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The Week's Outlook

MONTREAL, JUNE 26, 1917.

The War Situation.

There is little to report from the actual field of war during the week. That there is no let up in the fighting is evident from the fact that the British casualties still continue to amount to about three thousand a day. The bombardment is incessant, moving suddenly from one part of the line to another and back again, and all the shells are not being thrown by the British. While we do not hear so much of the German bombardments they are evidently not sparing ammunition or our casualties would not be so heavy. Besides the continual bombardment, raids on one part of the line or another are being made in such quick succession that no part of the German line feels free from attack for a moment. The biggest news of the war during the week does not come from the front, but from Russia. There, the All Russia Conference has decided emphatically in favor of an immediate offensive. Unfortunately, however, this All Russia Conference has further mixed the Russian Government up, declaring for the dissolution of the Council of the Empire which has governed the country since the dethronement of the Czar, and has also asked for the elimination of the Duma, which is the Russian parliament. How it is proposed to govern the country in the future we do not know, and can only be thankful that, no matter what body gains control in Russia, be it the Council of the Empire, the Workmen and Soldiers Committee, or the New Pan Russian Congress of Councils of Deputies of Soldiers and Workmen, each is emphatically in favor of strenuously carrying on the war. General Brusiloff states that his army is getting back into something like fighting trim, though it must be very much less numerous than before the revolution. It may easily be next spring before it is ready to make a new attack on Germany with anything like the strength it had. But now we can look forward to next spring with confidence. The addition of an army from the United States in France will by then be a material factor, and by that time the new shipbuilding programs of the United States and Great Britain will be in a position to contend with the submarines. Already France has been thrilled by the landing of the advance medical section of the American army. In Greece also the political situation is looking up. Venizelos has returned to Athens and been received with great acclaim. It is not impossible that as a result we may soon have a new Ally, or at least be free from danger of an attack on the rear of our forces in Macedonia. From Mesopotamia and Palestine there is no news whatever.

Greece.

All will be relieved at the news that the blockade of the ports of Greece has been lifted. It was a pitiful thing to have to starve a nation, the majority of whose people were friends, in order to force the capitulation of a usurping sovereign and a Germanized army. It was an extreme measure which can only be judged in the light of fuller knowledge. It seems vindicated, in so far as success is a vindication of a war measure. We shall learn by degrees how far the Greek people, who two years ago were so largely on the side of Venizelos and his magnificent scheme of Greek expansion, are to-day on the side of the Allies, with those visions very much reduced. Neither Greece nor Italy favors the Allies except in the hope of gain; and unfortunately the ambitions of Italy clash with those of Greece. When Italy seized Tripoli in Africa, which she now calls Libia, from Turkey she occupied also a number of islands in the Aegean which were once dominated, it is true, by Venice in the time of her glory, but which throughout the ages have been accounted Grecian, and which Greece claims. Venizelos, who is himself from Crete, which was in Italian times known as Candia, will, with all his great force of character, repudiate the Italian claim. There is a like clash in Epirus. Italy has seized Avlona at the point of the Albanian coast nearest her own heel, and has indefinite claims all up and down that shore of the Adriatic which is peopled dominantly by Italians. Her claims southward toward Greece are such as Greece will be slow to admit as the population becomes less and less Albanian and more and more Greek.

Conservative England Comes to the Front.

The House of Lords will hardly venture to alter the new franchise bill as it leaves the House of Commons, which house is held to have exclusive jurisdiction over its own composition. The adoption of woman suffrage, whether as a half measure limiting it to mature women or on equal terms with men will put those parts of the world that have not got so far, out of date, and we can imagine some haste to catch up. In this, as in some other things, the Province of Quebec is apparently content to march at the tail of the procession. All the same, it is on the march and like England will some day astonish itself.

Flouting Government.

A British passport should surely have force on British ships. When Mr. Ramsay Macdonald and Mr. F. W. Jowett were appointed by the English socialists as delegates to the Stockholm Conference we said we thought the government ought to let them go as they were good and intelligent men who would not play into the hands of German imperialism. What we looked for from that Conference was that any honest German socialists who might reach there would have their eyes opened wide to the horror in which their country was held, and would go home with full conviction that the enemies Germany had made would never willingly treat with her present criminal rulers. As for the English delegates they would, however friendly to German socialists on principle, be able to take no other ground. The government probably took this view in providing them with passports. It remained for a British trade union to proclaim to the world that in England as well as in Russia governments could be defied and dictated to, and in her case, not in the interests of liberty, but the reverse. The seamen's union not only refused to let the delegates sail, but laid violent hands on them, claiming to have arrested them, that is, to have taken government into their own hands, exactly what the Workmen's and Soldiers' Delegates in Russia were at the time doing, to the paralyzing of all government there. We need not pity the weakness of the Russian temporary government with neither mandate nor organized force when British government writs can be flouted in this fashion. The Russian dictatorial congress, fortunately perhaps, instead of finding in this British lawlessness warrant for their own doings looked upon the seaman's act as the result of a reactionary plot. We have had a good deal of similar lawlessness from men in khaki, who are supposed to have learnt, or to be learning, obedience, such as the recent breaking up of a meeting in Toronto. Such lawlessness has been condoned by the press, by the public and practically by the authorities. Action of that kind sometimes strengthens a cause where sentiment is all but unanimous and growing. Under such circumstances it overawes opposition and puts it out of court. Such, for example, was the act of a brawny sailor, who, walking into an anti-conscription meeting which was being held by English-speaking people in Montreal, pushed his way through the crowd, nine-tenths of whom were there out of curiosity, and lifting the chair from under the speaker, carried it away over the heads of a cheering assembly, so putting an end to the whole meeting with humor and laughter. In the United States the arrest of the few anti-conscriptionists who tried to oppose the measure by word or act, demonstrated, and so further created a national feeling. Where, on the other hand, there is a really determined minority who have a principle at stake, such repressive action, instead of weakening the cause condemned, only tends to make its adherents more purposeful and to increase their number.

A Critical Issue.

The question on which Sir Wilfrid Laurier sought to divide Parliament was not whether or not conscription is a desirable method of raising Canada's reasonable quota. If Sir Wilfrid could, like Mr. Oliver, who seconded his amendment, have declared himself as seeing the need of conscription, it would have cleared up the issue, which was whether it is wise for this Parliament without a direct mandate from the people to pass a compulsory measure in view of the uninformed opposition to it of one of the country's races. Sir Wilfrid's non-committal attitude invited Sir George Foster's jibe that it would mean to the people of his own province that our Sir Wilfrid Laurier will protect us from having our boys torn from us and sent to the slaughter. In siding with his chief Mr. Oliver, who declared himself a conscriptionist, placed his opposition to the bill on the ground of its methods, particularly the selective principle. When he was asked how the bill could be improved, he declared that he had done his whole public duty in showing where it failed, thus admitting that the details were the responsibility of the administration, which has every advantage in using the experience of other countries. The selective principle is the most salient feature of the measure that has just been enacted by the United States Congres. The real and difficult question which the Laurier amendment propounded was whether, in the presence of threatened schism between the races of the country, conscription ought to be proceeded with on the responsibility of a Parliament that had outlived its mandate. On the surface of this question argument lay altogether with Sir Wilfrid, practical efficiency with the defenders of the measure. Still the urgency with which the defenders of the measure sought to base it on the Cartier act at the time of Confederation was an admission of insecure ground. It would have had no meaning had this been a normal Parliament as competent to act as the first that sat after confederation. Sir Wilfrid admitted that this Parliament had the power though not the right. The right answer to that argument was that war emergency constitutes a real excuse for stretching authority, and that the practical effect of Sir Wilfrid's amendment would be the depletion and dismemberment of our force at the front, which is no more than our fair share of the war burden. For this Parliament to take such action would admittedly be a daring constitutional innovation; but it is right to remember that the demand for a referendum is also a departure, as Sir Wilfrid Laurier held on a similar occasion, from parliamentary government. The object of this amendment was to avoid precipitating the terrible question, too delicate for discussion, as to what might be the effect of conscription on the unity of Canada. But that finesse was rendered vain by the moving of the six months hoist by Mr. Barette, of Berthier, which involves a clean issue of conscription or no conscription from which no member can escape.

What Will Be the Result?

We are ourselves in no position to form a judgment as to what would be the effect on the French of passing the bill. On the one hand we have Sir Wilfrid Laurier and Mr. Oliver, holding presumably contrary views as to conscription, regarding the danger as threatening enough to make it worth while to delay action for months and to risk a negative judgment from an electorate which can only see one side of the question, namely, whether the young man in which each man or woman voter is fondly interested is to be forced to enlist. Parliament is, we think, better qualified to judge such a question than the individual voters. On the other hand the Government is blinded to this danger by the terrible prospect of seeing our force depleted at the front at the time when the country's honor, and so far as our share goes the issue of the war, depends on keeping our ranks full. Sir Wilfrid Laurier pledges his word that should the mandate of the country be in the affirmative the French race will accept it loyally. It is pleasing to be assured that our countrymen would do this after an embittered campaign against the measure. The defeat of the measure through the personal apprehensions of a majority of the voters would be to be feared. Possibly more to be feared would be the effects of its enforcement on a people worked up by agitators to hatred of the regime under which they live, with results which would not be healed in generations. Sir Wilfrid Laurier expressed the view that this peril might have been avoided by securing before announcing the policy the co-operation of trusted leaders of the French race. Certainly that should have been tried. On behalf of the Government it was answered that it had been tried, by sending French-Canadians into the province, or vainly inviting such to undertake the task, but quite without success. In so far as this rejoinder is true it is ominous.

Party Before Patriotism.

During the past few years there has been a phase of party politics which is of a most dangerous type. Just before the last general election the Conservatives, seeing that they had little chance to gain power, made friends of Mr. Bourassa and the Nationalists. They knew that these Nationalists were one of the worst influences existing in the country. In spite of this knowledge they courted them, won their favor, and helped them in all their election contests. They supplied the money to help the Nationalists to win elections. They acted as foster parent to the struggling infant and helped it to grow to maturity, giving some of the best places in the gift of the government to leaders among the Nationalists. All this they did to win power, knowing that Sir Wilfrid Laurier had refused to have any dealings with the Nationalists. To-day these Nationalists, having waxed strong with the help of Conservative money, and influence, are the biggest menace to national unity. While the Conservatives thus created a dangerous situation, there are to-day those among the Liberals who are doing nothing to relieve it, but who are, on the contrary, doing all they know how to aggravate it. For example, the Minister of Agriculture, speaking in the House the other day on a motion for military service, said: "It is not a question of "whether our sires fought bravely at "Queenston Heights or Chateauguay, "but whether the sons of those heroic "sires have inherited the hearts of "heroes and are ready to do their "duty. Our sires, who fought at "Queenston and Chateauguay are look-"ing down on us to-day. God grant "they do not look down on degenerate "or recreant sons." "Le Canada," the French Liberal organ in the city of Montreal, translates this as follows: "M. Crothers dit que les Canadien-Francais sont dechus et degeneres, ce ne sont plus les heros de Chateauguay," which being translated back into English means: "Mr. Crothers says that the French-Canadians are fallen and degenerates, that they are no longer the heroes of Chateauguay." What are the French to think of this? They will see no other version of the story, unless they read another paper, and how many people read two papers. In great black type running right across the top of the front page of their morning paper they find the French equivalent of these words: "The Honorable Mr. Crothers says that the French-Canadians are degenerates and lost." Is that not an awful way to play party politics? Both sides are playing the game to the limit of their power without conscience or respect for feelings. Mr. John Dafoe, of the Winnipeg "Free Press," who spent several days at Ottawa, is reported to have come away discouraged, declaring that "there are more party politics there than in all the rest of the country put together." Speaking from an experience of over thirty years he said, according to the "Sentinel Review" of Woodstock, that he had rarely known an occasion when party feeling ran so high at Ottawa as at the present time, and added that it was apparently useless to look to Ottawa for the leadership needed by the country.

Working in the Dark.

There are many people who are making a sincere effort to get away from their natural partizan bias during these times when honesty, kindliness, and patriotism are needed as never before, and trying to view the whole question in the light of the best interest of the country, both as to present needs in France, and present dangers of stirring up lasting animosities at home, but they are not the majority. The pity is that a very large part of the people have almost no information on which to weigh the subject. The English-speaking people outside the Province of Quebec know very little of the French people or of their views, and have very little regard for their feelings. They read and believe the most slanderous statements about them from English papers, many of them just as incorrect as the one quoted above from "Le Canada," and even more mischievous in their design, for a large number of the untruths that are told them about the French of Quebec are directed against their religion and its influence in politics. Many of them forget that the French-Canadians are among the bravest soldiers that we have at the front to-day; that there is no more famous regiment than the 22nd French-Canadians. While the French-Canadians seem to be almost unanimously against conscription, it is but a small fraction of them, led by Mr. Bourassa, who oppose participation in the war.

Why They Oppose.

There are those among the French who believe, as do many in Ontario, that Canada has done, or is doing by voluntary enlistment, her full share in the war, both in the contribution of men and money. There are Ontario papers which have not ceased to carp about the great burden that the debt is going to be on the farming community of Canada in future. There are others in French Canada who say that if we send more men by conscription we will merely cripple ourselves agriculturally and industrially, and so succeed in doing less for the cause for which we are fighting than we are doing at present. These are arguments which rest on no racial lines and can be freely put forward. But far removed from this comes the argument of the Nationalists, who say we are Canadians, that we owe no duty to anyone except Canada, that the war is an affair of France and Great Britain, that it is imperialistic in its origin, and that they desire to have no part in it. They think that Canada should never have entered on the war at all, and oppose all further assistance. These draw their strength from the strongest kind of appeals to racial and religious divisions. For example, on the occasion of the visit to this country of General Joffre and M. Viviani, "L'Action Catholique" of Quebec on its page for young people had a fable relating how when Viviani was a young boy at school he started to build an extinguisher. At this his classmates marvelled. But he kept on building in all his spare hours, adding to it inch by inch through his school life until he became a full grown man. Then he met M. Briand and M. Clemenceau, who were very much interested in his extinguisher, and wanted to see it put to the test, so they climbed with him to the top of a mountain. When they reached the top Viviani thrust his extinguisher into the sky and put out all the stars. Then turning to his companions he asked them what they saw. They, looking around, replied, "We see the lights in the churches of France." Dissatisfied and disturbed they went down the hill and up another hill to its summit. Again Viviani thrust his extinguisher into the sky, and, after putting out the stars and the moon, turned to his companions and said: "What now do you see?" And they answered, "We still see the lights in the churches of France." With a free-thinking France ruled by such men as these many of the devout French-Canadians do not desire to identify themselves. But even more impelling in its appeal to the French-Canadian Nationalist is the outcry against regulation number 17. of the Ontario school law. This regulation, some contend, was passed by the Ontario Government with a sincere desire for the welfare of its schools, because it was found that efficient bilingual teachers could not be found at the salaries that were offering. Others hold that it was passed because the Frenchifying of the schools was being used as a means of driving English families out of certain districts, and that the English were in this way losing so largely as to threaten their existence in parts of the province. Again, others speak of it as a fight entirely between the French and Irish Roman Catholics, which was started by the expulsion of the English-speaking members from the staff of the Ottawa College and taken up by Bishop Fallon. The French-Canadians refused to recognize it either as a regulation in defence of a scattered English population, or as a regulation designed to secure efficiency in the schools, but solely as an attack on the existence of French-Canadians in the Province of Ontario. If it was this, it would be wholly and thoroughly bad. Fortunately there is but a small percentage of English-speaking people of Ontario who look on it in this light, or who would support it if they conceived of it in this manner. It is a very unfortunate thing, however, that there are some in Ontario, and very many in Quebec, who consider it to be a fight for supremacy between the two languages. This is causing a great deal of bad blood, and making many converts to the Nationalist party of Mr. Bourassa. If this regulation were removed a great deal would be done to ameliorate the present situation. Not that Mr. Bourassa and his friends would be brought over by such an act. They procure notoriety and a living by being agitators, but they would be deprived of many a convert and one of their most telling arguments.

Friends.

But leaving all these arguments aside, it has become evident since the introduction of the conscription bill, that the French-Canadians have a strong and almost unanimous dislike for conscription. We may see in this dislike a racial difference between themselves and ourselves. If it is a racial attribute we must honor it as such, remembering that it is only three years—no not that, only two years—since Great Britain gloried in her freedom from a Prussianizing conscription law. It was for generations considered one of the great articles of British liberty that nobody had to fight unless they volunteered for service. In one part of Canada it seems that we have changed our mind in this respect. The other part of Canada unfortunately has not. The question is, has the English section a right to demand that the French section change their minds from a belief which, a few months ago, the English firmly held? The French are not yet convinced that to protect Canada from German dominance it is necessary to go and fight the Germans. When they believe that they will without doubt be willing to give even more unrestricted aid in the present war than they have given. Until they come to understand it they will not willingly give up their present liberty to the state. By sunny ways, friendship and mutual concessions much may be won. By harsh talk and misrepresentation much will be lost.

Not Quite Unselfish

It is not only a sufficient but a very inspiring reason for being at war, that we are fighting for the liberty of the world; but it is a reason that appeals not at all to the small souled and the selfish, or to many pacific sentimentalists who are governed more by personal shrinking than they think. But none of us needs to flatter his soul that in doing his bit he is making a generous sacrifice for the good of others. To say that Canada is in no danger of invasion is simply an evasion, no matter how august he who says it. Canada is happily, it is true, far away from the present carnage. That is simply due to the British fleet. But that Canada was as much a part of the German design of conquest as France was must be plain to any intelligent person who chooses to open his eyes. If Mr. Bourassa does not know this it is because he does not want to. But he has told us that he prefers German rule. The New York "Herald," following Mr. Secretary Lane, declares that "We are fighting for the existence of the United States. We now know that the onslaught of Germany upon France was intended only as a first step in the conquest of the world. That this country was not selected as the earliest victim was due only to the fact that the assassination of the Austrian Crown Prince was a more convenient issue on which to wage war than was the question of bursting the Monroe Doctrine through aggression in Haiti." There is no country on the Ally side that is not fighting for its own liberty and there is no neutral that is not failing to fight for its own liberty.



IT'S LOADED

—The "World," N.Y.

Dominion Day Jubilee.

In a few days Canada will have completed half a century as a federated Dominion. If the year of jubilee had come in time of peace we doubtless would have had great celebrations. Casting our mind back to the years before the war we cannot but remember how each anniversary as it came round used to kindle in us greater glory in our material wealth. When we thought of what a feeble folk we were in the infancy of our nation and looked abroad at our millions of square miles of good land, at our rich farms, our almost limitless forests, our stores of mineral wealth, our growing industrial enterprises we were sometimes tempted to exclaim with the Chaldean King, "Behold this great Babylon which I have builded." We have been sternly and yet mercifully delivered from the judgment that fell on the proud monarch. There was first a year or two when the tide of wealth seemed on the ebb and then came the thunderclap of war. All our rejoicing in our strength and our wealth, all our boastfulness seem very far off things now. Our get-rich-quick schemes seem in these stern days very paltry indeed. For three years we have been engaged in desperate conflict. We have seen our best and bravest leave our shores, many of them never to return. We have given our strength and our gold, not for the acquirement of more wealth, but in the upholding of the ideals of truth, honor, loyalty and patriotism. We have learned in the stress of the times to despise many of the things we valued, and to value things which we were in danger of despising. We may say that in the great struggle Canada has found her soul, and has harked back to the spirit of those missionaries and crusaders who laid the first foundations of our national temple. Idealism, which we thought dead, has been a vital force among us. "Difficulty, abnegation, martyrdom, "death" have, as Carlyle would say, once more shown how they are the great allurements that act on the heart of man. It is true that we have not all been caught up to this third heaven of heroism. There is still selfishness enough and to spare in our midst. The last few weeks have revealed a deep and dangerous cleavage in the ideals of our people. The tasks of Canadian statesmanship have never been so great, the call to the best in Canadian character has never been so insistent. Only by acting by our highest ideals can we solve these weighty and perilous problems. Only by patience, tact and courage, only by being noble ourselves, can we nobly celebrate our Jubilee Dominion Day.

White Bread.

Scientists confidently assert that with the eyes and nose tightly closed and the ears stopped—note this latter precaution, which, though it sounds irrelevant, must be observed—it is impossible to tell whether one is drinking coal oil or clear lemonade. Anyone is free to try the experiment. There is by the way, nothing unwholesome in a drink of coal oil, which, when first discovered, was given very freely as a medicine for colds. Whether all will find, by experiment, that the statement is exactly true or not, everyone knows, without going to the bother of making such an experiment, that when the nose is blocked by a cold some things lose their taste altogether and others are quite altered in taste by parts of the taste being lost and other parts accentuated, but few appreciate how much of taste is a matter of sight. Agreeable taste, that is to say agreeable looks and smell, have much to do with the digestion, and consequently may not be disregarded, even though

KEEP IT BALANCED.



If you haven't given 'till it hurts, you haven't given your share.
—The "Tribune," N.Y.

at times they are deceptive. Still they can be trained, for our appreciation of food by sight is somewhat faddish, just as is our appreciation of persons by the cut of their clothes. In nothing is this better exemplified than in the desire of people of to-day to have their bread perfectly white. This is a fad which, so far as medical advice goes, has no foundation in reason, but only in fancy. So long as we continue to fancy our bread white, white bread will remain more digestible than brown bread. But if the fancy could be removed the brown bread has a better proportion of digestible food ingredients and a better mechanical composition to aid the digestive tract in its assimilation than has white bread. The Quebec Provincial Government has just issued a seventy-five page pamphlet giving a scientific comparison of white and brown bread.

No Time to Lose.

Some weeks have passed since Sir Robert Borden stated in Parliament that the Minister of Justice was considering an amendment to the liquor law, and that "there is a possibility of a wider application being considered." It is to be presumed that the Government is still giving concentrated consideration to the drink problem and to means for its solution. Such careful and painstaking consideration is a good thing, but surely it can be overdone. The man who sat down by a river and tried to calculate how long it would take for all the water to run by gave the subject mature consideration, but he did not make much progress in getting across. If Britain and Canada had spent many months at the beginning of the war "considering" whether soldiers should be sent, both Britain and Canada might be under German rule to-day. Faith without works is dead, so is that consideration which leads to indecision instead of action. The definite and clear cut duty of Parliament at the present time is to prohibit the manufacture in and the importation into the Dominion of intoxicating beverages, and also the sending or carrying, into, and the delivering or receiving of such liquors in "dry" territory. In short we should have immediate prohibition of the manufacture, importation and inter-provincial traffic in intoxicating beverages for the period of the war, and till at least six months afterwards.

We are hearing much of the necessity of Canada exerting her whole man-power in the struggle, and the need is great. In some ways we are only now finding out the strength and tenacity of purpose of our enemies, and nothing tells against the full realization and exertion of our man-power more terribly than the drink evil. A large proportion of the rejections in the physical examinations for the army had liquor as their main or contributing cause. It is quite possible that had we had Prohibition in Canada for a few years back we would have enrolled our 500,000 men long ago, and then we are asked to be economical and save our money, while at the same time the Government permits and protects a debasing trade which takes out of the people's pockets more than eighty million dollars a year—more than two hundred thousand dollars a day, and the food problem is becoming a very pressing one. "Our food stocks," said Mr. Lloyd George, not long ago, "are alarmingly low." Both in the Home Country and in Canada we are feeling the pinch. It is becoming apparent that it is neither with leaden bullets nor with silver ones only that the war is to be won, but by the wise development, economy and use of our foodstuffs. The elimination of waste is the great essential.

Lord Rhondda said the other day that Britain and her allies depended in a vital degree on the United States and Canada for their food supply. Our production of grain the last two or three years has not been up to what we considered our average, and with our backward season this year we shall be lucky if we do not fall still further short of it. In these circumstances the waste of a pound of grain is a crime, and we have been worse than wasting some three or four millions of bushels in the year. There is no remedy for this except Prohibition. No tinkering with the Doherty Act, no amendments to the British North America Act, no shifting of responsibility on to Provincial shoulders can begin to serve the purpose. Sir Robert Borden, and at least some of his colleagues, know that this is so. Of course we are aware that there are many dark forces which care nothing about Canada and its people, and which are bent on enslaving the Government for their own gain. The Government should defy these forces, and all their works. The Provinces of Canada have done their duty nobly in this struggle with Germany's most powerful ally. It is now for the Dominion Parliament to do its part.

For Prohibition In Compton.

Almost unknown to the rest of Canada, two vigorous campaigns for local prohibition have been carried on for some months in the counties of Compton and Missisquoi, Quebec. The vote in Compton will come off on Thursday of this week, June 28; that in Missisquoi somewhere about September 12. Great and confident hopes are entertained that in both contests the liquor forces will be routed. To the workers in Compton we would say, during the few days that remain before the vote every moment should be packed with work; nothing should be left to chance. Victory is never assured till victory is won. Similarly we would say to the people of Missisquoi, in the two months between now and September the work must not be allowed to drag. Education must be carried on steadily and unceasingly. All sorts of possible and impossible liquor moves must be foreseen and countered. The prohibition forces have all the logic and all the right on their side. If they work as they should they must have the victory.

Purchasing Power.

Party politics is not the simple thing that it seems, nor is the task of a party leader simply the straightforward one of trying to estimate what the country most desires and striving to win support by the achievement of that end. Just before the last general election Sir Wilfrid Laurier said that had he been willing to give to Mr. Bourassa and his following of Nationalists a certain number of appointments, they would have ceased to oppose him, that all they were out for was their own selfish advantage. This seems to have been a perfectly true estimate, for, having joined the Conservatives and secured three cabinet positions together with the speakership of the House, the Nationalists became the most docile body in Parliament. They had been tremendously against the Laurier naval program, which was to build a Canadian navy of coast defence ships, because, as they had declared on the hustings, if such a navy were built, the sons of French-Canadian mothers would be taken from them and made fodder for guns. Yet these same Nationalists having secured portfolios, accepted Sir Robert Borden's proposal for the contribution of three dreadnoughts to the British navy, though this policy was much less nationalistic and much more imperialistic—the thing which the Nationalists abhorred. So great is the power of purchase. It is said that Sir Wilfrid Laurier could easily have carried his party into a coalition government in support of conscription had he been able to promise twenty portfolios to men in the ranks of his party to secure their support. There are devious ways of holding power by a man at the head of a partisan government. His first task is to reward suitably the strongest men in his own following, and his second task, if he is astute enough, is to put the prominent men among his enemies out of the way by giving them such good billets, judgeships and the like, that they will not desire to risk the emoluments attached thereto by again entering party contests. These are acts of good politics and yet they are acts against public interest.

Honors.

But besides giving office to secure support and giving positions to get rid of opposition, there is another similar field of action for the party leader which is even more inimical to the country's welfare. This is the gift of honors. Since the beginning of the war honors have been given right and left. They have simply showered honorary rank and titles on people who went and on people who stayed at home. In this way the Government is ensconsing itself behind a pile of moneybags that is going to give it more than ordinary support in the day of trial. In this it is not unique. The British Government is also making appointments to secure political support with a lavishness that has never been equalled. When Mr. Lloyd George took the reins of government from the hands of Mr. Asquith, a few months ago, he found himself the leader of a crowd which had no party organization. He could not rely on the Conservatives and he had no control over the funds of the Conservative party. He tried to secure the funds of the Liberal party, but met with failure. It was seen at that time that to create a personal following he would be tempted to purchase it with honors, and the "Morning Post," which is the paper with the largest aristocratic clientele, though a supporter of his government, anticipating his probable action, came out with long editorials warning the country against the degradation of the peerage. These have had no effect. The exigencies of the case were too pressing, and Mr. Lloyd George has done what he could to purchase the security of his position. This kind of thing will continue until the country forces either the Conservative or the Liberal party to pledge themselves to its abolition, and to a mode of securing funds for elections that will not make money a ruling factor in the Government, or allow individual selfishness to override national welfare.

A School Report That Gives Hope.

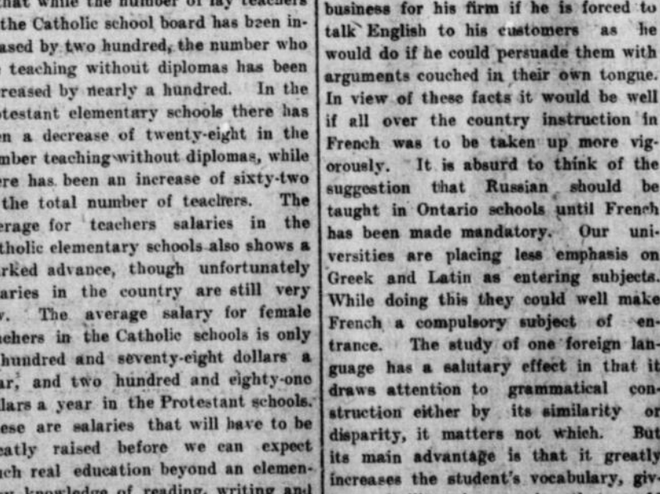
A report has just been issued from the Provincial Secretary's Department of the Province of Quebec giving the educational statistics for the school term 1914-15. Though the facts contained are somewhat out of date they are interesting and valuable as the latest official information regarding school progress in the Province of Quebec. When we compare the number of scholars enrolled in the Protestant and Catholic schools with the number of children in the Province as found by the annual census, we find that seventy-nine percent of all the boys between the ages of five and seven are enrolled; that ninety-seven percent of all the boys between seven and fourteen are enrolled, but only thirty-eight percent of the boys between fourteen and sixteen. While these figures are very satisfactory, the figures for the girls are still better. Eighty-five percent of the girls between five and seven are enrolled, while of the girls between seven and fourteen 99.32 percent are enrolled, which is to say that less than seven in every thousand have not put in an appearance at school. Of girls between fourteen and sixteen fifty-three percent are enrolled. There are, therefore, just twice as large a percentage of girls between fourteen and sixteen going to school as there are boys. When we compare the average attendance with this total enrollment we find that it amounts to approximately eighty percent of it. That does not mean, however, that only eighty percent of those enrolled go to school, but that of those enrolled eighty percent of their school time is lost by non-attendance. The weak part of our school system, as will be seen from the preceding figures, is the attendance between fourteen and sixteen. For some reason in this year there was a very marked falling off of attendance in the model school grades both in the Protestant and Catholic schools. There was, however, a considerably greater increase of attendance in academies. The increase in attendance at the Protestant academies was ten percent, while that in the Catholic academies was over fifteen percent. A hopeful aspect of the report is that while the number of lay teachers on the Catholic school board has been increased by two hundred, the number who are teaching without diplomas has been decreased by nearly a hundred. In the protestant elementary schools there has been a decrease of twenty-eight in the number teaching without diplomas, while there has been an increase of sixty-two in the total number of teachers. The average for teachers salaries in the Catholic elementary schools also shows a marked advance, though unfortunately salaries in the country are still very low. The average salary for female teachers in the Catholic schools is only a hundred and seventy-eight dollars a year, and two hundred and eighty-one dollars a year in the Protestant schools. These are salaries that will have to be greatly raised before we can expect much real education beyond an elementary knowledge of reading, writing and the elements of arithmetic. Of the two hundred thousand French children in the Catholic schools, fifteen percent are learning English, while of the thirty-eight thousand English-speaking children in the Protestant schools, fifty percent are learning French.

Learn French.

The French and English languages have an exactly equal right in all Federal affairs. This is a matter beyond dispute. In the Federal Courts the pleadings may be either in French or English, or any witness may speak in either of the two languages he likes. In the Dominion Parliament the two languages are on an equal footing, though English is almost invariably used as a matter of convenience, because all the French members can speak English, and a great many of the English members do not know French. Throughout the whole civil service both languages are at all times legal and must be treated with equality. This constitutes a bar to a good many English-speaking people who would enter the service. From now on all civil service positions are to be reserved for men returning from the front to the utmost extent possible. But how many of those of our English-speaking population who went to the front will be able to take such posts? We are afraid that comparatively few will be able to qualify for the higher paid positions where both languages are essential. There are other occupations in which many thousands are employed throughout the country which also demand a knowledge of French. A commercial traveller must know French if his business extends into the Province of Quebec, or if he goes into the French parts of Ontario or Manitoba. Possibly he could make himself understood in English, but he is not likely to do nearly as good business for his firm if he is forced to talk English to his customers as he would do if he could persuade them with arguments couched in their own tongue. In view of these facts it would be well if all over the country instruction in French was to be taken up more vigorously. It is absurd to think of the suggestion that Russian should be taught in Ontario schools until French has been made mandatory. Our universities are placing less emphasis on Greek and Latin as entering subjects. While doing this they could well make French a compulsory subject of entrance. The study of one foreign language has a salutary effect in that it draws attention to grammatical construction either by its similarity or disparity, it matters not which. But its main advantage is that it greatly increases the student's vocabulary, giving a facility of expression that would be hard to secure otherwise, and draws his attention to the relation of words through common roots. It is not possible that French should be made a compulsory subject in the primary schools throughout the country, partly because it would be impossible to get capable bilingual teachers and partly because there is not time enough in an ungraded school for the study of an extra language, though it would be quite possible in graded city schools to make it a compulsory language, as German is in some of the primary schools of New York. Should it be made a compulsory language in high schools, however, it would serve to unify the country, to break down a disagreeable prejudice, and to remove from those who naturally speak English a disability which may at any time handicap their progress in a bilingual country.



Kaiser: "He's gaining fast—and I had a forty years' start!"
—The "Times," N.Y.



"With righteous manufacturers' and distributors' prices the price of flour should not have been over $9 a barrel. Yet it averages $14. In the last five months $250,000,000 has been extracted from the American consumer in excess of normal profits of manufacturers and distributers."—Herbert C. Hoover.
—The "Tribune," N.Y.

To Make the World English.

While the English language has disadvantages, it has some marked advantages. In it every noun has not four cases as it has in German. There are not twelve different ways of saying the word "the," each of which must be used at the right time as in German, nor, as in French, is every noun either masculine or feminine. This is a great obstacle to the learning of French. It is hard to remember that the chair is feminine and that the armchair is masculine, and that if one is talking about the beautiful chair he must refer to it as "la belle" chair, whereas if he is talking about the beautiful armchair, he must say "le beau" armchair, and so with every other noun throughout the language. From this we fortunately are free, except in a few minor cases; when we refer, for example, to the sun as he and to the moon as she, to a ship as she and to a country as she. But these distinctions are dying out, and everything is becoming neuter, except that which is actually of the masculine or feminine sex. The elimination of cases and genders gives to our language a splendid advantage over either the French or German. But most unfortunately we lose all this advantage by our crude method, or lack of method, in spelling our words. Had we a simple spelling the English language would be the most simple of the world's great languages. If we could but simplify our spelling our language would spread like wild-fire. Hundreds of thousands of people would learn it who now find it altogether too difficult. The way to conquer the world with English is not to try to force English on the world, but to so simplify the English language that it will become the common medium of speech, simply because it is the most easy for the foreigner to acquire. With a spelling that was truly phonetic our French-Canadian inhabitants would pick up the English language far more quickly than they have done, and we would soon find that instead of the French tongue continually penetrating outward from Quebec our language would be working in over the borders of Quebec and capturing the Frenchman in his native village or on his farm. Is it any wonder that the French object to having our language forced on French-Canadian school-children who happen to be born outside the Province of Quebec when the study of it takes them half their school lives simply because its spelling has no relation to its pronunciation, and is terribly difficult for anybody but a native to acquire. There are just about thirty sounds in English. If each of these was given a separate character, which was always used to represent the same sound, we would have, by the addition of only five or six letters to the alphabet, a phonetic spelling that would make it unnecessary for any child ever to have a spelling lesson, and that would make reading lessons, after the first two years of school, unnecessary, for at eight any ordinary child would be able to read with facility. To the English-speaking children of the future we would save tremendous labor, and we would break down a barrier which is keeping the rest of the world from becoming English-speaking. The objection which a great many people see to the introduction of such a change is that there are to-day a great many books in print, and a great many machines in existence for the printing of the English language as it is. They naturally suppose that should a new phonetic spelling of the language be introduced the stores of wealth in our libraries would become useless. It may be said with confidence that this is not so. Should Canada appoint a commission to construct a phonetic alphabet and adopt that alphabet the children brought up to read books printed in that alphabet would have very little difficulty in reading books printed in the old fashion. They would read and write in the new alphabet with both greater speed and facility than in the old, but they would need no extra learning to pick up a book of the old alphabet and peruse it. Another objection latent in the average mind is that it would take some time for the adult to pick up the new mode of writing and spelling. To this it may be replied as a result of actual experience that it would take very little time or thought to acquire facility in reading the new type or writing the new script, which would be much simpler than ours. Should Canada have the courage and initiative to adopt such a reform, the other parts of the Empire would quickly follow. South Africa would gain enormously by such a reform, as would also India. By such a reform we would take our enemies and rivals into camp.

Cold Storage.

It is a very general impression that the cold storage houses are one of the main causes of the high cost of living. This is not the first time we have had a high cost of living epoch since cold storage came into use, and each time, more so before the war than to-day, the storage warehouses, and those who own them, have been held responsible in public estimation. The idea may have some foundation in fact. Cold storage houses do make more possible the power to corner a commodity and sell it at an outrageous price without running the risk of losing it, and there are times when there have been very good reasons to suspect that this power has been taken advantage of. And yet the cold storage business has in itself a chief object in making food cheaper and not dearer. That is its reason for existence. The cold storage house is to the community exactly what the refrigerator in the pantry is to the family. If a family had no refrigerator it would be forced to buy only so much meat, in the hot days of summer, as it could cook and eat that day. Anything not eaten would be wasted. The result would be that more trips would have to be made to the market, and, as purchases would have to be made in small quantities, they would necessarily be made at a higher rate. If we were to go further and prevent the butcher having a refrigerator, then, if he brought a steer into town and killed it on a hot summer day he would have to sell the whole carcass within two or, at the most, three days, with the result that he would have a great deal of loss, for the steer might be too much for his customers, or one might be too little and two too much. We cannot get on without our refrigerators and we cannot get on economically without our cold storage warehouses, though further regulation may be necessary. In the United States there is a great movement on foot this year for household canning. The government is encouraging all to do their own storage of fruits and vegetables by putting them in jars, and so freeing themselves from paying high winter profits to the cold storage houses. The day of the small family refrigerator capable of doing the same work as the cold storage plant has not yet arrived, but so many attempts are being made at its construction that it cannot be far off. Once it comes we will hear no more of the monopolies of the cold storage houses, for every family will be its own monopoly by a combined use of cold storage and preserving jars, and food will come down to something like a flat price the year round.

Unity.

The human mind craves unity. It loves diversity, could not get along without it, but one of its strongest natural tendencies is to require that this diversity be referable to some system which gives it unity. It has been this craving which is in every man that was the guiding force of philosophy through all the ages. We cannot peaceably endure the duality of mind and matter without a co-ordinating explanation that will at least attempt to make the two one. The same struggle has played a large part in the doctrines of Christianity. The attempt to unify the dual personality of our Lord was fought over in the early days of the Christian Church with the same asperity as was the unification of the Trinity. For we must have oneness or we can have no peace. If we look at the stars overhead and see some of them appearing to travel through the sky and others appearing to travel at different rates, and still others remaining at rest, we can have no peace until we have created a mental system which will make these stars all a part of a unity. If we see flowers growing we are forced in the same way to pick them, and examine them in every minutest detail of their structure, until we have found resemblances and connections that give us a system of botany. We want to be able to differentiate, but we must be able to differentiate on some single plan that satisfies the mind's craving for unity. In philosophy, in religion, and in science, the desire for unity has been one of the greatest creative forces. While the mind demands unity it has in no sphere been able to establish it to its perfect satisfaction. The history of philosophy has been a series of guesses at a unifying principle, each one of which has done its work in satisfying its generation, but has had to give place in its turn to a new and better guess. The same is true of all scientific classifications. The Ptolemaic system served its day and generation, and created a groundwork on which new discoveries could be built. These accumulating, the theory was found to be incorrect, and was swept aside for the substitution of the Copernican theory just as in botany Linnæus forced the world to discard its plan for the classification of plants by his scheme for the classification of all according to their generative organs, and as later the zoology of the world was upset by the adoption of a classification according to the development of the digestive tract. All our attempts at unity prove wrong, and yet each helps us a step on our journey towards truth before it in its turn is discarded.

A Single Tax.

It is necessary to appreciate this longing for oneness to understand the single tax movement. We have, at the present time, a multiform and but slightly correlated form of taxation. Single taxers want to unify it. There is no essential connection between land tax and single tax. Practically everybody everywhere accepts land tax as an essential feature of any scheme of taxation. But that, for the sake of a theoretical unity, there should be only one tax, and that a land tax, is a theoretic proposition which only a small group believe in. Suppose we were to have a single land tax there would still be millionnaires in the world, and multimillionnaires. Would it be wrong to ask them to contribute something from their incomes to the general funds of the nation? There would still be huge inheritances passed down from father to sons, or from a man with no immediate family to distant heirs, and why should it be necessary to prove that it is wrong to tax such inheritance just for the sake of supporting a theory that land is the only thing that should be taxed? May we have no taxes on profiteers just to support a theory? Still, there is no denying that the single tax propagandists in their attempt to make a unified system of taxation have done an immense good to the world in drawing its attention to a mode of taxation which will raise money for the purposes of government, and will at the same time confer a benefit on mankind by keeping speculators from holding idle land out of use. The high taxation of unused land would be a boom to the country by forcing into use millions of idle acres. There is a limit, of course, to the height to which such taxation can be raised, because if raised too high land will be thrown back on the Government's hands and pay no taxes at all. Four percent is the tax levied in some parts of the country. That is coming near to being as high as a tax on unused land can be placed, for it must be remembered that the person who puts a hundred dollars into unused land for the purpose of speculation gets no interest, but loses the six percent which he would have got—and also the four percent which he has to pay, amounting to ten percent a year. To come out even on the deal his land would have to double in value in nine years, for the four percent tax is a progressive tax, rising with the value of the land, while the six percent interest on the original investment remains fixed. If, however, we demand compound interest on the six percent investment the land would have to double in value in eight years or less. But in most sections land is not taxed at anything like this figure; usually the tax is but a few mills on the dollar, and land is held out of use long periods with comparative certainty of big profits to the speculator. A high tax on unemployed land is worth fighting for, as is a tax on land as opposed to a tax on improvements, but it is not necessary to oppose any other mode of taxation simply to secure a unification of taxation.

Social Service In the Schools.

A new form of social service is taking vigorous shape in connection with some of the Protestant schools in Montreal. The old idea, in the big cities at least, was to use the schools for their primary purpose in the daytime, and close them up at nights, great silent buildings with which so many things might have been done for the good of the people, whose property they were. The new idea, on the development of which the Montreal Protestant Board of School Commissioners is to be congratulated, is to throw the schools open at nights for various purposes concerned with the welfare of the parents and children connected with the schools. The Board wisely makes no effort to "patronize" the parents and children, or to dictate what they should do or should not do, provided, of course, that those using the school keep in mind the proper welfare objects and their accompanying lines of conduct. It says, in effect—Here is the school. You can use it at nights. Light and heat will cost you nothing. Organize anything you like, within reason of course, from a mothers' club to a debating society, a gymnastic class to a lending library or a chess club. Do what you think best for the welfare of parents and children, and to develop co-operation of the home with the school.

There are now a number of clubs having various objects. Mothers' Clubs have been very popular, the mothers obtaining entertainment and enlightment which would otherwise be denied to them. The latest club is a Fathers' Club—this in connection with the William Dawson School—which has been doing military drill, physical training and games, preparing a minstrel show and playing chess. None of the clubs are staid, formal affairs. There is as much "larking" and laughter amongst the parents as in any gathering of children, but it is all as clean as can be. A very pleasant feature of this new social idea is the hearty help of the teaching staffs. Parents meet the teachers of their children. If there is an entertainment to be given for either mothers or fathers, the teachers are enthusiastic providers of some of the "talent." The home is coming closer to the school, for the benefit of everyone concerned. There is no limit to the usefulness of the new idea, as an aid to the school authorities themselves, as a counter-attraction to the saloon and the viciousness or limitations of the streets, as a means of imparting different forms of instruction, of building up civic pride, as a means of making the lives of the people longer and happier.

THINKS HIMSELF KING.

Constantine Did Not Sign Formal Abdication.

Berlin, June 21.—It seems that King Constantine does not wish himself considered as a dethroned monarch. This, at least, is the construction placed by German correspondents in Switzerland on a communication by the Greek minister in Berne, who was particular in emphasizing that formal abdication had not been signed and that no such document had been made public.

The judicial conception of the case, according to the Greek minister in Berne, is that the King was made to separate himself from his people by force, and was compelled to leave his country to sojourn in Switzerland. During this time his second son has been commanded to act as regent in King Constantine's place.

MONTREAL WEEKLY WITNESS

NEWS OF THE WEEK

JUNE 26th 1917

SIR WILFRID LAURIER MADE PLEA FOR REFERENDUM ON THE CONSCRIPTION ISSUE

Premier Contended That No New Principle Was Involved and Announced Intention of Government to Put the Measure Through

Sir Wilfrid Laurier spoke against the Government's Military Service Bill when the second reading was moved by the Prime Minister in the House of Commons last Monday. The motion of Sir Robert Borden, which was coupled with an appeal for prompt action to send aid to the Canadians now at the front, the leader of the Opposition answered by putting forward an amendment demanding "that further consideration of this bill be deferred until the principle thereof has been by means of a referendum submitted to and approved by the electors of Canada."

Sir Wilfrid's amendment, backed by an argument in the main directed to show that compulsory service should not now be adopted in Canada, was seconded by the Hon. Frank Oliver, who, unlike his leader, announced himself as "a strong supporter of conscription."

On rising to move the second reading of the Military Service Act Sir Robert was received with loud cheers from the Government supporters.

"As I gave on moving the first reading of this bill," said the Prime Minister, "a full explanation of the measure, it will not be necessary for me now to detain the House at any great length. It is upon the motion which I am now presenting to the House that the bill is to be discussed, according to the usage of Parliament.

"In that respect I emphasize what I said when I presented the bill, that no new principle is invoked by the measure now presented. It is based upon precisely the same principle as that embodied in the bill introduced in 1868 by Sir George Etienne Cartier and confirmed when the Militia Act was re-enacted in 1904.

"The chief change between this measure and the Militia Act is this, that under the Militia Act the selection of men for service in case of emergency is effected by the instrumentality of the ballot, or blind chance. We did not think under the circumstances confronting the country at the present time such a move could be tolerated for a moment. For that reason we brought before the House a measure embodying the principle of compulsory service, which was first established in 1868, and which has remained in force ever since. But we have changed the method from blind chance to intelligent selection, based upon a consideration of the needs of the country at the present time.

"We have endeavored to frame the bill in such a manner that the tribunals that will make that selection shall be beyond suspicion, and, if in that regard or any other respect any suggestions can be made from either side of this House which would seem to surround this bill with better safeguards and at the same time not detract from its efficiency, we shall be only too glad to consider them."

MEN AVAILABLE.

Proceeding, Sir Robert quoted the figures recently prepared by Mr. Robert Coates as to the number of men available for military service. According to these figures there were in Canada 760,450 unmarried men between 20 and 45, and 823,096 married men between the same ages, making a total of 1,583,549.

Between the ages of 20 to 24 there were 314,810 single men, and 66,247 married men; between 25 and 29 there were 205,125 single men, and 165,369 married men; between 30 and 34 there were 112,011 single men and 198,328 married men, giving a total of men, married and single, between 20 and 34, of 1,066,690. There were in Canada 636,746 single men between 20 and 34, and of married men of the same ages, 429,944.

"Of course," said Sir Robert, "many of these men would not be fit for military service. Of those who had hitherto volunteered for active service, 25 percent had been rejected on first examination, and about 10 percent had been subsequently rejected.

"Then there are other considerations to be taken into account," continued the Prime Minister, "in connection with the exceptions in the act, and the principle on which exemptions are provided for, which I have already explained.

"I will, therefore, only say once more that I present this bill, which has been prepared with great care, with an earnest desire to do justice to all parties. I commend it to the House for consideration in the spirit in which it has been prepared, and I very earnestly hope the opinion of the House with regard to it will be expressed with the least possible delay, in order that whatever support this country can give the gallant men who are supporting the cause of this country and of liberty and humanity at the front to-day shall be given with the least possible delay." (Government cheers.)

SIR WILFRID LAURIER.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier was received with cheers from his followers.

In opening he promised that the Opposition would respect Sir Robert's hope that the bill would be discussed with moderation and without political bitterness. "We shall try," he said, "to discuss the measure in such manner as to represent the views of all those who have the interests of this country at heart. Indeed, I would go so far as to say that I would not even challenge the words of my right hon. friend, which sounded almost like a threat, when he said he was less concerned with the day this bill was passed than the day the soldiers would return if this bill was not passed.

"Let me take, with moderation, every possible issue on this point. The Canadian soldiers are Canadian citizens, they have gone to fight the battle for the cause of freedom, and I would be loath to believe that when they return they would forget the principle to which they have dedicated their lives, whatever may be the fate reserved to this bill."

Proceeding Sir Wilfrid said the Opposition had since the war broke out assented to every measure proposed by the Government for the prosecution of the war, and had tried to work in harmony with all classes and races of the Dominion.

"If to-day this harmony is broken," said Sir Wilfrid, "the fault is with the other side of the House."

He declared that from the beginning of the war to May 18th the Government had promised that they would not resort to compulsory service. "Now," he said, "I ask that we pause and see whether this new measure of compulsion will be useful to the cause we all have at heart."

The Opposition during the war, said Sir Wilfrid, had only criticised when criticism was inevitable, and had tried to keep divisions to ourselves so as not to injure the prestige of the Empire, and to show the world that Canada is behind Great Britain and her allies in this struggle for freedom.

"But to-day I am sorry to say the course the Government has taken is not in accord with those principles of free government which are the very foundation of British institutions," said Sir Wilfrid.

TO REPEL INVASION ONLY.

Proceeding the Liberal leader took issue with the statement of the Prime Minister made upon the introduction of the bill, that he was not deviating in any way from the law of the land. The law of the land, he declared, was emphatic, that no man in Canada should be subject to compulsory military service except to repel invasion, and for the defence of Canada. To repel invasion the Government could call upon all men between 18 and 60. The Prime Minister had stated that the Government could have called upon the manhood of Canada without any new bill, but he took issue with that.

"I say," he said, amid applause from a number of his supporters, "that the Government had no such power. The Prime Minister could not, under the act as it stands send anybody across the ocean to serve in the war.

"My honorable friend says the first line of defence for Canada is in France and Flanders. I claim there never was any danger of invasion on the part of Germany. Nobody can say that Canada for one instant during the last three years was in danger of invasion. If I took the stand I did, if I was in favor of Canadian participation in the war, it was not because I feared invasion, but because a victory for Germany would mean for Canada as for the rest of the world, a black crown of German insolence and barbarism."

the Government, in 1914, had not re the oGvernment, in 1914, had not regarded the Militia Act as authority for raising troops for service outside of Canada. They had never pretended that it gave any such power. The Liberal leader backed up this statement by reading the message sent to the Imperial authorities on August 1st offering assistance, and referring to the doubt of the Government's right to act under section 69, which declared that troops could only be placed on active service beyond Canada "for the defence thereof."

The reading of the latter phrase brought a chorus of "hear, hear," from the Conservative members, which led Sir Wilfrid to ask why there was a doubt about it. The Liberal leader read other data to show that the Government at that time had not regarded the Militia Act as the Prime Minister now regarded it.

Leaving that phrase of his argument, Sir Wilfrid then turned to comment upon the fact that the Government in announcing conscription was taking a step that they had repeatedly declared would never be resorted to. To-day an entirely new condition presented itself. It might be argued that the people had the right to change the laws, but it should be the real voice of the people.

"To that I certainly have no objection," he said, "with that I completely agree. All I ask is that the people change the laws themselves, and not this Parliament. Let the people speak, and I have no objection, no complaint. Let the people speak and express their will, I ask no more."

"PLEDGE" OF 500,000 MEN.

Sir Wilfrid paid particular attention to the Prime Minister's statement in regard to his "pledge" of 500,000 men, and to his comment that, though not so intended, he was now content to regard that announcement as a pledge. He reminded the House that, in speaking during the debate on the address in 1916 he had asked the Prime Minister then whether the men needed to make up the total of half a million men would be raised by voluntary methods or by compulsion. Sir Robert on that occasion had referred to former assurances that the Government did not propose conscription in Canada, adding, "I repeat that announcement to-day with emphasis."

Following this, continued Sir Wilfrid, the Prime Minister as recently as last January had in dealing with the response to the call for men, given the House to understand that men were coming forward in satisfactory numbers, even from Quebec and the Maritime Provinces, where recruiting was slow earlier in the war. In stating that "enlistment was all that could be desired," in Quebec, he had paid a tribute to the French-Canadian troops in France.

Touching briefly upon the short-lived scheme to raise a "home defence" force the Liberal leader frankly declared that had the Opposition believed that the Government would resort to compulsory service an extension of the life of Parliament would never have been agreed to. The Opposition had consented to an extension but at the time they had before them the assurances of the Prime Minister that the Government did not propose conscription.

"In the face of these pledges I say this Parliament has no right to pass the law which it is asked to pass," he said. "They have the power to pass it, but all this moribund Parliament may have is the might—it has no right. And might and right are two things. That is the very principle we are fighting for in this war. I ask my honorable friend if he is doing fairly by the people of Canada if he has this moribund Parliament pass such a law as this?"

Sir Wilfrid added that the present representation was simply the "rump" of Parliament since 48 ridings by reason of vacancies of the West, would not have a voice.

The Liberal leader met comparisons of Canada with the United States and Great Britain. The Canadian constitution was built up upon the principle that on great new questions the people should be consulted.

He reviewed the gradual growth of sentiment in Great Britain in favor of compulsory service, and contrasted that with the sudden announcement of the Prime Minister in Canada, made without any educational propaganda. Proceeding, Sir Wilfrid pointed out that the opposition to the Government's proposals was not confined to Quebec, but that organized labor from one end of the Dominion to the other was going on record against compulsory service. The Liberal leader voiced his sympathy with the point of view of the working man, upon whom by far the greater burden of the war fell.

"If they are to be called upon to give their blood, the wealthy classes should at least give their money and their wealth to support this war. And they ask something more, they ask that this Parliament should not pass this law unless it has had the advantage of thorough interpretation before the people. Was that an unfair demand? Was that an unreasonable or an unjust demand? No, it was not unjust, unfair or unreasonable, but it was denied. I ask is it too late to ask the Government to grant that appeal that the people be consulted."

SENTIMENT OF QUEBEC.

Sir Wilfrid then proceeded to deal with sentiment in the province of Quebec. He admitted frankly that the French-Canadian people had fallen far behind the English-speaking citizens of the Dominion in their response to the call for men. He dismissed the thought, that the French-Canadians were lacking in courage with a reference to the heroic conduct of the men of that race who had gone to the front. There were two reasons which might be given for the disparity in enlistments. There was the fact that the French-Canadians had no longer any kinship with France. Sir Wilfrid doubted if there was a single French-Canadian who had relatives in France except a few recent arrivals. Whereas, it was a question whether there was one family in English-speaking Canada which did not have relatives in the Old Land. The Liberal leader also delved into history to show that the martial spirit had never been encouraged in Quebec since 1760. Not until 1910 when the Naval Service Bill was introduced into the House did military service become an issue in Quebec. It was at that time that the doctrine of no participation in war outside the Dominion was raised in Drummond-Arthabaska and it was that doctrine, said Sir Wilfrid, which won for the Conservative party in that riding. It was on that line that the general election in 1911 was fought in Quebec by the alliance between the Nationalists and the Conservatives. The success of that propaganda was represented by a Conservative-Nationalist vote of 159,299 compared with a Liberal vote of 164,281.

BLAMES GOVERNMENT.

Sir Wilfrid placed upon the Government responsibility to a great extent for the disappointing showing in Quebec. It had never done anything conclusive for enlistment in Quebec. "If the French-Canadians had been properly appealed to I believe they would have responded in a manner to put them on an equality with the people of other provinces."

Sir Sam Hughes—"Was there any difference in the steps taken in Quebec to those in other provinces?"

Sir Wilfrid—"Yes."

"Not at all," said Sir Sam.

Sir Wilfrid said that the people of Quebec were no better and no worse than those of the other provinces. He was satisfied, however, that an appeal to sentiment and to pride by a man of their own flesh and blood would have evoked a different response and he quoted Col. Blondin's statement that the French, properly appealed to by a man like Major-General F. L. Lessard would have responded en masse.

Sir Wilfrid said a mistake had been made when Major Oliver Asselin, long an associate of Henri Bourassa in the Nationalist movement, came forward and offered his services to the Minister of Militia. Major Asselin's services were accepted and he became an officer in a battalion which was organized under the command of another French-Canadian officer. That battalion should have been sent at once to England. Instead it was sent to Bermuda. When it did reach England its members were scattered to other units. The leader of the Opposition asserted that Captains Papineau and Barre who had served with distinction at the front might have been utilized to promote recruiting in Quebec.

SIR SAM HUGHES' EXCEPTION.

Sir Sam Hughes was inclined to think that the officers mentioned had been given an opportunity to recruit but had been unable to produce results.

Sir Wilfrid, however, was convinced that Captain Papineau had not returned from the front. He went on to quote Lieut.-Col. the Hon. P. E. Blondin, as having said that if Major-General F. L. Lessard had been sent to Quebec at the beginning of the war, the result might have been different.

"I did ask General Lessard to take charge of recruiting in June, 1916," interjected Sir Robert Borden. "My right hon. friend might also remember that General Lessard has been engaged in recruiting with Col. Blondin."

"At the very beginning of the war General Lessard was asked to go to Quebec, but said he had no influence there," said Sir Sam Hughes. He added that some prominent French-Canadians had also told him that General Lessard had no influence in Quebec. "That has been shown since he has been there with Col. Blondin," asserted the ex-Minister of Militia.

"It is not simply that the province of Quebec is at stake," continued Sir Wilfrid, "this applies to all the provinces. We have the most complicated question which has come before Parliament in its history. There is a deep cleavage in this country; a deep cleavage in this House also.

"Men with whom I have been associated for thirty years are in favor of conscription; men on the other side are against it. Can it be said that it is wise, that it is good policy, that it is conducive to harmony in this country to force upon the country compulsory service? In every democratic country there is a way to solve all these problems. Sir, the way is to appeal to the people and ask them to make a sacrifice on the altar of our country."

CASE OF SOUTH AFRICA.

Sir Wilfrid recalled that in 1901, Mr. Henri Bourassa then member for Labelle, had moved a motion to censure the Government for the course it had taken during the South African War. Sir Wilfrid had then replied on behalf of the Government, had pointed out that all the pledges of President Paul Kruger to Englishmen who had accepted the invitation to settle in the Transvaal, had been violated and had predicted that the people of the Transvaal, although they had lost their independence, would not lose their freedom, but would become part of a South African confederacy under the British Crown. That prediction had been verified and only recently General Smuts, a former enemy of Britain, was seen in London as the representative of that confederacy at the Imperial War Conference. In a speech in London, moreover, General Smuts had urged that all the nations of the Empire should not be formed in one mould, and that there should be unity in diversity. If the British Empire was to live, said Sir Wilfrid, as he hoped it would, it would have to be on the principle of unity in diversity and diversity in unity. If it did live on this principle the bickerings between race and race would be forgotten.

"That is the argument I want to impress upon this Parliament," continued Sir Wilfrid.

"We are of diverse races but we are all British subjects and we must respect one another. The French-Canadian people have not enlisted as they should have done. That I admit, and it is with regret that I do so. But there is in British countries a means to settle all differences. That is an appeal to the country, to the whole country. When the country has spoken all must respect the law."

MOVES FOR REFERENDUM.

Sir Wilfrid said he proposed a referendum because the idea of the referendum had made progress in the country, and moreover, because, if unity was to be preserved Parliament could not do better than support the wishes of the laboring classes. "If we have a verdict," continued Sir Wilfrid, "I pledge my word that to that verdict every man will submit in the province from which I come and in the other provinces.

"In presenting this motion," he proceeded, "I do not intend to bind any man of those who sit by me and around me, and with whom I share the honor of representing Liberalism, in this House. This is a time when every man must decide for himself and act for himself. The questions involved in the measure are of too far-reaching importance to be decided by any voice save the voice of each man's individual conscience. I believe that when that voice has spoken, it will be the right voice. It will bring back harmony and will be the test and the revindication of that system of democracy which we believe must be the social gospel of all the nations of the world."

Sir Wilfrid, with Hon. Frank Oliver as seconder, then presented his amendment as follows:

"That further consideration of this bill be deferred until the principle thereof has been by means of a referendum submitted and approved by the electors of Canada."

It had been said that the referendum could not be taken because the soldiers could not vote. This was nonsense. The soldiers were citizens and they must vote. There were difficulties, but it would be perfectly easy to take the soldiers' vote, and it must be taken.

"I repeat," concluded Sir Wilfrid, "that when the true verdict of the people of Canada is taken everybody must submit to the law, and every man, whether from our province or any other part of Canada, whether opposed to the law or not, will obey it."

At the conclusion of Sir Wilfrid Laurier's speech there was a good deal of applause, but no other demonstration, some of the English-speaking Liberals refraining from joining the French-Canadian Liberals in their cheers for the Opposition leader.

SIR GEORGE FOSTER.

Sir George Foster followed, and was greeted with Government cheers, which were renewed when he attacked Sir Wilfrid Laurier's speech with the criticism that nothing could have been more moderate or mild and nothing more indefinite than his argument. Sir Wilfrid, with his love of history, said Sir George, seemed to be wandering in the mists of the past. To hear his speech no one would have imagined that to-day 400,000 Canadians were facing death in a cause to which they had been wished Godspeed by every Canadian, including Sir Wilfrid himself—"and when they went they had reason to believe that the country wished them to go," said Sir George, "and was determined to support them to the final issue." (Cheers, in which a few Liberals joined.)

These men, said Sir George, had never been given to understand by the Liberal leader or anyone else that there would be a referendum. "It hardly seems to me that my right hon. friend is living in to-day, and that his love for history leaves him unable to pay heed to the tremendous issues of the present day," declared Sir George.

Taking up the Militia Act, Sir George quoted the clause empowering the sending of the militia overseas or anywhere in case of emergency, and showed that this reading of the law had been approved by Sir Charles Fitzpatrick in 1904, as by the Hon. C. J. Doherty to-day. The militia to defend the country must go to the seat of war, as had been done by the United States after three years of waiting, and it was much more true for Canada, which was part of the Empire more feared and hated by Germany than any other country. The place to defend Canada was where the war was, not to wait for a desecration of our homeland. (Hear, hear.) But Sir Wilfrid apparently would not let the militia stir until the Hun was victorious and had landed on the St. Lawrence. "Then, I suppose," added Sir George, "he would admit that the Militia Act should be enforced." (Cheers.)

For three years, said Sir George, the Opposition leader had seen this sending of troops overseas, and it was only now that he came forward with this new solution and at this late date he had seen fit to challenge the Government's promise of 500,000 men.

As to this, Sir George said the whole war had been a source of surprises to all the nations of the world. Great Britain had believed that the war could be won under the voluntary system, but it had fallen down and the people had voluntarily submitted to compulsion because they believed it necessary for their country's safety and for a victorious end of the war. (Cheers.)

In the same way, Canada had entered into the war with enthusiastic hope that it could be won under the voluntary system. But it had lasted longer than had been expected. The voluntary system had been thoroughly tested out and had fallen down owing to the continued call for men.

"Under the voluntary system these 400,000 men went overseas, and there was a contract for the country to support them, and I believe the people of Canada intend to make their contract good." (Applause.)

Under the voluntary system recruiting dropped until it came to a point where it hardly made up for the wastage amongst the troops in Canada. The attempt to create the Canadian defence force to free the 50,000 overseas troops in Canada on guard duty was a failure.

Then Sir Robert Borden, after his visit to England and the front, returned with full knowledge and realized that something more than voluntary enlistment was necessary and realized that an intelligent system of selective conscription must be adopted.

"And in face of all this Sir Wilfrid Laurier chops logic and recounts the constitution," said Sir George, who declared that logic and constitution were fine things in themselves, but neither one nor the other were the people nor the people's salvation. To-day there was a situation which demanded action of the blooded strong type for the support of the men we had sent to the front for the salvation of this country. (Hear, hear.)

ASKS WHERE LAURIER STANDS.

The Minister directly challenged Sir Wilfrid to clearly state his position in regard to conscription. "Where does my honorable friend stand on that?" he asked. "He will not to-day say to the people that it is being demonstrated that voluntary enlistment will not save the issue, that the issue must be saved no matter what happens, and that if it cannot be saved by voluntary enlistment and can be saved by conscription, it is for the saving of the country and is willing to advise and to obey selective conscription. If he would do that even he would give a lead to the people; but my right hon. friend takes this position: 'I will not declare myself certainly one way or the other. I am opposed, necessarily, to conscription, but I think the best way is that you should let every man, woman and child tell what they wanted and abide by their verdict.' While the referendum is on, he, with his influence, his fifty years of experience, his high position in his province and in the country, comes out at the heel of that referendum pleading that the verdict be a 'No' instead of a 'Yes.'" (Conservative applause.)

HUSHED IN QUEBEC.

Already in the province of Quebec the opponents of conscription were "hushing" each other with the assurance that "Laurier has this in hand" and would not allow them to be conscripted.

"I prefer that this House, not fresh from the people, but from the people, nevertheless, having had that knowledge which men in the country and in the city cannot have had to a large extent should give the people of this country the lead."

In the applause that followed, Dr. Michael Clark, of Red Deer, was the only Liberal to join. A fresh burst of applause came a moment later when Sir George declared "this question is before this House of Commons, before this Parliament, and it will be decided in this Parliament."

"I would not be willing, for my part, to go out with a referendum to the people of this country without giving them my lead in the representative position I have in this House, and giving afterwards my unabated support to the 'Yes' if ever such a thing as a referendum on this matter was referred to the people. But a referendum will not with the consent of this Government be referred to the people," he declared, amid applause.

"What we propose to do is to do in the light of the experience and knowledge that we have our plain duty and let the people pass their verdict as they choose later. At least we will stand as not having been afraid. (Applause.) If selective conscription is made law and enforced in this country there will undoubtedly be cleavage, there will be dissent, there may be dissension, but I fail to read the people of this country aright, French or English, workman or employer, if the necessities of the case demand it, if they do not cheerfully obey that which is proposed as the best and only solution."

Sir George Foster twitted the Liberal leader "for gathering the workingmen into his arms and declaring himself the apostle of the worker." He took leave to doubt that either organized or unorganized labor in this country was not true to the purpose of the war for which they had given so much. Sir George paid a tribute to the thirty thousand union men who had enlisted and coupled with it a tribute to what the labor forces of Great Britain had done. The record of the labor forces of Great Britain he characterized as the most wonderful achievement of many wonderful achievements in the great world struggle.

SITUATION IN QUEBEC.

The Minister, turning to the situation in Quebec, used the occasion to express his appreciation of all that the French race had achieved and to the gallant record of the men of French blood who had fought with the Canadian forces in France. "The only trouble," he said, "is that there are not more of them. We do not say that as a sneer. We say it in the interest of civilization, peace, and unity in this Dominion of ours. French and English have been thrown together on this north half of the continent. They have proven doughty assailants in war and firm friends in peace. We are living in this country and the Dominion belongs to us both. Pity it is, and pity it will ever remain if because of this fight for freedom and high ideals and for the liberty and defence of this country we do not march more evenly side by side with each other. No one feels more deeply than I do that we do not see more eye to eye in this particular matter, but the Frenchman in Canada is a law-abiding citizen, and when he is convinced that if the war is to be won it must be won by throwing men into the contest more than we have, when the Parliament of Canada comes to that conclusion, no one can convince me that the French-Canadian will not walk side by side with his fellows in obedience to the law and in perfect unanimity therewith."

The Minister directly charged Sir Wilfrid Laurier with falling short of his duty in educating sentiment in support of the war. "I believe things would not be as they are to-day if my right hon. friend and his able and loyal and enthusiastic French colleagues had done something more to enlighten the mass of the people of Quebec with reference to the paramount issue of this war."

Sir George referred to the Liberal leader's amendment as a "miserably dilatory motion that could accomplish nothing. A referendum would settle nothing. It would waste four months and the Government and Parliament would still have to make laws and still have to assume responsibility and carry out the best interests of Canada as they would be bound to do, referendum or no referendum. There might have been something to say for a coalition government with a settled policy appealing to the people. There would be some finality to that, but with a referendum there was nothing. It was a dilatory motion, pure and simple.

THE HON. FRANK OLIVER.

The Hon. Frank Oliver resumed the debate in the evening and started with a sharp attack upon the Conscription Bill, declaring it was a bill which would take sons from mothers, husbands from wives, fathers from families and so on. He argued that the Government was responsible because the river of voluntary enlistments had ceased to flow, and quoted speeches of Sir Sam Hughes and others in an effort to prove that recruiting had been deliberately retarded "at the instigation of munition profiteers, who are fattening on the blood of their country and who denied to their employees the privilege of going to the front to fight the battles of the Empire."

The Hon. Mr. Oliver said that Sir George Foster had refused to let his secretary go to the front on the ground that he was needed in Canada, and the Hon. Dr. Reid had done the same thing. This was promptly challenged by the Hon. Dr. Reid, amidst Government laughter.

Then the Hon. Mr. Oliver took a fling at National Service, declaring that months had been wasted on this, while the Hon. Mr. Sevigny and others were told national service did not mean conscription. Again he was challenged by the Hon. Mr. Meighen, who demanded if he knew what national service really meant. The Hon. Mr. Oliver said he did not, and Mr. Meighen referred him to the order-in-council, which the Hon. Mr. Oliver dodged by remarking that it meant no more than sounding brass or tinkling cymbals.

The Hon. Mr. Oliver then turned to the present position, declaring that the Canadian Parliament now had no authority from the people, and yet was trying to impose on them a measure which, however patriotic and necessary it might be, was a burdensome one, yet when the leader of the Opposition suggested that the people be appealed to as the rulers of the country he was condemned because it might mean a delay of two months.

Then the Hon. Mr. Oliver turned his attention to Quebec province, and expressed regret that recruiting had not been as good there as in other parts of the Dominion. Here again he declared the Government was to blame, arguing that they had taken in ministers who were not merely opposed to participation in the war, but opposed to military and naval service.

As to recruiting, the Hon. Mr. Oliver said that during the first four months of 1917 there had been 27,433 recruits secured, but the Government had refused artillery recruits. This was challenged by Sir Edward Kemp, who said that was done on instructions from the Imperial authorities.

CONSCRIPTIONIST AFTER ALL.

However, the Hon. Mr. Oliver expressed himself as a strong supporter of conscription, as giving an equality in distribution of service which the volunteer system did not give, because it put the load on the willing horse. He, however, objected to the present bill on the ground that the selective system opened the way to abuses, so that it was not such a conscription bill as he would support.

Sir Robert Borden asked the Hon. Mr. Oliver if he had any suggestions as to how the selection should be made.

The Hon. Mr. Oliver replied that he objected to the appointment of trustees who had power to say who should go. "I am a conscriptionist," he said, "and believe in universal military service, but I don't belitve in a bill that says Brown shall go and Smith shall stay at home without suggesting why."

"I shall be glad to get suggestions to improve this bill," replied the Prime Minister. "Can you make any suggestions in this connection?"

"I don't appreciate that as my function is to show where the bill falls (Derisive Government laughter.) "That is the Government's function. My function is to show where the bill falls," short. Having done that I have discharged my duty." (Government laughter.)

"This Government has brought up a measure under a pretenze that it is fair while it does not contain the first element of fairness in conscription."

"Well, what would be fair, then?" asked Sir Robert.

"I am saying to the Prime Minister that that is his business," replied Hon. Mr. Oliver, amidst loud Government laughter.

"Don't you think you owe any duty to the country?" asked Mr. J. H. Burnham.

(Continued on Page 4.)

TISZA ALMOST HAD AUSTRIA CONVINCED

Some Facts Concerning Inside History of Movement For Peace

(By George Renwick.)

Amsterdam, June 22.—The following story, giving the inside history of the fall of Count Tisza, the Hungarian Premier, and of the adopting of unlimited submarine warfare, reached me from inner political circles in Berlin:

"If," said a Wilhelmstrasse diplomat in hearing of my informant, who has entry to all ministries in the German capital, "the Entente Powers knew the real cause of Tisza's retirement, they would not rejoice over the fall of a person whom they believe to be a political reactionary of the worst type, but would regret the going of the greatest advocate in the Central Empires of the policy of throwing up the sponge."

As history shows, Tisza played with Berchtold and the Herr von Tschirschky, German minister at Vienna, a notable part in bringing about the war. When the struggle was well in the third year, however, December last, to be exact, Tisza's views underwent a dramatic change. Victory, he became convinced, was impossible, and his great interest is the preservation of Magyar and Prussian power. He believed Prussia is strong enough to ensure her own power and position. Hungary, on the other hand, had nothing to gain by a continuation of the war and might at any time be overrun. The safety of his country, therefore, lay in immediate peace. He believed it could be obtained by concessions, the main burden of which would fall on Austria. That roused no misgiving in his mind, for over a less powerful Austria he would be able to exert greater influence on behalf of Magyarism and Prussianism and make Hungary a much more influential partner in the Dual Monarchy. The count was ready to agree to the restoration of Rumania and make that country concessions of territory in Transylvania as far as Hungary was concerned, merely giving away a troublesome part of the country which always has been and always will be a thorn in the side of the ruling Magyar caste. Having thus changed his views, Tisza had long conferences with young Kaiser Charles and the Austrian Foreign Minister, Count Czernin, and brought them around largely if not quite completely to his opinions.

ATTITUDE ALARMED EMPEROR.

Naturally the attitude of Hungary's strong man alarmed Kaiser Charles, a person of somewhat immature political judgment and of rather a weak mind, while Czernin was rather pleased than otherwise to find Tisza agreed that peace was necessary, a view to which the hopeless condition of Austria had been slowly driving Czernin. Empress Zita, who plays no small part in high politics, is said to have informed Berlin as to what was going on and something like a panic in Wilhelmstrasse was the result. Numerous conferences took place in January and the upshot was Berlin threatened to drop the Dual Monarchy, pointing out it might not only be very serious during the war and at the conclusion of peace, but that it might be still more so after the war from an economic point of view when Germany's commercial hostility would to a very great extent prevent the Dual Monarchy recovering from the terrible results of the struggle.

Up against another and more serious proposition, Emperor Charles asked if Germany could do anything to hasten the end of the war. Here General Conrad von Hoetzendorff, former Austrian war minister, suggested unlimited use of submarines and found immediately influential support in Berlin. There were many, however, including, it is declared, the Kaiser and Zimmerman, foreign minister, who were alarmed at the prospect, thinking recourse to unrestricted employment of that weapon would decide the remaining neutrals to declare against Germany. Neutrals were sounded and as the results seemed in the main satisfactory, it was decided to unleash the U-boats.

DUAL MONARCHY'S PLIGHT.

Germany naturally demanded Tisza should go and Emperor Charles found an opportunity to drop his powerful Hungarian pilot over the franchise question. Thus Germany fettered Austria-Hungary. The Dual Monarchy is indeed in a tragic situation. If it breaks away from Germany even sadly reduced, Germany has it in her power to do the country enormous harm. On the other hand, a continuance of the war presents no brighter prospect, so Austria-Hungary hangs grimly on, a ruined player, thoroughly aware it is impossible now to give in without disaster and knowing her despairing efforts cannot ward off the inevitable reckoning.

Internally, too, storms of magnitude are brewing. It is only the lull on the eastern frontiers and enormous sacrifices and fatalistic resistance of the armies on the Italian front, fighting with the desperation of cornered men, which prevent a complete collapse.

FOR EQUAL SERVICE

Resolutions and Petitions Received at Ottawa

Resolutions and petitions advocating compulsory military service are being received by the Prime Minister from various parts of the country. Last week one came from the Hamilton Branch of the Great War Veterans' Association, and another from the Nova Scotia branch of the British Empire League in Canada. The former, passed at a general meeting of Hamilton Veterans, declares that they "knowing by experience the needs of their comrades in France, deplore the attitude of certain members of the Opposition in regard to the Military Service Bill and urge them to support the Government and to pass the bill as speedily as possible."

The Nova Scotia organization endorses the principle of equal and immediate conscriptive national service. It extends congratulations to Sir Robert Borden and Sir George Foster for their able advocacy of the patriotic measures introduced by the Government for the purpose of imposing this equal duty and obligations on all Canadians as loyal citizens of the Empire.

SIR WILFRID LAURIER MADE PLEA FOR REFERENDUM

(Continued from Page 3.)

"Yes, I am discharging it," retorted Hon. Mr. Oliver.

NO FAITH IN TRIBUNALS.

Proceeding, Hon. Mr. Oliver dealt with the provision for the appointment of tribunals for selective conscription, and intimated that in some parts of Ontario and Quebec, where few had gone to the front, if these boards did not exercise their authority they could ease things off, while in the West, where people were favorable to military service and had sent almost as many as could go, they would have to send more. He also dealt with the British Conscription Bill, declaring that it was not the kind of conscription he would support.

Mr. Oliver said he was in favor of prompt effective action. But the present Parliament, he asserted, had no mandate from the people. It sat self-elected and confirmed in its position by the authority of the Imperial Parliament. The Government might dissolve Parliament and appeal to the people. It had, however, announced its intention to ask for another extension of the Parliamentary term. Under the circumstances the only way in which the mandate of the people could be secured was by a referendum as suggested by Sir Wilfrid Laurier.

Hon. Arthur Meighen—"My hon. friend would not entrust the enforcement of conscription to the present Government. Would he entrust it to the leader of the Opposition who is opposed to conscription altogether?"

"I certainly would entrust it to the leader of the Opposition if he was leader of the Government, believing that he would enforce it if it was the law of the land," replied Mr. Oliver. "All we say is that the people should be consulted."

The member for Edmonton was asked by Hon. Martin Burrell if he did not think the vast majority of the people had approved of the action of Parliament last session in unanimously passing the extension resolution. Mr. Oliver replied that he did not know about that. He spoke of the number of vacancies in the House of Commons at present and expressed the opinion that the 26 members of the House under military orders and pay were in fact infringing the Independence of Parliament Act. The men in the service and drawing pay could not be independent members of the House. There were also 20 members elected absolutely on the principle of opposition to Imperial military service. "Is this House with this composition," he said, "which is to enforce this bill. Is it any wonder that the bill is of the character it is?"

LIBERAL SPEAKS IN FAVOR OF CONSCRIPTION

"I am in favor of coalition, the extension of the term of Parliament, and the selective Conscription Bill," declared Mr. Hugh Guthrie, of South Wellington, on Tuesday night, toward the close of one of the ablest addresses that has been delivered during the present Parliament. This declaration came after a frank statement on the question of conscription, the reason for his affiliation with the Government on this issue and for his breach with his leader. His emphatic declaration in support of the selective conscription bill and equally emphatic rejection of the referendum compromise left no doubt of his dissociation from the opponents of the Military Bill in the Liberal party.

The member for South Wellington expressed the opinion that the selective conscription bill was a superior measure for present purposes to the Militia Act, being less drastic and affording greater scope to meet the emergency in both military and civil affairs. As to the referendum, he rejected it as being an evasion of Parliamentary practice. He quoted as a precedent for the rejection of the referendum Sir Wilfrid Laurier's refusal on a number of occasions to adopt this method of consulting the people.

In closing his address, Mr. Guthrie made an eloquent appeal for a coalition to give effect to the conscription measure. He admitted that a single party responsible for its enforcement was faced with dangers and almost unsurmountable difficulties. Giving credit to both leaders for sincerity, he declared that if they failed to bring about a union the rank and file in Parliament should accomplish that object. If compromise was necessary to obtain a coalition, why not consolidate the Canadian Militia Act and the present Military Service Bill.

The speech of the member from South Wellington made a marked impression on the House. It was loudly cheered throughout and at the close by Government and Liberal conscriptionists.

SIR SAM HUGHES' VIEWS.

General Sir Sam Hughes expressed his desire to aid the Government in putting into effect compulsory service. He would have preferred the Militia Act, but he said: "I pass by every objection; set aside every obstacle; blot out every adverse claim; refuse to heed any criticism against the principles of the bill. I stand for the bill and will help to make it a success." He concluded his speech with an appeal to Sir Wilfrid Laurier to join in making the bill effective, grant a year's extension of Parliament and have our new troops in the firing line by the end of September.

Hon. Rodolphe Lemieux raised a storm of protest and hisses in the House when he referred to the present bill as "conscription of blood for election purposes." He declared that the present Parliament was "moribund," a "rump" and "unrepresentative," and that the will of the people on such a radical departure as contained in the Military Service Act should be expressed in a referendum. Whatever the result might be the people of his province would loyally abide by the verdict, he believed.

SIX MONTHS HOIST MOVED FOR THE BILL.

An unexpected move by J. A. Barrette, of Berthier, a Conservative anti-conscriptionist, just before the adjournment of the Commons on Wednesday night has opened a new phase in the debate upon the Military Service Bill. Mr. Barrette, seconded by Mr. Honore Achim, of Labelle, introduced an amendment that the bill be given the six months hoist, or in other words be virtually voted down. In so doing they call for an alignment of forces for and against conscription at the very outset. It will be followed by a vote upon the demand for a reference of the question to the people and finally by the division upon the second reading itself. An attempt will be made by Liberal anti-conscriptionists to have the new amendment ruled out of order, but failing it will have the support of all the Conservative and Liberal anti-conscriptionists as it goes a step further in opposition to the Government's proposals than does the amendment of Sir Wilfrid Laurier. It will equally meet with opposition from pro-conscriptionists on both sides of the chamber.

Before moving his amendment Mr. Barrette expressed the opinion that Canadian premiers should be kept at home. Every time one visited England he returned an Imperialist.

PARLIAMENT SURPRISED BY DECLARATNON OF MR. L. J. GAUTHIER.

Mr. L. J. Gauthier, St. Hyacinthe, surprised Parliament on Thursday night by a deliberate declaration of civil war in Quebec if compulsory service were enforced by the present Parliament. "I want to be frank with the House and I want to make a few remarks in the name of my people. This is one of the most solemn hours of my life and it may be my last opportunity to address the House of Commons of my country. I say to the Government if you press the passage of that measure my people declaring that this Government has no mandate will use this very bill to fight it out. We acknowledge that in this fight there will be suffering, there will be pains. We may have to go to the direst consequences."

Another French-Canadian member, J. Demers, St. Johns-Iberville, also spoke, but he was more moderate in his statements, confining his arguments to the reasons previously advanced by Sir Wilfrid Laurier and Ernest Lapointe. He admitted that even if a referendum was submitted he would oppose conscription with all his might.

FOR GERMANS AND SLACKERS.

The Hon. Arthur Meighen made a defence of the Compulsory Service Act. He declared that "the passing of the referendum would bring joy to the hearts of every German and every slacker in the world—that was the company the opponents of this bill found themselves in." The measure was not aimed at Quebec, as under the conditions prevailing in that province, the classes to be called and occupations exempted, Quebec would escape with less service than any other province. The Solicitor-General in discussing the opposition to the measure dwelt upon the different arguments advanced as Sir Wilfrid Laurier, the mover of the referendum resolution, declared conscription was coming too soon, while the seconder of the resolution, the Hon. Mr. Oliver, was equally emphatic that it was coming too late.

MR. PARDEE'S ADDRESS.

Mr. F. F. Pardee started out as boldly as Hugh Guthrie, but concluded with a demand for a further trial of voluntary enlistment. Mr. Pardee declared against the referendum and in favor of the bill, paid tribute to Sir Wilfrid Laurier as the Empire's greatest statesman, condemned the Government for laxity in administration and lassitude in recruiting, and then urged that another effort be made to complete our army on a voluntary basis.

Mr. J. H. Burnham, West Peterboro, who threatened to retire as a protest against the bill, declared his intention of supporting it.

SAYS HE DID NOT MEAN CIVIL WAR.

Mr. L. J. Gauthier, St. Hyacinthe, in a statement made to the press on Friday, claims that his remarks regarding the reception of conscription were misinterpreted. Everybody who heard Mr. Gauthier's speech seems to have understood him to threaten civil war if conscription were enforced. He denies having any such thought, but intended to convey the impression that there would be "passive resistance" to the enforcement of conscription.

So far Hugh Guthrie, F. F. Pardee, George McCraney, George P. Graham, E. W. Nesbitt and W. A. Buchanan, of Sir Wilfrid Laurier's following, have committed themselves in Parliament to vote against their leader's referendum amendment. F. B. Carvell, A. K. Mclean and Dr. Michael Clark will all speak this week and join the insurgents.

THREE LIBERALS AND TWO CONSERVATIVES IN DEBATE.

For the first time since the debate started upon Sir Robert Borden's Compulsory Service Bill the opposition to conscription was on Friday voiceless. Three Liberals and two Conservatives took part in the day's discussion, and all declared in favor of the bill. Of the Liberal speakers only W. A. Buchanan came out wholeheartedly in support of the Government's proposal. E. W. Nesbitt pledged his support on the second reading but he made his further support conditional upon amendments to the Act during the committee stage of the bill and concurrent legislation dealing with the mobilization of industry and wealth. Hon. George P. Graham attempted to make no terms but except for his final statement that he would vote for the bill, his whole address might have been delivered by a pronounced anti-conscriptionist.

The Government was represented in the debate by Sir Thomas White who tried to justify the course taken by the Government.

W. F. Cockshutt, the other speaker from the Conservative side, gave the bill absolute support and chided Mr. Nesbitt for tieing a string to his support.

PRO-GERMAN MAYOR OF CHICAGO OUSTED

Aldermen Refused to Recognize Adjournment and Chose New Chairman

Mayor William Hale Thompson was virtually ousted as presiding officer of the Chicago City Council on Friday afternoon amid cries of "Impeach him," "Turn him out." Resolutions were passed empowering committees to take the necessary steps to impeach the Mayor or secure his enforced resignation from office. While the School Board situation was the pretext, the underlying cause of the hostility to Thompson is found in his pro-Germanism, his refusal to participate in the Liberty Loan, and his hostile attitude in the matter of extending an invitation to the Balfour Commission to visit Chicago.

In the stormiest session of the Chicago City Council in the last twenty years at least, the aldermen withdrew their approval of the last nine school trustees appointed by Mayor Thompson. So far as the council could, it went the limit in ousting them. Coached and egged onward by the corporation counsel, who is skilled in the parliamentary tactics used occasionally at the State Capitol, Mayor Thompson attempted to enforce gag rule on the council. He attempted to adjourn the council under the gavel when he suspected that a majority of the aldermen were against him. Then he ducked, amid a tumult of jeers and yells for an appeal from his decision.

The council declined the decision of the Mayor. Each alderman stayed in his seat. John A. Richert was elected temporary presiding officer and took the Mayor's chair. He gave an appeal from the Mayor's decision on adjournment, which resulted in only one vote in favor of the Mayor and 53 against his decision.

The Mayor's defeat was overwhelming. The demand for his impeachment is becoming insistent.

COLONIES AND IRELAND

Sir Geo. Reid Criticizes Meddling of Overseas Statesmen

Sir George Reid, former Australian High Commissioner in London, speaking in London on Thursday night said that never once in his recollection had the Imperial Parliament interfered with its Imperial offspring in the management of their own affairs, but he was not quite sure some of the offspring had not broken that golden rule upon the question of Home Rule in Ireland.

It appeared to him that a home colonial statesman did not always give full weight to the difference between Ireland and their own dominions. If Ireland were an island beneath the Southern Cross she could have a colonial institution for the asking, and if she desired to do so she could leave the British Empire any moment with a cordial paternal blessing. The difference between the great colonial nations in distant seas and Ireland was the latter was essentially a part of that narrow base upon which the whole of our vast Empire rested. Any weakening in that base would be fatal. (Cheers). Great Britain and Ireland were so closely related to each other geographically they could not live apart without bringing the whole Imperial family to grief.

JOINT CONTROL OF FOOD PROPOSED

Mr. Hoover and Mr. Hanna Confer at Washington

Co-operation between the Dominion of Canada and the United States in the conservation and the distribution of foods is advocated by the Hon. W. J. Hanna, newly appointed Controller of Food of the Dominion, who arrived in Washington on Friday for a conference with Herbert C. Hoover. He said that he was ready to work shoulder to shoulder with Mr. Hoover, and hoped that Congress would grant all of the powers which President Wilson has requested.

"It is difficult," he said, "to see how there can be full co-operation between Canada and the United States unless the powers given for food administration by Congress are co-extensive with the powers already given the Food Controller in Canada."

Mr. Hanna, after his long interview with Mr. Hoover, said that he was glad to find entire willingness on the part of the Food Administration of this country to co-operate in every way with the Canadian Food Controller in handling all questions which concern both countries.

MIDDLEMAN GETTING PROFITS.

On the subject of profiteering, which is now before the British Food Controller, who is expected to take drastic action, Lord Inchcape, chairman of the Peninsular and Oriental Company, writes a caustic letter in the "Times."

"I have an interest in pastoral lands and meat work in Australia, and am a director of a company," he said. "I have interests in certain steamers which bring frozen meat from Australia to this country. I am chairman of the company which owns the steamers. My statements are based on inside knowledge, and are accurate.

"Meat is sold in Australia to the British Government at the following prices, free on board: Beef, 4 7-8d. (about 9 cents) a pound; mutton, 5 1-8d. (about 10 cents) a pound. Shipowners agreed to carry frozen meat to this country at practically pre-war rates. The freight is 1d. a pound. If the freight is added to the free-on-board price of meat, with two months' interest and cost of marine war risk and insurance, it is delivered at the quay in London at the following prices: Beef, 6 3-8d. per pound; mutton, 6 5-8d. per pound. These facts may be of interest in view of the prices at which meat is being sold in this country. Now certainly neither the Australian farmer, the proprietor of meat works in Australian or the shipowner can be said to be a profiteer."

In view of the fact that retail meat prices are at the lowest from three to four times the prices mentioned, public indignation apparently is not ill-founded.

CANADIANS TO ADVISE RUSSIA ON RAILWAYS

Lieut.-Cols. Boyle and Macdonnell Selected by American Committee of Engineers in London

The American Committee of Engineers in London, a body of prominent engineers organized to render advisory and practical assistance to the United States Government and the Entente Allies during the war, has sent to Russia a committee of two military railway experts to offer advice and aid in reorganizing the railways already built. The London committee also will give its assistance to the American Railway Commission now in Russia. The London committee's representatives are Lieut.-Col. J. W. Boyle, of the Canadian Militia, and Lieut.-Col. J. A. Macdonnell, of the Canadian Pioneer and Railway Battalions. They carry credentials to the British and the American ambassadors and the Russian provisional government from members of the British Government and representatives of the United States and the Russian Government in England.

Both Lieut.-Cols. Boyle and Macdonnell have had wide experience since the war began in the construction of military railways in France, and prominent Russians in London express the belief that their advice and assistance will be of great value to the Russian Government. Lieut.-Col. Boyle probably is better known in America as a mining engineer, especially for his work in the Klondyke. He also is a transportation expert and was instrumental in organizing the first Canadian pioneer battalion of railway troops.

CANADIAN EFFICIENCY.

Canadian engineers, because of their efficiency, now are doing all the light railway work behind the British lines in France. Lieut.-Col. Macdonnell, who is noted for proficiency in handling men, is well known among American railroaders. He was selected as engineer to take charge of the first Canadian pioneer battalion and has since then served in France.

QUEBEC TOWNS WERE VISITED BY FIRE

Loss in Sorel is Estimated at $500,000—Over Hundred Persons Homeless

Three towns within a forty-mile radius of Montreal were visited almost simultaneously last week by disastrous fires which in damage done will total nearly three-quarters of a million dollars. Sorel's waterfront was fire swept with a loss estimated at over $500,000. St. Hilaire lost its largest manufactory, a store and several dwellings, while a business block in St. Johns was wiped out with a damage of about $80,000. No loss of life has been reported.

The most disastrous of the three outbreaks occurred at Sorel where the plant of the Canada Steamship Lines Limited, employing about 400 men, was destroyed, together with some thirty dwellings, a number of business establishments and several vessels in process of building. The fire started in the shops of the steamship company and was driven toward the heart of the town by a brisk wind. It was five o'clock yesterday morning before the blaze was under control, the moderation of the wind and the efforts of the Sorel fire department aided by citizens combining to check the flames before they reached the main business street. One hundred persons were rendered homeless.

MORE BEER TO BE MADE IN BRITAIN

According to some of the London newspapers the Government's reduction in the annual output of beer to 10,000,000 barrels, decreed last February, proved too drastic. It is claimed, though the claimers are not named, that there has been a deficient supply in the munitions areas during the recent hot weather, which condition, added to the prospective difficulty in the rural districts at harvest time, has influenced the Government to allow an immediate increase of 33 percent in the barrelage of beer.

CRIPPLED SHIP SENT U-BOAT TO DOOM

One Torpedoed and Stranded British Freighter Landed Shell on Submarine

In a battle between a crippled, stranded British steamship and a German submarine off the Italian coast in May, both craft were destroyed, according to members of the crew of the American steamship "Hiltonian," which arrived at New York last week. The "Hiltonian" was sunk off the Italian coast on May 16, the crew being landed at Albenga.

On the same day an unidentified British freighter carrying coal also was torpedoed, but the captain managed to run his ship into shallow water before she partly sank. Tw odays later, the Americans asserted, the submarine returned to the attack and launched a torpedo, which hit the steamer amidships and almost blew her apart. As the submarine came to the surface to observe the effects of the shot, two deck guns on the stern of the freighter were turned on her. A six-inch explosive shell hit the U-boat and she was seen to turn over twice and split squarely in two before going down. During the fight, which took place less than a mile from shore, coast batteries also turned a fire on the U-boat.

"CAMERONIAN" TORPEDOED.

The British transport "Cameronian," with a small number of troops on board, was torpedoed and sunk by an enemy submarine in the eastern Mediterranean on June 2, it was officially announced last week. Sixty-three persons, including the captain of the transport, are presumed to have been drowned.

BOUND TOGETHER BY COMMON IDEALS

Co-operation Between U. S. and Britain Will Endure as Long as Ideals Exist, Says Mr. Balfour

Mr. Arthur J. Balfour, Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, gave an accounting of his stewardship, in connection with his mission to the United States, to the members of the British House of Commons on Wednesday, in a luncheon arranged in his honor by the Empire Parliamentary Association in the beautiful dining-room on the terrace. The guests were members of Parliament and Cabinet Ministers, with the American Ambassador, Walter H. Page, and a few colonial representatives as the only outsiders.

Ex-Premier Herbert H. Asquith presided as a token of the non-political character of the occasion, with Mr. Balfour on his right and Ambassador Page and Premier Lloyd George on his left. The other members of the Cabinet sat at a central table.

After a cordial welcome home, voiced by Mr. Asquith, Mr. Balfour said: "I undertook the headship of the American mission with some reluctance and diffidence; I felt it so easy to do harm, and perhaps not so easy to do good. But, looking back, I feel that no harm has been done, and much good. My colleagues performed their various tasks with great skill—tasks which involved the bringing together of the tremendous forces of the United States and Great Britain.

"The success of the mission was not due to the personal qualifications of your representative, but to far deeper and more permanent causes, which must give us all great cause for gratification. I say nothing of the hospitality of the United States, which is proverbial. I need not dwell on the boundless kindness shown us, which was so obviously from the heart. The American people would have given us that same hospitality under any circumstances.

SPONTANEOUS ENTHUSIASM.

"What moves me, and all of Britain and France too, is something deeper, namely, the tremendous and spontaneous enthusiasm of America for what is now our common cause, and the deep feelings of sympathy which manifestly animate the entire American community, north, south, east and west.

"It was not in the power of any mission or any group of individuals to create that feeling. Our mission was merely the occasion for its manifestation; it gave the Americans a welcome chance to show what they felt in the cause of world freedom. And this is the greatest and profoundest result of our trip. This is a result of which the value cannot be measured by the mere effect it will have on the present war, but which will outlast many generations.

"Thus the mission has been the occasion of the most beneficent development of international rights in the history of the world. Most all alliances in past history have been based on temporary agreements between nations for the pursuit of certain aims and ambitions, and therefore passed with the passing occasion. But the co-operation between England and America, because it is not based on the fact that each nation hopes to get something out of the present war, but on a deep congruity of ideals, will endure as long as the two nations are content to pursue these ideals, which, I pray God, may be forever.

"Our alliance is based on a great moral consideration. We alike do not wish to use war as an instrument of expansion, and so we here may be certain that the United States will not leave us until our great ends are accomplished. There is nothing I am more certain of than this, that the United States, having put its hand to the plough, will not turn back.

"The Americans have carefully studied the origin and aims of the war, and have come irrevocably to the conclusion that with the victory of the Allies is bound up the whole future of civilization. They will not refuse any sacrifices or effort which may bring a happy fruition, on which they are convinced depends the whole trend of civilization.

"These are not the fruits of the mission, but the mission gave the occasion for their most emphatic expression. If that be valuable, we may congratulate ourselves on the results of our efforts."

SINN FEINERS COMMIT VIOLENT ACTS

Smashed Windows of Recruiting Offices at Cork and Hoisted Republican Flag on Court House

The Sinn Feiners were active in Cork early on Sunday morning, when they smashed the windows in a number of recruiting offices and by means of a fire escape hoisted the republican flag on the Court House flagstaff and smashed the scales held by the figure of Justice over the Court House. They committed many other acts of violence.

The Sinn Feiners at a big meeting passed resolutions denouncing the national convention as a diplomatic attempt on the part of the Government to place Ireland in a false position and prevent the fulfilment of Ireland's claim to sovereign independence. The resolutions demanded that the executive convene the council to express the opinions of the people and elect representatives to a peace conference.

The London "Chronicle" correspondent in a message received late Sunday night, says fierce rioting is going on in Cork, following upon Sinn Fein disturbances of Saturday night and early Sunday morning. One man died from a bayonet wound, two others were in a precarious condition from bullet wounds, and a child was reported killed.

GUN ANSWERS GUN ON CANADIAN LINE

Heavy Barrage on Enemy's Trenches Provoked German Commander

(By Stewart Lyon.)

Canadian Headquarters in France, via London, June 24.—There has been a marked increase of artillery fire all along the Canadian front during the last twenty-four hours. Early this (Sunday) morning the enemy began shelling Vimy and Farbus Wood with vigor. About 10 o'clock the Canadian guns began to hammer Coulotte, Avion and Mericourt. A heavy barrage was also thrown upon the enemy's front line, and gradually moved toward his support trenches. This put the German artillery commander on his mettle, and by 11 o'clock he turned on a very creditable barrage of his own, using for it guns from all parts of his line within extreme range. For two hours the guns on both sides, after their exhibition of barrage, maintained a lively bombardment, but no infantry movements followed.

While the cannonade was in progress, the ceremony took place behind the front of the presentation of the decorations conferred upon the heroes of the Vimy Ridge battle, belonging to one of the Canadian divisions whose duties prevented their attendance at the recent investiture by His Majesty, the King in London. One of the recipients was Lieut. MacDowell, who won the Victoria Cross for his gallantry in capturing machine guns and mopping up the enemy dugouts.

WARM SPEECH FROM HON. MR. CHOQUETTE

Says Slackers in Ontario Are Hiding Behind the French-Canadians

Senator Choquette delivered a warm speech in the Senate last Thursday, defending Quebec in the matter of recruiting and hitting back strongly at the "slanderers" from Ontario. He declared that at least twenty-five thousand French-Canadians had enlisted instead of the 14,000 recorded by the Militia Department, and said that if he could get permission to make an examination of the enlistment records and failed to prove his statement, he would apologize to the Senate and admit everything that Ontario had said about his province. He held that many French-Canadians with English names had been classed as English and maintained that the large number of French-Canadian names in the casualty lists show that they were being sent forward in the fighting at the front "to save the skins of those who are hiding behind them as they are doing in Ontario."

Senator Choquette brought up the question in connection with an article in the Montreal "Star" urging open voting in case there should ever be a referendum on the conscription measure so that the ballot might not be used to shield moral or physical cowardice. Senator Choquette said that Quebec citizens would not fear to vote only upon conscription but in some other provinces it would be better for the conscription measure if the voters were compelled to declare themselves in the open. Ontario was one of these provinces.

The Senator declared that when the National Service cards were sent out and conscription was hinted at, thousands of young men left Ontario for the United States but not one had left the province of Quebec. The Toronto "News" had stated that more than eighteen thousand young men had left Ontario recently and gone to the United States. But yet it was Ontario that was slandering Quebec and charging it with shirking military service. It was probably because of this, he said, that out of $21,000 spent by the Government in recruiting advertising, eighteen thousand had been spent in Ontario, and only three thousand in Quebec. Toronto employers were not showing any great patriotism, for a Toronto newspaper had recently complained that they were giving ninety-eight percent of the good jobs to aliens. "These things," commented Senator Choquette, "show that we in Quebec are being slandered by men who are not fit to tie our shoes."

As for the owner of the Montreal "Star," Lord Graham, the wrathful Senator said that he had made a lot of money by following every party and dancing to every tune. He should be called Lord Ragtime.

BRITISH CATTLE MARKET.

London Dead Meat Market, June 4.—Fair supplies and fair prices; prices generally ruling very high. English beef 9s 4d to 9s 6d; Scotch sides 9s 6d to 9s 10d; shorts 10s 2d to 10s 6d; Liverpool killed sides 9s 4d to 9s 6d; Argentine chilled hinds 7s 8d to 8s 4d; do. fores 6s 8d to 7s. Mutton—Scotch wethers 12s to 12s 8d; do. tegs 12s 8d to 13s; do. ewes 9s 4d to 10s; English wethers 11s 8d to 12s 4d; do. ewes 9s 4d to 10s; English lambs 12s 8d to 13s 4d; veal 6s 4d to 8s 4d; extreme 9s 8d; English and Irish pork 8s to 8s 8d; frozen pigs 7s to 7s 4d per 8 lbs.

Birkenhead Cattle Market, June 4.—Sheep and lambs 10,205, sheep 1s 4d to 1s 6d; lambs 1s 6d to 1s 8d. Cattle 1949, dressed beef 1s 1½d. in sink. Cattle trade slow all week. Sheep and lambs good trade at steady rates. Increase of 4068 sheep and lambs, and a decrease of 776 cattle.

QUESTIONS and ANSWERS

[We invite questions on all possible subjects of general interest, to which we shall do our best to obtain correct answers, and shall insert such queries and replies as we can make room for. This must not be used, however, as an advertising column, or as an inquiry bureau for matters not of public interest; every query must be accompanied with the name and postal address of the sender, and no notice will be taken of ananymous communications.]

LEGAL.

LINE FENCE TRESPASS.

Puzzled, Toronto, Ont.—Q.—A and B put up a new line fence in place of the old one, which fell down, A putting up the westerly half, B the easterly; each having their own carpenter. A then erected a spite fence, and nailed it to the line fence. Can he legally do that when the posts and scantling are on B's property? Ans.—No.

INTERPRETATION OF LEASE CLAUSE.

Subscriber, Ont.—Q.—In printed farm leases this statement is made:—Should loss occur through fire, wind, or tempest, rent shall cease until repairs are made. Does this mean the full farm rent or rent on buildings damaged or burned? Ans.—The exact wording of the clause in question in the form of lease provided by the Short Forms of Leases Act (Revised Statutes of Ontario, 1914, chap. 116) is: "Provided, that in the event of fire, lightning or tempest, rent shall cease until the premises are rebuilt." It does not mean the whole of the rent, but only a proportionate part thereof, according to the value and extent of the injuries sustained.

VETERINARY.

PIGS ARE COUGHING.

B.—I have just purchased a pair of pigs (Berks), and two days after I received them they seemed to take a bad cold with a dry cough. They have been like that for two weeks. They are in big open air pens with plenty of green meat and plenty of running water, with shade and shelter. I have been giving 1 oz. of Epsom salts every other day. Their feed consists of skimmed milk, boiled potatoes and scalded bran.

Ans.—If you have noticed no other symptoms of sickness in your pigs but a cough, and their appetite continues good, I do not think the condition is serious. Coughing in pigs is seen in both verminous bronchitis and Hog cholera, but there is in these diseases extreme depression, and the latter specially is rapidly fatal, and incurable, as well as highly contagious. If you have any other pigs you should keep these that are coughing entirely isolated from the others. If there are any deaths, report the matter at once to the nearest veterinary surgeon. If you cannot do this write to the Veterinary Director General, Ottawa, giving full particulars, who will, if necessary, send an inspector to investigate the character of the disease. Small teaspoonful of chlorate of potash in their mash or drinking water may be given once a day between the two.



Clean to handle. Sold by all Druggists, Grocers and General Stores.

STRENUOUS WORK SOON TELLS ON YOU

Business Men and Breadwinners the Victims of Nervous Exhaustion

When worry is added to overwork men soon become the victims of nervous exhaustion—neurasthenia—the doctor calls it. Some have no reserve strength in their systems to bear the strain; others overtax what strength they have. If you find that you are nervous and not sure of yourself, that you sleep badly, and wake up tired and aching, your nerves are out of order. Other signs are inability to take proper interest in your work; your appetite is fickle; your back feels weak, and you are greatly depressed in spirits. One or more of these signs mean that you should take prompt steps to stop mischief by nourishing the nerves with the food they thrive on, namely, the rich, red blood made by Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. These pills have cured thousands of cases of nervous disorders, including nervous prostration, neuralgia, St. Vitus dance and partial paralysis. Here is an example. Mr. P. H. Cullan, a well-known business man in Coleman, P.E.I., says: "I owe my present health, if not life itself, to Dr. Williams Pink Pills. I had always been an active man, and when I began to run down in health paid little attention to it as I thought it only a temporary weakness. As time passed, however, I found myself growing worse, and consulted a doctor, who said that I was not only badly run down, but that my nervous system was badly shattered. I lost flesh, my appetite was poor, I slept badly and notwithstanding the doctor's treatment grew so weak that I had to leave my business and was confined to the house. Time went on and I was steadily growing weaker, and my friends were all greatly alarmed for my condition. In this condition I was strongly recommended to try Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, and as the doctor's medicine was not helping me I decided to do so. By the time I had used three boxes I could tell that they were helping me. When I had taken eight boxes of the pills I felt able to attend to my business again, and people were surprised to see me out. I continued the use of the pills until I had taken twelve boxes, by which time I was feeling as well as ever I did, and was being congratulated by all my friends on my full restoration to health. I feel now that if I had used Dr. Williams' Pink Pills at the outset I would not only have saved much money spent in doctor's bills, but would have had renewed health sooner. I cannot speak too highly of this medicine, and would recommend it to every man who feels weak, nervous or run down."

You can get these pills through any medicine dealer, or by mail at 50 cents a box, or six boxes for $2.50 from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

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The Y.M.C.A. at the Front

An Appeal to "Witness" Readers

The appeal of the Y.M.C.A. for funds for carrying on and extending its work among Canadian soldiers will come with special force to those of us at home. As the Great War has run its course, each month has seen more families touched as sons and fathers have enlisted to do their share against our common enemy.

To these men, who have given up home comforts and associations, the Y.M.C.A. is ministering. Their huts are centres of light and cheer. Here the men gather, not only for religious services, but for the recreation which they so urgently require amid the intense strain of their lives. Games, magazines, writing materials are all provided, and many a mother has cause to bless the Y.M.C.A. for enabling her son to send home regular and frequent letters. The canteen also affords a welcome variety to army rations.

That the work is appreciated not only by the men, but by their superior officers, is shown by the voluntary testimonials which are constantly being received. The Y.M.C.A. has filled a great need in the lives of the men; it has been a help and inspiration to those whom it has served. The great need has been the lack of funds for the extension of the work. More huts similar to the one shown below are urgently needed. Perhaps your boy is one of those who are suffering on account of this lack. If not yours, then some other mother's boy will be glad of the comfort your help will make possible. Let everyone who is touched by the war—and who is not?—unite to give the Y.M.C.A. the help and support they so urgently require. Two thousand dollars will erect and furnish in France a hut twenty feet wide and one hundred feet long. Will you do your part? Contributions should be marked "Y.M.C.A. Fund," and addressed "Care John Dougall & Son, 'Witness' Block, Montreal." In remitting by cheque or post-office order, please make out in favor of: John Dougall & Son, Y.M.C.A. Fund. Contributions will be acknowledged through the columns of the "Witness."



A Y. M. C. A. Hut can be built and furnished in France for $2,000.

THE SMALL BEGINNING OF A GREAT ENTERPRISE.

In 1871, at Niagara Camp, the first Y. M. C. A. military work ever conducted was inaugurated. At that time, Mr. Thos. J. Wilkie, general secretary of the Y. M. C. A. for Toronto (not dreaming of the great development that would take place), laid the foundations of this wonderful enterprise, and, today, the Y M. C. A. is to be found with every British Army, be it in Egypt, in India, in Mesopotamia, in South Africa, in France, in Belgium, in the camps in England or in Canada. As the fields of the war has extended, so have the nature and scope of the service. Mr. Wilkie's first staff consisted of only four men. Before the war broke out, the average staff at Niagara had increased to twelve, and last year over thirty workers were employed there in the Y. M. C. A. service to the soldiers.

WHAT THE Y. M. C. A. IS DOING

The Y.M.C.A. has 85 military secretaries overseas and 700 assistants serving the soldiers.

The Y.M.C.A. has 120 military centres, 45 in Canada, 22 in England, and 53 in France.

The Y.M.C.A. serves free each day at the firing line from sixty thousand to seventy-five thousand cups of hot tea and coffee, costing not less than $500 daily.

The Y.M.C.A. distributes gratuitously one hundred and forty thousand magazines each month.

The Y.M.C.A. distributes one million sheets of paper, free, each month. It is estimated that thirty thousand letters are written daily by Canadian soldiers in Y.M.C.A. Overseas buildings.

The Y.M.C.A. being non-sectarian is able to do religious work that no other organization could possibly do. Christian and Hebrew, Protestant and Roman Catholic chaplains use the buildings for their services.

The Y. M. C. A. spends one thousand dollars monthly in concerts in England alone. These concerts are frequently attended by over one thousand men.

The Y.M.C.A. has been a fine recruiting agency. From the Montreal membership alone 960 men are on the Honor Roll, 50 of whom have been killed in action or have died of wounds.

The Y. M. C. A., ten days after the Canadians began their Somme offensive, had thirty-seven centres operating on the battlefields. New marquees, transportation and depreciation cost for this one move, thirty-four thousand dollars.

The Y. M. C. A. furnishes all athletic requirements free to the troops. One single overseas order for baseball equipment totalled $25,000, a larger sum than is spent by either of the American major leagues.

The Y. M. C. A. spends most of its money directly on the comforts and services for soldiers.

The Government bears the major cost of transportation, and the majority of the association officers are paid on the military scale. The cost of administration overseas is less than one per cent.

The Y. M. C. A. during February alone furnished free of charge to soldiers in England and France equipment and supplies costing fifty-seven thousand dollars.

The Y. M. C. A. has enabled many men, at first rejected, to pass the recruiting tests, through exercise in their gymnasiums.

The Y. M. C. A. has secured the rental of the old Tivoli Theatre site on the Strand, London, and will erect a building at a cost of $75,000. This exceptional site will be an advertisement for Canada, will serve a useful purpose during the period of demobilization, and is the one thing necessary to complete the chain of work for our soldiers overseas.

AN OFFICER'S TRIBUTE.

11th Canadian Infantry Brigade,
Canadian Expeditionary Force,
France.

Senior Y.M.C.A. Officer,
Canadian Corps:

I want to let you know how much I was impressed with the work done by the Y. M. C. A. during the recent operations. It was simply magnificent. Almost before the place was consolidated, your representative had a distributing centre at the top of Hill 145—the crest of Vimy Ridge—and was serving biscuits and chocolate to the men. All ranks are enthusiastic. I have taken the liberty of recommending one of your officers for a Military Cross, and I sincerely hope it goes through.

The Y. M. C. A. has endeared itself to the soldiers in France as no other institution has.

Very sincerely,
(Sgd.) VICTOIR ODLUM.
Brig.-Gen.

A SOLDIER'S TRIBUTE.

"I have just been over to a hut of yours to-night, and I can't help but write to you how we fellows appreciate the Y.M.C.A. I've been through the Somme and seen what they did there. How, after we would come out of the trenches there was always a cup of hot cocoa on tap waiting for everyone who wished it, if we had time, but often there was too big a crush, and lots of us had to do without, but that wasn't their fault. There wasn't enough of them. Every battalion ought to have a hut, and then we could all get served.

"Another thing we appreciate is cheapness of the goods they sell. These French people sure hold us up, but they can't sell as cheap, in fact, can't buy as cheap, as the 'Y' sells tons. This old game would sure be a terror to us if the 'Y' wasn't here. Some of the concerts they give are the very best and bring merriment into the hearts of boys who have the blues pretty bad. God bless the Y. M. C. A. is my heartfelt wish, and it sure would be a dead place if you took these Huts away.

"I'm putting this in one of the envelopes they supply free tons of. It's bedtime now or I would write many more things."—Letter by Corp. W. F. Stagg to West End Y. M. C. A., Toronto.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

CHILDREN'S AMBULANCE FUND.

(For list of subscribers, see Children's page.)

Y. M. C. A.

Alberni Women's Patriotic Society	10.00
Alex. W. Stewart	1.00
W. J. Hill	30.00
McCalla Bible Class, St. Catharines	5.00
Eden Patriotic Society	35.00
William Westcott	5.00
E. Cuntz	5.00
Mrs. John Dale	5.00
Miss S. Russell	10.00
"Great Grandmother"	2.00
M. C. R. B.	1.00
Mrs. S. Laidman	2.00
Harry McCauley	1.00
Andrew Irwin	10.00
Maggie Irwin	5.00
Mrs. John Grover	10.00
P. N. Evans	5.00
Mrs. J. A. Wilson	.50

PRISONERS OF WAR FUND.

M. C. R. B.	2.00

SERBIAN RELIEF FUND.

Ada L. Powers	8.00
Mrs. Taylor	1.00
M. C. R. B.	1.00
Daniel Gibson	5.00

LABRADOR FUND.

"Winnifred"	2.00
Wallace	20.00
Mrs. McCombs	5.00
M. C. R. B.	1.00

WOULD ABOLISH COUNCIL AND DUMA

Sweeping Proposal Made By Russian Congress of Deputies of Soldiers and Workmen

Petrograd, June 24.—Dissolution of the Council of the Empire is declared for in a resolution passed Saturday by the Pan-Russian Congress of Councils of Deputies of Soldiers and Workmen, after prolonged debate. The elimination of the Duma also is asked.

The resolution was proposed by the (Minimalsts. It is proposed to abolish the Duma by annulling the mandates of the deputies and cutting off the credits voted for the upkeep of that body, as well as those for the support of the Council of the Empire.

DESERTIONS AT AN END.

Russian General Headquarters, June 18.—(Despatch to the London 'Times.')—I have had an opportunity of seeing General Brusiloff and learning many interesting facts which characterize the present situation of the armies at the front. From the generalissimo's words, and from my own observations, I gather that a marked improvement has taken place during the last six weeks. One by one regiments—even whole divisions—have sickened and recovered from the bewilderment and stupor that were the natural consequences of the revolution and the propaganda of extremists.

Desertion is now practically at an end. The men who remained are becoming fully conscious of their duty to their country, and whenever the summons comes for them to advance, they will make a loyal response.

The high command, in full unity with the Minister of War, is only too anxious to stand loyally behind the Allies and do whatever is possible to co-operate with the British and French armies. Brusiloff's personal magnetism, his powers of eloquence and the prestige of his successes in the past have worked miracles in bringing the men to a proper comprehension of their duty.

VENIZELOS TO ASSUME OFFICE

Prime Minister Zaimis Has Decided to Resign Within the Next Few Days

The Athens correspondent of the London "Times" thus describes the landing at Piraeus of Venizelos, who was brought from Salonika on a destroyer:

"The quay was lined with spectators and about 1,500 people put off in boats. The courier stood on the deck of the destroyer to welcome Venizelos, then embarked again to make way for others. Men, women and children, officers and priests leaped on board and rushed fervidly at him. It was scarcely possible to move on the destroyer's deck. Shopkeepers and workmen bent and kissed his hand. Some enthusiasts tried to kiss his feet, but Venizelos smilingly prevented them.

"A group of twenty officers of the Athenian army, brought triumphantly by comrades of the Venizelist force, offered Venizelos their services, which as an earnest of reunion, touched him much. Women thrust flowers into his hands. One put her child into his arms. The little one clasped its arms around his neck. Priests had medallions of him pinned on their robes and blessed him, and were themselves loudly acclaimed. All the time the young men in the boats were yelling 'Long Live Venizelos!' and they followed Venizelos wherever he went."

Prime Minister Zaimis has decided to resign in five or six days' time, a Cabinet Minister said, and the Venizelist ministry will succeed. The near advent of the Venizelist government has caused further unrest in the Peloponnesus, where those attached to the old regime have taken refuge. Meetings of reservists have declared they will not accept a Venizelist government. There is much bluster in all this, but the Allies are determined to quickly enforce order throughout Greece. The military attache of the French legation yesterday signified to the Government that an end must be put to these disorders within a short period.

PREMIER'S DAUGHTER TO WED IN DISSENTERS' CHAPEL.

An exceptional feature of the wedding of Mr. Lloyd George's daughter last week was the fact that it was the first instance in history of a Premier's daughter being married in a Nonconformist place of worship. The chapel selected is one of the smallest and least known in London.

LATE DR. ROBERT BELL

His Distinguished and Useful Career as a Scientific Geologist

Dr. Robert Bell passed away on Monday, 18th instant, at his country home near Portage la Prairie, Manitoba, having reached the age of 77 years on the 3rd instant. He was born at Toronto, a son of Rev. Andrew Bell, of the Church of Scotland, a noted geologist in his day. His grandfather, Rev. Wm. Bell, of Perth, Ontario, was also a man of scientific tastes, so that the subsequent acting director of the Geological Survey came naturally by his scientific instincts.

Dr. Bell had the good fortune to sit as a student at the feet of some of the most eminent scientific men of his early days, including Dr. Lyon Playfair, of Edinburgh University; Dr. T. Sterry, Hunt, one of the most brilliant chemists the western continent has produced, and Sir William Logan, Canada's greatest geologist. He entered the service of the Geological Survey of Canada in his seventeenth year and continued in it for full half a century, retiring under superannuation ten years ago.

Dr. Bell's specialty was geographical and geological surveying, and during his long period of service in the field his work took in the whole of our north country, from Labrador and Hudson Bay on the east to the Rocky Mountains and the Peace River country on the west, a large part of which he mapped.

Not content with the domain of physical science, in which he was an expert, he took advantage of some of the winters which he spent in Montreal to take a course in Medicine and graduated an M.D. of McGill. This acquirement was of no little value to him, as he had always charge of a number of men in the employ of the Geological Survey during the summer.

Dr. Bell, while still a young man, was appointed professor of biology and geology in Queen's University, but resigned the appointment after a few years, in order that he might be able to throw his entire time and energy into his field work in the national survey. The country is indebted to him for knowledge of some of the great rivers and lakes of Canada—the Athabasca River, the Slave, the Churchill, the Beaver, the Nelson, the Hayes, the Winnipeg, the Albany, the English, the Nipigon, the Kenogami and the Moose—as also lakes—the Great Slave, the Athabasca, the Osnaburg, the Nipigon and the Lake of the Woods—track surveys of which he made.

During his fifty years' intercourse with the several Indian tribes, he acquired extensive knowledge of their language, customs, religions, observances and other particulars, of which he made copious notes, none of which were published, but which it is hoped he may have left in a condition to be given to ethnological science.

Dr. Bell was a prolific writer, having a large correspondence with scientific societies and contributing many valuable articles to geographical and geological journals. But his chief scientific and literary work is to be found in the valuable annual reports made to the Government through the Geological Survey during his fifty years' service. Not the least interesting and important of those reports relate to his successive visits to Hudson Bay as medical and naturalist adviser of the staff of the "Neptune," "Alert" and "Diana."

All the honors due to so faithful and accomplished a devotee of science came his way. The University of Cambridge conferred upon him the degree of LL.D. The still rarer distinction was bestowed upon him in 1906, of the King's Gold Medal of the Royal Geological Society, and the Cullum Gold Medal of the American Geographical Society, the "blue ribbon" of the science of the United States.

The late Dr. Bell was a frequent contributor to the "Witness."

PRINCIPLE OF WOMEN'S VOTES WAS APPROVED

Clause Was Given Third Reading in British Commons By Large Majority

London, June 19.—The House of Commons to-night by a large majority passed the final reading of the clause in the electoral reform bill dealing with the question of woman suffrage. It is expected that a proposal will now be made that the franchise be conferred on women on the same basis as men.

The majority by which the House of Commons reaffirmed its adhesion to the principle of woman suffrage astonished the warmest supporters of the measure. They anticipated a victory, but none seemed to imagine that there would be such a sweeping triumph. This was partly due to the lack of interest shown at times in the long-drawn-out debate. The members evidently felt that the subject long ago had been exhausted, and that nothing further could be said than had been uttered in the debates on the woman suffrage bill, which already had passed the House at various dates on second reading.

GOVERNMENT WAS NEUTRAL.

The Government left the question to the unfettered judgment of the House, not attempting to influence opinion on it in the least degree. The front benches on both sides lacked most of their leading figures, and the air of foregone conclusion hung over the whole of the discussion. The opponents of the measure, among other arguments, made the best they could of the reports received here of the attitude of Miss Jeannette Rankin, the only woman representative in the American Congress, on the question of the entry of the United States into the war. Sir Frederick G. Banbury, Unionist, for instance, described Miss Rankin as having been hysterical and unable to vote, but this and other pleas against the ability of woman to exercise the franchise fell on deaf ears, and when the division was called, the members trooped into the House with the aim of putting an end once for all to a question which they made up their minds no longer was an academic one, by voting upon it as a live issue.

So assured were the supporters of the measure of the outcome of the division that even the magnitude of the majority in its favor did not move them to any unusual demonstration when the figures were announced.

The decisive division is expected Wednesday in the adoption of a proposal for the enfranchisement of women of thirty years and upwards as part of the electoral reform bill.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES AND DEATHS

Notice of births, marriages and deaths must invariably be endorsed with the name and address of the sender, or otherwise no notice can be taken of them. Birth notices are inserted for 25c; marriage notices for 50c; death notices for 25c, prepaid. The announcement of funeral appended to death notice, 25c extra; other extension to obituary, such as short sketch of life, two cents per word extra, except poetry, which is 50 cents per line extra, prepaid.

MARRIED.

STIRLING-McDONALD—At St. James Church, Guelph, Ont., on Wednesday, June 20, 1917, Miss Marie McDonald, daughter of Mrs. James McDonald, of Windsor, Ont., formerly of Guelph, to Mr. J. Hermann Stirling, of Toronto, by the Rev. A. Cameron Mackintosh, B.D.

TRIVETT-O'MEARA—On Wednesday, June 20, 1917, in the chapel of Wycliffe College, Toronto, by the bride's father, assisted by the Rev. C. J. James, rector of the Church of the Redeemer, and the ev. J. R. Sheilds Boyd, rector of St. James' Church Orillia, Marion Catharine, second daughter of the Rev. Canon O'Meara, Principal of Wycliffe College, to Lieut. the Rev. A. C. S. Trivett, second son of the Rev. Samuel Trivett, of Guysboro', N.S.

DEATHS.

RENNIE—Suddenly, on Tuesday, June 12, at the home of her son-in-law, Thos. Dougall, Regent, Man., Margaret Rennie, widow of the late James Wightman, of Belgrave, Ont., and eldest daughter of the late Wm. Rennie, Tippetcraig, Stirlingshire, Scotland, aged 89 years 2 months.

MACKLIN—At Winnipeg, suddenly, on Sunday, June 17, 1917, Margaret Boyd, wife of E. H. Macklin.

McINTOSH—On Friday, June 15, 1917, at Cobourg, Ont., in her 72nd year, Agnes Carson, wife of James McIntosh, Esq.

McCOLL—In Milton, Ont., on Saturday, June 16, 1917, Helen Louise, eldest daughter of Dr. and Mrs. H. A. McColl.

PRINGLE—At Chatham, Ont., on Friday, June 15, 1917, Alice Kate, beloved wife of Wm. Pringle, Esq., Chatham, and daughter of the late Wm. J. White, Esq., P.M., St. Thomas, Ont.

AYERS—On Thursday, June 21, 1917, at the residence of her daughter, Mrs. R. H. Henderson, 24 Lauder avenue, Toronto, Eliza, beloved wife of the late Rev. Walter Ayers.

WANTS ACTION BY SURPLUS FLEETS

Better Lose Ships in Fight Than Scrap Them, Says Mr. Churchill

London, June 24.—Mr. Winston Churchill, in an article in the "Sunday Pictorial," demands an aggressive policy for the vast surplus fleets under the Allies' command, especially since America's entrance into the war.

"The Allied navies," he declared, "have to-day at least two dreadnoughts for every one at the disposal of Germany and Austria, and, in addition, more than four old battleships to one of the enemy. But the superiority in weight of metal, modernity and tonnage is far greater even than these immense figures imply. Are we really to be content to see this vast mass of about 200 battleships wait idle on the off-chance of the German fleet emerging to fight, until peace—perhaps an unsatisfactory peace—is declared?

"When three old battleships were sunk in the Dardanelles, it was represented as a great naval disaster, but what kind of a disaster would it be when, on the day peace is signed, hundreds of battleships are found to be practically unused and pass into obsolescence, to be supplanted in future wars by aeroplanes and submarines?

"We must have a vast blue water fleet capable of engaging the full strength of the enemy with good prospects of success, but after that has been provided for, an immense surplus of old but valuable vessels remains, and it is in their adaptation for and employment in aggressive action that escape from the present deadlock can still be found. It is only when we are able to devise and execute some method of aggressive naval warfare against the Germans that we shall find his weakness and our strength; that we shall liberate our splendid navy from the enchanted circle the submarine has drawn about it, and compel our enemies to absorb themselves so much in the process of their own defence as to leave them no leisure to compass our ruin."

CONSCRIPT MEN, MONEY AND LABOR

Nova Scotia Methodists Want War Prosecuted Without Any Referendum

Halifax, N. S., June 24.—At the Methodist Conference for Nova Scotia which is in session at Springhill Mines, the following resolution was adopted yesterday, the meeting immediately thereafter rising and singing "Praise God From Whom All Blessings Flow":

"This Conference places itself on record as in favor of selective conscription without any referendum. We also favor the conscription of money and labor, and the nationalization of all our national resources and of our public utilities. We also express our disapproval of any benefit of clergy being extended to the ministers of our own or any other church in this time of national crisis. Our ministers are ready to take their places as men with those of all other professions, and to serve wherever our Government considers them to be able to render the best national service."

The resolution also urged the people to make the most of Dominion Day for patriotic purposes.

The Rev. Dr. Graham, of the Educational Department, informed the Conference that in every Methodist parsonage where there was an eligible soldier he had gone to the war, and that there were 68,000 Methodist soldiers in this conflict from Canada equal to 68 battalions of full strength.

BABY'S OWN TABLETS OF GREAT VALUE

Mrs. J. A. Legace, Ste. Perpetue, Que., writes:—"Baby's Own Tablets have been of great value to me and I would strongly recommend them to other mothers." Thousands of other mothers say the same thing. They have become convinced through actual use of the Tablets that nothing can equal them in regulating the bowels and stomach; driving out constipation and indigestion; breaking up colds and simple fevers; expelling worms and curing colic. The Tablets are sold by medicine dealers or by mail at 25 cents a box from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

READ THIS! *It Will Interest YOU*

A Guaranteed CURE FOR CONSTIPATION

If you whip a horse it will go faster for a time, perhaps too fast; but, when you put away the whip, it goes slower than before. If you whip up your bowels with a purgative, reaction sets in and they are worse than before.

"Thirty Day Cure" is not a purgative. It is a cure for constipation, causing a natural and normal action, without pain, gas, or griping.

The three main avenues by which waste material is removed from the animal body are the bowels, the skin and the kidneys. If any of these avenues is blocked, the others endeavor to do the duty of the inactive one. Clogged bowels throw the extra strain upon the skin as an avenue of escape of poisons. Hence the muddy gray and unhealthy complexion of those troubled with constipation. Pimples and blackheads are almost sure to appear.

"Thirty Day Cure" causes the bowels to move naturally and thus refreshes the skin, clears the complexion, and gives the glow of health.

When the bowels are inactive, the stomach cannot get rid of its contents and the food therein undergoes chemical changes causing gases, which distend the stomach and push it over against the heart, thus causing that awful feeling of distress described by sufferers as "wind around the heart."

Constipation is one of the chief causes of piles and appendicitis, the two great friends of the surgeon.

The liver strains and purifies the blood as it passes from the digestive tract to the heart. When this organ is not performing its proper function, the blood becomes impure and a general poison is distributed throughout the system.

"Thirty Day Cure" contains several vegetable extracts which act directly upon the liver.

Impure blood poisons the brain as well as the body, thus causing depression or that awful feeling so common to women known as the "blues." They are sad, depressed, irritable, without knowing why.

Constipation interferes with the proper supply of nourishment to the muscles and other tissues of the body, thus causing the stooped shoulders and slow movements of those suffering from pain and depression.

"Thirty Day Cure" gives plumpness and firmness to the muscles, elasticity to the step, cheerfulness to the mind, and an erect and vigorous carriage. Any reputable physician will tell you that nine-tenths of "the ills that flesh is heir to" can be traced to constipation.

Send $1.00 for a thirty day treatment of "Thirty Day Cure," and if it does not effect an absolute cure, write and tell us about your case and we will return your dollar.

Recommended and endorsed by some of the leading and most prominent physicians in Toronto.

Remember we guarantee "Thirty Day Cure," to *CURE*, not merely give temporary relief.

TORONTO MEDICAL COMPANY
Dept. W. 1 33 Royal Bank Chambers
79 Spadina Avenue TORONTO, Ont.

DELEGATES NAMED

O'Brienites Will Not Participate in Conference

London, June 20.—Irish Unionists and Nationalists held a meeting in Westminster to-day and selected delegates for the Irish convention. The names of the delegates, however, will not be published until after they have been submitted to Premier Lloyd George.

Wm. O'Brien, in a letter to the Premier, declined the invitation to send delegates in behalf of the "all-for-Ireland party." He refused to participate in the convention, which, he says, can only inflame and intensify Irish discontent, and throw on the Irish people the blame for the Government's own failure. Recent experience, said Mr. O'Brien in his letter, had convinced him that only to a small round table conference of thoughtful, competent Irishmen, not a heterogenous assembly, mostly composed of pro-committed partisan politicians, Irelands looks with confidence for judgment, and he urged a referendum as the only means of ending the controversy.

SLAYER OF CRUGER GIRL CONFESSES

Alfredo Cocchi, a fugitive New York motor-cycle dealer, has abandoned his pretence of innocence of the murder of Ruth Cruger, an 18-year-old High School girl, and at Bologna, Italy, confessed his guilt. Jealousy was his motive. He was unable, he declared, to win the girl's love, and became furious when she rebuffed his persistent attentions.

The admissions of the young Italian, whose escape the New York police failed to prevent, were made in tears, after searching investigation by Judge Zucconi broke down Cocchi's reserve. Prior to this examination Cocchi had coolly and insistently maintained he had known Miss Cruger only two days before her disappearance in February, when she went to his shop to have her skates sharpened and had declared his conduct to her was correct.

The girl's body was found buried in the cellar of the shop.

Upon being further interrogated by the police, who were not satisfied that the prisoner had told them the entire truth, Cocchi admitted that the murder had been preceded by an assault. He had denied this previously. His confession is now considered to be complete.

ALL FOR CONSCRIPTION

Toronto Board of Trade Pass Motion Unanimously

"The Toronto Board of Trade, in general meeting, having considered legislation proposed by the Prime Minister of Canada, desires to place itself on record as in full sympathy with a measure which will provide for a compulsory selective system necessary to secure reinforcements for our Canadian divisions at the front, and, further, that the Dominion Government be urged to secure the passage of the Military Service Act at the earliest possible date."

By a standing vote, three hundred members of the Toronto Board of Trade at a special meeting on Wednesday unanimously endorsed the foregoing resolution, a copy of which was telegraphed to

RAILWAYS BUILT AS IF BY MAGIC

Correspondent Describes Construction Corps' Work in France

With the Canadian Forces in France, May 24.—Among popular fallacies associated with the war is the belief entertained by many people that none but the actual combatants are exposed to serious risks of life and limb, though all who have visited the war zone are quite aware that the great majority of those who are in direct touch with the army incur such risks. The building of railways at the front, for instance, is one of those occupations which fall within the noncombatant class, yet when I visited a company of the Canadian Railway Construction Corps this week, we passed through two villages at which Fritz was pounding away, and as our car was crossing open fields, a shell (evidently designed for us) fell just 20 yards behind us, which suggested that the enemy observation balloon above our heads had "spotted" us.

On more than one occasion, in telling of visits to the front, I have referred to the congested state of the high and bye roads and their cut-up condition in bad weather. The Imperial Government, realizing the need of relieving these conditions, has encouraged the construction of railways, and in this war, for the first time, the work of railway construction has been taken from the control of the Civil Engineer General and a special establishment has been appointed. In this, as in various other difficulties, Canada has come to the rescue and in a visit to the Somme front this week the "Gazette" correspondent gained some insight into what Canadian railway men are doing to oust the cumbersome War Department lorry.

We passed Courcelette, and it was with regret that I found it impossible to alight to see the grave where Lieut. Walter H. Gordon, late of the "Gazette," was buried.

Somewhere near Bapaume we struck a camp where the roadside ditch was bridged for pedestrian access by a short piece of a railway track, and within a few minutes we were greeting the officers of an Ontario railway construction unit, several of them being Canadian Northern men.

BUILT AS IF BY MAGIC.

Typical instances of rapid work undertaken by this company were the laying of a new track of 22 miles when the enemy was pushed back. Of that length nearly five miles were laid down in as many days. In another case a bridge 140 feet in length was thrown over a crater between Friday evening and the following Tuesday, and the sight of this work proceeding so irritated the Boche that he shelled the spot nearly all the time. In answer to a question as to the secret of this rapidity, the O.C. said it lay chiefly in the methodical preparation of plans so as to have everything ready for the execution of any task as it came in turn.

Leaving the camp, we passed through several partially demolished towns or villages, and shortly came to a railway which was the work of this company. On the track was an armored tractor, which was used for bringing up ammunition. Not far away a gang of men were laying an additional track, and we were told they could place one rail in 45 seconds. Our gaze was diverted from the ground at his point to the sky, where our aeroplanes overhead were being attacked by the enemy's 60-pounders.

A fine old chateau in this district was in ruins. It had been built in 1719 and rebuilt at a later date. Having just viewed this wanton destruction of the ancient homes and the modern works of a peaceful countryside, we turned into a German cemetery, where the tombstones bore pious sentiments about brave field heroes who now rested in God.

Several appreciative references to the work of the General directing these operations have appeared in the English press, and from what we saw it seems certain that the corps is meeting a real need in the operations on the battle-front.

LIVE SIMPLY

Economy in Food Consumption is Imperative

While the Government is urging greater food production and the utmost economy in food consumption, hotels, restaurants and clubs throughout Canada continue to present guests and members with menus which give no suggestion of war conditions. There is need for national organization to prevent waste. The time for three and four choices of soups, fish, meats and desserts has passed. War menus should be the rule and every care should be taken to provide against table extravagances. Simple living is required throughout the Dominion. It would result in tremendous saving to the country. And Canada needs every cent it can secure for the prosecution of the war. There is a direct form of national service open to all by investment in the War Savings Certificates. Utilize your financial resources to help the man at the front. Every dollar counts. Your money is needed if victory is to be secured. If you lend it to the country it can be used for national ends. Lend it, and serve by giving your money for war work.

CANADIAN CASUALTIES.

Close on 1,700 Canadian casualties were reported within the past week, an increase on the lists of recent weeks.

STAMMERING

or stuttering overcome positively. Our natural methods permanently restore natural speech. Graduate pupils everywhere. Free advice and literature.

THE ARNOTT INSTITUTE
BERLIN, CANADA

SAYS CROP OUTLOOK IS ENCOURAGING

Given Average Climatic Conditions Prairie Provinces Will Show Good Yield

The Hon. T. C. Norris, premier of the Province of Manitoba, has just finished a north and south tour through seven states, mostly by automobile, as a member of the Jefferson Highway party, which made an "official run" from Winnipeg to New Orleans.

Regarding the crop and labor situation in Canada, Mr. Norris said to the Wall Street "Journal":

"We have managed with insufficient farm help to put almost as much acreage under crops as last year, when we had the aid of many soldiers in the fields. The three prairie provinces — Manitoba, Saskatchewan, and Alberta — will produce large crops this year, with average climatic conditions. We can scarcely expect an output from the soil equal to the average of the past two years, figuring on crop averages over a long period, because nature has been exceptionally kind to us since we got into the war, giving us almost a double crop in 1915, a treble crop in many large areas; but there is no reason for expecting any niggardly turn. Prairie soil is new, and not in need of fertilization, as are the east and south of North America, also some parts of the Middle West.

BEHIND SCHEDULE.

"Our crop season, like yours, is behind schedule and the second crop report issued June 5 by the Winnipeg "Free Press" for 1917 was not quite so satisfactory as its first, on May 15, because between those two dates the weather was almost continuously dry and cold, with heavy frosts at night. On my way home I found frosts in Kansas. But warm, moist weather will negative the setback, and pull us all up to the season's time table. There has been a great deal of rain over most of the North American West this month, and the weather indications at last point definitely toward summer. As your abandoned wheat acreage has been put into other small grains and corn, ours has been re-seeded mostly to flax and barley. The oats area increased 1,000,000 acres. Remember, also, that wheat is a hardy plant, and lives through much dryness and cold.

"Periodicity of crops will solve our farm labor problem. When the prairie harvests begin, the Maritime Provinces will be pretty well through theirs, and we can bring in 25,000 trained pairs of hands to help our farmers. We also expect to get help from this side when the crop belt harvest is well along as we did last year. Labor is so scarce, or will be then, that we may have to secure Governmental co-operation between Ottawa and Washington. That should not be difficult, with the food affairs of the Allies largely in the hands of the British and United States commissions, headed by Mr. Anderson and Mr. Hoover, respectively. Their co-operation in other respects seems assured.

"If prices are to be fixed, our farmers, as matters now stand, would expect a maximum price of $2 a bushel for wheat, and $1.30 minimum.

TRANSPORTATION PROBLEM.

"Next to labor supply, the harvest need will be car supply. There is not much wheat left in Manitoba, but farther west in Canada there is a good deal, including some of the 1915 crop, still awaiting cars. The worst congestion was in the Goose River country, between Saskatoon and Calgary, along the Canadian Northern; but this has been pretty well cleaned up. The next important congestion was in the Prince Albert section, farther north, also mainly along the Canadian Northern in central Saskatchewan. The Canadian Pacific has been sending in 300 cars a day, and the farmers, who were unable to sell their grain last winter owing to the choked condition of terminal elevators and the car shortage, are now receiving a bonus in increased prices that will bring many of them $20,000 to $50,000 for their crops."

MR. W. J. HANNA IS FOOD CONTROLLER

Given Wide Powers to Deal With Preparation, Storage, Prices, Distribution and Consumption

The Hon. W. J. Hanna, member of the Ontario Government, without portfolio, has been appointed Food Controller for Canada, with wide powers to deal with the prices, sale, distribution, consumption, preparation, storage and transportation of foodstuffs.

Copies of the order-in-council providing for the appointment of a food controller and defining his duties and powers were laid upon the table in the House of Commons on Tuesday. In presenting them Sir Robert Borden said: "I have further to inform the House that the Hon. W. J. Hanna, of Toronto, has been asked to accept the position and he states that he is free to do so upon the condition that no salary shall be attached to the office." Mr. Hanna left for Washington to consult with Mr. Hoover, United States Food Controller, and evolve a scheme of co-operation between the two departments, regulation of prices and distribution of food supplies.

The order-in-council under which the appointment has been made is, dated June 16th, and provides that the Governor-General-in-Council may appoint an officer, to be known as Food Controller for Canada, and to hold office during His Majesty's pleasure. It continues: "It shall be within the power and it shall be the duty of the Food Controller:

"(a) To make such inquiry and investigation as he deems necessary for the purposes, hereinafter set forth, into the quantities, location, ownership and into the sources of supply of any article of food used by the people of Canada, and into the prices at which the same is sold or held for sale, and the causes of such prices.

"(b) To ascertain the food requirements of Canada and to facilitate the export of the surplus to Great Britain and her allies.

"(c) To make regulations where he deems it necessary in the public interest, subject to the approval of the Governor-in-Council."

The regulations which the Food Controller may make may be of the following character:

"(1) Governing the prices of any article of food and the storage, distribution, sale and delivery thereof.

"(2) Providing for the conservation of food and the prevention of waste thereof and governing and consumption of food in hotels, restaurants, cafes, private houses, clubs and other places.

"(3) Respecting the manufacture, preparation, storage and transportation of food.

"(4) Authorizing the food controller to purchase, requisition, store, sell and deliver food."

For the purpose of the order, the Food Controller is to have the powers of a commissioner appointed under the provisions of Part I. of the Inquiries Act. The powers conferred upon him "may be exercised either independently or in co-operation with any department of the Government of Canada or any provincial government or with any department or officer of the Government, to Great Britain or of any Allied country vested with similar powers."

The order provides that the food controller may be paid such salary as may be fixed by the Governor-in-Council from time to time; that on his recommendation officers and clerks may be appointed to assist him and that all expenses lawfully incurred by him may be paid out of the moneys appropriated by the War Appropriation Act, 1917, and any subsequent war appropriation voted by Parliament.

In conclusion the order enacts that "the powers and duties conferred and imposed upon the Food Controller shall not include or interfere with the powers and duties vested in the Board of Grain Supervisors for Canada, established by order-in-council and approved on the 11th day of June, 1917."

CANADIAN PRISONERS OF WAR IN GERMANY

The following prisoners of war in Germany, through the Canadian Red Cross, acknowledge receipt of food parcels, and express their thanks to those who are contributors to the Prisoners of War Fund through the "Witness." The list is supplementary to those which have already been published.

Pte. C. T. Spencer, 24881, 13th Battalion Royal Highlanders, Kriegsgefangen laager, Parchim, Mecklenburg, received parcel number 4 April 14.

Pte. David Lawson, 228490, Kriegsgefangen laager, Parchim, Mecklenburg, received parcel number 7, March 23, 1917.

Pte. Victor M. Bell, 402465, Royal Canadian Battalion, Friedrichsfeld Bei, Wesel, Rheinland, received parcel number 4, April 25.

Pte. C. Crowley, 552029, Royal Canadian Regiment, Friedrichsfeld Bei, Wesel, Rheinland, Germany, received parcels number 4 and 6, April 23.

Cpl. W. E. Davis, the Royal Canadian Regiment, Soltau Z 3010, Kriegsgefangen laager (Hanover), received parcel number 9, April 27; also parcels No. 6 and 7, April 26.

Pte. A. Warner, 426759, 3rd Canadians, Friedrichsfeld bei, Wesel, Rheinland, received parcel number 12, May 3; also parcels No. 6 and 7, April 25.

Cpl. C. Hodge, 477413, Royal Canadian Regiment, Kreigsgefangen laager, Altdamm, received parcel marked F May 23, also parcel number 6, April 22.

Sergt. R. C. Austin, 447003, 2nd Battalion; Sgt. C. A. Procunier, 442247, 7th Battalion; Sgt. R. L. Milne, 24863, 13th Battalion; Sgt. Alex Lee, 100586, 49th Battalion; Cpl. John Watts, 18558, 13th Battalion; Lce.-Cpl. F. M. Sissons, 466290, 13th Battalion; Cpl. F. B. McKay, 140144, 14th Battalion; Lce.-Cpl. J. Payton, 47039, 14th Battalion; Cpl. W. E. Davis, 477227, R.C.R.; Lce.-Cpl. M. A. Pineo, 477727, R.C.R.; Pte. C. Buffalo, 412635, 14th Battalion; Pte. F. Burcombe, 452355, 14th Battalion; Pte. W. Martin, 437468, 14th Battalion; Pte. J. S. Martin, 464540, 14th Battalion; Pte. Frank Morris, 414019, 14th Battalion; Pte. S. Meakin, 457810, 3rd Battalion; Pte. J. G. Leonard, 126834, 3rd Battalion; Pte. P. R. Wakefield, 19296, 13th Battalion; Pte. A. L. Scofield, 478795, 13th Battalion; Pte. Geo. Bent, 700398, 16th Battalion; Pte. G. H. Boden, 129076, 16th Battalion; Pte. Haris Milos, 847853, 27th Battalion; Pte. H. Stevenson, 420112, 43rd Battalion; Pte. W. H. Marshall, 420643, 43rd Battalion; Pte. W. G. Singer, 477839, R.C.R.; Pte. J. W. Vinton, 184102, R.C.R.; Pte. H. B. Kisby, 160061, R.C.I.; Pte. C. E. Varcoe, 455304, R.C.R.; Pte. Dan Wheelon, 488314, R.C.R.; Cpl. F. Karpink, 478604, 13th Battalion; Lce.-Cpl. D. Burton, 440111, 14th Battalion; Pte. P. Hamelin, 26557, 14th Battalion; Pte. F. Burcombe, 452355, 14th Battalion; Pte. R. Burley, 140030, 15th Battalion; Pte. O. Dale, 47834, 15th Battalion; Pte. A. E. Mills, 436957, 14th Battalion; Pte. M. Wilson, 67514, 25th Battalion; Pte. R. Keen, 140155, 14th Battalion; Pte. A. J. Clark, 412695, 18th Battalion; Pte. W. P. Hewer, 426217, 3rd Battalion; Pte. P. McGowan, 132984, 13th Battalion; Pte. C. E. Varcoe, 455304, R.C.R.; Pte. F. S. Barrett, 552770, R.C.R.

Until further notice the postal address of Pte. A. E. Ellis, 477285, R. C. R. is Altdamm bei Stettin, Pommein, Germany.

1,000,000 GERMAN DEAD

Admitted Casualties Reach a Total of 4,356,760

The London "Times" states that the German casualties now reach 4,356,760. Nearly one million have been killed, 302,300 are prisoners, a quarter of a million missing and over half a million severely wounded. For the month of May the killed were 19,000 in total casualties of 110,957. The figures represent the casualties in the German official lists. Those reported for the month of May were not necessarily incurred in May.

The German casualties as reported in the German official casualty lists in the month of May follow:

Killed and died of wounds or sickness	22,000
Prisoners and missing	26,562
Wounded	62,394
Total	110,956

These casualties added to those previously reported give the following totals since the beginning of the war:

Killed and died of wounds or sickness	1,068,127
Prisoners and missing	587,410
Wounded	2,731,223
Total	4,356,760

20 PERCENT DID NOT RETURN CARDS

Believed That Majority Who Failed Are Military Eligibles

Of the National Service cards distributed throughout Canada through the agency of the postmasters, 1,342,755 were returned to the National Service Commission with all the questions thereon answered in full, Sir Robert Borden told William Smith, of South Ontario, in the Commons on Wednesday. The cards only partially answered numbered 97,640, and 108,965 cards were returned with all the questions unanswered. In most cases, the names of those who sent in their cards unanswered were secured.

The Prime Minister stated that 252,034 single men, between the ages of 18 and 45 years of age, had indicated that they were British subjects by birth or naturalization and apparently fit for military service—that was to say, they had normal use of their eyes, ears, feet and arms, and had not suffered from illness for more than one month during the twelve months preceding the filling-in of the cards. Sir Robert read an explanatory note from the secretary of the National Service Commission, saying: "Our figure is 252,034 single men of military age and fitness. In our record we have at the request of the militia authorities discarded those who are not British subjects, those who suffered from obvious physical disabilities, such as defective eyesight or hearing or the loss of a limb, those who had lost more than one month from any illness whatever during the preceding twelve months, those who on their own statement had been rejected for military service."

The note added that the commission estimated that it had received returns from 80 percent of the total number of males between the ages of 18 to 65 years in Canada. "It must be borne in mind, however," concludes the secretary of the commission, "that of the 20 percent who failed to send in cards, the majority would likely be single men apparently fit for military duty."

THIRTY-THREE SHIPS SUNK IN ONE WEEK

Toll Taken by U-Boats Showed Increase, Being Heaviest in Month and Half

London, June 20.—Twenty-seven British ships of more than 1,600 tons have been sunk, according to the weekly British summary given out to-day. Five British vessels under 1,600 tons also were sent to the bottom.

No fishing vessels were destroyed.

The summary:

Arrivals, 2,897; sailings, 2,993.

British merchant ships over 1,600 tons sunk by mine or submarine, including three previously reported, 27; under 1,600 tons, including one previously reported, 5.

British merchant ships unsuccessfully attacked, including two previously, 31.

British fishing vessels sunk, none.

The foregoing figures of British shipping losses as the result of Germany's submarine warfare show a larger number of vessels sunk in the 1,600 tons and over category than in any of the six preceding weeks. Not since the seven-day period ending April 28, has a greater number of ships of over 1,600 tons been destroyed. During that week 51 vessels—38 over and 13 under 1,600 tons—were sunk. The heaviest total since the Teuton submarine campaign was opened in February last were registered in the week ending April 21, when forty steamers of more than 1,600 tons were sunk and 15 vessels of the smaller tonnage were sent to the bottom.

Since the middle of April when the undersea boat activity recorded its highest toll 30: British vessels, of which 200 measured more than 1,600 tons, were sunk, the weekly total being as follows:

Week ending.	Over 1,600 tons.	Under 1,600 tons
April 21	40	15
April 28	38	13
May 5	24	22
May 12	18	5
May 19	18	9
May 26	18	1
June 3	15	3
June 10	22	10
June 20	27	5

The last week includes one day which is regarded as a record for the number of vessels lost. The situation, however, is not regarded over pessimistically by naval men who insist that the Admiralty methods of fighting the submarines are constantly growing in efficiency. In support of this, they point to the constantly increasing number of boats which escape the submarines. The Germans are resorting to every possible method of circumventing the patrols and the submarines frequently change the scene of their operations.

HAVING EYES OPENED

Hun Delegates to Stockholm Being Disillusioned

The "Neue Zuricher Nachrichten," a Swiss Catholic newspaper, which is in close touch with Mathias Erzberger, leader of the Clerical party in the German Reichstag, prints the following despatch from Berlin: "The German delegates to the Stockholm Socialist Conference have suffered many disillusions. They have been obliged to recognize that their foreign comrades are in no way convinced of Germany's innocence as regards the war. They have been obliged to defend themselves almost as if they were accused persons.

"The Stockholm conference proves that force has the last word, whatever progress pacifism is making. It is now for the vast organization of the Catholic Church to yoke itself to work for peace."

9,649,938 ARE ENROLLED

Washington, June 21.—War registration returns, virtually completed to-night by figures from Wyoming and Kentucky, show that 9,649,938 men between the ages of 21 and 30 years inclusive, have been enrolled for the country's service.

EXTENSION FOR MONTH

No Change in Newsprint Price Until August.

Commissioner Pringle at the conclusion of the newsprint investigation at Ottawa last Thursday, announced that as he has not yet been able to determine a fair selling price for newsprint paper upon the mass of evidence he has heard, he will recommend to the Minister of Finance a further month's extension of the order-in-council fixing the price at $50 a ton. This means that the rates will be in force until August 1 of this year.

WORLD TRAFFIC BY AERO SOON AFTER PEACE

Lord Montagu Makes a Startling Prophecy Based on the Progress of Aviation

Lord Montagu of Beaulieu, lecturing in London on Thursday, made striking proposals for the regulation of the great air traffic which he is confident will come about soon after the war. The regulations would have to be strictly enforced by international agreements. Under his scheme, certain air levels would be limited to certain classes of traffic. The first 2,000 feet should be prohibited to all traffic except to the owner of the soil or for purposes of landing, while the lower altitudes should be used only by machines with silenced engines. The lowest flying level would be reserved for commercial planes, on the ground thatt hey would want to operate as cheaply as possible. Above this would be the level for general air traffic, also silenced; while from 6,000 feet to 10,000 feet would be the stratum for official planes of each nation. These would be used by naval, military and civil forces, and by the necessary air policemen.

Above 10,000 feet, Lord Montagu proposes, the levels should be internationalized and free to all provided pilots comply with the rules for meeting and overtaking, etc., and that their craft be passed as airworthy. An aircraft desiring to leave its own levels would use its wireless to ask permission from the national or international flying authorities.

The British Empire, he remarked, is in a peculiarly favorable position, for its widely separated possessions would enable British airmen to proceed round the world over land and sea without asking concessions from any nation.

INDIA IN FOUR DAYS.

Lord Montagu thought the average speed of commercial flying would probably not exceed much over eighty miles an hour. For some time to come, mails would probably proceed continuously, but as far as passenger services were concerned, he assumed that world flying would be arranged by stages. By the southern Atlantic route to North America, the 1,200 miles of the first stage to the Azores via Portugal would be covered comfortably in one day under ordinary circumstances, with a rest over night, whil from there the second day's flight to St. John's, Newfoundland, would form another quite possible daylight stage.

The lecturer proceeded to suggest time tables of routes to and from India, in one of which, starting from London at seven a.m. and allowing for an hour's break at Marseilles, Naples would be reached at 6 p.m., and the second day's run would end at Alexandria at 5.45 p.m.; the third day's at Basa at 5 p.m., and the fourth at Karachi at 6.30 p.m. Each morning a start would be made at 7 o'clock, and the total distance covered would be 4,530 miles, with actual flying time of 39 hours and 15 minutes.

Lord Montagu suggested a system of lighthouses for air pilots, and mentioned that the very recent developments in wireless telegraphy would also give the greatest assistance in aiding pilots in discovering the direction of bodies in motion.

BILLION FOR AEROS.

Washington, June 21.—One billion dollars probably will be required to put 100,000 American airplanes and 10,000 to 20,000 aviators into the war, Allan R. Hawley, president of the Aero Club of America, told a sub-committee of the House Military Affairs Committee. He declared 25,000 aviators could do more toward ending the war than 1,000,000 additional soldiers. He endorsed the bill to establish a separate department of aeronautics.

What might remain of the 100,000 airplanes when peace is restored could be utilized for commercial purposes, he said. A French Government commission now is making planes for such use.

Mr Hawley predicted that the day of transatlantic air lines was at hand. "We are now manufacturing air cruisers capable of crossing the Atlantic, and have both the pilots and the instruments needed for piloting them," he said.

PRAY FOR THE CAUSE

Observe Anniversary of Confederation Solemnly, Says Proclamation

The following proclamation regarding the observance of the fiftieth anniversary of the Confederation of the Dominion of Canada has been issued by the Duke of Devonshire, Governor-General:—

"Whereas, seeing that the British Commonwealth is engaged in war in defence of rights and liberties unjustly attacked and to fulfil pledges solemnly given it is fitting that the people of Canada should be enabled to make a public and solemn avowal of duty to Almighty God, and of need of guidance; and furthermore that Sunday the first day of July next, being the fiftieth anniversary of the Confederation of Our Dominion of Canada, is an appropriate day for that purpose;

"Now know ye that by and with the advice of Our Privy Council for Canada, we do hereby proclaim and declare by this Our Proclamation that Sunday, the first day of July, in this present year, be appointed to be throughout the Dominion of Canada a day of humble prayer and intercession to Almighty God on behalf of the cause undertaken by the British Commonwealth and the Allies, and for those who are offering their lives for it, and for a speedy and enduring peace;

"And we do invite all our loving subjects throughout Canada to set apart the said day for this purpose;

"Of all which our loving subjects and all others whom these presents may concern, are hereby required to take notice and govern themselves accordingly."

CANADIAN CASUALTIES

Nearly One Hundred Thousand Up to June 5th, 1917

Sir Edward Kemp informed the House of Commons last Monday that the total Canadian casualties up to June 5th, 1917, were 99,639. Under the heading "Casualty" are included killed in action, died of wounds, died of sickness, presumed dead, wounded including gas and suffering from shell shock, missing and prisoners of war. The term "casualty" does not apply to unwounded officers and men in hospitals or convalescent homes.

Of the casualties 68,629 are in the wounded category. This does not mean that that many men have been wounded, as some have been wounded twice and others more often. On June 4th there were 23,265 Canadian patients in hospitals and convalescent homes in England. Of the remainder some had recovered and returned to duty, 1,500 medically unfit had taken their discharge in England, and 12,500 had returned to Canada.

BEST TRAINING IS WITHIN SOUND OF GUNS

Overseas Instruction Obsolete by Time Troops Reach Battlefront

Behind the British Lines in France, June 8.—Use of the machine gun as a weapon for offensive operations, and for indirect fire by elevating the gun so that the bullets will fall into the trenches of the enemy, is one of the recent developments of warfare which convinces the British army that the American expeditionary force should be trained within sound of the guns at the front.

This change in the method of using the machine gun has been brought about within a year. It shows, say the British officers, the rapidity with which methods of fighting are being altered, and that if capable officers were to be sent to the front from the United States, the systems they learned might be out of date before the troops they were to teach arrived in France. Less than a year ago, the machine gun was regarded primarily as a weapon of direct fire, that is, for mowing down an advancing enemy. It was thus chiefly a defensive method, and its usefulness was limited to the rather rare periods when the enemy was actually attempting an attack.

But to-day the machine gun, though retaining its importance in this respect, has become still more a weapon of indirect fire, and by far the greater proportion of machine gun casualties nowadays are caused through this use of the weapon. In one highly valued type, of so-called indirect fire, a machine gun is trained by day on a stretch of road or communications which the enemy is using at night for bringing up supplies and reinforcements. The machine gun tripod carefully is adjusted to command this road, and stakes are placed so that the bullets can be sprayed over the road. Then at night, although the road is invisible, the machine gun is turned on at intervals of perhaps an hour, sweeping the road clear of any enemy supply columns that may be there, and in effect making the use of that road impossible even at night.

ALL METHODS CHANGING.

As in the case of the machine gun, evolution is constantly in progress in the use of the bayonet, in bombing, in trenching, in sapping, in counter-attack. Nowhere, say army officers, can the latest developments of each of these specialties be taught so well as in the training camps just behind the trenches, where specialists direct from yesterday's fighting are at hand to instruct the novice.

Another valuable feature of the training camp at the front is that the soldier is there brought rapidly, almost unwittingly, into the atmosphere of modern warfare, so that when he is finally drafted into his front line unit, he finds nothing particularly new or strange to him. No matter how well troops might be trained in the United States or Canada, they would find the melee of actual battle psychologically very trying. And war experts no longer laugh at psychology.

"The training of the mind for the surprises and novelties of the battlefield is as important as the physical side of training," say the British authorities.

LOAN TO BRITAIN

$75,000,000 Advance Made to Pay for Munitions Here

Sir Thomas White has arranged to make a further advance of seventy-five million dollars to the Imperial Government to be used for the purchase of munitions and supplies in Canada. The advances will be made at the rate of twenty-five millions a month during June, July and August.

The Imperial authorities regard the continued production of munitions in Canada as of the highest importance in connection with the great offensive now being carried on in France and Flanders. For a certain type of shell the British military authorities principally depend upon Canada's industrial establishments, whose output has contributed in no small part to the recent success at the front.

These munitions can be purchased in Canada only if Canada provides the money by way of loans to the Imperial Treasury. Up to date the Dominion Government has found $250,000,000, and the banks $100,000,000 for the purpose. The credits now established by the Government ensure continued munition orders for months to come.

EVANGELIST'S GIFT.

New York, June 18.—The entire "free will" offering of $116,000 presented to the Rev. Billy Sunday yesterday, at the close of his evangelistic campaign in this city, will be presented by the evangelist to the Red Cross, and the Y. M. C. A. in equal amounts. Mr. Sunday to-day sent a cheque for $58,000 to the local branch of the Red Cross.

BOGUS OFFICER IS UNDER ARREST

Wanted in England on Charge of Passing Worthless Cheques.

Last Thursday evening detectives placed under arrest at the Hamilton armories Captain Percy De Willoughby, and are holding him until an officer comes from Ottawa to take him to that city. He was arrested after he went to the armories this afternoon to enlist, having been recognized through a circular that was sent to recruiting and police officers throughout the country by Col. Sherwood of the Dominion Police at Ottawa. In this circular he is said to be wanted on a charge of passing worthless cheques. Back of the arrest of De Willoughby lies one of the most surprising stories that have come to the attention of the local police in a long time, and it interests both sides of the Atlantic.

According to the information the police have from Colonel Sherwood's circular, supplemented with what De Willoughby is alleged to have told them, he has had a remarkable career for the last few months, having lectured in several United States cities, and having met and been introduced to the members of the Balfour and Joffre parties in New York City.

De Willoughby is stated to have engaged as an accountant, and went listed in England, where he was enwith his corps to Havre, France. There he is alleged to have deserted, and to have returned to England, when he again enlisted under the name of De Willoughby. He obtained a commission, and is then alleged to have passed the worthless cheques, and was cashiered and placed under open arrest. While under arrest he bolted to America and landed in New York.

He there represented himself to be Captain De Willoughby, D. S. O., of the Argyle and Sutherland Highlanders, and stated that he had been wounded several times. He was warmly welcomed, and was introduced to a number of influential people. He then started a lecture tour, and addressed a number of large audiences, one in Bostonn umbering four thousand people, with the British consul as chairman. When the British and French commissions arrived in New York, he secured introductions to the Right Hon. A. J. Balfour, M. Viviani and Marshal Joffre. It was not long after that something was learned about him in New York, and according to Col. Sherwood's circular, that place became too hot for him and he left.

When he arrived at the armories, he stated that he wished to enlist as a private in any capacity, and was about to be accepted when he was detected. He is about twenty-six years of age.

EXEMPTIONS IN BRITAIN

List of Certified Occupations For Guidance of Tribunals

A new list of certified occupations for the guidance of British tribunals in granting exemption from military service, issued on Thursday, will be of interest to Canada in view that a similar system may be proposed under the Canadian compulsion scheme. This system of certifying certain occupations as being considered to be of national importance has been in existence in Britain since the adoption of compulsion.

The latest list merely is a revision of former ones, the main matter being in view of the necessity of getting more men for the army. Certain trades have been left out or the age at which men should be exempted has been raised. The inclusion of an occupation in the list does not automatically exempt anybody. Each person must obtain personal exemption.

The trades to which the general reservation applies comprise enginemen, boiler firemen, electricians, machine tool makers, works chemists, coopers, carters, especially those carrying heavy goods and food.

The reservations in particular trades are very varied, including workers in mines, quarries, metal, engineering, shipbuilding, textile, clothing, agriculture, printing, transport, building, cement, pattery, glass, firebrick, chemical, old, paint, leather, food, trades and workers in public utility services.

There are also recommendations to tribunals concerning the exemption of men in low medical category.

Every applicant to a tribunal is expected to previously submit himself to a recruiting medical board. Otherwise the tribunal must deem him fit for general service.

ALLAN LINER WAS SUNK BY MINE

The SS. "Carthaginian," of the Allan Line, struck a mine and sunk shortly after leaving Glasgow and while bound for Montreal, according to information received in Montreal last week. Details are lacking, but it is understood that she did not carry passengers, and it is thought that she was sunk on Sunday morning of last week. As she had wireless, it is probable that the officers and crew were rescued before she went to the bottom.

The "Carthaginian" was well known to the Montreal travelling public as she had been in the passenger service of the Allan Line for more than thirty years. She was built in Glasgow by the Govan Steamship Company in 1884, and had a registered tonnage of 4,444 tons. She was 386 feet in length, 45 in breadth, and 21.6 in depth.

Of late the "Carthaginian" carried freight exclusively.

WOMEN ELIGIBLE FOR NEW ORDERS

Orders of chivalry open to women will be one of the outcomes of the war. It is announced that, in recognition of the manifold services rendered in connection with the war both by British subjects and their Allies, the King has been pleased to institute two new orders. The first is an order of knighthood styled "Order of the British Empire." It will follow the precedents of other similar orders, will consist of five classes or grades, and will be awarded both to women and men for services rendered to the Empire, at home or abroad. The first two classes will in the case of men carry the honor of knighthood, and in the case of women the privilege of prefixing the title "Dame" to their names.

The second order, which will be closely restricted as to numbers, will be entitled "Order of Companions of Honor." It will consist of one class only, to which women will be eligible equally with men. It will carry no title.

"His Majesty's Cafe, Incorporated"

Public notice is hereby given that under the Quebec Companies' Act, letters patent have been issued by the Lieutenant Governor of the Province of Quebec, bearing date the eighteenth of May, 1917, incorporating M.M. Auguste Augers, advocate, Wilfrid Potvin, hairdresser, John Adam Smith, mining engineer, James Frank Valin, manager, and Christian Frank Valin, manager, of Montreal, for the following purposes:

To organize, promote, conduct, operate and maintain restaurants, cafes, eating-houses and places of refreshment, and generally carry on the business of purveyors and restaurateurs;

To organize, promote, operate and maintain hotels, boarding-houses and lodging-houses, and to provide board, lodging and refreshment to persons applying therefor;

To carry on the business of wine and spirit merchants, either by wholesale or retail, subject to all the provisions of the law in that behalf;

To carry on the business of merchants, and to buy, sell and deal in generally cigars, tobaccos and cigarettes, candies and confections of all sorts, fruits and other articles of food, and all forms of non-alcoholic liquid refreshment;

To acquire by purchase, exchange, lease or otherwise from any individual, firm or company, as a going concern or otherwise, and to carry on any other restaurant, cafe, hotel or refreshment business, and to pay for the same in cash or in bonds or in paid-up or partly paid-up stock of the company;

To buy or otherwise acquire and to hold by lease or otherwise any immoveable property which may be deemed necessary for the carrying on of the business of the company, and to pay therefor either in cash, bonds or stock of the company;

To sell, exchange, lease, dispose of or otherwise deal with any of its moveable or immoveable property, and to borrow money upon the security thereof, and to pledge such moveable property and hypothecate such immoveable property;

To buy, acquire or subscribe for and to accept, hold and dispose of any shares, bonds, debentures or securities of any company or corporation having objects similar to those of this company;

To unite or joint with any other person, firm or corporation carrying on any similar or allied business;

To sell, lease, transfer or otherwise dispose of the whole or any part of the business and undertaking of the company to any person, firm or corporation, and to accept by way of consideration for such sale, lease or transfer monies or any shares, bonds or securities of any other company or corporation;

To remunerate either in cash or in paid up or partly paid up stock or debentures of the company, any person, firm or corporation for services rendered or to be rendered to the company in connection with its promotion and organization or in connection with the conduct of the company's business or for any property or rights acquired by the company, under the name of "His Majesty's Cafe, Incorporated," with a capital stock of five thousand dollars ($5,000.00), divided into two hundred (200) shares of twenty-five dollars ($25.00) each.

The principal place of business of the corporation will be in the city of Montreal.

Dated from the office of the Provincial Secretary, this eighteenth day of May, 1917.

C. J. SIMARD,
Assistant Provincial Secretary.

BRITISH HOLD ALL POINTS OF VANTAGE

Result Has Been an Enormous Decrease in the Number of Casualties

With the recent captures in the Messines region, the British now hold all the vantage points along their line on the Franco-Belgian front, as the result of which there has been an enormous decrease in the number of British casualties, said Major-General F. B. Maurice, pottery, glass, firebrick, chemical, oil, the War Office, on Thursday.

General Maurice pointed out that when the Germans were stopped in their drive on Calais early in the war they decided on defensive warfare in the West, and established themselves on such dominating heights as those of the Somme and of Messines.

"All these positions have now been wrested from the Germans," continued General Maurice. "Our western front is approximately 130 kilometres long, and we are in the German trenches for this entire length with the exception of a few sections, which total about 25 kilometres. Naturally, since we now hold the dominating positions, there is an enormous reduction in our casualties."

General Maurice contradicted reports that have been current that the Germans have drawn large forces from the Eastern front to take part in the fighting in France.

"The fact is," added the General, "that there has been no considerable movement of German troops from the East to the West. The Germans have sent fresh units to the Western front, but these were made up largely of men called to the colors recently. The Germans have been using the people in the occupied territories to replace laborers at home, who are thus released for the army."

FARMERS
SHIP YOUR
WOOL
DIRECT TO US

The Highest Prices Ever Paid for Wool Are Now Being Paid by Us

Mr. Farmer, you can get more money for your wool by sending it direct to us.

In all probability it will come to us anyway at some time, no matter to whom you sell it.

For over thirty years we have been one of the largest buyers of wool in Canada.

We could not continue in business for this length of time if we had not treated our customers fairly and pay top prices.

We are now paying for wool as follows:

Unwashed fleece, fine	53c to 55c per lb.
Unwashed fleece, coarse	52c to 55c per lb.
Washed fleece, fine	67c to 69c per lb.
Washed fleece, coarse	65c to 67c per lb.

We send your money the same day as wool is received, only deducting freight or express charges.

Ship to-day or write us telling how much wool you have, if washed or unwashed, and breed of sheep clipped from. We will then quote you a straight price and send you shipping tags with full instructions.

John Hallam Limited Toronto

Fleece Wools

Get our prices before selling. Write us, stating the quantity you have, with the grade, and we will quote you the price delivered on cars to your shipping point.

H. A. PERRINS & CO., Wool Merchants
5 Railroad Row. White River Junction, Vt.

THE "PUNISHMENT" OF BRITISH TROOPS

Escaped Australians' Vivid Story

(London "Times.")

The following despatch has been received by the High Commissioner for Australia from Mr. C. E. W. Bean, Official Press Correspondent with the Australian Force in France:—

British Headquarters, May 27.

There have arrived back from the German lines, across many lines of German trenches, two Australians, who were captured in the Hindenburg line after the brave attack of April 11. That unparalleled adventure of infantry against unbroken wire, without artillery, came near success. When it failed, the Germans captured nearly a thousand Australians cut off by their machine guns. They have chosen, in their wisdom, to treat these Australians to international "punishment." They are similarly "punishing" British troops. They have these Australians completely at their mercy for the time being—they can starve and illtreat them as much as they like. One can only thank Providence that Australians have a long, long memory, and that Germans may regret for centuries the months when they did their will upon this thousand men.

It is at the end of a long and splendid fight that their story begins. The prisoners were marched up a village street into the yard of a big house. Flash Uhlans on smart horses were quartered in the village, and when the Uhlans had been through them for souvenirs there was not much left worth getting. Some young German officers drove up in motor-cars, and the big officer above mentioned came out. The young officers mixed with the men and made themselves as pleasant as they could, talking and asking questions. One Australian put them off somewhat when he answered that our officers had told them that German officers would never ask them any dishonorable question. A big German officer, in a distinguished-looking uniform, had a fondness for haranguing. In the intervals of his work he harangued them about the iniquities of England. He delivered to the wounded a lecture on the crimes of Mr. Lloyd George.

Meantime the Australians were tearing up their letters and papers. The yard became suddenly littered with torn papers, when the Germans noticed it and told them that if it continued they would be severely dealt with. They were searched and told that knives, razors, and letters must be given up, but they could keep their watches, money, and pay-books. The activity of the Uhlans had long since made both this announcement and the search of doubtful value. The searching took some hours. They were given a loaf of bread to every five, and coffee was brought in, but few had anything but their helmets to drink it in, and so most had none. They sat in the snow, wet through, till they were turned into a big church. Neither this night nor any other night afterwards were they given a single blanket—so far as the escaped men know they have none yet. They lay in the church for the night.

Next morning they were called from the church by battalions. The big officer, after another harangue, gave the order to march, and down the road they went between the Uhlans. Some of the wounded were kept behind, but one man shot through the chest, another badly hit through one arm by a bullet, which expanded, and also through the other wrist, and a third who had had his fingers blown off by a bomb were amongst those who were forced to march.

Seven hundred and fifty-six Australians from all States of the Commonwealth were off into German territory, and it was from this time that the deliberate German policy towards them began to appear. On this their second day after capture they were given a loaf of bread between four men and some coffee. They were not told that this was their whole day's ration, but it was. The bread had been too sour for some of them the first day. They were glad to eat it the next.

The road was slushy after snow. They passed a gang of men scraping the mud off it. These wore civilian tweed caps—some had old blue French overcoats. They asked if our men had any bully beef. They were British prisoners. Another gang passed—men in smock frocks harnessed up by ropes to a waggon which they were pulling. These were Russians.

FRENCH SMARITANS ROUGHLY HANDLED.

At a siding they were put into cattle trucks in which they were jolted along till after dark. Then they detrained and were marched into certain village cellars. At a big house early next day some hundred were picked from them for examination, and these were given a good feed. The rest set out on a new day's march after being given a third of a loaf, and a cup of coffee. This time they were told that it was the day's supply. They were pinched for hunger by this time. And possibly the villagers on their route could see it. For in every little French village through which they passed the villagers came out of the cottages and tried to get a loaf of bread through to them, or at least a drink of water. The Australians were marching, roughly in fours, with two closely set lines of guards walking outside them. These men were taken from a resting battalion of a Prussian Guard division, and their orders clearly were to stop any food or drink reaching these famished Australians.

As the column reached the village the French inhabitants would throng the streets watching it pass. "The French would give you anything they had," one of the men said. A little girl ran out from a cottage with bread. The guard smacked her in the face. The bread they used to throw into the gutter. A Frenchman tried to give the Australians a bucket of water to drink. The guard upset the water and threw the pail over the man. A woman tried to give them bread. A Prussian soldier hit her in the face and knocked her down. In one place a French priest edged up with a loaf under his arm to pass it to our men. A German soldier was watching him out of the corner of his eye. An old woman seeing this, tugged the priest back by his clothes. And this sort of scene was repeated until the Australians, however hungry or thirsty, could not bear to bring such treatment on the French for their kindness, but learned to shake their heads when offered food or drink.

They were taken to a sort of clearing-house for prisoners, where for once they were given something like a meal and a good bath.

THE "BLACK HOLES" OF LILLE.

Two days later they were moved by train to Lille. Around the station the roads were full of German soldiers and civilians, as if the town were on holiday to see them arrive. Just outside a woman in the crowd threw a packet of cigarettes, which was caught by an Australian sergeant. One of the guards pointed her out at once to a military policeman, who arrested her and marched her off. The column marched through the streets of the great city—only two houses were noticed to be damaged, though it is but a few miles from the British line, where the Australians once garrisoned it near Armentieres. They swung out of the city and up to an old green fort. There was two-storey brickwork inside, but grass covered all the roof and ramparts.

At the gate the Australians were divided off into parties of 110 each, and each of these was marched into a separate room in the upper storey. For five nights and six days 110 Australians lived in the room where the escaped men were. It is the first time in our country's history that Australians have ever suffered organized torture. The room was about 50ft. by 20ft. The floor was tiled. For a few minutes each day the men were allowed into the yard for exercise. Their only convenience for all sanitary purposes was one barrel, which stood in the corner, uncovered. The windows had to be shut, for they slept on the tiled floor without a blanket, though snow fell at night, and their food was too little to keep life together. They were given one-seventh of a loaf of bread—that is, one slice per man—with some fermented mangolds each day, with one cup of coffee at night and one in the morning. When the man who took the barrel each day downstairs to clean it asked for a glass of water the guard would not allow it. The cook refused a mark offered for a little bread. They were not once allowed to wash until the last day, when they cleaned up to leave.

At the end of it a German corporal came into the room. He asked them if they knew what they were there for. They said, "No." He said, "You may write and tell your people and your Government all about it—just what has happened—and say that you are here as a punishment. Seven weeks ago the German Government wrote to the British Government about the employment of prisoners near the line, and they have not yet received an answer." The Australians told him it was a lie—there was not a German prisoner within 20 or 30 kilometres of the line. These men had passed hundreds of times in our back areas companies of fat, well-clothed, happy-looking Germans 20 miles behind the British line, with Australians and Tommies alike giving them cigarettes, and only the French people, whose homes they have ravaged, showing the least resentment. But they knew their protest could make no difference.

PRISONERS GLAD TO EAT GRASS.

Two hundred and forty of the Australians were sent by train on the sixth day to work on a dump close behind the front. The Lord knows what happened to the rest, or where they are now. This double company of Australians was put in a farm near a double company of English and Scottish troops, and set to work unloading stores from a broad-gauge railway on to a dump. The work was in two shifts—the Australian company in the morning and the British in the evening. The Australians were turned out at 4.30 a.m. Coffee at a quarter to 5; march to work at a quarter past 5. Work on the dump until 1 o'clock, and then march back.

For this day's work they were given a daily ration of one-third of a loaf. This was issued overnight, and some could not resist eating it then and there. At midday when they came back they were given a stew consisting of horseflesh and a little barley. "We used to count the grains," one man said. "You could count them easily enough." The result was that these Australians were driven to beg their guards to let them cut any sort of grass that could be eaten—dandelions, stinging nettles, and rape, such as we feed sheep on. They picked up potato peelings which the Germans threw out. "Potato peelings was my strong suit," one of the Western Australians told me, "until the mob took to it and it ran out." On this stuff the men became so weak that at the time these men left they were falling ill at the rate of four a day.

There was no such thing as light duty for sick men. The men were worked until they had to be sent to hospital. A Western Australian dropped by the roadside. The men were getting swollen legs and faces. In addition, the dump was under our shell fire. When our big gun opened, the German guard would get under cover, with his rifle and bayonet poking out, while our men worked. One day on their way to work they noticed stains of blood up the road and a smashed field gun—that was some consolation. They noticed the direction from which the shells of that big gun came, and laid their plans. It was difficult, because a New South Welshman had escaped and been recaptured, and the guard had been doubled.

BACK TO THE BRITISH LINES.

But one night the two got clear. They cut rapidly through the night along the circuit they had planned. Only once, away on the flank, they heard a party of Germans. Shortly before day there was the flash of a man lighting his pipe near, and the sound of horses and men. They lay up behind a hedge. An action had suddenly burst out ahead of them. German batteries were belting into the dawn, and down from the skies came a British barrage—the edge of it not so far away. They ate their last crust as they lay there. During the day a man walked past so close that they could almost have touched him.

Well on into the next night they started, this time making for the nearest flare. They worked between the German batteries; across three lines of newly-dug trenches. At the last of these they heard voices. The flares were now bright. The two lay up along the parados—the parapet behind a trench—while a German working party in three small groups filed past along the parapet in front of it. They went so close that, if the Germans had looked, they could not have missed the two Western Australians.

They were in a country of shell-holes now—never did that desolation seem so like home to any man. A little on their flank was a village against the skyline. They swerved to leave it 500 yards on one side. Two figures passed in front of them going down a sunken road. By good luck our two crossed it later at a point where the bank was low and dangerous. There were Germans 20 yards on either side of them in plenty, but none just there. Then they almost tumbled into a sap full of Germans, swerved across it, crawled through an unrecognizable desolation which was a road, and up a bank, when there was a flash.

Flares were going up all round them. They were fast losing all idea of their whereabouts, and they were ravenous with hunger and thirst. In a shell-hole they hit on a German water-bottle full of weak coffee. They drank it, and crawled in 10 yards. There was another flash, and the leader was hit through the shoulder. They crawled another 10 yards, when there was a clear "Halt!" The tone was unmistakable. The leading man put his head up. "Are you British?" he asked. "Yes," was the answer. The leader did not wait for ceremony. "Come on, Stewie," he said to his mate. "We are home and dry," and ran, without his hands up, straight into the trench.

BRITISH PRINCES TO CHANGE NAMES

Drop German Titles and Cognomens — Peerages For Tecks and Battenbergs

The following official announcement was made in London on Tuesday:—

"The King has deemed it desirable, in the conditions brought about by the war, that those Princes of his family who are his subjects and bear German names and titles, should relinquish these titles and henceforth adopt British surnames. At the same time, and consequent upon this decision, the King has been pleased to confer peerages of the United Kingdom on the following: The Duke of Teck, Marquis; Prince Alexander of Teck, Earl; Prince Louis of Battenberg, Marquis; Prince Alexander of Battenberg, Marquis."

A further abolition of German titles held by members of the English royal family residing in England is indicated in to-night's Court Circular, which announces:

"Their Highnesses Princess Victoria and Princess Marie Louise of Schleswig-Holstein will henceforth be styled Their Highnesses Princess Helena Victoria and Princess Marie Louise respectively."

The circular adds that the Princesses of the royal family who bear the title Duchess of Saxony have at the King's desire relinquished that title, and the King has directed that royal warrants be prepared stating what they will be styled in the future.

The "Times" says it understands that Prince Louis of Battenberg will take the title of Marquis of Mount Batten.

"This," says the "Times," "is simply an English translation of the German name, but it is not perhaps wholly accidental that the new name of the former Sea Lord's family should also be that of the little headland overlooking the old western harbor of Plymouth from which the famous Drake sailed."

The King's order is commented on by the morning newspapers with enthusiastic approval as a reform in harmony with the sentiments of the present time, as a democratization of the monarchy, and as emphasizing the fact that nowadays the court must identify its interests with the interests of the nation. Englishmen always have been intolerant of foreign titles in court circles, and the retention of German titles since the war has been the cause of a great deal of irritation. The King in the newspapers to-day is the subject of many warm encomiums for perceiving and appreciating the preference of the nation.

The new reform provides for the eventual complete disappearance of the titles "Highness" and "Serene Highness" in Great Britain, while the titles of "Royal Highness," "Prince" and "Princess" will be confined to the children and grandchildren of the Sovereign. Thus in the course of time many descendants of the Sovereign will become commoners and only entitled to be known as "Mister."

FOOD PRODUCTION AND COLD STORAGE

Figures of Purchases, Sales and Prices in 1916 Presented by Minister of Labor

In a return presented to Parliament by the Minister of Labor, it is estimated that from January 1st to December 31st, 1916, 224,000,000 pounds of butter were produced in Canada. Cold storage companies purchased 46,561,063 pounds at an average cost of 30.83 per pound. The butter sold amounted to 43,837,720 pounds, at an average price of 32.73 cents per pound. There were sold for export 7,670,270 pounds, and of this 5,241,297 pounds were sold for export by cold storage companies at an average selling price of 31.40. The cold storage companies sold for home consumption 29,750,405 pounds at an average price of 33.16 per pound.

The Canadian cheese production amounted to 202,000,000 pounds. There was purchased by cold storage companies 76,806,324 pounds, at an average price of 18.11. They sold 72,638,890, at an average price of 18.88 per pound. There were sold for export from Canada 157,768,712 pounds, at an average price of 19.40. Sold for export by cold storage companies, 35,942,457 pounds, at an average price of 18.54 per pound, and for home consumption by cold storage companies, 15,536,924 pounds, at an average price of 20.64.

During the same period the egg production of Canada amounted to 145,000,000 dozen, and the cold storage companies purchased 28,122,683 dozen at an average price of 28.05 per dozen. The total quantity sold by the cold storage companies for export was 6,057,522 dozen at an average price of 33.61, and for home consumption 16,344,677, at an average price of 29.84.

The beef produced in Canada amounted to 295,823,000 pounds. Cold storage companies purchased 189,952,154 pounds, at an average price of 10.75 per pound. The total quantity sold amounted to 170,472,195 pounds at an average price of 11.45. Cold storage companies sold for export 13,885,286 pounds, at an average price of 9.94, and for home consumption 110,104,060, at an average price of 11.25.

Of the 325,636,000 pounds of pork produced in Canada during the year 1916, cold storage companies purchased 112,596,048 pounds, at an average price of 14.84. The quantity of pork sold for export by cold storage companies was 24,904,787 pounds, at an average price of 16.83, and for home consumption 46,493,561 pounds at an average price of 15.47, and a large quantity of the fresh pork is made into bacon and ham.

Cold storage companies purchased in 1916, 111,504,389 pounds of bacon at an average price of 16.57 per pound. They sold for export 136,899,648 pounds at an average price of 20.25, and for home consumption 12,537,254 pounds at an average price of 19.66.

WHY MR. PATENAUDE RESIGNED HIS POST

Opposed Conscription Measure Because He Believed It Meant National Disruption

Hon. E. L. Patenaude retired from the Borden Government on the conscription issue. In the correspondence that passed between Sir Robert Borden and the former Secretary of State, the reason given by the latter for his retirement is that "it is better to keep the country united in the present effort than to attempt a mightier one at the cost of national disruption." Sir Robert Borden replied that "to prevent attack at home it is necessary to strike abroad," and that "if compulsory military service cannot be resorted to under present conditions then it is idle and misleading to retain such an amendment in our laws."

LETTER OF RESIGNATION.

Hon. Mr. Patenaude's resignation is contained in a letter dated June 5th and was accepted by Sir Robert on June 13th.

Dear Sir Robert,—On the 18th of May last, you acquainted the House with your intention of presenting a bill to provide for compulsory enlistment during the present war.

From the moment you submitted this intention to the council, I drew your attention to its extreme gravity and to the consequences which, to my mind, would follow.

I have, however, thought it my duty in these critical times, to abstain from any hasty decision, as long as I could entertain the hope that these considerations, as well as the very serious events which were meanwhile developing, would induce you to modify if not to completely change your decision.

I cannot now expect that my hope will be realized; you have, in fact, decided to introduce without further delay, your proposed bill, and have it passed during this session.

Therefore, I feel bound to sever my connection with the cabinet on this question.

I have always thought, and do yet think, that the best interests of Canada make it a duty for this country to give to the cause of the Allies its most generous support. But to do this I cannot concur in any measure which in my estimation imperils national unity. The proposed law, I have every reason to fear, threatens to destroy this unity, and to give rise throughout the country, to deep internal divisions, of long duration, and even detrimental to the needs of the present moment. Indeed it is better to keep the country united in the present effort than to attempt a mightier one at the cost of national disruption.

I, therefore, find myself unable to approve of the intended law, and the only course open to me is to offer my resignation as a Minister of the Crown.

However, I wish to declare that in coming to this decision, I do not intend to associate myself in any way with the extreme views which from different parts of the country, have during a long time, been preparing and have rendered possible, the internal divisions which I have referred to. I profoundly deplore these extreme views, and still hope that all true Canadians, in and out of Parliament, will realize the imminence of the danger, will seek to eliminate its causes, and will lend their best efforts to the task of uniting this country.

I beg of you, dear Sir Robert, to interpret my present resignation, and the remarks which accompany it, as in no way conveying any criticism of the rectitude of your intentions, or of the sincerity of the partiotism which have always inspired you in the Government of the country.

Yours truly,

(Signed) E. L. PATENAUDE.

The Right Honorable Sir Robert L. Borden, G.C.M.G., LL.D., etc., Prime Minister of Canada, Ottawa.

PREMIER'S REPLY.

Dear Mr. Patenaude:

It is with great regret that I have received your letter of the 8th inst., which did not reach me until the afternoon of the 9th.

You realize, of course, that the Military Service Bill which I introduced on Monday last does not embody a new principle so far as compulsory military service is concerned. That principle has been the law of Canada for forty-nine years. It was established in 1868 by an act which Sir George Etienne Cartier introduced and passed; it was re-enacted in 1904 by the late administration. No minister resigned on either occasion.

It seems to me that the only question which arises is as to the character of the emergency which confronts us and as to the duty of the Government to meet that emergency by applying a principle which has been the law of Canada for nearly half a century. I cannot emphasize too strongly the tremendous gravity of this war, and its relation to every part of our Empire, including Canada. As one of my colleagues you have been made acquainted with the information imparted to me during my recent visit to England. I cannot imagine a more serious condition confronting our country, and I cannot imagine a sess in defence of our rights and our greater need for fighting beyond the liberties. To prevent attack at home it is necessary to strike abroad. If compulsory military service cannot be resorted to under present conditions, then it is idle and misleading to retain such an enactment in our laws.

As to the danger of disunion and discord I must refer you to my observations upon the introduction of the bill.

It is needless to say that I thoroughly realize your sincerity, but I venture to think that you have taken a step which will tend to increase the very dangers and difficulties which you apprehend and deplore.

I thank you for your personal reference to myself. My regret that you have decided to leave the Government is increased by the recollection of your courtesy and consideration towards me at all times and by my deep appreciation of your services as a minister in my Government.

Believe me, dear Mr. Patenaude, yours faithfully,

(Signed) R. L. BORDEN.

Hon. E. L. Patenaude, Ottawa.

SMILES

BILL'S SPECIALTY.

Great was the excitement in the village when word came that Bill Miggins, one of the local heroes, had won the V.C.

At once the vicar hurried off to tell Bill's aged grandmother and congratulate her.

"Got the veesee, 'as 'e?" said the deaf old lady. "Well, I 'opes as 'e won't be as bad wi' it as 'e wor wi' the measles! Our Bill allus wor like that. If there was anything catching goin' about, Bill was sure to get it!"

A lady at her own expense sent her cook to the class of a professional cook, and was delighted with her progress.

At the end of the course she was surprised to learn that Bridget was engaged in seeking a new situation.

"Why, Bridget, you are not going to leave me? If you had not intended to remain with me I should not have sent you to learn cooking."

"Why, mum," returned Bridget, "you don't expect me to cook in the new way for the old wages, do you?"

A small boy seated on the kerb by a telegraph pole, with a tin-can by his side, attracted the attention of an old gentleman who happened to be passing.

"Going fishing?" he inquired good naturedly.

"Not me," the youngster replied. "Take a peep in there."

Investigation showed the can to be partly filled with caterpillars.

"What in the world are you doing with them?"

"They crawl up trees and eat off the leaves."

"So I understand."

"Well, I'm fooling a few of them."

"How?"

"Sending 'em up this telegraph pole."

Anti-War Arguer (after long harangue against the war): "But I might just as well talk to a lamp-post."

Bored Soldier: "Better, mate, for the lamp-post wouldn't think any the worse of you for it."

Teacher: "Tommy, when was Rome built?"

Tommy: "In the night."

Teacher: "How came you to make such a mistake?"

Tommy: "You said yesterday Rome was not built in a day!"

Old Salt: "Yes, mum; them's men-o'-war."

Sweet Young Thing: "How interesting! And what are the little ones just in front?"

Old Salt: "Oh, them's just tugs, mum."

Sweet Young Thing: "Oh, yes, of course, tugs-of-war. I've heard of them."

Countryman (to furniture dealer): "I want to get a bed an' a mattress."

Dealer: "Yes, sir; spring bed and spring mattress, sir?"

Countryman: "No, I want the kind that can be used all the year round."

"Are you feeling very ill?" asked the doctor. "Let me see your tongue, please."

"What's the use," replied the pessimist, "no tongue can tell how bad I feel."

HIS CHANCE.

The case, as a matter of fact, was of quite a trivial nature; but, for all that, the lawyer, who happened to be a young man, and ambitious, determined to get, at any rate, some kudos out of it for himself.

So when a diminutive, ragged little urchin took his stand in the witness-box, he decided to make the most of an opportunity and establish a reputation for brilliance at that small boy's expense.

"You say you are fifteen years old?" he scornfully inquired. "Have you got an occupation of any sort?"

"No," replied the youth, with lazy indifference.

"You just loaf about—stand at street corners, and so forth?"

"That's about it, mister."

"Hum! And what does your father do?"

"The old man? Oh, 'e don't do much!" And the boy smiled as he drawled out the words.

"You mean," said the lawyer, "that your father is like you—a lazy, worthless, good-for-nothing idler; one of those men who——"

"Maybe 'e is—maybe 'e ain't," interrupted the witness. "Anyway, you can ask 'im yourself. 'E's sittin' there on the jury!"

Young Housewife: "James, I want you to make a little garden for me out in the back yard."

Young Husband: "Going into amateur gardening?"

Young Housewife: "Yes, I got some bird-seed this afternoon, and I'm going to try and raise some canaries."

The horses of a particular brigade of artillery had just been clipped, and that evening the sergeant in charge went round the stables with a singeing lamp, trimming them up here and there. One of the privates, a particularly green townsman, watched him in silence for some time. Then suddenly he called out:

"Hi, sergeant!"

"Yes," said the non.-com., turning round.

"Here's one gee wants warming up—he's shivering like a leaf!"

An Irish maid recently sought permission of her mistress to take an afternoon off for the purpose of consulting a dentist. Upon her return the mistress said:

"Well, Rosalie, did you have the tooth filled?"

"I did, mum."

"And what did the dentist fill it with—gold or amalgam?"

"I don't know just what it was, mum; but from the way it felt I should think it was thunder and loightning, mum!"

Jock Russell was a farm servant. One day, when Mrs. Brown, the farmer's wife, went into the milk-house, she found Jock down on his knees before a milk pan, skimming the cream off with his finger, and putting it in his mouth.

"Oh, Jock, Jock!" she exclaimed. "I don't like that!"

"Ah, wumman," replied Jock, "ye dinna ken whit's guid for ye."

DECORATIONS FOR 37 MORE CANADIANS

13 Officers and 27 N. C. O.'s and Privates Awarded Honors

In the London "Official Gazette" notice is given of the award of military honors to thirteen Canadian officers and twenty-four N.C.O.'s and privates. One of the officers has a Bar added to the Military Cross he already holds, and twelve are decorated with the Military Cross. There are three awards of the Distinguished Conduct Medal, nineteen Military Medals, and two Meritorious Service Medals. The list follows:

Bar to Military Cross—Lieut. Ralph Willcock. "When in command of a raiding party," the official notice of award runs, "he led his men in a most gallant manner, and carried out the task allotted him with conspicuous success."

MILITARY CROSS.

Lieut. William Ross Cameron—"He personally made prisoners of two groups of the enemy soldiers, carried in several wounded men under heavy fire, and displayed great gallantry throughout the operations."

Lieut. John Lovell Dashwood—"He displayed gallant and fearless conduct while in command of a raiding party. The success of the operation was in large measure due to his coolness and initiative."

Lieut. Ralph Wilfred Donaldson—"He made a daring reconnaisance of the enemy's position and brought in valuable information."

Lieut. Frank Scott Fowler—"He organized and led a successful raid, during which several enemy dugouts were bombed and casualties inflicted. Two prisoners were taken. The operation resulted in the securing of most valuable information."

Captain Roy Walter Hamilton—"While in command of a raiding party he led his men in a most gallant manner and carried out his task with conspicuous success. He had previously done other fine work."

Lieut. Victor Henry Huston, of the Flying Corps—"He rendered valuable service while engaged in photographic reconaissance, and has always shown the greatest skill and courage in leading attacks against hostile machines, making it possible to secure valuable photographs.

Lieut. Oliver Ralph Matthews—"While in command of a raiding party he displayed great skill and determination. After his party had returned to the trenches he twice went back over No Man's Land in order to bring in wounded."

Lieut. James Scott, Infantry—"While in command of a raiding party he led his men with great gallantry, and reached the objective in spite of most difficult conditions."

Lieut. Clarence Everitt Smith—"While in command of a raiding party he led his men in a most gallant manner, inflicted many casualties, and brought back invaluable information."

Lieut. Jack Douglas Verner—"He organized and led a most successful raiding party, displaying great dash, and courage."

Lieut. Guy Randolph Yerxa—"He led his men to the enemy's second line with great courage and skill. Later, under heavy fire, he personally superintended the collection of wounded.

Captain Frank Muir Walker, Medical Corps—"He displayed utmost gallantry and devotion to duty under heavy fire, particularly when he went through a heavy barrage fire to some wounded men and attended them in the open for an hour."

DISTINGUISHED CONDUCT MEDAL.

439440 Sergt. R. C. Murray—"During a raid he led a party with great gallantry, and was largely responsible for the success of the raid."

551426 Sergt. T. Smith—"When leading a patrol in the face of machine gun and rifle fire, which caused several casualties, his own horse was shot. He then made his way back on foot with information he had been sent forward to obtain."

431065 Private L. Wilby—"While his tractor and two ammunition cars were halted, the enemy opened fire on the train, which caught fire. He at once pulled his train through a heavily shelled area to safety and succeeded in putting out the fire. His prompt action undoubtedly saved much material."

MILITARY MEDAL.

151556 Private F. Bickhorst, 850891 Private W. G. Cameron, 439461 Sergt. J. S. Cattanach, 141177 Lance-Corp. A. Cherriere, 83527 Private H. J. Davis, 106609 Sergt. A. M. Gillespie, 43002 Corp. J. Goff, 623018 Private A. S. MacKenzie, 439475 Corp. J. A. Macdonald, 425135 Sergt. J. A. McGibney, 151064 Private C. W. Moore, 850604 Private J. Murrey, 736160 Private J. Nikich, 178020 Sergt. E. E. Potter, 163426 Corp. S. Robinson, 198200 Private G. M. Sinclair, A34478 Sergt. G. S. Stone, 439368 Private R. A. Westover, 153782 Sergt. E. Williams.

Meritorious Service Medal.—521134 Sergt. G. Nairn, 926 Sergt. W. C. Milne.

SIR ARTHUR CURRIE CANADIAN COMMANDER

Victoria Officer Knighted Recently, Given Command of Canadian Army Corps

(By Stewart Lyon.)

Canadian Headquarters in France, via London, June 19.—Sir Arthur Currie, who has been acting commander of the Canadian Corps since Sir Julian Byng left, returned to Headquarters this morning, having been authorized to take over the command. Sir Arthur came to France adn has had a part in all the major engagements of the corps. His appointment greatly pleases the men in the trenches. He is the first Canadian to command the corps. His predecessors, Generals Alderson and Byng, were both Imperial officers of long service and distinction.

Major-General Arthur William Currie was commander of the 2nd Infantry Brigade in the first Canadian expeditionary force. In addition to the honors of Knighthood, bestowed upon him two weeks ago, he had previously been given the distinction of Companion of the Bath. He is also a Commander of the Legion of Honor, and is one of the few Canadian officers authorized to wear foreign orders on all occasions. Previous to the war, he was lieutenant-colonel of the 50th Regiment, which is located at Victoria, B.C. He has been one of the most successful Canadian commanders in the war.

Another loan of $35,000,000 was made last week to Great Britain by the United States Treasury. The Belgian Minister also received $7,500,000, the second monthly instalment of the $45,000,000 credit given to Belgium. Last week's loan to Great Britain brings the total advanced to the Allies up to $3,853,000,000, of which Great Britain has received $3,335,000,000.

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may make life miserable for your child, or for one of your family, or friends. If it does, you owe it to the sufferer to investigate the successful ARNOTT methods of permanently overcoming these disturbing impediments. We will gladly give you full particulars and reference. Successful pupils everywhere.

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Kitchener, Ont., Canada

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No.	CURES	Price
1.	FEVERS, Congestion, Inflammation	.25
2.	NEURALGIA, Toothache, Faceache	.25
3.	CRYING COLIC, or Teething of Infants	.25
4.	SORE MOUTH, or Canker	.25
5.	DYSPEPSIA, Bilious Stomach, Costiveness	.25
6.	EFFECTS OF EATING RICH FOOD	.25
7.	PILES, Blind or Bleeding, Internal or External	.25
8.	CHOLERA MORBUS, Nausea, Vomiting	.25
9.	HEADACHES, Sick Headaches, Vertigo	.25
10.	INFLAMMATORY AFFECTIONS of the Windpipe	.25
11.	DIARRHOEA of Children or Adults	.25
12.	RHEUMATISM, Rheumatic Pains	.25
13.	WORMS, Worm Fevers, Worm Colic	.25
14.	DISEASES OF INFANTS or Young Children	.25
15.	DIPHTHERIA or Ulcerated Sore Throat	.25
16.	ASTHMA, Oppressed, Difficult Breathing	.25
17.	COUGHS, Colds, Hoarseness and Bronchitis	.25
18.	CROUP, Hoarse Cough, Difficult Breathing	.25
19.	SALT RHEUM, Erysipelas, Eruptions	.25
20.	FEVER AND AGUE, Chill Fever, Agues	.25
21.	OPHTHALMIA, Weak or Inflamed Eyes	.25
22.	WHOOPING COUGH, Violent Cough	.25
23.	SCROFULA, Swellings and Ulcers	.25
24.	DROPSY, Fluid Accumulations	.25
25.	SEA-SICKNESS, Nausea, Vomiting	.25
26.	KIDNEY DISEASE, Gravel, Renal Calculi	.25
27.	URINARY WEAKNESS, Wetting the Bed	.25
28.	EPILEPSY and Spasms, St. Vitus' Dance	.25
29.	DYSENTERY, Griping, Bilious Colic	.25
30.	CATARRH, Acute or Chronic, Influenza	.25
31.	EAR DISCHARGES, Hardness of Hearing	.25
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	WAIT'S SPECIAL CATARRH REMEDY	1.00
	WAIT'S SPECIAL DYSPEPSIA CURE	1.00
	WAIT'S COUGHS AND COLDS	1.00
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50c. a box, 6 for $2.50, trial size, 25c. At all dealers or sent postpaid by Fruit-a-tives Limited, Ottawa.

FARMERS MARKETS

BUTTER MARKET SHOWS WEAKNESS

Prices at Cowansville Declined 1-2c to 5-8c and Were Unchanged at St. Hyacinthe

Montreal, Saturday Evening.

Since this day week the trend of the butter market has been downward and prices are now at the lowest level of the season to date, which is claimed to be due almost entirely to the liberal supplies coming forward, the steady increase in stocks on spot and the absence of any export demand. The demand for the bulk of the offerings this week both on spot and in the country has been from local wholesale jobbing houses, which would indicate that they are providing for their future requirements to some extent and a fairly active business was done in this respect as the receipts for the week were the largest of any previous week this season. At the auction sales held here this week over 2,400 packages were offered, which sold at 35 1-2c to 36 5-8c per lb., which prices show a decline of 1 3-8c to 1 3-4c per lb. as compared with those paid last week, while at Gould's Cold Storage 1,000 to 1,100 packages changed hands at 35 1-2c to 36 1-8c, and at St. Paschal the offerings were bought at 36 1-16c. At Cowansville to-day prices were 1-2c to 5-8c per lb. lower than a week ago at 35 1-2c to 35 5-8c, and at St. Hyacinthe they were unchanged at 34 1-2c.

The receipts of butter for the week ended June 23, 1917, were 23,332 packages, which show an increase of 6,448 packages as compared with the previous week, and an increase of 471 packages with the same week last year, while the total receipts since May 1 to date show a decrease of 10,183 packages as compared with the corresponding period a year ago.

We quote prices as follows:

Finest creamery	36½c to 37c
Fine creamery	36c to 36¼c
Finest dairy	32c to 33c
Fine dairy	31c to 31½c
Lower grades	29c to 30c

The receipts of cheese this week, which were all of Canadian manufacture, were the largest of any previous week this season, which indicates that the flow of milk throughout the country is liberal on account of the good condition of the pastures, and in consequence the make of cheese is increasing some. The demand from exporters for all the offerings has been good and quite an active trade was done. The tone of the market was stronger and the prices paid at the country boards were 1-16c to 3-16c per lb. higher than last week, with one exception, which was at Napanee, where they declined 3-16c to 1-4c. The highest figures paid were 21 1-4c to 21 5-16c per lb. at Peterboro and the lowest 21c at Brockville.

The receipts of cheese for the week ended June 23, 1917, were 15,798 boxes, which show an increase of 1,285 boxes as compared with the previous week, and a decrease of 9,705 boxes with the same week last year, while the total receipts since May 1 to date show a decrease of 178,089 boxes as compared with the corresponding period in 1916. Of the total receipts for this season to date there were 139 boxes received from the United States, as against 101,695 for the same period a year ago.

COUNTRY DAIRY BOARDS.

Cowansville, Que., June 23.—At the meeting of the Eastern Townships Dairymen's Exchange to-day there were 1,527 packages of creamery butter and 30 boxes of cheese offered. The butter sold at 35 1-2c. to 35 5-8c. per lb., and the cheese at 20 3-4c. At this date a year ago 1,575 packages butter sold at 29c. per lb.

St. Hyacinthe, Que., June 23.—The offerings on the board to-day amounted to 125 packages butter and 1,000 boxes cheese. The butter sold at 34 1-2c. per lb., and the cheese at 20 5-8c. A year ago to-day 100 packages butter sold at 28 1-2 per lb., and 900 boxes cheese at 15 3-8c.

Belleville, Ont., June 23.—At the Cheese Board to-day 2,430 boxes of white have offered. All sold at 21 3-8c.

London, Ont., June 23.—At to-day's Cheese Board 1,080 boxes were offered. Bidding, 21c.; 235 boxes sold at 21c.

Mont Joli, Que., June 23.—At the weekly meeting of the dairymen of Mont Joli and vicinity yesterday afternoon 200 boxes of cheese were offered, and all sold to George Hood at 21c. One hundred and ten boxes of butter were offered and sold to Ayers, Limited, Montreal, at 36c.

RECEIPTS OF BUTTER AND CHEESE.

The following table shows the receipts of butter and cheese in Montreal for the week ended June 23rd, 1917, with comparisons:

	Butter, pkgs	Cheese, boxes
Receipts June 23, 1917	4,121	10,506
Receipts June 16, 1917	4,048	13,126
Receipts June 24, 1916	4,510	12,453
Week ended June 23, 1917	23,332	85,798
Week ended June 16, 1917	16,884	84,513
Week ended June 24, 1916	22,861	95,503
Total receipts May 1st, 1917, to June 23rd, 1917	91,463	344,847
Total receipts May 1st, 1916, to June 24th, 1916	101,646	522,926

New York, June 23.—Butter, firm. Receipts, 9,444 tubs. Creamery, extras, 40c. to 40 1-2c.; creamery, firsts, 38c. to 39c.; seconds, 36c. to 37 1-2c. Cheese, firm. Receipts, 3,971 boxes. State, whole milk, flats, fresh, specials, 22 3-4c. to 23c.; do. average run, 22 1-2c. to 22 3-4c.

GRAIN PRICES WERE IRREGULAR

Wheat at Chicago Advanced 3c to 4c and at Winnipeg Declined 1 7-8c

Winnipeg, June 23.—October wheat closed 1 7-8c. down after having sold 3c over Friday's close. July oats closed 1c. lower, October 1-8c. and December 3-8c. lower. July flax opened 1c. down and closed 1c. up; October closed 8c. higher. There was a good cash demand to-day and the Government agent was ready for all offerings and got considerable. There was a good demand for oats, said to be New York brokers buying for Belgian account. Offers of oats were fairly liberal.

Fluctuations in grain to-day were:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Wheat—				
Oct.	$2.01	$2.03	$2.00 1-8	$2.00 1-8
Oats—				
July	0.70 1-3	0.71 1-8	0.70 1-8	0.70½
Oct.	$0.59 7-8	0.60	0.59	0.59 1-4
Dec.	$0.58 $1-8	0.58 1-8	0.56 7-8	0.57 1-8

Cash prices closed:

Wheat—No. 1 northern, $2.44; No. 2 northern, $2.41 1-2; No. 3 northern, $2.37; No. 4, $2.25; No. 5, $2.01; No. 6, $1.84. Basic contract: June $2.43; July, $2.38; August, first half, $2.33.

Oats—No. 2 C. W., 70 1-2; No. 3, C. W., 69c.; extra No. 1 feed, 69c.; No. 1 feed, 67 3-8c.; No. 2 feed, 65 1-2c.

Barley—No. 3, $1.25; No. 4, $1.20; rejected, $1.09; feed, $1.09.

Flax—No. 1 N. W. C., $2.87 1-2; No. 2 C. W., 2.83 1-2; No. 3 C. W., $2.68 1-2.

CHICAGO GRAIN MARKET.

Chicago, June 23.—Improved conditions as to the amount of vessel room available for shipments to Europe helped to lift wheat prices to-day. The market closed firm, 3c. to 4c. net higher, with July at $2.14 and September at $1.84. Corn finished 1-4c. off to 5-8c. up and oats down 1-4c. to 1-2c. It took but little buying to bring about advances in the wheat market. The fact that offerings from the new crop were for the most part somewhat above the current level of prices gave an advantage to the bulls. It was also said that Canadian holders were firm. In addition to reports of an easier outlook for a sufficiency of ocean tonnage, the chief encouragement to purchase came from official predictions of an unexpectedly small crop in Kansas. A leading expert here, however, who has just returned from a tour of that State expressed ridicule for the Kansas report, both as to acreage and yield.

Week-end realizing of profits for holders wiped out nearly all of an advance which the corn market scored as a result of unfavorable weather. Export demand was poor and offerings to arrive from the country were light.

Oats paralleled the action of corn. Excellent crop reports proved rather more than an offset for signs of an active call from the seaboard.

Future prices were:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Wheat				
July	$2.16	$2.16	$2.10	$2.14
Sept.	$1.85	$1.90	$1.85	$1.87
Corn—				
July	$1.56	$1.56½	$1.55⅛	$1.55¾
Sept.	$1.47½	$1.48½	$1.46½	$1.47⅛
Oats—				
July	63½	.64	.62¾	.63
Sept.	53¾	.54	.53	53⅛

Cash prices closed:

Wheat—Nos. 2 and 3 red, Nos. 2 and 3 hard, all nominal.

Corn—No. 2 yellow, $1.72 1-2 to $1.73; No. 3 yellow, $1.72 3-4 to $1.73; No. 4 yellow, nominal.

Oats—No. 3 white, 67 1-2c. to 68c.; standard, 68c. to 68 1-4c.

Rye—No. 2, nominal; No. 3, $2.35.

Barley, $1.10 to $1.48. Timothy seed, $4.00 to 7.75. Clover seed, $12 to $17.

MONTREAL GRAIN MARKET.

Montreal, Saturday.

With the exception of a few degrees of frost at some points in the Canadian North-West wheat belt, and drouth with hot winds in Western Kansas, the crop prospects throughout Canada and the United States during the week have been all that could be desired, and with continued favorable weather from now on larger yields are looked for. The secretary of the State of Kansas to-day estimated the crop wheat for Kansas at 72,000,000 bushels, which is 2,000,000 bush. larger than the May estimate; patents at 70,000,000 and barley at 18,000,000. The course of prices to-day was irregular. Wheat in the Chicago market closed 3c to 4c per bushel higher, corn 1-8c to 5-8c, and oats 3-8c to 1 1-4c lower, but for the week wheat is 7 1-2c to 8 1-2c below the closing figure last Saturday. The Winnipeg wheat market to-day was wtaker and prices declined 1 7-8c per bushel, and oats 1-8c to 3-8c. Wheat prices as compared with a week ago are 7 7-8c lower.

Owing to the unsettled condition of the grain situation at all leading centres the trade on spot during the week was very quiet and principally of a car lot character owing to the fact that operators generally are only buying from hand-to-mouth with the expectations of lower prices later on, consequently the market on the whole was dull. The market for oats is 1 1-2c per bushel lower than a week ago, with car lots of No. 2 Canadian western quoted at 80 1-2c; No. 3 C.W., at 78 1-2c; extra No. 1 feed at 78 1-2c; No. 1 feed at 76 1-2c, and No. 2 feed at 75 1-2c per bushel, ex-store. Outside of the trading in oats for the week the only sales reported were one car of No. 2 western rye at $2.61 per bushel, ex-track, and one car of No. 2 American corn at $1.85 for distillery purposes.

TORONTO GRAIN MARKET.

Toronto, June 23.—Quotations are as follows:

Ontario wheat—No. 2 winter, $2.50, outside.

Manitoba wheat—No. 1 northern, $2.60.

Oats—Canada western, No. 2, 77 1-4c.

Corn—American No. 3 yellow, $1.80.

Rye, $2.05, shipping points.

Manitoba flour—Listed quotations at Toronto are: First patents, $13.10; second patents, $12.90; strong bakers, $12.50.

Ontario flour—Winter flour, 90 per cent patents, $11 to $11.10, Toronto.

Millfeed—Manitoba bran, $31 per ton; shorts, $38 per ton on track, Montreal freights.

MINOR GRAIN MARKETS.

Minneapolis, June 23.—Wheat, July, $3.36; September, $1.82 1-2. Cash: No. 1 hard, $2.76 to $2.81; No. 1 northern, $2.71 to $2.76; No. 2 northern, $2.56 to $2.66. Corn, No. 3 yellow, $1.65 3-4 to $1.66 3-4. Oats, No. 3 white, 65 1-2c to 66 1-2c. Flour, fancy patents, $14; first clears, $12; other grades, unchanged. Bran, $27 to $28.

Duluth, Minn., June 23.—Wheat, No. 1 hard, $2.50; No. 1 northern, $2.49; No. 2 northern, $2.44; July, $2.49.

New York, June 23.—Flour quiet; spring patents, $12.90 to $13.15; spring patents, $12 to $12.20; winter straights, $11.65 to $11.90; Kansas straights, $12.65 to $13.15. Hay easier; No. 1, $1.10; No. 2, $1 to $1.05.

CHICAGO CATTLE MARKET.

Chicago, June 23.—Cattle—Receipts, 1,000. Market weak; beeves, $8.50 to $13.80; stockers and feeders, $6.90 to $10; cows and heifers, $5.75 to $11.70; calves, $11.50 to $15.75.

Hogs—Receipts, 9,000. Markt slow, 10c to 15c lower; light, $14.50 to $15.50; mixed, $14.65 to $15.90; heavy, $14.70 to $16.05; rough, $14.70 to $15; pigs, $11 to $14.35; bulk of sales, $15 to $15.70.

Sheep — Receipts, 10,000. Market steady; lambs, native, $11 to $16.75.

TRADE IN EGGS CONTINUES QUIET

Local and Country Prices During Week Scored Further Declines

Montreal, Saturday Evening.

There has been no improvement in the egg situation during the week, the tone of the market having continued weak and the expected decline in prices of 2c to 3c per dozen at country points, referred to in these columns this day week, was materialized on Tuesday, consequently dealers made the bulk of their purchases at 30c to 31c per dozen, f.o.b., and the indications are that by Tuesday of the coming week a further reduction will be made of the 2c to 3c per dozen to 28c owing to the liberal supplies coming forward, the poorer quality of the stock on account of the warmer weather and the continued limited demand from all sources. In sympathy with the above, a weaker feeling also prevailed in the local market and prices were reduced in the beginning of the week 2c to 3c per dozen and the bulk of the business in a wholesale jobbing way was done in selected fresh stock at 37c to 38c and the prospects are they will go still lower in the near future without a demand develops from English importers for supplies soon at satisfactory prices to packers.

The production in the country continues heavy and receipts at Eastern Canadian points have been large, while the consumption is only fair. The situation at country points is not reassuring. While good prices were realized during the month of May, the production was not such as to fully offset the unusually heavy expenses of carrying the poultry over the winter. Poultry feed is scarce and high. While no unusual movements towards the sale of laying hens is yet reported, it is feared that should the price of eggs further decline, farmers will commence to dispose of their stock. The poultry on farms at the present time still retains potential productiveness and it is in the interest of the Canadian trade, the British importers and the consumers and producers of both Canada and our allies that everything possible be done to conserve the productiveness of this stock as long as possible this summer. There is nothing that will retain this end more quickly than a recovery in the matter of prices to a level which will insure remunerative egg production during the rest of this month and July and August.

The receipts of eggs in Montreal for the week ended June 23rd, 1917, were 13,346 cases, as compared with 13,353 for the previous week, and 16,626 for the same week last year. The total receipts since May 1st to date were 141,280 cases in 1916, which shows a decrease of 12,553 cases.

We quote prices as follows:

Selected eggs	37c to 38c
No. 1 candled stock	.00 to 35c
No. 2 candled stock	32c to 33c

The feature of the week in maple product was the weaker feeling that developed in the market and prices scored a sharp decline, which was attributed to the falling off in the demand from all sources for supplies and the fact that the carry-over was larger than expected after the liberal spring movement. A bid of 13½c. per lb. was made for two tons of maple sugar for shipment to the United States, which was refused, as the seller wanted 14c.

We quote prices as follows:

Extra choice syrup, 13-lb. tins	$1.65 to $1.75
Choice syrup, 13-lb. tins	$1.50 to $1.60
Good syrup, 13-lb. tins	$1.35 to $1.45
Lower grades, 13-lb. tins	$1.25 to $1.30
Maple sugar, per lb.	.13 to .15

There were no new developments in the market for beans during the week, prices being firmly maintained on account of the continued limited supply of all grades available on spot, for which there is a steady demand, but the volume of business was restricted to some extent as buyers in some cases could not fill their requirements. Canadian five-pound pickers in a wholesale jobbing way sold at $9.25 to $9.50 per bushel.

We quote prices as follows:

Rangoon beans	$8.75 to $9.00
Yellow-eye beans	$8.00 to $8.25
Japan beans	$7.50 to $7.75

A fair trade in a wholesale jobbing way was done in potatoes during the week, and the tone of the market ruled firm owing to the fact that supplies on spot were none too large for the requirements, and sales of Quebec white stock were made at $4.25 to $4.40 per bag of 80 lbs., and American new crop potatoes at $11 to $13 per barrel as to quality, ex-store.

New York, June 25.—Eggs, irregular. Receipts, 14,331 cases. Fresh gathered, extras, 35c. to 36c.; fresh gathered, storage packed, firsts, 33½c. to 34½c.; fresh gathered, firsts, 32c. to 33c.; seconds and lower grades, 30c. to 31c.; State, Pennsylvania and nearby western hennery, whites, fine to fancy, 40c. to 41c.; State Pennsylvania and nearby hennery, browns, 37c. to 39c.

MONTREAL CLOSING PRICES

	June 23. Asked.	Bid.
Ames-Holden	17	16
Do. pref.	—	49
Asbestos C.	20	13
Asbestos pfd.	45¼	—
Bell Telephone	143	—
Brazilian T.	40	39½
Brompton P.	49	47
C. Car. and F.	32	31½
Do. pref.	75	72
C. Cement	63	63¾
Do. pref.	94	93
Can. Con.	41½	—
Can. Cott.	52½	51
Do. pref.	81	—
*Can. G. Electric	105	—
Can. Loco.	58	56
Can. SS. Lines	44½	44⅜
Do. vot. trust	—	39
Do. pref.	80½	80¼
Civic Invest.	76¼	75½
*C. Min. and S.	27	26½
Detroit Railway	109	108½
Dominion Bridge	140	125
*D. Steel Corp.	62½	62¼
*D. Textile	85	83½
Do. pref.	102½	102½
*Gould M'fg.	—	100
*Do. pfd.	102	100
Goodwins pfd.	45	—
Illinois T.	50	—
Inter. Coal pfd.	80	—
*Laurentide	170	—
L. of Woods	—	125
Lyall Construction	72	68
MacDonald	14⅞	14
Maple Leaf	106	102
Mont. Cott.	53	49
N.S. Steel & Coal	100	99¼
*Ogilvie Mill	142¼	138½
O. Steel Prod.	22	21
Penmans	72	71
Quebec Railway	—	19
Riordon P.	125	121
Shawinigan	123	120¾
Spanish River	15	14
Steel of Canada	59½	58½
Do. pref.	91¾	91
*Toronto Railway	—	76
*Tooke pref.	80	—
Wayagamack	70	67
Banks—		
Commerce	—	185
Hochelaga	145	—
Merchants	170	—
Molsons	180¼	180
Montreal	220	—
Nova Scotia	253	—
Ottawa	202¼	—
Bonds—		
Asbestos Corp.	—	72
Bell Telephone	—	94½
Calgary P.	88	—
Can. Cement	—	97
Can. Con.	88	—
Can. Loco.	—	85
D. Canners	—	88
D. Tex. A.	—	98½
Do. B.	—	98½
Do. C.	—	98½
Do. D.	—	98½
D. War Loan, 1925	—	97¼
Do. 1931	95	94⅜
L. of Woods	—	—
Lyall Cons.	—	—
M. Power	90	—
Mont. St. Ry.	100	—
N.S. Steel & Coal	88	—
Ogilvie Mill	—	102
Do. Ser. B.	—	102
Do. Ser. C.	—	102
Riordon P.	98	—
Wayagamack	—	84
Winnipeg E.	92	—
Winn. St. Ry.	90	—

UNLISTED SECURITIES.

§D. W. L. 1937	93¾	93½
Laurentide P.	59	—
Mont. Tram.	31	30
Sher. Ry. bds.	71	67

* Ex-dividend.
§Fully paid and interest.

PROVISION MARKET

Local Trade in Hogs Quiet at Steady Prices

Montreal, Saturday Evening.

There was no important change in the condition of the local hog situation to-day, prices being steady with little trade passing, as is usually the case at the close of the week, owing to the fact that packers generally were well supplied and the offerings were small. Selected lots of live hogs were quoted at $15.50 to $16, and heavy weights at $14.50 to $15 per 100 lbs., weighed off cars. The market for dressed hogs was also quiet and prices were unchanged for abattoir fresh-killed stock in a wholesale jobbing way at $23 per 100 lbs.

The tone of the market for smoked and cured meats was steady, with a moderate amount of business passing in a wholesale jobbing way for domestic and country account, and sales of 8 to 10 lb. hams were made at 30c per lb., 12 to 15 lbs. at 29c, and heavier weights at 28c, breakfast bacon at 35c. Windsor selected bacon at 37c, and Windsor boneless bacon at 38c.

A fair trade was done in pure leaf lard in a wholesale jobbing way and the market was moderately active, with sales at 27½c to 28c per lb. in 20-lb. wood pails, while compound lard was quiet, with an easy undertone, at 20½c to 21c per lb. in 20-lb. wood pails.

Chicago, June 23.—Hog quality indicates curtailing of receipts and packing interests have been more or less successful in holding the price steady or causing a decline, while the futures market has been advancing. Packers are not far from even on packing at present figures. A higher level for all the cash product is fully justified under existing conditions. Packers are evidently long the product in their houses and the spring trade has about used up the low price holdings from the winter "packing," indicating that the present holdings must be made from high priced hogs. Naturally, they are not discouraging advances in anticipation of summer trade.

Chicago, June 23.—Increased cash demand lifted pork above even yesterday's new high price record. Lard and ribs, however, were inclined to sag owing to lower quotations on pigs. Prices finished ranging from 10c decline to a rise of 20c. Future quotations were:

	Open.	Close.
Mess pork, per bbl.—		
July	$39.95	$40.00
Sept.	40.15	40.07
Lard, per 100 lbs.—		
July	21.70	21.57
Sept.	21.90	21.80
Short ribs, per 100 lbs.—		
July	21.90	21.80
Sept.	21.95	21.87

Cash prices closed: Pork, $40. Lard, $21.27 to $21.57. Ribs, $21.55 to $22.20.

TORONTO LIVE STOCK RECEIPTS.

	Thursday. Union Yds.	Civic Yds.
Cars	54	9
Cattle	313	162
Calves	91	41
Hogs	2,470	82
Sheep	143	57

With a very light run on the closing day of the week's markets at the Union Stock Yards yesterday the prices remained firm and steady. It is likely that with a light run at next week's opening that quotations will advance, as this week, with small offerings, the prices have been firm, with a stiffening of 10 to 15 cents on extra good butcher cattle. Trade was active yesterday, and some splendid stall-fed cattle were on sale. Buyers were eager to get the choice stuff, and as high as $12 per cwt. was paid for some fine steers. Long before noon the entire market was cleaned up. Good to choice cattle sold anywhere from $11 to $12, but the more general quotation was $11 to $11.50. Good cows were from $9 to $9.75, while butcher bulls, few in number, were from $7 to $9.75, according to quality.

Milkers and springers were as on the previous days, not much in demand, and not many were offered. Those selling yesterday brought around $75, although one sold at $104.50.

In the small meats department there was a steady market, with trade active. Prices were firm with Wednesday, with the exception of spring lambs, bringing $17.50, as compared with $18 on the previous day.

Hogs took a jump of 25 cents per cwt. yesterday and were selling at $15.25 fed and watered. The demand on the part of packers is not any greater, but in order to discourage shipments to Buffalo dealers are paying more to keep them in the home market. There were 2,470 on the market yesterday.

Chancellor Bonar Law, announced in the House of Commons last week that orders had been issued that all enemy aliens should cease to be members of any British order of chivalry to which they belonged before the outbreak of the war.

TOO LATE TO CLASSIFY

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FINANCIAL

EGG AND POULTRY MARKETS REPORT SUPPLIED BY DOMINION DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.

Market. Prevailing Prices, Country Points:—	Special.	Extras.	No. 1's	No. 2's
Western Ontario				
Eastern Ontario	—	34—35	—	—
Quebec	—	34—36	—	—
Manitoba	—	31—34	—	—
Prince Edward Island	—	28—30	—	—
Saskatchewan	—	29—32	—	—
Alberta	—	28—30	—	—
	—	25—27	—	—
Retail Prices to Consumers:—				
Toronto	43	40	—	—
Montreal	43	40	—	—
Winnipeg	40	—	—	—
Calgary	40	—	—	—
Regina	40	—	—	—
Charlottetown	—	30	—	—
Vancouver	50	45	—	—
Ottawa	40—44	—	—	—

Market	Broilers	Chickens 4 & up	Fowl 3	Fowl 3-4½	Roosters	Ducklings	Ducks	Geese	Turkeys 8—10	Turkeys 10 & up
Live Poultry Quotations Wholesale:—										
Toronto	*25	—	20	22	17	—	—	—	—	—
Montreal	30	—	—	28	—	—	—	—	—	—
Winnipeg	—	—	—	17-20	12-16	—	15-20	15-16	20-21	—
New York	33-35	—	—	25	17	—	18	15	18-20	—
Chicago	25-28	—	—	21	15	—	18	14	18	—
Dressed Poultry Quotations:—										
Toronto	30	—	20	22	20	—	—	—	18	(old toms)
Montreal	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Winnipeg	—	—	—	—	15-20	—	20-25	20-21	25-23	—
Vancouver	28-32	28-30	20	25	—	28-30	18-25	25	35	37
New York	42-50	30	20	25	17-18	—	20-22	—	20	25



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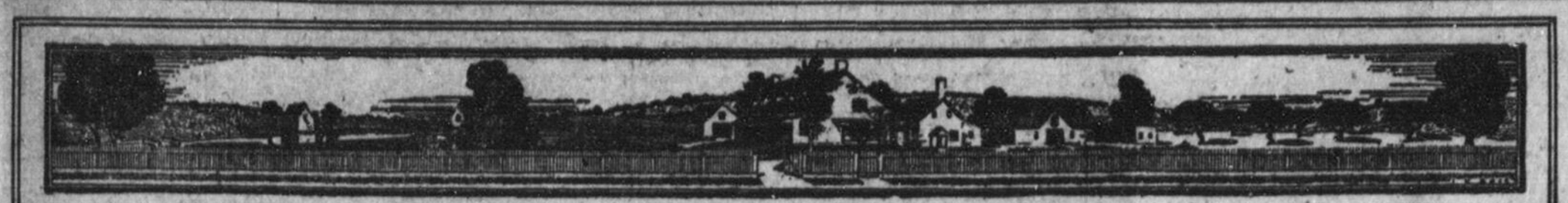
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SOIL SURVEY OF ONTARIO

(By R. Harcourt, B.S.A., Professor of Chemistry, Ontario Agricultural College.)

The Department of Chemistry of the Ontario Agricultural College have been working on the preliminary soil survey of this province for the past two seasons and have completed the field work on that part of the country lying west of a line running north from Toronto. The maps of this district are ready for the printer and we hope to have the laboratory examination of the soils completed shortly when we will be ready to publish our first report of this important line of work.

As this is the first work of this kind undertaken in Canada, it may not be out of place to very briefly describe what we are doing and what we hope to accomplish.

A soil survey is really taking an inventory of our soil resources in order that we may be in a position to make a systematic study of the deficiencies and capabilities of our soils. We are examining the soils in the field that we may determine the different types, their origin, how they were formed and their various properties and characteristics. The location of the various types is indicated on colored maps. In conjunction with the field work, we are making a mechanical and chemical study of the soils and then seeking to further work out the particular problems of each type on so-called demonstration plots located on typical soil of the type in centres where they may be freely observed by those interested.

In connection with the classification work in the field, one of the important factors noted is the origin of the soil and the various processes that operated in changing the rock materials into a cultivatable soil, and associated with this is the presence or absence of organic matter and lime. The texture of the soil is also taken into consideration; for this is a very important physical characteristic. It is evident that it is necessary to take into account not only the texture of the surface and subsoil, but also the character of underlying material; for this last factor particularly influences the natural drainage.

Color is also an important consideration, as it indicates the physical and chemical condition. The structure of the soil must be noted. That is, we must ascertain whether it is compact and impervious, or loose and granular and easy to cultivate, or whether it runs together and is difficult to work. Thus origin, texture, color, structure, the amount and condition of organic matter, lime, native vegetation and crop yields all must be considered in this work, and any other factors that have apparently influenced the growth of plants must not be overlooked if a proper classification of the soils is to be obtained.

Coming now to what we hope to accomplish by this work. It may be pointed out that one of the great needs in agricultural work to-day is a more general recognition of the fact that soils differ widely in their capabilities. Much valuable time and money has been wasted trying to draw conclusions from experiments conducted on entirely dissimilar soils. Many of the contradictory and seemingly unexplainable results obtained by different, investigators, or even by the same investigator, are undoubtedly due to fundamental soil differences which would have been evident from a fuller comparative field examination. With the widely varying types of soils in the province it is impossible for one farmer to be guided by another regarding the kind, or even the variety, of crop he should grow, the fertilizer he should use, or even the method of cultivation to be employed.

A good illustration of what may be gained by the proper adaptation of the crop to the soil was obtained on one of our demonstration plots. The soil is a light sand that has lost so much of its organic matter that it "blows" badly. At a depth of four and five feet there is clay which keeps it fairly well supplied with water. In the season of 1914 the oat crop grown on this land did not yield more than 10 bushels per acre. The next year we took it over as a demonstration plot and planted a part of it with potatoes. A portion of the range was left unmanured in any way and yielded potatoes at the rate of slightly over 100 bushels per acre, while the part which was manured and fertilized yielded at the rate of over 400 bushel of good marketable potatoes. Last year, 1916, although it was a very unfavorable season, we secured over 200 bushels per acre of good sound potatoes. This soil is undoubtedly adapted to the growing of potatoes and vegetables in general and will give very much better cash returns in this way than if sown with grains. There does not appear to be any reason why this district should not become as well known for the quantity and quality of potatoes it will produce as Caradoc township, Middlesex county, or Hepworth in Bruce county.

A further illustration of this same adaptation of crop to soil is seen in the growing of onions in the peaty soil on Pelee Point and celery on the swampy land near Thedford. Or, in a much larger way, in the location of the apple and peach orchards, or other fruits on particular types of soil. Climate condition naturally has an influence on this whole question and must be taken into consideration in the whole scheme of soil survey.

The quality of the crop is also influenced by the soil. This is seen in the better quality of apples produced in some districts, and by the fact recognized by the miller, that the wheat grown in certain parts of the country will produce a better quality of flour than can be obtained from the same variety grown in another district.

Regarding the question of plant food in soil, we recognize the fact that our soils differ in their needs. Large areas of this province are undoubtedly in need of lime, but there are other sections, as for instance in the neighborhood of Guelph, where lime is not required, nor is it needed on some of the soils of Lambton county, although most of the land in that district is deficient in this constituent. Again, some of our soils are badly in need of phosphorus and it is useless for farmers on these lands to buy other plant food constituents unless they first apply an abundance of this element. Recently the Ohio Experiment Station reported some results in which it was shown that in connection with a five-year rotation, consisting of corn, oats, wheat, clover and timothy, grown on the farms at Wooster and Strongsville an application of 20 pounds of phosphorus, 108 of potassium and 114 of nitrogen gave an average net profit of $7.36 per acre at Wooster and a loss of $2.01 at Strongsville. These results simply show the difference in the soil. Again New York and Massachusetts have been carrying on experiments with fertilizers on apple orchards for a number of years. As a result of the New York experiments it is stated "that the fertilizers have had no sensible effect upon the yield of fruit in this experiment." Of the Massachusetts experiments the conclusion is reached that "in every respect the treated plots have proven superior to the untreated." The Ohio Experiment Station report "the increase in fruit production of the mulched and fertilized plots, as compared with those receiving no fertilization, has ranged from 200 to 1,000 percent within eighteen months from the time of the first application. Unless we take into consideration the fact that soils vary widely in their needs, these seemingly contradictory results cause confusion and the question is sometimes asked as to what the farmer is going to do when authorities disagree. The solution of the question is in all probability in the inherent differences in the soil.

The failure to recognize that the results secured on one type of soil do not necessarily hold true for another, is responsible in no small measure for the distrust which farmers have often shown towards the work of scientific investigators. Hilgard, one of our most noted soil investigators, has said: "The history of plot experiments shows so common and unpardonable neglect on the part of experimenters to ascertain definitely the fundamental, physical and chemical conditions that their general unsatisfactoriness is easily accounted for on that score alone." Each type of soil must be studied separately. The same treatment or crop may be recommended for a similar soil but it is not likely to apply to soils of widely different type. For this reason we must broaden the scope of our study, and the object of a soil survey is to get at the fundamental differences in soils and to learn not only how to treat them in order that we may secure the best results, but also, to adapt the crop to the soil that we may obtain the maximum results in both quantity and quality. This is what we are trying to accomplish in our Soil Survey.

THE ARGUMENT FOR BUCKWHEAT

It will soon be "now or never" in seeding buckwheat. July 15 will be about the limit for seeding in this locality, and there must be a late Fall to carry the crop through before Oct. 1. It is the latest grain crop, good for green manuring, grows on poor soil or with rough culture and gives a good amount of feed, fodder or straw. It is a good crop for seeding down.

As compared with other grain crops the Rhode Island Experiment Station gives this table of analysis:

	Buckwheat.	Corn.	Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.
Water	12.6	10.9	10.5	11.0	10.5
Ash	2.0	1.5	1.8	3.0	1.8
Protein	10.	10.5	11.9	11.8	11.1
Crude Fibre	8.7	2.1	1.8	9.5	1.1
Nitro. Free Ext.	64.5	69.6	71.9	59.7	73.3
Fat	2.2	5.4	2.1	5.0	2.2

With reasonable care and soil the buckwheat ought to give 25 bushels or more per acre.

Buckwheat straw, if protected from the weather, is relished by stock. As a bedding for horses it does not last long, but it is a good bedding for cows because it is rich in minerals and rots so quickly it is desirable for manure. Buckwheat has been used as a green forage crop and good results have been reported, but at this time we feel that it would be more profitable for the farmer to allow it to mature, thereby cutting down his feed bills by producing some of his protein feed.

Most people think of buckwheat only as griddle cakes, but it is often used for making bread and cake. The Ohio Experiment Station gives the following method of using buckwheat. Many a farm family will find itself hunting for "war bread" materials before the year is out:

The buckwheat and wheat flours, blended half and half, are mixed fairly soft, with more salt than is used in white bread, and put immediately into a greased pan in which they are to be baked. When the dough becomes light, it is placed in a hot oven, which is allowed to cool gradually after the first 10 minutes of baking. Buckwheat flour can be used to make "buckcake," made with eggs and milk. The recipe is the same as for cornmeal bread, or "johnny-cake," except for the substitution of buckwheat flour for cornmeal.

QUANTITY OF SEED TO THE ACRE

My experience has been that where the soil is in a proper condition as regards fertility and preparation and the seeding or planting is done at the right season for that particular crop, a minimum quantity of seed to the acre gives better returns both in quantity and quality than results from using a greater amount of seed. I have grown 75 bushels of oats to the acre by using 45 quarts of seed, and with pea beans I have grown 30 bushels to the acre by planting from 16 to 18 quarts of seed. I have had the same experience with wheat. I recently read in one of our farm journals the oft-repeated advice to sow a larger quantity of seed if the land was poor or in a run-down condition. This practice, according to my experience, and observation of results obtained by others who practice the better way, is radically wrong. If a square foot of ground does not contain the necessary available plant food to sustain and mature one good strong plant, six plants on that square foot will not persuade the soil to yield up what it does not contain. The rule should be if the soil is right a minimum amount of seed will give the best returns. If the soil is poor a large amount of seed will not add anything either to the soil or results.

There are two fields of oats under my observation at the present time. On one at least 75 quarts of seed was used. The plants are as thick as a hedge in the drill row and are of necessity spindling. The result will be small weak bery. On the other field 50 quarts of berry. On the other field 5 0quarts of seed were used; the plants are strong and vigorous and fully close enough to each other. The results will be a strong growth of straw, maturing long heads filled with large berries, and the weight will be in evidence provided the crop is sown at the proper time.

FARM EXPERIENCES AND PROBLEMS

VALUE OF HOG PASTURES.

Pigs can use pasture as a considerable portion of their feed to very good advantage. It is obvious that pasture must be a cheaper feed than grain. The pigs do their harvesting; it is a "direct to the consumer" method and saves cost and labor. On the Experimental Farm at Brandon last year, an acre and a half gave an estimated clear profit of $17.31 per acre after allowing for all labor. This is obtained as follows:

Gains of pigs in pasture	1,827 lbs.
Sold at 10 cents per pound	$182.70
Cost of meal fed	69.30
Cost of seed, work of sowing pasture, feeding and watering swine, allowance for rent of land, total	35.50
Profit	77.90
Estimating two-thirds due to meal and one-third to pasture. Net profit from 1½ acres pasture	25.97
Net profit per acre	17.31

It is therefore easily proven that from the standpoint of the use of land the pasturing of pigs is a profitable undertaking. The land is also enriched by the manure, and will yield heavily as a result. In the cheap production of pork, it shows up equally well. The pork referred to in the above test at Brandon cost $4.61 per 100 pounds with grain at high figures. The advantage to the pigs of being pasture fed is greater than the increased gains in weight while on pasture. The exercise and open air life make them healthy and vigorous. They grow rather than fatten and come in off the pasture in such thrifty condition that they are ready to make unusually good gains when finished off in a yard or piggery. Those fed on pasture at Brandon this year made gains of 2.5 pounds per day when shut up and fed heavily for fattening.

KINDS OF HOG PASTURE.

Probably the best single hog pasture is alfalfa. It is high in protein, yields very abundantly, produces again after pasturing several times in a season, and is perennial. Its chief drawback is the long time from seeding to usefulness, a whole year. The pastures most likely to be used by the Manitoba farmers are of an annual nature, such as rape, grain crops, etc. In the test conducted last year at Brandon and mentioned above the pastures used were, oats, peas, barley, wheat, spring rye and vetches, sweet clover and rape. The cereal crops all furnished excellent pasture. Analyses show that these crops when six to ten inches high contain a percentage of protein equal to the best legumes, and they are very succulent and free from crude fibre at that time. The pigs showed their appreciation of these fine points and ate the cereal pastures greedily. A little preference was shown for the oats, barley and peas over the wheat and rye, especially over the rye. The latter did not have a fair comparison as it was beginning to head when the pigs were turned in, and therefore past its best. The oats, barley and wheat all stood pasturing well. Sown on May 17, they were ready to pasture by July 1. The pigs were put on on July 5 and these cereals continued to provide good feed until well on in August. The peas stood tramping very poorly and were soon all killed out. The rye ripened and the heads were eaten off in August and September. The rape would have been ready for pasturing about July 15 and suffered somewhat by having pigs on it a little too soon. The pigs ate of it lightly while the cereals were in good condition, then when these got dry they attacked it in full force and obtained a large amount of feed from it, pasturing it too severely and killing it out. However, before doing so they obtained from it as much feed as from any other strip and at a time when everything else was dry.

The vetches and sweet clover came on slowly. They were not a source of feed until July 25 and not in great quality then. The vetches were eaten readily and stood pasturing well, even though kept cropped short all the time. The sweet clover was not eaten while there was any other green thing to be got, but in September when everything else was dry and the vetches trimmed close, the pigs turned to the sweet clover and ate some of it.

The general observation on this test would be that more than one kind of pasture should be used. Oats, barley and wheat are excellent early summer pasture, and rape the best midsummer pasture. The other kinds were scarcely so valuable as these. While the vetches and sweet clover provided late pasture, a later sowing of rape would have done so more effectively.

A pig will live on pasture but will not grow. He must have some grain. He must also have a constant supply of water. It is most important not to neglect this, as the hog must have water several times daily during hot weather. Pigs are not ready for pasturing until they weigh at least 50 pounds each. It is also advisable in my opinion to shut them up again for a finishing period. Especially is this true of Yorkshires. They tramp around so much that they will not fatten. They develop great bone and muscle on pasture. A short period of inactivity on full feed then puts them in a prime market condition.—W. C. McKillican, Supt. Brandon Experimental Farm.

THE BREWING INDUSTRY AND GRAIN

The very important question is arousing considerable discussion at just this time, when labor is scarce and the early sweet corn is just at that stage in its growth when the suckers may be most easily removed. Therefore it is well to consider what the so-called suckers are and what economic effect they have on the crop.

On early sweet corn, especially on rich soil, side branches will develop from the base of the main stalk, i.e., at the crown of the root From two to five will usually develop on each plant. When the main stalk is about 15 inches high these "suckers" will be from six to ten inches long, but when the stalk is full-grown, the suckers will be so large that it will be quite difficult to distinguish them from the main stalk. Sometimes these suckers will produce an ear of corn, but generally these are of inferior quality. Field corn, and sometimes late sweet corn, develop few or no suckers, but with early sweet corn the suckers demand careful consideration.

Very accurate experiments by the extension division of the New Jersey State Agricultural College have proven that the earlier the suckers are removed from the growing plants the earlier the sweet corn will be ready for the table. A difference of from three to five days was observed between that suckered early and that suckered late or not at all. Furthermore, to remove large suckers late in the growth of the main stalk has a tendency to reduce the yield.

The extensive and successful growers in New Jersey invariably sucker their early sweet corn when the main stalks are about 15 inches high. At that time the suckers are from six to 10 inches long; they are easily removed by pulling them downward, then sidewise. Just at that time the brace roots are about ready to develop as can be seen by the white knobs. These are laid along close to the row so as not to interfere with cultivation and a little soil is then worked up against the row.

The effect of removing the suckers is much greater during dry seasons than when there is plenty of moisture to support the excessive foliage when the crop is forming. Growers of early sweet corn, who are in the habit of removing the suckers from their growing crop, should realize that best effects are had by doing it reasonably early. Those growers who have never suckered their early sweet corn may find it worth while to treat part of their field when it is about 15 inches high and then to observe carefully the results as compared with those rows which were not suckered.

R. W. DE BAUN.

GOPHER DAY

("Public Service Monthly.")

The campaign against the gophers instituted by the Weeds and Seed Branch of Saskatchewan of this department terminated in a manner entirely satisfactory to all concerned, and the farmers of the province have every reason to feel grateful to their young friends who have succeeded in destroying so many of these mischievous pests.

Nine hundred and eighty schools competed, and a total of 514,140 gophers were killed, or an average of 524 per school. It has been estimated that each gopher consumes 25 cents worth of grain in a season, so that this means that $128,535 worth of grain has been saved, a result which is a handsome return for the work involved. It has never been definitely established whether or not there are two broods of gophers in the same season, but even allowing for an increase of six, the destruction of the above number of gophers at this time of the year means that three times as many have been eliminated, and three times the amount of grain has been saved, with an actual cash value of $385,605—a very respectable total.

The silver-plated shield offered for the school getting the highest number of gophers was won by Gutenburg S.D. No. 2327 with 7,632 gophers. The gold watch for the individual killing the largest number was won by Master Christian Reiter, 13 years old, of the same school, who accounted for 2,092. It is impossible to give here the 37 divisions in each of which a bronze shield was competed for, but mention may be made of Burton S.D., near Vanguard, where 3,870 gophers were killed, and of Yankee S.D., near Browning, which secured 3,661. John Temple, of Maxim School, killed 1,825, and C. Gettin, of Eyebrow Hill School, scored 1,811. These were the nearest competitors to the winners of the gold watch. Amongst the individual winners may be noticed the names of several girls, and Miss Martha Ingrimerson killed no less than 981.

The Province of Manitoba was running a gopher campaign about the same time, and there was naturally some friendly rivalry between the two provinces as to which would be most successful. Several Manitoba papers claimed the victory for their province, but the actual scores are: Manitoba, 70,000; Saskatchewan, 514,140.

ONTARIO MAY CROP REPORT

In addition to the freezings and thawings which were so common during March and April, and which caused much heaving of fall wheat, frequent cold winds during that period also told against the crop reaching its best condition. As a result, portions of many fields have been turned under, or were patched with oats, barley, or millet for feeding purposes. As correspondents were reporting timely rains had fallen, and the warm weather following had revived the fields to such an extent that growers were feeling much more encouraged.

Clover.—Cold spring weather stunted growth, but the plants are thick, and some correspondents predict a fair crop should favorable weather prevail. Old meadows, which yielded so generously last year, are now in poor condition, but the newer seeding is promising.

Alfalfa.—This crop is growing in favor for fodder. Taken altogether it has wintered better than red clover.

Fruit.—Orchard trees are only beginning to bloom, perhaps two weeks later than ordinarily. Several correspondents point out that this may enable the fruit to escape late frosts. Apples are not blossoming freely, but cherries, plums and pears give promise of good yields. Some peach buds were frozen in the latter part of the winter, but the bulk of the crop was not seriously hurt, and most growers will have fair yields. Small fruits give promise of good returns should they escape frost.

VEGETATION AND SPRING SOWING.

Growth in field, forest and orchard appears to be about a fortnight behind. "It is many years since cattle were so late in getting on pasture," is the remark of several correspondents in various sections of the Province.

Spring Sowing. — Seeding of spring grains is practically completed. As the ground was in fine condition to receive the seed, the catch has been on the whole an excellent one, although a few complain that germination has been slow on account of the cool weather since sowing. There will likely be an increased area of spring wheat, oats and barley. What are known as the planting crops, such as beans, corn, and potatoes, are now being rushed in, as are also roots. A considerable area of corn and early potatoes are already in, notwithstanding the backward season. Should favorable weather ensue, the acreage of most of the spring crops will probably be the largest for a number of years.

LIVE STOCK.

While healthy, all farm animals are rather thinner in form than is usual at this time of the year. Cattle are largely on the grass, which is rather short yet, and in many cases supplementary feeding is necessary. Butchers' cattle are selling at from 10 to 12 cents a pound. The milk flow is fully up to the average. Cheese factories along the St. Lawrence are slow in selling at 22½ cents a pound, and many patrons are temporarily in need of cash.

There are plenty of young colts on hand, but there is not a pressing demand for any class of horses at present.

Hogs are scarce at from $16 to $16.50 a cwt., and too many of them are being turned off light.

FODDER SUPPLIES.

The backwardness of pastures caused a heavy draw upon fodder supplies during May. The high price of mill feeds also cut greatly into barn stores. Grains and silage were very scarce during the month, and but for the good crop of hay last year the feeding situation in most sections of the Province would have been a most serious one. One correspondent says that some farmers are storing hay for next winter's use. Considerable quantities of Western oats for feeding to live stock have been imported during the past few months.

LABOR.

Farm labor conditions have been more or less relieved by the employment this spring of town lads, mostly from the high schools. While some may not have proved satisfactory, there was a sufficiency of merit to help out nicely in most cases. There is renewed anxiety as to whether the supply of reliable labor at hoeing time will be sufficient for the need.

DOES IT PAY TO SUCKER CORN?

The enclosed advertisement was cut from the last issue of the Cape May County 'Gazette.' Certain facts in it are true, but the advertisement seems to be a distinct liquor advertisement to me. I wanted to know what you thought of the authorship of the article. It is a fact that there are a great number of dairy cows being sold for beef at this time. The unusual high prices received for the low grades of cow beef, the unnecessary high prices of the dairy feeds, are forcing the medium and low-grade cows out of the farms. The only dairies that will keep up to their normal capacities or will be increased, are those where the ration is grown largely on the farm, i.e., silo both Summer and Winter with home-grown Alfalfa, Soy bean hay and Soy bean silage. Higher milk prices are coming and coming soon, and the farmer who is farsighted enough and is up enough with modern methods of dairy feed production, to produce the major part of his ration on his own place will make money and will make quite a lot, in the very near future. It is quite a noticeable fact that high-class grade and registered dairy stock is in very good demand, and finds ready sale at high prices, but the buyers are, for the most part, men who produce the main part of their own rations and are not necessarily dependent on "brewers' grains" as a main part of their ration. Previous to my coming to this firm, I was with the farm department of the Hershey interests at Hershey, Pa., and there had a chance to observe the producers' side of the dairy question. The Hershey Chocolate Co. takes most of the milk produced in this section, and at the present time is paying $2 for 3.5 milk delivered to their branch stations or hauled by their own trucks; 10c. per hundred is paid extra for milk hauled to the factory and a premium is paid for milk richer than 3.5 percent.

Pennsylvania. C. W. A.

R. N. Y.—An extract from this advertisement was printed last week. It is evidently prepared and paid for by the brewing interests, and is a very shrewd method of enlisting the sympathies of cattle men in aid of the liquor trade. We told our readers this was coming, and we must give the brewers credit for approaching the subject in a very smart and plausible way. At first reading the advertisement seems only a frank and benevolent scheme for increasing the milk supply by feeding brewers' grains but a moment's thought will show that these grains could not be made without making beer, while the barley from which the grains are made will contain more animal food than after the beer is manufactured from it. The present indications are that during the war this barley will be used for bread and cattle feed, and not for brewing. You are right about the future of the dairy business. It is likely to go back to the farms where most of the cow's ration can be grown at home. This may mean smaller herds not highly grain fed. At any rate the sections which depend on high-priced grain can hardly hope to stay in the dairy business.

BEE-KEEPING

PREPARING FOR 1918

While a maximum production of honey is of pressing importance in this war-food year, yet increasing the bees for next season must not be neglected.

Roughly speaking, the bees that are in the hives at the commencement of the honey-flow gather the crop, while the brood builds up the colony for next year, unless there is to be another important honey-flow. This brood is very valuable for forming nuclei, because these, started early with a laying queen, or ripe queen-cell, will build up into strong colonies before winter. Increasing in this way with brood from strong colonies during the honey flow is the basic principle upon which an apiary can be quickly built up while at the same time an almost full honey-crop is secured.

In newly-formed nuclei containing brood in all stages there is always more or less desertion of bees and consequent death of the young brood and sometimes chilling and death of the older brood even when the nuclei are skilfully made by an experienced apiarist. Further, queens may not be immediately obtainable, or they may be lost in introduction. Robbing of the newly-formed nuclei has also to be guarded against, but during the height of the honey-flow only carelessness will cause this; towards its end, however, the danger of robbing grows so great that it is difficult to maintain newly-formed nuclei even when strong. Desertion may be checked by stopping the entrance with grass; the bees will make their way out when the grass dries and shrinks in about two days, but care must be taken to avoid overcrowding the confined bees, which would lead to stifling, especially in hot weather. A good way to overcome the loss of young brood is to place the brood over a queen excluder a week before its removal from the parent hive. This may be done in the ordinary course of relieving congestion in the brood chamber as a means to discourage swarming, a frame or two of empty comb or of foundation being placed in the brood chamber when the brood is raised.

All of these risks may be greatly minimized as follows:—Have all the queens' wings clipped (this is not essential), and when a colony of a strain that it is desired to propagate swarms, move the parent hive to a new stand, and place the swarm in an empty hive on the old stand, the queen having been picked off the ground and placed in the empty hive. The swarm will return to the new hive at the old stand. The field bees will now join the swarm, and the super should be transferred from the parent hive to the swarm which will produce the crop of honey. The colony, now depleted of bees but rich in brood, is divided a week later into three to six nuclei, each nucleus consisting of two or three frames containing brood and honey carrying two or three queen-cells containing queens soon to emerge with the adhering bees.

This method has the great advantage that it not only controls and satisfies the troublesome swarming instinct, but it helps to secure the desired ends by natural means. The honey gatherers are segregated into a strong force, and the brood, being mostly capped, is not likely to get chilled; the bees desert neither it nor the queen-cells readily, and all trouble in raising and introducing queens is avoided. The bees in the newly-formed nuclei are in the post-swarming stage, when their instinct is to spread themselves over and incubate as much brood as possible, and especially the queen-cells.

The beginner should be warned not to divide the parent colony into too many weak nuclei, but this fault may be rectified in the autumn by uniting. The ideal conditions for building up nuclei are a slow honey-flow throughout August and early September. Fortunately these are supplied in most Canadian localities by goldenrods, asters and buckwheat.

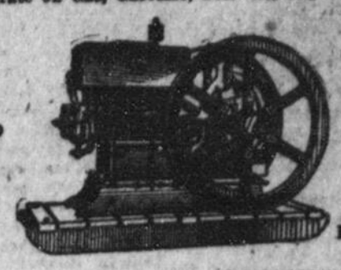
Mismated queens should be replaced any time up to the first or second week in October, preferably not during the robbing season.

HEAVY LOSSES FROM BARN FIRES

Time is money on the farm at harvest time. Now is the time to repair the mowers, binders and rakes which will very shortly be required for service. All machines should be inspected now and, if any parts are broken or missing, they should be obtained immediately. It is much better to secure what is needed now than to risk having to make a special trip to town during the busy season, thus causing a serious delay and, possibly, extending the harvesting of the hay or grain crop into wet weather. It is also an excellent plan to keep on hand a few extra pieces or parts which need frequent renewing, such as knife sections, canvas slats, reel slats and braces, rivets, etc. These are convenient to have and will often save time and annoyance.

Clean out the oil cups and oil all running parts of the machinery a few days before it is used. This will allow the oil to penetrate to the bearings and permit the machine to quickly get into smooth running order.

The knives should all be sharpened and in readiness. These things should be particularly attended to this year. Help is scarce, production is needed, and if crops are to be saved with the little loss as possible good management must prevail. It is good business to get ready for the harvest season. Do it now.—F. C. H.

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THE CARE OF ROSE TREES

Roses lose half their charm when accompanied by poor and injured foliage, not only because a healthy leaf is the best background for the flower, but also because the injured foliage has indeed rendered perfection in the flower impossible. The flower, when in the bud stage, received reduced supplies of less perfect sap and its development, texture, color, and brilliancy were in turn reduced. There are three ever-present foes to the rose at this time of the year—maggot, aphis, and mildew—and only constant watchfulness and assidious care in syringing the foliage and crushing the maggot in the curled leaf will keep the plant clean and healthy. The maggot may be instantly detected by the presence of the curled leaf. Many defeat their object by attempting to uncurl the leaf, and thus get at the foe; but the latter usually falls to the ground, and later on ascends the tree again and renews its destructive work.

THE BETTER PLAN.

The better plan is not to attempt to discover the maggot in the curled leaf, but to take its presence as a fact and to squeeze between finger and thumb every curled leaf found. The eye should quickly detect this sign of the presence of the enemy, and every tree should be surveyed upon every occasion of passing the rose trees; it is a good plan to inspect the trees daily. Mildew may easily be kept at bay by spraying once or twice every week with a solution of liver of sulphur at the rate of a quarter of an ounce to a gallon of water. Do not wait for the plants to be attacked by the mildew, but spray them whilst they are clean, and thus keep them clean. Aphides, or "blight," as they are often named, may be kept away by frequent spraying with a good insecticide or the homely soft soap and water; and in this case also it is well to act on the principle that prevention is better than cure.

LAWNS

Land intended for lawns should be well drained, writes William Tucker, Turf Specialist. It is impossible to make a good firm turf, on low swampy ground, or with a clay sub-soil. If the former condition exist, it should be underdrained; if, in addition to being wet land, you have the clay sub-soil, first remove the top-soil and pile it up. It will then prove very effectual if you cover this clay sub-soil with two inches of ordinary coal ashes, or preferably with one and a half (1½) inches of power-house pea coal or locomotive cinders. Fork the cinders in so as to thoroughly incorporate them with the clay sub-soil, keeping the cinders within two or three inches of the surface. The object is to break up this cohesive substructure, which will then permit free percolation, and areate the soil; this puts your substructure in good physical condition.

PREPARATORY WORK.

If your sub-soil is good, gravelly or sandy, the natural drainage will be sufficient, and your top-soil is good, dig thoroughly so as to keep your top-soil above, don't turn under, s as to bring your sub-soil to the surface. Then cover your whole area with a two inch coating of well-rotted manure; trench this in so as the manure will be within three or four inches of the surface. Then rake vigorously, and remove all stones, roots, etc. Scatter broadcast "Magnet" complete fertilizer and let the ground settle for a few days before seeding.

SEEDING.

Before sowing if your surface soil is inclined to be clayey or stiff, scatter a ¼ inch of sand, thoroughly rake in level, so as to incorporate and fine up the surface to a granular and friable condition. Choose a still day and only when the ground is reasonably dry; sow your seed as evenly as possible, light rake it in by simply pulling the weight of your rake through the surface soil towards you. First pull from North to South, then from East to West or vice-versa. This will bury your seed deep enough, and keep it equally settled in the ground. Then roll with a rolier not over 250 pounds.

Important. — Don't rake seed in by pulling and pushing the rake. This method will, even though the seed is sown correctly, disturb the surface level, and the growth will be irregular and bunchy.

RENOVATING OLD TURF.

Bare places, weedy patches, and moss generally indicate bad soil conditions, and probably suffering from starvation. Such lawns require a special preparation, a "first aid" treatment to correct the evil. Then follow up by thoroughly raking all bare pl ces, sow good grass seed, and scatter over the lawn a top-dressing composed of top-soil, sand, humus and fertilizer and light rake it in, then roll to firm surface.

Experience has proved it is economy to sow plenty of seed when making a new lawn. One pound of seed per 135 square feet should be used; for larger area six to eight bushels per acre.

This mixture can be sown the early part of Spring or early in Autumn.

THE USE OF ANNUALS

Annuals in the past have been apt on the one hand to suffer from neglect, while dignified too often with a position of unique importance on the other. Their failure in the latter case is due chiefly to their shortness of season, but if only this supposed drawback were regarded in the right light—namely, as an opportunity for using annual flowers as stopgaps or as elements in a cleverly planned, successional scheme—the true value of annuals could no longer miss proper recognition.

With the exception of certain flowers, conspicuously those of the tap-rooted type, which are seldom happy after transplanting, there is no reason why batches of annuals should not be sown in boxes and pots, pricked out directly they are fit to handle, and planted in their flowering quarters in the garden as soon as weather and their growth allow.

Some favorite annuals may be treated in this way and at the same time sown in the open. By this means a later supply of certain flowers can be obtained for beautifying another spot in the garden.

Annuals are worthy of generous treatment, and in most cases a light dressing of old manure put in a few inches beneath the surface will not be wasted Well-known exceptions are, of course, to be found in dealing with such flowers as the nasturtium and mignonette, either of which will show a tendency to run unduly leafwards if treated to over-rich food.

THIN OUT YOUR SEEDLINGS.

One of the most difficult lessons for an amateur to learn is that of thinning out. Unless the seedling plants of annuals and vegetables are thinned out to proper spacing they will spindle up weak and slight without force enough to live, much less mature blossoms, roots or fruit. The first hot weather or insect pest will settle their fate. Use common sense about it and read the directions on your seed packets and in your seed catalogues if you have no experience. Remember always that it is to the advantage of your seedsman to have your plants live and thrive, and if he says seven inches apart, he knows. Of course, soil, situation, exposure, and a dozen other things may make other methods better, but the seedsman's advice is the result of average results for years and a desire to have his seed make good, and until you have experience of your own to guide you follow his instructions. You can take chances better when you know a little more.

INTENSE CULTURE FOR CELERY.

T. D. S.—In the space you indicate you would probably find the intensive culture advised by the Ohio Experiment Station would give you the best results They tried out a number of methods and say that none of them gave celery more crisp or delicate in flavor.

Select for this cropthey advise a level bed four feet wide and as long as desired. A ditch is dug six inches deep full width of the bed, smoothed on the bottom, covered with three inches of stable manure and then with three inches of the best soil saved for the purpose. Soaking the ground causes it to settle. If desired radishes, lettuce or another early crop may be grown before planting celery.

To water the bed a row of three or four inch tile is imbedded about an inch in the surface soil, running lengthwise of the bed and placed a foot from the outer edge of the bed, the two rows of tile being two feet apart. One end of the tile is stopped with clay or mortar and the other end elevated a little so that a garden hose may be inserted to water the bed. No watering is done except by filling these two rows of tile.

Early in July celery plants once transplanted are set crosswise of the bed six inches apart in rows a foot apart. Golden Self-Blanching and Giant Pascal have proved good varieties. The plants are watered and the soil is stirred at least once a week. When the plants are nearly a foot high they are banked with soil to the tops, and in late November they are covered completely with dirt and then with several inches of straw. The celery may be used as soon as blanched, but it keeps till midwinter in this condition.

In a colder climate or more exposed localities the celery could be boxed and stored in a cool cellar.

FLOWERING SHRUBS.

Prune your spring flowering shrubs as they finish blossoming. Cut off all seed pods unless they are ornamental. Cut out all ragged or untidy wood and leave room for the new shoots on which the flower bud for next season will be formed. Dig and cut out all suckers and shoots from the roots unless you wish to take out the old trunks entirely and allow new ones to grow up.

SWISS CHARD.

F. McL.—Yes, Swiss chard may be planted now. Any good rich garden soil will do for it. It gives quick and bountiful returns, continuous throughout a long season and until cut down by frost, is Swiss chard. It grows very rapidly, which accounts for its being crisp and tender, and gatherings may be had above five weeks from planting. A row fifteen feet in length, with plants thinned to about six or eight inches, and when these are a half foot in height the row thinned again so the plants will stand a foot or more apart will supply a family of five with this vegetable. Use the second thinning of the row for early greens, and the outer leaves of the remaining stalks may also be removed, cooked and served in the various ways of spinach. The leaf stalk attains a length of at least a foot beneath the leaf, and this is cooked and served in the manner of asparagus. Chard may be gathered from this row throughout the entire season if care is taken not to injure the heart of the plants.

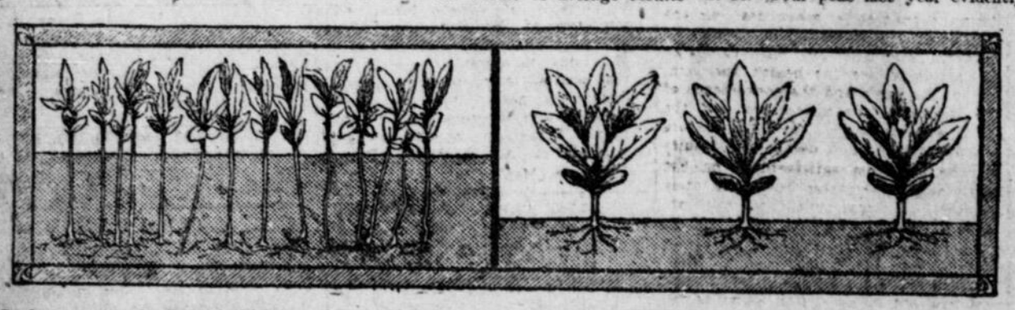
CARNATIONS FROM SEED.

D. T.—Carnations growing from seed is speculative in the sense that only a small percentage of the seedlings may prove worth naming and growing on as market stock. However, it is remunerative enough when the seedlings can be sold in autumn and spring for garden-planting. Seed is best sown in boxes, which should be covered with pieces of waste glass, and stood out of doors in warm places, on cinder-beds, wall-tops, etc., in May and June. The seed must be of good quality. When seedlings are from 1 to 2 inches high they can be planted out in lines across a bed of fine sandy soil in the open. They will only need watering if the weather is showerless, and weeding between. If preferred, they can be transferred singly to 2 or 2 1-2 inch pots and sunk to the rims in cinder-beds Hardy border carnations raised thus will form good bushy plants by autumn, or may be kept in cold frames during winter, and sold from March onwards.

KEEPING SEEDS FOR NEXT YEAR.

B. R.—Better share up your seed with a neighbor than keep it. You might get a crop with some of it, but onions, carrots, parsnips and parsley do not as a rule germinate if kept over. The rest of your seed should be all right. Do not waste it; give it away or dig up your extra corners and put in rows between other crops to come on as they finish. You will find many thankful for a bag of onions or carrots next fall, for in spite of all effort many can grow nothing for themselves.

S. M.—Your peas last year evidently suffered from the attacks of the red spider. This year in deeper, cooler soil they will probably do better, but if it appears to prevent its appearance, use your lawn spray on the peas. Nothing daunts this mite so thoroughly as moisture, whether in the air or in the plants.



Seeds sown too deeply and thickly, and not thinned out, result in weakly, crowded growth

Sowing at the right depth and well thinning out produces the healthy seedling

HOLSTEINS BREAK ALL PRICE RECORDS

All records for dairy cattle prices were smashed to smithereens at the National Guaranty Sale held at Worcester, Mass., June 7th and 8th, 1917. One hundred and forty-four head sold for a total of $296,635, which gives the unheard-of average of $2,059.96 per head. These results in the face of war conditions are, to say the least, eloquent testimony to the stability of the Holstein market, and augur well for the future of the business. The magnitude of the achievement will be more fully realized when it is understood that in the space of three weeks two sales have totalled practically $440,000, to say nothing of a large number of smaller sales that have been held during that period.

In addition to the quality of the cattle themselves, it is worthy of note that the consignors were breeders of integrity, each of whom stood behind his cattle with a 60-day guarantee against tuberculosis, while the public had implicit confidence in the integrity of the sale management; also this sale furnishes the strongest kind of testimony not only to the fact that good cattle always sell at satisfactory prices, but also that the public appreciates the opportunity of buying top-notch cattle, guaranteed free from disease. The list of consignors comprises forty leading breeders from eight States and Canada, while the seventy purchasers came from seventeen States, ranging from Maine to California, and from Washington to Georgia.

Among the records which this sale establishes are total price, regardless of number of head sold, highest average price, regardless of number of head sold, highest priced dairy animal in the world, highest priced female of any dairy breed, previous records for a public sale being broken no less than five times, the highest priced un-bred heifer, the greatest number of animals selling for $1,500 or over, and also the greatest number for every other price division above that amount up to $53,200.

The only Canadian consignor was Mr. A. C. Hardy, of Brockville, Ont., whose five head brought a total of $17,425. A yearling bull consigned by him sold for $9,000.

The sale of a three months' old calf for $5,200; and a cow for $18,300, were the sensational features of this record-breaking sale.

CONSERVATION AND UTILIZATION OF FARMYARD MANURE

(By John M. Trueman, B.S.A., Professor of Agriculture and Farm Superintendent.)

In attempting to conserve all the fertility possible from the farm animals at the Nova Scotia Agricultural College, every effort is made to save all the urine. In order to do this all floors and gutters where live stock is kept, except in a few box stalls for horses, are made of cement and have no drainage system. All the urine must be absorbed by the bedding which consists of straw and sawdust. Sometimes these bedding substances are used separately and sometimes together.

The manure from the cattle barns is carried to a pit with cement floors, where it may remain for a few days or possibly for a few weeks. As a general rule it is quickly hauled to the fields, where it is to be used and either spread immediately or placed in a large shallow heap well packed by having the horses drive over it as each load is dumped. If the ground is bare, the manure is spread as it is hauled to the field, but, if there is snow and ice on the ground, it is generally placed in the large pile, especially if there is much slope to the field. This large pile is placed at the highest point in the field and is thus easy to spread with the manure spreader in the spring. In actual practice on the college farm this means that generally all the manure hauled in the fall before the first of January is spread as it is hauled. This preserves it to the best advantage as it is on the ground soon after being produced and has not had a chance to deteriorate.

After January 1st until some time in March, as a general rule, the manure is piled as it is hauled to the field. The manure cellar is large enough to hold the accumulation of several weeks in case of continued bad weather for hauling.

The horse manure is removed each day to the manure pit, where the cow manure is placed, or to the pit in connection with the swine pens. Here it is mixed with cow manure or with pig manure and in the latter case worked over and tramped hard by the pigs. This treatment prevents the dry horse manure from heating and it also absorbs and holds some of the excess moisture and urine in the cow manure.

The following analysis of our system brings out the essential points:—

1. Same all the urine, by means of
   - (a) Tight floors and gutters.
   - (b) Use of absorbents:
     - (1) Straw.
     - (2) Sawdust.
   - (c) Prevention of fermentation:
     - (1) Kept in manure cellar as short a time as possible.
     - (2) Pile kept compact.
     - (3) Horse manure an cow manure mixed.
   - (d) Prevention of leaching by covered shed, or flat piles made where rain will not wash through them.
   - (e) Prevention of leakage, by tight manure cellar, and liberal use of absorbents.
2. Save all fertility in the dung, by means of
   - (a) Prevention of fermentation by keeping pile fairly moist and well compacted and by applying to the land as quickly as possible.
   - (b) Prevention of leaching. See above.
   - (c) Prevention of leakage. See above.

THE PURCHASE OF CATTLE ON PROVINCIAL CREDIT

Outlines of the Plans of Government Assistance to the Live Stock Production in the Three Prairie Provinces

(The 'Nor'-West Farmer.')

Measures have now come into force in all three Western provinces under which farmers may secure breeding live stock on credit or on payment in cash of not more than 25 percent of the cost of the animals. The need for legislation enabling the credit of the provinces being used in encouraging live stock production arose from various causes. In Saskatchewan the circumstance of so much breeding stock being shipped outside the province, most of it, unfortunately, outside the country as well, while at the same time hundreds of farmers in Saskatchewan were in a position, so far as feed buildings and experience went, to handle small lots of cattle or sheep, providing they could finance the purchase of the same. It was to put a stop to the exportation of breeding stock as well as to encourage mixed farming and more live stock that the Saskatchewan government passed the first live stock credit act placed on any provincial statute.

The Saskatchewan act provides that any bona-fide farmer who is a member of any farmers' organization, may apply for stock, his application being signed by the president and secretary of the organization. Bulls may be purchased for one-quarter or one-half cash, and boars or rams for one-half cash. Pure-bred females must be paid for in full at purchase. Grade females may be purchased for one-half or one-quarter cash, but not less than carload lots will be supplied to one point, and these will be yearlings or two-year-olds. No more cows are to be handled. The live stock commissioner at Regina will accept applications for all classes of stock. iSnce the Stock Purchasing Act was passed, 220 bulls, 49 pure-bred females, 1,523 grade females, 5,200 grade ewes and 100 pure-bred rams have been distributed, at a total cost of about $225,000.

DISTRIBUTION OF STOCK IN MANITOBA.

Legislation providing for the distribution of breeding stock in Manitoba was passed at the session of the legislature in 1916 and went into effect about July 1st of that year. This act, which is known as the "Settlers' Animal Purchase Act," enables the government of Manitoba to purchase and raise live stock and sell them on conditional sale to needy and worthy settlers in that portion of the province to which the act applies. The area so specified lies between Lake Winnipeg and north of township 14. It is a broken, somewhat scrubby country, wooded in parts, well watered, with abundance of hay and pasture, well circumstanced in every way for successful live stock raising. It is not, however, a good grain country. One of the considerations that led to the passing of this cow purchasing legislation in Manitoba, was the fact that settlers in the territory referred to were not satisfied with the outlook for them in grain farming, because of the uncertainty of the return and they had not the means—at least many of them had not—with which to purchase live stock. It was realized that the only profitable system of farming for this area was live stock raising or dairy farming and that if the people already living there were to be enabled to make a satisfactory living from their farms, means would have to be formed for supplying them with breeding live stock, especially cattle, on credit. Hence the Settlers' Animal Purchase Act, which was assented to in March, 1916.

Probably a mistake was made in limiting the operation of the act to the territory mentioned. The measure should be province-wide in application and enable any competent farmer or group of such farmers in any part of Manitoba to secure the credit of the province for the purchase of breeding stock. However, this is a defect that can be easily remedied by amendment. So far the measure has applied only to the territory specified, in which, up to the end of April, approximately 1,200 head of cattle had been distributed at an average price for cows delivered of $74.80.

The operation of the Manitoba act is as follows: Application for cows is made to the department of agriculture at Winnipeg. The department investigates the applicant's financial standing and moral worth and inspects his farm and equipment to determine whether or not he has the means and ability to properly care for such live stock as may be furnished him. Applicants are dealt with singly, but it is necessary that applicants form groups or associations of not less than ten, with elected officers and, as far as possible, the officers transact the business of the local purchasers.

This feature of the Manitoba act has been incorporated into the Alberta measure which recently became law. The Alberta act requires the organization of groups of not less than five, each individual being jointly and severally liable for the payment of the notes for stock signed by all the members of the group. In Saskatchewan the local association scheme has not been followed, each purchaser dealing directly with the department of agriculture, but under the Saskatchewan scheme, not less than 25 percent of the purchase price of an animal must be paid in cash.

In Manitoba, cows are delivered on credit, covering a period of five years. Agreements are made in duplicate, calling for five annual payments, each becoming payable on November 1st of each year, and bearing interest at 7 percent per annum. In addition to signing the said agreement, each member of the group gives a bond for one-tenth his purchase price; for example, a member who has received four cows valued at $300.00 would give a bond for $30.00. In the event of any member of the group not being able to meet his obligation, if it is found necessary, each member can be called upon to aid in meeting the deficit to the extent of the bond given.

On an application being properly made and accepted by the department, cows are purchased and delivered to the farmer applying for them. The title and ownership in the cows remains in the name of the government of Manitoba, and may be repossessed by the department of agriculture if not paid for, and redistributed among other members of the group. This vested right in the department largely eliminates the risk taken by any member of the group in giving his bond, because each member in order to safeguard his own interests, protects the interests of his neighbors.

An applicant is under no obligation the settler to go home and receive livery, if he does not feel entirely satisfied with the animals delivered and the price asked for them. Animals are delivered at cost, plus freight charges. The cows and heifers are purchased in the open market, the majority of them being secured at the Union Stock Yards, St. Boniface. This enables the purchasing agent to submit animals that are suitable, and to do so at a lower cost than would be involved were he to search throughout the province and assemble such small lots of cows as would be procurable at country points. Cows delivered either have had calves at foot, or are expected to calve in the near future. The distribution of this class of animal enables the settler to go home and receive receive revenue immediately, without incurring any initial expense. While the department would gladly have delivered heifers, the advice and experience of men who were conversant with conditions in that portion of the province supported the conclusion that the settlers concerned should receive immediate help, and could not wait for any length of time for the heifers to mature and develop into revenue producing animals.

In carrying out any of these schemes for supplying live stock on credit, it is not possible to please everyone either in the buying of the animals or the distributing of them. On the one hand, sellers expect to get a larger price from the government than they could secure from a private individual, and, on the other, those receiving the stock expect better than average quality at less than average prices, because it is a government that is handling the proposition. Also some purchasers expect to be taken care of in case anything should happen until the animals are paid for, and in some cases even afterwards. However, in Manitoba any farmer not satisfied with the stock sent him may refuse to accept the same. He is under no obligation to take the stock nor sign a note, nor give a bond, unless he is satisfied that the animals are right in every way and worth the money asked for them.

So far in the distribution of nearly 1,200 head of cattle, over 900 of which were cows and more liable to be faulted than heifers or other stock, fewer than ten complaints of the quality of the animals and their fitness for the purpose for which they were required, have been made. In all cases where complaints of this nature are received, the department sends an inspector to the complainant's place, an examination of the animal is made, and, if defective in any way, she is removed and replaced by a suitable one.

Farmers desiring to secure cattle should make application for the same to the department of agriculture, Winnipeg, some time before they are ready to receive them, for since the animals have to be purchased in other parts of the province or at the stock yards, more satisfactory service can be rendered by the department when more time is available in which to make selections. Copies of the act, of the application forms for cows, and all information as to the operation of the scheme, and how cows may be secured under it, can be had by writing the department of agriculture at Winnipeg.

ALBERTA CATTLE DISTRIBUTING POLICY.

At the last session of the Alberta Legislature, an act was passed enabling farmers to make use of the credit of the province in the purchase of cattle for breeding purposes. Under the terms of the act, any five farmers in a locality may join together for the purchase of young cattle, females only, for breeding purposes. These cattle may be either bought locally by the men themselves or secured for them by the live stock branch of the provincial department of agriculture. Each farmer is permitted under the act to purchase cattle of this description up to a maximum amount of $500. The entire five sign a joint note for $2,500 with interest and are jointly responsible for the payment of the same. The idea of the joint note is to secure the province against loss in case any party to the note does away in any manner with the cattle sold him. It is expected that in a district where five farmers are jointly liable on a note for cattle purchased and held individually by each, they will each see that nothing is done by any of the others to reduce the value of the security of the note. In other words, they will relieve the province of the responsibility of seeing that the contract is carried out by each man signing a note for the purchase of live stock on the credit of the province. The cattle themselves are the only security the government has from the purchaser. Each animal will be branded with the registered brand of the department, which is the lazy X, also with a number in combination with the registered brand, so that each animal and its ownership may be readily established. Until the note is paid, the ownership of the cattle remains with the provincial department of agriculture. When paid for, the brand will be vented and the purchaser pass into full possession of the stock.

The Alberta act will be administered by the live stock commissioner. Farmers desiring to secure stock under the terms of the measure should write the commissioner at Edmonton and receive full particulars, including a copy of the bill. It is understood that the act will go into effect immediately and that already a large number of applications have been received for stock.

The purchaser of live stock under the Alberta act must retain the progeny of the cows or heifers so purchased until the note is paid, except that he can sell the steers when they are two years old and use the proceeds in connection with his farming business. None of the original cows or heifers, or cows or heifers bred from them, can be sold without the written consent of the live stock commissioner. This consent, of course, will be given in case a farmer should require to sell any of them on account of their being non-breeders or for any other reason, replacing those sold with other cows or heifers. In this way the live stock loans will practically be all well secured after the first crop of calves has been raised, so that there will be a comparatively small amount of risk either for the government or for any individual member of an association.

Provision is also made for the live stock commissioner to proceed against any purchaser who neglects his stock and compel him to pay whatever loss there is without involving the other members of the syndicate in a law suit, the idea being to work out, as simply as possible, a system by which men can borrow money at a low rate of interest for the purchase of live stock and still have reasonable protection for the treasury of the province, which guarantees these loans.

PRODUCING TIMOTHY SEED IN ALBERTA

How Crop is Handled—Some Information About Prices

(By C. Sweet, Dominion Seed Branch, Calgary.)

It has been observed by the seed merchants in Eastern Canada and the United States, that the Timothy produced in Western Canada is a large, plump, bright seed, freer of noxious weed seeds than Timothy seer from the older districts, and on the whole a superior seed, which is sought after when handled and put on the market in good condition

There are two large territories at present in Alberta, which produce large quantities of timothy, Southern Alberta, including the Pincher Creek and Lethbridge districts, and Northern Central Alberta, including Olds, Didsbury, Carstairs, Red Deer and surrounding districts. It has been pointed out that timothy from these districts grows very readily and becomes too thick at the bottom, choking itself out in a few years, from the standpoint of a crop for seed production. On land seeded down to timothy, not more than 5 pounds per acre of particularly clean seed should be used, sown broadcast and harrowed in, preferably with a nurse crop of wheat or oats on summer fallow. This will give a stand of hay plenty thick enough for both hay and seed production. The first, second and third year yields of seed from crops handled in this manner averages from three to four hundred pounds per acre. After each rop is removed, the stubble should be given a discing, preferably with a spade disc, this to prevent the meadow from being sod bound.

CUTTING FOR SEED.

There have been many suggestions as to the time when timothy should be cut for seed. Mr. Pelletier, one of the largest growers of timothy in the Pincher Creek district, advises that he has noticed by observation, that when the heads are brown, his timothy seed threshes the highest average, and produces the best seed. When cut on the green side, it requires high speed with a separator in threshing, to separate the seed, and thereby wasting a quantity of seed in blowing over with the chaff. This seed is also light and chaffy, and possesses only medium to weak germination vitality. If the timothy is left until ripe, there is a large wastage by wind, and the seed also hulls badly in handling. For these reasons it is necessary to handle timothy seed so that it will not be too green, or too badly hulled, as these are factors both of which lower the grade of the seed. In the Pincher Creek district, the growers, through the South Alberta Hay Growers' Association, are planning to purchase a header, which costs about $350.00 to try out in an experimental way this fall. They believe that by using a header, and storing the heads in small stacks, made so that the air will freely circulate, they can handle their timothy better than by using a grain binder. This method of cutting would also escape the low growing weeds being handled with the seed. Following the header, they will cut the remainder of the crop with a mower, and use for feeding purposes. In pressing their hay, cut with a binder last fall, they found it practically impossible to remove all the twine. It is not certain what results can be obtained by the use of a header, until after being tried out under conditions prevailing here.

Last year there were about 52 cars of timothy seed shipped from growers in Alberta to the Canadian Government Elevator, Calgary, to be cleaned, weighed, graded and stored, representing an approximate total of 1,500,000 pounds. This seed graded mostly No. 2, and required a dockage of from three to fifteen percent in recleaning, depending upon weed seeds necessary to remove. This seed has nearly all been sold and shipped out, with the exception of about 200,000 pounds. The complete handling charges at the Canadian Government Elevator, Calgary, is 5c per hundredweight, which includes free storage for fifteen days, after which a charge of 1c per hundred pounds per month is made. The price charged for cleaning may be increased, particularly if the growers are to have their timothy seed split into two grades, making part No. 1 and the balance No. 2 or No. 3 grade.

The prices obtained for timothy seed, cleaned and graded, at the Government Elevator, Calgary, were from $4.75, last November, to $5.75 per hundredweight this spring. These prices are similar to the prices quoted on the Chicago Grain Exchange for prime timothy seed. Prime timothy seed is equal in grade to our standard grade No. 2. Chicago prices are quoted, as the Chicago market is the largest export market for timothy seed, and therefore, virtually controls the timothy seed prices. Under the present conditions the cost of putting timothy from timothy seed districts in the United States on the Toronto market, including freight and duty, is about equal to the freight on timothy seed in car lots from Calgary to Toronto. The freight rates of $1.26 per hundredweight in car lots for timothy seed in bags, from Calgary to Toronto, is believed to be too excessive, in comparison with the freight rate on flour and flax of 44 cents per hundredweight. Authentically compiled market reports, published by a reliable trade journal in the United States, quote the monthly prices of timothy seed to growers in the United States as follows:

The following table gives the United States estimated average price per bushel to producers of timothy seer, monthly for six years:

	1916	1915	1914	1913	1912	1911
January 15	$3.05	$2.63	$2.07	$1.79	$6.99	$4.12
February 15	3.19	2.66	2.12	1.78	7.26	4.51
March 15	3.28	2.78	2.30	1.72	7.33	4.93
April 15	3.51	2.69	2.28	1.74	7.27	5.17
May 15	3.33	2.75	2.38	1.76	7.16	5.24
June 15	3.26	2.65	2.23	1.77	6.68	5.24
July 15	3.08	2.57	2.32	1.94	5.96	5.48
August 15	2.36	2.56	2.43	2.01	3.20	6.52
September 15	2.22	2.62	2.46	2.13	2.09	6.65
October 15	2.27	2.72	2.34	2.02	1.95	6.91
November 15	2.25	2.91	2.34	2.08	1.82	6.90
December 15	—	2.86	2.18	2.10	1.79	6.72

By referring to the above table, it will be noted that in the year 1911, prices were exceptionally high, followed by two years minimum prices. This was due to the shortage of seed in 1911, and the large acreage and supply of seed in 1912, causing an over-production. Outside of these years the prices of five or six cents per pound held very regularly.

It is recognized that timothy seed may be sown economically in the Province of Alberta, where the roughage after threshing may be used to advantage in wintering ranch stock.

It is believed by many that large areas of the principal timothy seed meadows of the United States were put under the plough last fall, and that in place of timothy a large demand will be made for the production of corn and grain crops. With a large portion of this production given over to the growing of grains and corn, it is reasonable to expect a large demand for Alberta timothy seed from both the United States and Eastern Canadian markets.

BREEDING FEMALES.

Yearling hens make the best breeders. These should not be forced for heavy production through the winter, but should be kept active. If possible, allow them the run of a sheltered barnyard. Keep them not too fat, but in good, vigorous condition. If there are not enough yearlings, early-hatched, well-matured pullets may be used.

Selecting the breeding females. Breed from those that were the best layers as pullets. When the pullets are put into their winter quarters in the fall they should all be carefully banded, trap-nested, and records kept of their laying for the four winter months, that is, November, December, January and February. It is from the pullets that lay best during that period that the breeders should be selected, as experience has shown that those are the birds that will make the best yearly records, and will return the greatest profits. If it is not possible to trap-nest, note should be made of the time of starting to lay of each pullet, and those that show early maturity used.

The birds that pass the test of early maturity and the trap-nest should be carefully examined for vigor, and only those that are in perfect health and of fair size of the breed of which they are representatives should be reserved for breeders.

POULTRY



FEEDING BABY CHICKS

(By H. Atwood.)

Of all our domesticated animals baby chicks stand in a class by themselves in respect to their rapidity of growth. Chicks when hatched weigh about one and one-half ounces each, and they can be made to weigh two and one-half pounds or forty ounces apiece when twelve weeks old. This is an increase of slightly more than twenty-six times the original weight in twelve weeks. In other words, during the first twelve weeks of its life a little chick averages to increase in weight each week more than double its original weight. Let us see what this means, taking for example a young child. If a baby weighing ten pounds at birth were to grow relatively as fast as a chicken it would weigh about 260 pounds when twelve weeks of age. This extreme rapidity of growth in the case of a chicken required liberal feeding, and I have never yet been able to understand why the advice is so frequently given not to over-feed little chickens, for if the chicks are healthy and are given an opportunity to take a normal amount of exercise, they will not eat more than they can properly digest and assimilate. A baby under normal conditions doubles its original weight in about 180 days; a chickin about six days. In other words, the processes of digestion and assimilation are about thirty times as active in the case of a chick as in a baby, and the amount of food required is about thirty times as great in proportion to the body weight. Liberal feeding is the keynote of success in feeding little chicks.

As stated above, the advice is frequently given to feed chicks scantily during the first few days or until the contents of the yolk sac is fully absorbed. This advice is like much other that is founded entirely on theory. It is true that there is a considerable amount of nutritive material stored up in the yolk sac in the case of a chick just hatched, but nature has provided this reserve material to supplement, but not to take the place of other food materials that the chick is able to get by its own efforts or by the efforts of the mother hen. In passing it may be well to say that this view of early and liberal feeding is apparently being adopted more and more widely by the most successful men in the poultry business.

Admitting that the baby chick should be fed liberally and as soon after it is hatched as it desires food the question at once arises, what shall it be fed? The fact that a chick doubles its original weight in about six days gives us some very valuable information on this subject, for it has been found in the case of animals that suckle their young that the composition of the mother's milk varies directly according to the length of time required for the young to double its original weight. The following table from "Zeitschrift der Phisologische Chemie," Vol. 27, p. 594, brings out this fact clearly:

Species.	Time in days for the new-born animal to double its weight.	100 parts of milk contained. Protein.	Ash.	Calcium.	Phosphorus.
Man	180	1.6	0.2	.021	.022
Horse	60	2.0	0.4	.086	.057
Cow	47	3.5	0.7	.110	087
Goat	22	3.7	0.78	.143	.122
Sheep	15	4.8	0.84	.178	.127
Swine	14	5.2	0.80	.178	.135
Cat	9.5	7.0	0.02	....	....
Dog	9	7.0	1.33	.321	.233
Rabbit	6	10.4	2.50	.636	.437

The table shows that the more quickly the young animal doubles its original weight the more protein and ash constituents it receives in its ration. In fact, we might expect this to be the case, for if the body of an animal is to build up quickly it stands to reason that the ration should be concentrated and contain an abundance of protein to form flesh and ash constituents to form bone.

It is to be observed that of the nine mammals mentioned, the young rabbit doubles its original weight in the shortest time, or in about six days. In this respect it stands next to a chicken, although the latter grows relatively somewhat faster.

Assuming that a rabbit and a chicken, on account of the similarity in their rapidity of growth require practically the same relative amounts of the various nutritive materials in their food, let us see how some of the feeding stuffs commonly used in feeding chicks compare in respect to the total ash constituents, phosphorus, lime and protein, with the amount of the same materials present in the milk of the rabbit.

Assuming that there is double as much dry matter in rabbit's milk as in cow's milk, then the dry substance of rabbit's milk would contain approximately 1.75 percent phosphorus, 2.54 percent calcium, 10 percent ash, and 41.6 percent protein.

Now let us compare the composition of the dry matter of this milk with the composition, for example, of corn meal. In corn meal there is approximately 13 percent phosphorus, .03 percent calcium, .68 percent ash, and 10 percent protein. In the dry matter of rabbit's milk there is, then, more than ten times as much phosphorus, eighty times as much lime, fourteen times as much ash, and four times as much protein. In other words, the dry matter of rabbit's milk is not only a richer and far more concentrated food, but it contains vastly more phosphorus and lime, used in building up the bones, and protein for building up the tissues. It is no wonder then that corn meal, which is typical of a ration consisting of grain only, when fed by itself is not a good food for growing chickens. Of course, if a chick fed on grain has access to enough bugs and worms it will thrive, because animal food is rich in those particular constituents in which grain is deficient.

It may be well to point out here that a growing chick and a mature fowl differ in respect to the mineral matter required. A chick needs large amounts of lime and phosphorus, or calcium phosphate, for the formation of bone and flesh, while little of these materials are required by a mature fowl for mere maintenance. When fowls are laying, however, there is a demand for large quantities of lime, which is used in building up the shell of the egg, and also for a considerable amount of phosphorus as the yolk of an egg is a highly phosphorized substance.

EXERCISE.

Under natural conditions a chick is busy from morning till night, either foraging on its own account or running eagerly to the mother hen when she finds a tidbit for her brood. This exercise promotes digestion and tends to keep the chick healthy and vigorous. When chicks are brooded artificially we should duplicate these conditions as far as possible. On this account the deep litter method of feeding chicks is to be commended.

HOW TO FEED.

In addition to the cracked grains provided by the deep litter method of feeding a mash of ground grains should be provided into which products of animal origin enter to a considerable extent so as to furnish the necessary protein, phosphorus, and lime or it may be desirable to rely entirely upon vegetable protein and make up the deficiency in ash constituents through the addition to the ration of bone meal. If this mash can be fed once per day, moistened with sour milk or buttermilk, the chicks will repay in increased growth for this extra attention. The mash should also be fed dry in hoppers. Sour milk or buttermilk is of great value in chick feeding, not only because it has an almost ideal composition for building up the body of the chick, but also because the lactic organisms present in the sour milk seem to have a beneficial effect in preventing white diarrhoea and kindred ailments. Feed sour milk to the chicks whenever it is available. Supply tender, green food of some sort, and the chicks should thrive.

LIVE POULTRY and FRESH EGGS WANTED

Old Tom turkeys, if sold now, will bring as much money, if not more, than if sold in the fall.

Prices given on application.

P. POULIN & CO.

Bousecours Market, Montreal.

BROILERS FOR PROFIT

Sell Leghorn Cockerels as Broilers and Save Money

(By M. A. Jull.)

The essential feature in raising broilers is a quick maturing strain of fowls possessing high quality in flesh. The broiler trade is becoming more extensively developed from year to year, and larger profits are being made from this line of the poultry business. The greatest demand for broilers is created in the markets of the larger cities. Each succeeding year demands broilers of the highest quality in large numbers, and as the broiler season is now in full swing attention should be given to economical production.

Broilers are divided into three classes: squab, medium and large.

Squab broilers weigh, when dressed, from three-quarters to one pound each and are the youngest and smallest of the three classes. They are produced in from six to eight weeks, and the proportion of meat to the bone is less than in the larger sizes. Squab broilers are more expensive to the consumer and consequently are in less demand.

Medium broilers weigh, when dressed, from one to one-half pounds each and are from one to three weeks older than squab broilers. Being a little older, medium broilers are usually plumper than squabs, and are thus in good demand.

Large broilers weigh, when dressed, from one and one-half to two pounds each. They are produced in about ten to fourteen weeks, and are usually well covered with a good proportion of meat.

BROILER BREEDS.

In order to make the largest profits in raising broilers a fairly quick maturing strain of fowls must be used. The Leghorns and other light breeds usually mature faster than do general purpose or meat breeds, and are thus better suited for the production of squab and medium broilers. On the other hand, good strains of some of the general purpose breeds, such as the White Wyandotte, are most suitable for the production of large broilers. All white feathered birds dress out nicer than those with dark feathers.

FATTENING.

Chickens intended for broilers are reared with the rest of the chickens up to a short time before they are to be marketed. Under ordinary methods of proper management the chickens will grow rapidly. When they weigh about one pound each they should be put into small yards or pens, although care should be taken to avoid overcrowding. At this young age they will tend to grow more than fatten, but a little fattening food while in confinement will produce more meat and the quality will be improved. The first feed given after being confined should be their growing ration, while they were on range. This should be gradually changed to a more fattening ration. A good ration consists of equal parts oatmeal feed, cornmeal and ground buckwheat, to which has been added ten percent of beef scraps; that is, the ration would contain:—

Oatmeal feed	30 lbs.
Cornmeal	30 lbs.
Ground Buckwheat	30 lbs.
Beef Scraps	10 lbs.
	100 lbs.

These ground grains should be thoroughly mixed and then moistened with sour milk. The wet mash is fed in troughs, twice each day, giving the broilers all they will eat at each feeding. If sour skim milk is not available then water may be used. Low grade flour or wheat middlings may be substituted for the ground buckwheat.

A little wheat and cracked corn may be fed from hand once or twice every day. Plenty of green food should always be provided. This may be supplied as grass tops, lettuce and clover or alfalfa hay.

It is well to keep grit before them, and clean water should never be wanting. If sour skim milk is available it can be given as a drink.

In finishing broilers for the market the aim should be to promote as rapid flesh development as possible.

PREPARING FOR MARKET.

The first step in preservation of good quality is to starve it for 24 hours, allowing, however, a liberal supply of fresh, clean water during this period. The water flushes out the intestines, which have been empty of food, and the next step in dressing of market poultry is the killing and bleeding of the fowl.

The incomplete removal of the blood causes an unsightly appearance, and a very large proportion of bad poultry now marketed, is due to this cause. This is evident by red dots which frequently occur where the feathers have been removed. Red hips denote poor sticking. Generally it is the neck which shows more plainly the presence of blood in the fowls or that a wrong method has been used in cutting the blood vessels. The neck is the first part to discolor, becoming first red and finally green.

Aside from the bad appearance of incompletely-bled chickens, their keeping qualities are very inferior. The flavor is not so good, the flesh loses its firmness sooner and in every way the product is more perishable.

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sweet clover needs inoculation. In trials better results have been secured when inoculated. A good way to inoculate is to so w200 pounds of soil from an inoculated sweet clover or alfalfa field, on which are growing good sweet clover or alfalfa, per acre. It should be harrowed in well. A cloudy day is best.

FEEDING LAYING HENS

(Professor Harry R. Lewis.)

An abundance of the food best suited to produce the greatest vigor in the laying hens, and to stimulate the reproductive organs is necessary if a profitable egg yield is to be secured. There are two objects in feeding the laying hen, namely, to provide for the maintenance of her body and, in addition, to supply the nutrients required for the manufacture of the eggs. The following figures show the composition of the bird's body and the whole egg:

	Water.	Ash.	Protein.	Fat.
Comp. of Laying Hen	55.8 p.c	3.8 p.c.	21.6 p.c.	17.0 p.c.
Comp. of Fresh Eggs	65.7 p.c.	12.2 p.c.	11.4 p.c.	8.9 p.c.

Note in the above figures the relatively high proportion of water, which shows the need of keeping fresh water before the birds all the time, as well as of supplying a large amount in the form of succulent feed. The high percentage of protein in the body and in the product accounts for the necessity of feeding a relatively large amount of concentrated food to supply the nitrogenous material present. It also explains why poultrymen in feeding an exclusive corn diet cannot expect to get a profitable egg yield in the winter.

BEST FEEDING SYSTEM.

In general the system of feeding best suited for egg production will be a dry mash, which from the standpoint of economy, should be supplied in large self-feeding hoppers. As supplemental to this dry mash, cracked and whole grains should be supplied at least twice a day in deep litter on the floor of the house.

The wet mash system of feeding is not as efficient, for it requires more labor, and produces, if not properly fed, diarrhoea and digestive disorder. Its use has been almost entirely abandoned in favor of the former method.

NEW JERSEY LAYING RATIONS.

The following system of feeding for egg production is a result of extended experimental work at the New Jersey State Experiment Station. In the use of this or of any other ration, it must be distinctly understood that there is no such thing as a best ration, for with different breeds, under various conditions and environments there will need to be a variety of feeding. Hence, any ration which is giving good success should be continued until some other one can be tried out in an experimental way.

HOUSING THE FARM FLOCK

(Chas. E. Weakley, Jr.)

While the poultry on the average farm does not bring in as much revenue as the dairy herd or wheat crop, the profits are much greater considering the capital invested and the labor required. No one would think of letting the dairy cow go without feed and water, or even putting off these chores just because they were busy with something else, yet this is what happens to the flock of hens, not once in a great while, but almost regularly on the general farm. No other animal will respond to good treatment—healthful sanitary quarters, regular feeding, and plenty of good clean water—more readily than the hen.

The first thing to consider in connection with the farm flock is the house and its location. This need not be an elaborate or expensive affair, in fact the simpler the better, provided certain principles are carried out in its construction. A location should be selected which is sheltered from the prevailing winds and where a good sized yard is available so the flock will not have to be housed during seeding time. The orchard which is usually close to the farm house is very well suited for this purpose. Possibly the form of house best adapted to farm conditions is the open front, shed roof type, facing south or south-east, and it should allow four square feet of floor space for each fowl kept. A properly constructed concrete floor raised six or eight inches above the level of the ground, to insure dryness, is without doubt better than a board floor—at any rate it is more durable and does not afford a harbor for vermin. If the poultry house is located on a hillside, a double board floor with tarred paper and one-half inch air space between is very suitable. Whichever type the builder decides on, it is necessary that the floor be built so as to insure dryness and warmth in winter. The framing will depend largely on the size of the house and what materials are available for siding. The back and ends should be tight so as to avoid drafts, which together with damp floors play havoc with flocks, causing colds, roup, etc. If the siding is good matched material, one thickness will be sufficient where the winters are moderate, but it will be found a wise precaution in many cases to line the back wall with building paper and flooring. The ceiling and ends should be similarly lined for a distance of five feet from the back wall. If the house is constructed draft proof a great deal of time and expense will be saved in doctoring the sick fowls, and the increased egg-production will more than yaw for the extra expense involved. The front of the house should contain one or two glass windows according to the size of the building, one square foot of glass for each twelve square feet of floor space has been found to be the proper proportion. An opening of approximately the same size covered with one inch wire mesh must be provided to give proper ventilation which is the only means of getting rid of the large amount of moisture given from the fowls lungs especially during the night. A frame covered with duck, burlap or muslin should be hinged at the top of the wire opening to be closed during cold nights and stormy weather. The opening must be located so that the sunlight will reach all parts of the house during the day; it is not only a cheap and efficient germ destroyer, but helps wonderfully to keep the hens comfortable and contented. A good grade of feltroofing will be found to be one of the best materials for roofing a building of this kind, as the pitch (about one foot in ten feet) will not permit the use of shingles, slate, etc., even if the cost of these were not prohibitive. A building of this type should be high enough at the lowest part for the attendant to stand erect, a good height being five feet eight inches to the top of the plate at the back, and seven feet eight inches in front, for a house eighteen or twenty feet deep. A ceiling higher than this not only add to the expense, but the building is likely to be drafty and cold in winter.

The size of the house will depend entirely on the number of fowls to be kept. As it requires almost as much time to care for a flock of fifty hens as one of several hundred, it will be wise for the farmer to take this into consideration when he is building his new house and make it large enough to expand considerably. A building 20 ft. x 60 ft. will properly house 250 hens and give room for a feed room ten feet wide in the centre. This is an ideal arrangement and should be carried out wherever possible. If this size house is not needed at present and it is desired to extend the cost of construction over a period of several years, houses twenty feet square can be built as needed; but it should be remembered it will require more labor to care for the flock. As the stock to be used for breeding should be mature it is necessary to have two houses at the start, or one long house divided into two rooms, one room for the pullets and the other for the fowls from which eggs are to be incubated.

The interior equipment, consisting of perches and droppings-boards, nests, hoppers and water pan, should be elevated so the total floor space is available for the use of the fowls. The dropping-boards, which are placed immediately under the perches along the back of the house and about three feet from the floor, should be made of matched lumber. While not necessary they make a very convenient arrangement for keeping the house clean with little labor. They should be cleaned every three or four days and sprayed occasionally with lime-sulphur solution to kill the lice. While it is not necessary to replace the litter more than three times a year some new straw must be added occasionally. It is better to place all perches on the same level, otherwise the fowls will crowd on the highest one and cause overheating. The nests, feed-hopper, etc., can be placed on platforms along the sides and front eighteen inches from the floor, but they should be constructed with a view of accessibility for both the fowls and the attendant. It is a good plan to build a feed box or hopper along one side of the house large enough to hold sufficient feed to last the flock two or three weeks. This would add very little to the cost of the building, and considerably lessen the time required to feed the fowls each day. Broody hens must be broken up as soon as noticed. This can be accomplished best by confining them in a coop with slatted sides and bottom. Possibly the best location for such a box is at one end of the perches over the droppings-board.

The above is only a general description of the essential features which should be incorporated in a poultry house for the average farm, the exact design depending a great deal on the tastes of the farmer. It should be borne in mind that the main things to be considered are the health and comfort of the fowls and the convenience of the operator. No matter how well the fowls are cared for, if their quarters are unsanitary and damp the results will be far from satisfactory; on the other hand, no matter how good their quarters, if inconvenient for the attendant, most likely the fowls will go hungry or thirsty many times during the course of a year with just as disastrous results.

If you are not satisfied with the return from your flock, make a careful survey of your buildings, methods and rations and see if you are not to blame instead of the hens. A flock well cared for should make at least one hundred percent profit.

GOOD REMEDIES FOR BAD HABITS

Feather eating: — Symptoms. The fowl eats feathers found on floor of pen and will pull from one another. This habit is due to an abnormal appetite. Treatment: Give fowls more vegetable and animal food and also provide enlarged quarters in which to house and pen the fowls. It is also a good plan to add a small quantity of sulphur to the ration. It should be taken in hand as soon as noticed in the pens or the habit will spread to all the fowls in the pens and become very difficult to eradicate.

Egg eating.—Symptoms: Fowls break an egg in the nest and start eating it. The taste soon becomes acquired and the birds in the pens will make a run for every and any egg which they may see in the pen or nests. Treatment:—The time to treat this vice is before it has begun and the only proper way is to prevent it occuring by supplying to the fowls during the winter season and at all times an abundance of oyster shell and grit. A good supply of vegetable and meat food will help to correct this habit. The use of false bottom nests will assist to save a few of the eggs, but the only proper treatment is to feed the fowls a supply of shell material in the ration.—J. P. L.

SECTIONAL POULTRY HOUSES

Sizes 8 ft. x 10 ft.

EASILY SET UP

NEAT—CONVENIENT—SATISFACTORY

A GOOD INVESTMENT—and PATRIOTIC

Write for particulars

Georgian Bay Shook Mills, Ltd.

Midland, Ont.

POULTRY.

HAMBURGS.

ROSE POULTRY YARDS—BREEDER and importer of high-class Exhibition Hamburgs, S. S. Hamburgs, S. P. Hamburgs, G. S. Hamburgs, G. P. Hamburgs, and Black Hamburgs. W. CHALONER, Prop., 154 Emerald St., N., Hamilton, Ont. 24 6

SPECIAL BARGAINS FOR QUICK sale, 300 S. C. White Leghorn Cockerels, April hatch, pure Barron blood, greatest laying strain known, many direct descendants of Baroness IV., record 282 eggs; bred from 252 to 273 egg males. $1.25 each, 6 for $7.00, for June; $1.50 each, 6 for $8.00, for July; worth $2.00 each next fall. T. A. KING, Milton, Ontario. 24 6

LEGHORNS.

PURE BRED S.C. WHITE LEGHORNS, trap-nested and bred in line for 15 years. Eggs, $1.50 per 15; $4.00 per 50; $7.00 per 100. Satisfaction guaranteed. A. A. Reimer, Box 15, Steinbach, Man. 15.12

ORPINGTONS.

BUFF ORPINGTON EGGS, FROM choice stock. Price, $2.00 per 15, $6.00 per 100. WM. BROMMELL, Rosebank, Man. 22.6

BUFF ORPINGTON EGGS, $2.00 PER 15. Eight dollars per hundred. Choice stock. WM. BROMMELL, Rosebank, Manitoba. 14 23

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.

BOOKS, ETC., WANTED.

WANTED, CLYDESDALE STUD BOOK of Canada. Volume One, Volume Eight, Volume Twelve. Send prices to VANSTONE & ROGERS, North Battleford, Sask. 22.6

MISCELLANEOUS.

HATCHING EGGS $1.00 PER 15 EGGS, from utility, bred to lay stock. Barred and White Rocks, White Wyandottes, Rhode Island Reds and White Leghorns. Prices on larger quantities quoted on application. Order settings from this ad. Satisfaction or money refunded. TAY POULTRY FARM, Perth, Ont. 22.5

STOCK AND EGGS FOR SALE FROM winners, in eighteen varieties. Write for list. ROBERT HOUSER, Canboro, Ont. 19.9

POULTRY SUPPLIES.

WHY WASTE MONEY ON COSTLY Brooders? When in one hour you can make your own heated Brooder at a cost of only $2.95. If it does not raise stronger and better chicks than any other Brooder, regardless of price, return it and get your money back. Oat Sprouter saves feed and doubles egg yield, only $1.95; three-cent stamp for particulars. RADIO CO., Box 1704 "E," Winnipeg. 23 6

POULTRY AND LIVE STOCK WANTED.

BABY CHICKS AND PURE BRED Poultry wanted. We are now ready to purchase everything offered us in Baby and older chicks, any breeds; ducklings, goslings, etc. Write us first. Also pure bred land and water fowls. We are the largest poultry exchange in Quebec. We know the wants of everyone, and can place your surplus stock advantageously. Few pairs three years old pea fowls and yearlings, and three years old hens. Wild geese and ducks (domesticated) our specialty. Everything that bears the name of pure bred fowls. Stamps for informations. Bronze Turkey's egg: $5 per 10. Now on. YAMASKA POULTRY FARMS, St. Hyacinthe, Que. 23.13

CALVES WANTED. GOOD DRESSED calves, from 100 to 150 pounds each; also, large fat hens alive. WALLER'S, 710 Spadina avenue, Toronto. t.f.

REMEDIES.

NO MOR LICE (Trade Mark)—ONE treatment of "No Mor" is guaranteed to free your poultry from lice. "No Mor" can be carried around in your vest pocket; it is ready to apply the instant you get a fowl in your hands. 45 cents and 85 cents per box, postpaid. Write for booklet. Agents wanted. A. A. REIMER, Box 15, Steinbach, Man., Can. 25 6

LIVE STOCK FOR SALE.

CATTLE.

REGISTERED JERSEY BULL, FOUR months old. J. N. Levesque, Cambridge, Ont. 24 6

REGISTERED HOLSTEIN BULLS, ready for service; best we ever offered. To be sold at farmers' prices. R. A. GILLESPIE, Abbotsford, Que. 24.6

PURE BRED SHORTHORN (DURham) calves (1917) for sale, dual purpose; also, a yearling Ayrshire bull. Please enclose stamp for reply. WALTER H. STEVENSON & SON, Mattanngar Park, R. R. 3, Fenelon Falls. 21 6

SWINE.

TAMWORTHS — PURE-BRED YOUNG stock, both sexes, ready to wean. A choice lot priced reasonable, to sell quickly. Write R. V. STUART, Strathearn Farm, Orono, Ont. 26.6

REGISTERED DUROC JERSEY Spring Pigs for sale, from our prize-winning stock. Write for particulars and prices. M. J. HOWES & SONS, Millet, Alberta.

PURE-BRED YORKSHIRES — CHOICE suckers from champion prize-winning stock. Right prices. T. A. KING, Milton, Ont. 24 6

DOGS FOR SALE.

COLLIE PUPPIES, FOUR AND TWO months old; Sables (Sandy and White), Tri-colors (Black and White). No better breeding in Canada; farm raised. Males, $15.00; females, $10.00. Satisfaction guaranteed. AIRD, 293 West Notre Dame, Montreal. 21.6

FARMS FOR SALE.

ISLE OF PINES — TWENTY ACRES fine fruit land, in Los Indios, about 3 miles from post office, on main road to Nouva Gerona; 4 acres set to grapefruit, trees 5 years old, bear this year. Will sell at sacrifice. F. W. MERRILL, 121 Main street, Malden, Mass. 26.7

COCKBURN ISLAND, ONTARIO — Farm for sale, 400 acres, 30 cleared, soil clay loam, 100 acres hardwood, log building, 3½ miles from school. WILLIAM MUNDY. 23 7

EASTERN TOWNSHIPS—LARGE AND small farms in the beautiful county of Stanstead, near thriving towns and Stanstead College. Write E. W. HAY, Stanstead, Que. 24 6

TWO ONE-HUNDRED ACRE FARMS for sale. Choice land; four miles from Galt. Apply to GEORGE SCOTT, Ashtree Farm, Galt, Ont. 26 2

FOUR FARMS FOR SALE; CHICKEN, fruit and truck. HARRY VAIL, owner, New Milford, Orange Co., N.Y. 22 12

VETERAN LAND WARRANTS FOR sale. Clear title. No homestead duties. If going west, write, J. SHOEMAKER, 23 Fourth, Ottawa, Ontario. 22.6

WESTERN CANADA FARMS, WITH growing crops and live stock. Easy terms. Catalogue free. DOMINION FARM EXCHANGE, Winnipeg, Manitoba. 22.6

SEED FOR SALE.

WESTERN RYE GRASS SEED, TESTed, free from noxious weeds, $8.50 per hundred, sacked. W. T. COLLINS, Floral, Sask. 23.6

STRAWBERRY AND RASPBERRY PLANTS.

STRAWBERRY PLANTS, CURRANTS, Gooseberries, Raspberries, Loganberries, Fruits, Chicks, Hatching Eggs, Ducklings, Hares, Goats. Catalogue free. CHAS. PROVAN, Minor Rural Industries Specialist, Langley Fort, B.C. 16 12

FOR SALE.

WAR SOUVENIR—18-PR. SHRAPNEL Shell, fitted for lamp attachment, a substantial and useful souvenir. By parcel post, prepaid, on receipt of $1.95. The JENCKES MACHINE COMPANY, LIMITED, Sherbrooke, Que. 25 6

SURE STOP CATTLE POKE—STOPS them before getting their heads through. Attached by straps to horns or halter. Adjustable, light and durable. Sent postpaid for $1.65. R. G. STEARNS, Oyen, Alta. 23.6

GRISTMILL, FULLY EQUIPPED, storehouse, seven-room dwelling; good location for cheese factory; water power; 1½ miles to B. & M. Station. Easy terms. Write for particulars. R. A. BALDWIN, Stanstead, Que. 22 6

SEWING MACHINE SUPPLIES.—Twelve superior English needles, 25c; bobbins, 5c; shuttles, $1; old make of shuttles, $1.50. SUPERIOR SUPPLIES CO., McNab street north, Hamilton, Ontario. 22.12

FOR SALE.—12 H.P. GASOLINE BUCKeye Traction Ditcher. Rebuilt machine in first-class order. Write promptly. J. J. WALLACE, Elberta, Ont. 21.6

50 STAMPS, 10c, INCLUDING AUSTRALia, Africa, Finland, Spain, Turkey, Nicaragua, Belgium, Egypt, etc. ATLAS STAMP CO., 1954 Montreal street, west, Regina. 21.6

STAMPS PACKAGE FREE TO COLlectors for 2 cents postage; also offer fifty different foreign stamps, catalogue, hinges; five cents. We buy stamps. MARKS STAMP CO., Toronto. 8.26

SHIP BUILDING YARD FOR SALE, or lease, 1,000 ft. water front, about 8 acres, on St. John River, in St. John, New Brunswick. Has been used for ship building for many years. Main line C.P.R., 150 ft. from rear of property. Natural dry dock. Apply, D. A. MACKENZIE, Detroit, Mich. t.f.

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

AGENTS WANTED.

"CANADIAN POULTRY REVIEW": "Canadian Poultry Journal"; each fifty cents per year, postpaid. Subagents wanted immediately (must subscribe first). Apply NEWMAN T. HUNTER, Agent, Coaticook, Quebec. 26.6

AGENTS—SALARY AND COMMISsion, to sell Red Tag Stock. Complete exclusive lines. Specially hardy. Grown only by us—sold only by our agents. Elegant free samples. Write now to DOMINION NURSERIES, Montreal 23 26

AGENTS — OUR MEN SUCCEED where others fail, because we grow and supply each district with varieties of fruit trees recommended by the Ottawa Experimental Farm. We want reliable, energetic agents now. Good pay weekly. Write for best terms. PELHAM NURSERY CO., Toronto, Ont. 24.6

RABBITS FOR SALE.

BLACK SIBERIAN HARES — MOST profitable furbearers. Two and three month old pedigreed stock for sale. State wants. Enclose stamp for particulars. DR. EVANS, Wyoming, Ont.

CHOICE SIBERIAN HARES (Black and Silver-Grays) for sale. Bargain prices. T. A. KING, Milton, Ont. 24 6

EDUCATIONAL.

THE DEBRISAY METHOD IS THE Royal Road to Latin, French, German, Spanish. Thorough mail courses. Students everywhere. Highest references. ACADEMIE DeBRISAY, Ottawa, Ont. 4.32

TEACHERS WANTED.

PROTESTANT TEACHER WANTED, with Elementary Diploma, for schools No. 1 and 2, Grand Greve, P.Q.; term 10 months, commencing September; salary $200 for No. 1, and $175 No. 2. Apply to CHS. P. BARTLETT, Sec.-Treas., Grand Greve, Gaspe, P.Q. 26.3

WANTED—PROTESTANT TEACHER with experienced elementary diploma, for Papineauville School; ten months' term; begin September 3rd; $30.00 per month. Apply to School Trustee, G. T. HEWS, Papineauville, Que. 25 6

MACHINERY FOR SALE.

ENGINES, MAGNETOS, PROPELLERS, Carburetors, and all motor boat fittings for sale or exchange. Send for new lists. GUARANTEE MOTOR CO., Hamilton, Canada. t.f.

Cutworms eat off the young plants at the surface of the ground, and they do this in the night. In the day time they can usually be found buried an inch deep and only a short distance from the last plant eaten. In gardens they may be poisoned with the following: half-pound Paris green, mixed dry with twenty-five pounds bran, then add one gallon water and one quart of molasses and mix thoroughly. The best time to spread this is in the evening or late afternoon.

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LONDON

The CURTAIN OF FIRE

By JOSEPH HOCKING

SYNOPSIS.

In the first instalment the reader was introduced to an intim.te picture of the British front at Ypres. Captain Bob Nancarrow meets his uncle, who is on a writer's tour by permission of the War Office. Nancarrow is the son of a Quaker, averse to war, and has had difficulty in coming to the conviction that his duty was to be a soldier. He receives news that his sweetheart Nancy, a nurse, who had been up to the front lines to take care of a friend, has been captured by the Germans. Accompanied by his pal, Fanshawe, he journeys to the h spital where she had been nursing but gets very little information from her friend, Nurse Tresillian, whom he cannot quite make out. They make a dash for the front lines and get speech with some Germans in the enemy trench, whopromise to inquire about Nancy. Fanshawe interviews a German prisoner officer and discovers that he is in love with Margaret Herncastle who is engaged to Fortescue, and whom he himself had loved. Fanshawe suspects a plot in which Nurse Tresillian, the German officer, Von Hulton, and Dr. Rayner, of the hospital staff, are involved.

CHAPTER XXIII.—(Continued.)

Frank Fanshawe had never felt so uncomfortable in his life before. Throughout the whole of his career he had, with the exception of the times he was imprisoned in Germany, been engaged in plain military duties. Matters of diplomacy were alien to his nature, and he had freely given it out that in missions which required brains he had always to take a back seat. And yet here he was, at his own desire, involved in schemes which required the keenest acumen and most far-reaching intelligence. He could not understand by what means the French traitors had been persuaded that he was willing to betray his country, and help Germany. Yet, in spite of his fears and doubts, this was evidently the case. And this young aristocrat, to whom spying and trickery was not only alien, but hateful, was involved in a net-work of mystery.

As the afternoon wore away, in spite of his outward indifference, he grew more and more nervous. He doubted his own ability to play the part which seemed forced upon him. He had heard many things, but he felt himself walking in the dark. On the previous day, he had more than once been on the point of rising from his chair, and telling the Frenchmen in plain, bold language that they were not playing not only a traitor's game, but a fool's game. He hated acting a part, and yet, led on by a secret influence he had kept up the farce, a farce which looked like ending in a tragedy.

At three o'clock a letter was brought to him. It had no signature, and contained only a few lines. It was as enigmatical as the letter which had brought him there. This was what he read:—

"A wise man is surprised at nothing. It is the duty of the true patriot to do anything for his country, even to act the traitor. Is there anything more sacred on earth than friendship? What should not a man or a woman do for a friend? Read, mark, learn, and inwardly digest. Isn't it great fun?"

That was all, but it gave Fanshawe food for much thought. He studied the handwriting, and compared it with the other anonymous letter. It bore evidence that it was written by the same person, and yet he was not sure. Indeed, but for the phrase with which it concluded, he would have imagined that it came from another source.

"It's from her right enough," he said grimly. "What can be at the back of it all?"

This was evident. The letter was to prepare him for the visit he was on the point of making, a visit to which he had been looking forward throughout the whole day.

A few minutes before four he entered the car, in which Daniel Pickles sat at the wheel, for Daniel, in addition to his many other accomplishments, was a skilled chauffeur.

Fanshawe seemed more than ever the self-contained, nonchalant British officer of the old school, as he presented his warrant to the soldiers who stopped his car at the entrance to Montemartin.

Twenty minutes later he was standing at the door of a large French farmhouse. He was quickly admitted, and ere long found himself seated in a comfortably furnished room. Had a stranger seen him, he would have concluded that he was somewhat bored at having to take a journey on a cold evening. He sat with half-closed eyes, and his face betokened no particular interest in anything. A close observer, however, would have noticed that his muscles were tense, and that every sense was on the alert.

He had not sat very long before he heard light tripping footsteps, and the sound of someone humming a French song. A few seconds later there was a rustle of women's garments at the door, and Avenel Tresillian entered.

Fanshawe rose to his feet, and gave her a quick, searching glance. She no longer wore the uniform of a V. A. D. nurse, but was attired in garments which spoke aloud of Paris origin. Indeed, her whole appearance suggested that she had been in the hands of a French maid.

"Major Fanshawe," she said lightly, "how good of you to come! I have been longing for the sight of an English face, and for the sound of an English voice. You had a pleasant journey down here, I hope?"

"Not at all bad," replied Fanshawe.

"The country is so different here from what it is up in the La Bassee region, isn't it? There it is flat, flat, flat,—here the country is undulating and wooded; and I do so love the hills!"

She spoke as though she had not a care in the world, and as though plotting of any nature was altogether strange to her. Fanshawe might have been paying an afternoon call under the most ordinary circumstances. The girl was a puzzle to him when he saw her at the hospital, she was a puzzle to him still.

"Isn't it fun?" and she laughed in his face as she spoke.

"Personally, I see no fun in it."

"Oh, but you should! Everything is fun if you take it the right way."

"No," said Fanshawe, "treason's not fun, death's not fun."

The girl held up her hands as if in horror.

"Don't be tragic," she said, "it's so tiring. Don't even be in earnest, it's such a bore! Do you know the song which I used to like to hear most among the soldiers?"

"I'll not hazard a guess," said Fanshawe.

She immediately struck an attitude, and began to sing a song at that time popular with the soldiers:—

"Pack up your troubles in your own
kit bag,
And smile, smile smile. . . ."

"Doesn't that contain the philosophy of life?" she asked. "I think it is just splendid."

"Come, that won't do,' aisd Fanshawe "and I am in no humor for play-acting. I have come here on a wild-goose chase; you know why. It was with difficulty that I got sent here. I want an explanation. You have been playing with fire, you know that, I suppose? You have helped a Hun to escape, and if you're caught, you—you'll be shot!"

She laughed merrily. "Isn't it exciting?" she said. "Nursing was humdrum work, but this is just splendid!"

"Splendid!" said Fanshawe. "Don't you realize that you're on a powder magazine? Don't you know that—that——"

"Stop," she siad in a whisper. A change had come over her face. Her black eyes flashed with apprehension. She went quickly to the door, opened it noiselessly, and peered into the passage.

Her anxious mood had evidently passed. Her old careless demeanor had returned.

"Fancy Major Fanshawe, son of all the long line of Fanshawes, playing the traitor! Just think of it!"

"Wouldn't it be well to stop this play-acting?" And the girl saw that he was in no mood to be trifled with.

"Remember that I am a British soldier; remember, too, that treason is punishable with death. A word from me, and——"

"But you won't speak it. No, even if treason were proved against me, you'd help me and you'd save me."

"Why should I?"

"Because—because—you couldn't help yourself." And there was witchery in her eyes as she looked into his face.

"Why have you brought me on this wild goose chase?" His voice was tense, although he spoke in low tones.

"Because you are no fool," she whispered. "Because your looks belie you. Because you—you—surely you understand?"

"Understand what?"

"Hush! listen!" and it seemed as though she was straining her ears to catch a distant sound. "You were a little early," she said, "and the others are a little late. This is no time for explanation, but for action. I was afraid we should not have a moment alone together. That is why I warned you. Don't fail me. I am in terrible danger."

"Danger! What do you mean?"

"Every minute, every second, I am in danger. Don't you see, don't you understand? Even now!" and she looked fearfully round the room.

"Why?"

"One false step, one false word! Don't you understand?"

"Then let's get away. My car is at the door. In half an hour we can be back at Montemartin, and you will be safe. I can easily take you back to—to the hospital."

"Yes, and then I should have to explain how I got away—and the rest. Besides——"

"Besides what?"

"Think of Nancy! Think of your friend Captain Nancarrow?" she whispered. "Think—think—above all of——" She did not finish the sentence, but hesitated a second, and then after giving a quick glance around the room, she spoke clearly, "Of course you and I both see that there can be but one end to this war. The German Army is unconquered, and we have to play our part. Yes, of course, we were both born in England, but why should we care about the French? Our Navy makes us secure. What if the Germans do march to Paris! We British will be able to make good terms. You know that. That is why you will help us, and you are in a good position to do so."

At this moment Fanshawe was not surprised to see the door open. He felt, rather than heard, someone in the passage outside.

"Ah! you have met M. Montressor before?" said Avenel Tresillian, turning towards the newcomer. "Major Fanshawe has been here nearly five minutes, and we have been discussing things generally. He quite understands our plans."

The newcomer gave each a penetrating glance. Evidently he was angry at their being alone together. Their faces, however, seemed to satisfy him. That of the girl was eager, smiling, while Fanshawe's gave no suspicion of the former part of their conversation.

"We have but a few minutes," he said, and Fanshawe thought he detected anxiety in his tones. "I have just received a letter from General d'Abrolle, who will be here in half an hour. Have you seen the General to-day, Monsieur l'Officier?"

"No," replied Fanshawe. "I do not think I know the name. Is he a man of any importance?"

"He is chief of the commissariat department. You two have been discussing affairs, you say?"

"Scarcely that," replied Avenel. "We were only congratulating ourselves on having played our part so cleverly. Of course I am in great danger. I have helped a German prisoner to escape, and I have run away from my work, therefore I am guilty of all sorts of things; but the Major is very kind, he will help me, won't you, Major? You will not be hard upon a poor girl?"

The Frenchman laughed. Evidently he had no doubt in his mind about the part the girl had played. He knew that, to help a German officer to escape, and to leave the hospital herself, placed her in such a position that she would never dare to face her own countrymen again. From the fact, too, that Fanshawe was with her, and that they evidently understood one another, was sufficient proof that they had consented to become his willing tools.

"No," said M. Montressor, as Fanshawe gave a quick glance around the room, and seemed to be waiting for someone, "Messieurs Lecosse and Marat and Fromont will not be here. They no longer count, they have done their work. Why did I not meet you at first? ah! M. l'Officier, we must do our work in our own way. And now to business. You are prepared to do what is expected of you?"

"Not yet, M. Montressor. You see I am playing a dangerous game, and I like to see all my cards before leading a trump."

"Good. I like that. But are we not all in the same boat, Monsieur. We sink or swim together."

"How do I know?"

Montressor bowed meaningly towards Avenel Tresillian. "Surely Mademoiselel's presence here is sufficient for any action on your part, M. l'Officier?"

"But how do I know that Mademoiselle has not been deceived?"

The Frenchman laughed. "That is good," he said. "You have the proverbial British caution and strong foid," he said. "I am not sorry, seeing I can abundantly satisfy you."

He took some papers from a cabinet and handed one to Fanshawe. The young man saw that it bore the arms of Germany. It instructed M. Montressor to negotiate with the British officer who should be recommended by the English nurse who had escaped from the hospital at M——, and gave him full powers in the negotiations. It was signed by General Franz Von Bissulph, Chief of Staff of the German Army before Verdun, and Heinrich Von Hulton.

Fanshawe's nerves tingled as he saw Von Hulton's name, but he made no sign.

"M. l'Officier is satisfied!"

"I see the word 'negotiate' is used," said Fanshawe, suppressing a yawn. "In England the word generally suggests a bargain."

A scornful look passed over Montressor's face. "Monsieur means money?" he said.

"I presume that even you, Monsieur, do not labor entirely because of your love for the Fatherland," he replied.

"Twenty thousand marks is what I am instructed to pay," he said.

Fanshawe watched the face of the other closely. His eyes seemed half closed, but nothing escaped him.

"That is but as an earnest, of course?"

"No, Monsieur, that is complete payment. I do not think I can go further. Indeed, I do not."

"I think you must," said Fanshawe.

"Ah, of course, I see what you mean," this as an afterthought—"when Verdun falls——"

"Ah, yes, when Verdun falls——?"

"The amount will be doubled. Twenty thousand marks more."

"Forty thousand, you mean. You said 'doubled.'"

"Monsieur drives a hard bargain, but let it stand at that."

"And the liberty of the nurse I spoke about." It was Avenel Tresillian who spoke.

"Ah, yes; that is understood. When Joffre is convinced that no attack is to be made on Verdun, but that the main force of the German Army is to be hurled on the French lines before Compiegne, Monsieur and Mademoiselle shall be satisfied."

Fanshawe stroked his chin thoughtfully.

"Monsieur l'Officier has further questions to ask?"

"Yes, several."

"Name them."

"First, when am I to possess the Supreme War Lord's Commands to his army to attack before Compiegne?"

"You mean signed by the Kaiser himself?"

"Exactly. You see, I can invent a plausible story as to how I became possessed of the document, but the document itself must be genuine. By no other means will the supreme French Command be deceived."

Montressor looked thoughtful.

"Yes," he said at length, "that shall be done. Is that all?"

"No, it is not all. There must be visible evidence on the part of the French Command that considerable forces are being moved to the region of Compiegne."

"That should be easy. Any other question?"

"Yes. Why should I be necessary for this job. Why can it not be done by some French officer?"

"Because it would be very difficult just now. We know of no French officer whom we could trust. Besides, the French Staff has become very suspicious, and the French Secret Intelligence Department has eyes everywhere. But you are different. You are British, and known to be deep in the trust of your superiors."

"I see," replied Fanshawe. "But if I—I——"

"Turn traitor to me? Monsieur will not."

"Why?"

"It would not pay him. His life would not be worth a pin's purchase if he did. As for Mademoiselle here, and the nurse her friend——!" The Frenchman held up his hands deprecatingly. "The Germans are not fools," he added.

"And when am I to have the War Lord's Commands—signed by his own august hand?"

"That will take time. Four days—a week. It will also need arrangement."

While they were talking, Avenel Tresillian was walking around the room as though she had no interest in the matter. Once more M. Montressor looked at her, she was standing before a mirror, rearranging her hair, at another she was looking at a French novel.

"Remember, there must be no mishaps, no failures, anywhere," added Montressor.

"A man can only do his best," drawled Fanshawe.

"But his best must succeed. We Germans never forgive failure. We forgive everything else. For success we dare anything, do anything. Remember, too, that Mademoiselle's honor, her life, depends on our success. If you fail, this girl whom you love will pay the price as well as you, the heaviest price a woman can pay. First her honor, then her life."

"I—I don't understand."

The words slipped from him almost unconsciously. The man had taken him unawares.

"Monsieur quite understands. She has sworn your faithfulness. She is the hostage—you understand? Monsieur who loves her, would not see her——" Montressor shrugged his shoulders, and went on. "If we can smash through Verdun we have won the war. We have no doubt about marching to Paris. The British have not yet made their preparations. They have neither guns nor explosives in any quantity. Loos proved that. Now is our time. Russia is crippled for a year at least. If we strike a tremendous blow now! If we smash through Verdun and march towards Paris, we destroy our enemies' plans, we make united action on their part impossible, we have won the war!"

Fanshawe's face had no more expression than that of the Sphinx.

"If Monsieur fails—I repeat it—Monsieur is carrion, while Mademoiselle, the woman he loves will become——" Again Montressor shrugged his shoulders. "As for Mademoiselle's friend!"

"And if I succeed?" Fanshawe's voice was steady, although his heart beat fast.

"If Monsiur succeeds, Mademoiselle receives £20,000 and a high rank when the war is over. Monsieur will be the most favored man in the world. He will stand high in the estimation of the Emperor, he will have been a great factor in putting an end to the war, and he will have the woman he loves for his wife."

At this juncture Fanshawe glanced towards Avenel Tresillian. She was standing as rigid as a statue, looking out of the window.

"She has told you that—that——" and he shrugged his shoulders significantly.

"That Monsieur would do anything for her—sell himself body and soul for her smile." Montressor whispered the words.

Still Fanshawe's face never moved a muscle.

"I should like a few moments' chat with her alone," he said.

"No—after Monsieur has done his work—then——! But until then he must see her only in my presence. I think that is all now, Monsieur. And I have to see General d'Abrillon. You see I play my hand, Monsieur. Monsieur will excuse me now. I am distressed not being able to invite him to dinner, but each has his work to do. As I said, we are all in the same boat, Monsieur."

(To be continued.)

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LITERARY REVIEW

THE THIRTY HOURS

(The "Westminster Gazette.")

"The German Chancellor and the Outbreak of War." By J. W. Headlam. (T. Fisher Unwin.) 3s. 6d. net.

We are glad to see republished in a convenient volume the series of articles which Mr. J. W. Headlam contributed to the "Westminster Gazette" in the months of September and December last year. They are an intensive study (supplementing the same writer's "History of Twelve Days") of the period from the afternoon of Wednesday, July 29, to midnight on July 30, 1914. Nothing that happened in these hours can abate the responsibility of the Powers which jointly contrived the ultimatum to Serbia, with the knowledge that it must bring Russia into the field, and would probably cause a world-wide conflagration. The protest of Russia against the extinction of Serbia was as thoroughly well-justified as our own protest against the invasion of Belgium, and the German theory that she caused the war by mobilizing her forces is inherently absurd except on the assumption that everyone must submit, when the Central Powers propose to commit an outrage upon their neighbors. But the fact that, in the hope of localizing the conflict, the Czar only mobilized against Austria when she attacked Serbia, and deferred his full mobilization to a later date, has given the Germans the opportunity of making the case that their mobilization and declaration of war were due to the action of Russia. It is this case which Mr. Headlam explores and explodes in the present volume.

The inquiry into the thirty hours is necessarily intricate and elaborate, and we will not attempt to repeat what Mr. Headlam put before our readers in detail last year. His first series of articles published in September had the admirable effect of drawing a reply from the German Chancellor, which brought fresh material and enabled him in his second series of articles to clinch the points which he made provisionally in his first. In the first series he seized and made the centre of his argument the remarkable telegram which was sent by the German Government to the "Westminster Gazette," while we were still at peace with Germany; the telegram in which Herr von Bethmann-Hollweg presented himself as rebuking Austria, and refusing to be drawn into a world conflagration through Austria-Hungary not respecting our advice" (that she should exchange views with St. Petersburg.) We were much criticised at the time for publishing this telegram, though what objection there could be to revealing the fact that one of the Central Powers was rebuking the other and holding it responsible for the war has never been explained. We less than ever regret its publication, since by his skilful use of it Mr. Headlam has elicited new and important evidence from the German Chancellor himself. For in his speech in the Reichstag on Novemebr 8 Herr in the Reichstag on November 8 indignantly disclaimed the idea that the "Westminster' telegram was bogus (in the sense that it was never actually sent to Vienna), but produced another which was sent at or about the same time:

> Should the Austro-Hungarian Government refuse all mediation, we are confronted with a conflagration in which England would go against us, and Italy and Rumania, according to all indications, would not be with us; so that with Austria-Hungary we should confront three great Powers. Germany, as the result of England's hostility, would have to bear the chief brunt of the fight. The political prestige of Austria-Hungary, the honor of her arms, and her justified claims against Serbia can be sufficiently safeguarded by the occupation of Belgrade or other places. We therefore urgently and emphatically ask the Vienna Cabinet to consider the acceptance of mediation on the proposed conditions. Responsibility for the consequences which may otherwise arise must be extraordinarily severe for Austria-Hungary and ourselves.

But the new information increases the perplexity. Up to Wednesday, July 29, the German Chancellor had backed Austria in refusing all negotiation or mediation; on the Thursday he is insisting that Austria must hold conversations with Russia; and on the Friday, when the conversations had just begun, he and his Government break them off by their ultimatum to Russia, pleading Russian mobilization as requiring this step, though Austria was willing to continue her conversations with Russia, in spite of the fact that the Russians were mobilized against her.

There are two possible explanations. One is that the German Chancellor, in order to unite the German people, and carry the Socialist parties with him, found it necessary at the last moment to make a case to prove that Russia had forced the war while he was trying to keep the peace; the other is that he had a quite sincere cold fit on discovering that Great Britain would probably be against Germany, and that Italy and Rumania would stand aside, but that he was overborne by the General Staff, which was bent on war. Of the two explanations the second seems to us the more probable, and it is the one which is held by German militarists, who, in the widely circulated pamphlet by Junius Alter, have reproached him bitterly for having spoilt their plans for the rush upon Paris by his indecision in those days. But there is evidence that Bethmann-Hollweg was being pulled both ways during these thirty hours. He may personally have wished to avoid war when he perceived that it would not be the easy walkover that he had supposed at the beginning, but he did not, and possibly did not dare, take the conciliatory measures towards Russia which might have prevented the general mobilization to which the German Staff looked for their pretext. A telegram to Petersburg from Berlin to say that Germany endorsed Sir Edward Grey's alternative plan for mediation when the Russian proposal had been rejected, or even an answer keeping the door open, instead of the peremptory "Nein" which was returned by Von Jagow to the Russian proposal, might have been of the utmost value, but neither method was adopted, and in the critical hours the German Government could do nothing but keep on repeating that Russia must not arm, while Austria must be free to fight and prepare. On the afternoon of the 31st the German military party forced the pace by a premature but deliberate publication of their intention to mobilize in the official 'Lokalanzeiger.' Whatever the Chancellor may have desired in those hours, the military party were determined to have the war they had prepared, and the Kaiser, as Mr. Headlam thinks, was almost certainly on their side.

The particular question explored in this book is, as we have said, subsidiary to the main issue, and no answer to it could affect the responsibility of the Powers which planned the attack on Serbia, and wickedly invited its inevitable consequences, in the belief that they could win everything by a short war. But it is a question of great controversial importance, since the whole German case, such as it is, rests upon it, and Mr. Headlam's examination of it is of great value and interest.

A HERO'S OUTLOOK ON DEATH IN WAR.

("The Happy Hero," a brochure containing a soldier's letter to his parents. Published at 5c by the Musson Book Co., Toronto.)

Lieutenant Eric Lever Townsend of the 15th London Regiment, twenty years of age, went quietly to his death in the battle of High Wood last year. Prior to the attack in which he lost his life, he had written a letter and enclosed it with his will, leaving instructions that the letter was to be opened only in the event of his death.

This letter, which is now published by permission of his parents, is the story of the wonderful spirit with which our kinsmen face their duty on the battlefield, and of how they see in death for the cause, not terror or regret, but a way to greatness. It contains much that is comforting for those who mourn their men; this young boy of a lieutenant tries to impress those left behind with the beauties of the passing of the soldiers they loved.

James Douglas, the well known English writer, supplies an appreciation of "The Happy Hero."

BOOKS AND READING.

(The "Evening Post," New York.)

An American now fighting with the British army, Lieut. J. S. Smith, is author of a competent manual upon "Trench Warfare" (Dutton), which is not so technical but that it is full of interest to those curious as to details of the war. How should a trench be located? How are dugouts made? How make revetements of sandbags or corrugated iron; how make observation posts, support trenches, communication trenches; how construct wire entanglements and barricades? How are percussion bombs and ignition bombs made, and how do they differ from "mechanical bombs"? What are the technical instructions offered a sniper? How are frost bites and trench feet prevented? The European armies would have given its weight in gold for the first edition of a book like this in 1914.

The writers who have asserted that a trench must, for safety, be placed behind rather than on the crest of a hill are sharply contradicted by Lieut. Smith. At night large numbers of the enemy might collect just over the crest, and the space dangerous to them would be merely the distance from the fire trench to the crest. They could intrench themselves behind their side of the crest, and by raising their parapet command the area behind the fire trench, used by relief parties. Protection from artillery fire must be obtained rather by internal construction of the trench than by protected position; a trench must be located to command as large a front as possible. Where there remains any small area not covered by direct fire from it, a flanking fire over it must be established if possible, and listening posts or concealed observation posts must be fixed near it, protected by wire netting against bombs, and trip wires against surprise at night. Nor has Lieut. Smith patience with the theory that a trench should not be placed near a ledge, tree, ditch, or road, as these help give the range to gunners; its range, he says, is quickly approximated anyhow, and a hedge is often invaluable as affording cover for repairing, the moving of troops, and observation.

Trench drainage is, as we should expect, a particular problem in winter, and mere "tinkering" will not solve it:

> A mixture in the trenches which is neither water nor good sticky mud, but a beautiful liquid combination of water and dirt, which is thick enough not to run, is formed. Sometimes it becomes sufficiently like water to be pushed or assisted to run down hill with scrapers. . . . Sometimes it becomes sufficiently heavy to be shovelled over the parapet. When the mud is in its true slayed self it is a waste of time and labor to attempt to move it, and the only way is to sit tight and pray for the sun to dry it.

Patching muddy spots with boards is worse than useless, for the boards sink out of sight and obstruct attempts at drainage. A concrete or brick bottom flanked by a ditch is all right if the men at night, carrying loads, do not slip into the ditch so often as to clog it with mud, flooding the bottom. In dugouts straw is to be carefully and sparingly used, for it soon becomes sour. The Germans, we are told, make bunks of wire netting in their larger dugouts.

To look after live ammunition in the trenches is no small task, and one of the problems of handling bombs and grenades is to keep an eye upon the stores of them. When the officer is not worrying about keeping the periscope rifles in place, posting snipers, connecting with support units, repairing bits of trench that fall in, seeing that each man wears his gas helmet on his shoulder, greasing his feet, testing the gongs, making the traverses bullet-proof, repairing wires, and keeping patrols out, he may amuse himself by thawing out the dynamite bombs, which freeze at 42 degrees Fahrenheit.

THE CELT AND THE WORLD.

(By Shane Leslie, in the New York "Times.")

In a style that is midway between the Apocalypse of Saint John and the paradoxes of Oscar Wilde, Mr. Shane Leslie, fresh from the success of his autobiographical "End of a Chapter,' returns to the reader with a gospel or tract of the Celt in a volume entitled "The Celt and the World—A Study of the Relations of Celt and Teuton in History." (Scribner's, $1.35), a work filled with the higher truths and the surprising contrasts and juxtapositions of the dictionary of facts.

To Mr. Leslie everybody seems Celtic who is not Teuton; even our friends the English are half Celts in their noble parts; the Teuton is the barbarian, the wrongdoer of history, the successful materialist and militarist of the newspapers and illustrated weeklies. The Celt is the people of the Spirit, as the Jew is the race of the Law. Cromwell was Teuton, so were the Reformation and Frederick of Prussia.

> The Teuton craved the absolute as the Celt craved the infinite. Celtic ideals have been too vague to affect world-policies. But the absolutism of Teutons has assured them the material world. North America, Africa, and Europe are theirs. Their royal houses sit on the thrones of Europe. Their conceptions of liberty and government set the standard to civilization. Their application of absolutism to steam and electricity has revolutionized progress. But their absolutism in inciting chosen nations and stimulating international rivalries has wrecked the Aryan world.

Mr. Leslie very cleverly gives a guide to the Irish interpretation of history; he shows the significance of the mystical quality in the performances of the ancient Celt on the Continent; as an Anglo-Irishman he naturally overstates and overestimates the racial mixtures of the Irish race with Danish, Norman, and Saxon elements. He brings home to the United States the same question in this manner:

> The America of the Revolution was largely Anglo-Saxon, which is now far from being a predominant element. Under certain conditions Celt and Jew will prove upsetting to Anglo-Saxon institutions. Bryce says the Irish are blamed for whatever goes wrong in American cities, as the cat is in the kitchen! A Jew in commerce or an Irishman in politics will react to ancient influences due to penal laws. If the Anglo-Saxon influence has subsided in the United States, the German millions have made Teutonic blood almost as great a factor as the Celtic in the future.

Mr. Leslie's "Celt and the World" is both learned and brilliant—a rare combination to-day.

In Mr. Ernest Boyd's "The Contemporary Drama of Ireland" (Little, Brown & Co., $1.25) there is revealed a full comprehension of the so-called Irish Literary Movement and the establishment of the now permanent Irish theatre. It is a work in which the encyclopedic note would argue for a certain authority and carefulness on the part of the author, who, however, reveals himself as a spokesman of the Irish ascendency rather than as an Irishman pure and simple.

Therefore, one is not surprised at a kind of superciliousness in his noting of the success of the peasant phase in later Irish literature, a half-expressed complaint over the disappearance of the fantastic and artificial schools of Yeats and "A. E.," and an attempt to give weight to the Ulster Literary Theatre, which is not to be found elsewhere in later Irish criticism. Mr. Boyd's book, for all that, makes a valuable guide to the American or English reader, whose standards and preconceptions are always voiced in the judgments of the author. One cannot help feeling that importance is being given to things really little, and that Mr. Boyd planned a definitive handbook and executed it accordingly. Every figure, great and small, has his place assigned to him in these pages: the old are praised rather at the expense of the young. It would seem that Mr. Boyd is of the opinion that the Irish movement, in letters, at least, has practically "seen its day."

Notably different, in that it is the work of an author whose personality has no part in his literary judgments, "The Celtic Dawn" of Lloyd R. Morris (Macmillan, $1.50) deals also with the recent Irish literary movements. The author is without partizanship, and makes a kindly indulgent historian and critic of the poetry, the fiction, the drama, and the philosophy of the Gael. Mr. Morris sees Ireland as a whole, not as the practice ground of contesting forces; and there is a resultant charm about his attitude that stills all doubts in the reader and increases his trust and confidence in the judgments recorded.

Mr. Morris in discussing the Celtic origins declared that "John Eglinton's thesis is that the essential spirit of nationality is born of the peasantry but that historically both language and literature have been imposed by a superior culture—Yeats and Dr. Hyde represent the two divisions of nationalism in art, the one advocating the use exclusively of thought that for the past century has been characteristic of European art."

Poetry, the most enduring contribution of the Irish renaissance, was the first and greatest gift of the national rebirth. Mr. Morris studies therefore the Brahminic philosophy of "A. E.," (George Russell), which is so remote from the Gaelic religion of to-day; he traces the emotional theories of W. B. Yeats, whose psaltery and rhythmic notions gave the real start to the unshorn—and unshaven—poetical schools of later years, whose more recent work has been given to the stage with questionable effect, excepting, of course, the exquisite dramatic episode of "Deirdre." We learn of the queer mystifications of William Sharp and his rather unnecessary belief that he was possessed of a duel existence: "a vivid emotional existence that he personified as Fiona Macleod, and his crowded life as novelist and critic, dependent upon his writing for his livelihood, the life of William Sharp."

Mr. Morris goes on to trace the story of the poetical Valhalla of Erin, giving many extracts from the poetry of lesser known lights and a careful, unbiased consideration of their qualities. He does the same thing with the dramatists, pointing out the development of the Irish National Theatre Society, Ltd., from the Irish Literary Theatre of Yeats, Martyn, and George Moore.

After dealing adequately with the fiction, the novel and folklore of the Gael, Mr. Morris enters with the greatest intelligence into a discussion of the social and economic reforms undertaken in Ireland by Sir Horace Plunkett and "A. E." The guild organization inaugurated by Plunkett after his return from North America, and inspired by the agricultural banking reforms of Germany, has produced such prosperity and advancement in the country and village life that it may be said to have revolutionized Irish conditions and given new phases to the national political questions.

Mr. Morris also tells the story of Sinn Fein, the inheritor of the traditions of John Mitchell and of the Fenians, which was started in 1903 by Arthur Griffith, a brilliant young journalist, who advocated the adoption by Ireland of the policy instituted by Ferencz Deak during Hungary's struggle for autonomy, from 1849 to 1867. In engineering this national boycott Griffith ran foul of both Nationalist and Unionist parties, as well as the Church, until his Sinn Fein, which commenced by being non-partizan, adopted a party platform and succeeded in electing candidates to various offices in the Local Governments.

"The Celtic Dawn" closes with an account of the Irish Easter Week of 1916, Mr. Morris's account of the circumstances leading up to that disastrous episode being about as clear and satisfactory as any record yet published. One is almost persuaded to applaud the young men who gave up their lives to an impossible struggle against British outrage and wrongs. Mr. Morris's "The Celtic Dawn" is a work for the shelves of every library that desires a statement of the latest and most significant movement in English literature.



A MAGAZINE PAGE FOR HOME-MAKERS



JR HOME CLUB

LET US NOT BE SLACKERS

The very life and welfare and efficiency of our soldiers depend largely on the work of the people at home.

We would like to know that in every "Witness" home there were those who were working for our soldiers and the Empire. Very much has been already accomplished by "Witness" readers, who in many centres have not only worked themselves, but mobilized the talent and energy of their churches and districts in connection usually with the Red Cross organization, which is doing such splendid work everywhere.

If you can, organize a Red Cross Branch; if you cannot, then get together those of your own family and do all you can; sew and knit, make supplies and gather funds.

All inquiries as to how and what to make, or how to organize a branch of the Red Cross will be cheerfully answered by the Editor of the Home Club.

Lists of contents should be placed inside and outside of every parcel, and a copy should also be forwarded by mail to the Editor of the "Home Club," "Weekly Witness," so that it may be acknowledged through our columns.

Be careful to put "Witness" Home Club at the top of your list, and also your own name and address. This is essential, as otherwise mistakes in acknowledging the parcels are almost impossible to avoid.

Almost all railways and express companies are carrying Red Cross packages free of charge. N.B.—Parcels should be sent C.O.D., addressed simply "Red Cross Society," 45 Belmont Park, Montreal, Que., and marked "Red Cross Supplies."

All work sent direct to the "Witness" Office, Montreal, must have postage or express prepaid.

SOCK HINTS.

"Cute little skeins, yes, they are. You see Bob sends home all his old socks, and mother rips them and we knit up the wool again. He always was fussy about his feet, they get out of condition so easily, and he can't afford to be laid up with sore feet now we've got them on the move."

Just a bit overheard in a railway car, but it made me glance over at the fresh girlish faces and down at the skeins. It was fine wool and worth working over, and I frankly listened for the next hint.

SHRINKING NEW WOOL.

"Oh, yes; at first it was fearfully hard to ravel until we learned to pour boiling water over the new wool and then dry it so that it never shrinks quite so much. But all the same the washing is fearful and sometimes as stiff as boards when we get them back."

STRAIGTENING OLD WOOL.

"Isn't the wool kinky? Why, yes, but we wet it and lay it on a plate in the oven and it straightens right out and is quite decent to knit. Of course, Bob can't always send socks home, but he does it often enough to help out quite a bit. We send him a pair a week, and it takes some knitting. He doesn't wear them all, but he says there's always another chap who needs them, so we just keep them going."

SMALL AMPUTATION SOCK (ANKLE OR ARM)

Four No. 9 needles, 2 oz. double knitting or 2 oz. soft 4-ply fingering, No. 10 or 11 needles.

Cast on 72 stitches.

Rib 2, purl 2, plain for 4 inches. Knit plain 8½ inches.

To decrease for end:

1st row, knit 5, decrease (slip 1, knit 1, pull slipped stitch over), repeat to end of row.

2nd, 3rd, 4th rows, knit plain.

5th row, knit 4, decrease, repeat to end of row.

6th, 7th rows, knit plain.

8th row, knit 2, decrease; repeat to end of row.

9th, 11th, 13th rows, knit plain.

10th, 12th, 14th rows, knit 1, decrease; repeat to end of rows.

This should leave 11 or 12 stitches.

Finish off as for sock. Kitchener stitch.

HEELLESS BED ROCK.

4 No. 8 needles and 8 oz. white or natural double knitting wool. 72-82 stitches. Rib 10 inches; plain 10 inches. Toe as before. Pack white socks and stockings in factory cotton.

CAMP LIFE FOR BOYS

One of the phenomena of the past decade is the growth of the camp idea for both boys and girls. During the past ten years the summer life of children in America has been revolutionized. To-day theer is hardly a mountain lake but what boasts of its camp for boys or girls, little or big, young or old. In fact the ramifications of the camp idea have reached the generation that a few years ago would have considered it as a direct invitation to death if they had ever been so unfortunate as to have to sleep in the open.

From statistics gathered from different boarding schools, some of whose boys go to camps and some do not, the following interesting data have been deduced. Given 100 boys, fifty of whom go to camps in the summer and fifty do not, for every one of the campers who is out of school for a day from sickness ten of the non-campers will be sick. This includes all forms of sickness, from a slight cold to scarlet fever. Going to camp may be considered as a form of health insurance.

As a boy continues to go to camp year after year his constitution becomes strengthened. He never thinks of colds and ailments of this nature. So far as he is concerned they do not exist. It is interesting to note how these beneficial results are achieved.

A boy may go to camp white faced, flat chested and thin limbed. He returns to his home at the end of two months a well developed specimen of young physical manhood.

What produced the result? First, a regular scheduled life out in the open air. Sleeping and walking a boy breathes nothing but the purest air. Second, while there are variations according to the different ideas of the various camp directors, every good camp pays particular attention to the development of the boy's physique. To get results in this every boy undergoes a complete course of physical exercises.

To show how this affects the boy it is only necessary to contrast for a moment the boy at the summer hotel, who lazily gets out of bed about 9 o'clock, gets down to breakfast, for which he has no appetite, and then wanders out of doors in the effort to find some amusement. With the boy at camp, at the sound of the bell he jumps out of bed, bright and early in the morning, briskly goes through a course of setting up exercises, then races with forty or fifty others down to the dock for a plunge in the lake. After a vigorous rubdown and perhaps a run around the camp he sits down at 7.20 to eat a breakfast such as a vigorous hearty boy requires.

To ignore for a moment every other benefit it is almost a certainty that the boy who is wandering about all summer with nothing much to do is bound to lose in the race eventually with the boy who has been accustomed to making the most out of himself and of every minute of his time.

A great deal of stress has been laid on the physical advantages accruing from life at camp, but there are two other sides to boy nature which are benefited at least as much as if not more than the physical side. That is to say, not only does this life show bodily improvement but it also shows a mental and moral improvement.

At first sight it seems absurd to talk about a boy's mental improvement after a summer spent in camp, as far away from a book as it is possible to be, but it is none the less true. For instance, his powers of observation and perception are increased infinitely. In nature study he is taught to observe minute details which a month or two before he would have passed by because he never knew that such things existed.

Again, many camps are located in places of historical interest. What better opportunity in the world could be offered to one who is interested in the subject than to have a group of boys gathered around him on the very spot where some famous Revolutionary incident occurred? The boys will listen with great eagerness to every word concerning these events. It will not be a school lesson. It will be a living reality. Every detail of that event will stand out prominently, and in a few moments all kinds of questions will be asked. Step by step the whole story will be unfolded.

No book has been used; no pencil note has been taken, no boy has been told to pay attention to the lesson, nor has any boy been required to sit still. Few lessons in the classroom have received such attention. Again and again these events and characters will be referred to as sitting around the camp fire boy after boy, begins to recall something that he has thought or heard about them.

The next benefit, although left to the last, is the most important of all. That is the strengthening of the moral character. As a boy becomes stronger physically when his system is in perfect working order, his mind works better and more quickly than it ever did before. It is not very difficult for the right man to awaken in the boy a deeper sense of responsibility. It is very easy to show him the advantages of being physically strong and mentally alert, for there are two arguments, both of which carry weight with the growing boy. One is "behave in this way because it is the right way to behave," and the second is "behave in this way because you will respect yourself more, other fellows will respect you more and you will find yourself better able to do whatever you want to do."

Were it not for the fact that the human race can adapt itself to almost any circumstances and apparently to any condition of life we should have been extinguished long ago. What is true of the race is true of the individual. As individuals once we make up our minds to live in a certain manner or to endure certain disadvantages we generally find we can do so. This quality exhibits itself very quickly with boys. Surround a boy with bad companions, with low talk and unhealthy, cramped surroundings, and you produce a mentally deficient youth who can never be of any value in the world.

On the other hand, surround the boy with healthy, clean minded companions, foster the spirit of emulation, exercise his body so that on going to bed at night he is asleep as soon as his head is on the pillow; let him lead a regular life, out in the open, under the guidance of men who have been through all that he is going through and whom he respects, and it is almost impossible not to produce a boy who will make a first class American citizen."—"Sun," New York.

WORK IS NOBLE.

We must buy and sell in the markets;
we must earn our daily bread.
But just in the doing these usual acts
may the soul be helped and fed.
It is not in keeping the day's work and
the day's prayer saparate so,
But by mixing the prayer with the
labor, that the soul is taught to
grow.

For if sweeping a room by God's law is
a service he deigns to bless,
And mending a kettle worthily is working for him no less
Than steering stealy the ship of state,
or wielding the sword in war,
Or lifting the soul of man by songs to
the heights where the angels
are—

Then none may deem it wasted time
who stands in a humble spot
And digs and waters a little space which
the hurrying world heeds not;
For the Lord of the harvest equally
sends his blessed sun and rain
On the large work and the little work,
and none of it is in vain.

—Susan Coolidge.

HOME COOKING

IN STRAWBERRY TIME

It seems always unnecessary to give recipes for using strawberries. If in perfect condition, as those who have gardens or reliable fruit dealers can get them, there is no improving them. Just as they are picked ripe and red and sweet to the core there is nothing equals them. Even black flies are counted as nothing if the wild berries are making the mountain side crimson or hiding among the hay.

If you get them over ripe you can still serve them simply. Pick them over carefully, crush them with fruit sugar and chill them; serve with cream, preferably not whipped. Strawberry shortbread, that is the plain, rich baking powder biscuit, split and buttered and piled high with the fresh crushed berries is not surpassed as a summer dessert, and is quickly made. Ice cream or mousse made by adding enough heavy syrup to sweeten it to whipped cream, and freezing it in a mould packed in salt and ice, is quickly made and needing no turning of cranks or watching. It may be made even by the busy housekeeper. Serve it turned out on a chilled dish, and surrounded with crushed or whole strawberries.

Serve strawberries also with the cereal if it is one of the ready to eat kind.

Of all the products easy to can, strawberries are perhaps the hardest. Although keeping perfectly, they are so frequently tasteless and unattractive that many housekeepers do not attempt to can them. Properly canned, however, they make a beautiful product. Freshly picked, sound berries should be washed, hulled and packed carefully in the jars. Strawberries need a good sirup to secure the best flavor; one and a half quarts of sugar to one quart of water boiled to medium thick is about right. This should be added until the jars are full, rubbers and tops should be put lightly in position, and the jars sterilized in a hot-water canner for eight minutes, after which they should be removed and the tops tightened.

Best results are secured when strawberries are sterilized at a temperature of not more than 212 deg.—boiling temperature. Sixteen ounces of berries and seven ounces of sirup will about fill a pint can. Some housekeepers secure good results by pouring hot sirup over the berries and allowing them to stand a few minutes in a covered dish before packing in the jars. This gives a fuller pack and removes much of the objectionable shrinkage in the fruit. Strawberries should not be canned in tin unless the cans are lacquered.

Strawberry sun preserves are made by using equal weights of strawberries and sugar, boiling slowly in a preserving kettle for ten minutes, skimming frequently, and then placing in glass-covered platters in the sun for three or four days. The berries may then be packed in wide-mouthed bottles and sealed with paraffin, if fruit jars are not available.

An exceptionally fine product may be made as follows: For each two boxes of berries make a sirup of two pounds of sugar and half a pint of water. Let the sirup boil until it reaches a temperature of 265 deg. Add the berries and allow to boil very slowly in an uncovered kettle until the temperature has again mounted to 220 deg. Remove from the fire, cover and allow to stand overnight. In the morning fill the jars or bottles with the berry meat, place in a canner filled with cold water, and bring to a boil. Remove the jars or bottles, seal the jars, or cork the bottles, and dip them in paraffin. The result will be a solid pack of whole preserved strawberry meat.

A delicious strawberry jelly may be made of the remaining fruit juice by adding sufficient sour apple juice. Boil the juice until two drops will form on the edge of a spoon held sidewise, and pour at once into sterilized jelly glasses, tumblers or other containers. Cover with paraffin. Rapid cooling is essential for good color in jelly.

Sixteen boxes of berries and eleven pounds of sugar will make about eight pints of whole strawberry preserves and fourteen glasses of jelly.

Strawberry jelly cannot usually be made without the addition of some other fruit juice, although early berries may sometimes be made into a fair jelly by reducing the amount of sugar and boiling the product somewhat beyond the usual jelly-making stage.

A scant teaspoonful of tartaric acid to half a pint of juice will aid. Currants and strawberries may also be combined to advantage in jelly making, and the half ripe currants will give the best jelly.

CORRDESPONDENTS' DEPARTMENT

Questions and Answers in Practical Housekeeping

Dear Madam,—I am sending you two rhubarb recipes I found and tried. They can be made when other fruit comes in and the family is tired of the rhubarb which still grows. They can also be put away in any old jar or glass or cups as you say and save the sealers.

AN APPRECIATIVE READER.

Spiced Rhubarb,—5 lbs. rhubarb; 3 1-2 lbs. sugar, 1 pint vinegar, 1 tablespoon salt, 1 tablespoonful cloves, 1 tablespoon cinnamon, 1 tablespoon pepper. Boil until thick. This is excellent to use with cold meats.

Rhubarb and Lemon Marmalade.—4 lbs. rhubarb, cut in small pieces; 5 lemons, juice and grated rind only. Boil together twenty minutes; then add six pounds sugar, one-half pound of blanched almonds, chopped fine, and one tablespoon of essence of ginger. Boil till thick.

Thank you; these are fine.

WHY DO JARS BREAK?

Dear Madam,—Can you tell me why so many of my jars broke last season. I was doing up vegetables and so far as I could tell I followed your directions exactly sterilizing three days in succession. The jars that did not break kept perfectly, and we enjoyed delicious corn and peas during the winter, but I am almost afraid to begin this year as I will not be able to afford more jars.

A GRATEFUL READER

There are a good many causes to which the breakages may have been due, and unless I was with you at the time I could not be certain what the trouble was. I can however tell you what to avoid and you will probably yourself recognize to what your loss was due.

Don't overpack the jars. Corn, pumpkin, peas, lima beans and sweet potatoes expand or swell in canning. Do not fill the jars quite full of these products.

Do not have the wire bail of glass or hot jars in cold water. As soon as the jars are filled with hot syrup or hot water place them immediately in your canner.

Do sot have the wire bail of glass top jars too tight.z

Do not put too much water in a steam canner. The water should not come above the platform.

Do not allow a cold draft to strike the jars when you take them out of the canner.

Dear Madam,—Can you tell me if there is any reliable method of renewing the appearance of a piano case that has become shabby looking? I would also like to know the best treatment for hardwood floors which have through repeated varnishing become very dark in appearance. Is there any way we could treat them which would make them lighter in color?

I would like to express my appreciation of the helpful hints I am constantly receiving from your "Correspondent's Column," and I most heartily wish you continued success.

SUBSCRIBER.

You do not say whether the piano is in natural wood polished or varnished, or in the dark enamel or lacquer. If natural wood varnished you might give it a good going over and thorough rubbing with alcohol which would dissolve some of the varnish and in so doing fill in the scratches; then go over it with a coat of fine varnish thinly rubbed on. If bruised in places I am told the best remedy is to remove the varnish, then soak thoroughly with a piece of blotting paper wet with warm water, and hold a hot iron close enough to heat the wet spot, but not touch it. This is said to cause the bruised wood to swell and fill up the hollow. If the piano is one with a fine dull polish clean it thoroughly, and oil it with linseed oil, then sandpaper it off, and when quite dry go over with a thin coat of shellac, sandpaper thoroughly and polish with the oil, repeating until you have the fine polish desired. This will not scratch and mark as varnish does, but it takes a great deal of hard work to do a piece so large as a piano. If lacquered or enamelled it will be hard to make a good job of the piano without removing the whole coat. First however, try filling in the scratches and dinted places with enamel or fine coach paint to match, let dry, and then take the finest of sandpaper on a straight block of wood and polish off the extra enamel which has got over the edges. Repeat this until you have levelled up the marked places, then polish the entire case with any good furniture polish.

The only way to lighten the floors will be to remove some or all of the varnish. You can have this done by putting on one of the strong mixtures sold ready for the purpose, and then scraping with a steel floor scraper and going over again with sandpaper. This should give you the original color of the hardwood to refinish as at first, and you can varnish or wax as you prefer. Personally I like the rich dark floors which come of repeated oiling or waxing. They balance better and make a room look better furnished than if the lightest color is below. They do show dust but so after all do all hardwood floors and that is really their greatest advantage. You can dust your room, and after that is done wipe up your floor and know it not only looks but is really clean.

If you do not want to take off the entire coat go over the floor every week or on cleaning days with turpentine or coal oil, wiping from the edges when the varnish is heavy and finishing with the same cloth on the barer spots. Keep a dry woollen polisher in your other hand and polish as you go. This should by degrees thin the varnish while renewing it on the worn places.

Dear Madam,—I will be very pleased if you can tell me how to dye white kid gloves a tan color. Or where I can send them to be dyed.

MRS. JOHN G. McLELLAN.

I have no experience in drying gloves and would advise sending them to one of the commercial dye works. I have been told that it is possible to do it with a small tube of artist's color in brown, dissolved in half a pint of gasoline strained through a muslin into a pint jar, the method being, to put in the gloves and shake vigorously. It would be difficult, I should think, to prevent their being streaky, and impossible for an amateur to tell what shade they would come out when dry.

Do any of our readers know about this, and could they tell us how to do it.

The "Witness" Pattern Service

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

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

A NEW "COVER ALL" APRON.

2042—Ladies' Apron.

This style is fine for gingham, drill, chambray, lawn, percale, alpaca, brilliantine and sateen. Back and front portions form panels, to which shaped side sections are joined. A smart collar finishes the neck edge. The Pattern is cut in 4 sizes: Small for 32 and 34 inches bust measure, Medium for 36 and 38



inches bust measure, and Extra Large for 44 and 46 inches bust measure. It requires 5½ yards of 36-inch material for a Medium size.

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



1328—A NEW AND POPULAR STYLE

Ladies' Shirt Waist, with Convertible Collar.

This chic and becoming model is excellent for madras, for linen, chambrey, crepe, batiste or lawn. The collar is cool and comfortable in low neck style, and very smart and fashionable closed high, with small turnover effect. The sleeve is finished with a pretty cuff. The back extends slightly over the front in yoke effect. The Pattern is cut in 6 sizes: 34, 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44 inches bust measure. In size 36 the pattern will require 2 3-8 yards of 44-inch material.



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

Waist—2047. Skirt—2043.

Here is a splendid model for afternoon or calling that may also do duty for an evening dress if properly developed. It is composed of Ladies' Waist 2047, and Ladies' Skirt 2043. For combinations of material this style is ideal. The tunic and overblouse portions of the waist could be of embroidered voile or bordered goods. The waist shows the new "wrinkled" ez mouchoir collar. The sleeve may be made without the under portion. The Waist Pattern is cut in 6 sizes: 34, 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44 inches bust measure. It requires 3¼ yards of 36-inch material for a 36-inch size. The Skirt Pattern has 6 sizes: 22, 24, 26, 28, 30 and 32 inches waist measure. It requires 3 yards of 44-inch material for the foundation skirt, and 2 5-8 yards for the tunic for a 24-inch size. The skirt measures about 2 5-8 yards at the foot.

This illustration calls for two separate patterns, which will be mailed to any address on receipt of 11 cents for each pattern, in stamps.

A SMART DRESS FOR THE GROWING GIRL.

2066—This attractive model is modelled on Moyenage lines. It has a long waist which is lengthened over back and front in panel effect. At the sides it is finished with circular skirt portions. The sleeve is in short length, finished with a shaped cuff. The model



is good for jersey cloth, gabardine, linen, gingham and other wash fabrics.

The Pattern is cut in 5 sizes: 8, 10, 12, 14 and 16 years. It requires 3½ yards of 44-inch material for a 12-year size.

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

A COMFORTABLE PLAY OR SCHOOL DRESS.

2050—Girls' One-Piece Dress, with Bloomers.

This design is good for chambray, gingham, linen, linene, drill, percale and lawn. It may also be developed in serge and gabardine. The bloomers may be of the same material as the dress, or of sateen, drill, serge, galatea, or gingham. The Pattern is cut in 5 sizes: 2, 4, 6, 8 and 10 years. It requires 3½ yards of 27-inch material for the dress and 2 yards for the bloomers, for a 6-year size.

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



"WEEKLY WITNESS" PATTERN COUPON.

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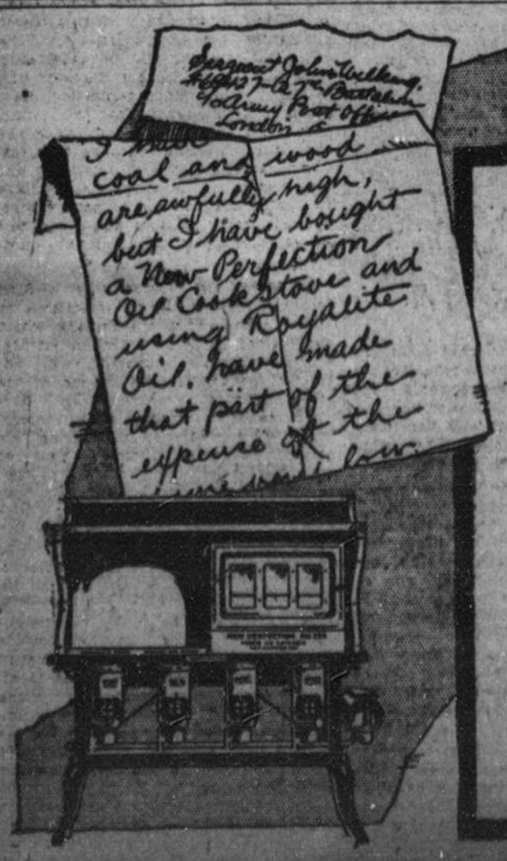
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For blouses, etc., give bust measure in inches.
For skirts, etc., give waist measure in inches.
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WORLD'S WELFARE

SIR ROBERT BORDEN REPRESENTS MR. LLOYD GEORGE

(From the "Christian Herald," London.)

The announcement that the Prime Minister would speak at the 113th annual meeting of the British and Foreign Bible Society drew to the Queen's Hall an overflowing audience. Not that the Society ever lacks a great gathering for its annual meeting; but, naturally, at this grave hour, a more than usually large number had left their homes in the expectation of hearing Britain's great statesman. Many, however, as they journeyed and read the morning paper, discovered a one line intimation that the Premier had left for France the previous evening. But when the chairman of the meeting (Mr. Williamson Lamplough) announced to the great assembly that the Prime Minister was sending in his stead the Prime Minister of Canada (Sir Robert L. Borden), disappointment vanished. Both when he entered the building at twelve o'clock, just as the Archbishop of Dublin was uttering the closing sentences of his address, and when he rose to address the meeting, Sir Robert received an upstanding welcome.

In his address, the Archbishop of Dublin spoke of the greatness of the opportunity which the call of the hour brings to the Bible Society and its agents all over the world, chiefly because of the greatness of the purpose it has in view. Men who represent the Empire on fields of blood are being tried in ways never dreamed of before; and our glorious youths are turning their thoughts to high ideals and thoughts in these hours of strain. The Bible is the book they need, because it is a book of ideals; and it is the book they desire. It speaks of ideals from beginning to end; the ideal of man as God intended him to be at the beginning; the ideal of redeemed humanity at the end through the work of the Son of Man.

Sir Robert Borden said he could not refuse the request of the Prime Minister to come and speak, however inadequately and unworthily, in his stead. He had come with no set address and hardly with any notes, and he therefore spoke straight from his heart in appreciation of the Bible Society's work, not only in the Mother-Country and in the Overseas Dominions, but throughout the world—a work which he hoped would be even more splendid and worthy in the future than in the past. He was glad to note that the Dominion of Canada, which he had the honor to represent, had contributed something (£8,601 last year) to the Bible Society. "In days gone by," said Sir Robert, "we may have leaned upon you; but in this, as in other respects, the young giant beyond the seas has learnt to know his strength, and to put that great and constantly increasing strength to a great purpose."

Sir Robert then spoke of the part Canada was taking in the struggle of nations, and of the great spiritual uplift which had come to her as the result of the war. Men and women there were much more concerned with things spiritual than they were four years ago. Concluding, Sir Robert said that it was not so difficult for a nation or an individual to have a great spiritual uplift under a great inspiration, and to maintain it while that inspiration lasts; the difficulty came in maintaining that high purpose when the inspiration had passed away. It was his prayer that after the War, when the problems of peace were once more before us, that strength might be given to those in the homeland and to those in the Overseas Dominions to "walk and not faint."

DR. CAMPBELL MORGAN'S LIFE STORY

The following touching reminiscences were given by Dr. Campbell Morgan in an address published by "Living Water":—

The first fact in my life is one that I did not know till years afterwards, but it was one of the greatest facts in all my history. From my birth my father and my mother gave me to God for service. Very definitely and very positively from the earliest moment of my life they gave me to Him in order that if it should be His will He would take me in the years that lay ahead and make me His servant, to preach His word, and to do His work and His will in the world whatever it might be. I was told—it is among the things that I remember most clearly of my early life—that I belonged to God; that I had been given to God; that I must always live and walk remembering, if I did wrong, that I belonged to Him. I thank God I was trained that way, and that I was never told once in all my life that I belonged to the devil.

A CHILD'S GREAT SORROW.

I cannot go back to the early days of my life without remembering Lizzie, my sister. In 1872 there came my first great sorrow—God took her away to Himself, and I was left a child without a companion, for I had never been allowed companions outside my own home up to the time of her passing away. But I go back into the days while she was still with me. I had one recreation, one form of amusement every day and always, and that was preaching. I preached to her dolls long before I preached to others. Dear, sweet soul, she was four years older than I. I think some day we will talk again about those early sermons. I want to show you that I felt that I was God's; that I had to preach, sooner or later I must talk to men and women; and I do not think I preached with greater devotion than I did before I was eight years old.

FIRST CHRISTIAN SERVICE.

In 1876, at 13 years of age, I first spoke to a company of men and women about the things of God, and I talked to them about those sweet words spoken to the Master: "There is a lad here that hath five barley loaves and two small fishes." Next I spoke in a schoolroom in mission services, and I began to work for God that way. I shall not easily forget how in those earlier attempts to speak there was a double sense upon my spirit—first, that I was beginning to fulfil the calling of my life, that I was beginning to answer the dedication of my earlier years; and secondly, that Lizzie knew. But you will say, "Where was your conversion?" I do not know. I have never been able to date it. I cannot tell you where it was. I am perfectly sure that, at some time in those years, to what my parents told me of my relation to God I said "Amen"; that at some moment my heart and will responded without knowing it to the claim set up upon me by my loved ones, and I know at that moment the will of the child said "Yes" to the will of the King, and the King took the child into His Kingdom and the child was born again. I know that I am born again by the present throbbing of God in my life and soul, His spirit bearing witness with my spirit here and now. I am His, and none can deny me the witness of His Spirit.

WANDERING AND RETURN.

While I was at school preparing for teaching, and beginning to teach, there came nearly two years of wandering from the Master; two years of heart-blacksliding; two years in which my Bible was shut; two years of sadness and of sorrow; until one of the friends with whom I was associated spoke to me very kindly, but very pointedly. He looked at me, and with eyes that dimmed with tears he said: "Does your mother know?" When he saw that he had reached the citadel of my heart, he said, "You know your mother loves you." "Yes." "Nothing like your Lord loves you." And there and then my heart sobbed out, "Nay, but I yield; I can hold out no more." I came back to the Lord. What did He do? Received me with a kiss of pardon, put on me the robes and the rings and sandals, and said to me—not in human words, but in Divine speech: "My child, I never wanted you to go away; it is all your own fault; come home." I shall never forget how He took me back, how he fulfilled His promise. He healed all my backslidings, and He loved me freely.

A SIX MILES' "LECTURE."

My very first address after that restoration to my Master's love was delivered away on the Mendip Hills, between Cheltenham and Gloucester. I remember I walked through six miles of snow to talk to a handful of cottagers, but I remember something more than the six miles' walk there, and more than the meeting, and that is the six miles' walk home, for dear David Smith gave me a six miles' lecture on my praying. He told me: "You did not prepare that to help anybody; you wanted to show that you could speak." I shall never forget it. I have got that written down in my heart, David Smith's honest faithfulness with me. I went out the next Sunday night again. The same walk, the same companion, the same room, the handful of people, and I broke down in the middle of my address. I had been praying all the week, and that night half a dozen men were won for Christ. Oh, I thank God for the man who dared to tell me where I was wrong.

TWO YEARS OF DOUBT AND DARKNESS.

From about the middle of 1884 to 1886 I had another strange experience. I think they were the most trying two years of all my life—two years of doubt and darkness, two years in which I felt I was going to lose my hold not only upon my Saviour, but upon God Himself, two years in which I faced the spectres of the mind. I felt my Bible was going—everything was going. I am not sure that I had not lost everything in the region of doubt. I thank God I have been there, for the sake of the scores of young men who have spoken to me who are there. It was June 25, 1886, that I wandered aimlessly—I am quite sure that my feet were guided by God—into a Salvation Army meeting on a Friday night, a holiness meeting, and, as my Scotch friends would say,

A WEE BIT LASSIE WAS TALKING

to them with an awful London accent, as I thought, and it is awful. She began to talk about sin in the believer, about wrong things in the heart that might be put out by the work of the Spirit of God, and I listened astonished. It was new, I had never heard that: I had never heard anything about "cleansing." Great blessed, glorious word! How I love it to-day! And God that night spoke to me, and for the time I could no longer hear the doubts that had been suggested to me about His own existence. I was face to face with Him, and He was face to face with me about the inward sin in my life, even though I were His child. In that way deliverance came from the darkness of doubt. It was through a new spiritual conception, a new vision of God as to His requirements in me and His provision for me. And then, was the doubt gone? Not exactly, but I had a new foothold. I had a new way of facing it. And then began the fight of the spectres of the mind, the search after truth, and gradually from that day to this I have had to fight every inch of foothold, and I thank God at this moment that the things I believe I believe on the basis of a convinced reason. But the door of entrance into certainty was not first through the conviction of the intellect, but the cleansing of the Spirit, and God led me into new intellectual apprehension of the verities of His holy religion by a new spiritual revelation and a new spiritual experience. And almost immediately after that God opened the door for regular service. It was in August, 1886, that I left the teaching profession and began to preach the Gospel. What shall I say for the years from then until now? Nothing, save that I want to point out to you two crises in my life in those few years.

A GREAT BUT BLESSED DISAPPOINTMENT.

One came in 1888, when God in His providential dealing, full of mystery at the time, closed what seemed to me to have been the door of hope and the door of Divine arrangement. In May, 1888, was one of the red-letter days of my life, one of the darkest in all my life, one of the brightest. And when that door of hope was closed in my life, that for which two years past I had been working, for the entrance through which I had been hoping, and beyond the swinging of which I thought there lay the largest opportunity man could have, God said this to me in weeks of loneliness and darkness that followed: "I want you no longer to make any plan for yourself, but let me plan your life." And I venture to say in all honesty and in the presence of God, so far as I know from that day to this I have made no plan for myself, I have not attempted to arrange my future; I have always attempted to leave myself free, so that when the wind that bloweth where it listeth should catch the outspread sails I might be carried in a divine direction. It was a tremendous crisis in my life, the moment when the one string upon which I tried to play the music of my ministry was stretched across the bow of life, the will of God first and last only. And I thank God to-day for the shutting of the door of hope, because when He turned my feet in another direction I found the breadth of His commandments and the glory of His service. There was yet another crisis. It was when I was a pastor at Rugely, just before I went to Birmingham. It came on a Sunday night, after a service at which I had preached. We had an after-meeting, and men and women had been deciding for Christ. I went home to my own study, and, sitting there as my habit is, in loneliness, no one with me, in the last moments of the day, as clearly as though a voice had sounded from the Heavens—there was no voice, of course, but it was an impression upon my spirit as definite and clear as though I had heard a voice—there came this strange question:—"What are you going to be—a preacher or My messenger?" I did not know what it meant at the moment. Here was an issue. That question coming to me distinctly, clearly, borne in upon my spirit by the Spirit of God, created a crisis. There was a parting of the ways, and then I began to look over my ministry, over that very night's sermon, and I discovered that subtly as you like—most awful in its subtlety—there was creeping into my ministry and into my life the desire to be a preacher, to be known as a preacher, and God said to me that night: "What are you going to be—a preacher or My messenger?" How long do you think it took me to decide? Hours, hours. There was no decision until light of morning broke through my study window. It was a great conflict between man and God; it was my River Jabbok; it was the place where God met with me. As the light of morning broke, I said to God, alone, "Master, I will be Your messenger." And do you know how the victory was won? It was won when, in the ashes still lingering, a flame was lit in my fire, and a bundle of sermons burned. But why destroy the sermons? say some. Why not save them? When you step out with God, follow Him at all costs; it is no good keeping something in the background. I saw that night that those sermons had been moulded and made with something in them of self, with some desire to shine, and in my Master's presence I put them in the fire, and said, "If Thou wilt give me Thy words, from this day forward I will utter them as I know them." But, blessed be His name! I did not win that fight. He won it.—"Christian Herald."

"WE BROTHERS OF 99."

Four months ago a Bible class of thirty young men in the Student Church in Manila organized under the name of "We Brothers of 99," as that was the membership they hoped to secure. On a recent Sunday there were 717 present, making it the largest Bible class in the Islands.

"Practically all who joined this class were not evangelical at the time, and most of them are not yet so," writes Rev. J. L. McLaughlin, World's Sunday School Secretary for the Islands, "but on a recent Sunday morning some fifty members of the class knelt at the altar and pledged membership to the church in which they had been led to find their Christ." From such classes a great harvest of recruits for the organized churches is expected.

Trained Sunday school workers are needed to organize similar classes in many such student centres in the Philippines. The idea of the organized class has met with a ready response among the student body, as nothing, perhaps, appeals more to the average young Filipino than the idea of organization and office holding. This opportunity is especially great when he consider that the majority of the student body in the Philippines are without religious belief of any kind, and are, therefore, particularly open to Christian teaching.

£512,000,000 DRINK BILL DURING WAR.

Presiding at a great wartime Prohibition meeting in the Albert Hall, London, recently, the Right Hon. Donald Maclean, M.P., Deputy Chairman of the House of Commons, made the astounding statement that since the war began Britain has spent over 512 millions in drink.

"There has been enough sugar used in the manufacture of drink to carry us from May to January," said Mr. Maclean. "Enough cereals have been destroyed to give this nation a food supply on rations from the beginning of this month till the middle of March next year. We have in cash spent on it enough to finance the whole war for six months, and in food supplies we have destroyed enough to carry us safely and triumphantly through all the real months of crisis that lay before us still." We say 'Stop it.' The other remedy is buy it." "State purchase was irrelevant and illusory."

The greatest benefactor to mankind, as I conceive it, is not the person whose name is talked about, not the person whose achievements are recorded in papers and encyclopaedias, but it is the person who is never noticed and not greatly honored, the person who manages to convey to his fellowmen and even to children the breath of the Spirit of God.—R. H. Horton.

THE VASTNESS OF AFRICA

(By A. M. Barnes, in the "Sunday-School Messenger.")

We have grown used to hearing Africa referred to as the great "Dark Continent," as next to the very largest, in fact of the world's big bodies of land. But just to have the items of its 11,557,000 square miles and its more than 200,000,000 population set down before us does not really give us the idea of its vastness, as do some of its enormous proportions placed before us in a manner to make us gasp with amazement.

Not only is it next to the largest continent of the world, but if one were to start out and travel around its seacoast it would be as great as a journey around the world. Almost one-fourth of the entire land surface of the world is contained in Africa. Four countries the size of the United States could be placed in Africa, and there would be room to spare.

Every eighth person of the world's population lives in Africa. If they could pass in review before you, and you could count one for every second, it would take you almost seven years, counting steadily, day and night, to number them all. If the people of Africa could be represented by every letter of every chapter of the Old and New Testaments, it would require more than the total of letters in thirty-eight Bibles to equal the number of the inhabitants of the Dark Continent.

Africa originally was spelled and written Afaraca. It means "Black Man's Land" and comes from two Phoenician words, "afer," a black man, and "aca," earth. Yet, although it is known as Black Man's Land, only about one-fifth of the people are really black men. Many languages are spoken. The negro tribes alone make use of eight hundred and forty-two languages and dialects. Very few of these, however, have ever been reduced to writing, and then only in part.

Africa is a land of tremendous resources, of vast forests of timber. Almost every known wood grows here; all the finest cabinet woods, ebony, rosewood, mahogany in abundance. From its forests could be cut the material to make furniture for all the civilized homes of the world. It has been estimated that the timber contained in the forests of Africa could build "a board walk six inches and eight miles wide around the world." It has coal sufficient for centuries for the engines of all the ships of all the navies and of the commercial lines that plough the waters of the universe. Its copper and other mineral stores are inexhaustible. "Its iron ore," states an authority, "amounts to five times that of North America." Men might bore for hundreds of years into the heart of these mineral treasures and never exhaust the stores.

Africa is known, too, as the "Continent of Magnificent Distances" in the way of travel. It is covered by railway and by steamboat lines that extend not only hundreds but thousands of miles. But despite the steamboat lines along river and across lake and the great stretches of railway already built, the bulk of the travel in many portions has to be done by foot for vast distances through almost impenetrable forests, across treacherous marshes, and over frail bridges that look as though they would collapse at any moment.

When our missionaries start forth on the journey to Wembo-Niama, our mission station in the heart of the Belgian Congo, they must prepare for a journey of weeks. Even after Matadi, on the Lower Congo, is reached, there is still a journey of thirteen to fourteen hundred miles by boat up the Congo and its tributaries, and another of over two hundred miles by foot through an almost trackless wilderness. Here is what one of our pioneer missionaries to Wembo-Niama tells us of that portion of the journey: "Many parts of the path were almost impassable. Sometimes we could scarcely make our way through the narrow places between trees or among fallen logs. Again the path was so steep that one had to hold on to bushes in order to climb at all. Then we would come to the poorest of makeshifts for bridges over the streams, and these in some places had rotted away to the extent that wading became necessary."

Although fully a hundred Protestant missionary organizations are now at work in Africa, and mission stations dot it here and there like beacon lights in the wilderness, yet there are vast regions still in midnight darkness. Despite the number of heroic missionaries, men and women, who have given up their lives to the evangelization of Black Man's Land, there is only one gospel teacher for every 133,000 souls. Here are the startling facts as the missionary statistics present them to us: "There is one area in Africa, entirely unoccupied by missionaries, that is three times the size of New England. A second would make four States like New York, a third would cover eight Iowas, while a fourth is eighteen times the size of Ohio."

Another name for Africa is the "Great Pagan Continent," because six-sevenths of the pagans of the world live there. The differences between paganism and heathenism is that the pagans have no books of religious teachings like the "Vedas" of the Hindus or the "Koran" of the Mohammedans. Neither have they any temples, priests, or idols of special deities. They believe, however, in all manner of demons and evil spirits and in magic and witchcraft. Their lives are made miserable or happy by the attitude of the witch doctor toward them. They will pay any price demanded for a fetish, or charm, to ward off evil or to bring good luck.

Yet Livingstone and other missionaries tell us that in many instances they have found that the African does have an idea of God, of one Supreme Being, though it is a most distorted idea. He is the one Great Chief of all the tribal chiefs. He has a village set apart where the spirits of the dead go, and one higher up still where the spirits of dead chiefs must remain till the Great Chief sees fit to invite them to his own village. These dead chiefs may thus at some time get the ear of the Great Chief; hence the people pray to and worship the spirits of the departed chiefs. They believe, too, that when these spirits are not happily situated they come back to earth to torment the living. They fly around at night like great black things. Often the witch doctor orders a sacrifice of life, sometimes a wholesale sacrifice, to appease the evil spirits. "It is probable," writes a missionary, "that as many people are killed in Africa every year as a result of witchcraft as were killed in all the armies of Europe during the first year of the present war."

Africa lures us with the fascination of its antiquity, with its century-old mysteries, its connection with Bible history, of the place it occupied among the nations when continents teeming with civilized life to-day were unknown lands.

GOD UNDERSTANDS.

It is so sweet to know,
When we are tired, and when the hand of pain
Lies on our hearts, and when we look in vain
For human comfort, that the heart divine
Still understands these cares of yours and mine.

Not only understands, but day by day
Lives with us while we tread the earthly way,
Bears with us all our weariness, and feels
The shadow of the faintest cloud that steals
Across our sunshine, ever learns again
The depth and bitterness of human pain.

—Selected.

Sunday School Lesson

July 8, 1917.

AHAZ, THE FAITHLESS KING.

(2 Chronicles, 28.)

Golden Text: Without faith it is impossible to be well-pleasing unto Him. Heb. 11: 6.

The value to us of these historical narratives in the Old Testament consists in the fact that they give us history from God's point of view, and illustrate for us the truth that God overrules the actions of men for the accomplishment of His purposes, without interfering with the freedom of the human will. He deals with men as He finds them, making full allowance for the limitations to which they are subject and the disadvantages with which they have to contend, but demanding of every man an honest and persistent effort to understand the will of God in order to obey it.

And one very striking lesson that is plainly taught in the history of God's dealing with the Kingdom of Judah is the truth that God cares nothing for what we call wealth. In itself it is of absolutely no value in His sight, and the loss or destruction of the wealth of God's children is of no consequence at all if by reason of their loss they can be brought into a condition of closer dependence upon God and greater readiness to obey Him. King Solomon was prospered greatly in order that Israel, and the other nations, might learn the power and the goodness of Israel's God, and Solomon filled Jerusalem with so great an abundance of wealth as few cities have ever possessed. But immediately after Solomon's death his great kingdom was broken up by the secession of the ten tribes, and then the King of Egypt came and carried away the great store of wealth which Solomon had piled up in Jerusalem. And the inspired historian makes it quite clear that this sudden collapse of power and loss of wealth were due to the fact that Solomon had not been faithful to God, and his son and successor did not seek counsel from God.

Our lesson this week tells us of a time when God's chosen people were brought very low because of their king's rebellion against God, and this brings to our attention another truth that is constantly taught in the Old Testament, but which is not commonly recognized in our time, namely, that God holds people responsible for each other in so far as this life is concerned. At the final judgment every man shall bear his own burden, and only his own burden, and then all the apparent wrongs and inequities of this life will be fully righted, and all the disadvantages and innocent sufferings of this life will be fully compensated. But for the present it is necessary that the innocent should suffer with the guilty in order to teach us that we are dependent upon each other and responsible for each other, that we are not isolated individuals, but members of each other and of the community in which we live.

So we find repeatedly that God punished His people for the sins of their kings, and rewarded them when they had good kings. When we read between the lines we see that the mass of the people always followed the king's lead, either in rebellion against God or in return to the worship of God; so that in fact, it was only a minority which suffered for the sins of others, or were benefited by the obedience of others; but there were always many servants of God who had to suffer when the nation was punished for its rebellion.

But our lesson also recalls another fact, namely, that even while God allowed the almost complete subjugation of His chosen people because of their king's rebellion against Him. He did not allow their enemies to complete the work of destruction by putting an end to the national existence of Judah until they had proved by their persistent rebelliousness that nothing short of banishment from their own land would put an end to their idolatry. That did put an end to it, the Jews have never worshipped idols since their return from the Babylonian captivity.

Because of his persistent sinfulness Ahaz was beset by enemies. The kings of Israel and Syria attacked from the north, the Philistines from the west and south, and the Edomites from the southeast. Ahaz had no power to resist any of these attacks, so he bribed the powerful king of Assyria with all the money he could raise to come to his assistance. Tilgath-pilneser was very willing to come and rob the Syrians and Israelites, but instead of helping the Jews he distressed them. And the spoil which he took back with him incited his successor to seek the conquest of Judah.

The seventh chapter of Isaiah throws some light on the character of Ahaz, and we find from it that the rebellion of Ahaz against God called out one of the most remarkable prophecies of the coming of Christ. One of the most suggestive names of Christ appears first in that chapter and is repeated in chapter 8. "Immanuel."—God is with us.

The Church and the Outsider

(By Frederic C. Spurr, in the "Christian World.")

It is assumed, of course, that the Church really wants the outsider to be brought in, and that she has something to offer him for the redemption and perfection of his life which he cannot obtain elsewhere. Unless the Churches possess both this conviction and this passion, their days are numbered. Churches that are content to hold their own, however great their present numbers and however beautiful their worship, must one day die for want of a succession.

A right spirit is the very first desideratum. But of almost equal importance is the question of methods. An extensive experience leads me to the serious conclusion that many Churches can never fulfil their proper evangelistic functions without a radical change in their methods of approach to men. The "outsider" has no objection whatever to listen to a worthy speaker in the open air or in a public hall. Why, then, is he found so infrequently in our church buildings? Partly because of our "service," and partly because of our vocabulary. The one bores him, the other appears foreign to him. I am writing of the average church, where the ancient traditions, whether Anglican or Free Church, are still binding. I have conversed with hundreds of intelligent men and women—real outsiders—who find both the Anglican liturgy and the Nonconformist "long prayer" quite intolerable. And, when one thinks of it, can we really blame them? Between the deadly monotony of the traditional stereotyped service and the almost indecorous liveliness of a Salvation Army meeting there ought to be found, surely a via media which would make its appeal to that average man of whom St. Paul says that if he enters one of our assemblies he ought to be able to understand us. The Anglican service is too long, and is studded with "vain repetitions." Many of our services are too dull. Both the Anglican and the Free Church traditional services fail in breadth of appeal, in brevity, and in vivacity. They have little to offer the man or woman who is not religiously inclined.

One of our difficulties is that under existing conditions we have only one kind of service to suit all sorts and conditions of men. The morning and evening services in the average church are practically alike. The evening service may be "simpler," but generally it is a replica of the morning service—hymns, chant, anthem or solo, and sermon. The preaching is addressed in a general way to a miscellaneous congregation comprised of old and young, and containing persons in various stages of mental and spiritual development. In the modern Sunday-school all teaching is graded. In the modern church the old bad psychological methods still prevail. It may be said in reply that, after all, a congregation grades itself by an eliminative process, and that eventually a minister retains those persons who are in his grade. This is only partly true, as may be seen in congregations where the uninterested, who attend as a matter of course, either fidget or go to sleep. But it leaves untouched the greater problem of reaching the outsider. For all but a relatively select few there is no distinctive message. Neither the average traditional service nor orthodox sermon can possibly supply such a message. And it is a serious question whether the time has not now arrived for the application to our churches of the psychological principle of grading as already practised in the Sunday-schools. To do this would involve immense changes; but would not the gain be enormous? In a small way the Plymouth Brethren practise this principle. Their morning service is limited to the "saints"—the initiates. At night they make such appeal as they are capable of to as many outsiders as are disposed to listen to them. As practised by them, this method is a conspicuous failure so far as their appeal to the outsider is concerned. The reason for the failure is pretty obvious, and need not here be discussed. But their principle is right.

What I venture to plead for is that, to meet the new situation, we should start with the principle that one type of service cannot possibly meet the case of every person; and, further, that it is psychologically unsound and practically ineffective to have two services of the same type on one day. The Roman Catholics, whatever we may think of their theology, have a good deal to teach us in the way of practical worldly wisdom. As a rule their great morning service is crowded. They concentrate upon that. The Mass is everything to them. But their evening service is a much simpler affair, and, in the hands of capable priests, becomes an increasing attraction to outsiders—that is, "Catholic" outsiders. Father Faber crowded the Oratory to the doors every Sunday night by holding a simple service in which people sang popular hymns to popular tunes. The ornate service of worship was reserved for the morning, and attendance at the Mass was immensely recruited from the Sunday night service. Is there not something in this that we Protestants can utilize? In many of our churches at present there are held two services per Sunday of the same type, both of them being moderately well attended — the morning service generally being the poorer of the two. Why not be bold and follow the precedent of the Continent, concentrating upon one great morning service for worship, and leaving ourselves free for other work for the after-part of the day? If the religiously-minded amongst us would agree to do this, a great problem would be solved. Would it not be far better to have one great morning service for worship—a service full of force and enthusiasm and brightness—than two services, both of which fail in the "swing" which only numbers can create? And in those cases where there is a poor attendance in the morning and a full one at night, would it not be better to aim at a great morning service where, in the freshness of the day, men and women might worship? It would mean a readjustment of our social life, but that would be to our advantage, for it would restore to us what we sadly need—a wholesome and true Sunday. It would at least deliver working women from the slavery of the kitchen for one half of the day of rest. This is done on the Continent of Europe, and it is done amongst Roman Catholics in this country. Why cannot it be done in our Protestant congregations? If the average church member could be induced to take his or her church life with serious enthusiasm, and make it a point of honor to be present at the one great Sunday service for worship, held in the morning, the way would be cleared for a great advance in other directions. But so long as it is deemed necessary to have two services of one type per Sunday, in the interests of the "little flock," so long will the painful problem of the "outsider" be with us.

There are multitudes of people who, while strangers to our churches, are yet keenly interested in religion, and always ready to listen to a man who has a message to deliver. The experience of many men is emphatic upon this point. Men are not averse to religion, but they desire to approach it with the same directness to which they are accustomed in politics and business. And if we put up a barrage of any kind between us and them, need we be surprised if they beat a retreat? It is directness of approach that is required. Work in the parks demonstrates this beyond a doubt. I have seen many a band of singers carrying on an open-air meeting in the orthodox way, rewarded for their endeavors by a sparse audience consisting only of manifest sympathizers; and I have seen a man, quite alone, mount a platform and begin to speak, and within five minutes he has had a thousand people around him, and—what is more—held them for an hour or more. The orthodox religious exercises have little meaning or attraction for the real outsider, whatever be his status. The Master Preacher—our Redeemer—began to speak at once when the people were there, and did not trouble about any of the preliminaries of the synagogue worship; and His Apostles followed the same plan. In the camps and huts of the Y. M. C. A. to-day the men who are having the greatest success follow the same method. It is the living word men are waiting for, and they do not want it postponed for forty minutes while the rest of us sing and pray.

The character of these direct approaches can be infinitely varied. In some cases a preliminary service of song will attract people; in others, subsequent song of prayer will be better. Many respond to a "lecture" who would fly from a "sermon." An evidential address, dealing frankly with current difficulties, rarely fails to attract an audience; but the work needs wisely and sympathetically doing. Outsiders will come to meetings where "questions" are invited and answered. Even interruptions may be welcomed. Our Lord made great capital out of the interrupters in His meetings. And I would like once again in these columns to plead for the introduction into this country of the conference contradictoire, which has proved to be so powerful a weapon in France and Italy. Two thoroughly trained men mount a platform in the church. The one sets forth the claims of true religion; the other voices all the objections that men urge against them. Of course, they play into each other's hands; but the work is thoroughly well done. I know of one foreign church to which this method of speaking attracted thousands of genuine outsiders—many of them freethinkers; and the result was that at the end of two years more than seven hundred people—mostly men—had identified themselves with that church.

One further word. The remodelling of our services carries with it a demand in some places, for a redistribution of our forces. It is not every pastor who possesses the gifts necessary for the conquest of the outsider. Some men are built for the crowd, others for the limited sphere; some to teach, others to preach; some to build, others to blast. I would passionately plead for the acceptance of the principle that no one congregation has the moral right to absorb the time and service of any man who is manifestly fitted for wider work. The strain of perpetual preaching to the same people is very great, even for the best of men. It has killed off or disabled some of our most brilliant men. A sermon that has taken hours of preparation may be preached once only to the same people. If it is repeated, the preacher hears about it. But one inspired sermon might with advantage be repeated a hundred times to different people. It is so with a play: why not with a sermon? The creation of a limited itinerancy, or of repeated exchanges, would conserve many a man's forces, prolong many a man's life, and liberate for fuller service some of our apostles who at present are confined to a limited circle.

These things are written as the result of a deepening conviction that the Churches must enter upon new paths if they are to capture and to save the nation; and if anyone else can show us a more excellent way than what is here proposed, he is under the obligation to do so.

THE BOYS' AND GIRLS' PAGE

ONE LITTLE BIT OF AMBULANCE WORK

With rumors of fighting an extra ambulance section was lined up, doubling the service for the night.

The road was empty as I went. From the top of the quarry hill I heard shelling in front and a little farther I found three of our ambulances drawn up beside the road with neither drivers nor stretcher bearers in sight. Stopping beyond them I walked back and called softly. There was a moment's silence, then a voice from below: "Come down, quick! They're shelling this road!" Almost with the words came a quick rush of sound and an explosion on the road covered me with mud. I slid down the bank to where a group was gathered in the entrance of an "abri"—a sheet-iron roof built into the slope, with a wooden bench and a steep run of earth steps leading underground to a dimly lit chamber. The shelling moved down the road and ceased. Short range fire, for the whistle and explosion came almost together, and small pieces, but none of them seemed to miss the road.

In the lull that followed, the other cars moved on to another section where wounded were waiting, and I turned my car about in the narrow way, working the wheels around with my knee. The noise of its motor sounded terribly loud.

We ere just lifting in the top stretcher when a case of shrapnel burst low over the car with a hiss of bullets beyond. The concussion seemed to drive my head down between my shoulders, one of the men let go, and as the stretcher canted far over the wounded man cried out feebly. Then we straightened it and shoved it into the ambulance as a second case exploded a little to one side. I hesitated a moment, uncertain what to do, then went down to the shelter to see if the other wounded could be hurried up. As I reached the shelter a shell struck almost on the roof, and again the wounded man called out.

The sergeant urged me to go on with him, but I refused to drive nearly empty, suggesting that we bring him back to cover. The firing again moved down the road.

As we lifted him out another car drove up, and its driver called something I could not hear. I answered that I could handle the wounded there, and for him to go on. My words were drowned in the next explosion, and he staggered past me to collapse on his knees against the bench, but almost in the instant started out again in search of his companion driver. We found him also wounded, in the next sap, and with everyone under cover, sat down a moment to rest.

Again the firing moved down the road, though I could still hear it. After a lull of several minutes we began reloading, but there seemed an interminable delay in getting the second stretcher from underground.

D——, passing with a load, stopped to ask how I was getting on, and told me the other two drivers, having got their cars tangled among loose barbed wire, were sitting in a trench of water while the Germans shelled the woods about them. At the end they were mostly in the cellar.

As we started with the second stretcher up the bank, the shelling recommenced, the first explosion covering us with debris, so again we returned to it and waited. Every now and again came the ringing of stones and metal on the iron roof.

With the third attempt we succeeded in loading the body of the car, just as their fire opened again. From the seat I called out to know if there were any wounded able to sit up to take the seat beside me; but the sergeant answered: "No, no. Go on, go on." One of my spark plugs had fouled, as it often did, and I limped down the road on three cylinders, keeping just ahead of the fire as it followed. No cars but D——'s had got in, everything else being cut off by a small-scale curtain of fire, and I was asked to go back to the sap.

I don't hesitate to say that I didn't like going, and as I started back along the empty way I found myself repeating the chorus we had learned long months ago at Mirecourt: Hardis les gars! C'est pour la France. (Don't flinch boys! It is for France.) Half way I found one of our men with a broken rear wheel, and took off his wounded, glad of the chance to return so soon. When finally I did reach the sap the road had become normal, and the rest was straight work.

Back again to the clearing station I found the old courtyard paved with loaded stretchers, while around the sides and in the dark archways stood a silent throng—gray helmets, white bandages, sagging muddy overcoats, bandaged arms projecting from under empty sleeves, and over the whole sodden mass the steadily falling rain. The —th division was giving of its best.

From the diary of an ambulance driven in France as published in the "World's Work."

MARJORIE'S VACATION TRIP

(By Cora Blakeslee Beebe, in the "Congregationalist.")

"Oh, mamma! Isn't it glorious! I am so glad! I've worked hard, but I've won it!" exclaimed Marjorie all in a breath as she rushed into the house and caught her mother in a frantic embrace.

"Mercy, child! What a bear!" exclaimed Mrs. Manson, as she emerged from the onslaught with ruffled hair but smiling countenance. "So you have won it, have you, girlie? Well, we are proud of you and you surely deserve the delightful vacation."

"Oh, it seems too good to be true! You don't know how I have longed to see the ocean. Why, I have dreamed of it nights, and heard it roar in my sleep! And to be with Aunt Jessie for six whole weeks—oh, it is just too delicious for words!"

"It is, indeed, a splendid opportunity, daughter, and I am glad it is yours."

"May I write Aunt Jessie right away?" asked Marjorie.

"Yes, right away, dear. The trip was to be yours if you won it."

"Well, it's won, fair and square, even that hateful arithmetic. My! how I did have to dig on that!" making a wry face at the remembrance.

"Won't Minnie be glad! Let me just run across first and tell her, mamma." And Marjorie shot out of the room.

Marjorie Manson, though a bright girl, had fallen into a habit of dreaming away her study hours, and just making her grades. Her father had offered her, as an incentive to study during this, her last year in the grades, a trip to the seashore, if her marks, during the whole year, should be in the nineties.

"You can do it easily enough, daughter, if you will only apply yourself," her father had said; "and my little girl must not get into the habit of being indolent in her school work."

"Very well, papa. I'll do my best," Marjorie had answered with dancing eyes. And she had settled herself at the beginning of the year at her work in a way that was pleasing to teachers, as well as to parents. After the first enthusiasm came hard days, cold, dark mornings, when the temptation was to lie late in bed and go unprepared to her morning lessons; and, later, bright, sunny days, when returning warmth made study a burden and all outdoors called her with persistent voice. But her father secretely rejoiced to see her persevering, forcing herself to do the required work. And so, at last, the year had rolled away; the last report of the last examination was in, and Marjorie had earned her vacation.

"Sometimes it was pretty hard," she admitted to her father, that night, as he held her on his knee. "At first it was the thought of the ocean, papa, that kept me just digging away, because it seemed as though I would do 'most anything to be able to hear the waves break and roar, as I have read, but, toward the last it got to be the proud look in your face when the reports were good that kept me at it."

"Good for you, anyway, little daughter! And I am glad that I am on a par with Old Ocean in your affections."

"Your songs will all have to be of the sea, now," declared Marjorie, as she slipped from his knee and struck the chords of "Ye ho, lads, ho!" The Doctor took it up in his rich baritone and sang with a gusto that caused the litle accompanist to clap her hands when they ended with a grand chord.

The next day Marjorie returned from her friend's in distress. "Mamma, Minnie isn't going away anywhere for a vacation this whole summer!"

"Isn't she?" replied her mother. "I thought she was going out in the country to her uncle's."

"Well, there is sickness there so she can't go and her mother can't afford to send her anywhere else."

"Oh, I am sorry, Marjorie, for I thought Minnie particularly needed a change this summer. She has been working hard, too."

Aunt Jessie sent hearty congratulations, the letter closing with these words that sent the girl flying around the house like a young cyclone:

"I have rented the dearest cottage close to the sea and you and your cousin Isabel shall have the room that overlooks the beach. We'll take the pony and cart for exploring. Don't forget your violin, for the Rays, next door to us, are musical and I have timed our stay with the full moon."

"Oh, I can hardly wait!" Marjorie would exclaim a dozen times a day.

One day she came in from Minnie's, much subdued. Finally she broke out with, "Mamma, did you know that Minnie is not well?"

"Why, yes, dear, I know your father has been a little anxious about her, but thinks the rest of the summer will strengthen her."

"Don't see how it can if she is just going to stay home and help take care of the children," answered Marjorie, half petulantly.

And that evening, when her father sang, "The sea! The sea! The shining sea!" even his best grand opera performance only met with half-hearted applause from his accompanist.

"What's the matter with you, Johnnie?" he asked. "Has the sea lost its charm?"

"Oh, no, papa. It is beautifuller than ever," Marjorie exclaimed with tears in her eyes. "But I was just wishing that Minnie could go, too."

Mrs. Manson, watching her daughter, realized that a struggle was going on within her.

Preparations for the seaside trip went on, but, though Marjorie was delighted with the new gowns and went into ecstacies over the gay bathing suit, her joy was not as exuberant as at first.

One night, after figuring a while in silence she looked up at her father with big, solemn eyes.

"Papa, how much will my trip cost?"

"Why, Johnnie, that is a present. You shouldn't ask the cost of a present."

"But I want to know, papa. It is something very special," Marjorie persisted.

Her father seeing her earnestness stopped joking and named a sum he thought sufficient.

"And, papa, do you know the fare to Star Lake?"

At her father's reply she exclaimed, "Why, it isn't even half!"

She figured a little more and then kissing her father and mother went quietly to bed.

"What's the matter with Johnnie?" questioned the Doctor as she disappeared. "She acts as though she was going to be hung instead of going on a fine vacation. Isn't she well? I never knew her to have the blues before."

"Marjorie is working out a problem of her own. It is something in regard to Minnie, I think. It troubles her that Minnie is to have no vacation and is not well."

"Oh, that is it, is it? Well, Minnie certainly does need some kind of a vacation. The family record is not the best as regards lungs, and I was sorry to hear that she was not going on the farm. Guess I said something of the kind to Johnnie the other day."

"Well, she has some plan and will soon take us into her confidence," replied Mrs. Manson.

A little later, as Mrs. Manson was going to her chamber she heard muffled sobs. Entering her daughter's room, she found a flushed, excited little girl sobbing as though her heart would break.

"Oh, mamma," she cried, at sight of the loving face, "I just can't do it! I am a selfish, mean old thing but I can't do it this time."

"Marjorie, dear, what is it you can't do? Stop crying and tell me about it."

But Marjorie, throwing her arms around her mother's neck could only sob the harder.

"Don't ask me now," she finally sobbed, "you would be so ashamed of me to think I can't do what I ought to. It's all Mrs. Manning's fault, anyway. I don't know what she gave me that horrid little Christmas present for! I wish I had never seen it!"

Mrs. Manson gathered her daughter into her arms and saying quietly, "Very well, girlie, tell me in your own time," turned the conversation to other fields and later left a quiet, subdued little girl in place of the storm-tossed one she had found.

Looking into Marjorie's room later she found her sleeping quietly with an expression of peace and happiness on her face. "She has settled it, at last," thought the mother.

On the table beside her lay Marjorie's open Bible. A verse, heavily underscored, caught her eye and Mrs. Manson read, "We then that are strong ought to bear the infirmities of the weak and not to please ourselves." Across the page lay the dainty blue ribbon bookmark, the gift of the preceding Christmas of her Sunday school teacher, whose gold letters read, "What would Jesus do if He were in my place."

"Ah, that is it!" murmured Marjorie's mother, kissing her daughter's happy face and breathing a prayer that God might accept the sacrifice.

The next morning Marjorie ran down stairs with a song on her lips and gaily kissed her parents. "Papa, I have a plan to propose and want your help," she announced.

Then it all came out. The perfect delight in the trip that filled her heart and mind too full for anything else until the news of Minnie's lost vacation. "And after that, papa," Marjorie continued, "everything seemed to show me that this plan is right. First, you said that Minnie ought to have a rest; then, Dr. and Mrs. Manning were going to Star Lake and wished that Minnie and I could go with them, so that altogether it came to me that, if I would give up my trip and take the same amount of money, Minnie and I could go to Star Lake for two months. I ought not to feel that I am making any sacrifice either. Of course, I want to go with Aunt Jessie," and Marjorie's face shadowed, "but then, any other year I would think a trip to Star Lake was something glorious, so I'm to have a fine vacation, anyway, and Minnie will have one, too, which makes mine all the better. Could I do it, papa?"

Dr. Manson caught the earnest little girl in his arms and held her close. His eyes were moist and his voice a trifle husky as he said, heartily:

"Decided like a major, Johnnie! I am proud of you. Now, what do you want me to do?"

"Will you speak to Dr. Manning and, papa, will you please write Aunt Jessie? I don't believe I can do that."

The feet that went flying over to Minnie's, a little later, barely touched the ground; the face that looked in upon her friend beamed like a ray of sunshine; and the voice that rang out its glad news bore no sign of sacrifice or struggle.

"I can take my new bathing suit, and the violin just the same, mamma," Marjorie said, in the midst of packing, "for we will have moonlight and a beach, just the same. And Star Lake is so big we can imagine it the sea."

Some weeks later, Dr. and Mrs. Manson sat reading together a letter which ran in part as follows:

"Our vacation is almost over and it has been perfectly grand! I am so anxious for you to see Minnie that I can hardly wait to get there. I don't believe you will say 'lungs' again for a while. Why, she has gained twelve pounds and her cheeks are so rosy that you won't know that it is the same girl that came up here. . . . Just think how short a time it is before high school begins and we shall be freshmen! And we both feel that we can do our best after this lovely vacation.

"I had a lovely letter from Aunt Jessie making a lot of my sacrifice until I am ashamed to look the lobsters in the face. Sacrifice! My! but we have had a good time, and to see Minnie and hear her sing, and see her eat is reward enough. And, anyway if there was any sacrifice in doing what I thought Jesus would do, he has a way of making it full of happiness for I have never been so happy in my life. And oh, papa, I can hardly wait to hear you sing, "The sea; The sea!"

The Doctor and his wife looked at each other, and the Doctor said: "Well, I think the year's work has paid, has it not, wife? Our daughter has been learning many things beside the lessons in her books."

BOY HEROES OF OUR NAVY.

The history of the British Navy during the present war will add to the traditional glory of our "boys of the bulldog breed." None of the many instances of heroism has evoked more interest than that of a couple of middies who played a part at the Dardanelles. When the transport 'Clyde' was run ashore right under the Turk batteries, the heroic Commander Unwin was assisted in getting the troops ashore by Midshipman George L. Drewry, R.N.R., and Midshipman W. S. Malleson, R. N. Drewry helped to secure the lighters under heavy rifle and Maxim fire, and, though wounded in the head, continued his work, and twice attempted to swim from lighter to lighter with a rope. Maleson, after his comrade was exhausted, got the line connected between the lighters. Both lads were awarded the V.C.

One of the pluckiest feats in the Navy records of the war was performed by a lad during Admiral Beatty's first fight in the North Sea, when the 'Blucher' was sunk. On the 'Tiger' one of the glasses of the gun-sighting apparatus had become clouded with smoke, and the gunners were hampered. First-Class Boy J. F. Rogers, a lad of sixteen, volunteered to sit outside the gun-turret and keep the sights clean whilst the battle went on. The lad was awarded the D.C.M., and well he won it.

OUR MOTOR AMBULANCE

Hurry up, boys and girls too, and gather the ten cent pieces, and pile up the dollars. Just read the driver's description of one of his nights, and I've picked out one for you without half the horrors most night had. See what it meant to him and the wounded to have three cylinders keep things going, even if one spark plug did foul. We will send the best engine we can get, and let us do it quickly.

GREAT FUN.

Dear Jack,—We are sending you five dollars for the Children's Ambulance. We collected it in two days, going after school and at dinner time. It was great fun, and everybody was very willing to give. From

BESSIE BELL AND WINNIE CRABBE.

GETTING RID OF GOPHERS.

Dear Jack,—Enclosed find $1.50 for Children's Ambulance Fund. My friends gave their money very gladly. Most of the children got theirs by killing gophers.

Yours truly, CAMPBELL CARRIE.

Necessary work, and a good way for the prairie boys to earn for the fund.

HELPING WITH HORSES AND COWS

Dear Editor,—I am sending $1.00 for the Ambulance Fund. I received some from neighbors and earned 20 cents myself. I ride horse-back and help look after cows. I am eight years old. We take the "Northern Messenger" and "Witness."

Yours truly, JENNIE FORBES.

Well done, Jennie, the girls are all needed to help farm this year, so it is fine to be able to do it and earn for our Ambulance as well.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS FOR THE CHILDREN'S AMBULANCE.

Amount Previously acknowledged					$268.20
F. Hitchman	2.50	L. & A. Smith and Lucy Carr	3.00	M. Cameron, Union S.S. No 1	1.25
Harold Pearce	1.00	Thistle and Shamrock	5.00	M. Lapointe	5.00
J. D. Loveless	3.00	Master H. Macaulay	2.00	Vernon Whitley	1.00
Bruce McCombe					3.00
Total					$294.95

SEND IT SAFELY.

When you have gathered nine ten cent pieces, add your own ten cents, write a little note to "Jack" telling how you collected it, and put it in an envelope, addressed "Jack," for Children's Ambulance, "Weekly Witness," Montreal. Do not close the envelope, but take it to the Post-office and buy an order for $1, payable to "John Dougall & Son, Children's Ambulance." Tear off the stub to show your friends their money has been sent, and put the order in the envelope with your note to "Jack."

If three or four of you get together you can have your dollars all sent in one Postal Order, which will save money. Don't forget to put in your name and address.

Children's Corner

A ROCKING-HORSE RIDE.

Oh, rocking horse! rocking horse!
where shall we go?
The world's such a very big place,
don't you know!
To see all its wonders, so wise people
say,
Would take all together a year and a
day.

Let's go for a gallop to Banbury Cross
To see the great lady upon her white
horse,
And then we shall know if her fingers
and toes
Make beautiful music wherever she
goes.

Or poor Humpty Dumpty we'll certainly call;
Perahps we can lift him back up on his wall.
We may, round the corner, meet Little Boo Peep;
She wanders all over to look for her sheep.

We'll knock at the door of the Old Woman's Shoe;
We'll ask if her wonderful house is on view;
We'll peep at the children all tucked up in bed,
Perhaps beg a sup of the broth without bread.

We'll call on Jack Horner, then up the steep hill,
But tumble we musn't, like poor Jack and Jill.
So, rocking horse, rocking horse, gallop away,
Or we'll never be back in a year and a day!

—Yorkshire "Weekly Post."

THE SEVENTH SECRET

Seven merry little secrets bobbed about in Betty's head. Every moment or two one of the secrets would leap to Betty's lips, and it was all that she could do to force it back again into the place of golden silence.

Betty did bravely; but all the time those gay little secrets were looking out of the corners of her eyes and twisting the corners of her mouth into a merry smile.

"Dear me, how much I want to be told!" the first little secret said to the second.

"Yes," said the second, laughing, "you want to be told, and then you wouldn't be a secret any longer, and Betty would be sorry."

"Would she? Well, then, I must wait," the first little secret decided.

"We all must wait," said the third secret, joining the conversation. "Some day the right time will come to tell us, and then we shall not have to jump up and down in Betty's head; we shall float out into the great world."

Then all the secrets scurried away and tried to be patient.

Among all Betty's secrets the seventh was the biggest one; the others were really quite little things, like remembering not to tell the baby that grandmother had a wonderful box of candy in her room, and not to tell mother that cook was going to make her favorite dessert for dinner. All the other secrets were pretty, and pleasant, but small; but the seventh—That was large to begin with, that seventh secret, and how he grew and grew in Betty's head! He was soon so large that there was little room in Betty's mind for books and games, or even for fairies.

"How shall I ever keep him another day?" Betty sighed. Then she clapped her hands and laughed, for she only needed to keep that seventh secret one more day.

If Daddy had only been there it would have been easier, but Daddy was away, and mother's birthday was to-morrow. Betty must keep that seventh secret, which was to be mother's birthday present. She had a pretty gift for her mother; she had hidden it away long ago, but she knew that better than the gift her mother would love that seventh secret.

Birthdays always begin very early in the morning. When morning came, Betty tiptoed about the nursery and dressed herself in the darkness. Afterward she crept downstairs, for the seventh secret was going to announce himself from the front door, and Betty must open it for him. How excited she was as she stood in the darkness and turned on the electric light!

In a moment the bell rang, and Betty opened the door. There stood the seventh secret—her own dear father come home to surprise mother on her birthday!

"Did you keep my secret, little daughter?" Daddy asked, as he kissed Betty.

"Yes!" cried Betty. "I have kept it all to myself!"

How glad she was that she had kept that seventh secret!—"Youth's Companion."

OUR MAIL BAG.

Dear Editor,—I live in Newfoundland, and I have never been out of it. I go to school at the Methodist College, and have fine times with my friends. I have been in bed with the German measles, but am better now. I have a brother over in Scotland training for the front. I have a sister coming home from college in New Brunswick next week. She is graduating this year. I take music lessons, and am very fond of it. My music teacher's name is Miss Joyce. My father is the Guardian of the Methodist College Home. We have quite a number of boys and girls staying here. We do not have any saloons here in Newfoundland now, they are all closed up. Liquor is not allowed in the country at all. I hope summer will soon be here because it will be lovely to bathe and paddle again, although it is great fun sliding and skating in winter. Yours truly,

JESSIE G. DARBY,
Age 12 years, 11 months.

(Three cheers for Newfoundland, children all. May she never have a saloon again.—Ed.)

Dear Editor,—I wrote to your club once, and I saw my name in print. We have seen several airplanes this spring. Most of them fly from Camp Borden to the Georgian Bay and back. I take music lessons, and I like music very well. We have taken the "Witness" for a long time. We all like it fine. I am 11 years old. I will close, wishing you every success. Yours truly,

MERTON E. CULHAM.

(Tell us more about the aeroplanes or something like that, Merton. We win our "Witness" pins by writing really interesting letters.—Ed.)

Dear Editor,—I saw many letters in the "Children's Corner," so thought I would write. I live on a farm in Ontario. Nearly all the people around here are done seeding. I am in the third class at school, and I go nearly every day. I am twelve years old. I am enclosing a story, "The Plover's Nest."

THE PLOVER'S NEST.

One day when I was after the cows I saw a plover acting lame. I knew she was trying to take me away from her nest, so I looked, but I could not find it. Then I decided to follow her and see where she went when she took me away from it; so I started to follow her. When she got me away she flew up in the air and back to her nest. Then her mate came and flew in front of me and began to act lame. So I went to where the mother stopped. She did not see me till I was right near her. She ran out a little piece and lay down and began to flap her wings. Then her mate came too, and began to flap his wings. I went to the nest and saw four little birds of a brown color. The next day I went there and could not find them. I went down the other end of the pasture and the two were there acting lame. I did the same as I did before to find the nest. I found it this time by going in the direction of peeping, because it was a cold day. I remain,

DONALD McARTHUR.

(The last time I found a nest, Donald, the little plovers were old enough to scatter, and it was only by standing very still and looking very hard I saw a wee, long-legged, brown and grey ball, with its bright eyes. I picked him up and the mother and father bird flew round and round my head crying until I set him gently down again.—Ed.)

Dear Editor,—I am twelve years old and am in the fourth class. I like school very much, and have only a few yards to walk, as the school is right by the houses. We live in a mining camp, and we have a great time. I will tell you more about it in my next letter. I am the oldest, and have two sisters and three brothers. As my letter is getting long I will close, wishing the paper every success.

EVELYN M. RADFORD.

(We all want to hear about your great time, Evelyn. You surely ought to be able to win a pin with mines and a mining camp to write about.—Ed.)

Dear Editor,—I live on a farm in Hullet Township, in Huron County. We have rural mail right nearby, which is quite a convenience. I do not go to school now, but did go for six years. My favorite subjects were spelling and composition. We are two and one-half miles from school, so on stormy days in winter we could not go. My three cousins and I went together. They live about one quarter of a mile from here. My uncle is trustee now. I will close with a riddle: Constantinople—Spell it. Ans.—It. With best of wishes,

JEAN SMITH.

(This letter has all the sort of things every one says, Jean. Write me one that will be different. I know you can.—Ed.)

The grammar school principal went from room to room explaining what to do in case of fire. The pupils listened with respectful attention until he came to his final instructions, then smiles and giggles disturbed the principal's serenity.

"Above all things," he said, "if your clothing catches fire, remain cool."—Chicago 'News.'

THE STORY OF STAR

You have seen these big, yellow, shaggy dogs with pointed noses and loppy ears, haven't you? That's the sort of dog I am, but I'm not all yellow. Right in the middle of my forehead, is a white star. That star gave me my name.

I was born out in the country. There are many kind folk who live in the country, but the man and woman who owned my mother were not kind to her or to me. He would kick me, and she would beat me even when I was a tiny pup. I was afraid, but not until I was quite a dog, did I dare to run away.

It was a cold morning. I was hungry but I had nothing to eat, so I wandered farther and farther off from these country people who did not like me at all, and by-and-by, I came to a place where there were many houses close together. I went up to the back door of one of these houses and before long, a girl came out and hurried away. She had noticed the hungry dog on the step, though, for she called back, "Mother, do give this poor creature something to eat. He's hungry."

Such a meal as I had then! I could hardly believe that the big bone and the dish of warm vegetables were both for me. I was afraid at first that the stout lady in the cap would strike me if I would touch them. Instead she spoke kindly and patted my shaggy hair.

I am a big, plump dog now, for the girl who hurried away and the stout lady in the cap let me live here with them. They never beat me. They pat me on the head, and say, "Good old star!" Then I wag my tail, and look right into their kind eyes. That's one way I say "Thank you."

But there are other ways. The lady in the cap does not like tramps. She has to be alone all day, except for me. I take care of her by barking loud whenever any tramps come to the door.

But better even than the good lady in the cap do I love the girl who hurried away that cold morning I came to her house. Her name is Julia. Every morning but one, Julia hurries away. I think she ought not to go alone, so now I go with her in the morning, and call to bring her home at night. That's how I say "Thank you" to Julia.

One morning, when I was trotting toward the entrance of the big store where Julia works, I met a rough-looking country woman. I knew her at once. I hoped she had not seen me, and I sneaked quickly behind a counter. But that woman sees everything.

"Where did you get that dog?" she asked of Julia.

"He's my dog," Julia answered.

"Is he, though. Come here, Star." I knew she was talking to me, I kept very still. "Come here, you scamp!" she called again. I dared not stay hidden longer, for I heard her coming toward the counter. "Yes, he's mine," she declared at sight of my face. "I know that mark in his forehead."

"I say he's mine." I had never heard Julia speak so sharply before. Then she crossed the store and put her hand on my head. I could feel her tremble.

"That dog belongs to me. He ran away a year ago, but I'd know him anywhere. Come here, Star. Don't you know your mistress?" the woman asked crossly. Indeed I knew her too well. That's why I kept close to Julia. "Hum, seems fond of you," sneered the country shopper. "Well, give me a dozen oranges, and keep the beast if you want him. He's a good-for-nothing, and always has been."

How glad I was when that woman took her oranges, paid for them, and left the store.

Julia seemed glad, too, for she knelt right down beside me, threw her arms about my neck and murmured, "Never you mind what she says, old fellow. Mother and I know you're the best dog in the whole, wide world."—'Child's Hour.'

THE WREN FAMILY AT CAMP BORDEN.

For many summers a family of wrens made their home among the stumps of Pine Plains. Early in the spring of 1916 big things happened on these plains, for the Canadian Government started to build a camp for an army of soldiers who were to be under canvas within a few weeks.

Mr. and Mrs. Wren watched the clearing of the second growth of timber, the cutting down of the underbrush, the laying of steel, the pulling out of stumps, the erection and construction of buildings and roads, and the incoming of men. Was it any wonder they were troubled about their home for the summer?

In choosing a home, a hollow stump makes the most desirable place, but two things have to be considered: first, nearness to a wood, in order to secure shelter and protection for the prospective parents, and to make easy the finding of insects; second, nearness to a pile of stumps or brush, this being the school where the young birds learn to fly.

After a good deal of house-hunting Mrs. Wren spied a hollow stump where woods and brush-pile both were quite near. But, alas! the railway passed within six feet of that stump, and maybe the little nest would be disturbed. After much chatter, it was decided to take the chances. Some dried grass, a few weeds and a warm lining of feathers made up a pretty little nest. Five white eggs, sparingly speckled with reddish brown, were carefully laid in the nest, and about the day when Canada was celebrating her birthday, five hungry little baby wrens were snugly housed in that stump. Although freight cars passed by and cars of wood were stopped, unloaded, and the wood piled within a few feet of the wrens, home, the old birds paid little attention, but worked all the harder to get their young big and strong, so as to get them out of the nest. As I watched Mother Wren come and go untiringly throughout the entire day, Scottie and I (for we were the only two who knew and watched the little family in that stump) took heart; and as our work grew heavy, and we often were tired out, we got a lesson from Mother Wren, who never grew weary in the search of food for her young.

Daddy Wren is about four inches in length; in color, bright cinnamon, with wings a little paler, and tail heavily barred with black. He is the shortest and most stoutly built wren we have; he looks very pert with his little stubby tail erect over his back; and while Mother Wren is busying herself feeding the children, Daddy Wren can be seen and heard upon the corner of a nearby freight-car, as proud and happy as can be, singing a lively, rippling melody, with lots of musical notes, to cheer up his mate. He is just bubbling over with enthusiasm and joy.

One Sunday Mother Wren said: "To-morrow we shall take the family to the brush pile;" so before Old King Sol was peeping over the blue hills, five nervous young birds were having their first lesson in flying. Before the day ended their training as aviators was well under way. The next day they could almost make the woods. When anyone came near they would hide in the pile of brush, running from side to side, so that it was almost impossible to make them leave it. They have long ago reached the woods, and probably by this time are away to their winter home along the coast of the Gulf of Mexico, where they will choose mates and return to us again next year. O, what brave little workers they were! We, who have a life to live, a work to do, and an influence to leave behind us, can learn a lesson from these birds, who have no soul, yet work on, cheerfully, heroically and ofttimes under trying circumstances.

N. B.—This little story was written on the train between Camp Borden and Halifax, and is as nearly true to the characteristics of the birds as could be noticed in the few pleasant months at the camp.—Pte. C. Querrie, C.A.S.C.—"Classmate."

LOST—A STITCH.

While Aunty Lou was knitting
I gave her chair a hitch,
"Oh, dear," she said, "you dreadful child,
You've made me lose a stitch!"
I stopped my play, and scrambled 'round
To find it on the floor,
I 'spec' I hunted for that stitch
An hour, or maybe more.

I knew that it was very small,
And that it must be pink,
But what became of that one stitch
I'm sure I can not think.
I couldn't find it anywhere,
And so, if you should see
A small pink stitch a-wandering
Please, send it straight to me!

—Exchange.

LETTERS FROM READERS

IS THE WORLD GETTING WORSE?

(To the Editor of the "Witness.")

Sir,—There have been several letters of late inserted in the "Witness" conspicuous for their length on the one hand, and for their pessimism on the other. I have also been flooded with literature from Los Angeles, Chicago, New York, Vancouver, and Quebec, sometimes accompanied by my letters cut out of the "Witness" (which goes to show the wide circulation of the "Witness") and the burden of it all is that the world is getting worse and worse; that God means to destroy it with the exception of a few, and that I must not attempt to hinder this catastrophe. I am also warned to get out of the Church to which I belong, as it is to be destroyed with the world, and to join the true church which is to be caught up before the final catastrophe takes place. Well, I thank them all for taking so much interest in my spiritual welfare.

But is the world getting worse? Does history, either sacred or profane, establish that belief? I emphatically say that it does not. It is all very well to point to such things as commercial slavery, white slavery, socialism, scepticism, indifference to religious matters, etc., but the reason why these are so conspicuous is that the searchlight of publicity is turned full on them. Let us suppose a dark cave, the innermost recesses of which are inhabited by every foul and creeping thing usually found in such places. Suppose a searchlight of great power placed at the mouth of the cave so that it lighted up the darkest recesses, the sight would be horrible and disgusting; but then the searchlight did not create these things, but only exposed them to view.

Now, let us glance back, say one hundred years. We find slavery not only a fixed institution, but defended by the Bible, and to defend it was looked on as a proof of orthodoxy. Had not Noah, after making a fool of himself, pronounced a curse on his grandson Canaan that he should be a servant of servants to his brethren? And the good men, Wilberforce, Sharp, and Macaulay were called heretics and enemies of society. But to-day the thought that such an institution should ever have had a place in the British Empire feels like a horrid nightmare. Drunkenness was so common that to be "as drunk as a lord" was looked on as a brave thing. Now we may confidently say that drink is a thing of the past. The time spirit is against it, and when that is the case, any evil dies, slowly it may be, but surely all the same.

Then we have been horrified often with details of the white slave traffic; but while it is now made public, this does not create it like the foul things in the cave. The disgusting stories of court harlots as royal institutions, of lovers in addition to husbands among ladies of rank, of licensed brothels by the state, and of the unconcern manifested even by the most orthodox Christians of the period were surely worse than any present evil.

Then as to commercial slavery, bad as it is, it is not so bad as political slavery, and cooperation and other democratic movements are slowly sapping the foundation of this iniquitous system.

Then as to the religious condition of the world. I take no pessimistic view of this because I believe that many things are being shaken that those things which cannot be shaken may remain. The age of unquestioning credulity is passing, and in the name of God let it pass. Let men but be taught to think, and God will be enthroned in His rightful place in men's hearts and lives; men can no more live without God than can live without sunshine.

Some point to the German atrocities as a proof that the world is getting worse, but the fact that these have kindled a feeling of horror and indignation in the breasts of both civilized and uncivilized peoples proves that these are exceptional in the present order of things. Besides, the German atrocities, bad as they have been, are white compared with the tortures practised in the name of religion by the Inquisition in Spain, by Alva in the Netherlands, and by the Duke of Savoy on the Waldenses. These eclipse all the horrors of the present war.

Look again at the many agencies for the relief of the insane, the orphan, the incurable, which were not so much as dreamed of a hundred years ago. Look at the distribution of learning, of the universal dissemination of the Holy Scriptures, of the better acquaintance existing among peoples once sundered far apart, but now, through easy travel, through literature, and other agencies, brought together. Look at the reforms in prison life, which was formerly a living hell.

Let people look these facts in the face, and if after doing so they still persist in saying the world is getting worse, they are beyond arguments, and had better be left alone. Ephraim is joined to idols (of creed), let him alone.

P. U. SINCLAIR.

The Manse, Eldorado.

WOMAN SUFFRAGE.

(To the Editor of the "Witness.")

Sir,—For over fifty years the "Witness" has been taken by successive generations of my family. I am a subscriber for it, and also pay for the subscriptions of some others. Many of the names of men on the subscription lists of the "Witness" would not be there if women did not pay in part or in total the price of those subscriptions. Now I ask, is there not something in the way of desire, not to be offensive due to such women, and to intelligent women in general? Women have borne indifference to their wishes and interests too long. Women are being alienated from the church for such indifference, and from papers which publish as though women did not read the papers. I do most emphatically object to having served up in the "Witness" such articles as that quoted from "La Presse," and the letter from R. L. Enman in the same issue. Publication of such articles serves no good purpose; they are out of date; they are offensive and keenly annoying to an "enormous number" of women; they are misleading to the ignorant; they give free publication to the dust-in-the-eyes arguments of designing religionists.

On the first page of the June 12th "Witness" it is announced that it would be "an extraordinary thing for the Dominion Government to force woman suffrage on the province of Quebec." And a little further on it is asserted, "If a bill for national woman suffrage is adopted it will force the suffrage on an enormous number of women in Quebec and the Maritime Provinces who do not want it, and who very much object to it." This is certainly not putting the case mildly. What about the "enormous number" of women whom the not passing of the bill will force to remain in a condition where they do want the franchise, and very much object to not having it? Why should the woman who is neither an idiot nor a criminal, and who wants the franchise in order to benefit society and her fellow women in ways in which she never successfully can till she has the franchise,—why should this woman be kept in galling bondage by the woman who is perfectly content to be classed with idiots and criminals, kept in slavery, and remain utterly indifferent to the power the franchise gives to carry out reforms?

And, then, as to forcing the franchise on slavishly inclined or hoodwinked women, the franchise cannot be forced on anyone. It can be no possible hardship to any woman. If a woman does not want it she can annul it, as far as she herself is concerned, by refusing to exercise it. To her it can be as though it were not; but to the free-souled, enlightened, intelligent woman it is the opening of the door of hope, the lifting of the world old stigma of slavery and inferiority, and the free stepping forth to the subduing of the world, as God gave woman and man command to do.

The article in the "Witness," quoted from "La Presse," was given, ostensibly, to prove the uselessness of giving woman suffrage to the province of Quebec. But could not its sentiments have been condensed into generalities without giving in detail all the pitiful arguments by which the poor habitant woman is kept in mental darkness by those whose interests it is to keep her in social and mental bondage? The letter from the P. E. Islander had its origin in the same source. Not long ago, when a retrogressive member of parliament tried to prove from old barbaric legal enactments of British law makers, and from wrestings of scripture that woman should not have the franchise, he was promptly informed by Sir Wilfrid Laurier, a Frenchman and a Catholic, that the question of woman suffrage had got beyond that stage, and now it but remained to do justice to women by enfranchising them. Now, let those who do not believe in the enfranchising of women, not believe in it; but let them not attempt to put themselves in the way of human progress and Christian democracy.

When anaesthetics were first used in Britain, it was quite cleverly proved from Scripture that it was flying in the face of Providence to try to escape from the pain which He in His wisdom had allotted to humanity. We think differently to-day. Probably if anaesthetics relieved only the pain of women we would still have people aplenty trotting out myriad times refuted arguments, deduced from men-made laws and wrestings of Scripture, to prove that it was a mighty serious business, and likely to be a calamity to the country to fly in the face of Providence and relieve the sufferings of women. On page 6 of the "Witness" a quotation from "L'Evenement," in which a young Nationalist is rebuked for saying that he would prefer the slavery of Poland to conscription, the editor says, "If, however, this young patriot has any friends at Ottawa we might suggest to him a means of becoming a slave without undergoing all the misfortunes of Poland. Let him have a clause inserted in the conscription bill by which all those who refuse to submit to this measure shall be forever deprived of their political rights in the country." And yet this condition of slavery, so despised by thinking men for themselves, is thought quite suitable and just for liberty-loving, slavery-scorning, unenfranchised women.

A. MACLEAN.

Nova Scotia.

Note.—A great deal of news is printed in the "Witness" that we wish was not true. It is to our regret to have to state that the Germans are still in France, that the submarines are waging a very successful war, and that the people of India are not capable of, nor do they want, a democratic government. But these things are printed for information. It is very necessary that the people of the rest of Canada should know far more than they do of the people of Quebec, and the way they think. Far from opposing women suffrage, the "Witness" has long favored it, and helped in its adoption in Ontario and the Western Provinces.

PRESS OPINIONS.

THE RESTORATION OF BELGIUM.

(New York "Evening Sun.")

Every American citizen is in hearty agreement with President Wilson's assurance to the Belgian Mission of faithful and constant American support in the sacred duty of restoring Belgium to her rightful estate. It is all the world's duty, its proper act of piety, to rehabilitate, in so far as is humanly possible, the gallant little nation which flung its brave handful of soldiers into the breach, suffered itself to be crucified, in order to delay the treacherous and savage attack of the invader upon France and England.

Belgium's rightful place among the nations cannot be ravished from her. No more atrocious and damaging assault could be imagined than Germany made, dashing upon her through the scattered tatters of a solemn treaty. Belgium's soil has been devastated as by obscene beasts. Belgium's treasure chests have been looted brutally. Belgium's peaceable men, women and children have been slain and tortured by the German; their blood cries from the ground. Belgium still is held in the grip of the monster, yet never for an instant has Belgium been conquered.

It will be one of this nation's greatest privileges to force the robber's grasp to loosen and to set King Albert's people once more upon their feet, free, in their own country.

"VICTORY ALONE CAN BRING PEACE."

(Philadelphia "Inquirer.")

"Victory alone can bring peace," declares the Premier of France, M. Ribot. We agree with him. Peace of the sort that would allow the Prussian menace to regain its strength and start its awful atrocities all over again would leave the world in a state of uncertainty. Every nation that prizes its independence would be forced to maintain vast armies and navies against the foe of humanity. The Socialistic conference at Stockholm is a German trap. All the whispers of peace that come out of Germany and Austria are as dangerous as death-dealing poison snakes. Berlin is not to be trusted. Germany is an outlaw nation to-day and its Government is as treacherous as it is criminal. The Hohenzollerns must be muzzled, and muzzled for all time. In that direction alone lies the pathway to peace.

DON'T BE TOO SURE.

(New York "Tribune.")

The present situation of the war does not warrant panic. But neither does it invite optimism. The hardest, bitterest, most dangerous portion of the struggle is yet to come, and unless the United States is prepared for sacrifices as great as the British and French people have already made, Germany may yet escape that defeat which is essential to the restoration of justice and democracy in the world and vindication of international law, now threatened with permanent repeal. And if Germany escapes to-day, the danger for us to-morrow will be beyond present estimation. We are in a war the issue of which is still doubtful and the outcome of which will infallibly be defeat unless we are prepared to fight it as a war for our own existence, calling for our best effort and our ultimate strength.

AN UNRULY MEMBER!

(Brooklyn "Eagle.")

The tongue is an unruly member. Likewise Japan. Her claim of a first mortgage on China's property justifies the reflection that China is ten times as big, and a lot more polite to everybody.

A PHILADELPHIA VIEW.

(Philadelphia "Inquirer.")

It is a shameful thing that after three years of warning we should owe our safety only to the prepared valor of other nations and not in the smallest degree to our town.

THEODORE ROOSEVELT.

Between us and a relentless foe, morally insane, there stands a line of trenches in Belgium and France. On the sea is the English navy. Facing those trenches of the ambition-mad military autocracy are Frenchmen and Englishmen. For nearly three years they have been there, holding out against the most barbarous fiends since the days of the Huns. Let these modern Huns break through to the coast and the United States will be in danger. It has been difficult for the easy-going citizens of the United States to realize a situation that has at times been desperate. The Bryans have prated in their innocent childishness of a million men rising in a night to repel any possible invasion—rising with what? Pitchforks? The pacifists, the peace-at-any-price nuisances, have continually hooted at any possibility of trouble from abroad, because the Atlantic Ocean lies between this country and Europe—an ocean that provides a direct pathway for naval vessels and huge transports. And so we have neglected to prepare. It is indeed "a shameful thing." At last we are beginning to realize that the forces of righteousness must triumph or the forces of malignity and of the doctrine that might makes right will dominate civilization. To put it in the words of President Wilson: 'The day has come to conquer or submit."

PRUSSIA AND RUSSIA—EXTREMES.

(Detroit "Free Press.")

Prussia and Russia are furnishing modern examples of an old rule, the rule that safety lies in the golden mean and that carrying even the best of principles to extremes leads to fatal consequences. Prussia has developed more than any other nation the supremacy of the State. The State is all, the individual is nothing, in Prussia. Wherefore Prussia has become a menace to the world and the world unites to destroy her. Russia has suddenly turned into a nation where individualism is supreme. Each man in Russia considers himself a law to himself now. There is no loyalty to the State, no idea that the individual should deprive himself of something he desires because the general good requires it. Russia is at the other extreme from Prussia, and Russia also is fast becoming a danger. The nations united against France when France was what Russia is to-day. They may yet unite against Russia; they will have to unite against her unless she changes her ways. Each extreme is perilous. Too much State centralization and too much individualism both have their dangers. If humanity could but keep to the middle course in everything and avoid extremes of all kinds, how much happier the world would have been in history!

WHY THE UNITED STATES FIGHTS.

(Buffalo "News.")

We enter this war because we want to make our contribution to the accumulated service of mankind. We stand for a larger justice, a kinder fate for the humblest, a deeper regard for the eternal verities of truth, the sacredness of life and the universal majesty of man. Because we conceive Germany opposed to these things—we go to war. And we go to war determined that victory must be ours.

A PLEDGE TO BELGIUM.

(New York "World.")

One point in the war in which the United States is engaged cannot be made too clear. In the words of President Wilson to the Belgian mission, it is "our solemn determination that on the inevitable day of victory Belgium shall be restored to the place she has so richly won among the self-respecting and respected nations of the earth." The American people will confirm that pledge; to it they are irrevocably committed.

The premeditated violation by Germany of the neutrality of Belgium will stand as one of the greatest crimes of all the ages. The horrors committed by the German soldiery, the sacking of cities and murder of helpless and inoffensive people in the path of the conqueror, the systematized starvation of an entire population held as prisoners of war, the deportation of tens of thousands of Belgians for forced labor against their own Government and their own army, can never be forgiven. The least the world can do is to set Belgium as a nation again upon its feet and erase the foul traces of the invader.

On the faith of the United States it shall be done. Belgium must be restored. To that the United States is pledged.

RUSSIA'S MILLIONS.

(Chicago "Tribune.")

What fitness is there in the unlettered millions of Russia for the difficult duty of the republican citizen? It is very easy and exhilarating to march up and down a street waving red flags and acclaiming something called a revolution. It is fine to stone a minister who has had the courage and devotion to speak of duty instead of privilege, of law instead of loot. But though the dreamers of a new world in which all geese be swans and no man shall work may pour their eloquence forth, this is not self-government. The paraders in Petrograd think they are marching to Utopia. They are counter-marching through anarchy back to despotism. Unless a miracle happens, the Russian people will presently find themselves under a Caesar, and glad to be there. For the price of ignorant liberty is anarchy and the despot is less terrible than the anarch.

CONSTANTINE'S EVIL GENIUS.

(New York "Herald.")

The Kaiser has been the evil genius of this royal brother-in-law. But for his connection with the Hohenzollerns Constantine would not have attempted to betray his own people, to destroy Greece's great opportunity to rise to the respect of civilization. Now that he has lost his throne what else is there for him to do but to join at Berlin the other defeated and discredited agents of Prussianism—the Bernstorffs, the Dernburgs, the Papens, the Boy-Eds, the Alberts? Having failed in his intrigue against Greece, Constantine will find that he has no more standing in the eyes of the All-Highest than have those others who failed in their intrigue against America. There will be no joy for Constantine or for anybody in Berlin. All the joy is in Greece.

POSTERITY WILL BENEFIT

(Charleston "News and Courier.")

Making this generation pay the whole cost of the war may be good business, but making posterity pay some of it is not bad morals. It is posterity that will reap the chief benefit of a "world made safe for democracy."

CHANG HSUN, DICTATOR.

(New York "Sun.")

A "strong man" in China, a man powerful enough to have an army of his own and a voice in the control of the Government, must be reckoned with in conditions so unsettled as those existing in that great unwieldy nation. Yuan Shih-K'ai, one of the ablest men of his times, aspired to be Emperor. Chang Hsun, a man of entirely different type but with an ambition to be Yuan's successor in power, has set himself up as dictator and plans a provisional Government with himself as its head.

The difference between the Conservatives of the Cabinet and the Radicals in Parliament are apparently no nearer an adjustment than at the time of the break that brought on the present crisis. The original question of a declaration of war has resolved itself into the issue, Who will run the war if it is declared? The Conservative element, representing many of the old time politicians, survivals of the Manchus and Yuan's reign, insist upon a dominant Cabinet. The Radicals, which include followers of Dr. Sun Yat-sen and men with an acquaintance with Western institutions, want a parliamentary control of affairs. The President, Li Yuan Hung, who is not affiliated with either party, but whose honesty of intention and purpose is recognized by both, has been unable to settle these factional disputes.

These conditions presented an admirable opportunity for Chang Hsun's activities. He has long been an unofficial adviser of the Government, and on account of his control of the railway from Canton to Pekin and the large military force which he has at his command he has made himself heard. He is a man of great wealth, the overload of Kiangsi, and at heart a monarchist. The Radicals say that he forced the President to dissolve the Parliament and that he seeks to restore the Manchus with himself as the power behind the throne.

Chang Hsun has not the education or political astuteness of Yuan, and he has not the confidence of the Chinese leaders or of foreign nations that Yuan enjoyed. His power seems rather to rest upon his own military strength and his ability to combine the militarists of the country. The danger is that his ambitions will cause that secession of South China which has long been threatened by the followers of Sun Yat-sen, and by giving reason for revolt increase the disorder of the country to a point that will demand foreign interference.

ANARCHY BY CARD INDEX.

(Brooklyn "Eagle.")

The arrest of Emma Goldman and Alexander Berkman will serve at least one good purpose. It will enable the police to identify the small groups of real anarchists and those more numerous parlor anarchists who found it "so fascinating" to be in touch with something revolutionary.

The identification will be made possible because anarchy in this city has been run with an excellently kept card index and this index, together with the lists of names to which the Goldman and Berkman publications were sent, has fallen into the police hands. They expect to find catalogued the various slackers who have failed to register for military service, and they are morally certain to find on the list the names of those misguided pacifists who were good for subscriptions, to make the wheels of anarchy go 'round and to provide such accessories as the royal purple gown which Miss Goldman asked time to don before she was taken to jail.

Anarchy, in fact, has been "a good game" in New York, profitable to a few people like Berkman and Emma Goldman, who lived from it, and so little dangerous to anybody that a card index was considered a proper instrument for stimulating the business. But war changes things. Slackers are either signing up or going to jail these days—most of them signing up and glad of the chance, now that the alternative has come to be in a dark cell instead of the limelight—so that the slackers in this card index will have some occasion to regret their earlier affiliations. As for the featherheaded pacifists who have taken the revolutionary publications and occasionally sent cheques for "the cause," a visit from the police with the mildest sort of questioning will probably be enough to show them that the game is up and that during war time parlor revolutions may well be suspended. Nobody need worry about Berkman and Emma Goldman. They are getting the publicity without which they would have to go to work. Very likely they prefer jail to that sad alternative.

OUR GERMAN NEWSPAPERS.

(New York "Tribune.")

While German immigration to this country was of material proportions the German language newspapers served a patriotic purpose. They were a medium through which the German citizen was helped and welcomed to American citizenship. To-day their situation is exactly reversed. The immigration that supported them in the past ceased a long time ago, and to-day their very economic existence is dependent not upon their ability to Americanize, but upon their ability to prevent Americanization. To live they must perpetuate standards, ideals, sympathies and an allegiance that are German and not American. From day to day they go on sowing that which ripens into discord and treason and which, in their own Fatherland, would bring them face to face with a firing squad.

We are an easy-going people and we are glad that we are. But there are limitations even to our patience. It may be that we shall not suffer severely for our laxity at this time, but should Germany ever invade our shores our experience would be like that of Rumania. The Germans, as in the case of Rumania, would know each military move contemplated as soon as we knew about it ourselves.

Most of the readers of German newspapers are loyal Americans. Why not give them the news in the language of their citizenship, and let those whose hearts are not with us get their news as well as their instructions from Berlin?

"GOOD HITS WERE OBSERVED."

(New York "Sun.")

In a statement issued on June 14 the Berlin War Office said of the air raid of Wednesday on England:

"A fleet of our large airplanes reached London yesterday afternoon and dropped bombs over the fort.

"Good hits were observed during the clear weather."

These "good hits" achieved by dropping bombs "over the fort" did not kill or injure a single soldier or sailor, but they did produce other results:

"At a school in a certain district it is now known that nineteen children between the ages of 4 and 6 were killed outright by a bomb which fell while the middle class was drilling, and eight have since died."

"Good hits were observed"; "nineteen children between 4 and 6 years were killed"; and to-day somebody will ask: "Why does the civilized world fight the German Imperial Government?"

HAVE NOTHING TO LEARN!

(New York "World.")

In Montreal the milk-dealers are still charging winter prices for milk—11 cents per quart—though they have lowered the price they pay the farmer and dairyman to 23 cents per gallon. Charging the consumer 44 cents per gallon for milk which cost them 23 cents indicates that Canadian milkmen have little, if anything, to learn from New York milkmen. Some of these days, perhaps, a different rating as to the value of the middleman's services will prevail, and then the high cost of living will take a fall.

MORE OATMEAL.

(Cleveland "Leader.")

Last year the wheat crop was largely a failure in the spring wheat States, and the total yield for the United States and Canada was small. But the crop of oats was very good, running well over the usual figures. Now it is probable that the yield of wheat will be a little larger than the crop of 1916, but it will still fall far below the average of recent years. On the other hand, there is a fair chance that the crop of oats will not only exceed last year's good harvest by about 130,000,000 bushels, but will also break all records for the United States, if not for Canada.

These conditions point to more than the usual adoption of Scotch diet. It looks very much like the most general eating of oatmeal and oaten cakes that the country has ever known. Prices will guide consumption in that direction. Economy will argue the wisdom of eating more of the grain on which the Scotch have built up their remarkable vigor of body and mind.

That would be no loss to the country or any real hardship. There are many ways of using oats for human food. It is not necessary to eat mush or porridge in order to give that grain a place among the food staples of an American household. And there is no reason why more eating of oats should not coincide with improvement in the health and physical condition of thousands of families. Europe and the horses in America ought not to be the only beneficiaries of the big oat crop promised in this country.

WAR DOES NOT PAY—THE HUNS.

(London "Daily Express.")

What has he gained this mad "All-Highest" who sought to dominate the world? A ruined Empire, a starving people, a lost commerce worth £1,000,000,000 a year, and a ring of enemies, who, how ever many thousand days the struggle may last, will in the end see him crushed, humiliated, and defeated. Germany is paying, and will continue to pay, dearly for the crimes of the ruler she trusted. She is the pariah among the nations. Whatever else may be the outcome of the war, her complete and final ruin is certain. All that the hard work and disciplined efforts of her people, aided by every tremendous and underhand device conceivable, had accomplished, had gone in the melting-pot of a man's ambition. Truly, war does not pay.

THE ONLY REAL SETTLEMENT.

(Rochester "Post-Express.")

Before there can be peace on earth Germany and all other nations must cease to prepare for war; must accept peace as a condition of contentment. The Socialist, the pacifist, the no-indemnity and no-annexations advocate are all begging the real issue which must be met before universal and permanent peace can be secured. No settlement of the present war which brings a peace that is merely cessation of war will do. There must be a consensus of the energetic and efficient peoples of the world that peace is necessary and must be enforced.

NO HEREDITARY PRIVILEGE.

("Christian Guardian.")

We think we are quite justified in saying that hereditary titles are neither popular nor quite fitting in this democratic country of ours, and in expressing our hope that the growth of a spurious imperialism will not greatly increase their number. It is quite in order, even in a pure democracy, that the man who has won his honors should be given them with a free hand, and bear them honorably, but should not hand over any privilege to his son, save the privilege of living up to his father's fine achievement.

AN AUTHOR AND HIS WORK.

(Brooklyn "Eagle.")

A German court has just sentenced a notorious criminal to nine months' imprisonment for extorting from the mother of a soldier $30,000 under threat. It was brought out at the trial that the defendant was a chronic drunkard and morphine friend. The lawyers who defended him declared he could not work until he was half drunk, and medical testimony at the trial was to the effect that the man was a degenerate, "possessed of defects and vices which rendered all moral resistance very difficult for him."

In passing sentence the German judge said: "He (the defendant) trampled under the foot of lust of lucre the sacred functions with which he was invested. He acted in a way which, thank God, this tribunal has rarely seen exemplified. He abused in outrageous fashion the affection of a mother and the holy sentiments of the Catholic religion." The court also said that "in inflicting punishment it had taken into account the services he had rendered to Germany."

It is these services that make this case of special interest. The convicted man was Dr. Ivers, especially appointed to direct the inquiries on which the German White Book was based. He claimed to have discovered the documentary evidence of the existence of Belgian franc tireurs, and presided over innumerable courtsmartial and condemned hundreds of Belgians to be shot. The Dutch review, "Von Onzen Tijd," says that the condemnation of Ivers "damns the German White Book forever, and not a word of its findings can be accepted, for the man's colleagues must have known that they were working with a madman who never appeared among them unless he was drunk." (Newspaper defenders of Kaiserism here and abroad please copy.)

RHEIMS, THE PANTHEON.

(New York "Evening Sun.")

It is announced that the French Government has determined upon making the ruins of Rheims Cathedral a pantheon for the dead of all the Allies. The idea will commend itself to every soldier and sympathizer on both sides the world, as of deepest understanding and of complete precision in that matter of enlightened judgment which we call "taste."

To such a shrine the world will continue to go reverently, observing how ruin men inspired with the fury of beasts have made of a great monument of religion, upon which the flower of man's most beautiful art had been heaped. Under those broken arches between those shattered walls, where wondrous windows were shot out of men's eyes by the German invader, consecrated ground—will have come the battle flags of the Allied Powers united to fight with St. George and St. Denis and the Maid, to keep the world safe for freedom and for free people.

In ruined Rheims the Allied Nations will have this most fitting Pantheon.

BRITISH VICTIMS OF CRUEL TURKS

More Than Half Kut-el-Amara Captives Dead of Neglect

The correspondent of Reuter's Limited in Cairo, says he learns from most reliable sources that a large number of British and Indian prisoners taken by the Turks in Mesopotamia have succumbed to ill-treament or lack of proper medical attention.

"A resident of Taurus," says the correspondent, "testified that in the prison camp there, more than half the men captured at Kut-el-Amara are now dead. It is noteworthy that the Turks would not allow a Swiss commission to visit this camp, or other camps of the same type.

"Thirty-seven British prisoners were sent to a hospital under European management, but soon after their arrival, the European doctors and attendants were driven away, and a fortnight later 22 of the prisoners died of sheer neglect. When fifty prisoners, who were captured at Kadia, arrived at the hospital in Aleppo, they could hardly stand, owing to weakness from dysentery and starvation."

UNION JACK FLEW ON BUNKER HILL

Canadian Kilties Featured in Celebration of Victory Over British Redcoats

Boston, June 18.—The Union Jack was taken up Bunker Hill to-day in a military and civic parade commemorating the historic battle on the heights of Charlestown between the American minutemen and the British redcoats 142 years ago. It fluttered at the head of the bagpipe band of the New Brunswick Kilties' Battalion, 236th Canadian Overseas Regiment, on its farewell appearance in Boston before returning home after a two weeks' recruiting campaign here.

The parade was the principal feature of the celebration at Charlestown. Thousands of sailors, marines and National Guardsmen were in line, with fraternal organizations and high school cadets.

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