examined him, have found no fault; . . . no, nor yet Herod, for I sent you to him, and nothing worthy of death is done unto him.' He therefore proposed to release him, but they clamored for his crucifixion.

Now turn to John xviii., 33-36, and note the dialogue between Pilate and Jesus. First Pilate asked him, 'Art thou the king of the Jews?' My kingdom is not of this world,' etc. It is not composed of states and nations like the Roman Empire. Then Pilate asks the question we use as our text, 'Art thou a king then?' Jesus answers that question in language that should have prayerful consideration. He was born as a man, and came into this world from the Father, 'to bear witness to the truth.' Not to make truth, for it is not made, but is as eternal as God. He also states that whosoever is after the truth listens to him. In the realm of spiritual truth Jesus is a King; the King of kings, and Lord of lords, and of all who listen to him.

Paul says: 'The natural man receiveth not the things of the Spirit of God; . . . neither can he know them, because they are spiritually discerned.' Pilate heard what Jesus said, and asked, 'What is truth?' but he did it with no intention of waiting for an answer. He regarded Jesus as a harmless philosopher, and turned away to say to the Jews again, 'I find in him no fault.' And yet he delivered him to be crucified. Let us ask the Great Teacher, 'What is truth?' in a very different spirit from that manifested by Pilate. He bears witness to the truth about God; about man in his relations to God, and to his fellow men, and about the future. 'God is a Spirit, and seeketh such to worship him as worship in spirit and in truth.' He is 'our Father who art in heaven.' He loves us as a Father, as Jesus shows in the parable of the Prodigal Son. True repentance brings forgiveness.

REDEEMER AND BROTHER.

The fatherhood of God involves the brotherhood of the human family. 'All ye are brethren.' We are a fallen, but also a redeemed race. Our Redeemer is also our brother. He knows all about us, and has come to show us the way of salvation. He bears witness to the truth about the future. In an important sense our future is in our own hands. We may hear his voice and live, or disregard his 'witness to the truth' and remain in our lost condition. He says: 'When the Son of man shall come in his glory, and all the holy angels with him, then shall he sit upon the throne of his glory, and before him shall be gathered all nations, and he shall separate them one from another as a shepherd divideth his sheep from the goats.' It is for us to say whether we will hear him say to us, 'Come,' or 'Depart.' Let us take these things seriously and act wisely. Let our prayer be.

O God, mine inmost soul convert,
And deeply on my thoughtful heart
Eternal things impress;
Give me to feel their solemn weight,
And tremble on the brink of fate,
And wake to righteousness.

Do You Feel the Pinch of Corns?

Loosen up, with twenty-five cents buy yourself about ten dollars' worth of foot comfort which you'll get in a bottle of Putnam's Corn and Wart Extractor. Its soothing, healing balms painlessly cure any corn or wart in twenty-four hours. You'll be more than satisfied by Putnam's Painless Corn and Wart Extractor. Try it.

NEW STRENGTH IN THE SPRING

Nature Needs Aid in Making New Health-Giving Blood

In the spring the system needs a tonic. To be healthy you must have new blood just as the trees must have new sap to renew their vitality. Nature demands it, and without this new blood you will feel weak and languid. You may have twinges of rheumatism or the sharp, stabbing pains of neuralgia. Often there are disfiguring pimples or eruptions on the skin. In other cases there is merely a feeling of tiredness and a variable appetite. Any of these are signs that the blood is out of order—that the indoor life of winter has lessened your vitality. What you need in spring is a tonic medicine to put you right, and in all the world of medicine there is no tonic can equal Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. These pills actually make new, rich, red blood—your greatest need in spring. This new blood drives out the seeds of disease and makes easily tired men, women and children bright, active and strong. Mrs. Murray Marshall, Zephyr, Ont., says: "I do not believe I would ever have been well and strong again but for Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. I was so weak and nervous that I could not be left in the house alone. I would take weak spells with my heart and think I was going to die. I tried doctors and electric belts, but they did me no good. Then a friend urged me to try Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. To my surprise I soon noticed my appetite improving, and from that on I improved rapidly until I was enjoying the best of health, and I have not been troubled with weakness or nervousness since."

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

You May Have Catarrh And Not Know It

HEAD AND THROAT BECOME DISEASED WITH CATARRH FROM NEGLECTING COLDS AND COUGHS.

Catarrh is Treacherous—When Fully Developed is a Horror—Note its Symptoms.

"Is your breath bad?"
"Is your throat sore?"
"Do you cough at night?"
"Is your voice raspy?"
"Does your nose stop up?"
"Have you nasal discharge?"
"Do you spit up phlegm?"
"Has your nose an itchy feeling?"
"Have you pain across the eyes?"
"Is your throat irritable, weak?"
"Do you sleep with mouth open?"
"Are you subject to sneezing fits?"
"Do your ears roar and buzz?"
"Are you hard of hearing?"

If you have any of these indications of Catarrh, cure the trouble now — stop it before it gets into the lungs or bronchial tubes—then it may be too late. The remedy is "Catarrhozone," a direct breathable cure that places antiseptic balsams and healing medication on every spot that's tainted by catarrhal germs.

There can be no failure with Catarrhozone—for years it has successfully cured cases that resisted other remedies. 'No one can know better than I the enormous benefit one gets from the very first day's use of catarrhozone," writes T. T. Hopkins, of Westvale, P.Q. "I had for years a stubborn case of Bronchial Catarrh, ear noises, headache, sore eyes, stopped-up nose and throat. It affected my appetite and made my breath rank. Catarrhozone cured quickly."

Get Catarrhozone, use it, and you are sure of cure—beware of imitations and substitutes. Large size Catarrhozone, with hard rubber inhaler, lasts two months, and is guaranteed. Price $1.00, at all dealers, or the Catarrhozone Co., Buffalo, N.Y., and Kingston, Ont.

Alise of Astra

By H. B. Marriott Watson.

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SYNOPSIS OF PRECEDING CHAPTERS.

Philip Temple, an Englishman, while travelling from Paris to Dormunde, met with a railway accident. He escaped injury, and while assisting in rescue work, found a beautiful young lady in the wreckage, whom he decides to have moved to save her life, and as the Castle of Waldthal is nearby, he takes her there ,and finally, after much difficulty, persuades the officers of the castle to take the lady in. Temple fails to learn the young lady's name, as she was still unconscious when carried into the castle. He learns from an officer that the Grand Duke, to whose castle he had the victim of the accident removed, has been dead three months, and an heir to his throne was expected to arrive that very night. Count Cavari, Chancellor of Eisenburg, sends for Temple, and after quite a number of mysterious questions, informs Temple that the young lady he brought to the castle has died from her injuries. Some hours later the ringing of bells announced the birth of the new heir to the throne, and the people were wild with joy, as the non-arrival of an heir would have placed Prince Albrecht of Suabia, a German, on the throne, and he was despised and hatred by the people. The Grand Duchess had not survived her ordeal, and passed away during the night, and the grand duchy thus was divided between joy and gloom. Temple seeks further information regarding the young lady whom he rescued from the wreck, and is informed that the police and officers at the Castle had been unable to establish the identity of the dead woman. Temple decides to spend some days in the Grand Duchy of Eisenburg, when he receives an urgent telegram from his mother, calling him to Somersetshire. Temple finds that he was summoned home owing to rumors that he had been injured in the train wreck, and after reassuring his mother on that point he returns to Eisenburg, and while on the way from his hotel to keep an appointment he lost his way and wandered into the Grand Duke's park. Princess Alise, whom he meets, warns him that he is on private property, and he is offering an apology when he is placed under arrest by three men and taken to the village prison. Temple was forced to spend two days in prison and allowed to confer with no one, but was then bailed out by the British consul, Mr. Wakeling, who was informed of Temple's plight. Temple was charged with attempting to abduct the infant Grand Duke.

CHAPTER VI.

THE SHOT IN THE FOREST.

Eisenburg was sometimes amusingly, but more often distractingly, bilingual. It hesitated between French and German, with a distinct bias—at least, in the trading centres—towards the language which dominated the commerce of the country. Owing to the geographical situation of the grandduchy on the flank of Germany, that language was, of course, German. German enterprise had long since penetrated and exploited Eisenburg. German commercial travellers, like Herr Kartolen, had mapped out the grand-duchy in sections, and took their annual levies. The State was, to some trightened minds, in the way of becoming a mere German appange. That was why the Court party made a determined 'set' in favor of French. Though German was spoken among the traders of the capital, at the Schloss with its German name they talked in pure French. Thus it fell out that the passenger in Eisenburg streets must needs ply the tongues in turn, according to his itinerary and the accidents of his meetings. He would converse in German if he bought groceries, but over the way was a shop in which his wife, purchasing lingerie, must express her preferences in French.

Sir Philip Temple perused two newspapers on the morning following his release on bail—the one in German and the other in French. The German, after its news, was commercial and non-political, while the French sheet, circulating in politer society, reflected Court news, and probably Court views. At least, future Court movements were foreshadowed, as of national importance. The public proclamation of the new Grand Duke was fixed for such-and-such a date, which was some five days ahead. The Princess Regent would leave Waldthal for the capital on such a day. His Excellency Count Cavari was in residence at his official house in Eisenburg. . . Thus, or after some such fashion, ran the fashionable information of the 'Gazette,' which Temple idly scanned at breakfast. Mr. Wakeling had departed for Eisenburg and his duties, leaving with Sir Philip an assurance that he need fear no further misunderstanding, and a cordial invitation to visit him in the capital. Mr. Wakeling, you see, was a practical man, had lived fifty years, and knew something of his own country and her worthies. There was some historic glamor attaching to the name of Temple of Templemore.

The Chancellor was in residence! Philip regarded the fact leisurely, and turned with equal leisure from it to wonder if the Chancellor had received his letter. Till now he had had no answer. He was also interested as to the fate of the other letters which he had dispatched from his cell. Now that he had found that the consular machinery had not been set in motion by him, he had a renewed suspicion of all the circumstances. His letter to Mr. Wakeling had miscarried, and it was the German 'drummer' who had saved him. He could not overlook the fact, and somehow it seemd to possess a curious but undetermined significance. He wrote that morning to Berlin, to Paris, and to Captain du Vallon at the Castle of Waldthal. He did not write to His Excellency.

Yet it was from His Excellency that he first heard—indeed, in the evening of the same day. Count Cavari wrote through his secretary, as every busy and distinguished man must, acknowledging the receipt of Sir Philip Temple's letter, and stating that he had taken steps to communicate with the necessary authorities. Upon this formal document Temple had two criticisms to make to himself—the one that the Chancellor had evidently accepted his uncorroborated statement as to his identity, and the other that it came, so to speak, a day after the fair. However, it was welcome in its way and day, more especially as it was clear evidence that he was to be troubled no more in the matter of a ridiculous charge. The next day brought a confirmation of this, in an official communication from the authorities, whose investigations had proved the truth of the suspect's claim to be an important English gentleman. Simultaneously he received a second letter from the Chancellors' secretary, expressing regret at the absurd mistake of the police and a hope that Sir Philip Temple had not been greatly inconvenienced thereby.

It was a civil thing for a busy man of affairs to have done, and Temple recognized this. At the same time, he was exercised still about his unanswered letters. As he had thought, no one had dared to intermeddle with the Chancellor's postbag, but it was abundantly clear that no respect had been paid to any one else's. We have heard as to the Consul's; and the next mail brought Philip communications from Berlin and Paris, from which it appeared that his original letters to both Prince von Stregen and the Marquis de Pomeau Laval had only just been delivered, owing, no doubt, to delay in the post. Captain du Vallon was still silent.

It seemed, then, that the Chancellor was the only one who had received his letter—in due course. Temple passed many things in mental review, among others the operations of agents provocateurs, of which he had read, and various other reputed tricks of the criminal police of different countries. After that, as the weather was clouding, and the valleys of the Odenstock merged in mist, he spent a dull afternoon indoors, with such [illegible] scanty library of the hotel offered and his own reflections. Among these latter reappeared the affair which was mainly responsible for bringing him back to Waldthal. Now that he was discharged his mind reverted to the dead woman, and he pondered a good deal on the tragedy after he had tired of his literature. He wrote to His Excellency's secretary, acknowledging politely what he might consider to be official apologies for his arrest, and in the same letter stated his intention of advertising in the hope of throwing some light on the identity of the unknown victim.

He drew up the same afternoon a carefully framed advertisement which he sent off to various papers in England, France, and Germany, giving his own initials and address at the Hotel du Cerf, Waldthal. From this it seemed that he was not at present designing to leave Eisenburg, despite the obloquy of his arrest. As a matter of fact he had made up his mind to witness the Proclamation before he went on to what he had originally meant to be his destination—Munich.

On the day following this dispatch of letters Sir Philip Temple, armed with a fishing-rod and basket, took the road to the upper waters of the Larche, distant in the hills some five miles from Waldthal .

The same day at the midday meal two men were facing each other across the table in the chateau of Demarne, in the Upper Odenstock. The chateau, an elegant building of the eighteenth century, was perched in a very picturesque and romantic situation. Behind it the forests of the Odenstock, black and grim, sloped upwards to the crown of the hills, whence they rolled downwards in a tumbled confusion of vale and dale across the plains of Montrais towards the border of Graumark, in the German hegemony. Northward and eastward the whole of Eisenburg lay stretched before the eye, with the Castle of Waldthal in the middle distance, and even the towers and spires of the capital on the dim horizon. From the windows of Demarne, the seat of the Boar of the Odenstock, a magnificent prospect is ever in the eye; for no sooner have its shafts left the spacious, rambling park and gardens than they descend by the white cataracts of the Larche, by gaps and wooded spurs, to the lower heights about Waldthal, and thence again to the glittering plains in which the city of Eisenburg rises by the silver Effel. Yet of this wonderful view the two men at the table took no heed. They were not looking out of the windows at all, but at each other. The Boar, as he was popularly styled after the beast, that, even in modern times, still ravaged occasionally in the Odenstock, was clean-shaven; but his companion, short, and rather bald, wore a peaked of Vandyke beard, which he plucked in an apparently abstracted and deliberate manner.

'I assure you, my dear Baron,' he said in his pleasant voice, 'that I was actuated by mere idle curiosity. The narrative had been interrupted, and it interested me. I wanted it finished.'

'Well, it wasn't,' said Favrinck bluntly.

'But it will be,' said the other softly. 'I cannot see why you lay such stress upon what appears to me a triviality,' said the Baron.

'It probably is a triviality,' said his companion, nodding. 'In my life I have found trivialities often to indicate significant things. Floating straws, my dear Baron, show the direction of the current. I may be watching a straw that means nothing, but I watch it. I don't like losing chances, and, after all, it hurts no one and amuses me.'

'Oh, if it amuses you, Von Hauser——' The Baron shrugged his shoulders, and did not complete his sentence.

'Consider that he was interrupted in a very interesting story, and at a critical point of it,' went on Von Hauser, pleasantly. 'He was privileged to be in the Castle on the night of that interesting event. Think of it! What would you not have given for that privilege, my dear fellow?' The Baron snorted. 'He took there a dying woman for attention, an act of humanity; and he left at midnight and went to the Hotel du Cerf.'

The Baron looked up. 'I saw him then—a tall, rather slender, characteristic Englishman? Yes, I saw him that night in talk with Maillac.'

'No doubt,' assented his companion, and resumed in his easy way: 'He told Maillac, it appears, that he designed to stay in Waldthal for some little time and explore this'—he nodded out of the window — 'magnificent domain of yours. But he returned to England in obedience to a telegram, was absent a few days, and came back. The day after his return he was arrested on the charge of being a certain Ketschinski. Now, Baron, do you know any one named Ketschinski?' He had turned his grey eyes on his host, who frowned and brooded as if over some internal convulsion of thought.

'The agent of——? I saw him once,' he said curtly.

'Did he bear the slightest resemblance to this English stranger?' asked Von Hauser.

'Not the least. He was a burly red man.'

'Then,' said the other, lifting his eyebrows, 'what a stupid police are these of your country, my dear fellow! To make such a blunder!'

'I don't see what all this is leading to,' remarked the Baron impatiently.

'If I knew,' said his friend slowly, 'I should not need to follow it up. As, like yourself, I am in ignorance, I feel interested and, so to speak, piqued. That was why I dropped a note to the British Consul. Maillac, as you know, is a regular soft-hearted, turnip-headed fellow; but even his confused account of the trial made me wonder. I wonder still.' He rose. 'Baron, if it hadn't been for that note of mine, this Sir Philip Temple would be in the Hochmar Prison to-day, registered under a number and the name of Ketschinski.'

Favrinck rose after his guest. 'Have it as you will,' he said. 'Tell me what Grossbaum reports.'

'Grossbaum,' said Von Hauser, 'offers us every encouragement as to the friendly disposition of the north-eastern canton. But it is mainly the capital that will decide. It always is.'

'I can answer for the south,' responded the Baron grimly. 'I hold them in my hand, and they will move when I want.'

'Yes, you are a power, Baron,' said the other politely; 'you have but to order. You are as one having authority. I am only a spring in the machinery. I can help it to go, if I keep well-oiled, and the other parts are not out of order. You—you are something still of the mediaeval feudal lord. See what a stretch of country obeys you, owns your sway.'

He was at the window now, and before him spread the Odenstock, with its fir-clad hills and its fertile valleys. The Baron also surveyed it, but there was no answering smile of gratification on his heavy features.

'We are as old and as good a stock as the Wolfgangs,' he observed. 'They have twice put an insult on us; and the last was deadly. Time shall bring its revenge.'

'On an infant's head,' interjected Von Hauser, without any expression in his voice.

'On a Wolfgang's,' corrected Favrinck.

There was a pause, and then Von Hauser resumed:

'It is the capital that will decide. There is where our work must be.'

'If my advice had been taken,' said the Baron, 'the Prince would have moved immediately on the death of Louis.'

'And left the sympathies of the Eisenburgers, to say nothing of Europe, a rallying-point in the widowed Grand Duchess and her interesting condition! No, my friend, it would have been fatal, and I told the Prince so. What is more, I told—well, other parties, we will say. And other parties, as we must call them, brought pressure to bear on the Prince. Yes, it was I spoiled your scheme, my dear fellow.'

'Well, the responsibility is yours,' grumbled the Baron. 'I confess I like action.'

'Action follows diplomacy; action is assured by careful organization,' said Von Hauser. 'You shall have what action you want very soon, and then it will be swift and certain, and there will be no risks. Meanwhile we must concentrate our attentions on the capital.'

'We shall get a test at the Proclamation,' said Favrinck. 'That will show us where we stand.'

'I hope so; and now, Baron, with your permission, I will go. I must dine this evening at the Hotel du Cerf, and hear the conclusion of my interrupted narrative. After that I am due at Eisenburg.'

Favrinck accompanied his guest into the big hall, with its galleries, and, calling for his hat, himself stalked out into the park. It was a wild place, forest mingling with gardens and growing meadows, and below the walls that shut off the encroaching Odenstock. The Baron and his friend walked down to a gate in earnest conversation, and at the gate they stopped and talked together for a time. A hundred paces or more on this declension of the hill a lusty brook, fresh from the superior heights beyond, brawled and fumed among its environing rocks on its way to contribute to the Upper Larche. This falling valley was veiled now in a tender light of obscuring clouds and threatening spring rain, and through the curtain of trees a man was picking his way down-stream. He had a rod over his shoulder and a basket swung by his side. In the middle of a sentence Von Hauser's quick eyes shot away to him, though he went on talking. The Baron's broad back, formidable as a wall, was turned to the forest and the glen, but Von Hauser's gaze flickered between his companion and the fisherman. Suddenly he left off abruptly, and, seizing the Baron's arm, pulled that great bulk about as if on a swivel.

'Look! Look!' he said.

Favrinck's eyes obeyed the imperative command, and turned, not inwards and downwards towards the glen and the water, but upwards to a rise, thickly bushed and precipitate in its descent.

'Why—what——' Favrinck got no further; he stopped, gaping; a head emerged from the shrubbery, and a glint of sunlight glanced from an iron barrel. A loud report followed.

'Himmel!' It was the Baron's voice, but it was Von Hauser who started to run. He ran with astonishing speed for one no longer young, and considering the rough nature of the ground. He reached the place where the fisherman had fallen some moments before the lumbering Baron, who found him bending over the prostrate man when he arrived.

'Nothing much,' he said, in a low voice; 'the bullet has ploughed round his temple and stunned him. There is no hurt that I can see. He will come to presently.' He drew himself up and looked down on the fisherman. Favrinck bent in his turn and grunted. He looked at Von Hauser.

'I should like to know who dared do this in the Odenstock,' he said, with the rising choler of a slow and bitter man. 'I'll have them know I'm master of the Odenstock.'

'Do you not recognize—an old friend'' asked Von Hauser, in a curious voice, under which one might have suspected a deep agitation.

Favrinck looked at his face, glowing as he looked.

'The Englishman, isn't it?' he asked.

'The Englishman—he is having bad luck,' said Von Hauser significantly.

The Baron eyed him. 'You mean—'

'It is strange what a dead set fortune let us say, has made at this Englishman.'

'What?' The Baron's slow brain absorbed the words and their inner meaning. 'The Wolfgangs!' he thundered. 'I will have them know I am master of the Odenstock! The Wolfgangs!'

'My dear friend, there is no Wolfgang, but a sucking infant,' said Von Hauser. He drew back. 'Baron, as this young gentleman is coming to, I will, with your leave, go. I am anxious to see him, but not in these circumstances. I unhesitatingly entrust him to your hospitality.' He laid a hand on the other's arm. 'Look you, my friend, I believe this man is valuable. I think he is one of those trifles that matter.'

He nodded as he turned away, and went lightly down the glen for about a mile, which brought him to a clearing with a small farmhouse. Here he had left the carriage he had hired in the morning for the purpose of exploring in the Odenstock like any common tourist; and from this point he was driven comfortably to the Hotel du Cerf, which he reached before evening fell.

When Philip Temple opened his eyes he found the grim and stolid face of the Baron Favrinck looking on him. In bewilderment he blinked, and then sat up, finally getting shakily to his feet.

'You have had an accident, said the Baron.

'Yes, I suppose ——' Temple looked at the fishing-rod on the ground in a puzzled way ,and then, obeying a physical direction, put a hand to his head.

He was still dazed, but he felt that there was something the matter with his head.

'It was a narrow squeak,' said the Baron, scrutinizing the head with interest. 'The bullet must have struck on the bone behind and ploughed round.. I've known bullets do queer things like that.'

'A bullet!' Temple gazed at him in perplexity.

'Yes, you have been shot at, said the other. 'Can you walk? Come, let me give you an arm. My house is not far.'

Temple laughed confusedly. 'Shot at!' he said, and then, 'Thank you. I seem to recognize your face.'

'I yours,' said the Baron. 'You are the young Englishman who was in the Hotel du Cerf the night when the Grand Duke was born.'

'Yes, I remember you now,' said Temple. 'You are ——' But the name did not come, and the Baron gave him no assistance. They were walking up through the park, the older man guiding the somewhat unsteady steps of the younger. 'Shot at!' repeated the latter. 'Who shot at me?'

'I wish I'd seen. I didn't,' said his companion.

'Some clumsy sportsman— these fools ought not to be allowed guns,' said Temple.

'There's no sportsman dare set foot within this part of the Odenstock without my leave,' said Favrinck formidably. 'You were trespassing yourself.'

'So was the other apparently. As for me, I was in ignorance, and I apologize.'

Philip Temple smiled, but the face of the other did not answer him with a ripple.

'There was no man out shooting today in the Odenstock, I tell you,' he said harshly—'at least, no man shooting game.'

'Then, sir,' said Philip civilly, 'you mean to imply ——'

They had reached the house, and the Baron ushered his guest in and rang the bell for her servants. Temple sank with a sigh into a sofa in the long hall.

'The man who shot you shot at you,' said the Baron.

He was imperative in his ways, but the Englishman did not resent this, and would not have resented it in other circumstances. He did not notice it now; it would have amused him in other conditions. He was taking in more fully the meaning of his host's words. A drop of blood slipped down his cheek, and he put up a handkerchief and stayed it.

'Is this Odenstock a favorite tiddler's-ground for bandits?' he asked.

'Not this side of the Middle Ages,' said the Baron. 'My ancestors decorated the forest with the gentry and stamped out that sort of sport effectually.'

'Ah!' said Philip, remembering in a gush, 'You are Baron Favrinck?'

'His host nodded unceremoniously. 'And you are English,' he said, and waited. He was not used to be so wary, but he felt Von Hauser would have approved.

'My name is Sir Philip Temple. I came here by accident ,and am still here by choice,' said the younger man.

'Well, Sir Philip, if your life is not insured, I should advise you to insure it at once after this.'

'I gather that you think this was no accident, said Temple slowly, 'but a deliberate attempt to murder me.'

The Baron nodded. 'I was at the gate. I saw it, the man's head and his rifle.

'But why should any one want to kill me?' demanded the Englishman simply.

Favrinck shrugged his big shoulders. 'If you can't say, no one can,' he replied.

Temple was silent, thinking. He was looking backward, and as he looked his face grew set, his mouth hardened.

Meanwhile the Baron had exhausted his diplomacy, and felt it time to hand on the case to Von Hauser.

'You are staying in Waldthal?' he asked.

'Yes, at the Hotel du Cerf,' replied Temple, coming out of this thoughts.

'I will have you driven back,' said Favrinck. It was almost an order, but Temple thanked him. Favrinck rang a bell, and gave his instructions to a servant. Suddenly Temple became conscious of his fish-basket, and pulled it round to the front.

'As it seems I was a poacher,' he said, with a smile, 'I can do no less than offer you two brace of as fine trout as I have caught for many years.' He opened his basket, displaying his booty.

'I think, in the circumstances, it would be unfair for me to take them,' said Favrinck, with a grim smile. 'You see, you paid a high price for them.'

A little later, when taking leave of his guest, he was moved to further graciousness, and added: 'In future, if you care to fish and to take the risks that appear to attach to you in fishing, you are welcome to the Odenstock, Sir Philip.'

The conversation he had that evening in the Hotel du Cerf was with quite another person, yet there was a certain resemblance in the key, as he noticed. His old acquaintance Herr Kartolen had returned to the inn, and Sir Philip greeted him warmly, thanking him for his friendly act in writing to the British Consul.

'Ah, Monsieur,' said Herr Kartolen, 'I know these stupid police in the country; they are always blundering. I thought there would be no harm.'

'No harm! My dear sir,' said Temple heartily, 'I verily believe I should be languishing in prison now were it not for that act of yours.'

'Indeed, Monsieur!' Herr Kartolen opened his eyes. 'But you would have got your witnesses to your identity.'

'I called several,' said Sir Philip, 'by letter and otherwise. All but one were silent; and that one, our host, was unable, of course, to prove anything more than that I had called myself Temple.'

Herr Kartolen opened his mouth, evidently in amazement; but Temple proceeded in his pleasantest manner:

'Come, you must be my guest tonight, Herr Kartolen. I will take no denial, and you shall distract my mind from stupid officials and prisons and troubles of all kinds. If it isn't my birthday it ought to be.' He paused. 'In a sense,' he said slowly, 'I think it is my birthday—a sort of second birthday. We'll count it at that.'

Herr Kartolen allowed himself to be persuaded; but after a certain interval at the beginning of the meal it was not he who was distracting Temple's thoughts, for it was Temple himself who was talking. The commercial traveller reminded his host of the circumstances in which they had parted, and begged for the rest of the interrupted narrative of what happened in the Castle of Waldthal on the night of the Grand Duchess's death. This interested him greatly, and from it he took Sir Philip, on light foot, over the subsequent events in his stay in Waldthal. This he did with a flow of questions and a very friendly and natural exhibition of curiosity that could rouse no antagonism. There was no reason why Sir Philip should not let him know; he did not mind being 'pumped' by this amiable German. The hardest man to deal with is the man who is free enough with his confidence when it does not matter, for he is not suspected of keeping his own counsel when it does matter. So Temple, attributing his companion's curiosity to a national trait, indulged it, until they both came to a stop this side of the transactions of the afternoon.

'You have been fishing?' said the older man at last, examining him with polite, mild eyes. 'I hope you had good luck.'

'Fair,' said Philip, throwing back his mind, with a smile.

Had Herr Kartolen had any inkling of the adventure of the afternoon and put his interrogations, he would no doubt have been answered; but Temple never proffered information. And Herr Kartolen was silent, until after a pause he said slowly:

'It seems to me, Monsieur, that the authorities in Eisenburg made a bad mistake, and owe you some reparation. You should apply for compensation.'

'I suppose I might,' said the Englishman carelessly.

'The British Consul should see to it that you secure it,' went on the commercial traveller.

It was, of course, consistent with a commercial traveller's calling that the question of compensation should thus occur to him; but somehow Philip had all unconsciously set his companion on a superior level.

'I don't think I am anxious to make money out of the incident,' he said languidly; yet his smile relieved the answer of any possible charge of being a snub.

'One might make people pay for their stupid blunders in other ways,' said Herr Kartolen, with a shrug. 'The case must have been very badly spoilt by M. Preval. It is the policeman's game all the world over. Get a conviction if you can—anyhow.'

Temple's brow darkened. He held in his equable mind a strong feeling in regard to M. Preval. He distrusted him, and he distasted him; all that could lie between a frank man and a crafty man, he felt, divided them.

'I should like to pay out M. Preval,' he said thoughtfully.

'It should be easy,' Herr Kartolen was of opinion. 'To pursue the case, to put before the government his egregious blunder, would be to harass him, to expose him to censure. He deserves it!'

'Yes, I think he undoubtedly has deserved it,' agreed Temple.

(To be Continued.)

THE LONDON MANSION HOUSE.

The Mansion House, whose sanitation is said to be unsatisfactory, is very new, considering the antiquity of London. For it was not until 1753 that the Lord Mayor first possessed an official residence. Before that the mayor held his receptions in the halls of the various city companies, or at his own private house. Built on the site of the Stocks Market, the Mansion House was begun in 1739, and was 14 years in the building, the discovery of springs in digging for the foundations making it necessary to build on piles. Religious intolerance had something to say in the building of the Mansion House. Built by Dance, the city surveyor, on the site of the old Stocks Market, the plans finally accepted—including that Egyptian Hall which is said to follow the lines of one described by Vitruvius—were not those originally proposed. For Lord Burlington's earlier design, after a plan by Palladio, came to grief on the questioning of a common councilman. 'Who is Palladio?' he asked. Further, was he a Freeman? And—a final and crushing query: 'Is he not a Roman Catholic?' That settled Palladio.—London 'Chronicle.'

A DOG UNDER ARREST.

(London 'Globe.')

A dog thief—not a dog stealer, but a dog which had been trained to steal—has been arrested by the French police. He was caught 'en flagrant delit,' we read, when he was in the act of stealing a pair of lady's shoes from an establishment in Noisy-le-Sec. His procedure was so cunning that it left no doubt among the police that the dog's was no 'untutored mind.'

Nothing could be drawn from the animal at the police office, so it was decided to shut him up without food. After some hours confinement the dog was released and a police cyclist was in readiness to follow the dog home. But the 'best laid schemes of mice and men gang aft agley.'

The dog when liberated instead of rushing home deliberately walked to the other side of the road, and there sat down on a doorstep and awaited events, every now and again throwing suspicious glances at the police in waiting. Finding that there was no chance of the dog going home he was again taken into the police office and sent to the fourriere, where he will meet an untimely end.

RESTING THE EYES.

Dr. Travis, in giving advice on the care of the eyes, condemns the practice of gazing upon that which is desired to be memorized until it can be seen with the eyes shut. That, he comments, is good exercise for the memory, but should be used in moderation if you value your eyesight. Close the eyes and relax the muscles frequently, for a few seconds at least, minutes when possible, recommends this authority. When reading, writing or engaged in any work that keeps the eyes focussed at sort distances, rest them frequently by looking at objects at different distances and angles. Even a few seconds at a time of such exercise is of great benefit.—Dundee 'Advertiser.'

CHILDREN'S CORNER.

GOOD AND BAD KITTENS.

Kittens, you are very little,
And your kitten bones are brittle;
If you'd grow to cats respected
See your play is not neglected.

Smite the sudden spool and spring
Upon the swift, elusive string.
Thus you learn to catch the wary
Mr. Mouse or Miss Canary.

That is how in foreign places
Fluffy cubs with kitten faces,
Where the mango waves sedately,
Grow to lions large and stately.

But the kittencats who snatch
Rudely for their food, and scratch,
Grow to tomcats gaunt and gory—
Theirs is quite another story.

Cats like these are put away
By the dread S. P. C. A.,
Or to trusting aunts and sisters
Sold as sable muffs and wristers.

—OLIVER HERFORD.

'Temperance Leader.'

LOLA'S NEW HAT.

(By Pattie Brown in the 'Christian Globe.')

Lola walked slowly down the street on her way to Sunday school. Usually she ran or skipped, but to-day all her other little friends were far ahead of her. The last bell had rung, and she was sure to be late unless she hurried, but that did not seem to make any difference to her.

Would you like to know what was the matter?

Why, just this: Lola had on a new hat!

A beautiful hat it was, too; made of something soft and fluffy, just the color of the sky in the middle of the day. It was trimmed with a wreath of tiny pink roses. Yes, it was a wonderful hat, and Lola's little face looked like a flower under it, with soft little golden curls clustering around. Lola knew this as well as anyone else, for she had looked into the mirror just before she had left home. She thought she must be the prettiest little girl in all the town. She was thinking as she walked along, how the other children would look at her, and wish they were as pretty as she was.

After a while she reached the church and found the children had already gone into the class room. Lola did not mind this much, because she knew the children would look at her all the harder if she came in late.

But Lola was mistaken. When she opened the classroom door she found Miss Evans teaching the class, and the children listening to her with all their might. Though one or two glanced around when the door speaked, they did not stop to notice Lolo's hat.

Lola took her seat near the front by a poorly dressed little girl who belonged to the class. I am afraid Lola rather drew her white dress away, as if she did not want Mildred to touch it with her plain little black skirt.

What was the teacher saying? She had hardly looked at Lola when she came in, but Lola was eyeing her with all her might now.

'Children,' she said, 'your Golden Text to-day is: 'Man looketh on the outward appearance, but God looketh on the heart.' That means that God doesn't mind what kind of clothes you wear, whether they are plain or very fine, because He searches your hearts and sees whether they are kind and good and pure and sweet. Suppose there should be a little girl in this class whose heart was all filled with ugly thoughts, so that she was vain and proud, do you think that even a fine dress or hat could hide it from God? No, indeed; He looks right on the heart, and sees whether it is good or evil.'

Lola's face was very red. Had the teacher meant to be talking about her? Lola thought she must have ben, because she had been thinking ugly, selfish thoughts all the way to Sunday school. But the teacher was looking far off, not at any little girl in particular.

Lola had not forgotten her hat, but she was, oh, so ashamed of having been so vain about it because she knew that God was looking right into her heart, and the hat didn't matter to Him.

Then she slipped up close to Mildred and gave her hand a big squeeze, and just then Miss Evans looked down and smiled at her!

SYNOPSIS OF DOMINION LAND REGULATIONS.

Any person who is the sole head of a family, or any male over 18 years old, may homestead a quarter section of available Dominion land in Manitoba, Saskatchewan or Alberta. The applicant must appear in person at the Dominion Lands Agency or Sub-Agency for the District. Entry by proxy may be made at any agency, on certain conditions, by father, mother, son, daughter, brother, or sister of intending homesteader.

Duties—Six months' residence upon and cultivation of the land in each of three years. A homesteader may live within nine miles of his homestead on a farm of at least 80 acres solely owned and occupied by him, or by his father, mother, son, daughter, brother or sister.

In certain districts a homesteader in good standing may pre-empt a quarter-section alongside his homestead. Price $3.00 per acre.

Duties.—Must reside upon the homestead or pre-emption six months in each of six years from date of homestead entry (including the time required to earn homestead patent), and cultivate fifty acres extra.

A homesteader who has exhausted his homestead right and cannot obtain a pre-emption may enter for a purchased homestead in certain districts. Price $3.00 per acre. Duties.—Must reside six months in each of three years, cultivate fifty acres and erect a house worth $300.00.

W. W. CORY.

Deputy of the Minister of the Interior.

N.B.—Unauthorized publication of this advertisement will not be paid for.

This Food-Tonic Quickly Restores Strength



After a siege of Pneumonia, Diphtheria, Typhoid or any other prostrating disease, there is usually a need for some other source of strength besides ordinary food.

NA-DRU-CO TRADE MARK

ALL OUR PRODUCTS BEAR THIS TRADE MARK

NA-DRU-CO Tasteless Cod Liver Oil Compound

meets this need perfectly. While decidedly pleasant to the taste, without a trace of the nauseating properties of plain cod liver oil, it embodies the well-known nutritive and curative elements that have made cod liver oil famous. To these have been added Hypophosphites to build up the nerves—Extract of Wild Cherry to act on the lungs and bronchial tubes—and Extract of Malt, which, besides containing valuable nutriment itself, helps the weakened digestive organs to assimilate other foods.

For run-down children there is no better "builder-up".

Get a 50c. or $1.00 bottle from your druggist.

National Drug and Chemical Co. OF CANADA, LIMITED. 104

100 NA-DRU-CO Specifics—one for every ill

There is no simpler, safer, or more agreeable preparation than

ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT'

THE OLD TIME, EVER POPULAR HOUSEHOLD REMEDY FOR

Biliousness, Sick Headache, Errors in Diet (Eating or Drinking), Giddiness, Constipation, Thirst, Rheumatic or Gouty Poison, Feverish Cold with High Temperature and Quick Pulse, and Feverish Conditions generally. It proves beneficial in the early stages of Diarrhœa. Most valuable to Travellers, especially in hot countries.

CAUTION—*Examine the Capsule, and see that it is marked ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT'; otherwise you have not the sincerest form of flattery—IMITATION.*

Prepared only by J. C. ENO, Ltd., 'FRUIT SALT' WORKS, LONDON, S.E., ENGLAND.

TO BE OBTAINED FROM ALL CHEMISTS AND STORES THROUGHOUT THE DOMINION.

PURIFIED HIS BLOOD

Dr. Morse's Indian Root Pills Healed Mr. Wilson's Sores

When the sewers of the body—bowels, kidneys and skin ducts—get clogged up, the blood quickly becomes impure and frequently sores break out over the body. The way to heal them, as Mr. Richard Wilson, who lives near London, Ont., found, is to purify the blood. He writes:

"For some time I had been in a low, depressed condition. My appetite left me and I soon began to suffer from indigestion. Quite a number of small sores and blotches formed all over my skin. I tried medicine for the blood and used many kinds of ointments, but without satisfactory results. What was wanted was a thorough cleansing of the blood, and I looked about in vain for some medicine that would accomplish this.

At last Dr. Morse's Indian Root Pills were brought to my notice, and they are **one of the most wonderful medicines I have ever known. My blood was purified in a very short time, sores healed up, my indigestion vanished. They always have a place in my home and are looked upon as the family remedy."**

Dr. Morse's Indian Root Pills cleanse the system thoroughly. Sold by all dealers at 25c a box. 6



The Original and Only Genuine

Beware of Imitations Sold on the Merits of Minard's Liniment

'CAMP'

'Camp' Coffee is hailed with exclamations of delight

Pure!
Delicious!
Refreshing!

made in a moment. Don't forget the name 'CAMP.'

R. Paterson and Sons, Coffee Specialists, Glasgow.

COFFEE

READABLE PARAGRAPHS

THE LATIN OF IT.

There is in a certain Florida city a lady librarian with a fondness for Latin phrase that sometimes require more than a knowledge of Latin to fathom. Recently a visitor to the library inquired pleasantly how she had spent her vacation, to which the lady librarian replied idly: 'Oh, I just took a little jaunt up to New York, via train and came home vice versa.'

'You returned—how?' gasped the visitor.

'Vice versa,' repeated the lady librarian, blandly. 'By steamer, don't you know.' — Philadelphia 'Saturday Evening Post.'

Nearly all children are subject to worms, and many are born with them. Spare them suffering by using Mother Graves' Worm Exterminator, the best remedy of the kind that can be had.

HIS AILMENT.

Tommy's Aunt—'Won't you have another piece of cake, Tommy?'

Tommy (on a visit).—'No, I thank you.'

Tommy's Aunt—'You seem to be suffering from loss of appetite.'

Tommy—'That ain't loss of appetite. What I'm sufferin' from is politeness.' —'Judge.'

AN AWKWARD BREAK.

(From the Cleveland 'Leader.')

'You've made a mistake in your paper,' said the indignant man, entering the editorial sanctum. 'I was one of the competitors at the athletic match yesterday, and you have called me the well known lightweight champion.'

'Well, aren't you?' said the editor.

'No. I'm nothing of the kind, and it's very awkward, because, you see, I'm a coal merchant.'

Why suffer from corns when they can be painlessly rooted out by using Holloway's Corn Cure.

A CHINESE PUZZLE.

(From the London 'Globe.')

Some days ago we published a conundrum from the Chinese, taken from a Paris contemporary, but as we have not received the correct answer we give it, together with the original question.

The question ran: 'Young I am green, old I am yellow, well beaten I become compliant; if I accompany a friend for long, he urges me to leave him; young I am honored, old I am despised.' The answer is 'Straw Slippers.'

Pills That Have Benefited Thousands. —Known far and near as a sure remedy in the treatment of indigestion and all derangements of the stomach, liver and kidneys, Parmelee's Vegetable Pills have brought relief to thousands when other specifics have failed. Innumerable testimonials can be produced to establish the truth of this assertion. Once tried they will be found superior to all other pills in the treatment of the ailments for which they are prescribed.

EVEN THE FISH.

Mr. Henry Wallace, of Des Moines, president of the National Conservation Congress, was talking to a reporter about scientific farming.

'We don't farm scientifically enough,' he said. 'Many a barren tract could be made by scientific methods, to blossom like the rose. I know a farmer whose land is to-day a miracle of fertility, thanks to science, and yet before he adopted modern ideas, this farmer would have given his farm away.

'To him, in the old days, a city man once said:—

'"Why is it that nobody fishes the river that runs through your place?"

'"Ain't no fish," the farmer grunted.

'"Why are there no fish in such a fine, large river?" said the city man.

'"Stranger," the farmer answered, "if you could git out o' this thin s'iled and barren country as easy as a fish kin do, ye reckon ye'd stay?"

Children Cry
FOR FLETCHER'S
CASTORIA
Children Cry
FOR FLETCHER'S
CASTORIA
Children Cry
FOR FLETCHER'S
CASTORIA

THE LONGEST COUGH ON RECORD.

(London 'Standard.')

The tiger came toward me bellowing and grunting, and when he got opposite the screen he gave one of those fearful coughs which only a man who has been close to such a beast can appreciate. It was eleven feet long.

Bickle's Anti-Consumptive Syrup is agreeable to the taste, and is a certain relief for irritation of the throat that causes hacking coughs. If used according to directions it will break the most persistent cold, and restore the air passages to their normal healthy condition. There is no need to recommend it to those familiar with it, but to those who seek a sure remedy and are in doubt what to use, the advice is—try Bickle's Syrup.

WIDELY SEPARATED CITIES.

'Now, children, who can name two cities which are widely separated?'

'Boston and San Francisco.'

'Correct! And one else?'

'London and Melbourne.'

'Yes. Now two more cities widely separated.'

'Simpli-city and Dupli-city.' — Boston 'Transcript.'

Muscular Rheumatism Subdued. — When one is a sufferer from muscular rheumatism he cannot do better than to have the region rubbed with Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil. There is no oil that so speedily shows its effect in subduing pain. Let the rubbing be brisk and continue until ease is secured. There is more virtue in a bottle of it than can be fully estimated.

FRESH.

Lady Customer (in department store) —'Have you anything to keep hair from falling out?'

Clerk—'Hairpins, two counters to the right, madam.'—Boston 'Transcript.'

—'Pearson's Magazine.'

Asthma Victims The man or woman subject to asthma is indeed a victim. What can be more terrifying than to suddenly be seized with paroxysms of choking which seem to fairly threaten the existence of life itself. From such a condition Dr. J. D. Kellogg's Asthma Remedy has brought many to completely restored health and happiness. It is known and prized in every section of this broad land.

SUREST TONIC IN THE WORLD

IS "FRUIT-A-TIVES" THE GREAT FRUIT MEDICINE

Like fruit juice, "Fruit-a-tives" acts on the great blood purifying organs of the body — namely, the liver, bowels, kidneys and skin, and stimulates all these parts to increased activity. The splendid nerve tonics and intestinal antiseptics, combined with the intensified fruit juices, make "Fruit-a-tives" the finest of nerve tonics.

On the stomach, "Fruit-a-tives" acts as a soothing tonic and allays all irritation.

By purifying the blood—strengthening the nervous system and regulating kidneys, bowels and skin — "Fruit-a-tives" builds up the whole system as nothing else will.

"Fruit-a-tives" is a really wonderful medicine — being made directly from fresh fruit—and is the intensified juices of apples, oranges, figs and prunes. "Fruit-a-tives" is the only medicine in the world made of fruit. It is mild in action—pleasant to take —and is a tonic of inestimable value.

50c a box, 6 for $2.50, or trial size, 25c. At all dealers, or from Fruit-a-tives Limited, Ottawa.

FROM THE OLD COUNTRY

ENGLISH NEWS.

The Ven. E. C. Scobell, Archdeacon of Gloucester, has been appointed a canon of Gloucester Cathedral.

The Rev. Francis Newton, of Leeds, known as 'the grand old man' of the clergy in that city, is dead in his 93rd year.

The London taxicab drivers employed by the British Motor-Cab Company, are on strike to the number of about 1,000.

The Royal Engineers have presented the whole of their geological and mineralogical collections to the Municipal Museum at Rochester.

The London County Council propose to provide a new public elementary school for about 1,500 children in the neighborhood of Battersea Park.

Rose Leach, a girl of fifteen, while on her way to confirmation at Alconbury Church (Hants), was knocked down and killed by a motor car.

In the London 'Gazette' appears the announcement of the appointment of the Rev. A. R. H. Grant to be domestic chaplain to the King at Sandringham.

Lord Leconfield is presenting a new vestry to Petworth Parish Church, and £500 has been given by Mrs. Mant towards the fund for enlarging the church organ.

The London Institution, in Finsbury Circus, which was founded more than a century ago 'for the advancement of literature and the diffusion of useful knowledge,' is to be turned into a school of Oriental languages.

A new quickfiring gun of very light construction for use on airships and aeroplanes, has been produced by Vickers at their Frith works. It looks like a telescope, weighs less than 1 cwt., and can be easily manipulated by the aviator.

It has been decided that the crown specially made for the Delhi Durbar at a cost of £60,000 shall be kept with the regalia at the Tower of London. The cost of the crown is being met entirely from Indian revenues, and it will be exclusively used for Indian ceremonials.

East Sussex County Council decided recently to spend £6,400 to protect the road between Rottingdean and Brighton from the encroachment of the sea by building seawalls and groins. The Marquis of Abergavenny has contributed £300 and Brighton Corporation £500.

Gifts are announced of £160,000 to the London University—£100,000 from an anonymous donor through Lord Haldane, and £60,000 from the Drapers' Company. The £100,000 is contingent on the acquisition of the vacant site, to the rear of the British Museum, on the Duke of Bedford's estate.

'Glastonbury,' a play written by the Rev. W. T. Saward, of Bolnhurst Rectory, St. Neots, is to be produced at the Court Theatre for a series of matinees on May 15. Mr. Saward will produce the play himself, and also play the leading part—the Abbot of Glastonbury. The production is in the interests of church defence.

Danish methods throughout are to be used in a new bacon factory to be opened by Suffolk farmers at Elmswell, near Bury St. Edmunds. The machinery is of Danish origin, having been erected by Danish mechanics, and the manager of the factory is a Dane, who will employ a certain number of men accustomed to similar work in Denmark.

Among the exhibits at the London Exhibition was a watch chain formerly worn by King Edward. It has been left by Queen Alexandra, and an inscription attached reads: 'Watch chain of Her Majesty Queen Alexandra's own hair, and given by her to King Edward VII. in 1864.' Another exhibit is a favorite woollen muffler of the late King.

Mr. George Hampton, who had been 60 years in Royal service, died recently at his house in the grounds of Windsor Castle, at the age of 76. He was born at Kensington Palace (where his father was employed) in 1836. He entered the Royal gardens as an apprentice in 1852, and after passing through the various departments at Frogmore, he was transferred to Sandringham Gardens for further training, ultimately returning to Windsor in 1865 in charge of the plantations, roads, and walks in Windsor Home Park. Recently he tripped on the ice and broke a kneecap. He appeared, however, to be getting better when pneumonia developed.

SCOTTISH BRIEFS.

Miss Pauline Chase, at the King's Theatre, Glasgow, recently celebrated her 1,000th performance in the title role of Peter Pan in Mr. Barrie's fairy play.

Girvan Town Council has decided that ice-cream shops be closed entirely on Sundays, and on week days be opened from 7 a.m. to 10 p.m.

A proposal is on foot for the reconstruction of a portion of Glasgow City Chambers, providing a new Council Hall, at a cost of fully £100,000.

A statistical authority on mining works out the loss in wages per week to the miners of Scotland caused by the strike at a total of £230,005.

Said to have been carried on the scaffold by Mary Queen of Scots, a Franco-Flemish manuscript was sold at Sotheby's recently for £165.

An Edinburgh dairyman was fined in court on the charge that he kept two vessels for the reception of milk which were not thoroughly cleaned.

At present details are being arranged for an interesting tour in Canada of Scottish school teachers. The party sail from Glasgow by the Allan Liner 'Scandinavian' on Saturday, July 27.

The Caithness County Council has accepted with regret the resignation of Chief Constable Sinclair, and expressed appreciation of his forty-seven years' work in the county police force.

The Corporation of Glasgow has adopted a proposal to reopen the Harbor Tunnel for cross-river traffic, on the understanding that the corporation be given an option by the proprietors to purchase it in a year at a cost not exceeding £100,000.

Edinburgh Town Council has resolved for the first year under the House-Letting and Rating Act to make an extra charge on small houses belonging to the city and under their direct control, beyond the actual amount required to meet the rates charged with rent.

The Scottish National Council of Young Men's Christian Associations is arranging to establish a Sailors' Home at Rosyth for the needs of the large number of sailors and marines who will be located there. The Admiralty has expressed its sympathy with the project. The cost of the home will be about £20,000.

William G. Crum, Auchenbowie, Bannockburn, has presented to the Corporation of Glasgow the pipe organ belonging to him which he left in Rouken Glen mansion house when he removed therefrom, after the property had been gifted by Lord Rowallan to the Corporation.

The Stirling branch of the British Women's Temperance Association made a house-to-house canvass, with the view of still further making known the principles which underlie the organization, and at the same time to secure additional adherents to the cause. Some 200 new names were added to the membership, which now stands at fully 1,200.

A rich lode of copper ore has been discovered at Kilfinan, in Argyllshire, little more than a mile from Loch Fyne. In the heaviest deposits the workmen have excavated to a depth of six feet into the vein without reaching the other side of it. Samples of carbonate ore have yielded over 30 percent of copper, while some of the selected specimens of solid ore have essayed as high as 70 percent. The superintendent of the operations expects that in the course of a few months between 200 and 500 workmen will be employed.

By the death of Mr. Malcolm Ferguson, at his residence, Moronish House, Callander, Perthshire, loses one of her most striking personalities. He lived to the great age of ninety-eight, and only a few months ago published the last of his books, 'A Versatile Scot,' thus eclipsing the feat of Mr. A. B. Todd, of Cummock, who recently published a book at the age of ninety. Mr. Ferguson's philanthropy was unbounded, and only a year ago he placed a cheque for £1,000 in the hands of Lord Breadalbane for the benefit of the poor of Killin district, where Mr. Ferguson was born. His books are well known, and amongst the number may be quoted 'Rambles in Breadalbane,' 'A Visit to Orcadia,' 'Fishing Incidents and Adventures of an Umbrella,' 'A Visit to Staffa and Iona,' 'Rambles in Skye,' and his latest, 'A Versatile Scot,' which referred to his son, who died two years ago in America.

IRISH ITEMS.

The death has occurred in Dublin of Mr. Thomas Fitzgerald, who had been 69 years a solicitor, and was the father of the profession in Ireland.

Mr. John M'Gawley, sen., who claimed to be the eldest man in the County Roscommon, died recently at Kilgefin, at the age of 107. He enjoyed good health up to the time of his death.

A huge buoy, measuring about thirty feet in circumference, and fifteen feet high, has been discovered off Cape Clear, and has been proved to belong to the United States Government, and to have drifted from its moorings on the American coast.

The death is announced of Mr. Thomas FitzGerald, senior member of the well known firm of Dublin solicitors, Messrs. D. and T. FitzGerald, St. Andrew street, and brother of the late Lord FitzGerald, Law Lord. He was in his ninety-third year. He was admitted a solicitor in 1843.

A shocking tragedy has occurred at Ballyroebuck, Newtonbarry, resulting in the death of a farmer named Joseph Doyle, aged seventy. The deceased was passing through the farm yard, when he was attracted by noise coming from a house in which he had stall feeders. He found one of the animals loose. Proceeding to tie it up, the beast became furious, knocked Mr. Doyle down, and then trampled on him. He received such serious injuries that he died in a couple of hours.

A parliamentary Blue Book, contains the returns of Local Taxation in Ireland for the year 1910-11. From this it appears that the receipts for the purposes of Local Government in Ireland during the financial year, excluding loans and grants provided by statute, amounted to £4,720,278, an increase of £75,595, as compared with the preceding year. The sum of £3,487,924 was received as rates, £554,337 as tolls, £261,321 as rents, and £416,696 as 'other receipts.' Each of these heads of revenue shows an increase on the corresponding amount in the preceding year.

The Gaelic League has issued an appeal for the financial support of the Irish public. The appeal reminds the Irish people of the twofold obligation which rests upon them: in the first place, to show their gratitude for the great work which has already been done by the Gaelic League, and, in the second place, to recognize the long and arduous struggle which still lies before it in order to place the historic language of the country in a position of permanent security.

Some 700 people attended a meeting held under the auspices of the Sligo Women's Unionist Alliance, to protest against Home Rule for Ireland. The following resolution was passed by the meeting: 'That we, the members of the County Sligo Women's Unionist Association, enter our strongest protest against the proposal of the Government to bring forward a Home Rule Bill for Ireland, believing, as we do, that such a measure can only bring untold injury to the best interests of our country.

When the five Kilbeacanty prisoners, Thos. Higgins, Patrick Hughes, John Daly, Fergus Kilcooley, and Tim Reilly, arrived in Gort by train from Galway jail after serving one month's imprisonment in lieu of giving bail for playing a band on the private grounds of one of Mr. Baggott's tenants while that gentleman was having a shooting party in an adjacent wood, they were met at the station by a crowd of about three hundred people, who marched three deep playing the same band through the town and thence home. There were a number of armed police watching the proceedings, but they did not interfere.

WELSH ITEMS.

A case in which seventeen persons slept in one room was reported at the last meeting of the Merthyr Board of Guardians.

Refused camping ground at Sheringham 11,000 men of the North Midland Territorials have been invited to Aberystwith by the town council. Through Captain Powell, of the General Staff, Major-General Hamilton has expressed his pleasure at the action of the Council. Land owners are joining hands with the Aberystwith authorities to make the camp a success.

A stable belonging to Mr. Dyke Deanis, Ruabon, one of the most prominent coal barons in North Wales, was burned recently, and strike sympathizers are thought to have started the fire.

The attention of the Gwyrfai Rural District Council was called, at Carnarvon, to two cases in which persons had defied official instructions regarding infectious diseases. The parties will be summoned to appear in court.

For participation in a strike riot Reuben Fermandel was sentenced to six weeks at hard labor at the Glamorgan Assizes. Thirteen other men who figured in the riot were sentenced to fourteen days' imprisonment.

Abandoned since December, 1910, after being driven on the Goodwick Sands during a gale, the schooner 'Lizzie Edith,' of Truro, has been purchased by a syndicate. Mr. James Thomas, who has been recently occupied in diving for the purpose of salving some of the 160 tons of Chester coal with which the schooner is laden. The precious mineral, after its rather long period of washing in the bed of the sea, burns brightly, and one local coal dealer offered as much as 30s. per ton for the cargo when salved. Coxswain Thomas, who is an expert diver and pilot, is able to pick up from the schooner's hold a ton per hour.

THE LATE MR. A. MURRAY.

(From a Correspondent.)

There passed away at his late residence, Beaverton, on March 18, aged eighty-two years, one who filled in an unobtrusive way a noteworthy place in the educational life of Canada, Mr. Alexander Murray, M.A., was the product of the excellent parish school, academy and university system that has made so many of Scotland's sons famous throughout the world. He was a distinguished graduate of Aberdeen University. Devoting himself to teaching, Mr. Murray, in 1863, was offered and accepted the principalship of the Woodstock Academy, New Brunswick, where he remained until his appointment to the headmastership of the Lindsay Grammar School, where he had as pupils the late Dr. Alex. Robinson, of Unionville; Cool. John Bruce, of Toronto, and Mr. (now Sir) William Mackenzie, the well-known railway magnate. From Lindsay Mr. Murray went to Colborne, then to Carleton Place, and from there to the Galt Collegiate, at the time under the principalship of the late Dr. Tassie, whose management of the school made it widely known not only in Canada, but in the neighboring republic. The high position taken by the Galt institution was no doubt greatly enhanced by Mr. Murray's ability as a mathematician and his reputation as a teacher. After eight years as mathematical master at Galt Mr. Murray accepted the principalship of the Brampton High School, where he remained until his resignation and retirement from the profession. At Galt Mr. W. G. Wallace, now of Bloor Street Presbyterian Church, Toronto, and Mr. W. T. White, the present Finance Minister of Canada, were among his pupils. Like many distinctly able men, Mr. Murray was singularly modest and unassuming; otherwise he might have filled a professorial position in one of our Canadian universities. By appointment of the Ontario Government he was a member of the High School Board of Examiners for several years. The deceased is survived by his widow, who, before her marriage, was Miss Jean Garvie, of Aberdeen, Scotland, and by one son, Mr. Alex. G. Murray, barrister, County Crown attorney, Gore Bay.

POWER HOUSE DAMAGED.

Sudbury, Ont., April 2.—A serious break occurred at the power house of the Wahnitpetai Power Company yesterday, totally disabling the plant. Without a moment's warning a terrific rush of water inundated the power house, carrying doors, windows and every other object that was possibly moveable before it, including the three electricians on the shift. The water rushed through the building and out into the river below. Fortunately all three men could swim, and reached shore safely, notwithstanding very severe injuries.

The great rush of water coming down through an eight foot penstock and a fifty-two foot head continued all day. A large gang of men was hurriedly summoned to the scene, and at a late hour yesterday afternoon the water was sufficiently dammed in the fore bay to enable the head gates in the penstocks to be operated. It was found that the steel and cast iron wheel case, in which the turbines operate, had split in two. The mighty force of the water can be imagined by the fact that this half section of the wheel case was carried a considerable distance and was found lodged up against the power house.

The damage and loss cannot at present be estimated, but in any event they will be heavy.



SERIOUS CHARGES.

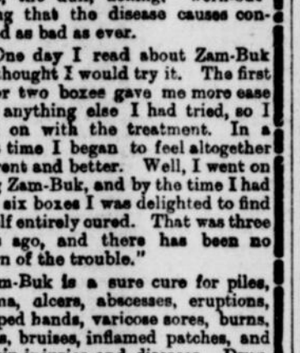
College Boy Broke Bounds and Was Lashed by Professors.

Woodstock, Ont., April 2.—The chief of police here is conducting an investigation which will probably end in a charge of assault being laid against one or more of the professors of Woodstock College, the object of alleged assault being V. Hoppwood, an English student at the college, whose home is now in Kingston, Jamaica. The story runs that one night lately, Hoppwood, who is 18 years old, broke the campus in order to get some eatables from a shop a couple of blocks away, and was caught by the professors. At 11.30 that night these professors are said to have gone to Hoppwood's room, taken him down to the gymnasium and there two of them are alleged to have held him over a vaulting horse while the third lashed him on the bare back with a heavy 'tawse,' leaving some very bad bruises and cuts. The boy next morning complained to Mayor Welford, who, being a physician, examined him and is said to be ready to swear that the thrashing had been cruel and excessive.

The mayor took no action, but other citizens hearing of it, became insistent, so the chief was informed, and action is likely. The principal of the college says he knew nothing of the occurrence until some days after it happened.

NEW TYPE OF SNOW PLOUGH.

A new type of snow plough was tested by the Grand Trunk at Palmerston, Ont., recently. The test was made through a gravel pit siding that had not been opened this winter, and where the snow was six feet deep. The fans of the Ideal Cylinder, as the plough is named, made a clean cut through the snow, throwing it 40 feet into the air and 75 feet clear of the track. The plough is owned by a syndicate, and capital to the extent of $10,000 has already been invested.



PILES CURED

Writing from Poplar, B.C., Mrs. C. Hanson, proprietress of the Commercial Hotel, says: "I suffered for years with bleeding piles. The pain was so bad at times that I could hardly walk, and ordinary remedies seemed utterly unable to give me any ease. Finally I decided to undergo an operation, and went to the Sacred Heart Hospital in Spokane. There they performed an operation. For a time I was certainly better, but within twelve months the piles became as painful as ever. I tried liniments, hot poultices, various 'pile cures,' and indeed everything I could think would be likely to do any good, but still I continued to suffer, and the shooting, burning, stinging pains, the dull, aching, 'worn-out' feeling that the disease causes continued as bad as ever.

"One day I read about Zam-Buk and thought I would try it. The first one or two boxes gave me more ease than anything else I had tried, so I went on with the treatment. In a short time I began to feel altogether different and better. Well, I went on using Zam-Buk, and by the time I had used six boxes I was delighted to find myself entirely cured. That was three years ago, and there has been no return of the trouble."

Zam-Buk is a sure cure for piles, eczema, ulcers, abscesses, eruptions, chapped hands, varicose sores, burns, scalds, bruises, inflamed patches, and all skin injuries and diseases. Druggists and stores everywhere, 50c. box, or Zam-Buk Co., Toronto, for price.

Zam-Buk

Local Wholesale Depot, 144 Craig St. West.

Montreal 'Weekly Witness,' April 9, 1912.

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NO chance of using the WRONG Dye for the Goods one has to color. All colors from your Druggist or Dealer. FREE Color Card and STORY Booklet 18. The Johnson-Richardson Co., Limited, Montreal.

MAXWELL

HIGH SPEED CHAMPION WASHER

MAXWELL'S HIGH SPEED CHAMPION

is the Washer for a Woman

In the first place, Maxwell's "Champion" is the only washer that can be worked with a crank handle at the side as well as with the top lever. Just suit your own convenience.

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DAVID MAXWELL & SONS, St. Mary's Ont. 92

HIGH SPEED CHAMPION WASHER

The 'Witness' Pattern Service.

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

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



9202.—A SIMPLE AND ATTRACTIVE HOUSE DRESS.

This desirable model is suitable for chambray, gingham, percale, linen or cotton corduroy. The panel effect, which gives a side closing to the dress, is most pleasing. A shaped cuff is added to the shorter sleeves, while the long sleeve is finished with a band cuff. The skirt is a five-gore model with panel front. The pattern is cut in six sizes: 32, 34, 36, 38, 40 and 42 inches bust measure. It requires six and a quarter yards of thirty-six-inch material for a medium size.



9198.—EASILY MADE APRON.

This neat one-piece model may be developed with little trouble. The bib and skirt portion is in one piece. The skirt is fitted by darts over the hips. The design is practical, and adapted to gingham, percale, denim, lawn or alpaca. The pattern is cut in 3 sizes: small, medium and large. It requires 3 3-8 yards of 36 inch material for the medium size.



9195—COSTUME FOR MISSES AND SMALL WOMEN.

This attractive design holds many good features. The skirt may be finished with high or normal waist line, and the waist, which is cut with shoulder seams, may have a deep cuff, or be finished with a trimming cuff, in shorter length. The separate panel on the skirt may be omitted. The back of the skirt is finished in panel style. The facing may be omitted, or made of contrasting material. The pattern is cut in three sizes: 16, 17 and 18 years. It requires six yards of 44-inch material for the 16-year size.



9209.—LADIES' WAIST WITH VEST EFFECT.

Blue messaline with facings of green satin, and ecru net is here developed. The waist has the new style armscye, and is closed at the centre back. It is suitable for any of this season's dress materials. The pattern is cut in 5 sizes: 34, 36, 38, 40 and 42 inches bust measure. It requires 2 1-4 yards of 40 inch material for the 36 inch size.



9181.—BOY'S RUSSIAN BLOUSE SUIT.

This jaunty Russian model was made of dark blue serge with stitching for a finish. The special feature of this style is the 'body and sleeve in one,' but it has a shoulder seam that extends over the sleeve to the cuff. The design is a simple one and is appropriate for all suitings. The pattern is cut in three sizes: 2, 4 and 6 years. It requires 3 3-8 yards of 36-inch material for the 6-year size.

Weekly Witness Pattern Coupon.

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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.

QUEEN'S UNIVERSITY

'THE QUEEN'S SPIRIT.'

During the passage through the Dominion Parliament of the bill nationalizing Queen's University, the present and future policy of the university was the subject of many editorials in the press of the whole of Canada. Some of the editorials, and notably those of the 'Daily Witness,' showed a knowledge of the real policy and the real ideals of the university. Much of the criticism, however, though sincere and valid, was directed against conditions which the writers merely supposed to exist and stated as premises, or drew as conclusions from the fact that Queen's had once been closely connected with a sectarian body.

It is a difficult task to define such a thing as the ideals of a university, but just as every Conservative and every Liberal feels bound to make some attempt to tell what Conservatism and Liberalism means to him, so does the writer feel impelled to make some attempt to say what the spirit and the ideals of Queen's University are to him.

At the outset it must be stated that, in common with other spiritual things, it is not to be measured by rule and compass. It is the atmosphere of our whole college life. It has grown up with the university and is part of the heritage from the men who made Queen's what she is to-day. Their spirit has been embodied in the traditions, in the character and in the life of the university. We cannot then know the spirit of Queen's without knowing something of her history. If any interested party will read the life of Principal Grant, or will write to the Queen's 'Journal' for the memorial number of the 'Journal,' issued in November, 1902, which contained a brief biography of Grant, by Frederick Harrison, and one of the principal's last addresses to his students, he will know something of the spirit of Queen's.

Some of the elements that make up the 'Queen's spirit' may be named with assurance. One certainly is the spirit of free inquiry. Queen's men have always demanded untrammelled freedom in their search for truth. In many quarters Queen's has been called 'a hotbed of heresy.' This is in reality a compliment, though intended as the very reverse, for it is not an accusation of perversity in judgment, but an acknowledgment of a broad-minded search after truth in every quarter where it might be found. Though she has been connected with the Presbyterian Church men of nearly every race and religion have thus found it congenial to study within her walls and to learn from her professors.

With this intellectual freedom and eagerness after truth, there has always gone a reverence for the past. Her greatest professors have been men for whom the past lived and who have impressed the lessons of history and the spell of the best thought of all time upon their students on this subject. Dean Cappon has written (in 'Queen's Quarterly,' April, 1904): 'I have occasionally been much interested by complimentary theories, from the outside, accounting for the success which has attended Queen's University considering the obvious disadvantage of poverty, remoteness from a great commercial or political centre, etc., with which the university has had to contend. Various elements have combined to make that success, amongst others, energy in administration, and hard work on the part of the professors, such as contributes to the success of any university; but I think the most powerful general element in the whole has been the better preservation of the ideal element in education, the greater recognition and more effective place given to it than in some greater or larger universities. That has been Queen's special type of education in the past. Our divinity students have never felt that they were overborne by an alien or materialistic atmosphere, nor our classical or philosophical students either. They have the same confidence in the value of their studies as an equipment for life as the specialists in science or practical subjects have. That is a characteristic of its work still amidst all its modern and scientific developments.'

A deep reverence for things that are truly great and truly sacred is also a distinguishing mark of the Queen's spirit. It was the aim of her founders that there should be established here an institution where science and learning might be taught under Christian influences. They thought by connecting it with a church to ensure the permanence of these influences. This alone might not have proved sufficient, but in her principals and among her professors Queen's has always found men of sincere reverence, profound love and Christian faith, and these men have influenced each succeeding generation of students.

Again it has been the purpose of her teachers in their treatment of their students to cultivate in them that spirit of self-reliant independence which Queen's herself has shown so remarkably. To that end they are left to maintain order and discipline among themselves, and in every way are treated as men and women who have come to years of understanding and sense. There is an unusually free and democratic intercourse between the students and the members of the faculty. The students find, for the most part, that the professors are not cold, unsympathetic bookworms or lab. fiends, but men of broad outlook, human interests and kindly feeling for their younger fellow-students. And there is no question but that even the professor most shut up in his own learning or conceit, and most lacking in a healthy interest in the young men and women he addresses becomes a better professor if his students meet him away from the atmosphere of the class room.

Lastly, the Queen's spirit involves loyalty to our alma mater, and a loyalty that expresses itself in service and even in sacrifice for her. That spirit manifested itself in 1887-8, when, after Principal Grant's health had broken down in the effort to raise an endowment fund, the students themselves subscribed enough to complete the amount needed. Grant Hall and our splendid gymnasium stand as monuments to the same spirit. And that it is not dead is evidenced by this fact, among many, that the last four graduating years in Arts and the last two in Science have each subscribed liberally to add something to the equipment of the university. Just this year the members of the Engineering Corps agreed to devote their drill money to the building of a students' union, that another want of the university might be supplied. Always and everywhere Queen's can count upon her sons and daughters to aid her. This spirit in turn leaves a lasting impress upon the characters of her students.

The Queen's spirit, then, though it has many elements and though it manifests itself in many ways, may be said to consist chiefly of a love of freedom in the search for truth, a reverence for the best that all the history of man can give, a self-reliant independence and an abiding and ardent loyalty to Queen's. Such things may be characteristic of the spirit developed at other colleges and universities, but the history of Queen's shows that these have all been manifested by her students in an unusual degree.

NEW COURSE IN AGRICULTURE.

For some time back there has been a movement on foot to secure better facilities for instruction in agriculture for the eastern part of Ontario. The Ontario Department of Education also desires a supply of teachers, who have a scientific training and also some practical knowledge of scientific agriculture, to teach the classes in agriculture in the high schools of the province.

At a conference yesterday between Dr. Seath, of the Ontario Department of Education, and a committee representing the senate of Queen's, it was decided to establish a new course at the university leading to the degree of B.Sc. and Agr. (bachelor of science and Agriculture). This course will be divided into two years at this university and two years at the Agricultural College at Guelph. At the university the student will take the same work as those who are qualifying for specialists in science.

The object of the course is to supply high school teachers, who will be able to teach agriculture from a scientific as well as a practical standpoint. The new course will be launched at the next session at Queen's.

CALVIN W. DAY.

CHURCH UNION

Dr. Mackay Makes Important Statement Regarding Presbyterian Committee.

Toronto, April 6.—'It would be the greatest possible mistake for any one to regard the resolution of the Presbyterian committee on church union as a backward step or a standing still, or even as anything less than a strong and grateful holding of the substantial advance made, and a hopeful and confident attitude to what must assuredly follow.

This statement by the Rev. Dr. R. P. Mackay, moderator of the Presbyterian General Assembly, was in reply to a question as to the real meaning of the Church Union committee's resolution. Dr. Mackay was a member of the sub-committee, which prepared the resolution. The misunderstanding of its meaning, if any exists, he explained, was the result of the resolution, intended as part of the committee's report to the General Assembly, being published now in the newspapers without any introduction or explanation or report of the committee's decision.

The resolution, he explained, indicates that the Presbyterian vote is sufficiently strong to encourage the churches that organic union cannot be long delayed; that the opposition is too strong for the committee to recommend the General Assembly to take action to consummate the union immediately; and that the total vote and the whole situation is such as to justify a larger measure of co-operation than has hitherto been thought of.

The vote on church union was taken on Sunday in Verdun Methodist Church. The figures are not yet complete for publication, but will show a good deal more than double the number against union.

North Augusta Methodists voted as follows:—Officials, 19 for, 4 against; members over 18-115 for; 10 against. Members under 18-9 for, 6 against; adherents, 72 for; 1 against. Total for union, 151. Total against union, 17.

Omemee, Ont., April 5.—The vote on church union by Knox Church, Bobcaygeon, was as follows: Organic union, 26 for and 89 against; basis of union, 15 for and 44 against. Dansford Presbyterian congregation, 25 for and 42 against.

ST. LAMBERT METHODIST CHURCH.

	For.	Agst.
Official board	12	5
Members	65	13
Adherents	20	5
Total	97	23

FAVOR STRIKE

Balloting of Railway Engineers Now Points That Way.

New York, April 3.—Officials of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers announce to-day that the balloting of the engineers of the fifty eastern railways to determine whether the engineers will strike, if necessary, to support their demands for increased wages is proceeding rapidly, and that the ballots received so far indicate that the men are in favor of a strike.

The wage demands have already been refused and further conferences with the heads of the railways were suspended until the engineers' committee could take a strike vote, which will be announced on April 10. The ballots sent to the engineers read in part: 'The prestige of the organization is at stake. Are you willing to support those entrusted with the carrying out of the plan of concerted action to the extent of a strike if in their judgment it is deemed necessary?'

LANGUAGE REFORM.

Washington, April 4—Alexander Graham Bell, appearing before the House Committee on Foreign Affairs, yesterday urged the adoption of a resolution requesting the Secretary of the Interior to make inquiry regarding the advisability and practicability of an international agreement of a universal alphabet intended to represent the sounds of speech after a uniform system.

'You have no idea of the absurdity of our speech,' said Mr. Bell. 'For instance, enough spells enuff, whereas plough spells plow. A foreigner might think cough spelled cow, but it doesn't. He said the English was fast becoming the commercial language of the world and could become the universal language if standard pronounciation was adopted.' The committee took the view that the Department of the Interior already had power to conduct the investigation.

MAN BADLY BURNED.

Fort William, Ont., April 8.—While burning rubber off rollers belonging to a washing machine in the Algoma Steam Laundry Saturday night, the head washerman, Phil Badie, tilted some gasoline out of the can on the burning material. An explosion followed, the flames enveloping the unfortunate man, converting him into a veritable human torch. Laundry hands flung blankets and sheets around the burning foreman, quenching the blaze, but the man was nevertheless fearfully burned, the skin peeling from his face, arms, neck and chest. He lies in the hospital in an extremely critical condition.

MILLION BUSHEL ELEVATOR.

One million bushels will be the capacity of the new grain elevator which the Canadian Pacific had decided to build at Fort William. The work of construction will be commenced immediately.

PROMINENT AVIATOR IS KILLED

G. P. Rogers, Famous Bird Man, is 127th Victim of Aviation

Long Beach, Cal., April 4.—Galbraith P. Rodgers, the first man to cross the American continent in an aeroplane, was killed here almost instantly late yesterday, when his biplane in which he had been soaring over the ocean, fell from a height of 200 feet and buried him in the wreck. His neck was broken and his body badly mashed by the engine of his machine. He lived but a few moments.

Rodgers for a week past had been making daily flights here and had taken up with him many passengers, both men and women.

Yesterday he started from his usual place and soared out over the ocean, crossing the pier and then turned and dipped close to a roller coaster in a beach amusement park.

Seeing a flock of gulls disporting themselves among a great shoal of sardines just over the breakers, Rodgers again turned and dived down into them, scattering the sea fowl in all directions.

Rodgers then flew farther out to sea, all the time gradually rising until he had reached a height of about 200 feet.

Making a short turn he started at full speed for the pier, then suddenly dipped his planes and his machine began a frightful descent. Rodgers was seen by hundreds of persons on the pier to relax his hold on the levers and then, seemingly realizing that he was in danger, he made strenuous efforts to pull the nose of his machine into a level position.

Failing in this he managed to turn his craft further in shore and an instant later the craft crashed into the edge of the surf, not 500 feet from the spot, where, on December 10 last he had finished his ocean-to-ocean flight. Many men rushed to his aid.

Rodgers was lifted from the wreck and hurried to the bath house hospital. He died on the way.

Examination showed that Rodgers' neck, jaw bone and back had been broken. A telegram was sent to the aviator's widow, who lives in Pasadena, Cal., and a cablegram to his mother, Mrs. H. S. Schweitzer, who is now in London. The body was prepared for burial and sent to Pasadena last night.

FAVORITE IN NEW YORK.

New York, April 4. — Members of the Aero Club of America received the news of Calbraith P. Rodgers' death last night with expressions of profound regret. He was one of the most popular members of the club, and after his epoch-making flight across the continent he was tendered a banquet by the Aero Club and honored with a gold medal.

His transcontinental flight began at Shepshead Bay on September 17, 1911, and was marked on the second day out by a crash into a tree, and when within sight of Long Beach, his Pacific coast goal, he had a fall which laid him up with injuries for nearly a month.

Interspersed with these more serious accidents there was a succession of smash-ups and lucky escapes, which, with long delays due to adverse weather, made it a matter of nearly three months' persistence before, on December 10, 1911, he finally landed at Long Beach and was acclaimed the world's aviation hero. His persistence and nerve had carried him a distance of more than 5,000 miles. His machine was broken and repaired so many times that only the vertical rudder and the dipping pan of the original outfit remained when he ended his long flight.

Although Rodgers lived here much of the time, his home was in Havre de Grace, Md., where he leaves a mother, whose enthusiasm over the fame which her son won has always been tempered with fear that eventually he would meet some such death as came to him yesterday.

Rodgers's death makes 127 aeroplane fatalities since aviation began. He is the twenty-second American aviator in the list of victims.

PHILADELPHIA WIND SWEPT

Storm Fatally Injures Two, Unroofs Buildings and Does Much Damage

Philadelphia, Pa., April 3.—Two women were fatally injured, scores of houses were unroofed and more than 25 were completely demolished by a wind storm of cyclonic velocity which passed over that portion of Camden, N. J., known as Cooper's Point, and swept down the Delaware River to the centre of this city, doing thousands of dollars worth of property damage.

Last night Camden was in utter darkness, all the electric lights having been turned off, and the streets in the northern section of that city are piled high with debris and telegraph poles.

Mrs. Annie Cleary, of Camden, and Miss Annie Behrend, of Philadelphia, who were riding in a street car in Camden, were caught beneath a building which was demolished by the storm and both were so badly crushed that the physicians at the hospital say that neither can recover.

In a section of Camden where the storm was most severe entire blocks of dwellings were unroofed and the occupants driven to the street where they crowded in terror, not knowing which way to turn to avoid the flying debris.

Although the vortex of the storm did not reach this city considerable damage was done here, the wind reaching a velocity of more than 40 miles an hour. An unoccupied six-storey building at 622 Chestnut street, was unroofed and an immense sheet of tin was blown across that thoroughfare. A driving rain which accompanied the high wind had forced pedestrians to seek shelter and this probably prevented loss of life as the tin crashed to the street at a time when ordinarily hundreds of persons would have been on the sidewalk.

Thunder and lightning accompanied the storm and shared in the general work of destruction. A panic was caused among the operators in the main office of the Western Union Telegraph when a bolt struck the 17th floor of the building, where they are employed. Glass in the windows was broken by the shock and hurled by the wind into the faces of the telegraphers. A mad rush for the doors ensued, but fortunately no one was seriously injured.

A cornice of the Ridgway House at the Delaware end of Market street, was blown down and crushed into a plate glass window on the opposite side of the street.

At Broad and Walnut streets in the centre of the fashionable hotel and club section, a wooden elevator shaft on a hotel building under course of erection was blown down and fell among the automobiles which crowded Broad street. On Market street, the driver of a taxicab was blown from his seat and the machine crashed into a store window.

No section of the city escaped damage, the wind blowing from southeast to northwest visiting West Philadelphia and the suburbs of Germantown and Chestnut Hill.

THE FLOODS IN THE SOUTH

Mississippi Valley From St Louis to New Orleans is in Grave Danger.

St. Louis, Mo., April 2.—The floods in this section of the country, including Missouri, Illinois and Kentucky are the worst on record. Property loss has already run into millions of dollars. Rain has been falling throughout the flooded district for the last twelve hours and no relief is in sight.

The Mississippi has been stationary for 24 hours at 29.8 feet, and a further rise is not expected for 24 hours.

Cairo and the drainage district above that city are the only two dry spots in that section of the country, the entire territory north and south of Cairo being covered with several feet of water.

The river at Cairo reached a stage of 53 feet last night, which is eight-tenths of a foot higher than previous records. A stage of 54 feet is predicted before the floods subside.

Large forces of men patrol the levees constantly and everything is being done to keep the embankments in condition to resist all the water in sight and more. Trains are still operating out of Cairo, but in many cases are being routed over foreign systems.

Hickman, Ky., April 2.—With suddenness that jeopardized the lives of lowland dwellers, despite elaborate preparations to warn them, the Mississippi River levee broke here at 9.30 o'clock last night and a current went racing through the streets of Hickman that reached a depth of two to eight feet within an hour. To add to the danger of the situation, when the inhabitants heard the fire alarm, agreed upon as a signal, they rushed toward the levee to see the spectacle, unaware that the break was of so great an extent. No lives were lost, but last night homeless persons were wandering about in the rain, seeking shelter. Water is six inches deep in the stores and still rising.

The damage incurred by the break is estimated at not less than $100,000.

For four days and nights all the men in town have been working to protect the levee, but the continuously heavy downpour raised the river to such an extent that their work was undone in an instant.

Memphis, Tenn., April 3.—With water pouring over the lowlands through half a dozen gaps in private levees south of Cairo and lapping the main embankments at several points, the flood situation along the Mississippi river this morning is grave.

Officially it is predicted that the stage at Memphis will reach 45 feet. Yesterday 44 feet was forecast, as the probable maximum, but to-day the prediction was revised. At 7 o'clock this morning the guage showed 42.6 feet, a rise of .3 since 7 o'clock last night.

Government officials are still optimistic that they will hold the river within bounds. So far all the main levees are intact, although several points are regarded as dangerous. The government embankment immediately west of Hickman, Ky., which protects the Reelfoot lake basin and several west Kentucky counties, the White river front at Modoca, Ark., and the levee near Linda, Mo., are giving the greatest concern.

At Hickman the factory district, where the levee broke on Monday night, is inundated to a depth of from 15 to 20 feet this morning, and the business district is almost covered with water. New Madrid, Mo., and Columbus, Ky., also are flooded.

The gas plant and the sewerage pumping station in North Memphis went out of commission last night. Early to-day the supply of gas was cut off. Until the water recedes, Memphis will be without that commodity. It is estimated that five hundred or more families have been driven from their homes and practically every industrial plant in that district has suspended operations.

Hickman, Ky., April 3.—The government levee just west of here, which protects the Reelfoot lake country and a great stretch of West Kentucky counties, held firm through the night, despite a sharp rise in the river. Experts said this morning they felt assured it would withstand further pressure.

Suffering among the 2,000 refugees is making itself felt. Tents and supplies are on the way here from several points, but railway washouts prevent their reaching here.

St. Louis, Mo., April 4.—The area affected by the flood caused by almost an unprecedented volume of water in the Mississippi River was not extended a great deal yesterday, but the situation at the deluged centres continued last night to become more menacing. But two more levee breaks were reported. These were near Chester, Ill., where 30,000 acres of farming land were inundated.

The number of lives lost was brought to eight to-day when the death of three railway men near Fulton, Ky., was reported, and two more were drowned near Clarksville, Tenn., early yesterday morning. The latter drove off the road into overflowed water of the Red River. That the loss of life has not been greater is due to the warning given lowland dwellers of the coming high water.

Hickman, Ky., is the worst sufferer. The 2,000 homeless inhabitants of the town were augmented to-day by the arrival of 1,000 refugees from Dorena, Mo. The food supply at Hickman will last but three days. No trains have been run in or out of the town for several days and food and tents en route there still are held up by washouts. Unless aid comes soon many will go hungry.

Washington, D.C., April 8.—Thirty thousand persons homeless; two thousand square miles of country inundated; thirty persons drowned and a financial loss of $10,000,000 constitute the result of a two weeks' flood in the Mississippi Valley. These figures were arrived at last night by Government engineers and officials of state levee boards engaged in battling the ravaging sweep of the Mississippi River from points in Illinois to threatened places in Mississippi and Arkansas.

Water is pouring into Arkansas through three new breaks in the levee south of Memphis. These gave way yesterday and several hundred square miles and subject to flooding.

Railway traffic in these sections is practically paralyzed.

Hundreds of persons still are menaced by the tide of the river at points in lower Missouri, north-west Tennessee and Arkansas. They are marooned in house tops, in trees and on anchored rafts directly in the sweep of the rampaging river.

MISSISSIPPI SITUATION TO-DAY.

Memphis, Tenn., April 8.—Flood conditions throughout the Mississippi valley showed some improvement this morning, when a sunny day gave further encouragement to these conducting the work of rescue among the hundreds driven from their homes by the high water.

All levees in the flood menaced district were holding strong, and at this point the river had subsided seven-tenths of a foot.

With upper district levees holding, however, the strain on the dykes in the Yazoo section increased, and men worked all night on the embankments south of Memphis to bolster weak spots. The danger at several points along the Arkansas shore has not passed.

Two hundred levee workers narrowly escaped, being swept away when the embankment caved at 'Mile Post 24,' sixteen miles south of Helena, Ark., yesterday. The town of Modoc, near the break, is 20 feet under water to-day. Modoc practically has been depopulated, and those who remained took flight when the roar of the water gave warning of its coming.

The steamer 'Kate Adams' was near Modoc when the levee broke and rescued those imperilled. A hundred or more panic-stricken negroes were taken from a government barge moored to the bank. Later motor launches went into the flood and rescued a number of farm hands from the roofs of their cabins, from the trees and the peaks of knolls, which were above the water. The work of caring for the refugees from the lowlands is fast being systematized. Tents and supplies have been received at the more important centres, and arrangements have been made for the establishment of a central relief headquarters at Helena.

LAFOLLETTE LEADS.

Milwaukee, Wis., April 3.—United States Senator Robert M. Lafollette, of Wisconsin, according to incomplete returns at hand last night, defeated President Taft on the Republican ticket, and Woodrow Wilson defeated Speaker Champ Clark on the Democratic ticket in the state's first presidential preference primary held yesterday.

Although available returns were scattered, E. L. Phillips, manager of President Taft's primary campaign in this state, conceded to Senator Lafollette 23 out of 26 delegates to the Republican National Convention.

In Superior Lafollette defeated Taft by a vote of 1,487 to 278. At Oshkosh and throughout Winnebago county Lafollette defeated Taft by a 2 to 1 vote. Similar returns were received from Eau Claore, Appleton, La Crosse, Racine, Madison and a number of the other larger cities of the state.

Governor Wilson's lead on the Democratic ticket apparently equalled that of Senator Lafollette on the Republican ticket.

A VETERAN DEAD.

Watkins, N.Y., April 3.—Col. Abram Burt Lawrence, who was designated by General Grant to dispose of the property of Lee's army after the surrender of the Confederate leader, is dead at his home here. He was about 80 years old, and was an engineer of note.

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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.

BARNES — On March 16, 1912, at 41 Milton street, Montreal, a son to Mr. and Mrs. F. T. Barnes.

BRADLEY — At Violet, Ont., on Thursday, March 28, 1912, to the Rev. W. H. and Mrs. Bradley, a son. Both well.

CRAIG — At Viking, Alberta, on March 25, 1912, to Dr. and Mrs. Wilfred H. Craig, a son.

GREIG — At the Manse, Balderson, Ontario, on April 4, 1912, a daughter to the Rev. and Mrs. J. G. Greig.

HARVEY — At Montreal Maternity Hospital, on Thursday, April 4, 1912, to Mr. and Mrs. H. C. Harvey, of Elk Lake, a son.

MacRAE — At Glenrobertson, Ont., on March 19, 1912, to Mr. and Mrs. Duncan J. MacRae, a daughter.

TAYLOR — On Good Friday, April 5, 1912, at Maternity Hospital, Ottawa, a baby girl to Mr. and Mrs. Herbert S. Taylor.

WATT — At the Manse, Burgoyne, Ont., on Friday, March 29, 1912, to the Rev. and Mrs. W. J. Watt, a daughter.

MARRIED.

FRAZER — LAMOUCHE — On April 4, 1912, at the residence of the bride's mother, 635 McLaren street, Ottawa, by the Rev. C. W. Nicol, Angelina A. Lamouche to Wm. Munro Frazer.

GILLESPIE — HOLLINGSWORTH — On April 3, 1912, at All Saints' Church, Westboro', by the Rev. W. A. Read, assisted by the Rev. R. H. Steacy, Jas. Gillespie, son of Mr. and Mrs. William Gillespie, Ottawa, to Eva Hollingsworth, daughter of Major and Mrs. G. Hollingsworth, of Cobble Lodge, Westboro'.

HEIGHINGTON — NESBITT — At New St. Paul's Church, Woodstock, Ont., on April 3, 1912, by the Rev. G. W. Wallace, Marguerite A., youngest daughter of E. W. Nesbitt, M.P., to Angus C. Heighington, Toronto.

PERKINS — BINKS — On April 4, 1912, at the residence of the bride's father, by the Rev. Wm. Mellroy, of Stewarton Presbyterian Church, Ernest Perkins to Mary C. Binks, daughter of Mr. Wm. J. Binks, Nepean st., Ottawa.

ROWLEY — PARKMAN — On March 29, 1912, by the Rev. G. O. Troop, at St. Martin's Church, Montreal, Eva, second daughter of Mr. George Parkinson, of Ottawa, to Mr. R. Rowley, of Montreal.

WATTERS — FINDLAY — On March 20, 1912, at 198 James street, Ottawa, by the Rev. D. Findlay, father of the bride, Mary E. K. Findlay, to Percy Eric Watters, of Ottawa.

DIED.

AIRD — At Athol, Glengarry County, on April 1, 1912, Janet Fisher, relict of the late A. D. Aird, aged 79 years, 10 months, 23 days.

ALLAN — At 632 7th Avenue West, Calgary, Alta., on March 21, 1912, of heart paralysis, Margaret D. Allan, youngest daughter of the late Charles Allan, of Kinnear's Mills, Que.

ANNIS — On March 31, 1912, at Port Union, Ont., Andrew Annis, member of the York Pioneers, in his 89th year.

ARMSTRONG — At 690 Wellington St., Point St. Charles, on April 3, 1912, Christina Hutton McKee, widow of the late James Armstrong, in her 82nd year.

BARNES — At 637 Grosvenor avenue, Westmount, on April 3, 1912, the Rev. Wm. S. Barnes, LL.D., pastor emeritus of the Church of the Messiah, in his 71st year.

PERSON — At the Grace Dart Home Hospital, on April 1, 1912, of tuberculosis, Tetro Berson, aged 30 years, a native of Russia.

BRANNAN — On March 23, 1912, at the home of her son, Mr. John Brannan, Cumberland, Ont., Mrs. Thomas Brannan, aged 91 years and 7 months.

BRANIER — At the Grace Dart Home Hospital, on April 2, 1912, of tuberculosis, Andra Branier, aged 35 years, a native of Hungary.

CLARK — At Leeds Village, Megantic County, Que., on April 2, 1912, Margaret Armstrong, wife of the late Henderson Clark, formerly of Quebec, aged 92 years.

DAFOE — At the residence of his son-in-law, H. W. Chamberlin, 516 McLeod street, Ottawa, on April 2, 1912, Robt. Nelson Dafoe, in his 78th year.

DEXTER — At Toronto, on April 2, 1912, David Dexter, president and managing director of the Federal Life Assurance Company, in his 67th year.

FERGUSON — At Metiskow, Alta., on March 20, 1912, suddenly, John Featherstone Ferguson, only son of Mr. and Mrs. Wm. A. Ferguson, aged 9 months and 20 days.

GAMBLE — At her residence, 92 St. Luke street, on Monday, April 8, 1912, Sarah Jane McConnell (widow of the late James Gamble), aged 65 years.

HOYLES — At Toronto, on March 31, 1912, Alfred L. Hoyles, the youngest son of Sir Hugh W. Hoyles, some time Chief Justice of Newfoundland.

JONES — Entered into rest on Palm Sunday, at Hamilton, Bermuda, Chilion Jones, of Brockville, Ontario, aged 76, son of the late Honorable Chief Justice Jonas Jones, of Toronto.

KELLER — At Little Falls, N.Y., on March 28, 1912, Mr. Israel Keller, son-in-law of the late Mr. William Masterman, of this city.

KITCHEN — At the residence of her daughter, Mrs. Thomas Rodger, 477 Prince Albert Avenue, Westmount, Elizabeth Jennings, relict of the late Samuel Kitchen, aged 84 years.

LA COURSE — At her residence, 98 Scollard street, Toronto, on April 5, 1912, Fannie Baldwin, widow of the late Judge La Course, of Berlin, and fourth daughter of the late Colonel Baldwin.

LINEGER — On April 3, 1912, at 37 Macdonald street, Ottawa, Maria Lineger (nee Smith), in her 70th year, widow of the late Wm. Lineger.

LOUNT — At Barrie, Ont., on April 4, 1912, Samuel Lount, registrar of the County of Simcoe, in his 74th year.

McGILL — In New Westminster, B.C., after an illness of only two days, on March 23, 1912, Quintin McGill, aged 90 years and two months, a native of Ayr, Scotland.

NEIL — At Quebec, on April 5, 1912, Julia Neil, eldest daughter of the late Michael Neil.

NORRIS — At St. Catharines, Ont., on March 30, 1912, Elizabeth W. Norris, widow of the late James Norris.

SPENCE — In Stratford General Hospital, on March 28, 1912, William Spence, aged 56 years, father of Mr. D. A. Spence, of G. T. Railway staff at Ottawa.

TROOP — Suddenly, at his residence, Orange street, St. John, N.B., on April 1, 1912, Howard D. Troop, Esq., aged 72 years.

WHITE — On April 2, 1912, at his late residence, No. 185 Wurtemburg street, Ottawa, Lieut.-Colonel William White, C.M.G., in his 83rd year.

WOODYATT — At Brantford, Ont., on March 30, 1912, Maria, daughter of the late James Woodyatt, and sister of Mrs. C. McD. Hay, Toronto.



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IMPORTING POTATOES.

Chicago, April 4.—Potatoes from Scotland will be served on Chicago tables within a week. Nine carloads are on the way here and will be delivered in Chicago at $1.40 a bushel wholesale, as against $1.42 to $1.45 for potatoes grown in Michigan, Wisconsin and Minnesota.

Only once or twice have potatoes ever before been imported for Chicago from across the Atlantic, although European supplies are not so uncommon at New York. New potatoes from the South are not coming here freely and the Northern States are shipping far less than usual at this time of the year.

BRUTAL AUTOISTS.

Ottawa, April 8.—An old lady of 77, Mrs. Huston, of Pembroke, was knocked down and seriously injured by an automobile Saturday night. She is now in the hospital. The automobile carried no lights and gave no warning, knocking the victim onto the car tracks close to an approaching street car and dashed on. Passersby dragged her from under the wheels of the street car and called an ambulance. The victim was on the way to the hospital to see her daughter, who fell downstairs the same day and broke some of her ribs.

The autoists are being sought by the police.

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