Montreal Weekly Witness

and Canadian Homestead.

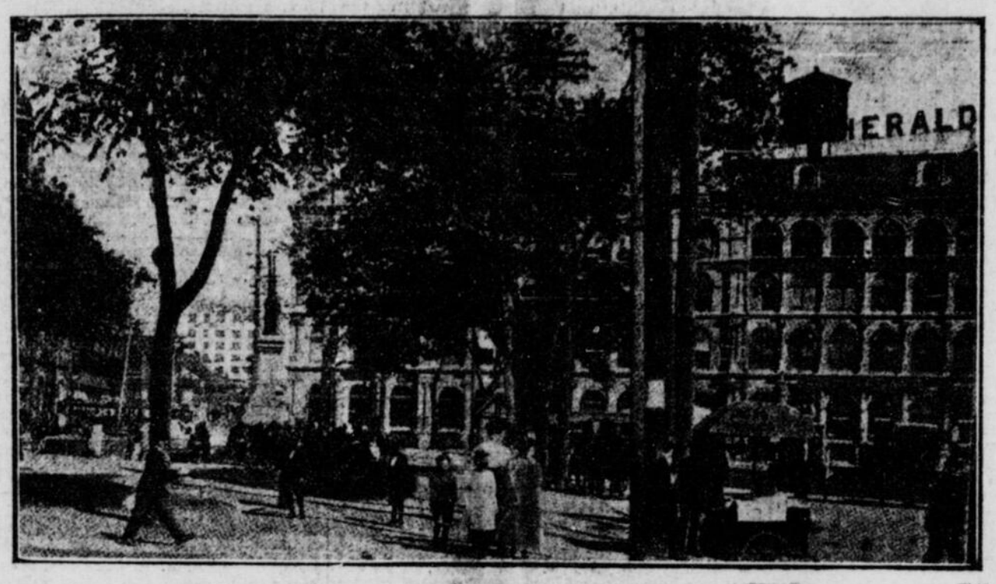
SIXTY-FIFTH YEAR. Vol. 65, No. 23. | MONTREAL, TUESDAY MORNING, JUNE 14, 1910. | MONTREAL WEEKLY WITNESS. $1.00 Post-Paid; 5c a copy.

WATER TANK CRASHED THROUGH ROOF AND FLOORS OF 'HERALD' BUILDING, STARTING FIRE AND CAUSING TERRIBLE HAVOC

Employes Precipitated Along With Falling Machinery and Many Are Missing

Firemen Rescued Many Girls and Carried Them Down Ladders

Twenty-Nine Reported Dead or Missing and Twenty-Five Injured=== Loss Estimated at $150,000.



SCENE OF THIS MORNING'S DISASTER.

The 'Herald' building was on St. James street facing the west side of Victoria square, from which this picture was taken. The water-tower, which collopsed, causing the fire, is seen towering above the roof, which also carried an electric sign with the name of the paper. The fountain and Queen Victoria's statue on the square are seen at the left of the picture.

DEAD OR MISSING.

At a late hour last evening a list of twenty-nine persons missing had been compiled, as follows:—

MAY BUTLER, 18 Lallemand street.
ISAAC JOHNS, 84 Colonial avenue.
ALPHONSE THERRIEN, 364 Lartigue street, pressman.
DUNCAN J. MILLER, 1497 Simard street, president of Typographical Union 176.
FRANK JANSEN, 694 Rollitt street, printer.
JOHN WADE, 8 Belmont street, printer.
GUSTAVE LIPPE, 170 Wolfe street, printer.
RENE LITTLEJOHN, 81 Lever street, printer.
CLEMENT BORRMANS, printer, Wolfe street.
CAMPBELL MORRISON, proof reader and printer.
WILLIAM MURPHY, 210 Elgin street, printer.
R. HARRIS, printer, boarding on Stanley street.
MISS MERRIMAN, bindery, 75 Britannia street.
MISS FLORENCE PITCHER, 16 years, daughter of Amso Pitcher, 14 Congregation street.
MISS JENNIE WHITE, 20 years, 14 Congregation street.
MISS ROBINSON, time clerk in office, boarded in Colborne street.
P. F. QUINTAL, printer, St. Denis Boulevard.
ROSE STEVENSON, bindery employee.
DOROTHY WARD, 16 years, 1435 Simard street, living with parents.
JULIETTE BEAUDRY, 592 Montcalm street.
FRANK CONSITT, 721 Delorimier avenue, make-up man, belonged to Perth, Ont.
EDMOND SAUCIER, job pressman, 201 St. Elizabeth street.
MARSON, boy, missing from stereotyping room.
JOHN CUNNINGHAM, pressman, 2124 Sanguinet street.
ISABELLA PHILLIPS, 19, of Vancouver, bindery employee; boarded 371 Notre Dame street.
BEATRICE CAMPBELL (17), 154 Duke street.
LAURA AMESSE, bindery forewoman, Dorion street.
MARY ANN MURRAY, 22a St. Patrick street.
MISS OLIVE HART, 4 Conway street.

The premises of the 'Herald' Publishing Company, on Victoria square, Montreal, ere yesterday wrecked by fire. In the wreckage are several bodies, how many as yet it is impossible to state. At the hospitals the injured, who at three o'clock numbered nine, lay, some unconscious, others able to tell terrible stories of the awful catastrophe. The missing, who are probably dead, now number twenty-nine, and may be more while there are at least twenty-five injured.

The disaster was caused by the falling, through the building, of the water-tank, which stood above the roof. The stereotyping room was wrecked, and it is believed that the fire began with the hot lead and furnaces in that department.

At twenty minutes to eleven the employees on the top floor heard an ominous cracking. The warning was followed almost immediately by a crash, a cloud of choking dust. The workers felt the floor yielding beneath their feet, shrieks and screams mingled with the roar of the tank on its downward plunge, then came the awful slide down the gash torn in the heart of the structure, and injury and death.

The panic that ensued was fearful. It was the back portion of the building that was wrecked, and when the girls in front heard the awful rending of girders and floors going, and saw their friends being swallowed by the dust-vomiting fissure, they lost all thought of aught but that there was one way out.

There was a rush for the windows, and it was only the presence of mind and courage of the male members of the staff that saved many from throwing themselves out of the windows to the street below, to swell the list of dead that is now so large.

Cauldrons of Boiling Lead.

On the fourth floor was the stereotyping department. With the crash of timbers the great cauldrons, filled with the boiling lead, of which the plates are made, overturned and spread over the floor and dripped through the debris. There was smoke and then came fire. That was where the real terror began, with the breaking out of the flames, that ran in and out of the broken partitions and jagged broken beams as quick as thought.

Mr. John Taylor at the first sign of the accident, turned on the alarm in the office. The firemen were at the place almost in three minutes. Ladders were run up and a steady stream of girls and men poured down from the various floors. The panic seemed to have passed with the arrival of the rescuers. The tension held while the descent was made, but as they reached the sidewalk the girls, one by one collapsed and becoming hysterical, were carried into the adjoining offices, where first aid was administered.

From every floor streams of people descended. The stairs had been cut off by the falling tank. The first to descend were the women. Some who had been weakened by the shock, or who were unable to gaze on the long drop to the street without a tremor, were lifted and carried down by the firemen, and some by the employees. The men stolidly withheld until every woman was down and then they began the long climb down.

Firemen on the Roofs.

Scarcely it seemed had the last left the windows, when the lurid glare of fire showed. Another moment and the flames belched forth. The red blaze ate its way to the roof, and soon the whole front of the top story was a burning mass. The firemen wrestled valiantly. All around the block the hydrants were utilized. Several score of streams played on the building from all sides. The roofs were dotted with the red helmeted men, guiding the streams on the flames, for five minutes, or less after the fire broke out the rear of the building was a furnace.

The hope of saving the unfortunates who lay under the weight of debris was given up for a time. To enter the building was futile.

All effort was concentrated on quenching the flames that were spreading to all parts of the building. Firemen stationed in every window, almost at the front drove back the tumultuous flames from that part of the structure. But at the rear, where the injured lay, there was white-hot heat and dripping dirty water. It was the centre of things, and except indirectly, and at greatest risk it could not be reached.

Every vantage point about the place was taken, but it seemed impossible to get at the heart of the furnace that raged behind the brick walls. Then about twelve o'clock the rear wall went with a crash in the lane behind. It gave an opening and streams after stream of water poured in. The effect was soon seen. The blaze diminished and shortly after the work of search began.

At half past twelve five ladders in front of the building held fire fighters over whose heads poured an immense stream from right across the street, and another ladder and stream, was put up in front of the next door premises of the J. C. McLaren Belting Company, helped to pour water into the top floor, from which the red angry flames and volumes of deep brown smoke continued to pour, being fanned by the heavy wind which now that the upper floor was a mere skeleton frame, blew boisterously through it. The crowd entirely packed Victoria Square as far as Craig street, and extended up Beaver Hall as far as Lagauchetiere st., watching the desperate efforts of the flames to resist the unrelenting, systematic efforts which the firefighters put forth to overcome it.

Girls in Hysterics.

Many of the girls from the bindery, which was on the top floor gathered in an office a few doors west of the building. Several of them were hysterical, all were red-eyed, and tears gleamed and ran along their cheeks. Their hair was powdered with fine dust, and their voices halted as they started to take toll of their friends who had disappeared in the chasm that was made by the falling tank.

Mrs. Vinner, who lives at 204 Coursol street, had a most miraculous escape. She told her story without emotion, and did not seem to realize the narrow escape she had experienced. She was at work at a table in the bindery when the tank fell, taking a part of the roof with it. She had no time to think. A beam fell across the table and she fell across the beam. It held and looking over she saw the whole building seem to open up, and then came the dust and the horrid vision of bodies, machinery, tables and floors all vanishing into one abyss was mercifully cut off.

Ropes Across the Square.

The police had strung ropes along the north side of Victoria Square, and behind these the eager crowd strained to see every movement of the fire-fighters and every advance of the flames. The statue of Queen Victoria, which stands opposite the Herald building, was a vantage spot that was soon found, and it as crowded with spectators, who hung by the little foothold it afforded. Inside the enclosure of ropes were a score of the waggons of the department, and a long line of waitnig ambulances, the attendants standing beside the waiting stretchers. Police, firemen and newspaper men crowded about, heedless of the steady drizzle of water that the wind blew back on them.

All along St. James street the windows of the buildings were crammed with people. The cap of a hydrant in front of the Toronto Bank building burst, and the crowds fled for shelter, not before many of them were drenched. The water tower mechanism fouled, and the stream jerked round on the crowds that had pushed their way into the road at the southwest corner of the square.

MR. BRIERLEY HOPEFUL

Thinks Rumor that Many are Dead is Exaggerated.

Mr. J. S. Brierley, managing director of the 'Herald', takes the loss quietly. When seen shortly before one o'clock he was busily engaged in the 'Gazette' building preparing to get out the day's edition.

'The loss? I don't know any more than you. It will certainly be heavy, especially as we just had some new machinery installed, but we cannot tell even approximately as yet. We'll be over here for a time at least, having made arrangements with the 'Gazette'.

'Oh, I think the reports of the dead are exaggerated. It seem to me you will find only five or ten have been fatally injured. Everyone who misses a friend believes he has been killed, and so the report spreads. A man told me about an hour ago his brother must be killed. A few minutes later I saw that brother on the street. I hope it will prove similar in many cases.'

The value of the building is said to be about $150,000, while the plant brings the total value close to the half million mark.

PRAISED THE FIREMEN

Herald Manager Says Insurance Was Over $200,000.

Mr. John Taylor, business manager of the Herald, paid a high tribute to the efficiency and speed of the fire brigade in an interview with a Witness reporter.

'They did good work,' he said, 'and it seemed as if I had hardly sent in an alarm when the brigade was on the scene.'

There were on the pay lists of the Herald Publishing Company 338 regular employees last Friday, and of those Mr. Taylor thought that fully 300 were in the building.

The insurance on the building was over $200,000, according to Mr. Taylor, and the two definite losses known were those of two presses valued at $30,000 each, and of two linotype machines, worth in the neighborhod of $3,500 each.

From appearances the building might be considered an almost total loss, outside of the front and side stone walls, which stood to the end. A large portion of the back wall fell early in the fire, breaking windows and doing some damage to the buildings behind.

Of those in the stereotyping room, there was one young fellow called Merson, who came on this morning, and was not definitely engaged, who was missing, according to reports. The other employees in the stereotyping department, according to statements, were all safe and sound.

CHIEF TREMBLAY'S VIEWS

Praises the Bravery of the Girls in the Building.

'To put a water tank on the roof of an old building like that was nothing short of criminal!'

This was the statement made by Fire Chief Tremblay this morning, speaking of the 'Herald' fire.

'A water tank such as that, weighing 60,000 or 70,000 pounds, should only be erected with a new building, and with the foundations resting upon the ground. That building, however, was very old. It was a crime to place such a structure on top of it.

The water tank which caused the collapse, was only erected about three years ago.

Speaking of the work of the firemen in rescuing people from the upper floors, Chief Tremblay said they were deserving of the highest raise.

'There were at least a hundred people, men and girls, carried down the ladders,' he said.

'These girls on the top floor,' continued the Chief, 'deserve the great praise also. They all kept their heads, except one girl, who fainted. They did exactly as they were told, and no one jumped. It was an excellent exhibition of bravery on their part.

'There were two young men up there who are also deserving of very great credit. They were heroes. They stayed there until the last girl was out before going down themselves, giving the firemen every assistance they could.

'Who is to blame for the condition of the building? Don't ask me. Some one is to blame, undoubtedly, and badly.'

250 FIREMEN AT WORK.

Chief Tremblay stated that 250 firemen were employed fighting the flames, and on the rescue work. They represented 15 stations. Over 100 policemen held back the crowds, and about 30 doctors and as many ambulance assistants tended to the wounded and were ready for emergencies.

HOW THE TANK FELL

Building Inspector Who Examined it Can Give no Reason.

Mr. Alcide Chausse, city building inspector, stated this afternoon that he could not tell how the water tank on the 'Herald' building came to fall. 'I examined the building when some changes were made in the roof about a year ago,' he said. 'Then everything was all right. About four or five months ago Messrs. Saxe & Archibald, the architects, examined the place. Then they certified it safe, and the paper declaring it so, signed by me, was posted on the building. Of course the tank was not directly on the roof, and its supports may have been weak, but I really can give no cause for the catastrophe.'

THE 'HERALD' BUILDING

Five Years Ago Next Labor Day Since it Was First Tenanted.

The 'Herald' Publishing Company moved into the destroyed building five years ago next Labor Day. The tank which caused the fire and subsequent destruction was situated over the rear part of the building. The majority of the employees were in the fore part of the building, and all of these were able to escape by the ladders.

In the basement of the building was the mailing department, on the ground floor, the offices and large Miehle pressrooms; on the first floor were the editorial rooms, the small Miehle pressrooms and art department; next above comes the job composing room, and stock room; the monotype room, and patent press department; on the fourth floor were the news composing rooms, stereotyping, and engineer's departments, and on top the bindery and ruling department. When the tank came crashing through the roof it fell through the engraving department, immediately under it, and down through the stereotyping plant on the next floor. On the top floor there were fully seventy-five employees, of whom fifty were girls, working in the bindery department.

Of these, it is thought about 35 were brought safe down the ladders. There were seventy-five printers on machines and at the case in the news composing room underneath, and some of these were certainly pinned down and carried to the lower floor. In the job composing room there were 30 men working at the cases of type, but it seemed that all escaped. The editors and reporters have their offices in the front part of the next floor down, and all of them got off with no serious injuries. Behind the editorial department is the art department, but the tank came down between the two in such a way that no one on the floor was struck down. The tank stuck in the middle between that and the ground floor for the main part, but the debris was carried down to the basement, and it is on the first and on the basement floors that the search parties looked to find the bodies. While the fire did not get at them there, part of the building falling in on them, and a flood of water made the search a most difficult one.

RESIGNATION OF DERNBURG

Causes Widespread Excitement in German Political Circles.

WAS DRIVEN FROM OFFICE.

Events Which Demanded His Resignation Lead Back to His Appointment.

Berlin, June 13.—The resignation of the Kaiser's colonial secretary, Bernhard Dernburg, dominates public thought, to the exclusion of all other topics. The business world deeply regrets Herr Dernburg's decision to strike his colors before the Conservative and Roman Catholic oligarchy which now holds sway in Prussia and the Empire. The great men of affairs of the country know that Herr Dernburg was the only successful colonial administrator that Germany ever produced, and deplore, as irreparable, the loss and disappearance of the first man who had the courage efficiently to conduct the Empire's colonies in modern times. On all hands, except in those quarters where opinions are officially made, the conditions which drove Herr Dernburg from office are considered flagrant evidence of the reactionary character of the present-day Government in Germany.

REPORTS ARE SATISFACTORY

Congregational Union of Canada Has Concluded its Sessions.

A UNIQUE CHURCH DOCUMENT.

St. James Park Church of Winnipeg Admitted—Special Sunday Services.

Cobourg, Ont., June 13.—Prominent ministers of the Congregational Union assembled here, occupied the pulpits of the local churches yesterday. A large audience was present at the Congregational Church, where the Rev. Hugh Pedley, Montreal, son of the late Rev. Charles Pedley, one of the early pastors of the church, preached at the morning service.

In the evening the Rev. W. E. Gilroy, B.A., Brantford, preached the annual sermon of the Union, attended by the members in a body.

The Young People's department recommended that a bureau of information be established; also that the last Sunday of November be set apart as life service day. These recommendations were adopted by the convention.

Mr. D. O. Wood, Toronto, and Mr. Geo. E. Williams, Montreal, gave able addresses before the Union on the Layman's Missionary Movement.

A new departure that was entered into by the Union was the authorizing of a list of lay pastors and preachers' names to be printed in the Year Book, these lay workers to be specially under the guidance of the district associations.

The minute secretaries of the Union are the Rev. E. Le Roy Rice, B.A., Kingston, and the Rev. B. V. Tippett, Burford.

A motion was passed admitting St. James Park Church, Winnipeg, into the Union.

A document that was viewed with much interest was the original deed of the Congregational Church property in Cobourg, which was exhibited by Mayor Harry Field. It was written on sheepskin, the entire document measuring three feet by four feet.

MR. ASQUITH'S ANNOUNCEMENT.

(Canadian Associated Press.
London, June 13. — In the House of Commons this afternoon Mr. Asquith announced that a bill will be introduced for the modification of the King's declaration, and confirmed the report that communications had passed between him and Mr. Balfour on the veto question, which, he hoped, would lead to an early meeting. Mr. R. B. Haldane, the Secretary of State for War, stated that Lord Kitchener did not desire to take up the command of the Mediterranean forces.

DYNAMITE OUTRAGE

Three Farmers Charged With Placing Explosive on Doorstep.

Brockville, June 13.—Grant and Herbert Easter and Kay Prue, three young farmers, living at Algonquin, a few miles from Brockville, were arrested on Saturday, charged with dynamiting a house in that village, occupied by Nathan Eveller. The offence was committed nearly a month ago, since which time a provincial officer has been working on the case. The dynamite was placed on the doorstep of the Eveller house, and when the charge exploded it carried away the door and broke every window on the front portion of the house. The occupants escaped. The object of the alleged dynamiters is said to have been to drive Mrs. Eveller from the village.

MR. ROOSEVELT IS RETURNING

Southampton, June 10.—Mr. Theodore Roosevelt is homeward bound today. Accompanied by Mrs. Roosevelt, Kermit, Ethel and Mrs. Nicholas Longworth, he sailed on the Hamburg-American liner 'Augusta Victoria,' shortly after noon.

THE HEROISM OF A GIRL

Jumped into River to Try to Save a Man's Life.

A double tragedy was added to the history of Victoria Bridge, Montreal on Sunday early in the morning. Mr. Albert John Esnouf, of Greenfield Park, Parish of Longueuil, whose mind was temporarily deranged, jumped off into the rapid current and immediately afterwards Lina Healy, his adopted daughter, sprang over the railing evidently in a despairing effort to save his life.

Mr. Esnouf, who was a builder by trade, had been unwell of late, and believed he was suffering from cancer. Arrangements had been made for him to occupy a room at the Hotel Dieu for the purposes of examination, and on Wednesday last he and Miss Healy took a cab and drove from their home to the hospital. On their arrival they found that the room was occupied by an accident case, the hospital was full, and they returned home in the same cab. Mr. Esnouf was bitterly disappointed and since then his mind has evidently been unhinged. He was quite despondent, but never hinted at ending his life.

Mr. Esnouf was about 45 years of age and Miss Healy was about 20. He leaves a widow and three grown-up sons.

CANADA'S EXHIBIT

Is Proving Decidedly Strong Drawing Card at Brussels Exhibition.

(Canadian Associated Press.)

Brussels, June 13.—Sir James Fitzpatrick, of South Africa, visited the Canadian Pavilion at the Brussels Exhibition on Saturday. Mr. William Hutchison, the Canadian exhibition commissioner, says the Canadian exhibit is the drawing card of the entire show, and at no other exhibition has a Canadian exhibit been such a success. The building is full continually and employees of other exhibitors when off duty flock to the Canadian pavilion.

MONTREAL COURT JUDGES.

Ottawa, June 13.—The appointment of four additional judges to the Superior Court, Montreal, will be made in time for the new judges to take their places on the bench when the courts re-open after the summer holidays on Sept. 10. The names of a number of legal gentlemen have been mentioned in connection with these vacancies, but the 'Witness' is reliably informed that in no instance has a choice been made, and before the vacancies are filled it is the intention of Sir Wilfrid Laurier and the Hon. L. P. Brodeur to confer with the Montreal bench.

TREMENDOUSLY IMPRESSED.

Sir Ernest Shackleton said 'au revoir' to Canada at a dinner given in his honor by the Royal St. Lawrence Yacht Club in their clubhouse at Dorval on Wednesday. The dinner was a complete success, and a large factor in the success was, undoubtedly, the Antarctic explorer's droll remarks, in which recollections of the bitterness of a barren stretch of snow only crept in at odd intervals; the bulk of the speech being made up of humorous anecdotes, and an expression of thanks for his reception in Canada.

Sir Ernest offered to answer questions put to him by any member of his very attentive audience.

'When are you coming back to Canada,' some one asked.

'Just as soon as I am allowed,' was the immediate reply.

SHERIFF SHOT DEAD.

Posse Searches for Dangerous Criminal in the Woods.

Monroe Bridge, Mass., June 13.—While trying to arrest Silas Phelps, on an assault charge early yesterday, Sheriff Edward F. Haskins, of Charlemont, was shot and killed. An armed posse of several hundred officials and citizens has searched the woods all day for Phelps, who is armed with a double-barrelled shotgun.

On Saturday night Supt. Penman, of the paper mill where Phelps was employed as a laborer, was stabbed seriously, following an altercation with the man. Sheriff Haskins, of Charlemont, reached Phelps's cottage here at daybreak after a hard drive over the country roads. Mrs. Phelps warned him that her husband would shoot any person who entered. The sheriff broke down the door, and had started to mount the stairs leading to the second story when a shot was fired and he fell dead.

KITCHENER TO RESIGN?

Rumor That He Will Leave the Mediterranean Command.

London, June 13.—It is understood that Lord Kitchener has asked leave to resign the Mediterranean command, to which he was appointed last August, succeeding the Duke of Connaught as inspector-general of the Mediterranean forces.

There has recently been a strong agitation to have Lord Kitchener appointed to a more weighty position, such as Viceroy of India.

TWO EXPRESS STEAMSHIPS.

The fight for the Canadian mail contract is on. Coming on top of the Allan line's announcement that they would build two 20,000-ton 22-knot steamships for the Montreal route, is the news that the White Star-Dominion line are reported to have declared their intention of having two new express steamships, to be ready for 1912, the year when the government will give out the contract.

THE PRESBYTERIAN ASSEMBLY.

Hears Strong Discussions on Queen's College and Church Union.

Halifax, June 7.—At the afternoon session of the Presbyterian General Assembly yesterday, immediately after the resumption of business, Queen's College projects were again taken up. Dr. McLeod, of Barrie, began by asking: 'Are you prepared to give away a university?' The church possessed in Queen's, he said, a rich inheritance, an institution which its people have endowed. Are we to give this away? 'Principal Gordon has asserted that Presbyterians would still take a sympathetic interest in the university, but who knows what may happen in view of the changes to which human affairs are liable?' Dr. McLeod asked. We have no guarantee for the future, he said. Principal Gordon had said that modifications of the university are necessary, 'but if you hand the university over to new owners, why need we bother ourselves about modifications, for the men to whom it is given will not pay any attention to our desires. They will be in a position to laugh at us. We are asked to violate the bonds of affection between the Church and the university, and to do this for nothing at all so far as we are concerned. Principal Gordon and those who were with him are under a misapprehension as to the benefits that separation will bring. The same energy that has been manifested in the past will bring all the money Queen's needs, without the loss of a university. The severance of the Church relationship will diminish the number of students attracted to the college. It will get more students as a Presbyterian college than as an independent. We do not think Presbyterianism is a reproach. It is rather an honor. As to the future, we are not to be frightened by the threat that if we do not release Queen's the Church must assume all the responsibility. Not at all, but the Church will advise that the storehouses of her wealth be opened for Queen's.' Amid applause Dr. MacLeod renewed his appeal against handing Queen's over to an alien and possibly to a hostile corporation.

PREMIER WHITNEY'S OPINION.

Richard Teas, of Peterboro, followed Dr. McLeod in opposition to the separation of Queen's from the Church. He said the commission enquiring into this had been almost evenly divided, ten for and nine against separation. The argument that Queen's would gain the equivalent of an endowment of $300,000 from the Carnegie fund had been cut down now to $100,000, and he did not think Queen's would stand everything for that money. He claimed that Sir James Whitney believed the present status of Queen's was the best for the university, and the speaker thought the hope of obtaining provincial aid for Queen's was greater with it as a Church-related than as an independent university. It was the Church that had made the advance in Queen's necesary and the Church could take care of the future. Roman Catholics attended Queen's, and he had been told that while parents of such students would prefer attendance at one of their own colleges, they could infinitely prefer having them at a college like Queen's with religious influence than at a university where there is no religion.

Principal Gordon, in replying, took the platform. He asked at the first that there be a distinct statement of the issue. Has the Church confidence in the trustees? Is Queen's to be a denominational or a national university? He recognized the value of denominational colleges. The Roman Catholics held strenuously to the value of church universities. So do the Anglicans of the United Kingdom. That has not been the policy of the Scottish Church. There the outlook is broader—national rather than ecclesiastical. The Church's duty in regard to denominational colleges is the same as in regard to denominational schools—that they should be made national.

QUEEN'S NATIONAL SPIRIT.

The petition of the trustees was that the constitution of the university be made more in harmony with that national spirit, that it be made in name as it is in effect, a national rather than a denominational college.

At the evening session Principal Gordon presented his arguments on the case for separation, making the point that the trustees were practically unanimous and that they should have confidence that they would do right in the future as in the past.

The Rev. Wylie Clarke, of Quebec, followed in the same strain, stating that with all the Church's natural burdens, Presbyterianism cannot longer carry Queen's. He was followed by the Rev. D. R. Drummond, of Hamilton, who favored maintenance of the present conditions. He said that Presbyterians boast of a national church. A good way to make Queen's a national university was to keep it attached to this national church.

The Rev. J. G. Inkster, of London, spoke also for maintenance of the status as it is.

Dr. Herridge, Ottawa, spoke warmly, defending the majority report of the commission.

Mr. G. M. McDonell, of Kingston, was strong in his plea that there be no change.

The Rev. Dr. Robert Campbell, of Montreal took the same view.

By this time midnight had arrived. There were calls for 'vote,' but these were unheeded and the matter was left over.

CHURCH UNION.

Halifax, June 7.—The church union question which gave way at last night's session of the Presbyterian Assembly to Queen's College proposals, took up the best part of this morning's session. Principal Patrick had moved a resolution that the Assembly declare its approval of documents agreed upon by the joint committee as the basis of union, and directing that the resolution be transmitted to Presbyteries for judgment and report before May 1st next. He spoke at length, reviewing the action of the General Assembly and the work of the union committee; referred to the unanimity with which the committee arrived at conclusions, and at each stage of the proceedings had taken the church into its confidence, sending reports of work so far completed. The basis of union itself gives a priceless constitution to the cause of Christianity.

He gave, among others, the following reasons for church union:—

First, it placed in a historical position the Presbyterian Church in regard to union. 'Can we challenge any doctrine on polity of articles agreed on?' he asked. 'The fact was that nothing in union proposed is at variance with the teachings of the church. The contemplated union would be only the beginning of a wider union involving Anglican and other denominations. Assembly should approve the principle of union and send it to Presbyteries for their judgment. This would not bind next year's Assembly, which would be free to do as it saw fit.

Lieutenant-Governor Fraser seconded Principal Patrick's resolution.

HOW THE VOTE STOOD.

Halifax, June 8.—By a vote of 184 to 73, the Presbyterian General Assembly here last evening adopted a resolution favoring church union with the Methodist and Congregational churches. The resolution reads:—

'This Assembly declares its approval of the documents agreed upon by the joint committee as a basis upon which this church may unite with the Methodist and Congregational churches, and it directs that this resolution, along with the above-mentioned documents, be transmitted to presbyteries for the judgment under the Barrier Act, instructing presbytery clerks to report the decisions arrived at to the clerks of the General Assembly not later than the 1st day of May, 1911.

'The Assembly is of the opinion that in the event of the returns from presbyteries warranting further steps being taken in the direction of union, the Assembly of 1911 will proceed to consult sessions and congregations regarding the whole matter.'

Principal Mackay, of Vancouver, and the Rev. W. Clarke, of Quebec, moved amendments in effect that the basis documents be sent down for the consideration of the people, but not under the terms of the former act, and without anything binding the Assembly. These were voted down by 107 votes to 171, and the main resolution was adopted by a majority of 111 in a house of 257.

The debate began with a speech from Principal Patrick, who moved the adopton of the resolution. He is the convener of the union committee. The origin of this movement, he said, goes back to the frontier charges. In the spasmodic attempts to arrange harmonious plans to divide the work with the sense of inadequacy of these makeshift arrangements, the Methodist General Conference meeting at Winnipeg in 1902, addressed itself to the solution of this problem. Thus at St. John, in 1904, the General Assembly, being invited to enter into negotiations, agreed with unanimity to do so.

Principal Patrick made a long speech in advocacy of the principle of union.

Lieutenant-Governor Fraser seconded the motion. His address was a series of hits, of 'wise saws and modern instances.' 'I am a son of the heather,' he said. 'No one loves the Old Land and its great church more than I. But am I to forever live upon the memories of the past, rather than the needs of the present? (Applause).

'I love our land. I rejoice that it is a rich and great country. But we must beware lest it be a rich and immoral land. At the rate immigration is increasing we will need 1,000 young men out West to meet the need.

'I love the old blue banner of Presbyterianism; it has flourished over many a field of martyr blood; it has stood for the truth. But let us think for a moment. Did not the Jew stand in a prouder position than we? Had he no memories and great deeds to inspire him? His very laws were from the hand of God himself. He had a name to live for. But in Jesus Christ there was a "Name that was above every name." It is under the banner of Salvation, not of Presbyterianism, we are to rally.'

SAFEGUARDING OF FUNDS.

Principal Mackay challenged the statement that there is anything in history or Scripture which makes mere union for itself a virtue. The church was never united as friends of union seem to argue that it was. Dr. Lindsay was quoted in support of this view. There was nothing in the basis of union to conserve the theological pre-eminence for which the Presbyterian Church has stood, nor is there anything at all to properly conserve the great funds of the Presbyterian Church.. What safeguard is there that funds shall not be taken by the majority in the new church to alienate the funds from the purpose which the testators intended? This is not a union in which the theology and the funds of the Presbyterian Church are adequately safeguarded. If we cannot trust each other in a federal union, what will become of us in that proposed closer union, where old prejudices will live for very many years? The provisions in the basis of union regarding the ministers of the church have been lauded as making for a great advance, but the rule calls for the creation of a class of laymen licensed to preach. To fix anything like this on the Presbyterian Church, he thought to be a retrograde step. The settlement committee of the Methodist Church, Principal Mackay stated on the authority of leading Methodists, was not a success, but what the committee proposed in the basis of union was worse If there were nothing else objectionable in the basis of union than this iniquitous provision to terrorize the minister delivering his message from God, he would on that account oppose it. We had heard a great deal about the breadth of mind of those who are trying to abolish the Presbyterian Church, but the basis of union, with its defects, its lack of consistency of thought, its patchwork of the creeds, of the so-called worn-out creeds of the old churches, did not seem to him to show it. An effort was being made to railroad this union through. 'Don't make any mistake about it,' said Dr. Mackay, 'this resolution of the union committee asks this church to vote itself out of existence. That is what it means, and in view of all the facts it is an attempt to railroad the project into effect. This is not the kind of thing worthy of a great church. If the church as a whole wants union, after full discussion and being seized of its meaning, they ought to have it, but what we have been doing has been at the wrong end.' In closing, Principal McKay begged the Assembly to send the whole matter down to the people for their decision.

The amendment was seconded by the Rev. R. G. McBeth, of Paris, Ont.

MUST HEAR THE PEOPLE.

Ex-Moderator Lyle, of Hamilton, who followed, was the first bound by it. He argued that disunion of the Church found no place in the Scripture. He quoted Chalmers as a man, who, if he were alive to-day, would be in favor of union.

Dr. Ephraim Scott, of Montreal, explained the effect of a result to Presbyteries under the Barrier Act. This was that if a majority of the Presbyteries pronounced in favor of the proposal, it would come back to the next Assembly, which could pass it into law, and the congregations and people would never have a word to say about it. 'If we do not give the people a chance to speak we are breaking faith with them,' he said. 'If the people show they want union it will then be time enough for the Assembly to send it down under the terms of the Barrier Act.'

The Rev. T. Chalmers Jack, of North Sydney, a descendant of Dr. Thomas Chalmers, followed in favor of union.

Dr. C. W. Gordon began by saying that both sides were appealing to the Scriptures, which he took to mean that both were in favor of union. He thought the point at issue was simply should the remit be sent to Presbyteries with the Assembly's approval or without it. He favored the motion as against the amendment, because it was the most direct, and it was ridiculous to say that union could be consummated without the voice of the people being heard. He believed that union would make a better type of Christian life. The Presbyterian might be the best church in the world, but union proposed to make a better church than the Presbyterian. He believed that eventually union would give us a better creed. His third point, he said, was his big point—that the united church would do a work for God, for Canada, and for the world that the present organization could not do.

It was not half an hour from the time which the Assembly had set when the vote should be taken, when confusion became general, some asking that the time be extended, others clamoring to end it.

Finally it was decided to close on time and to give Principal Patrick, convener of the union committee, half an hour in which to make a closing speech.

Principal Patrick defended the basis of union, the terms of the pastorate, the nineteen articles, holding that they were superior to anything in the negotiating churches. He asked, in conclusion, that the question be faced in a temper worthy of the great question.

The first vote was between the amendments of Principal McKay and the Rev. W. Clarke, which eliminated the reference to the Barrier Act, merely sending the basis down for consideration of Presbyteries. McKay's was chosen over Clarke's by 85 to 81. McKay's amendment was then put and lost, 171 to 107. The main resolution then carried, 184 to 173. Principal McKay entered his dissent on three grounds, first, that it was incompetent for the Assembly to take the action proposed; secondly, that the vote was taken in such a way as to confuse the issue; thirdly, that the rights of the people are not safeguarded.

QUEEN'S SEPARATION.

The Presbyterian General Assembly sprung a surprise on those who expected to hear a racy resumption of the debate on the college question. This had been fixed for 10 o'clock last night, but French evangelization consumed less time than was anticipated, and the college question came on before that hour. Those who were out at work on committee came into the assembly hall a few minutes after ten and found the whole matter disposed of. The Assembly laid the report of the commission on the table for one year. Mr. Ed. Brown, of Portage la Prairie, made a strong speech for separation of church and college, and then some one moved that the report lie on the table. This carried and the case is hung up for a year. Each party hopes that in the meantime the other side will change its view, but the Assembly's idea is that during the year the warring factions in the university will come together and fix on a platform on which all parties can agree.

AGED AND INFIRM MINISTER'S FUND.

Halifax, June 8.—At the Presbyterian Assembly's morning session today, the attendance was small and after the minutes had been read there was a rush of committee conveners to the platform. The Rev. Dr. Ramsay for the committee on formation of new presbyteries and the Rev. Dr. Turnbull for the committee on Minister Evangelists reported in quick succession. Mr. J. Macdonald, one of the keen business heads of the Assembly, presented the report of the aged and infirm ministers' fund revealing very satisfactory finances. This committee aims to acquire an endowment of a half million to put it on a sound basis. Judge Forbes placed this point before the Assembly in a strong speech.

APPEAL TO SIR WILFRED.

At the session of the Presbyterian Assembly to-day a resolution was adopted in regard to the released Toronto booksellers, charged with selling obscene books and challenging the utterances of the Minister of Justice regarding the matter. It was resolved to lay this deliverance before Sir Wilfrid Laurier, appealing to him to take action on it.

UNIVERSITY FOR EDMONTON.

Halifax, June 9.—The Presbyterian General Assembly yesterday decided to establish a theological college at Edmonton, and authorized the creation of a fund for a Galician school in Alberta.

Dr. C. W. Gordon told the theological colleges that in not supplying more men for the mission fields they are neglecting their duty. They should should take steps to find more men for the ministry.

At the morning session thirteen ministers from other churches were received. Their names are: The Rev. G. A. Logan, Pictou, Congregational; the Rev. A. F. Thompson, Truro, Presbyterian; the Rev. W. B. Muir, Halifax, Presbyterian; the Rev. E. F. A. Riviore, Montreal, Congregational; the Rev. J. A. Hiltz, Kingston, Baptist; the Rev. John Banford, Toronto, Presbyterian; the Rev. John MacKersie, Barrie, Presbyterian; the Rev. R. M. Rollo, Brandon, Presbyterian; the Rev. S. P. Rondeau, Regina, Congregational; the Rev. Geo. Jac. Battleford, Presbyterian; the Rev. Elmer E. Hench, Calgary, Presbyterian; the Rev. A. J. B. Back, Toronto, Reformed Episcopal; the Rev. L. R. Burrows, Sydney, Presbyterian.

An advance in the evolution of home mission work was in granting to the synods practical autonomy in the business within their bounds.

Dr. E. D. McLaren introduced the home mission report. One important matter was appointment of the Rev. J. A. MacFarlane, Point Levis, to be synod superintendent of home mission for one year, at a salary of $2,000 per annum.

CORONATION OATH.

The Moderator stated that two telegrams had come from Orange lodges asking the Assembly to protest against changes in the coronation oath. He had referred it to the committee on bills and overtures, which now asked that it be sent to a special committee. 'If I had my own way with it I would lay it on the table for a year,' said the Moderator. Dr. D. D. McLeod, of Barrie, opposed doing anything about the matter. It would only be introducing political questions into the Assembly. The house called for a committee, however, and the Moderator said he would name them as follows: Dr. J. F. McLarren, Dr. D. McLeod, Dr. Turnbull, Dr. Sedgwick, Walter Paul, and Paul Lyle.

Dr. C. W. Gordon made an appeal for a committee to devise means for securing men for the home mission fields in the West, and he attacked the methods of the theological colleges. In the next five years, he said, we will need from 800 to 1,000 more men to overtake the work in the West if we are not to fall down before it. This year we are getting only fifty-seven men out of the colleges and not one of them for the West, needing 250 men this year, and with 1,200 vacant posts. Dr. Gordon told the Assembly that he considered this the most solemn thing before the Assembly.

NO ACTION REGARDING CORONATION OATH.

Halifax, June 9.—At the Presbyterian General Assembly session this morning the committee to nominate standing committees reported. The Rev. Dr. Drummond reported for the committee to report on changes on the form schedule of statistical returns.

The committee to consider communications regarding the Coronation Oath, agreed to submit a resolution for the Assembly's approval, to the effect that while holding that the constitutional principle which the Coronation Oath is intended to guard shall be fully preserved, we are of the opinion that it is inadvisable to take any action in regard to it at present. The resolution carried and the clerk was instructed to notify the Orangemen.

The Committee on Young People's Societies, reported through the Rev. Dr. McTavish. Over 30,000 young people are included in societies of the church and an equal number of young people of the church are not in the societies, the committee recommended the continued interest of the church towards Young People's day, and the appointment of a field secretary to organize the young people at present not reached.

All the recommendations were adopted with the exception of the field secretary's appointment, which was sent to the presbyteries for advice. The Rev. W. R. McIntosh was appointed convener of the Young People's societies committee to replace Dr. McTavish retiring.

ATTACKS CURRICULUM.

Dr. Gordon proceeded to attack the curriculum of the colleges. Latin and Greek and Hebrew were important, but a more important thing was the preaching of the Gospel.

The Rev. Dr. Geo. Arthur, in an address, asked for a scheme of education among the Galicians, of whom there are 50,000 in Alberta. The Church's efforts in this respect needed strengthening. The plan he outlined was endorsed by the Synod of Alberta, and he asked that the Assembly approve of it, and authorize the raising of money to finance it. Five thousand dollars would be needed at the start.

Mr. G. A. Sutherland, of Nova Scotia, seconded the motion, which was carried.

Moral reform was the subject at the evening session. Dr. Shearer presented the report as convener. The Rev. R. G. McBeth, of Paris, Ont., made a strong speech on the various subjects embodied in the report and moved their adoption.

The Hon. Rodolphe Lemieux was commended for closing the corridors of the post office on Sunday. The Assembly declares that it cannot rest satisfied while the criminal code legalizes the vice of gambling, which debases thousands of lives.

SESSIONS CONCLUDED

Halifax, N.S., June 10.—The Presbyterian General Assembly could not stand the attraction of the review of the troops yesterday afternoon, and it was a thin house that was present when it was dissolved by the Moderator. The Assembly refused to appoint a secretary for young people's work. It was sent down to presbyteries to report at next Assembly. Dr. McTavish then resigned the convenership of the committee, and the assembly thanked him for his faithful work. The Rev. W. R. McIntosh, of Elora, was appointed his successor. Dr. Sedgewick said that the church has three sets of publications, the record, the Sunday school and the young people's publications. We ought to consolidate. Because of the close relationship of evangelism and church life and work, the latter standing committee was abolished, and hence the more suggestive name of evangelism will henceforth appear alone in the records.

In the afternoon the report was presented by Mr. Laird on the endowment fund of Queen's, and the Rev. J. D. Burns's acceptance of the appointment as home mission superintendent for New Ontario was made known.

The question of the status of the permanent clerks of Assembly was disposed of by deciding to send it down to presbyteries simpliciter. The ministers of the church will be asked to call attention to the 350th anniversary of the Reformation in Scotland. With parting words from Moderator Forrest the Assembly dissolved.

MISSION SECRETARY DIES.

Ottawa, June 7.— The Rev. Robert McKellar Craig, travelling secretary of the American Presbyterian Home Mission Board, died yesterday at the residence of his uncle, Mr. John McKellar,, here. He was 55 years of age, and was born in Clinton, Ont. He was a graduate of Toronto University and of Knox Theological College, and, at one time was stationed at Fergus, Ont.

CHURCH GAINS POINT

Licenses to be Cancelled Through Opposition of Methodists.

Essex, Ont., June 8.—By agreeing to cancel the license of Malden township hotel, over which the fight arose, the liquor license commissioners for South Essex saved themselves from prosecution by a committee representing the Methodists of Windsor district. The commissioners were charged with granting licenses to hotels without suitable accommodation, contrary to the provision of the liquor law.

ANNUAL LOSS $1,000,000

Montreal shipping men returned from Ottawa Wednesday where they interviewed Sir Wilfred Laurier respecting the intended introduction of a new clause in the Immigration Bill, dealing with the examination of American settlers passing through Canada. A protest against the proposed system was made, and the Premier requested written application of Montreal views on the subject. These are being prepared to-day, and will be forwarded to Ottawa immediately, with the intention of preventing, if possible, the application of the double scrutiny in August.

It is stated, in the written complaint, that an estimation of the loss that will be felt by Canadian shipping companies, if immigrants are ordered to be examined twice, has been placed at one million dollars a year.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Eradicates scrofula and all other humors, cures all their effects, makes the blood rich and abundant, strengthens all the vital organs. Take it.

There is no "just-as-good" medicine. Insist on having Hood's. Get it today.

METHODIST ANNUAL CONFERENCES

Pronouncements on Church Union in no Case Were Enthusiastic Over Present Basis.

Brockville, June 7.—At yesterday afternoon's session of the Montreal and District Methodist Conference, the time honored memorial service for ministers who have died during the year was held. Two members viz., Dr. Williams and the Rev. G. G. Huxtable had fallen from the ranks since last year's Conference. The former was long a prominent figure in the Conference and in the Councils. The Rev. Prof. Bland read an obituary notice of a highly appreciative nature, and brief addresses were made by the Rev. Dr. Young, the Rev. Messrs. Boshart, Scanlon, Taylor, and Prof. Villiard.

The Rev. Principal Shaw read the obituary notice of the Rev. Mr. Huxtable, and addresses by Dr. Ryckman, Dr. Henderson, Dr. Young, and T. E. Burke followed. Both tributes were ordered to be published in the Conference minutes.

CONFERENCE DELEGATES.

Following the service the Conference divided into Lay and Clerical Colleges for the purpose of electing the delegates to the General Conference at Victoria, B.C., in September. The ministers elected were:—The Rev. C. S. Deeprose, Dr. Young Dr. W. H. Sparling, Wm. Timberlake, Wm. Philp, F. G. Lett, Dr. J. E. Mavety, Melvin Taylor, Dr. Wm. Sparling, Dr. Shaw, C. S. Bland, S. J. Hughes, D. T. Cummings, Dr. Ryckman, Dr. Patton, J. T. Pitcher, J. D. Ellis, R. G. Peever. T. Pitcher, J. D. Ellis, R. G. Peever, M. Pearson and G. S. Clendennin; alternates; the Rev. F. A. Read, E. Thomas, S. Sellery, C. D. Baldwin and H. S. Osborne.

The lay delegates by districts are: Messrs. G. T. Lewis, of Brockville; J. H. Carson, Montreal North; H. W. Mix, Ottawa; J. S. Eageson, Ottawa; I. Hilliard, Matilda; J. W. Knox, Montreal North; F. Barrington, Waterloo; C. W. Cate, Quebec; A. Shaw, Kingston; W. H. Lambly, Quebec; R. Booth, Pembroke; T. F. Harrison, Kingston; A. D. Vancamp, Matilda; G. F. Johnson, Montreal North; J. Cunningham, Montreal South; W. C. Boles, Ottawa; G. F. McKimm, Perth; Dr. McLean, Brockville; G. A. Bateman, Kingston; A. R. Oughtred, Montreal South.

Reserves—S. Stevens, Stanstead; F. Anglin, Kingston; J. W. Caldwell, Ottawa; W. A. Oliver, Ottawa; A. T. Lawrence, Montreal North.

THE BASIS OF UNION.

Brockville, June 8.—The question of church union came before the Montreal Methodist Conference yesterday in a special report based on memorials from the Ottawa and Montreal districts. The committee, presided over by the Rev. J. D. Ellis, commended the proposed basis of union to the prayerful consideration of the Methodist people, with a view to securing an intelligent decision when the vote shall be taken on the question.

Dr. Patton, professor of Old Testament languages in the Wesleyan College, Montreal, led the discussion, and his address showed that he had given the subject much study. Prof. Patton is the successor of the Rev. Dr. Workman in the college, and he outlined many points in opposition to the scheme. The basis of union, he said, sets forth what is an accepted fact, namely, the fundamental unity of evangelical denominations. If examined closely it may be seen to be an adjustment of differences and an attempt to force into one question the various messages of the church. Methodism he characterized as the most spritual and evangelical of all denominations. A church very seldom maintains a higher or stricter lead than its own standing, and if the doctrinal pronouncement is ruled out it will be impossible to hold its message up to its ethical requirement. The proposed basis, Dr. Patton continued, presented a weaker faith than the Methodist Church. It contained dogmas that were of little consequence in preaching and faith, and was merely speculative. If this new basis becomes operative no man can believe it all and few men can believe it nearly all.

WOULD BE PREMATURE.

The Rev. Dr. Ryckman said that a week ago Friday he attended a meeting of the executive of the General Church Union Committee in Toronto. He reminded the conference that a number of things had yet to be accomplished before there could be a full and free discussion of the matter. Anything that may be done at this stage is premature and unless the question passes the General Conference by a three-fourths majority it will be a dead issue, he declared. If it carries it will be referred back to the conferences and from them to the quarterly meetings. For one he was not prepared to express an opinion on the question.

The Rev. Geo. S. Clendinnen, of Ottawa, in a clear manner said that if any denomination needed study on the question of church union it is the Methodists. Presbyterians were seemingly far better versed owing to a general change in the delegates to their General Assembly meetings. They (the Methodists) were in no hurry for it, and he for one, was willing to continue as at present until his hair turned white. But, said the gentlemen, it is time Christianity was taken in earnest and be done with shameful divisions. He believed that the Methodist Church would yet take her place and enter upon the union which she herself had proposed. It would only be working along lines of historic consistency.

A BURWASH LECTURESHIP.

In a brief address Dr. Ryckman informed the conference that it was proposed to establish a lectureship at Victoria University in memory of the Chancellor, the Rev. Dr. Burwash, who this year will celebrate his golden jubilee. It is proposed to raise $5,000 for the purpose, $2,000 of which is expected to come from the different conferences and the balance to be given by graduates. The share of the Montreal conference is $250.

A resolution was introduced by Dr. Ryckman, expressing appreciation of the services of the Rev. Dr. Shaw, who resigned the post of treasurer of the educational fund after twenty years. Prof. P. L. Richardson ,of the Wesleyan Theological College, is the successor.

REPORTS PRESENTED.

A deputation of the Woman's Missionary Society, headed by Mrs. F. A. Larke, Brockville, outlined the work being done in home and foreign fields. The conference branch treasurer received in offerings $16,091.

The reports of Sunday-schools and Epworth Leagues showed gratifying prosperity. There is a total enrolment of scholars of 24,347, an increase of nearly one thousand. Nearly 1,400 united with the church. The Epworth Leagues boast of a membership of 7,204, with increased giving to the educational, superannuation and missionary funds. In all, the society contributed $4416, an average of $77. The report of the lay associations initiated a discussion urging united action in raising the salaries of ministers, which are not in keeping with the high cost of living. The association strongly urged that the minimum salary be raised from $750 to $900 for ordained married ministers, $750 for ordained unmarried, and $500 for probationers.

A general missionary campaign in the interests of the laymen's missionary movement was another recommendation, all of which were adopted.

1911 CONFERENCE IN MONTREAL.

Brockville, June 8.—The Montreal Methodist Conference this morning decided to meet in Montreal next year.

At last night's session of the Conference the Rev. Ernest Thomas resumed the debate on church union, declaring that we should not say to the Latin Church that our differences were such that we could not agree to unite.

At this morning's session the Rev. Dr. Ryckman presented a motion to lay the report on the table. This was carried. The delegates to the General Conference will therefore go with no pronouncement from the annual conference being made on this question.

FINAL DRAFT OF STATIONS.

Brockville, June 9.—The Montreal Conference concluded last evening with the presentation of the final draft of ministers and stations and the election of district chairmen and secretaries. Most of the other business had been completed by noon.

The following appointments were announced in the final draft, issued at six o'clock, some being changes from the first draft and others entirely new transfers:

Montreal, north district—East End, T. A. Halpenny, B.A.; Huntley street, to be supplied; All People's Mission, C. S. Laidman; St. Faustin, Charles A. Mullin; Lakefield, W. E. Lewis.

Montreal, south district — Lachine, Johnson Seller; Hudson, J. G. Fulcher, S.T.L.; Kensington, E. D. Mitchell; Odelltown and Lacolle, A. E. Sanderson, S.T.L.; E. S. Howard, superannuated.

Matilda district—Inkerman, L. Conley; Winchester Springs, S. F. Newton.

Brockville district — Prescott, A. E. Runnells, B.D.; Addison, W. W. Weese; Delta, D. D. Elliott; Portland, W. E. Wright; Newboro, J. W. Humphrey, B.D.; Westport, G. S. Schagel.

Kingston district—Gananoque East, F. Horton.

Perth district—Lanark and Clayton, J. B. Robeson, O. A. Campbell; Maberly, C. W. Hollingsworth.

Pembroke district—Locksley, G. N. Maxwell; Beachburg, G. Mossop; Cobden, D. A. Lough, S.T.L.; Braeside, W. Sagar; Portage du Fort, C. Allum.

Ottawa district—Ottawa South, C. S. Deeprose (president of Conference); James Lawson and F. C. Reynolds, superannuated; Aylmer, Elwood Lawson; Eardley, J. A. Vaughan; Carp, F. G. Robinson, B.D.; Diamond, R. W. Street; North Gower, J. H. Murray; Hammond, to be supplied; Point Fortune, to be supplied; Pickanock, to be supplied.

Quebec district—Richmond, H. W. Burnett, B.D.; Birchton, Thomas Hancock, S.T.L.; East Angus, W. R. Johnston, S.T.L; Marbleton, Thomas Knowles; Thetford Mines, G W. Runnells, B.A.

Stanstead district — East Bolton, Eric McLaren; South Stukeley, F. J. Hayden; Knowlton, G. C. Wood; Brome, M. Brundage; Farnham, T. C. Brown.

A NEW HYMNAL.

A report was received from the committee appointed a year ago to prepare a memorial to be forwarded to the General Conference concerning the issuance of a new hymnal. It found that more than one hundred hymns in the hymnal of other branches of the Methodist church throughout the world are absent from the hymnal now in use by the church. The report memorialized the General Conference:

That before the end of the third year in the coming quadrennium a new hymn book shall be compiled and issued.

That a representative committee be appointed to have charge of the selection, compiling and arranging of the hymns and tunes for use in the new hymnal.

That instructions be given to this committee to take a plebiscite of the whole church requesting the people to mark the favorite hymns and tunes in the hymn book now in use and to suggest any new hymns and tunes to be found elsewhere.

The report was adopted.

Conference concurred in the memorial from Montreal district north, that each quarterly board send to district meeting a list of lay members who would attend conference from which list the delegates will be accepted.

A memorial from the Perth district, moved by the Rev. E. Thomas, and seconded by the Rev. W. J. Wood, was endorsed, recommending the General Conference to take steps for the organization and direction of a staff of connexional evangelists who shall correlate the work of social and moral reform with the historic evangelistic message of Methodism with a view to the permeation of the organic life of the twentieth century with the spirit of the cross.

The following were appointed a conference evangelistic committee: C. E. Bland, H. S. Osborne, W. T. Halpenny.

The following were made executive of the Sunday-school committee: T. A. Halpenny, J. H. Miller, L. H. Fisher, T. F. Harrison, R. W. Dillon; Sabbath observance,. John Webster, A. B. Johnston, J. E. Caldwell; representatives to the Ontario branch of the Dominion Alliance, Jas. Lawson, Ottawa, and N. G. Acton, Almonte.

AGAINST CHURCH UNION.

The following resolution is a sample of many passed at recent district meetings and conferences of the Methodist Church on the subject of Church Union:

'Resolved, that we rejoice in the growing cordiality among the Protestant bodies in Canada and the more active co-operation in Christian work against the great moral and social evils of the day.

'We would rejoice in organic union if one could be secured on a basis as satisfactory as that of the Methodist Union of 1883. But we are of the opinion that it would be most injudicious for Methodists to accept union on the basis proposed, inasmuch as:—(1) The statement of doctrine is not sufficiently clear, nor full, nor satisfactory, and is liable to be the occasion of contention and controversy; (2) the itinerancy is wholly given up for what is practically the Presbyterian system of calling and settlement, and (3) no guarantee is given that the claims present or prospective on the Superannuation Fund will be met as they have been for many years in our church. For these and other reasons this Uxbridge District Meeting petitions the general conference to defer the acceptance of the proposed union until efforts are made to secure such changes in the basis, on these points at least, as will be acceptable to the Methodist people.

'And this District Meeting further petitions the general conference to endeavor (in the event the proposed union does not take place) to secure the co-operation of the bodies interested in formulation such definite rules of fraternal Christian co-operation as may be deemed necessary in advancing the cause and Kingdom of Christ.'

As most of the objection to the proposed basis appears to arise out of matter inserted or left out to meet the wishes of the Congregational representatives on the Church Union Committee, there is a growing feeling among Methodists and Presbyterians that a basis acceptable to these two bodies be sought at once and a system of federation devised whereby Congregationalists and Baptists might co-operate with the new body, and those individual churches that wish to enter the union with the two bodies might do so. The Congregational churches from the very nature of things must enter the united church as individual churches if they ever unite; and it is felt that a basis acceptable to the Methodists and Presbyterians could be framed on lines broad enough for any of the other churches to accept without violating the consciences of their members. It is very evident from the expressions issuing from recent church gatherings, that the present basis will not be acceptable to the Methodist laity, although they are extremely anxious for union on a fair basis; 'and,' as one remarked a few days ago, 'it is up to the General Union Committee to frame such a basis.'

MINISTER CRITICISED

Methodist Conference States Hon. A. B. Aylesworth Should Resign.

FUND IS FULLY GUARDED.

Chatham, Ont., June 7.—'The relation of the Superannuation Fund of the Methodist Church to the proposed church union of Methodists, Presbyterians and Congregationalists is fully guarded. The fund is sacred to the people who are striving for the union, and any proposal which will jeopardize that fund will not for one instant be tolerated.'

Such was the absolute denial of the Rev. Dr. Carman, general superintendent of the Methodist Church, at the London Methodist Conference last night to the charges made from the platform only a few days ago that the proposed basis of church union would wreck the Superannuation Fund of the Methodist Church.

Chatham, Ont., June 8.—Considerable discussion arose yesterday at the London Methodist Conference over the method of electing representatives to the General Conference. Some claimed that the same ministers go each year, and the men in the back ranks never get a chance to go to the General Conference.

In commenting upon the race track gambling bill, the committee lamented that legislation seems to balk the progress of moral and social reform.

The Hon. A. G. Aylesworth was especially criticised for his release of Skill and King, the two Toronto obscene literature dealers, and the conference considered that the Minister of Justice should resign his office as his usefulness as a minister was gone.

'The country cannot have confidence in a Government which will retain such a minister in the Cabinet,' said the chairman of the committee.

FEALTY TO KING GEORGE.

Enthusiastic Scene at the Methodist Conference.

Trenton, Ont., June 8.—Rising en masse and enthusiastically singing the National Anthem, the members of the Bay of Quinte Methodist Conference passed a patriotic resolution last evening, expressing a deep and heartfelt sense of loss on the passing away of King Edward, and offering King George assurance of fealty to his person and throne.. The conference approved of the principle of organic church union, and hoped that the committees appointed by the Methodist, Presbyterian and Congregational churches will find, in working out the details, no insuperable difficulties.

Trenton, Ont., June 9. — The work of the Bay of Quinte Methodist Conference took the members into the midnight hours, but they were determined to complete their labors, and the case of most importance, which threatened a general upheaval, was settled by a vote of the Stationing Committee. The Conference had an exciting time over the case of the Minister of Justice, the Hon. A. B. Aylesworth, whose attitude in the now famous case of Skill and King, immoral book venders, was condemned.

The Conference accepted the invitation of Port Hope as its next meeting place.

MANY VOLUNTEERS

Large Supply of Workers Reported by Methodist Conference.

Toronto, June 10.—The Toronto Methodist Conference opened its general session yesterday in Elm Street Methodist Church. The reports indicated a year of unusual prosperity in all branches of church work, it being specially noted that there was not the same room for complaint of lack of volunteers as had been noted in the reports of other denominations. In the quadrennium just closed fifteen thousand students had been turned out of the various colleges, 4,200 more than in the prevous four years.

LOCAL OPTION CASE.

Winnipeg Judge Renders Decision Against Temperance Workers on a Technicality.

Mr. Justice Prendergast, of Winnipeg, a few days ago quashed the Local Option by-law voted on at Shoal Lake last winter. Several objections were urged in support of the application to quash. His Lordship decided that the words 'For license' and 'Against license,' which appeared on the ballots were sufficient and in accordance with the statutes. He found that sufficient notice of voting had been given in the 'Official Gazette' and the Shoal Lake 'Star'; that the voters' list used was authorized and the property qualifications of the electors were correctly stated. But there was a question as to the right to vote of the electors who acted as the assistants to the deputy returning officer, and on this point the ruling went against the temperance people. The judgment, according to the Winnipeg 'Tribune,' concluded as follows:

'As the vote on the recount before the county court judge stood 76 for and 78 against license, the result of the setting aside of the votes of four voters who were assisted by the deputy returning officer is that it does not appear that a majority of the electors voted against license.'

NEW ZEALAND'S EXPORTS.

Wellington, June 8.—New Zealand's exports in May totalled £1,466,847 compared with £1,953,186 for he corresponding month last year.

CONTRIBUTE TO MISSIONS

Duty is Strongly Urged by Congregational Union of Canada.

COMMITTEES APPOINTED.

Many Immigrants Were Received Into Churches During the Past Year.

Cobourg, June 9. — The Congregational Union of Canada opened its session yesterday with Rev.. J. T. Daley, B.A., of Maxville, chairman of the Union, presiding. A large delegation from all parts of the Dominion was present at the opening session, and the meetings promise to be of unusual interest, as a number of important matters are to be discussed by the Union.

At the lunch hour a banquet was served for the delegates of the Union, in the Armory, after which speeches were made by a number of the prominent citizens of Cobourg. These speeches were replied to by the Rev. I. Pedley, of Toronto, and the Rev. F. J. Day, of Montreal.

An interesting part of the afternoon proceedings was a conference on young people's work, conductd by the Rev. Earnest Tippett, of Hamilton. An interesting paper was read by Miss Jamieson, of Toronto. Miss Jamieson urged the need of instruction in our Sunday Schools along the lines of systematic giving. There are, however, those who have very little to contri-



THE REV. FRANK J. DAY, M.A., B.D., Honored by Congregational Church Union of Canada.

bute in the way of money. There is, however, something that all may contribute, and that is life.

At the suggestion of Miss Jamieson, a resolution was passed recommending that the last Sunday of November be set apart as a special day for decision for life work, a day when the young people of our Sunday Schools should be urged to give themselves completely to the service of their Master.

Miss Silcox, of Toronto, presented the claims of the Adult Bible Class movement, and pointed out the fact that one of the great benefits of the organized Bible class was that the responsibility for the class rested upon the class itself and not upon the leader.

The Canada Home Missionary Society presented to the Union reports of the year's work. The Rev. W. T. Gunn, M.A., general secretary, reviewed the situation in the various provinces, noting the encouraging outlook in many of the missionary fields, also the opening of new causes in Ottawa South, Montreal Annex, Fort Rouge, Winnipeg, and Calgary.

The treasurer, Mr. Gordon O'Hara, reported total receipts from all sources $14,476.12.. An encouraging feature of the receipts is the increased contribution from the churches, amounting to $1,400.00. With the planning of new work in a number of important centres, the churches are urged to plan for still larger contributions next year. The Rev. F. J. Day, M.A., honorary superintendent of the Immigration Department, reported that 600 Congregational immigrants had been welcomed to our shores during the past year, and introduced to some Christian body in the centre to which they were destined. The importance of continuing this part of the work was emphasized.

THE REV. F. J. DAY ELECTED CHAIRMAN.

Cobourg, Ont., June 9.—By almost a unanimous vote the Rev. Frank J. Day, B.D., of Zion Church, Montreal, was elected chairman of the Congregational Union of Canada for the ensuing year The election shows Mr. Day's popularity in a gratfiying sense. The address by Professor Albert T. Cook, Ph.D., Montreal, this morning, on 'Humanity and religion,' was a rich intellectual and spiritual treat. The Rev. Horace G. Rice, Forest, Ont.; the Rev. J. Day, Montreal, and the Rev. Wm. T. Gunn presented gratifying reports of the year's work.

CHRISTIAN FELLOOWSHIP.

Cobourg, Ont., June 10.—The meeting of the Cobourg Congregational Union held last night was an enthusiastic rally. 'A magnificent audience' was the Rev. Hugh Pedley's comment upon the gathering. The first speaker of the evening, Mayor Harry Field, himself a loyal supporter and member of the Cobourg Church, was reminiscent.

From the annals of the church, Major Field turned to the illustrious men, who had in other avenues helped to mould the life and thought of the nation, who had made Cobourg their home, or claimed it as a birthplace.

The Rev. Hugh Pedley, who replied, was also in a reminiscent mood.

In the chairman's annual address, the Rev. J. T. Daley, Maxville, who comes from the district Ralph Connor has made famous, said that in a growing Christian experience men were finding their way to a closer fellowship of love. Creeds must be regarded as temporary. They register the progress of events. His address emphasized the Fatherhood of God and the brotherhood of man, with the spirit guiding thought and investigation, the life of Christ the working power of the Holy Spirit in the church. The tone of his address augured favorably for the great desideratum, the union of the Christian churches for the spread of the Kingdom and the evangelization of the world.

The Canada Congregational Missionary Society elected the following officers: Honorary president, Chas. Cushing, B.C.L., Montreal; president, Mr. Geo. Wilson, Toronto; secretary, the Rev. W. T. Gunn, Toronto; honorary secretary, the Rev. W. H. Warriner, D.D.; treasurer, Mr Gordon H. O'Hara, Montreal; education secretary, the Rev. J. L. Alexander, Granby, Quebec; superintendent of immigration, the Rev. Frank J. Day, B.D., Montreal; executive committee, the above-mentioned officers and the Rev. A. Margrett, Toronto; the Rev. A. R. Schragg, Yarmouth, N.S.; the Rev. Matthew Kelly, Watford; the Rev. Hugh Pedley, B.A., Montreal; Mr. Arthur Congder.

A banquet at the armories yesterday, with the Rev. A. F. Pollock presiding, was addressed by His Honor, Judge Benson; J. B. McColl, M.P. for West Northumberland; Dr. L. E. Horning, Col. MacNachten, Warden Boyer, the Rev. Dr. Shorey, the Rev. A. H. Brier, Crown Attorney Kerr, representing the town and counties, and replied to by the Rev. J. W. Pedley, Toronto, and the Rev. Frank J. Day, Montreal, as well as Mr. McCormack, M.P.P., Watford.

VOTE FAVORS CHURCH UNION.

Cobourg, June 10.—A test vote was recently taken in the Congregational churches in Canada in regard to union with the Methodist and Presbyterian churches, along the lines of the proposed basis of union. The Rev. Dr. Henry Warriner is secretary of this movement. The returns are as follows: Congregational churches of Ontario, membership, 5,360; votes cast, 2,405; for union, 1,689; against, 356.

Quebec membership, 2,3:6; votes cast, 908; for union, 658; against, 250.

Nova Scotia and New Brunswick members, 1,049; votes cast, 474; for union, 395; against, 79.

United Brethren Association. The membership of these churches is reported as numbering 1,167. Voting papers were sent to eleven churches. Returns were received from five churches, as follows: Members, 603; votes cast, 192; for, 160; against, 32.

BAPTISTS' CONFERENCE.

Eastern Association Met This Week in Point St. Charles.

The twenty-third annual meeting of the Eastern Association of Baptist Churches, which opened its sitting in the Point St. Charles Baptist Church on Tuesday last, came to a conclusion on Saturday.

Reports were read from associational secretaries on Sunday-schools, foreign missions, western missions, the Grande Ligne Mission, and the local Home Mission Board.

The Rev. Dr. Gordon gave an address on home missions, and Principal McCrimmon spoke on moral reform.

A very practical conference was held on Sunday-schools, when addresses were given by the Rev. Geo. Williams, on 'Temperance in the Sunday-school'; by Mr. L. H. Packard, on 'How we can secure efficient teachers'; by the Rev. James Pollock, on 'Missions in the Sunday-school'; by the Rev. B. W. Merrill, superintendent of the Baptist Sunday-schools of Ontario and Quebec, on the recent World Sunday-school convention in Washington, and on how we can hold the boys in our Sunday-schools.

In the evening the Rev. Jas. Sullivan spoke on our Canadian west, and the Rev. Dr. Smith on work in India

The Rev. Dr. Gates, of Westmount, is moderator for 1911, and the Rev. D. W. Terry, of Coaticook, secretary-treasurer.

The ladies' mission circles met on Tuesday afternoon and evening. The reports of offerings for missions by the circles showed the amount to be $1,250.

The Rev. Dr. Smith, of India, returned missionary, and the Rev. Geo. MacFaul, of Ottawa, gave stirring addresses.

On Wednesday Mr. A. A. Ayer, moderator, gave his annual message to the churches. Reports were read from 23 churches. Seven new ministers have entered the association during the year. The churches are all full of hope and had a good year. Each church and mission is supplied with a pastor. The Rev. Dr. Gordon presented a very practical circular letter, which was ordered to be printed.

The Rev. Dr. W. Terry of Coaticook, preached the annual sermon.

Mr. Charles P. Rice conducted a conference on the Laymen's Missionary movement. The Rev. Dr. Gates gave an address on Grand Ligne Mission, and Principal McCrimmon, of McMaster University, spoke on Christian education.

The convention will be held in Quebec next year.

BAPTIST Y. P. RALLY.

The twenty-third annual meeting of the Eastern Association of Baptist churches (Prov. of Quebec, opened on June 6 with a Baptist Young Peoples' Union Rally in the Point St. Charles Baptist Church. Reports were given of the work of the various societies during the past year, and officers elected for the coming year.

The officers are as follows:—

President—The Rev. Gordon H. Baker, Temple Baptist Church.

Vice-President—Mr. S. C. Simpson, Westmount Baptist Church.

Secretary—Mr. Leslie Barnard, First Baptist Church.

Treasurer—Mr. William Hillyer, Point St. Charles Baptist Church.

MARRIAGE UNIFICATION.

Anglican Synod Seeks Revision of Laws in Provinces.

Ottawa, June 9.—The Rev. J. F. Gorman (Grace Church), seconded by the Rev. Geo. Bousefield (St. Margaret's), presented the following notice of motion to the Anglican Synod yesterday:—

'That whereas the differences in provincial law with reference to the question of marriage have tended to some confusion, and have, in the province of Quebec, where marriages between Roman Catholics and non-Roman Catholics have been dissolved, both by the civil and ecclesiastical authorities on other than statutory grounds, given rise to a grave condition of things subversive of the sacredness of the marriage bond, therefore be it resolved that, in the judgment of this House, measures should be taken as soon as practicable to secure the unification of the marriage laws of the whole Dominion, by an appeal, at the proper time to the Dominion Parliament for this purpose; and that, in the meantime, His Grace the Archbishop be requested to appoint a committee of four, two clergy and two laity, to examine thoroughly into this matter, to collect data, and to confer with any other religious bodies interested in this question, with a view to securing united and harmonious action; the committee to report at next session of Synod.'

NO ACTION BY SYNOD.

Huron Assembly Defers Coronation Oath Question.

London, Ont., June 10.—The Synod of Huron concluded its business last night, one day earlier than usual. The exciting event of the day was the discussion on the motion of Frank Metcalf, of Blyth, opposing any change in the British coronation oath. It was pointed out that the synod was not very sure of what changes were

CLERGYMAN MUST RULE.

States Bishop Williams at Huron Synod Session.

London, Ont., June 7.—Bishop Williams, in his charge to the Anglican Synod of Huron at the opening of the business session this afternoon, pronounced on some matters of internal economy which have vexed portions of the diocese of late. He told an audience of 300 clerical and lay delegates in Cronyn Hall that the clergymen is absolute head of his parish in both spiritual and temporal matters, in everything connected with the service, selection of a curate, and so on. He added: 'I have a profound suspicion that there is always something radically wrong when either clergy, church wardens or vestry cling to legal rights. In the Church one ounce of love is worth a whole ton of law.'

The Bishop expressed the opinion that the time had come to increase the stipends of missionary clergy, and suggested also a bonus of $250 to widows of clergy.

IS ELECTED BISHOP

Rev. W. S. De Pencier, Vancouver, Has Been Chosen by Anglican Synod.

Vancouver, B.C., June 9.—The Anglican Synod of New Westminster yesterday afternoon, after four ballots, elected the Rev. W. S. De Pencier, of St. Paul', Vancouver, Bishop, succeeding the late Bishop Dart. The new Bishop is a native of Ontario, and was formerly vicar of St. Alban's Cathedral, Toronto. He spent also five years in Brandon.

proposed, and Judge Holt, of Goderich, remarked that anything done would have no effect whatever on the British Parliament. In the end it was decided to place nothing on record whatever on such a contentious item.

CONTROVERSIES ARE DEAD.

Hamilton, Ont., June 8.—The thirty-sixth meeting of the Niagara Synod opened in Christ Church Cathedral school-room yesterday. There was an unusually large atendance of clerical and lay delegates. In his annual address Bishop Dumoulin deprecated short pastorates and sudden changes among the clergy. 'Referring to the increase in crime, he stated that worn-out controversies were dead and buried, and that in their place was the determination to give the Gospel to the whole world before the twentieth century was much older.

$250-000 FOR UNION.

Toronto, June 9.—It is announced that if Trinity and Wycliffe Universities, two Anglican institutions, will unite, the churchmen will contribute $250,000 toward a new building for their work. Committees of these institutions have held several meetings without conclusion of any nature.

BRITISH COMMONS

Parliament Reassembled on Wednesday in Conciliatory Mood.

London, June 8.—Parliament reassembled to-day, apparently in a more conciliatory mood than that in which it had adjourned. The constitutional crisis will be held off at least until autumn, with the possibility that in the meantime a conference will be held between the two predominant parties resulting in a compromise programme of legislation in which controversial matters will be avoided to a great extent. Of the three measures to be taken up, the civil list, the Regency Bill, and the amendment to the Accession declaration, the latter alone is likely to engender bitterness in debate. It is not expected that the budget will be seriously attacked.

JAPAN THE BUGABOO

Rumor Credit Oriental Nation With Bold Diplomatic Stroke.

New Orleans, June 10.—Much significance it attached to the proposed visit of the Japanese battleship fleet to Mexico, according to despatches received here from Central America. The Latin-American press is inclined to regard the visit, which is to be made on the occasion of Mexico's centennial celebration of her independence, as a bold diplomatic stroke by Japan, and prints rumors of special envoys being sent at the same time to carry on negotiations with Central American republics. It is also claimed that Japan will take advantage of this visit to bring about a treaty relative to a canal in Nicaragua, for which England will furnish the money.

CHILDREN'S AID

In Ontario 605 Little Ones Were Assisted and Protected in Year.

Toronto, June 9.—The Children's Aid Society has been busy during the past year, according to the annual report of Provincial Superintendent J. J. Kelso, issued yesterday. Homes have been found for 605 children, 468 Protestant and 137 Catholic. The provincial office placed 191, the Ottawa Society 81, Berlin 75, Belleville 34, Toronto 30, Guelph 29, and Hamilton 19. The figures are creditable, Mr. Kelso points out, with the exception of Toronto. 'Here,' he says, 'the shelter is overcrowded, and over 1,300 children are in public institutions. The society and the civic authorities might well take this matter up and plan a special home-finding campaign."

FARMERS OPPOSE COMPANY.

Unique Legal Dispute Begun by Issue of Writ.

Windsor, June 8.—Farmers of Tilbury West claiming the Volcanic Oil and Gas Company of Tilbury has violated the terms of its franchise by refusing to supply natural gas to the farmers along the line of its ducts, have filed a writ on the County Court to compel the company to abide by its agreement The Volcanic Company, which is now supplying Windsor with gas, obtained a franchise in Tilbury West and other townships, with the understanding the farmers along the line be supplied with gas. The firm has refused to do this unless the farmers bear the cost of the installation of the regulators.

SIR GEORGE NEWNES DEAD.

Was Founder of Several Well-Known Periodicals.

London, June 9.—Sir George Newnes, the founder of the 'Westminster Gazette,' 'Tit Bits,' and the 'Strand Magazine,' and the donor of the international chess trophy bearing his name, died to-day. Sir George was born on March 13, 1851, and formerly was a Liberal member of parliament representing Swansea town. He was the son of a Derbyshire clergyman. He was created a Baronet in 1895.

DR. COOK SUES PEARY.

Berlin, June 8.—According to Lokal Anzeiger Dr. Frederick A. Cook, the Arctic explorer, has instituted suit in the Berlin courts against Commander Peary. The paper says that Cook seeks to recover $10,000 which he alleges to be due him in payment for bear skins and other Polar products delivered to the commander.

CONVOCATION AT M'GILL

Admiral Sir Archibald Douglas Prevented Being Present by Illness.

A distinguished addition to the convocation at McGill on Thursday was missing in the person of Admiral Sir Archibald L. Douglas, G.C.V.O., K.C.B., who, on account of illness in New York, which would prevent him from travelling, had to forego being present to receive the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws conferred on him by the university.

The Convocation took place in the afternoon at the Royal Victoria College in the presence of an overflowing gathering, Principal Peterson presiding. The programme in cluded the following items:

Report of the Dean of the Faculty of Medicine on the years work.

Presentation of medals and prizes to the leading students in each year.

Conferring of the M.D. degree on the members of the graduating class.

Conferring of the D.D.S. degree on Messrs. Hawshaw and McDonnell.

Presentation of the Diploma of Public Health to Doctors Arton, Delaney, and Lomer.

Valedictory address by Mr. T. Arnold Robinson, Medicine, '10.

Address to the graduates by Dr. Wesley Mills.

Conferring of the honorary M.D., C.M., degree on Maude Elizabeth Seymour Abbott, M.D., of Bishop's College, Lennoxville.

Conferring of the degree of Bachelor of Music on Beatrice Donelly.

Conferring of the honorary LL.D. degree in absentia on Admiral Sir Archibald L. Douglas.

Address by Dean Shepherd.

A large audience, consisting of the interested new medicos, professors of the faculty, leading doctors, friends of the students, mostly ladies, were present, and the important occasion was an inspiring one. Not the least interesting feature was the stirring address, full of sincerity and desire for the betterment of local artistic conditions, and the uplifting from the threatened danger of materialism delivered, or rather quietly talked, by Dr. Wesley Mills, who scored Montreal without stint for its lack of interest in art generally. The speech may also be correctly said to be the Doctor's valedictory, as he has now left the university and sailed for England on Friday.

As the names were called, each gentleman arose and stepped to the platform, where Dr. Roddick presented the individual prizes in turn after shaking hands with the recipients.

The Fourth Year Prizes.

This fourth year list was as follows: Holmes' gold medal for highest aggregate in all subjects forming the medical curriculum — T. A. Robinson, St. Mary's, Ont.

Final prize, for highest aggregate in the fourth year subjects—H. Macmillan, Victoria, B.C.

Wood gold medal, for best examination in all the clinical branches—Sidney B. Peele, New Westminster, B.C.

Woodruff gold medal, for special examination in ophthalmology and otolarvngology—Sidney B. Peele, New Westminster, B.C.

McGill Medical Society senior prize—D. M. Brown, Motherwell, Scotland.

Following came the lists of the third, second and first year prize men, as follows:

Third year prize men:

F. H. Mackay, Mount Stewart, P.E.I.

Sutherland medallist — D. S. Lewis, M.Sc., Montreal.

Joseph Hils prize—C. D. Hamilton, Cornwall, Ont.

Morley Drake prize—F. H. Mackay, Mount Stewart, P.E.I.

McGill Medical Society junior prize—E. H. Falconer, Prentice, Wis.

Second year prizeman—A. L. Jones, Victoria, B.C.

Senior anatomy prize—W. G. Morris, Regina, Sask.

First year prizeman—C. R. Joyce, Woodstock, Ont.

Junior anatomy prize—C. R. Joyce, Woodstock, Ont.

After the administration of the oath by the registrar, the graduates repeating the words after him, one by one, the seventy-nine gentlemen stepped on the platform proudly conscious of his achievement, and with the hopeful prospect of an era of large fees now at last distinctly within hail. One by one Principal Peterson greeted them, conferring the degree of M.D., C.M., amid rousing cheers, and then, capped, they passed on to receive their degrees as they stepped down again on the other side, fully-fledged M.D.'s.

The Seventy-nine M.D.'s.

The full list of names is John Anson Lorne Allen, Kennet Watson Allen, John Heber Allingham, B.A., H. Amant, William Marcus Anderson, W. James Baldwin, Frank Aubrey Benner, Vaughan Elderkin Black, B.A., Gordon Elliott Booth, Frank G. Boudreau, Drvid McCulloch Brown, Wm. Elliott Burton, R. S. P. Carruthers, B. Hiram Champion, Hugh Gillis Chisholm, B.A., Arthur Lionel Crease, Cyrus W. Culver, Warren Augustus Dakin, M.A., Philip Ernest Doyle, David Archibald Dunbar, Henry Watters Dunnet, Robert Elliott, B.A., Carl Ewert, B.A., J. Roger Fraser, Wilbert Grieve Fraser, Leo E. Froomess, Jos. Bernard Gallagher, B.A., Stephen Herbert Gillis, Wm. Norman Gilmour, Charles Allan Graves, Howard Havelock Hepburn, Wm. Graham Hepburn, Thomas Archibald Herbert, Elbert Roy Hicks, B.A., G. Wellington Hutchinson, Arnold Keay, Percy Lorne Lavers, J. Allan Locke, A. Lorne Lockwood, H. Burton Logie, B.A., W. Jonas McAlister, Albert Edward Macaulay, Albert McBurney, B.A., Wm. Alex. McCracken, Malcolm Thos. McEachern, Arthur Emerson Mackintosh, Hugh MacMillan, Stanley MacMillan, M. W. A. McNaughton, A. L. H. MacNeil, John A. MacPhee, B.A., Robert B. Malcolm, H. B. Marchant, Alex. R. Moodie, David G. Morse, Gordon S. Mundie, B.A., J. F. O'Brien, R. H. L. O'Callaghan, J. Edmistone Park, Lee A. Patten, H. S. Peabody, S. B. Peele, John O. Piper, A.B., Howard MacLaren Raphael, E. Hobart Reed, J. Wilson Richardson, T. Arnold Robinson, George O. Scott, H. Middleton Shephard, R. N. W. Shillington, George A. Sihler, F. Douglas Sinclair, B.A., Robert B. Speer, Archibald Stewart, H. Thompson Strudwick, John Smicle Turner, E. E. W. Walker, George Thomas Wilson, B.A., W. E. Youland, A.B.

The Dean next announced that the following had fulfilled all the conditions necessary to secure the degree of D.D.S. and degrees were accordingly handed by the principal to Messrs Edward Parry Hawkshaw and Donald Samuel Howard McDonell.

After a similar declaration in regard to those who were to have bestowed on them diplomas of public health Messrs. Ogilvie Airlie Arton, M.D., W. J. Delaney, M.D., and T. A. Lomer, B.A., M.D., were presented with their diplomas.

During the session 1909-10 the total number of students registered in the faculty of medicine was 312, with dentals, 17; graduates in attendance, 3; total, 332.

BODY IS RECOVERED.

Ogdensburg, N.Y., June 10.—A body found floating in the St. Lawrence river here was identified as that of Cecil R. Howard, a liveryman of Brockville. Howard had been missing since February.

INSURGENTS SACKED TOWN

Serious Rebellion Breaks Out in State of Yucatan, Mexico.

FORTY RESIDENTS EXECUTED.

Rebels, 5,000 Strong, Preparing for Battle with Government Troops.

Vera Cruz, Mexico, June 6.—The most serious uprising with which the Mexican Government has had to deal in a long time has occurred in the State of Yucatan, and troops are being rushed to the disturbed area. In the meantime, reports which have reached here indicate that there has been much bloodshed and that the insurgents are preparing for a battle with the Government forces, which is sure to come.

The independent newspaper, 'El Dictamen,' publishes despatches from Merida, the capital of Yucatan, to the effect that 40 persons were executed by the Maya Indians on Saturday. Further despatches received here state that 5,000 of these Indian insurgents sacked the town of Valladolid, 95 miles to the south-east of Merida, killing all the principal Government employees, the chief of police and others. They seized rifles and pistols and instituted a reign of terror. Many of



PRESIDENT DIAZ, OF MEXICO.

the inhabitants of Valladolid are fleeing to Merida.

The gunboat 'Morelos' has already left this port with six hundred soldiers aboard, while the Yucatan gunboat 'Searagosa' is lying in the harbor ready to take a thousand additional troops, who are expected soon to arrive from the interior.

RAILWAY SECTION DESTROYED.

Railway and telegraph communication between Merida and the scene of the trouble is now cut off. Twenty miles of the Yucatan Railway has been destroyed by the Indians. It is reported that many telegraph operators have been killed or are prisoners. The Jefe Politico and the judge of the criminal court are among the dead.

The rebels are strongly entrenched in anticipation of the advance of the federal troops. Maximiliano Ramierez Bonilla, the former rebel leader, and Colonel Victor Montenegro, are said to be at the head of the uprising.

The towns of Tizimin, Uayma and Tunkas, all between Merida and Valladolid, have been attacked, but the reports say that the families of all the residents, except the officials, have been unmolested. To what extent the insurgents pillaged or killed at these places has not yet been learned.

A strict censorship has now been established, and the original telegrams giving the details of the uprising were sent before the Government took charge of the news.

It is understood that the cause of the trouble is dissatisfaction on the part of the Indians over the action of Government officials regarding lands, but the exact point of controversy has not been made clear in the reports. It is not thought that any Americans are involved.

VALLADOLID STORM CENTRE.

Mexico City, June 9.—With telegraph wires cut and operators injured or forced to flee for their lives, definite information is lacking as to the present situation at Valladolid, Yucatan, the scene of the masacre by Indian insurgents some days ago. Meagre advices have been received by the government and the number of killed is estimated at 40.

More than two thousand Indians are said to have been engaged in the attack. The insurgents held Valladolid at last accounts, having fortified themselves in the jail and other buildings. More than two thousand federal and state troops and volunteers are concentrating near Valladolid, and are about to march on the rebels. General Ignacio, commander of the Tenth Military Zone, commands them. Those engaged in the uprising are chefly Indians of the towns of Xocen and Chichimilla, who never have been submissive to authority.

HONOR FOR KAISER.

Berlin, June 9.—The Emperor William has received an autograph letter from President Diaz, of Mexico, asking him to accept the grand cordon of the newly instituted Order of the Mexican Eagle. His Majesty accepted the decoration in a cordial response.

GUILTY OF FRAUD

Chas. R. Heike Cheated Government by Sugar Weighing System.

New York, June 11.—Chas. R. Heike, secretary of the American Sugar Refining Company, was convicted last night on one account of an indictment charging conspiracy to defraud the Government of customs duties on sugar. Ernest Garbracht, former superintendent of the Williamsburg Refinery, was convicted on all six counts. For James F. Bendernagel, former cashier of the refinery, the jury stood 7 to 5 for acquittal. He will be tried again.

SIR WILFRID'S RECEPTION.

Ottawa, June 8.—Sir Wilfrid Laurier has accepted the invitation of the Hon. Richard McBride, Premier of British Columbia, to be present at a public reception in the Legislative Buildings at Victoria, B.C., to be given the Federal Premier on the occasion of his visit to the Pacific coast.

EARTHQUAKE KILLS MANY

Town of Calitri, Campania, Half Destroyed by Early Shock.

COMMUNICATION DESTROYED.

Residents, Terror Stricken, Fled to Fields—Troops Control District.

Naples, June 7.—A severe earthquake shock caused a number of deaths and much property damage in central Campania early to-day.

Telegraphic wires were torn down and communication with the affected district was broken. Meagre reports, received this forenoon, indicated that the greatest damage was done at Calitri, in the Province of Avellino.

Calitri is said to have been half-destroyed and twenty people have been killed there.

The shock occurred at 3.07 o'clock this morning, while the people were still in their beds. Many houses at Calitri tumbled, burying the occupants in the ruins.

Troops were despatched from all quarters into the affected district as soon as the loss of life and property damage became known to the government and the officials of nearby cities.

The shock was felt for ten seconds in the Province of Avellino. It was also felt strongly, but for a shorter period, at Socenza, Paola, Catanzaro, Reggio, Potenza, Benevento, Capua and Melfi.

Rome, June 7. — According to the official reports received by the Government this forenoon, a total of about thirty persons were killed in the different villages which were damaged by earthquakes to-day. The shocks were also felt in Valta, where several houses fell and a number of people were injured. So far as is known no one was killed there.

King Victor Emmanuel has ordered a special train made ready for him, as he wishes to personally visit the zone of the disturbance. The government has decided to ask parliament for an appropriation of $100,000 for immediate relief.

The prefect of Avellino has sent an urgent message to the Government asking for $2,000 for immediate use.

Premier Luzzatti at once forwarded $10,000 to the prefect.

Avellino, Compartment of Campania, Italy, June 7.—The Province of Avellino bore the brunt of the earthquake.

Ten persons are said to have met death at San Sossino, where the sulphur waters with which the district is rich were released from bounds by the disturbance and flooded the vicinity.

Half-naked men, women and children fled from their homes screaming with terror. They had in their minds visions of Messina and the horror of Reggio. Recently there was gossip about a prediction that the approach of Halley's comet portended the end of the world. The authorities kept their heads, but they could not stay the mad rush for the squares and open districts outside the city.

In the squares hundreds threw themselves upon their faces and implored the mercy of the Almighty. Then the religious fervor found expression in half organized processions to the shrine of St. Andrews, the protector of the town. Others climbed to the sanctuary on Monte Vergine. After several hours of frantic entreaty the authorities succeeded in re-establishing a semblance of calm, and relief squads were organized. It was found that no one had been killed. Many houses were damaged as well as the belfries of the churches. The King, accompanied by Queen Helena, left for Avellino on a special train at 8 o'clock.

KING AND QUEEN VISIT SCENE.

Avellino, June 8.—King Victor Emmanuel and Queen Helena spent today amid the desolation of Calitri ministering to their afflicted subjects. The town practically is a heap of ruins. Following the destructive earth shocks of yesterday the eight thousand inhabitants bivouacked last night in the country districts. There was much suffering, but the arrival of the sovereigns this morning gave new courage to the survivors.

Their Majesties were much affected by the sight which met them here. The King insisted upon going through the streets, half filled with fallen walls, and visiting every spot where his direction or advice were of value. To the men he spoke with energy and firmness, commanding them to find strength in their hour of misfortune. He promised that everything necessary would be done to relieve the distress.

While the King was so engaged, the Queen turned her attention to the more helpless ones. She had a word of comfort for every woman and caresses for the children. Her Majesty said that she would take care of orphans. She personally visited the wounded ones, inquiring solicitously as to their needs. Subsequently the Queen ordered her own physician to supervise whatever medical attendance was required. Throughout the day the love of the people for their Majesties found expression in spontaneous demonstrations.

RAVAGED BY CYCLONE.

Naples, June 8.—During the night a series of slight shocks were recorded by the seismographs at points in southern Italy. The disturbances, however, were not noticeable, and today the people throughout the region that was severely shaken yesterday are calmer, in the hope that the worst is over. The official reports show that the zone affected by the earthquake shocks yesterday is a vast one, embracing practically the whole of southern Italy, as well as a portion of Tuscany, and Venetia, to the north. But the district where serious damage occurred extends only about fifty miles around Mount Vulture, an extinct volcano, near the town of Calitri, in the province of Avellino.

A report received from Avellino described the narrow escape from death at the hands of a superstitious mob of a party of American clergymen, who happened to be in the province when the earthquake occurred.

Some of the panic-stricken populace believed that the calamity was due to the presence of the clergymen and attacked the latter, with the avowed purpose of hanging them. Fortunately the police learned of the assault and rescued the ministers, afterwards escorting them to a safe distance from the village.

MANITOBA METHODIST CONFERENCE.

There will gather in Port Arthur To-day for an eight days' conference one hundred and thirty pastors of the Methodist Church scattered throughout the western provinces of Canada, and seventy laymen. The meetings will be held in the Methodist Church, which has a seating capacity for about six hundred. The city of Port Arthur is arranging for them to be entertained by an excursion on board the steam yacht 'Sigma,' visiting Silver Island and going round the Bay.

OBJECTS TO ENCYCLICAL

German Government Has Made Representation to the Vatican.

CHANCELLOR'S STATEMENT.

He Declares That Encyclical is Condemnatory of Religious Reformers.

Berlin June 9.—Prince von Bethmann-Hollweg, the Imperial Chancellor, replying to an interpellation in the Prussian Diet to-day, spoke with decided emphasis regarding the recently issued papal encyclical, which he construed as condemnatory of religious reformers. The Chancellor said: 'The papal encyclica. contains judgments about reformers and the Reformation and about the Prince's and the peoples connected therewith, which must hurt the religious, national and moral feelings. This explains the profound emotion in wide circles, the effects of which must endanger religious peace. Immediately after the Latin text of the encyclical had been received I caused representation to be made to the Vatican by the German envoy, who expressed the expectation of Germany that the Curia would find a way to remedy the damage caused by the issuance of the encyclical. "The Vatican has not as yet replied, and therefore I must refrain from further comment, except to say that I reply to the interpellation at this stage so as to let the German people know the position of the government, which has taken up the matter; and also to assure the House that the government is determined to do everything to insure religious peace in the land, that can be done in the national interests.'

The encyclical, issued on the occasion of the third centenary of the canonization of St. Charles Borromeo, extolled Borromeo as the champion of Catholicism against the Protestant Reformation, and declared that he had established at the time of the Council of Trent that the principles of Catholicism had not been undermined by Martin Luther.

VICEROY OF INDIA

Is Sir Charles Hardinge Under Secretary for Foreign Affairs.

London, June 11.—The appointment of Sir Charles Hardinge, permanent under secretary of state for foreign affairs, as viceroy of India, in succession to the Earl of Minto, was officially announced yesterday.

Sir Charles Hardinge was born in 1858 and educated at Harrow, Trinity College, and Cambridge University. He entered the Diplomatic Service in 1880, and was Secretary of Legation at Teheran in 1896; and Secretary of the Embassy, St. Petersburg, from 1898 to 1903. He was made assistant Undersecretary for Foreign Affairs in 1903, and was British Ambassador at St. Petersburg from 1904 to 1906.

A London cable states that it is understood that Sir Charles will be raised to the peerage at an early date.

EARL GREY'S TRIP

Governor-General to Go North by Way of the Hayes River.

Ottawa, June 8.—The route by which Earl Grey will travel into the far north has been definitely decided upon. The Governor-General will go by way of the Hayes River, and go on board the Government steamer 'Earl Grey' at York Factory. The trip down the Hayes River will be made by canoe, and His Excellency and party will be put through by the Mounted Police and Indians.

The Hayes River has been decided upon because the portages are fewer than on the Nelson River. There are twenty-four in all. The longest is about a mile and the shortest nothing more than a single rock. Earl Grey sails to-morrow for England, and the making of all arrangements has been left in the hands of Comptroller White, of the North-West Mounted Police. The date of departure will not be fixed until His Excellency returns from England, but it will be about the middle of August.

EARL GREY STOPS HORSES.

Prompt Action in Runaway Prevented Accident.

Ottawa, June 9.—Earl Grey was the central figure in a runaway horse incident last evening. He was walking along Sussex street, on his way to Rideau Hall, when the horse came dashing along the street. His Excellency, who is a splendid horseman, rushed forward as the animal approached, and seizing the bridle, soon brought it to a standstill. The street was crowded at the time, and Earl Grey certainly averted what might have been a serious accident.

AMNESTY GRANTED

President Gomez Has Signed Bill Releasing Many Prisoners.

Havana, June 8.—President Gomez to-day signed the bill amending the Amnesty Act of 1909, and through which a large number of offenders, including many public officials, who were sentenced to terms of imprisonment of less than eight years, are awaiting trial, are released.

CHINESE IMMIGRATION

Increase Likely Due to Rumor of Poll Tax.

Ottawa, June 8.—There is a tremendous increase in Chinese immigration into Canada say reports which have reached the Department of Trade and Commerce. The explanation is a rumor current in China that the head tax is to be raised from $500 to $1,000. There is no truth in the rumor, however.

CALLED TO LUCKNOW, ONT.

Mr. J. S. Duncan, B. D., has accepted a unanimous call to the pastorate of the Presbyterian Church, Lucknow, Ontario. He is a gold medallist in theology, and was well known as a gifted student throughout his career at the Presbyterian College. He was president of the student body during his final year.

He succeeds the Rev. D. T. L. McKerroll, at Lucknow.

NEWS OF THE PROVINCES.

ONTARIO.

By taking corrosive sublimate, Levina Campbeel, 19 years, of St Catharines, committed suicide at Niagara, dying in the Memorial Hospital. She was employed as a domestic at the hospital till recently, when she was discharged.

Mr. W. A. Beddoe has left Ottawa en route for New Zealand to take up the position of Canadian Trade Commissioner. He will sail from Vancouver on June 17.

The Rev. J. D. Byrnes has been appointed superintendent of Presbyterian home missions in New Ontario, in succession to the late Mr. Childerhouse.

The Hon. Frank Cochrane, minister of lands, forests and mines, consented to lay the corner stone of the new Methodist church, at Burk's Falls, on June 13.

Sir Ernest Shackelton, while in Port Arthur, purchased one hundred feet residential frontage from J. J. Carrick. It is said to be his first and only investment in real estate in Canada.

At St. Catharines, Ont., there is a sorry outlook for tomatoes. The continued rains have had the effect of ruining thousands of the young plants, the growers say, because the soil is soggy and too cold for the plants to grow.

With the idea of bringing to Chicago as its guests boat owners of Canadian and other ports of the great lakes, the Chicago Yacht Club has hung up a valuable cup and tempting cash prize for a race between the visitors from Mackmac Island, to Chicago, the first prize is to be a $500 trophy, the second, $200 in gold, and the third $100 in gold.

M. J. Hogan, Port Colborne, has secured, at $74,000, the contract for Welland Canal improvements at Port Colborne.

The contract for the erection of a new Carnegie library at Orillia has been let.

At London, Ont., waking out of her sleep, Miss Annie Robertson, Victorian nurse, found James Harris rifling her jewel case. She grabbed him and held him till the police came.

The Great Northwestern Telegraph have sold their line through Knowlton to the Canadian Pacific Railway, and had a man changing the instruments on Wednesday.

The annual district convention of the Sunday School Association of Danville and vicinity will be held on Wednesday next, the 15th inst, inn the Congregational Church.

The farmers around Bedford are beginning to be afraid that the hay crop will be so thick that it will rot down at the roots. Oats and other cereals do not seem to have come up an inch in the past three weeks, the weather has been so cold. Many farmers are planting corn and potatoes over again.

Magistrate O'Keefe, of Ottawa, discussing the question of dealing with habitual drunkards, suggested that a home for inebriates was a necessity in that city. Twenty per cent. of the cases that come before the court, he said, were fit subjects for an inebriates' home.

The Canadian Medical Association visited Guelph recently. The party included about 325 people, and visited the sanitarium, the Ontario Agricultural College, and the Macdonald School of Domestic Science.

George Kirkland, aged 15, was drowned in a stream known as Sucker Creek, near Owen Sound. The lad was around with some men, who were washing sheep in a shallow place in the stream, and mysteriously slipped unnoticed into the water at a point where it was over ten feet deep.

A case was before Mr. Justice Teetzel last week of Mrs. Marlatt, a widow aged 75 years, who sued her son, Cecil Marlatt, a farmer of Bayham, for $284 on wages due her for working on his 150-acre farm and boarding a couple of men. Marlatt told the court that he asked his mother to live with him, as he had a more comfortable home than his mother, who lived in a house 16 feet by 18 feet. Judge Teetzel granted the woman $150 for wages, and made the son pay all costs, amounting to $100.

Nellie Burgess, alias Hattan, will go to jail for three months, with hard labor, on a conviction of bigamy before Magistrate Denison at Toronto.

A and B Squadrons of the First Hussars, 130 strong, under command of Major Abbott and Major Leonard, and Captain Reason, left London last Tuesday for Niagara camp, where they remain in training for twelve days.

John Sweede fell under a G.T.R. train near Ernesttown, Kingston division, on Saturday night, and the wheels crushed his left leg below the knee. At the General Hospital the leg was amputated between the ankle and the knee. The young fellow is about 25 years of age.

Mr. Frank Bremner, a well known Londoner, living in New York City, was taken ill at his work and died on the way to the hospital.

Mr. Gavin Park, a former Londoner, and at one time champion heavyweight pugilist of Canada, was killed by a fall in St. Louis, Mo.

Charles W. Bates, a Frenchman of 26 years, was sentenced at Barrie to three years at hard labor in Kingston on the charge of bigamy.

Jack McCourt, unmarried, met a tragic death at the Imperial wire works, Collingwood, by being entangled in wire, drawn into the machinery and fearfully mangled.

Archbishop Hamilton, in his annual charge at the opening of the Synod of Ottawa, recalled a discussion at the recent Lambeth Conference, and warned Anglicans not to marry Roman Catholics.

James Campbell, a British army veteran, died at his home in Windsor, Ont. Mr. Campbell was born in Argyllshire, and in early life enlisted as a private in a British infantry regiment.

Monday, June 6, was the nineteenth anniversary of the death of Sir John Macdonald. Flowers were placed on his statue on Parliament Hill, Ottawa, by local Conservatives, and he was remembered by admirers elsewhere.

QUEBEC.

At St. Pie on Thursday the death took place of one who had almost attained the century, in the person of Madame Julie Duclos, aged ninety-nine years and seven months. Death was attended with no pain. Deceased was the mother of the Rev. R. P. Duclos, S. T. Duclos, the late Dr. Duclos, and Mesdames Pageau, Etienne, Parent and Charbonnel.

King George has decreed, as an act of clemency marking his accession to the throne, that all seamen and officers deprived oftheir licenses and certificates, will receive their certificates back, but as far as can be learned navigators connected with the St. Lawrence route will not benefit. St. Lawrence accidents have been so free from culpable negligence that no certificates have been taken up.

While on his way to Canada, where he was to establish a monastery of the Chartreux Order, the Rev. Father Jules Livernois, who left Calabria, Italy, in April last, died in England from bronchitis. Father Livernois was a Quebecker, and left to join the Chartreux Order in France in 1884, after he had been admitted to the bar, practising his profession here in company with the Hon. Amedee Robitaille, now prothonotary.

Mr. Fred Fielding, of Windsor Mills, superintendent of St. Francis Mill, heard that someone in the employ of Mr. Paradis on 6th range, had caught a young bear. The cub was caught in a fox trap by one of its hind legs. He was released by his finder. The leg was lacerated somewhat, but is healing rapidly. Mr. Fielding purchased the cub and took him into the town to his lodging at the Riverview Hotel. The cub appears very intelligent, and there is every prospect of his becoming well tamed. He is about six weeks old and weighs about twenty-five pounds.

WESTERN CANADA.

The announcement is made that the Very Rev. Father Caron has been appointed Superior of the Redemptorists of Brandon, and parish priest of St. Augustin's Church there. The new superior comes from Ste-Anne de Beaupre, where he was minister of the Redemptorist community in 1896 to 1910. Prior to that he was rector of Ste. Anne's, several years at St. Thomas, West Indies, as Superior and parish priest in 1892 to 1900.

Warm rains continue throughout the West; the temperature is mild, and grain growing conditions are much improved.

Winnipeg City Council unanimously passed a motion instructing the Board of Control to call for competitive plans for a new city hall, to be erected on the site of the present municipal building. It is understood the building will cost a million dollars.

Writs have been issued for by-elections in Vermillion, Medicine Hat, and Lethbridge district. Premier Sifton will run in Vermillion; ex-Judge Mitchell in Medicine Hat, and A. J. MacLean in Lethbridge. Nominations will take place on Wednesday, June 22nd, and elections on Wednesday, June 29th.

It is likely that Sir Ernest Shackleton, the Antarctic explorer, will accompany Earl Grey on his trip through Hudson's Bay and Straits.

Herbert Barker, of Granum, Alta., was fined $200 in the Supreme Court, at Macleod, for assaulting Umpire Robinson, after the Granum-Claresholm baseball game of May 27th. He paid the fine.

An area of over fourteen thousand square miles has been set apart on the eastern slope of the Rocky Mountains as forest reserve. The object is to protect the source of the water supply in the prairie provinces.

What was probably the most hotly contested election in the history of the Boundary labor organization took place among the members of the Phoenix and Greenwood miners' unions, two factions opposing each other in both unions. The result was a decided victory for the anti-socialists. Secretary Hatherton and all the other officers who had for years been the representatives of the socialistic elements, were completely overthrown.

Alexander Ayotte, a special agent of the Canadian Government in Montana, is looking after a shipment of buffalo from the Flathead reservation to the Canadian Buffalo park in Alberta, the animals having been purchased last year by the Canadian Government. Twenty animals were loaded on Saturday week, and twenty-six on Monday, making a total shipment of forty-six. This will leave about eighty to be shipped in the fall.

Attorney-General Bowser, of Victoria, has requested Mr. W. J. Clements, editor of the Penticton 'Press,' to resign his commission as one of His Majesty's justices of the peace. In his paper of May 28th, Mr. Clements made the death of Edward VII. the text of a disloyal editoral screed, in which royalty and its personnel were contemptuously referred to. So indignant were the residents of the district that the editor barely escaped rough usage.

MARITIME PROVINCES.

The announcement is made that Mgr. Sharetti has been given jurisdiction over Newfoundland, so that henceforth he will be designated as papal delegate for Canada and Newfoundland.

The Farmer's annual picnic will come off on Saturday, June 25, to the public farm at Truro. Antoginish farmers will attend this time.

The mills of the Anthony Lumber Company, at South Maitland, were destroyed by fire. The loss will be about $90,000, on which the insurance is about half that amount.

Miss Mary Frances Kavanagh died at Halifax as the result of a burning accident. Miss Kavanagh had been ill for several weeks, and at three o'clock in the morning left her room and went downstairs for a drink of water. She was carrying a lamp, which exploded.

Logan's tannery, the largest east of Montreal, situated at Lyon's Brook, on West River, N.S., and the shortline branch of the Intercolonial Railway, four miles from Pictou, was destroyed by fire.

MONTREAL NEWS.

Capt. Demers, who has been acting wreck commissioner since the resignation of Commander Spain, is to be confirmed in that position.

The Hon. Dr. Guerin, mayor of Montreal, arrived home from England on Thursday evening, after having represented Montreal at the funeral of the late King. He says everyone he met was anxious to learn all they could about Canada. His Worship thinks King George's title should include some mention of the Dominion, such as 'King of Canada,' etc. He favors a change in the coronation oath.

Sir William Van Horne, who has returned from Cuba, says the trade of Cuba would be worth more to Canada than the whole of the West Indies put together, and the West Indies commission ought not to leave Cuba out of consideration.

The French Government has just conferred new honors on two Canadian 'litterateurs' by appointing Mr. Louvigny de Montigny, ex-editor of the 'Municipal Gazette,' an 'Officier de l'Instruction Publique,' and granting the 'Palmes Academiques' to 'Madeline' (Mrs. W. A. Huguenin), of the 'Patrie' staff of writers.

Temperance is to be an issue in the selection of representatives for the eight new wards, elections for which will be held on July 4. The Citizens' Association, which played such an important part in the struggle of February last, will again bring their influence to bear, and although no course has been decided upon as yet, it is understood that this body will support the same candidates as are favored by the Anti-Alcoholic League.

Goods to the value of one thousand dollars were stolen from the wholesale house of Hodgson, Sumner & Co., St. Paul street, by thieves, who concealed themselves in the building during the day time, and broke their way out at night.

In the election held in North ward, Outremont, Mr. Joseph George Piche, sculptor, of 242 Durocher street, was elected to the Council. The election was brought about by the retirement of Councillor Nadeau, who disqualified himself by selling his property.

Senator David, city clerk, says that daily letters are coming to him from those who wish to learn about the financial and industrial standing of Montreal. These letters come from all parts of the world, and Senator David believes they show the general interest which is being aroused in Canada's greatest city.

About a year ago a Chinese promoter of industrial enterprises, by name Loo Soo Ka, came to Montreal. He was like all promoters of the present day, a genial hustler, and in the city he made many friends. He stayed long enough to work up a scheme for the development of gold and other mines in Kong Sai, and having got some few dollars or shares from almost every member of the Chinese colony in Montreal, went on his way. His way took him to different parts of the United States and Canada, in all of which he met with considerable success now.

In addition to the sum of $25,000 already donated, the Montreal General Hospital comes in for the handsome bequest of $125,000 under the will of the late Mr. James Crathern, who was a warm supporter of the institution. The endowment fund, now amounting to $150,000, will be known as the 'James Crathern Endowment Fund,' and the revenue will be devoted to the maintenance or running expenses of the hospital.

Mr. Henry Miles has returned from a business trip to France and Switzerland, after an absence of a few weeks. Mr. Miles represented the Montreal Board of Trade at the funeral of King Edward in London. The delegates from Canada were invited to participate at Westminster Hall, Windsor Chapel, St. Paul's Cathedral, and to view the procession at the Horse Guards. The demonstration of Canada's feeling in the loss to the nation and to the world of the late King was very fully reported in the English press, and induced much favorable comment.

The contract for the construction of the steel superstructure of the Canadian Pacific Railway bridge at Lachine has been awarded to the Dominion Bridge Company. The contract for the stone work has not yet been awarded, but it is expected that the work will be given out within the next few weeks. The old steel will be taken west, and used on one of the branches which the company is building. The work is to be pushed forward as quickly as possible next spring.

The following Montreal gentlemen have been chosen delegates to the International Congress of Chambers of Commerce, to be held in London, on June 21st: Mr. O. S. Perrault, president; Mr. L. E. Geoffrion and Mr. Thomas Cote. The two latter are already in Europe, and Mr. Perrault sailed on Thursday on the 'Royal George.'

Hyman Crystal, head of the gang of boy burglars, recently broken up, has been sentenced to four years in the Montreal Reformatory School. Moses Abraham was sentenced to four years at Shawbridge.

Joseph Rosana, whose name is well known in connection with two recent alleged 'black hand' affairs in the Italian colony, was yesterday sentenced to four years in the penitentiary by Judge Choquet in the Court of Sessions on charges of wounding and extortion, preferred by a countryman named Molini.

These are busy days for the pure food department. On Friday Dr. Lesperance seized twenty gallons of maple syrup, which had fermented, but which was nevertheless being sold for one dollar a gallon by Felix Malouin, of St. Roch l'Achigan. Thursday, in company with Mr. Parent, Dr. Lesperance seized twenty milk cans at the Bonaventure station, and on Friday Mr. L. J. S. Leduc seized two at the G. T. R. station in St. Henri. All of these empties were unwashed.

Lieut.-Col. Robert Gardner, of the well known manufacturing firm of Robert Gardner & Son, Limited, president of the St. Andrew's Society, has been nominated to the chairmanship of the Montreal branch of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association for the ensuing year.

Emmanuel Hart, a manufacturer of platinum pens, resident at 49 Pownal road, London, died of heart failure at the Russell House, Montreal, it is supposed, some time on Thursday night. The deceased was found alongside of his bed in the morning.

Eulogies for the educational system followed by the Council of Arts and Manufactures were abundant at the annual distribution of prizes in the Monument National on Thursday. The large hall was crowded by successful pupils and their friends over a hundred medals and books being given out.

One of the oldest employees of the Grand Trunk Railway in this city passed away this week in the person of Mr. W. R. Sutton, who was for twenty-nine years in the audit department of that railway.

Mr. George Janin, superintendent of the City Water Works, has returned from his inspection of filtration plants in various cities, more than ever of the opinion that the water in Montreal is not so bad. In Harrisburg and Philadelphia, he says, the supply is secured from what is really a sewer stream. Were it not for filtration and sterilization the water would poison the people.

While playing on the street with some of his comrades on Friday night, eleven year old Willie Mathieson, was crushed to death beneath the wheels of a street car, at the corner of St. Catherine and Poupart streets. The boy darted suddenly from the pavement and before the motorman was aware that he was trying to cross the street, the car was upon him. Young Mathieson resided with his parents at 123 Iberville street. The accident marks the twelfth death caused by street cars since the beginning of the year.

Amongst the full list of Cabin passengers on the 'Laurentic,' which sailed on Saturday morning, was Mr. Edgar J. Webster, of Spokane, Wash., who was leaving on his twelfth tour of the globe. Mr. Webster is the most widely travelled man in the Northwestern States of America, and, since he quitted business cares twelve years ago, he has, in pursuit of his hobby, covered a quarter of a million miles, being now known as 'the walking geography.'

Mr. F. Nicolas, of 167 Bleury street, who represents a German firm, has offered to supply the city with from two to three thousand lamps for a period of five or ten years.

NEWS FROM EVERYWHERE.

Colonel J. C. Phillips, a civil war veteran, who commanded the Thirteenth Virginia Regiment in the Civil War, and burned the town of Hampton, under orders from Gen. Magruder, died at Hampton, Va., on June 6.

A company has been formed in Cincinnati to erect and build a mausoleum. This is to be a large building, where bodies may be taken by survivors who own no burial plot and who have no desire to buy one. There will be no compartments in the building, arranged like shelves in a library, and on these the bodies are to be placed. By an evaporating process they will be reduced to dust.

It is estimated that Nashville, Tenn., has 600 industrial establishments, employing 18,000 wage-earners, and having an annual output of $30,000,000.

The completion of the $1,000,000 endowment fund to the American Bible Society, which was started about a year and a half ago when Mrs. Russell Sage gave $500,000, was announced on Monday.

At the closing session of the General Assembly of the United Presbyterian Church, held in Philadelphia on the 1st inst., the revised edition of the Book of Psalms was adopted after a spirited discussion.

The Methodist ministers of Greater New York adopted resolutions calling upon voters to support Governor Hughes in his fight for direct primaries.

The Mayor of New York has approved of a law which will prevent the establishment of any more cemeteries within the city's limits.

In Cohoes, N.Y., and in the Eastern States the cotton mills have gone on two-thirds time in order to reduce production.

Fifty thousand old soldiers have passed away in the United States since 1900. Yet the pensions have increased by $22,000,000.

The Cooper Union in New York is to raise a fund of $1,000,000.

A town in Illinois has passed an ordinance barring chairs, free lunches, or treating in saloons.

The General Synod of the Reformed Church, at Asbury Park, N.J., has again gone on record against divorce.

The racing yacht 'Brynhild,' which was built three years ago at a cost of £8,000, sank owing to the snapping of the mast while leading in a race at Felixtowe.

A Brighton resident, while fishing in a small boat about a mile out at sea, was run down by a pleasure steamer and capsized. He dived, and the swirl carried him under the keel of the steamer. As he came up the paddle struck him on the leg and sent him under again. He finally came up in the wake of the steamer, and was rescued by a small boat little the worse for his adventure. Six years ago he was run down by a tug, and had a similar marvellous escape.

A scheme for a ship canal between the Tyne and Solway Firth was outlined by a lecturer at a Newcastle meeting of engineers and ship-builders. The Tyne, he pointed out, occupied the most central position in the North Sea, and the canal would, therefore, provide a safer route for ships, and shorten by an average of 345 miles the distance between the chief east coast and west coast ports. It would also be possible to concentrate an increased number of warships at any given point within a short time. The length would be sixty-five miles, and the cost about £36,000,000.

Owing to the intense heat recently, a length of railway line between Manchester and Oldham became twisted into a sinous form, and the traffic had to be diverted until new rails could be substituted.

Drivers of the first two motor cabs on a London rank must be with their cabs and ready to be hired at once by any person, under new regulations for motor cabs made by the Commissioner of Police. No motor cab engaged for a future time is allowed to remain on the rank unless willing to accept an intermediate hiring.

Several persons have been killed by lightning recently, including a man driving a horse and cart laden with ice near Ramsgate; a collier cycling near Cannock; a little boy standing at the door of a house at Bilston; a man who was driving near Goole; a miner sheltering under a tree near Tamworth; and a golf caddy on the Fixby links near Huddersfield. A great many horses were killed, including one which was being led into a stable by a man at Hitchin, who escaped unhurt.

A serious outbreak of smallpox has occurred at New Ferry, Birkenhead, where fourteen patients have been taken to the hospital. A week or two ago a Spaniard who was in hospital suffering from smallpox overpowered the night nurse and escaped through a window during a fit of delirium, roaming the district for some time before he was found. The first of the patients who was admitted stated that he had come in contact with the Spaniard.

An inquiry into the after-careers of former senior county scholars and exhibitioners under the London County Council reveals that of those traced exactly half found their way into the teaching profession. A student of the year 1903 is a fellow of his college at Cambridge, another earns £800 a year as principal of an Indian university college, and a third is a theological tutor. Many others hold good appointments at salaries of from £300 to £500 a year, but one man, after a university career, earns 35s. a week in the L.C.C. electrical engineer's office, and another is a resident master with a salary of £30 a year.

The town of Driffield and the surrounding district of the Yorkshire Wolds was devastated by a rushing flood following one of the most violent thunderstorms ever known in the district. In less than an hour a little stream which runs through the town swelled to a mighty torrent, which submerged the streets, swept the furniture out of houses, and destroyed bridges and walls. A child, which by a misunderstanding was left on the sofa of a deserted house, was drowned. Horses were washed down from the Wolds above and left in the mud. Other districts suffered heavily, and many farmers estimate their losses of stock and crops in hundreds of pounds.

An epidemic of foot and mouth disease has broken out in Argentina and cattle from the Republic have been barred from Great Britain.

At Cleveland, a refrigerator car forty feet long was discovered in the harbor. How it got there is a mystery, and as it is a dangerous obstruction it will be blown up directly.

When the Paris executioner, M. Deibler, arrived at Sisteron, in the Basses Alpes, recently, for the purpose of executing a murderer named Olice, he found himself in an unpleasant predicament. The guillotine, which had been despatched from Paris forty-eight hours previously, had not arrived. Telegrams were despatched in all directions, and finally the truant guillotine was found at another station and hurriedly forwarded to Sisteron.

While attempting to get over a crossing by jumping between the cars of a moving freight train at Flint, Elbert Mott, aged 50, missed his footing and fell beneath the wheels, receiving terrible injuries. Mott went to Michigan with his family from Gelleville, Ontario, ten months ago.

Nearly all details have been perfected for the merger of twenty of the large oil-producing companies on the Oklahoma field into a company with its own refineries and pipe lines. Thomas Priestly said the new company will have control of wells producing 20,000 barrels of oil a day.

In Japanese cotton mills the hours are from 5 a.m. to 8 p.m., and there is no Sunday off!

Miss Mary E. Williams, of Philadelphia, and Howard Francis, Bishop of Ames, Iowa, missionaries of the Board of Foreign Missions of the Methodist Episcopal Church, were drowned while sea bathing in the Gulf of Cambay at Bulsar, north of Bombay. Miss Williams was sent out in 1900 and stationed at Baroda. Mr. Bishop was sent to India in 1904 and was stationed at Nadiad.

One of the most remarkable actions ever taken in a strike was witnessed at Mery-sur-Oolse, near Pontoise, France, recently, the wives of the striking quarrymen going so far as to place their babies on the railway track to prevent the removal of some trucks.

Ex-President Roosevelt's mother was Martha Bulloch, but it has been found quite possible to trace her genealogy far back. She was of Scots descent. The cradle of the Bulloch family is the parish of Baldernock, in Stirlingshire.

It is reported that two battalions of infantry and a cavalry regiment have been ordered from Aldershot to Egypt.

William A. Miner, president of the William A. Miner Company, of Chicago, was robbed of $50,000 while on his way from Chicago to New York.

In North Dakota recently a man was accepted on a jury who didn't know th name of the President of the United States.

The recent march of Edward Payson Weston from Pacific to Atlantic has caused the ocean to ocean walking fever to spread all over the isthmus.

If the 'records,' which Dr. Cook says he left at Etah are not found it will not be for lack of endeavor. Within the next thirty days four, possibly five, separate expeditions are to start for the north to find these 'records.' Among the number will be Capt. Bernier, who will spend three years in the north at the instance of the Canadian Government.

The spring clean-up of gold for the Nome district, Alaska, is estimated at $1,175,000.

The fair in New York, organized in aid of the Actors' Fund for charitable objects, which was opened by President Taft, and at which Miss Pauline Chase sold Mr. Roosevelt's autograph signature after a remarkable journey, has realized a total of $110,000.

China's first international exhibition opened at Nanking on June 5 without a hitch. The rumors of probable riots proved unfounded. There was much enthusiasm. The exhibition was crowded and many Chinese ladies were present. The first ticket sold for 10,000 taels.

For distinguished services during the earthquake in Calabria, Sicily, the King of Italy has conferred a gold medal on the Canadian Government.

The Sultan of Morocco has informed the doyen of the diplomatic corps at Tangier that he has determined to abolish tortures in his empire.

Bull fights proved disastrous all over Spain Sunday week, seven celebrated bull-fighters being badly injured.

In proportion to the population there is more money in circulation in France than in any other country.

Japan's postal service is the cheapest in the world. Letters travel for two sen—about seven-eighths of a penny.

The annual postbag of British India carries more than 720,000,000 letters, and more than 97,000,000 newspapers.

Suicide has swollen in Italy from 838 cases in the year 1871, to 2,686 suicides in 1908, in which year the number of female cases stood at 610, as against 152 in 1871.

The Camerons' bagpipes have been a joy in Peking. No music has ever attracted the attention among the Chinese that this Highland music has. The Chinese are said to consider it very like their own.

The death has occurred at Cape Town of the Hon. James Price, Minister without portfolio in the Western Australian Cabinet.

A sum of £25,000 has been given by the late Sir Donald Currie's daughters, Mrs. Mirrilees and Mrs. Percy Molteno, to the University of Cape Town for the construction of a hall as a permanent memorial to Sir Donald.

Cairo, the greatest of Mohammedan cities, has gained a great reputation as a winter resort. It presents a great variety of attractions, but probably the most valuable asset it possesses is the sunshine and warmth to those who have left the rigors of a British winter. But the visitors represent every country in Europe and America as well.

HARRY FURNISS DEAD

Well Known Caricature Artist Has Had Interesting Career.

(Canadian Associated Press.)

London, June 8.—Harry Furniss the well known artist, is dead.

Harry Furniss gained promience as a caricature artist, author and lecturer. He was born in Wexford in 1854, the son of an English engineer



THE LATE MR. HARRY FURNISS.

From a sketch made by himself when in Montreal.

of Eneas Mackenzie, of Newcastle-on-Tyne. At the age of nineteen he settled in London, and for many years was a contributor to such well known periodicals as the 'Illustrated London News,' 'The Graphic' and 'Black and White.' As a humorous lecturer he toured the United States and Canada. He joined the 'Punch' staff in 1880.

PUBLIC UTILITIES

Quebec Commission Holds First Session Since Formation.

Quebec, June 7.—For the first time since its formation the Public Utilities Commission, composed of Lieut.-Col. Hibbard, K.C., chairman, Sir J. George Garneau and Mr. Laberge, met at the Court House this morning to hear any complaints which might be filed:

There were ten complaints filed, most of which were against the Canadian Northern and Quebec & Lake St. John Railway. The commission adjourned in order to give the companies time to file their plea. The commission will meet again at the call of the president.

DEATH OF LADY REID

Lady Harriet Reid, relict of the late Sir Robert G. Reid, principal proprietor of the Newfoundland Railway, passed away on Tuesday at her late residence, 275 Drummond street, Montreal, at the age of 67, surviving her late husband but by two years.

The grief at their loss is shared by the deceased lady's surviving sons and a daughter, Messrs. Wm. D. Reid, H. D. Reid, Robert G. Reid and Miss Harriet Reid, all of whom were present at the end.

Lady Reid was born in 1843 at Montrose, Scotland, the daughter of the late Mr. John Duff. Besides her surviving sons and daughter, Lady Reid had another son, who died at an early age.

OBITUARY.

DR. FREDERICK F. KELLY.

Charlottetown, P.E.I., June 8.—The death of Dr. Frederick F. Kelly, of this city, is learned with profound sorrow throughout the province. Early in the spring the doctor had a critical operation performed on his head in Boston by Dr. Blake, of Carney Hospital. On his return home there was a recurrence of the trouble with other complications, to which the doctor finally succumbed. The late Dr. Kelly was in his 45th year. He was one of the most popular of the medical men of this province. He was a member of the Ancient Order of Hibernians, the Benevolent Irish Society, the Knights of Columbus and the C. M. B. A., having been president of the first named for a number of years.

DENNIS DELANEY.

Windsor, Ont., June 11.—Following an illness that extended over several months, Dennis Delaney, aged 73 years, a veteran employee of the Grand Trunk and Wabash Railways, and one of the best known railway men in Western Ontario, is dead here.

CANADA AND RECIPROCITY

Minister of Finance Declares Treaty Advantages Must be Mutual.

TRADE AGREEMENT DETAILS.

Intermediate Tariff Has Been Granted Italy in Return for Lower Rate.

Ottawa, June 10.—The details of Canada's trade agreements with Italy, Belgium and the Netherlands, which have been the subject of negotiation for the past couple of months were given out by the Department of Finance at the instance of the Hon. W. S. Fielding, who left yesterday for London. Under the terms of the agreement the following are the principal Canadian articles which will be admitted into Italy under the Italian conventional customs rates, which are considerably lower than the general tariff of that country:

Timber and lumber, furniture, woodpulp, paper of various kinds, including newspaper, boots and shoes, tools and implements, iron and steel, sewing machines.

Italian goods to be admitted into Canada under our intermediate tariff are: Macaroni and vermicelli, canned vegetables, lime juice and other fruit syrups, wine of certain qualities, castile soap, women's and children's dress goods of various kinds, when imported in grey or unfinished state for purposes of being dyed or finished in Canada, velvets and velveteen plush and silk fabrics, ribbons of all kinds, fine kid gloves.

Some surprise may be expressed because such articles as wheat and fish will not receive the advantage of the Italian conventional tariff. In respect to these it is explained, however, that Italy has no conventional rate on these articles, and that there would, therefore, be no object in including them in the list.

NO NEW RATES.

An explanatory statement by Mr. Fielding relative to the new commercial agreements is also handed out by the Finance Department. Mr. Fielding notes that in the present arrangements no new tariff rates are established, but the existing intermediate rates, as they appear in the French treaty, are granted to Belgium, to the Netherlands, and to a limited extent to Italy. In the case of Belgium Mr. Fielding says that this country has always dealt very fairly with Canada, that its tariff is now a very low one, and, therefore, it was decided to extend to Belgium the rates already granted to France except in the cases where these latter were lower than the intermediate tariff rates. Anything lower than intermediate tariff rates could only be given by special legislation. Belgium, however, is not particularly interested in these special low rates given to France. Similar conditions applied in the case of the Netherlands.

In respect to the Italian agreement Mr. Fielding says: 'We have no treaty with Italy, but we are asked by the Italian Government to enter into negotiations for the making of one. Italy has a general and a conventional tariff, and some of the Italian rates are much higher than those of Belgium and the Netherlands. The formalities necessary for the making of a regular treaty between the two countries through plenipotentiaries would occupy some time. It has been deemed desirable for the cultivation of good relations between Italy and Canada, that a temporary arrangement be made giving to Italy the intermediate tariff rates on a small list of articles in which Italy is interested, Canada receiving in return the Italian conventional tariff rates on a list of Canadian products. Our trade with Italy is not extensive, but it is worth cultivating, and the present arrangement will probably lead to a broader agreement in the future.

RECIPROCITY PROSPECTS.

In respect to the prospective tariff negotiations with the United States, Mr Fielding says that they were only postponed for a short time, owing to the engagements of Canadian ministers in other affairs. He had not failed to observe, he says, that there was considerable manifestation in Canada of opposition to reciprocity with the United States. Some of this was natural and inevitable. Much of it, nowever, was, he thought, due to a misunderstanding of the situation and was, at least, premature. The opponents of reciprocity appeared to assume that no satisfactory concessions would be made by the United States. This feeling might perhaps be explained by the experience of Canada in previous negotiations with the United States, but there was no need for anybody to worry along these lines. He did not expect the Americans to be willing to make a bargain entirely for the benefit of Canada. Any treaty worth while should be advantageous to both parties. If the anticipations of the Canadian opponents of reciprocity proved correct—if the Americans would not make a reasonable arrangement—then of course there would be no treaty. But it would be quite unfair to the United States to assume that the attitude of former years was to be continued. President Taft and Mr. Knox, the Secretary of State, had given the most cordial assurances of the desire of the United States Government to bring about better trade relations between the two countries.

The position of the Canadian Government, Mr. Fielding said, was that they were bound to receive the assurances of the American Government in the good spirit in which they had been offered and to hope for a satisfactory arrangement. It would certainly be a foolish and indefensible act for the Canadian Government to refuse to enter into negotiations to which they had been invited in such a friendly manner. Even if, as some people on both sides of the boundary seem to believe it should be found impossible to bring about satisfactory tariff readjustment, the carrying on of these negotiations next autumn would undoubtedly tend to more friendly relations between the two countries.

(Canadian Associated Press.)

London, June 10.—Referring to the long list of Canadan commercial arrangements which sprung from the Franco-Canadian treaty, the 'Standard' says that from this viewpoint the effect will unquestionably be serious to British manufacturers, who can only regard the outlook as sombre and unpromising.

LEPROSY SPREADING.

St. Louis, Mo., June 9.—At the sixty-first annual session of the American Medical Association to-day, a paper by Doctors Isidore Dyer and Ralph Hopkins, of New Orleans, contained the announcement that leprosy is spreading to nearly every state in the union, and that no concerted method of caring for lepers is practicable. Officials were accused of neglecting the quarantine laws.

MANY DEATHS ARE REPORTED

Violent Thunderstorms Swept Throughout Central Germany.

LIGHTNING WAS DEADLY.

Cologne, June 10.—Thunderstorms of unprecedented violence during the past few days have resulted in many fatalities and enormous damage to crops in Western and Central Germany. It is reported that twenty persons have been killed by lightning in the Rhine province alone. While a detachment of soldiers was drilling here yesterday, lightning struck among them, killing two and dangerously wounding two others.

CHILDREN STRUCK.

Cassel, June 10.—Destructive cloudbursts are reported from various places in the Harsandt mountains and the intervening region. During the past two days more than a dozen persons and many inmates have been killed by lightning. At Langsisheim, near Goslar, lightning struck a dozen children working in a beet field. Two were killed and seven injured.

BAYONETS ATTRACT.

St. Petersburg, June 10.—Lightning struck the bayonets on a patrol that was manoeuvering at Krasnoye-Selo to-day, killing one soldier and fatally wounding another.

VERDICT FOR $20,000

Phoenix Bridge Company Found Responsible for Collapse of Quebec Bridge.

Quebec, June 10.—The jury in the case of Haley vs. the Phoenix Bridge Company, claiming $25,000 damages for injuries suffered in the fall of the Quebec bridge in 1907, brought in a verdict at noon to-day giving the plaintiff $20,000, and finding the defendant responsible for the fall of the bridge.

ALDERMAN IS GUILTY.

Winnipeg Representative Acted in Bounty Frauds.

Fort Frances, June 10.— Alderman Moses Finklestein, of Winnipeg, was convicted here last night of fraud in aiding the collection of wolf bounties from the Ontario Government when the wolves were captured in Northern Alberta. The case caused great excitement and was bitterly fought on both sides.

TO CONTROL NAVY.

Mr. J. G. Desbarats is Named Deputy Minister of the Department.

Ottawa, June 9.—At yesterday's meeting of the Cabinet Council Mr. J. G. Desbarats, present Deputy Minister of Marine and Fisheries, was appointed Deputy Minister of the Naval Department, and Mr. Alex. Johnstone, former member of Parliament, for Cape Breton, was appointed Deputy Minister of Marine and Fisheries. During his two years as Deputy Minister Mr. Desbarats has given splendid service. His administrative ability and his absolute integrity has been unquestioned, and it is generally conceded that no better man could be appointed to the charge under the Minister to work out the organization of the department and the creation of the new navy. It is understood that several other members of the Marine and Fisheries departmental staff will be transferred to the new department, but further appointments will not be made for some time yet, as the work or organization and the readjustment of positions will take some weeks.

ELEVATOR COMMISSION.

Fifty Applications Have Already Been Received.

Winnipeg, June 9.— Applications from fifty different districts throughout Manitoba have been received up to the present by the Provincial Elevator Commission for the erection of grain elevators. The commission has a staff of twelve experts on the road investigating elevator facilities and possible sites for public elevators. These confidential agents are daily sending in favorable reports to the commission. The engineering department has been inaugurated, with Mr. W. P. St. Cyr as chief engineer.

SENTENCED TO YEAR.

Toronto, June 10.—J. W. Gurofsky, Montreal, found guilty of conspiring in floating the Canadian Eatables Company was yesterday sentenced to one year in Central Prison.

COMPLETING TUNNEL.

Windsor, Ont., June 11.—The great tubes under the Detroit River connecting Canada and the United States are rapidly nearing completion. Supt. Gass, the man who practically built the tunnel, finished his work yesterday morning. It is expected that the east tube will be ready for trains next week. Work of electrifying both tubes is being rushed to completion. The official opening of the tunnel will be held in a short time.

MISSING RELATIVES.

Information relating to the following inquiries from the Old Country may be sent to the editor, 'Witness,' Montreal:—

Huntley (Herbert Frank) wrote in 1907, saying he was moving to Peterborough, Canada. Stepsister asks.

Jackson, (John Joseph) Scots Guards Reservist, came to Canada about four years ago, and was last heard of working at the Queen's Hotel, near Quebec. Sister Annie asks.

Turner (Alfred), late of Belvedere, Kent, was last heard of in Canada two years ago. Grandmother asks.

Boulton (John) was in the Klondike eight years ago; was thinking of going to the United States. Sister Susan asks.

Brown (Albert) was working at Turner's Music Stores, Winnipeg, seven years ago. Father asks.

Moss (Isaac) was last heard of at Winnipeg, 1906. Mother-in-law asks.

Herbert Dickenson, of Manitoba, seeks his sister, Maud Dickenson, who was living with her grandmother in Norfolk 25 years ago.
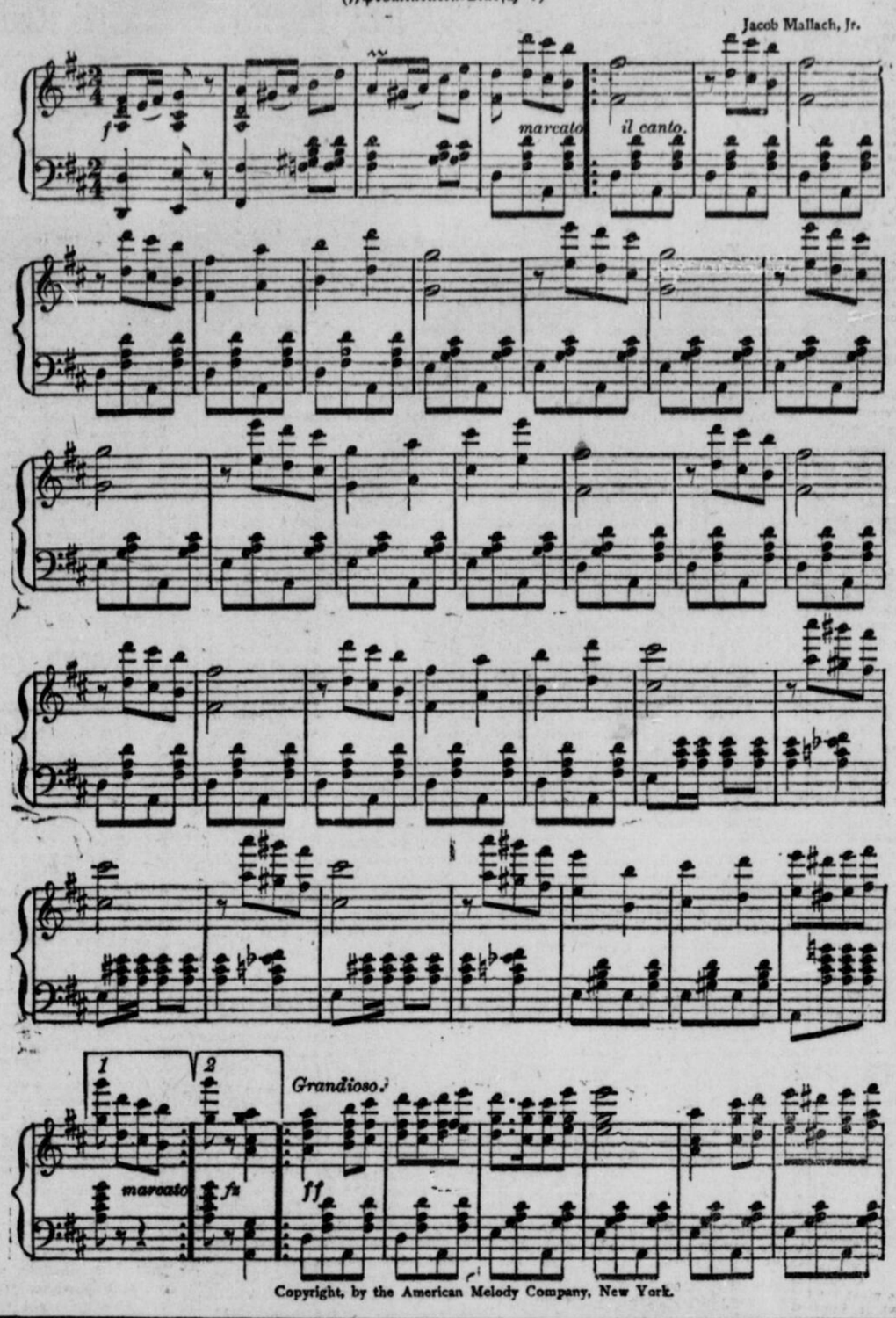
Raymond (Philip H.) came to Canada, 1907; wrote from Roche Harbor, San Juan Island, 18 months ago. Sister Eliza asks.

Information is wanted of Mr. Josling, who came out from England in 1904. Has worked in an electric works in Montreal. His friends at 5 Lucius street, Torquay, South Devon, would like to hear from him.
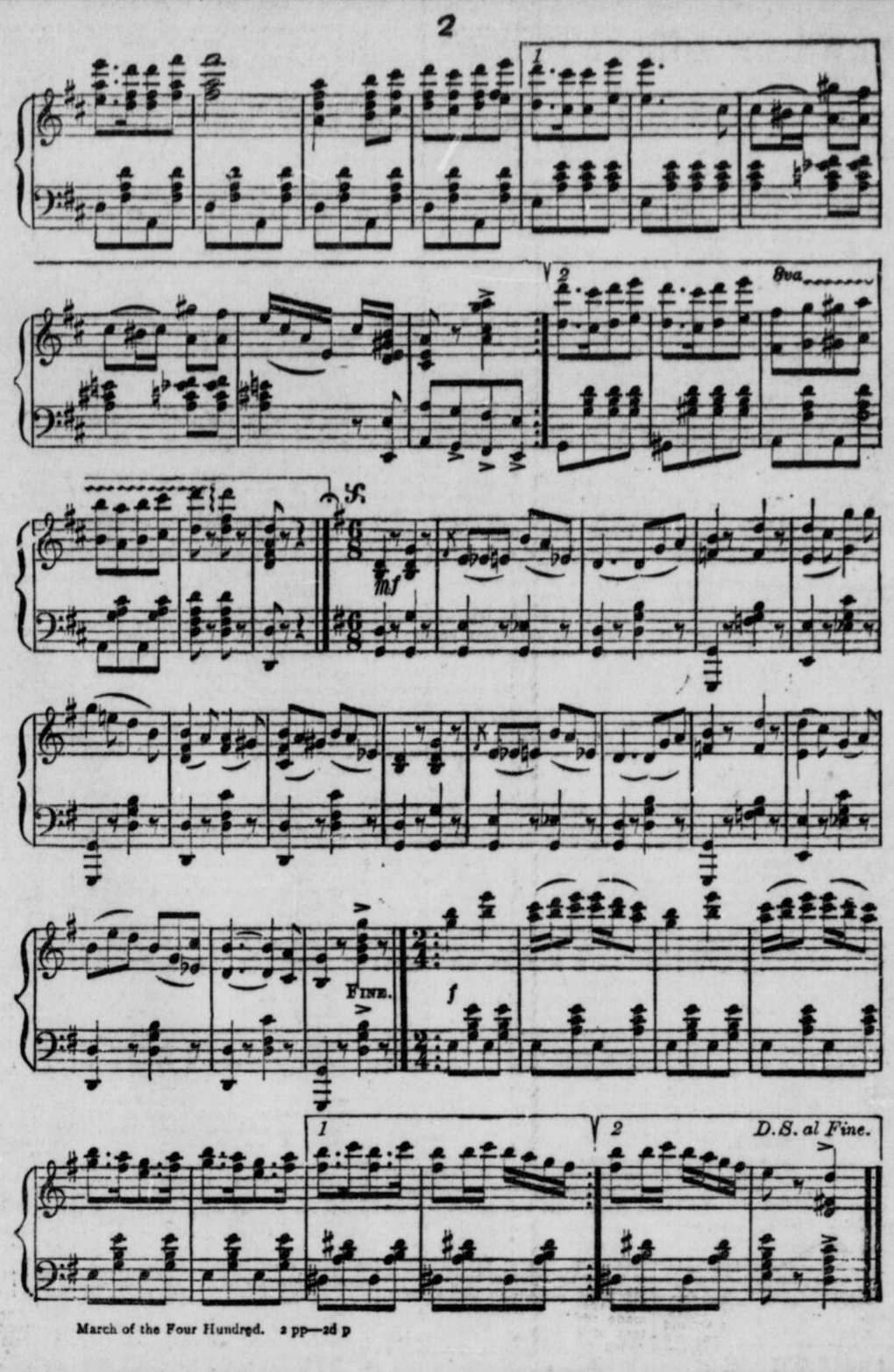
MARCH OF THE FOUR HUNDRED.

(„Prominenten-Marsch".)

Jacob Mallach, Jr.



Copyright, by the American Melody Company, New York.



March of the Four Hundred. 2 pp—2d p

'JOIE DE VIVRE.'

St. Anthony, Nfld.
May, 1910.

'It's a record spring,' fairly shouted my driver as one April morning I joined him among the ice barricades of the harbor, where he had my trusty team hitched up to a great hummock, waiting for me. 'The ice is broke off to the middle wharf, doctor! I guess there was a big sea outside the floe. Anyhow she's going out, and our schooners will be in open water by night.' 'If that is so the first mail boat will get here I suppose—she will be due the 6th of May, I'm thinking, and we had better hurry up and get home before the "going" breaks up.'

The promise thus made by Father Neptune of open water earlier than usual was sustained by the help of the warm weather and westerly airs of wind, so that May the 6th saw a detachment from our hospital scaling the still snow-clad cliffs at the harbor mouth 'to see could 'un see t'steamer's smoke.' There were several patients who had been waiting for weeks to get home, rendered doubly keen by the news of recovery they had to carry. Indeed, one in his anxiety to impress his friends on his return with the worth-whileness of his visit, had induced me to let him have an imposing specimen of his own anatomy that we had removed as a prelude to his recovery. The 6th came and went. But no smoke was to be seen all day. The sentinels returning, reported only a possible belt of ice floe to the south'ard, which might be stopping the chances of this early record visit.

It was somewhat disappointing. Not only was it long since we had had letters from the great world outside, but also, once our ice bonds are really burst and we lose the joys of winter travel, a keen desire for the full pressure of summer work seizes us. We are somewhat like our hibernating insects, animals, and plants—content to be perforce more or less quiescent in the winter months, but with the returning vigor of spring permeating our veins, bound to chafe for the pleasures of a fuller life—with its 20th century hustle. That isolation is inevitable in winter robs it of any sting, but the knowledge of work close at hand and the thought of our long postponed messages from home, sent south again by chance ice barriers is apt to leave one fretful.

An occasional sail of some fearless and extra venturesome schooner had already been sighted on the horizon and the restfulness of absolute seclusion was at an end.

We had enlarged our hospital during the winter. The large, new male ward was open. Nurses and doctors, workmen and volunteers had put in many an hour overtime to 'be ready' for the arrival of the first boat. For as she visits from village to village on her way north she picks up an ever-increasing tale of sick folk who have only us to look to, to relieve their woes. Fresh westerly winds had been blowing for a week. Surely they must have cleared the shore. It was a puzzle. How could floe ice be barring the steamers northward progress? Could the off shore islands have jammed a big floe in White Bay? It was possible and there was no means of telling. So we tried to possess our souls in patience, and continue to find satisfaction in the abundant tasks that still remained. Thus it was that the wild shouts of 'steamer coming' early the following day, caught me napping. Her anchors were down and her boats, laden with people and freight, were landing at the wharf before I had time to reach the hospital. To those who live in civilization it would be a curious sight—the long line of halt, and maimed and blind, hobbling and limping or carried on stretchers, streaming towards our door up the long raised walk from the wharf. What hopes and fear, what pain and suffering that long line represented!

Soon every space was filled with them and their friends, and we began to feel again that a life was really worth living that offered us such opportunities for work for the Master. S me of the poor folk had been three whole days on the voyage and all the confinement, the hardships, and inevitable suffering of a really sick person in the crowded steerage of a small steamer had told adversely on several. Already the nurses were busy stowing the various patients into the most comfortable corners available to wait their turn for examination. Already they were providing the little comforts that love and skill suggest to willing hearts in the face of human suffering, which is all the more appealing when so patiently borne.

My colleague (Dr. Norman Stewart) was already busy in the consulting room with the winner in the handicap race from the wharf, before I had finished roughly estimating the work problems that lay before us, for the mail steamer can only afford to give us six hours before she leaves again. After she goes there may be no chance of returning our convalescents for a month, with so much floating ice outside. 'There are 31 to be seen, Doctor,' the head nurse reported, 'and a dozen letters for advice and medicine, besides our own patients to get off. May I send in first a man who seems to be dying? I would like to get him into bed, with some hot bottles as soon as possible.'

But just at that moment my assistant, a volunteer graduate of Williams College, came in with the news that one patient had fallen out of the race to the hospital and had been discovered sitting by the road unable to move further—they had tenderly lifted him into a wheel chair, and he was even now waiting at our door dumbly praying for admission. When I stepped outside I found a small emaciated figure, literally doubled on himself with exhaustion and pain. The neat, but thread-bare apparel testified to a brave part played in the grim battle of life as we see it. The abundant covering of snow-white hair covering his hatless head was bowed almost on his knees. It lent an emphasis and dignity to his mute appeal for help that would have touched a heart of adamant. Alas, poor fellow his trouble proved to be one of those that humiliate and sadden us doctors most; the cause of his suffering, so bravely borne without one word of complaint, was one that still succeeds in baffling the science of to-day, and that the healing art knows no cure for yet. Even as I stood at the door and scanned his face a sense of impotence came over me, and a longing for some one to call in to help us, even as the first followers of the Christ could do, when they found themselves face to face with devils they could not handle. Long standing cancer of the stomach. Who knows? To-morrow it might be my own lot. And I went back to the consulting room, a hymn our men love so much, quite unsought for, running in my mind, 'Work for the night is coming when man's work is done.'

The poor fellow who had been apparently dying, was washed and in bed before we were through with the old man. But already an hour of the precious six was gone—and now in addition to this medical work there lay on the office desk a huge bag of accumulated letters. Among them were many telegrams forwarded by post, registered letters, envelopes marked 'urgent,' and a hundred official communications, private advices, business letters, and several obviously from loved ones at home in old England. These must be opened, and any answers dictated, that could not wait at least another fortnight. Loudly these called to every fibre in one's nature—'Come and enjoy us,' they cried. But only five hours now remained and the consciousness of the expectant crowd in the waiting room forced us to hurry back and leave these 'tabled.'

It is my habit in trying to gauge what each case really calls for from us, never to neglect inquiry into the situation in the home the patient comes from. In order to get the most scientific diagnosis, to say nothing of the truest estimate of the real need, and so to afford the most economic and permanent assistance to a sufferer, I have long ago learnt to believe that a knowledge of this (and so the psychological environment) is more valuable even than say Von Pirquet's test for tuberculosis or Widal's for typhoid bacillus. When time, and the assistance at one's disposal, are as limited as ours generally is, while not overlooking the one, I would soberly give my vote to devoting the balance of time available to seeking evidence on these lines, first leaving for a while the exact scientific detection of the bacillus himself, contented, if necessary, to allow my mind to arrive at a conclusion on which to base action from the estimate deduced from past experience. Thus the first case I found myself facing was a tall gaunt fisherman—with haggard face and deep set piercing eyes—as he sat down he handed me a note from the parish priest of his district, saying, 'The man is very, very poor; we have subscribed the money to pay his fare down to you.' He was apparently a very sick man. His history, however, showed that he had been in debt since he was married; that he had six children, and that he had never been able to feed or clothe them properly, that the clothes he stood in, which were well worn, were loaned to him by a neighbor 'to come to the hospital in'—and that for years the poor fellow had lived a life, which, though not the direct result of his own fault, had dragged him down through a prolonged mental inferno. Little wonder he was ill. How could I prescribe nux vomica or arsenic or iron and be content. And how could one advise him to take fresh air and plenty of good food? As he left the wharf that night to return to his home, for he had no traceable physical ailment, I noticed that he had a box of clothing that had been given him from the mission for his family, and I felt that were I he, I would consider that the best medicine, and the best interpretation of what real love for his welfare could here provide.

Some of the cases fortunately proved to be easy of diagnosis, and the sufferer could be rapidly scanned and admitted for treatment, or marked down for written advice and medicine. No. 16, whose turn had only arrived after 3 1-2 of the precious hours had slipped by, was a splendid young fisherman. But alas, an accident had so injured one leg that we had had to remove it two years before. He came seeking for a new one. It so happened that a schooner came bouncing up our harbor the very next day with another poor fellow bent on the very identical errand. 'They have collected some for a new leg for me in our harbor,' he said. 'Maybe I can send it to the hospital.'

Though some success in attaching living legs to stumps has been met with in New York at the Rockefeller Institute, we here still are only in the artificial limb age. But even then it was a great satisfaction to find we had quite a small supply of possible ones. To avoid the risk of our friend having to incur the expense of another voyage, we loaned him a couple of extra limbs that he might be sure to get satisfactorily fitted, and be able to do his best work. As he left to go back a friend was dragging them behind him down on the wharf, so some one laughingly remarked, 'for all the world like a four-legged animal.' Two partly paralyzed men came next—to both we could give a partly hopeful prognosis. But for one, a lad of only 20 years, with already so much wasting of his right arm, the outlook is very gloomy at best. Alas, for a man whose living depends on the fish he catches with a paralyzed right arm.

Now there came a run of the kind of patients we love to see, those whose ailments we know we can relieve. Here is a young man, incapacitated by untreated deformity from his youth, who is returning by the next boat absolutely cured. Here is another with a leg twisted and shortened after twice being broken and badly set, who is even now walking about on the wharf with his crutches, which also he will shortly be able to cast aside.

No. 21 was a sad case indeed, a fisherman of a little over sixty, from a very lonely part of one of the deep bays to the south. Two years before some one had removed a 'cancer' from his lip. Now his whole mouth and probably his whole system was infiltrated with that fell disease. The condition of the poor fellow was distressing in the extreme, owing to the floor of the mouth being involved. Yet with the small staff at our command, and the rapidly piling up burden of work, to tend a case of this kind seemed impossible. So that to admit him for the palliative treatment we could expect at best, seemed in the rush of those brief hours at any rate unnecessary. The terrible fouling of linen, and indeed of the whole of our small wards, and the already overwhelming quantity of washing and cleaning argued against 'the open hand.' But refusal to admit meant condemnation in his circumstances to the most miserable end conceivable, and though his case was left in the balance till No. 32 was finished with, he was at last 'sent up for treatment.'

As I write I can see the old man sitting on a gump head of the wharf in the sunshine, entirely relieved of pain and of the conditions that forced upon him, without any interval, the consciousness of a living death. His great gratitude under such circumstances, however, is pathetic enough to one who can clearly see the sword of Damocles hanging over his head. Another of the long line is just emerging from the balcony—she was one of those 'carried up on the stretcher.' A large tumor of the side, a sharp point in the acutely bent spine, told only too evidently the story of another victim of the white plague. The mother of a family, the responsible caretaker of one of our fisherman's homes. Already she has rapidly responded to treatment. Straightened in posture, and fixed in a supporting jacket, she can already stand cheerily upright, and will be able, at her own wish to leave us one more bed available for the sufferers we expect to-day. For she has learnt the ritual for the treatment of tuberculosis and she can, even as she is, be of considerable assistance, 'about the house.' What a cheerful, happy lot these tuberculosis folk are. Bright smiling eyes this patient has, and a hopeful, happy disposition. More than once when in places where nothing that wealth can give is lacking, I come across the sour-ed mind of the disappointed pessimist I have been tempted to suggest what my friend needs is a good attack of tuberculosis. It would certainly make him kinder. As I look at the list of sick folk, who have passed through our hands here since last 1st of June, I find that two thousand and sixty-seven have already received relief as out patients, and 169 have passed through the beds as in patients in a 15 bed hospital. Now that we are doubling that capacity, what opportunities for better and enlarged work may not lie before us when advancing years shall reveal to us that the pleasures of sight and sound and taste; of pride and possession are vanity of vanities; there seems every prospect that we here shall have the chance to look back on the pleasures of service, the joy that fadeth not away—the real and only true meaning of that ill-used expression, the 'Joie de Vivre.'

W. T. GRENFELL, M.D.

ROYAL MOTOR CARS.

Easily Recognizable in Germany and in England.

(From the 'Gentlewoman.')

King Edward's motor cars do not bear number plates. Those of the German royal family are recognized by their warning signals. They alone may use the two and three noted horns.

'The cars used by the German Emperor and Empress have their approach heralded by three noted horns and those of the royal princes by two noted horns. No infringement of this prerogative by ordinary motorists is tolerated.

'The fact that the royal cars, both in England and in Germany, may so easily be distinguished is an indication of the confidence which exists between the monarchs and their respective peoples. In less happier times it would have been courting danger to have carried such marks of distinction, and even now in less fortunate lands the rulers dare not travel so openly.'

MRS. CATT RECOVERING.

New York, June 7.—Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, who recently underwent a critical operation, was pronounced out of danger yesterday.

TUBERCULOSIS A HOUSE DISEASE.

Major-General Sternberg Says Theory of Inheritance Has Been Proven Impossible.

The great impetus which the compaign against tuberculosis throughout Canada has received during the past year was the keynote of the opening session of the tenth annual meeting of the Canadian Association for the Prevention of Tuberculosis at the Royal Edward Institute in Montreal on Tuesday and Wednesday of last week.

Dr. Roddick welcomed the association to Montreal on behalf of the local league and the Royal Edward Institute. He spoke of the great advantage the association would gain in meeting outside Ottawa, where the previous conventions have been held, and congratulated the body on their selection of Dr. Adami as president, speaking of him as a great authority on all tubercular questions. The absence of Col. Burland, who, with his sisters, donated the Royal Edward Institute, was regretted. He mentioned a cable which had been received from Col. Burland, expressing sympathy with the work.

The secretary's report, a voluminous manuscript described the work accomplished during the past year. In Quebec a Royal Commission was appointed by the Provincial Government to inquire into the question of tuberculosis. The report of the Commission will not be ready until the end of the present year. In Quebec City application has been made for a charter for a dispensary, and much good was accomplished by an exhibition and a series of lectures by prominent speakers.

The agreement between the city and the Sisters of Providence in this city was outlined, an agreement by which the sisters will look after cases and the city bears the expense. The invaluable good resulting from the acquisition of the Royal Edward Institute was also shown. Mention was made of the work being done at the Laurentian Sanatorium at Ste. Agathe and the new institution opened at the same place for Jews by the Baron de Hirsch Institute.

The first of the delegates to render a report was the Hon. Adam Beck, of London, Ont. Mr. Beck was the man who was behind the campaign in that city and the counties thereabouts, which resulted in the building of one of the finest sanatoriums of the country, the Queen Alexandra Sanatorium. He told of the struggle, and laid great stress on the good results obtained from the appeal to the people. Mr. Beck bore an invitation from the mayor of London and from the Health Association of that city to the convention, asking them to hold the next annual meeting in the Forest City.

Other reports were from 'The Heather Club,' Toronto; the Ottawa Association, Brockville, read by Dr. Mitchell; Toronto, read by Dr. Elliott; Kamloops, B.C., read by Dr. Archibald; Calgary and Alberta, read by Dr. Lafferty; Saskatchewan, read by Dr. Seymour; Manitoba, read by Dr. Schaffner; New Brunswick, read by Dr. Thomas Walker; Nova Scotia, read by Dr. Miller, and Dr. Stuart; Prince Edward Island, read by Dr. McNeil.

Dr. Adami, in his report, read on Monday, made a sympathetic reference to the death of King Edward, Robert Koch, who added so much to what is known of tuberculosis, and Sir George A. Drummond. He referred to the need of inspection of all sources of the supply of milk, and mentioned the fact that the Royal Commission has revealed a remarkably widespread conviction among the French-Canadian medical men of the province that alcoholism is an important factor in the tuberculosis problem in this province. The address can be summed up in his words, that This is not only a campaign against tuberculosis, but is the inevitable centre of a great movement making for social betterment.'

In introducing General Sternberg, Dr. Adami told of the work he had been doing, and mentioned the especial fitness of his visit to Montreal, at a time when the housing of the working people was so prominently before the people. He referred to the clause introduced in the cities bill by Mr. Henri Bourassa.

General Sternberg, a short, erect little man, opened his address by outlining the various causes of overcrowding in the slums of the city, pointing out that though the clerk and the highly-paid mechanic and artisan can afford a home in the suburbs, where land is cheap, the day laborer, the man who does the unskilled work, buries himself in a tenement in order to be near his work. Lack of proper building regulations had allowed these places to crop up, miserable structures, without light or air, without either ventilation or proper sanitary arrangements. In this part of the city, he stated, the greatest mortality would be found. Fresh air kills bacilli. Here there was no fresh air. Tuberculosis, which is before all else a house disease, flourished, and the 'lung blocks' gained their names, blocks of houses where death from tuberculosis was almost inevitable, the places having become a breeding ground of the bacilli. In these districts the death rate was high, and people busied themselves, when another passed away, seized by the white plague with tracing the cause back to some ancestor, who also suffered from the disease. The speaker then made plain the fallacy of this, the theory of inheritance having been proven impossible, and the fact that the terrible sickness is very contagious having been established.

Segregation of the sick and a cleaning up of the plague spots of the city was pointed out as the prime necessity of to-day. The next step is the erection of houses which will not be an encouragement to the bacilli. Laws should be enacted, and also observed.

The speaker then described several schemes which had been tried in various cities in the United States, and his own idea, which had been awarded the gold medal at the Paris exhibition, and which had been worked out with great success in Washington. A company of citizens had banded themselves together for the purpose of erecting better houses for the workers. They had built houses of two stories, and the rent which they had charged was on the average about three dollars per month per room. They had a rule that the dividend should never exceed five percent, and they found that they had paid that from the very start, and not only so, but they had a substantial surplus which they employed for the furtherance of the scheme. He thought that in Canada the Government or the municipal authorities might loan money at a low rate of interest to those who would undertake such schemes, and they would find that the investment would result in reasonable financial profit and in the good health of the community, while it would exalt the reputation of the city for salubrity and respectability.

DISPENSARY OPERATIONS.

Dr. J. H. Elliott, of Toronto, described the growth of dispensary work and sanatoriums in Canada. He showed views of the different institutions which had been built throughout the country. He stated that ten years ago the efforts to check the white plague had been very desultory, but since then eighteen institutions have been built. He looked on this as only the beginning of a great movement which, during the next few years, will see great strides.

The checking of tuberculosis in children and the use of tuberculin were two of the more important topics discussed on Wednesday morning. Much of the discussion was technical. Dr. Campbell Howard, medical director of the St. George Tuberculosis Class, opened the session with a demonstration of the class method of treatment.

The treatment of the members of the class was outlined, and the success attendant was described. Dr. E. S. Harding supplemented Dr. Howard's address with a few short remarks regarding the Alpha Class. Dr. Harding then took up the work of the dispensary, the most important centre in the system of the treatment of tuberculosis. The class of patients who may be admitted, treatment in the home, methods in the dispensary and moral encouragement were all referred to and enlarged on by the speaker.

Dr. Holbrook, of the Hamilton, Ont., Mountain Sanatorium, followed up the discussion, introducing his talk by stating that the dispensary at the Royal Edward Institute is equal to any in the large cities of the United States.

Dr. Gordon, of the Lady Grey Hospital, at Ottawa, described the work there. He maintained that were many complications from which children suffer corrected, the percentage of tuberculosis among adults would be greatly reduced. He spoke for the education of the child in the schools, from which influence would be brought to bear in the homes, and from this needful legislation would result. Dr. J. Roddick Byers told of the work at the sanatorium at Ste. Agathe. Dr. Byers described the use of tuberculin, with which several of the patients have been inoculated, gradually.

Dr. J. E. Dube then opened the discussion on Alcoholism and Tuberculosis. 'Alcohol lays out the bed for tuberculosis,' he declared.

DUTIES TOWARDS CONSUMPTIVES.

The wonderful results which might be achieved if only all the people would interest themselves a little in the campaign against tuberculosis were described by Dr. C. J. Fagan, of Victoria, B.C., at the afternoon session. Dr. Fagan spoke on 'The Duties of society to the consumptive.' He showed that the saving in lives would be wonderful, if only the men of the state and the men in each community would do their little bit to aid in the work.

DR. ADAMI PRESIDENT.

Dr. Adami, professor of pathology at McGill University, was unanimously re-elected president of the Association, at the closing session. He was also appointed official representative of the association at the International Congress of Societies, formed for the extermination of the white plague, at Rome next spring.

It was decided to enter or ask the Government to enter the competition which will be held at Rome, and which is being held to discover the nation which has done most to check and made the greatest advance against tuberculosis. 'I should not be surprised,' said Dr. Adami, 'if Canada could carry off the prize, in view of the great work that has been done during the past year.' If the Government does not encourage the scheme it is probable that the association will make the attempt. The Government will also be asked to pay the expenses of Dr. Adami.

It was decided that the invitation of the Mayor of London, Ontario, should be accepted and the Association will hold their annual meeting in that city next year.

There is very little change in the long list of officers. His Excellency the Governor-General is honorary president, and Sir Wilfrid Laurier, the Hon. Sidney Fisher, Lord Strathcona and the Lieutenant-Governors of the various provinces were elected honorary vice-presidents.

ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTION RATES

—ALL IN ADVANCE.—

DAILY WITNESS, $3.00.

WEEKLY WITNESS AND CANADIAN HOMESTEAD, $1.00.

WORLD WIDE, $1.50.

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

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

Postage for United States, Alaska, Hawaiian and Philippine Islands, 'Weekly Witness,' 25 cents extra; 'Northern Messenger,' 10c per copy for individual subscriptions, 15c per copy in clubs to one address. No extra postage on the 'Daily Witness' to the United States and its dependencies.

FOREIGN POSTAGE EXTRA to all countries not named in the above list, as follows: 'Daily Witness,' $3.50 extra; 'Weekly Witness,' $1 extra; 'Northern Messenger,' 30 cents extra; 'World Wide' subscription price, including postage to foreign countries, only $1.50.

Sample and subscription blanks freely and promptly sent on request.

ADVERTISING RATES.

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

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

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

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.

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

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

Post-Office or Express Money Orders can be obtained at the following rates:—$5.00 and under, 3c; over $5.00 and up to $10.00, 5c; over $10 and up to $30.00, 10c.

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

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

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

If this is not done such change cannot be made.

Address all business communications,

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

SAMPLE COPIES.

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

EXPIRING SUBSCRIPTIONS

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

JUNE, 1910

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

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

The Witness.

TUESDAY, JUNE 14, 1910.

The death of Goldwin Smith, although not unexpected, comes with such a sense of loss as one has felt when the seasons have finally felled an immemorial elm, or vast-antlered oak, which has long dominated some favorite scene. To two generations of the English-speaking world he has stood a sage 'with Atlantean shoulders'; his writings have drawn universal audience and attention; and his counsels have been latterly usually regarded as princely even where they have not been acquiesced in 'eye to eye.' It was his life's best work and his chief title to 'fame's 'proud temple' that he preached the broad brotherhood of man, and that he revealed his great vision of somehow, some-day, seeing the Anglo-Saxon world united for purposes of universal uplift and peace. He stood the storm when waves were rough, and his purpose was misunderstood; and he did not 'fall off' as appreciation and reverence more and more environed the evening of his life, but he kept upon his life's charted course unto the end. As was finely said of the late King in his sphere, so it may be said of his old teacher in his—the discharge of his duty might be called a passion, if it had not been what was much better—an ineradicable good habit. He was the acknowledged master of English style, to whom writers and readers must be forever indebted for the inculcation of brevity and clarity; and while his manner of writing always charmed, his matter—his wit and wisdom—was illuminative, worthy and elevating. Old age comes on some men apace, sometimes spoiling the promise of their youth and the fulfilment of their prime. But happily to Goldwin Smith came the old age beautiful, the evening sun smiled sweetly upon him, and his life until its very ending blessed himself and enriched others. So much of him is left us that we rather feel that he is not dead but only absent for awhile. His is one of the few, the immortal names, that were not born to die.

Like a bolt indeed from the blue was the fate which overtook our contemporay, the 'Herald,' yesterday morning, when the huge water tank fell from roof to cellar, crashing through linotype machines and stereotyping plant, and instantly spreading fire and dismay and death. The 'Witness' which has so recently suffered a similar calamity—though most happily unattended by human accident—and experienced the losses and worries attendant on a severe fire, can and does feel the utmost sympathy with the 'Herald' in this terrible calamity. A memory of the 'Witness' fire which is recalled with gratitude and pleasure is the kindness shown by its contemporaries, and the generous aid that was offered to alleviate its distress. The 'Herald' was among the first to offer help, and now it will receive the like brotherly sympathy and friendship and active help in this its hour of need. All the city and the country generally will mourn the death of those who so shockingly lost their lives, and will sympathize with those who were crushed or bruised when the water tank fell, bringing chaos and ruin and death. It cannot be ignored, even here when regret and sorrow prevail over any and all other feelings, that this is the third water tank which has brought destruction to Montreal buildings and humanity in a comparatively short time, and that an awful responsibility for these disasters rests somewhere.

Opponents of the proposed Carter by-law are said to have declared that even if it were passed by the City Council it could not come into force, as they would use legal machinery to hang it up, until, at least, the provincial early closing measure is due, next May However that might be, the threat calls renewed attention to the fact that the enormous artificial difficulties of legal procedure have had much to do with the prevalence of corruption in public life and clogging the wheels of reform and justice in many ways. In cases of theft, and other crimes against individual property and the person, trial is ordinarily short and sharp and effective—the real merits of the matter are considered, and justice, as a rule, is satisfied. But where corrupt acts on the part of aldermen, for instance, are in question, or the enforcement of a city's by-laws, there is such a maze of technical difficulties created, and there are such meaningless wrangles over purely artificial distinctions, that justice is often foiled and not infrequently brought into contempt. The law's delays and the tricks of lawyers are sometimes swept aside by a judge, but too often judges seem powerless before them, and then the law, instead of helping, hinders, and actually prevents, justice and the furtherance of morality.

Sir Robert Baden-Powell's name has been placed on the retired list of the British Army, as it is the intention of the Hero of Mafeking to devote himself in the future entirely to the Boy Scout movement, for which he has done so much in the past. The Boy Scout movement has already proved itself of value to the individual and the community wherever it has been established throughout the Empire, as it embraces all sections of the population and all creeds on a thoroughly democratic basis, and is in the best sense a school of patriotism. One of its great advantages is found in the fact that it is much less expensive and is more elastic than Cadet or Boys' Brigade organizations, and can be established in small villages and isolated districts, as well as in cities. It is characteristic of the Boy Scouts that they can get along perfectly well by themselves, move out for a field day, provide their own transport in light hand-carts and drag it along in any kind of country, independent of outside aid. The greatest achievement of the author of the movement is, however, the conscious and direct fostering of patriotism along with the true spirit of knight-errantry; without, as some one has well said, a trace of that priggishness and goody-goodyism from which manly boys fly as from the plague. General Baden-Powell's ideal is to form good and brave men, and everybody will wish him the greatest success in devoting his time wholly to a cause which must confer great benefits upon the boys and the Empire and the 'world at large.'

Persistent, enlightened work always tells in the end, however slow and discouraging may have been some of the steps in the journey towards triumph. Thus the crusade against spitting in Montreal had to battle with much inertia and active dislike before it made any way at all; but now, the state of our streets, and of our street cars, and other public conveyances, tells of real improvement, although many spitters yet require to be made abstainers. It is on the streets and the places where people recreate where the filthy dangerous habit lingers, and Chief Campeau would do well to instruct the police to exercise more rigor in the laws' enforcement. It is easy to look away when an offence with which one is in sympathy is being committed. The police have been in their time voluminous spitters. As for lax enforcement, our police are no worse than other police, for we read that an investigation made recently by the National Association for the Study and Prevention of Tuberculosis showed that hardly one-eighth of the cities of the United States enforce the ordinance forbidding promiscuous spitting. As a direct result of this, a revival of interest in this reform has been manifest in many parts of the country, and at a recent mass meeting in Rochester the following resolution was unanimously adopted: 'Resolved, That we, 'the citizens of Rochester in mass 'meeting assembled, do hereby respectfully urge His Honor Mayor Edgerton, Commissioner of Public Safety 'Owen, and Chief of Police Quigley, 'to carry into effect the request of the 'Rochester Public Health Association, 'that two officers be immediately assigned to the duty of strictly enforcing the ordinance which prohibits the 'promiscuous spitting in public places.' In Syracuse, N.Y., similar steps have been taken; the Chicago police have received the co-operation of a large number of social and civic bodies for the purpose of stopping spitting in public; and reform movements in regard to spitting are being pushed in Louisville, New Orleans, San Francisco and many other cities. We also are in need of increased vigilance, and necessary attention was given to this, as well as to other measures for the prevention and cure of the 'white plague,' at the meetings of the Canadian Association for the Prevention of Tuberculosis, which were held last week in the Royal Edward Institute.

The government bill regulating Russo-Finnish relations, according to the 'Times' correspondent, 'does not aim simply at modifying 'the constitution; it will, if passed, practically annihilate it.' It certainly appears to be drastic enough, but nevertheless has been approved by a committee of the Douma. Finland is to be deprived of the right to tax herself, and the Russian Parliament is to be empowered to determine the rights of Russian subjects in Finland; also to constitute exceptions, in the interests of the Empire, to the Finnish criminal law and law of procedure; to legislate on popular education, on the right of holding public meetings, on the press, the importation of foreign literature, on the customs relations between the two countries, on trade-marks, copyright, the monetary system, means of communication, navigation, and the rights of aliens in Finland. The bill further contains a clause that amendments to it shall be made by the Russian Legislature alone; and that even the fundamental principles for the internal administration of Finland are to be established and altered by general legislation, on the initiative of the Czar. The effects of the measure, in the opinion of the 'Times' man, will be a repetition of the history of the Bobrikoff era—the Finnish Diet will dispute the validity of the new provisions, judges and officials will be summarily dismissed, and private persons will be imprisoned, exiled, or deported. Already, we are told, emigration from Finland has increased in expectation of all this. Some British members of parliament have sent a memorial to Russia against such revolutionary legislation, but this has been ill received even in the Douma, where Count Brobinsky made a vigorous protest against it, claiming that the British Parliament would very strenuously resent any outside dictation respecting Ireland or India. That is doubtless true. Even Mr. Theodore Roosevelt's criticism of British administration in Egypt has not escaped adverse criticism from British parliamentarians and others.

The unification of the world grows apace in spite of some temporary interference. On the twenty-first of this month an international congress of chambers of commerce will be held for the first time in London, at which no less than twenty nations will be represented, and it is anticipated that at least three hundred delegates will be present, including official representatives of foreign governments. The congress will be opened by Mr. Buxton, President of the Board of Trade, and the list of honorary vice-presidents is long and most distinguished. The subjects to be dealt with all have for their purpose the unification and simplification of international commerce and the meetings cannot fail to further the cause of international good will and peace. This is the fourth gathering of a series, of which the first was held at Liege in 1905, the second at Milan, in the following year, and the third at Prague, in 1908. The forthcoming congress will be the largest and by far the most important yet held, and the world will wish it the height of success.

The fine of five hundred dollars and two months' imprisonment imposed on two Pittsburg bank officials may not appear a very terrible infliction, but the penalty is notable because it calls attention forcibly to an enlargement of the field of legally acknowledged crime. The officials were respectively the president and the vice-president of two national banks, and they were convicted of bribing city councilmen. Until recently, such bribers soothed their consciences with the sophistry that their intentions were good, even if they were incidentally profitable to themselves, that they made for vast works and for much employment, and that if bribery was found necessary to carry them out, only the bribed were to blame, and to be punished on discovery. The public conscience has long revolted at this, and at length the law has caught up with it. If the receiver is worse than the thief, the bribers are at least as bad as those they tempt to accept bribes or those they consent to bribe.

As 'Insurance Engineer' remarks, a burning hotel is a common sight in the United States and Canada, but how many would guess that two hundred and fifty American communities have been the scenes of hotel fires since January 1, 1909? In some places several fires occurred, while one winter day the fire departments of five cities fought hotel conflagrations. Twenty or more of the disasters had death rolls and lists of injured, men and women and children perished or were crippled, yet nearly every one of the casualties could have been averted. Hotel perils, as 'Insurance Engineer' says, constitute a local question in every state, territory and province of the United States and Canada. The fate of the Rossmore Hotel in Cornwall, when twelve people were burned to death in the night, is only one instance out of many. It has been found that about twenty percent of such fires occur between 9 p.m., and 8 a.m., when guests are abed; and nothing will diminish these constant fire perils in hotels except good construction, adequate fire protection on the premises, a fire alarm system in the house for quick communication with the fire department of the city, a local alarm system for arousing guests, non-combustible stairways, an efficient watchman service, and stationary and portable fire-escapes of reliable types. Municipalities should refuse to permit any new structures not fireproof, so far as any structure can be made fireproof, as it is hopeless to appeal to hotel proprietors against taking chances, or to insurance companies against taking risks. Reform, however, in this as in other things, lies in the hands of the public; and what the public should be quite sure about is, as any commercial traveller who spends a large part of his life in hotels will earnestly confirm, that the average hotel is a dangerous firetrap. Only the other day the lives of guests at a New York hotel were barely saved by the devotion of a telephone girl, who telephoned to each room while fire was spreading all around her.

'Justice,' the organ of the Socialist organizations in England, takes occasion explicitly to deny that Mr. William Ward or Mr. Keir Hardie had any right to state at the recent Socialist meeting at Lille that English Socialist organizations are essentially Christian bodies. Whether or no the fact is that three hundred English Socialist workmen attended the Lille demonstrations, and not only displayed on their banners the Christian declaration—'We represent half a million 'Socialist working people who worship Jesus,' but Messrs. Hardie and Ward delivered speeches maintaining that English Socialistic societies base their views on the teaching of Jesus. Mr. Hardie further said that while many philosophers and men of science may have abandoned Christianity for the moment, a beneficent change is imminent; and that while Militarism is anti-Christian, Socialism is the practical application of the Sermon on the Mount. It is significant to be told that while the Christian banners excited some Socialistic protests, Mr. Hardie's speech was greeted with the same frantic applause as that with which the denunciation of religion is usually received in the Lille sanctuary of Socialism. As the Rev. C. Silvester Horne proclaimed recently in the London City Temple: 'It does not seem 'matter for despair that both Individualists and Socialists of various 'schools are anxious to claim Christian sanction for their theories,' and that, on the contrary, it is a striking illustration of the fact that they believe more than ever that Christ is the final arbiter in human affairs—that no philosophy and no political method can look for permanent acceptation that is found to be unsound when the touchstone of the letter and the spirit of His teaching is applied to them.

It will give Montrealers who have not shared in its labors a comfortable feeling when they learn that the Citizens' Association is 'taking notes' about the candidates to be selected for the City Council in the eight new wards recently annexed. The same course will be taken in the coming as in the last municipal elections; that is, no candidates will be directly chosen by the association, but it will endorse those candidates it considers most worthy. The present Council, which was chosen by the same method, has not given unqualified satisfaction. It has talked too much, it has craved after patronage, and it has broken its pre-election pledges concerning the Carter by-law. Nevertheless, it is a decided improvement compared with the Proulx-Giroux regime; and sufficiently so as to encourage ex-Mayor Laporte, the worthy president of the association, and his patriotic associates, to pursue the good work of inquiry and endorsation. The more the citizens at large work with the association, and the more the citizens become actual working members of the association, the less will there be to fear for good government. No man can brave public scorn and contempt for long. All that is wanted to assure efficient honest public service is the right sort of public opinion. This the Citizens' Association is actively employing and reinforcing so far as it exists, and—can it be doubted?—creating. More power to its elbow! It is to be considered that the men most actively engaged in the work of the association are the heads of firms who have made the greatest successes through ability to organize their own business staffs—such men, for example, as ex-Mayor Laporte, Mr. James Morgan, Mr. Peter Lyall and Mr. Farquhar Robertson. Such as these are busy men, whose time is so well laid out that there always seems a little to spare; whose load of cares, as it were, is so well distributed that they always seem able to bear another pound or two. When people say they haven't time for this or that public service it generally means that they haven't the inclination. If they had, they would make time, as have the busy men, Sir Thomas Shaughnessy, Sir Alexandre Lacoste, Mr. Robert Meighen, Senator Beique, and many others, who have assumed the responsibility for erecting a fitting statue to King Edward.

The British government found it necessary to prevent the overloading of ships, and other governments have found it necessary to follow that example; there are restrictions everywhere as to the space to be occupied by cattle loaded on cars and vessels, and reported cases of overcrowding are execrated as cruel and inhuman. Yet on Montreal street cars no regard seems to be paid to the number of human beings who are rammed in, jammed in, one might almost say, hammered in, nailed in, screwed in, without the slightest regard to convenience, or comfort, or even safety and decency. The danger is greatest on the open cars, where the passengers, young and old, male and female, sound and crippled, hang on like flies, and almost, it would appear—as the figure is—by their eyebrows. How it happens that there are not more accidents by the hundred than there actually are is one of the mysteries of Providence. Occasionally a conductor falls off one of these cars, as he is doing his best to collect the fares, and is maimed or is killed; but this seems to be regarded as one of the risks of his 'job,' about which the least said the better. Often the cars are so fearfully packed that any effort to collect fares beyond a mere fringe of the human insects would be a farce, and the conductors wisely for their clothes and their constitutions, to say nothing of their tempers, make little pretence to collect them. We shall not attempt to apportion the blame between the company and the public. The company has its difficulties, and we must suppose that it would rather deal with a public which should orderly enter each car in such proportion as should permit the collection of all fares. But at the rush hours, the cars offering are quite inadequate to the numbers seeking them and who are anxious to get home, and to expect them, or many of them, to wait five or ten minutes, or a quarter of an hour, is expectation quite thrown away. It is high time that the city, that is, the controllers, took a hand, and put a stop, once for all, to this danger and disgrace.

They say, the tipplers and tapsters do, that there is more liquor sold in prohibition towns than in license towns. And yet the people who live by or for liquor are everywhere the most strenuous opponents of local option or prohibition. Perhaps the most remarkable instance of the effect of no license and prohibition is to be seen in Cobalt—the best mining camp the world ever knew. In a mining camp, if anywhere, one might expect failure for temperance legislation, but, strange to say, Cobalt is so dry that people that want liquor and the trade are very angry at the temperance law and its enforcement in Cobalt. The law is so effective, it is said, that recently a coffin full of liquor, which was brought into Cobalt, was intercepted by the authorities to the discomforture of the guilty parties. And yet a writer occupying the whole front page of the Cobalt 'Citizen,' itself dry as to liquor advertising, perhaps painfully so, is loud in his protestations that some people have no right to enforce their views upon others. Yet the writer of that article wants the right to enforce a legalized sale of liquor, against the convictions of many, among whom are some who know they are personally safer and happier when liquor is out of their reach. This temperance legislation is wrong in principle, declares the writer referred to, and to do him justice he practically admits that drinking is wrong in practice. 'On Sunday next,' he says, 'the Dominion Alliance will hold a field day in Temiskaming. The county, including Cobalt, is to be deluged in a flood of temperance oratory. On that day a mighty shout is to be raised by a car load of trained voices and the slogan of their yell is to be "Abolish the Bar."' This is strange language for a man who in another part of his article declares that nothing would please him better than to see the drinking evil swept out of existence. Surely he at all events could be described as a 'temperance fanatic.'

A letter to the London 'Spectator' from a correspondent writing from Costebello, Hyéres, will be especially interesting to province of Quebec people. It expresses the earnest hope that great effort will be made by the English press adequately to recognize the generous manner in which France has associated herself with Britain's national mourning. He says it must be almost impossible in Britain to realize the difference of atmosphere between this time and the Boer war time, not to mention the Fashoda and the Dreyfus periods. We have some idea of it, but doubtless only those who have lived for years in France can really appreciate it. In the small town of Costebello, for instance, on the day of the King's funeral, every single shop was shut, and at the memorial service the church was crowded, representatives of every shade of religious and political opinion being present, as well as the official classes and officers of the army. This gathering was particularly noteworthy, remarks the writer, where divisions of political and other opinions are so sharply marked and there is so much hostility to anything ecclesiastical. What struck him most was to see avowed enemies of the Church come openly to attend a religious service; and altogether the unanimity and good-will are cause for much mutual congratulation between the two nations and ourselves who are akin to them both and an integral part of one of them.

Of all the ways to make money surely butterfly-farming is the queerist! There are in Europe, however, several such establishments and they enjoy prosperity. In France the industry is extensive, and there is a prosperous butterfly-farm, will it be believed, on the south-eastern outskirts of London! In the latter, in early spring, as many as forty or fifty thousand catterpillars and pupae may be seen, which emerge in summer as thousands of butterflies of every conceivable color and beauty, and which flit about the various houses in which they are confined. This strange stock is housed in large cages built around trees, and the 'nursery' covers more than an acre, the conditions being as near to those of nature as possible. Besides the stationary cages, there are others which can be moved about from tree to tree; and there are large glass-houses where are cultivated hosts of various plants and flowers for the especial delectation of the 'stock.' Assistants are employed to scour the country and collect specimens, and the farm is carried on on lines similar to those employed in orchid cultivation. Who would believe that there were enough entomologists in the world to make such an industry profitable? Yet there are, for it is the entomologists who buy the product of the London and the other butterfly farms. Similarly, the philatelists support an industry enormous in its extent, which is all only another illustration of the fact that one-half the world does not know how the other half lives.

The passing of the dogs of Constantinople may almost be regarded as an international event, so picturesquely has their story been told in nearly all languages. Dogs have been the scavengers of Constantinople and other Turkish cities for hundreds of years, and the stories told of them would fill a big volume. Constantinople was divided into hundreds of what may be called dog-beats; each dog knew his own quarters and kept it. There were usually about twenty-five dogs to each quarter—a radius of about two hundred yards, and woe betide the strange dog who ventured to overstep the boundary—there was war to the bite! Among the dog stories is one, however, to the effect, that while dogs in ordinary kept each his own quarter, there was a captain dog among them who went from quarter to quarter at will, and was treated as a commander. Years ago, the tale runs, many of the Constantinople dogs were banished to the island of Marmora—but they all swam back! Now, however, the Young Turks have decided that they must all go for good, and the city must do its own cleaning in the way modern cities do, by water and by brush and up-to-date inventions. But how they are to go still seems to be undecided. Although they have been caught by means of lassoes and huge wooden tongs, and have been removed in a procession of dust carts, according to the 'Times' their ultimate doom is still a matter the good Constantinople officials are considering. The Turks love animals and hesitate to take animal life, and so the final disposition of the dogs may be the separation of the sexes and the living out of their lives in concentration camps on municipal rations! Whether in his or some other way, Parliament itself has decided that they must go, and there will go with them long history and tradition and a host of promising dog stories.

Periscope means, of course, 'viewing all around,' and the lexicon describes a periscope as 'an optical instrument 'on some submarines to permit of an 'outlook over the water when the 'boat is submerged.' We are also told the interesting fact that 'the image is 'formed in the focus of a paraboloidal 'reflector'; and that 'a similar instru-'ment is called the omniscope.' What, however, should most interest 'the man in the street' about the 'Periscope'—and especially the man and woman who like to see street spectacles without caring much for mixing in crowds—is the use that may be made of the periscope on just such occasions. It was noted in London during its recent overcrowded state that 'while science and cunning have come 'to assist weak human faculties and 'increase our comfort,' it is a little curious that crowds to-day swarm and struggle about much as mediaeval crowds used to do. However, one modern brain has set to work to serve a long-felt want, and it is thus we read about it: 'It was in Horse 'Guards avenue. A man locked behind 'two rows of Life Guardsmen carried 'a bamboo rod of about eight feet 'high with an almost horizontal mir-'ror on top. A second mirror was 'fixed on the rod at the place where 'he held it. Immediately the nearest 'policeman discerned this ingenious de-'vice he told the owner to take it away. 'The owner, who was in a sort of cleri-'cal garment, as peremptorily refused. 'He pointed out that the police instruc-'tions were that nothing was to be 'placed on the ground near the pro-'cessional route, whereas he was hold-'ing the rod in his hand. The police-'man brought a superior policeman, 'and he also wavered before the quiet 'assurance of the man with the street 'periscope. Then an inspector was 'summoned, and after a few words the 'inspector decided to take no action. 'So the man remained triumphant, 'and while the pageant passed he stared 'into his mirror. This gentleman said he had devised the apparatus himself and had patented it; but never expected it to become popular as the cost was considerable owing to the fact that only very good mirrors are of use. But to the persistent street-spectacle-goer—if the term may be allowed—short of stature, or troubled with shortness of breath, or corns, the periscope would surely be such a boon as to be worth a sacrifice to possess. Some of those attending our military reviews and other spectacles recently would have appreciated a periscope.

The other day in Montreal two panes of glass were broken only about half a block of houses apart. The one was the window of a private house, the other the large plate glass window of a store. Both were broken by some member of a gang of boys which infests the street, which throws stones indiscriminately, fires at birds and other things with air guns, lets off giant firecrackers with mischief intent, and does other annoying and harmful things, such as insulting little girls and other passersby. Occasionally, when the nuisance grows intolerable, the police are sent for, and they patrol the street for a while to the advantage of the neighborhood. The patrolmen are soon withdrawn, however, and things relapse into their old annoying state. The police found out who the boy was who broke the shopkeeper's window, and his parents had to pay for it—visiting the poor tradesman with their wrath, of course—but the boy who broke the other pane contrived to conceal his identity and the householder has had to have it restored. Such incidents as these are not unusual on this street, and the parents of the lads cannot escape a large share of blame, along with the city, which provides little more than the streets for a playground. So far as the parents are concerned, there seems to be a lamentable and increasing lack of control, and especially a lack of supervision after school hours. This laxity leads to a spirit of so-called 'independence'—an independence which is exercised in deplorable ways. These ways sometimes lead a youth to jail, and the history of some of the worst criminals has been traced to some trivial offence in youth which was punished by imprisonment. In some cities which were infested by young rowdies an increase has been made in the police force, and now this class has practically ceased to exist There has, however, been an increasing number of complaints of offences by children, such as damage to property, breaking of windows and defacing of walls. Juvenile courts, where established, have had happy results, with such offenders, but it has been increasingly shown by investigations made by excellent magistrates that the reformation of the child ought to begin with the parent and the state

We print to-day some extracts from a characteristic writing of Mr. Elbert Hubbard in the New York 'American,' in which he expresses in his own way the rising sentiment of the United States people towards the present United States tariff and proposes, as a first step to remove its burden, reciprocity with Canada. Mr. Hubbard's first proposal, which simply amounts to a customs union, is out of the question. He need not think we are going to let the United States make our tariff against the world, and especially against the British Empire. Whatever we do in the way of opening our markets must be done because it benefits us and not for the protection of our neighbors—whatever we do for the United States, which has tariffs against us, must be done at least as well for Great Britain, which has none. This should not prevent a good reciprocity treaty in commodities in which the outer world does not compete.

'Canadians want tariff reduction,' declares 'Printers' Ink.' That there is an important body of Canadian opinion in favor of more tariff reciprocity on the part of the United States, at least, there is no reason to doubt. This was emphasized at the dinner of the Economic Club, the other day, in New York. Thus Mr. Wallace Nesbitt, K.C., ex-judge of the Canadian Supreme Court, is reported to have said:

'If the United States was immediately, in its own interests, to lower its tariff against goods coming from Canada, there would be a two-fold effect. First, if grain, flour, breadstuffs, animals of all kinds, fruits, fish, poultry, eggs, butter, cheese, hides, and timber were allowed to be sent in practically free, the result would be a very large decrease in the cost of living, with the further result of a very much improved ability to manufacture in competition with foreign countries having a lower cost of living than at present obtains in the United States.

'On our side it would mean the opening of new country by leaps and bounds; fresh inhabitants pouring in with their purchasing power not less than at present and constantly increasing. Does it not open out enormous possibilities in the way of trade for your manufactured goods?'

Other speakers are quoted to similar effect, and 'Printers' Ink' credits Mr. D. Lorne McGibbon, president of the Canadian Consolidated Rubber Company, with saying that the future relations as they affect trade between Canada and the United States rest with the United States, and went on to suggest that, if the tariff were gradually reduced to a point where the protection afforded both countries would be actually—not theoretically—equalized, always giving the prime consideration to the fact that Canada has the younger and weaker industries, and that her trade preference within the British Empire must stand, he believed the solution of the problem would be in sight. That may, perhaps, be the reporter's way of putting it, as the Americans have not hitherto acted as if they would at any time consider Canadian 'younger and weaker industries' in preference to their own; but Mr. McGibbon's attitude as reported bears a marked difference from some of our other manufacturers and their newspaper spokesmen, who are all for standing pat and ignoring the consumer.

SOCIALISM.

Mr. Taft, though large in person and worthy in purpose, will not go down to history as either an able or a strong statesman. He is led rather than a leader. He promised the people to reduce the tariff, and meant to, and was more befooled than the people were by the men who, in consequence of popular displeasure, have had to step down and out. He would have done well had he taken warning by the abdication of Speaker Cannon, and of Mr. Aldrich, the tariff manipulator, and not gone on to add a new discredit mark to his record. This he has done by coming again to the rescue of the high tariff party, with the cry of 'Wolf, Wolf!' against the socialists. This cry was the slogan of the British protectionists, who sought to cover their assault upon the people's liberties, and the burdens they were trying to lay upon them, by firing great guns against the shadow of a foe. Socialism is the mere shadow of a danger even in England. The idea of it has indeed possessed the imagination of the people there in a vague way. It has come to them across the Channel from countries where government oppression has nursed it into power. That idea will no doubt bring about many things which may seem like infringements of the rights of property and the plundering of the well-to-do in the supposed interests of the weaker members of society. But it will not go further than the conscience of the community will support it, and as soon as it shows itself selfish or despotic, as of course, being human, it will, there will be a revolt against it. Before that time comes, it will have made enlightening experiments in economics—enlightening both to those who have urged them and to those who have opposed them. It will have modified — possibly abolished— many privileges which have grown up through generations of class legislation, without any harm to the commonwealth, for these changes will only come slowly. The English are not an upsetting people. They reverence their traditions; they love their gentry; they are tenacious of class distinction; they will not support revolution. But they will steadily work towards equal rights. Socialism is the antithesis of privilege, and negatively at least it has an important mission.

But small as is the real danger from

socialism in England, it is much smaller in the United States, where, apart from protectionism and corporate encroachments, against which the whole nation is in revolt, there are no class privileges. It is these, and these only, that it threatens. Of course it has its theorists, who, like our correspondent, Mr. Lamb, of Plumas, exhaust the vocabulary of invective against conditions which have grown up in the most natural way, and with no other intent but the people's service. We doubt, for instance, if any finer economic service has been rendered Canada than by the issue of bank notes, creating as they do a currency easily handled, which expands automatically when the harvest is to be moved and contracts of itself when it is not needed. These notes are nothing but promises to pay. Anyone who has one can demand payment at the bank's office. If that could not be done the notes would be only dirty paper. It is true that they are a source of profit to the banks. That was an incident of which our national government took advantage by taking away from the banks the right to issue the smaller denominations and replacing these with its own. Yet Mr. Lamb treats this very natural evolution as an outstanding example of the malicious crimes committed by the law against the people, and in the name of socialism proclaims a revolt against all existing law. This is an illustration of the lack of balance of some social theorists, but it is far better morally that a man should be thus eaten up with zeal for the betterment of the people than that he should, as unfortunately a large proportion of our well-to-do citizens do, have his head full of little but sports and personal pleasures, with no care or thought for the general good. To which will the future owe the most? There is no doubt that privilege of all kinds has reason to fear the general feeling of discontent on the part of the people which calls itself socialism, and which finds extravagant expression occasionaly in men of one idea. But the community has nothing to fear. The cry of 'Wolf!' is the cry of privilege.

While referring to Mr. Lamb's letter we do not see that any of the able expositions he quotes of the passage that 'all men are created equal' are anything more than truisms. They limit its meaning to the idea that all should be equally treated by the law, which is that for which all good Liberals contend. None of them alters the fact we were dealing with that the nation that declared it, and a large proportion of the very men who declared and defended it, held slaves, and so confessed that the phrase was for them a mere theory that did not apply to actual facts. None of them alters the fact that the Canadian Socialists are the most rampant opponents of the admission of Asiatics, or that the Socialists of the world in their recent congress in the United States, by refusing to recognize the claims of the inferior peoples to brotherhood, simply abnegated their own doctrines and declared them in their broadest shape inapplicable. Mr. Lamb, who assumes to educate people, and tell them patronizingly that they do not know the rudiments of what they are talking about, does not even attempt to answer the very statements of fact which provoked him to write.

QUEER LOYALTY.

As the old cock crows the young one learns, is an old proverb. It is possible that the similarity of the two crows is, in some measure, due to similarity of breed. If crowing had to be learned by parental instruction, incubator cockerels would never learn to crow at all. From a debate in the Quebec legislature and other events it seems conceivable that the Quebec Opposition did not learn its lesson from the parliament of Canada—but that the parliament of Canada acted under pressure from the province of Quebec. At all events, there is a remarkable similarity between the attitude of Canada to the British Empire as touching matters of defence and the attitude of the so-called Conservatives—save the mark—of the province of Quebec to the Federal system of Canada on the same subject. Canada, through the Federal parliament, while violently protesting her loyalty to the Empire, of which she professes to be a part, declares that she will come to the support of the Empire just when she thinks fit, and not otherwise. This is, we submit, a declaration of independence as complete as was that of the United States; although, being proclaimed in a spirit of good-will and not of bad blood, it was accompanied by no revolution. Nobody doubts that when need shall arise Canada will heartily respond to it, and will not stand on the order of her going. And most of us believe that in the future Canada, as a whole, will desire closer and not more distant relations with the Empire. But here is the Quebec opposition, speaking, as it declares, the free mind of the people of the province, denouncing a provincial minister for pledging his province to loyalty at the call of the Federal Government in case of imperial need, and declaring it to be the view of the people of this province that they should be consulted as a province before the Federal Government should be free to go to the defence of the Empire. Such, interpreted by the speeches in support of it, is the meaning of the declaration of independence formulated by Mr. Jean Prevost.

Mr. Prevost's claim to represent the people of the province, and that the Hon. Mr. Taschereau, speaking at Toronto, misrepresented the sentiment of the people, was not supported by a majority in the legislature, which rejected it by a vote of forty-four to sixteen. It has, however, this amount of color, that while the Government party failed to marshall its whole force to the support of its minister, every member not bound by party voted for it; and to these two Liberal supporters were added, giving thus the largest Opposition vote that the present Government has been called upon to meet. How these people, who are asserting the liberty won by their forefathers [illegible]), and that Mr. Taschereau, in declaring the readiness of his people to come to the defence of the Empire, had spoken against his people (Lavergne), and had forgotten what were the rights of the inhabitants of Quebec (Giard), and that the minister had no right to say that the people of Quebec would follow what any one said without first being consulted (Giard)—how these statesmen understand our constitution we are at a loss to make out. This also is distinctly a declaration of independence, as though Wales or Scotland should say we will give our aid to the support of the Empire in time of need when we choose and not otherwise. This is surely something new in government. What will puzzle the electors of the fifth division of Montreal, or at least those of them who do not understand party exigencies, will be why Mr. Gault found himself in that group.

THE EMPIRE.

A knowledge of the empire, as the 'Times' wisely remarks, should be, in this age, one of the first requirements of British citizenship. Those of us who regard the empire as a necessity, and not a sort of luxury, fully appreciate the fact that neither at home nor in the colonies has there yet been adequate adjustment of our ways, our policy, or our thoughts to meet the new conditions brought by time and change; and we as fully recognize that the problem of empire is the problem of bringing about that adjustment, and of reforming upon an imperial front. If the empire is to last, if British ideals of life and government are not to lose their power throughout the world, it is an axiom with the imperialist that 'the empire must be 'made not merely an association 'founded upon kinship and common 'history, but a working unity bound 'together by all the ties that subsist between men living in a single 'state.' But if failure, which we cannot believe, is to be written of this ideal, is it true, as the 'Times' pronounces, that the children of Britain 'will not fail to recognize that the 'fault was hers'?—That 'history will 'not fail to show them what seems 'hidden from the eyes of many at 'the present day, that the Dominions 'of the Crown are eager for the close 'co-operation and the vital unity that 'are needed to make the empire a reality'; that 'there is everywhere a 'desire for unity founded upon the 'enduring bonds of common interests, 'reciprocal duties, and close co-oper'ation?' Doubtless in the abstract there is much of this, but is there much evidence of willingness for the concrete sacrifices without which it will be impossible? The 'Times' itself acknowledges that there is much dubiety as to the means of bringing these things about; that there are many opinions, many contradictions, and even many jealousies about local interests. But the 'Times' shifts the responsibility for this upon the poor Mother Country which gives all her children free trade and the liberty to be as generous as they please while defending them out of her own pocket. Only the outlying parts of the empire, the 'Times' assures us, 'have a clear 'and generous conception of the end. 'They are not fighting for paltry ad'vantages'. And the 'Times' can believe this in spite of more and more restrictive legislation against British immigration, the infliction of high tariffs to keep out British goods, and what not. The panacea of the 'Times' is, of course, protection for Great Britain and an imperial zollverein. But what the 'Times' will not admit is that there can be no real imperial zollverein so long as the self-governing parts of the empire, and especially Canada, insist upon those very 'paltry advantages' for which the 'Times 'says they are not fighting, and refrain from that 'generous conception' with which the 'Times' credits them.

EXCLUDED AND ADMITTED.

One immigrant family in England has been made happy owing to the efforts of the 'Westminster Gazette.' Through the restrictions of the new Canadian Order-in-Council, Mrs. Woolmer, who is described as a healthy young woman just entering her thirtieth year, had, with her four children, been refused permission to join her husband in Montreal, under the auspices of the Central London (Unemployed) Body, because that husband and father does not work on a farm. Through the publicity given to the case by the 'Westminster Gazette,' official objection to the transport of this family has been removed, tickets from London to Montreal have been purchased, and the voyage to Quebec will be made from Liverpool by the C. P. R. steamer 'Empress of Ireland,' on July 1. The money was provided by a generous reader, who saw the story of the case in the 'Westminster Gazette,' and the necessary provision for the family's transport was at once made. 'I hope you are not 'playing a joke on me,' said Mrs. Woolmer, when the unexpected and sudden relief was conveyed to her by a newspaper man, 'I've been driven 'from pillar to post for three months 'already, and I don't think I could 'stand another disappointment.' Mrs. Woolmer proceeded to relate that she had just come from the Surrey Commercial Dock, after seeing her husband's mother off to Montreal by the 'Lake Erie.' The husband's mother was accompanied by her daughter Emma, who is fourteen years old, and Alfred, her youngest son. The money was provided by Mrs. Woolmer's husband's father, who has only been in Canada a year, but who has been able to save enough money in that time to send for his family. With the arrival of Mrs. Woolmer and family next July, provision will have been made for sixteen Woolmers in Canada, fourteen of whom have left London in a little over a year. Six of these are adult mechanics, bricklayers, we understand, and include Mr. Woolmer's father, Mr. Woolmer, and his brothers Alfred, Jim, Harry, George, and William.

Mr. Woolmer arrived in Canada a little over a year ago, and has done so well that from the first week of his landing Mrs. Woolmer has received fortnightly remittances from him, sufficient to keep herself and family in a little four-roomed cottage in one of the back streets of Greenwich. None of the other branches of this family, fortunately, have had to go through the ordeal of being helped out by public money, and Mrs. Woolmer's experiences in this respect will not soon be forgotten. Her husband sent her about $6.25 a week; out of this she had to pay $1.35 rent, leaving her $4.90 to support herself and four children. She could hardly be expected to save out of this the, to her, large sum necessary for passage money and provide herself with necessary things for travel, however meagre. Yet this family was refused by the Canadian authorities because it was going to accept temporary assistance from a charitable body, assistance for which repayment had been arranged. The defence made for the new official regulations which exclude from Canada assisted emigrants other than agricultural laborers and domestic servants, and insist that all other adults shall be possessed of twenty-five dollars in money on landing, is that too many immigrants have been coming to Canada who seek the cities and not the land, who are not easily absorbed, who are liable to suffer, and even to become public charges. Apart from the fact that these exclusive regulations are possibly for the most part the work of men whose fathers would have been excluded from this country if similar regulations had been in force when they were 'immigrants,' the defence of the authorities does not apply to the cases we have quoted in the three articles entitled respectively 'Outrageous,' 'Hands across the sea!' and 'Britons avaunt!' where men actually engaged to work in Canada by responsible firms were rejected because their passage out was being paid for them; neither does it defend the act of exclusion in Mrs. Woolmer's case, as she had a husband and a home to come to. Happily there is now promise that the new regulations will be less rigorously applied until they can presently be amended.

A SERVANT OF EMPIRE.

While we are honoring Lieutenant Shackleton, who thoroughly deserves our appreciation for a fine display of the British qualities of adventure and pluck, let us not forget Mr. Boyd Alexander, who was recently murdered by natives at Tama, near to Lake Chad, in Northern Nigeria. Mr. Alexander is described as having a large share of the explorer's best qualities. A young man with sufficient means to be able to please himself as to the choice of a career, Mr. Boyd Alexander equipped himself mentally as carefully as he equipped himself with food and arms for the explorer's life. He cultivated every branch of practical knowledge, every form of handiness. The most memorable of his expeditions was his journey across Africa, which occupied three years, from 1904 to 1907, and during which he surveyed Lake Chad. It was later, in the Congo Forest, that Mr. Boyd Alexander came across traces of the Okapi, the rarest and most curious of existing animals, being, except the giraffe, the only survivor of the miocene group of girafidae. One of these was afterwards shot by Jose Lopes, the faithful Portuguese servant of the explorer. Of this forest, the traveller gives us this fascinating glimpse in his book, 'From the Niger to the Nile': 'In it were many animals 'as strange as the mysterious forest 'that bred them; gigantic forest rats 'with white bellies, two feet from head 'to tail, others a rich red-brown with 'backs marked like chessboards and 'snouts as long as ant-eaters; grizzly 'mongooses that rob fowls of their 'eggs by night, breaking them upon 'stones before eating them; sweet-faced phalangers, with eyes like saucers 'and as clear as amber; pangolins, 'with arched and scaly backs like coats 'of mail, that steal through the dark 'places of the forest thrusting their 'long tongues like swords into the 'holes of the white ant; huge vampire bats with teeth like sharks, and 'many other strange animals that had 'never before been seen.' In recognition of the many hardships survived, and the splendid achievements of this journey, Mr. Boyd Alexander was awarded the gold medal of the Royal Geographical Society, and he was otherwise honored. It was acknowledged indeed that 'no journey had been 'so fruitful in scientific results since 'Mr. H. M. Stanley's expedition, and 'none had required so much endurance 'since Mr. Grogan's march from the 'Cape to Cairo.' On this eventful expedition Mr. Boyd Alexander lost his brother, Captain Claude Alexander, of the Scots Guards, who succumbed to some form of gastro-enteritis, and now he himself has met an even more tragic ending, the Empire thus losing one who had inherited the spirit of the great pioneers, who had added glories to their achievements, and whose name will last among theirs as an example of great endurance and patience, judgment, resolution and courage, along with great mental gifts and scientific knowledge. So long as the Empire continues to produce such men its greatness is assured.

WORK WORTH WHILE.

A most interesting document is the second annual report of the superintendent of neglected children for the Province of Manitoba. Mr. F. J. Billiarde, who faithfully fills that position, shows among other encouraging features that only about five percent of the delinquent children dealt with by the Juvenile Court and other related agencies have gone back to their old habits. 'One of the most immediate results to be noted following 'the inauguration of the Juvenile Court 'has been a marked decrease in juvenile crime; offences of a serious 'nature have become rare; many boys 'known as incorrigible truants have 'been reformed and are now regular 'attendants at school; careless parents who allowed their children to 'roam idly about the streets have been 'brought before the court to answer 'for their negligence . . . Numerous 'parents have been advised and helped 'and adults found guilty of leading 'young girls astray have been punished.' The report deals with the question of the value of the child to the state and quotes a celebrated criminologist to the effect that 'to nip in 'the bud three-fourths of the perennial crop of criminality would save 'the United States the enormous 'amount of four hundred and fifty 'million dollars per annum.' Mr. Billiarde finds that in eight cases out of ten the misconduct of the child has resulted either from the wrongful act or the neglect and indifference of the parent. Delinquent parents rather than delinquent children require to be dealt with. The Juvenile Court, because of its legal right and powers to deal with such parents, is rapidly becoming the central agency not only for the uplift and regeneration of the child, but also for the reformation and up-building of the neglected home and the careless parent.

Mr. Billiarde adds to other evidence about the importance and value of playgrounds. Children naturally love the outdoor life, and the street in too many cases is the only recreation ground. The public schools and their grounds and the public parks and part of their grounds can be equipped and maintained at comparatively small expense as social and recreational centres. Athens realized the importance of play many centuries ago when its citizens debated whether they should build a public school or open a playground, and decided on the playground. The world still marvels at the results of Greek education. It produced the highest type of man physically and intellectually that the world has ever beheld. During the summer months in Winnipeg playgrounds were opened in the ground of nine schools and during exhibition week a small playground for little children was conducted in the exhibition grounds. The grounds were equipped with swings and other apparatus for the amusement and exercise of the children. A monitor system of supervision was in vogue in each playground. A notable feature of the work was the organization of playground cities. The city government was modelled on that of the City of Winnipeg. Elections were held, and the boys and girls elected a mayor, aldermen, public magistrate, police officers, sanitary inspectors, etc. The children entered thoroughly into the spirit of the game and learned more about city government and civic duty during two weeks on the playground than they could learn from books and lessons in years. No less than 4,245 children used the grounds, paying 63,446 visits. Four thousand dollars were granted for the work by the city; of this $3,744.99 was expended; the value of the articles stored at the end of the season was $1,960.18; so the real cost of the summer's work was only $1,781.81.

Mr. Billiarde has something to say regarding education. He believes that one of the crying needs of the hour is the establishment of trades schools—not schools with shop attachment, but shops with school attachment—where boys can learn a trade and leave school armed at all points for the battle of life. He points out the fact that in criminal statistics, in every part of the English-speaking world, it is the untrained man, the man without a calling, who always heads the list. He touches on the important work done by the Industrial School for refractory boys at Portage la Prairie. Twenty-six boys were released on parole during the year. All are doing well, with the exception of one, who had to be returned on account of unsatisfactory conduct. At Shawbridge, as our readers know, a great work is being done for the boys in teaching them to be skilled and self-reliant. Another important section of the book is the report of the Juvenile Court judge, the Hon. T. M. Daly, K.C. He says that there is nothing in his court surroundings to overawe the child; everything is conducted in a matter-of-fact way, somewhat on the line of a family gathering. During the year a hundred and seventy-four boys and sixty-eight girls came before him. He has found the boys much easier to deal with than the girls whenever the latter have begun to go seriously wrong. He echoes Mr. Billiarde's charges of parental neglect. Fathers should make chums of their boys, and mothers friends of their daughters from an early age. The home should be to every boy and girl the best and brightest and cheeriest place they know. The training of children should not be shifted to the over-wrought school teacher. He praises the work of the home-like detention home, which is conducted as an adjunct to the juvenile court, and explains the friendly work of the probation officer, which often affects the lives of children and parents to such an important degree. Canada's pride rises year by year at the record of the harvests in Manitoba and the North-West, and her enormous industrial expansion from east to west. Her pride should be even greater for the work done by Attorney-General Campbell, of Manitoba, the father of juvenile courts in this country, and by Mr. Billiarde, Judge Daly, Captain McAmmond, and their able associates, who sow seed under discouraging conditions and reap harvests of altogether incalculable value to this and future generations.

SOUTH AMERICA.

The progress of the South American States since the attainment of Argentine independence, a hundred years ago, is the subject of an illuminative article by Dr. Albert Hale in the 'American Review of Reviews.' He says that in 1810 there was not a single railway in South America. In fact, it was not until 1851 that the first was constructed in Chile. Argentina built one in 1853, and Brazil a third in 1856. Now there is no Republic in South America without a railway, some of which are marvels of engineering skill. One runs to over 15,000 feet above the sea, and the new Trans-Andine Railway—the first South American trans-continental line—pierces the Andes at about 10,400 feet elevation. A railway is contemplated which will connect Buenos Ayres with Asuncion, the capital of Paraguay. The exports of South America are mostly natural products, and goods are bought in return from almost all the European countries. 'English, German, French, 'Italian, Austrian and Spanish lines 'ply regularly to the great ports on 'the Atlantic side of South America; 'with almost equal frequency other 'lines under the same flags continue 'the journey to the west coast and 'gather in the riches of Chile, Peru, 'Bolivia and Ecuador for home con'sumption.' But alas for the glory of the Monroe doctrine, and alas for the parental feelings of the United States, 'The Stars and Stripes of our 'own country are seldom seen, and 'much of the trade that should belong 'to us has escaped because our mer'chant marine has dwindled to noth'ing during the last generation.' The amount of imports and exports is increasing. Within the last ten years this growth has in some instances increased over a hundred percent, and is limited only by the capacity of vessels to carry it. The world could not to-day advance a step without the rubber of Brazil, the nitrate of Chile, the tin of Bolivia, the cacao of Ecuador, the copper of Peru, the quebracho of Paraguay, the chilled meats of the River Plate, or the wheat, the corn, or the wool of Argentina.

Emigration from Europe to South America is on a much more extensive scale than most people suppose. Brazil in one year welcomed 100,000 immigrants; Uruguay in the same time from 40,000 to 60,000; Chile receives immense numbers of Germans; in the district of Minas Geraes, in Brazil, alone, there are as many as 1,000,000 Italians; in three other Brazilian provinces there are as many as 500,000 Germans. More than two hundred thousand immigrants often come in a year to Argentina from Spain, Italy, Portugal, Germany and Syria. More than half the population of 7,000,000 people in this Republic is of South European origin. Dr. Hale has much to say of the beauty of South American cities and the courtesy and charm of their people. He regards Rio as a model of civic progress, and tells of the splendid harbor works of the port, which have cost about 50,000,000 dollars. We are accustomed to think of the South American republics as a rather absurd set of little states, only half civilized and ever bubbling into confused wars and revolutions. There is some truth in the idea, but it is not all the truth by large measure. The South American peoples have caught some of the world's spirit of progress and are responding to it. A good share of the advance made is, of course, due to European immigration, but there is no doubt that the South American Latins themselves are awakening, and that the world will hear more of them as the years run on. It is rather remarkable that so little of the progress of the South American peoples seems to be due to the nation which claims a sort of benevolent suzerainty over them. The explanation of this phenomenon might suggest a good subject for a lecture by Mr. Roosevelt.

MORE ABOUT LIGHT.

Something definite at last is to be done about paying for the past lighting of the city. It was high time. The Gas Company seems to have acted fairly. It is the city which has procrastinated. Arbitration is to be the means taken to settle the question of price, the method that was urged by the late Mr. Walbank, in the time of the late council, and of which the company has since continued in favor. Paying for past lighting, on a fair basis, however imperative, will not, however, help us in the lighting of the city in the future. The company has written to the controllers that unless some understanding is reached as to future lighting the lights will be turned out on November 1, and that threat holds. As Controller Lachapelle remarks, doubtless some way will be decided on to continue the city lighting, or the half-lighting, which is all we get at present, and in the meantime the city is actually about to purchase a hundred new arc lights, for the purpose of placing them in the streets where they are most 'needed.' There are so many places that need them badly, besides those streets from which the company removed lights to place in the harbor, that two hundred would not have been too many, even to fairly light the darkest places. But a poor light is better than none. Time was when a rushlight was welcome. The question of the future lighting of the city is, however, serious. Whether or not the company could discontinue its service is doubtful. It is supplying a public utility. But that phase aside, the subject is of great importance, and one which must now be dealt with without further shilly-shallying.

Two things have to be borne in mind, one that more lights are needed immediately, the other that a new and more advantageous contract is required for the future. Some side-issues have diverted attention from these needs, none, perhaps, more than the question of municipal ownership. Much has been said for and against this mode of operation, but the important point at present is that it would be impossible for the city to construct a plant such as would be needed in any short period of time. Moreover, Montreal is growing rapidly, and underground conduits for wires are becoming more and more necessary. In face of this, it would seem foolish in the extreme for the city to erect poles. It appears indeed that the suggestion of the Controllers is the best. Mr. Parent, lighting superintendent, has said that the city can buy new lamps, of the best pattern, to take the place of those removed, as is now to be done. These can be kept and sold to whatever new company or companies may secure the future lighting contract or contracts. The offers made by the Dominion and Saraguay firms show that there will be competition. Of course, in this tendering also, many features render the question complex. The entry of new firms means the erection of new poles. The ability of each tendering company to supply the power from more than one source would have to be considered. But the result would probably justify the pains. It would appear that the city should be divided in sections and tenders called for each. The new companies would be able to instal the necessary plant in short order. And granting contracts as suggested need not mean dismissing the question of municipal lighting. A commission might well be appointed to study this in all its phases. But during such investigation the city must be adequately lighted.

TEACHERS IN ENGLAND.

A very curious controversy is going on in England, which, though we are left in the dark as to the real facts, will interest our school teachers. It is on the question whether England is, to use a stock jobbing phrase, short or long on school teachers. The complaint was made at the recent meeting of the National Union of Teachers at Plymouth, England, that the teaching profession was overstocked. It was asserted that many young ladies after being educated by the state were in despair of finding occupation in the sphere for which they were trained, and were forced to become waitresses in tea-shops, cashiers in drapery establishments, and so forth. This, however, is contradicted flatly by the report of the Board of Education, just issued, which says that out of 4,32[illegible] men and women who satisfactorily completed the training college course in 1908, 4,069, or nearly 92 percent, were known or believed to have secured employment within 12 months, i. e., by July 1, 1909; in most of the cases, of course, the employment was secured in considerably less than 12 months. Furthermore, the residue of about 7 percent included a certain number of young persons who were not yet seeking posts, as they had elected to pursue their studies at a university instead of seeking immediate employment. Not only that, but a shortage of teachers is actually anticipated, for the report goes on to say that the fullest study which the material available has permitted of the whole problem of supply and demand for the teaching profession, as a national question, has forced the Board to the unwelcome conclusion that there is danger of a serious shortage in a very few years' time in the supply of qualified adult teachers, a shortage which is bound to have a damaging effect on the improvement of elementary schools in England. When it is realized that the number of young persons brought into the preliminary stages of the profession at the beginning of the present year shows a reduction of 30 percent on the figures of 1907, it will be seen that the risk of there not being, in a very few years' time, sufficient qualified teachers for the elementary schools is already exceedingly grave. If the claim of the Board of Education is justified, and figures are quoted to prove it, the gravity of the problem from the public point of view is even more serious than that of the statement of the National Union of Teachers. It is, however, extraordinary to find these two authorities so diametrically at odds as to facts, the teachers flouting the board's statement as sheer ignorance, and reiterating that a large percentage of the teachers turned out yearly is unable to find engagements. We should expect, however, that in any profession a certain proportion of those trained would for one reason or another prove abortive. Many a man trained for the ministry or for law is found afterwards doing more fitting work as a stock broker, a contractor, or a keeper of a summer resort. What seems evident on the surface of things is that if England — still more if Canada —is to keep pace with Germany in the march of civilization there will need to be a very great bracing up of the teaching profession and a scale of salaries that will tempt the best girls of the community into the work of training the young.

GOLDWIN SMITH.

Into uncharted skies his great soul sails,
Which here on earth of sun and stars had view—
Which had the larger vision, and which grew
Fair on the human heights, and in its vales.
His was the broad, majestic mind which fails
To cringe before the old, or fear the new;
E'en on the sea of life by night he drew
Nearer to Truth through Nature's mists and gales.
Upon the Mount of Noble Will he stood,
From which he taught his Brothers, who would see,
That not in easy sophistry is good,
And what a tawdry thing is enmity.
His labor's lasting fruit outlasts his breath—
Rich sheaves are left us by the reaper Death!

W. E. HUNT.

HOTELMAN'S OFFER

Saskatoon Proprietor Agrees to Conduct Hotel Without Bar.

Brandon, Man., June 10.—At the laymen's meeting of the Methodist Conference yesterday, in a discussion on local option, it was announced that Mr. E. J. Beaubien, a hotelkeeper of Saskatoon, formerly of Brandon, made a unique proposition to the temperance people of Saskatoon agreeing that if the citizens will invest fifty thousand dollars, he will put up a hundred thousand dollars to build a hundred-and-fifty-thousand-dollar hotel, to be run without a bar, thus solving the problem of good accommodation without liquor.

WORLD'S CONFERENCE.

Glasgow, June 9. — The World's Women's Christian Temperance Union is holding a largely attended convention here. The Countess of Carlisle is presiding. Addresses have been made by several delegates, and reports have been submitted showing the enormous growth of prohibition movements, notably in the British colonies and in America.

TO ENFORCE LAW

College Has Offered its Aid Against Illegal Sale of Liquor.

Toronto, June 11.—The council of the Ontario College of Pharmacy has recommended that the Provincial Government enact legislation giving the colege power to dea with flagrant violations of the liquor license act, and allow the council to revoke a license for repeated offences, the council to undertake the prosecution of all offending druggists. This is made providing the province bears the expense, the fines to go into the provincial treasury. The report of a committee showed that eight stores persisted in conducting illegal stores. Last year the fines amounted to $283, and the expenses totalled $234.

SCANDAL IN JAPAN

Forgery of Emperor's Seal is Discovered and Arrests Made.

Victoria, B.C., June 9.—A sensation has been caused in Japan, according to news received here, by the discovery of a box deposited with a missionary priest at Seoul by a nephew of the ex-Emperor containing originals of treaties between Korea and Japan and other powers, papers reported to the late Prince Ito as lost. In connection with the discovery, papers were found indicating the forgery of the Emperor's seal on the contract with Colbran and Bostwick, Americans, for the Seoul Electric Railroad. The nephew of the ex-Emperor has been arrested by the Japanese authorities.

GRAFT DISCOVERY

New York Mayor Finds Dishonesty Practices in Federal Offices.

New York June 10.—Mayor Gaynor has been hunting graft in another field. He says that he has found it and that it was flourishing openly in the federal building here. He has written to Attorney-General Wickersham, saying that bribes are extorted from aliens who desire to become naturalized.

PASSENGERS ROBBED

Highwayman Stopped Texas Train and Escaped to Mountains.

El Paso, Texas, June 10.—A lone highwayman held up an El Paso & Southwestern train eastbound last midnight. The Pullman passengers are without money, and the conductor has wired to the superintendent, in Kansas City, for instructions to be sent him at Dalheart.

Rough estimates place the value of the train robber's haul at several thousand dollars. One mile east of Robsart, N.M., near Corrizozo, the robber, who had boarded the train at Corrizozo, covered the Pullman conductor and brakeman with his gun, and compelled them to stop the train.

Hastily organized posses are in pursuit of the robber in the hope of intercepting him before he can cross the desert to the mountains toward which he is headed.

NAMES SUCCESSOR

Herr Von Lindequist Appointed German Secretary of State.

Berlin, June 10.—The appointment of Herr Von Lindequist, until now the under-secretary, to succeed Bernhardt Dernburg as Secretary of State for the Colonies, was gazetted yesterday. Herr Dernburg placed his resignation in the hands of the Emperor William recently because, according to report, the Reichstag, against his wishes, adopted the principle of taxing companies developing the African colonies, for war contributions.

WORLD WIDE.

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

ALL THE WORLD OVER.

The Re-casting of the Royal Declaration —The 'Nation,' London.
The Future of Politics—Westminster Gazette.'
'The Edwardian Epoch'—The 'Nation,' London.
Mr. Redmond's Address—English Papers.
The Crown and British Politics—The 'Spectator,' London.
Government by Mathematics—The 'Nation,' London.
The Treaty-Making Power of the Dominions—Manchester 'Guardian.'
Lord Selborne's Work—Five Critical Years in South Africa—The 'Observer,' London.
Sentimentality in Egypt—Roosevelt Instructs Cromer—'Evening Post,' New York.
French Sentimentality in Africa—The Sun,' New York.
The Bagdad Railway Problem—A Question That Should Be Settled—Sir William M. Ramsay, in the Manchester 'Guardian.'
Germany in Syria—The 'Spectator,' London.
The Atlantic Fisheries Disoute—Now in Process of Settlement—P. T. McGrath, in the 'American Review of Reviews.'

SOMETHING ABOUT THE ARTS.

The Art of the Fan—Laurence Binyon, in the 'Saturday Review,' London.
Manchester 'Guardian.' Mme. Viardot-Garcia—Man-

CONCERNING THINGS LITERARY.

Stella as Nurse—By Dean Swift.
The Confessions of a 'Casual'—The 'Nation,' London.
In the Land of Religions—V. B. Metta, in the Manchester 'Guardian.'

HINTS OF THE PROGRESS OF KNOWLEDGE.

The Heavens in June—Henry Norris Russell, Ph.D., in the 'Scientific American,' New York.
Aerial Warfare—Curious Results Derived from Recent Experiments—The 'Century Magazine,' New York.
How the Founder of the George, Jr., Republic Received the Impetus for his Work—'Hampton's Magazine,' New York.
The Great Glacier of Alaska—Vancouver 'Providence.'

PASSING EVENTS.

THINGS NEW AND OLD.

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

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

'World Wide' is a weekly reprint of articles nad cartoons from leading journals and reviews reflecting the current thought of both hemispheres.
$1.50 a year to any postal address the world over. With the 'Weekly Witness' for only $2.00 a year, to any address in Canada or British Isles. See club offers on another page. Agents wanted. John Dougall & Son, Publishers, Montreal, Canada.

MOLSONS BANK NEW CAPITAL TO BE ISSUED

A cable from London yesterday made the statement that the Molsons Bank of Montreal is about to issue $500,000 capital stock, which was recently taken up at the rate of $210 per share by the London Banking House of Sperling & Company. It is understood that it will be disposed of around $218.



Mr. Macpherson.

The Molsons Bank, in common with other leading banks, finds it necessary to increase its capital stock in order to meet its rapidly increasing business, which it has acquired as a result of judicious and able management.

The authorized capital of the bank is $5,000,000, with $3,500,000 subscribed. Every dollar of which is paid up. The reserve fund is equal at the present time to the paid up capital, which testifies to the solid position in which this bank stands at the present time.

Mr. W. Molson Macpherson, president of the bank, and his fellow directors, will have reason to feell thoroughly satisfied with the present position of the bank. It is not surprising that under such favorable circumstances they should consider it advisable to increase its capital so as to be well able to cope with its expanding business transactions.

COMPLAIN OF SCARCE MONEY IN TORONTO

A special despatch from Toronto to the 'Witness' yesterday, states that brokers in that city are complaining of money scarcity with prospect of a further advance in the rate for call loans.

While there has been little calling of loans, new borrowing is very difficult to negotiate and an early advance in the rate for call loans from five and a half to six percent is thought likely.

Some brokers in Toronto are predicting a rate of six and a half percent before the summer is over. Western demand is given as the cause of the money scarcity. Bankers claim to find it very difficult to provide for money needs of the west.

Associated Boards of Trade of Western Canada Held First Session

Brandon, June 10.—The address of Wm. Cousins, of Medicine Hat, the retiring president of the Associated Boards of Trade of Western Canada, was the feature of the first session of the Board of Trade Convention, which opened here yesterday.

Other business included the election of officers for the year, the reading of the secretary's report and a short discussion on a request from the Montreal Board of Trade urging action to do away with provincial taxation on incorporated companies.

Mr. E. M. Saunders, of Mooseiay, was elected president by acclamation. He has been a member of the association since its organization, and held the office of first vice-president during the past year. William Georgeson, of Calgary; M. Isbister, of Saskatoon, and C. G. K. Nourse, of Lethbridge, were chosen vice-presidents; it was decided to create the office of fourth vice-president and Mr. E. Martin, of Winnipeg, was elected.

Bank Clearings for Past Week Were Heavy

The Montreal Bank Clearings for the week ending yesterday, show a further enlargement of the volume of money in circulation here.

The following comparisons show how much farther we are advanced, in a commercial way, than in 1908:—

	Clearings.
Total for week ending June 9, 1910	$48,376,817
Corresponding month June 9, 1909	39,988,859
Corresponding month June 9 1908	28,252,749

BANK OF ENGLAND

London, June 9.—The weekly statement of the Bank of England shows the following changes:—

Total reserve, increased	£1,422,000
Circulation, decreased	369,000
Bullion, increased	1,054,239
Other securities, decreased	1,275,000
Other deposits, increased	479,000
Public deposits, increased	1,894,000
Notes reserve, increased	1,395,000
Government securities increased	2,245,000

The proportion of the bank's reserve to liability this week is 51.07 percent; last week it was 50.73 percent.

MONTREAL STOCK EXCHANGE PRICES

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

	Sellers	Buyers		Sellers	Buyers
Bell Tel. Co.	145	144½	Dom. I. & S.	65½	65¼
B.C.Pk.A.A	76	72	" pfd	103¾	103½
B.C.Pk.A.B	95	85	Duluth com	....	....
Can. Con.	38½	38	" pfd.	....	....
Can.Pc.Ry.	....	195¾	Halifax Ry	125	123
Crown Reve	2.93	2.93	Hav. Elec.	....	....
Detroit Elc.	55	54¾	" pfd.	....	....
D. Coal com	65¼	65	Mex.L.& P.	79	77¾
" pfd.	110	....	" pfd	....	....
Ill. Trac.	91	90¾	M&St. Paul	137	136¾
Int. Coal	55	....	pfd. xd.	....	....
Int. C.L.C'm	....	....	Mt.L.H.&P	133½	133¾
Int. Port. C	....	....	Mont.St.Ry	242	241¾
L.W'ds.com	132	130	New St.Ry.	....	....
" " pfd.	126	123	Mont. Steel	110	....
Laur. Paper	145½	141	" pfd	....	....
" pfd.	....	....	Mont. Tel.	....	150
Mackay com	85¾	....	Nipissing	....	....
" pfd.	....	....	Sao Paulo	....	....
Nor. Ohio	37	36½	Shaw W&P	....	100¾
N.S. Steel	84½	84¾	St. John Ry.	....	....
" pfd.	....	....	Toledo	14	....
N. W. Land	....	....	Toronto	....	118¾
Ogilvie com	....	....	Tri City pfd	....	....
" pfd.	....	127	Twin City	....	109¾
Penma's L'd	60	56	West India	....	60
" pfd	90	....	Winnipeg	....	....
R.& O.Nav.	84	83			

BANKS

B. N. A.	150	....	Nationale	....	....
Commerce	....	....	N.w Bruns'k	....	....
Dom.	....	....	N. Scotia	....	....
East. T.	....	162	Ottawa	....	....
Hamilton	....	....	Quebec	....	....
Hoch'laga	....	....	Royal	233	232¾
Imperial	....	....	Standard	....	....
Merch.	176½	175	Toronto	....	....
Molson	214	....	Union	....	142¾
Montreal	252	250¾			

COTTONS

Can.C. Cot.	89¼	55	Dom Tex. pf	104½	103¾
D. Tex.com	70¾	69½	Montreal	134	....

BONDS

Bell Tel.	3	....	....	Ke'w'n Mi's	104	....
Can. C. Cot.	6	....	....	L. of Woods	112½	....
Can. Con.	6	....	....	Lau. Papers	110	108
Cable	....	....	....	Mag. L. P.	4	....
Dom. Coal	8	....	94	Mex. E. L.	5	....	81½
Dom. Cot.	6	104	103	Mex. L. & P.	5	....	87
D. I. & S.	5	95¾	95½	M. L. H. & P.	4½	99¼	98
Halifax T.	5	....	100¾	Sao Paulo	5	....	....
Hav. El. R.	5	....	....	St. John R.	5	....	....
Mt. St. Ry.	4½	....	101	Textile S. A.	6	97	96½
M. Wareh.	4	....	....	" B	6	....	99
N. S. S. & C.	6	....	....	" C	6	96	95
N. Sco. City	6	....	....	" D	6	100	96
Ogilvie M.	6	....	112¾	T. Y. k. Rad	5	....	....
Series B.	6	....	112¾	Wes India	5	....	96
Price Bros.	6	105½	....	Win. Elec.	5	103¼	103
Rio de J.	4	....	....	Win. Hot'l	4	....	....

CROWN RESERVE HEADS COBALT ORE SHIPMENTS

Cobalt output for last week amounted to 443.40 tons of which more than half was sent from Kerr Lake and South Lorraine sections.

Crown Reserve heads the list with 107 tons, with La Rose second, and still in the lead for the year's shipments.

The shipments for the week ended June 11, in pounds and grades were:

Crown Reserve, 1h. 2 low, 2, 1-	214,010
La Rose, 2 1	142,550
Kerr Lake, 1, 1	120,140
Temiskaming, 1, 1	120,000
Chambers-Ferland, 1 h., 1 low	65,560
Colonial, 1 h. 1	41,640
Little Nipissing, 1	60,260
Hudson's Bay, 1 h	62,740
Hargraves, 1 low	60,000
Total, 5h. 9 low	886,800

CALIFORNIA SMALL FRUIT COMING IN

California small fruits are now coming in in abundant supply, being early this season. Pinapples are plentiful, and reasonable in price. Valencia oranges are good quality.

Following are f.o.b prices according to the Peterson Fruit Company:

Oranges—Valencias, 420, sweet, juicy fruit, $3 per case; Sorrentos, 160, 200, juicy fruit $3 per box. Cal. navels, 80 96, 112, 126, $4.25 do.; 150, 176, 200, 216, $5 do.

California plums, $2 per crate; do., apricots, $2.25 to $2.50 do.; do., peaches, $2.25 do.; do., cherries $2.75 per box.

Pineapples arriving ripe, very fine, 18, 24, 30, $2.75 per crate; in 36, $2.50 do. Grape fruit, 46, 64, 80 sizes, $6.50 per box. Cocoanuts, 100 size, $4.75 per bag. Dates, Hallowee, 4¾c per lb.; do., in one lb. packages, 7c per pkg.; figs, new, 2¾ inches, 10c per lb.

Bananas, $2 to $2.25 per bunch. Tomatoes, Floridas, 6 basket carries, $2.50 per crate; lemons, 'Marconi' Verdellis, fancy 300's, $3 per box; do., choice, $2.75 do. Potatoes, new, $4 per brl.

Onions, Egyptians, in bags, 3c per lb.; cabbage, new, $2.50 pe. crate; asparagus, $2 per basket, cucumbers, $2.50 per basket; limes, $1.50 per 100; strawberries, 15c to 20c per box.

Nuts—Peanuts, Bon Ton, roasted, 14c; do., French, 10c; almonds, shelled, 35c; do., Tarra, 14c; walnuts, shelled, 30c; do., Gren., 14c; filberts, 12c; Brazils, 17c.

GRAIN GROWING ON BIG SCALE THIS YEAR

Ottawa, June 13.—The Census and Statistics report just issued on the estimated area and condition of the principal field crops of Canada at the end of May, gives the area under fall wheat at 707,200 acres, which is 45,100 acres more than last year, and its percent of a standard condition is given as 87.65, which is 5.50 higher than last year. Spring wheat is given an area of 8,587,600 acres, being 1,499,300 acres more than last year, and its condition as compared with the end of May last year is 91.49 to 92.15. Oats, which has an area of 2,864,100 acres, is 561,500 acres more than last year, and its condition at the end of May was 93.95. A year ago its condition was 92.32. The area of barley is 1,834,000 acres, or 30,500 acres less than last year, and its condition is reported at 92.94, compared with 91.49 last year. The rye crop continues to decrease, but its condition is about the same as a year ago. Peas with 386,100 acres is less than last year by 7,200 acres, and its condition is 93.01 as compared with 90.59 last year. The area of mixed grains is 575,700 acres, or 6,400 acres less than last year, and their condition at the end of May was 94.72 compared with 91.71 last year. The area in hay and clover is given as 8,515,400 acres, which is 305,100 acres more than last year, and the condition is 97.64 or 7.28 more than in 1909.

The area of all these field crops is reported at 30,554,200 acres, which is 2,359,300 acres more than last year and 4,951,050 acres more than in 1908. The largest increase has taken place in wheat, which has now reached 9,294,800 acres. In 1909 it was 7,750,400 acres and in 1908 it was 6,610,300 acres, which is a gain in two years of 2,684,500 acres or more than 40 percent. The provinces of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta increased their area in wheat from 2,495,466 acres in 1900 to 5,624 acres in 1908, and to 8,395,400 acres in 1910. In Saskatchewan alone the increase of this year over last year was 1,163,000 acres.

Haddock Supply Larger ---Steak Cod Are Scarce

Fresh haddock are in better supply this week and the price has eased off a little. Steak cod are scarce and price has advanced. Brook trout are not coming in very freely. Lake fish are in fair supply. Another car of halibut arriving by express.

Following are f.o.b. prices, according to Leonard Brothers:—

Fresh—Haddock, per pound, 5c; steak cod (heads off), 6c; halibut (express), 8c; salmon Gaspe, fancy, 15c; shad, buck, each, 25c; shad, Roe, each, 40c; doree, per pound, 12c; pike, 7c, lake trout, 10c; white fish, 10c; brook trout, 22c; blue fish, fancy, 15c; sea bass, 10c; mackerel (fancy large), 12c; flounders, 10c.

Frozen—Market cod, per pound, 3c; B.C. salmon, red, 10c, doree (winter-caught), 9c; No. 1 smelts, 9c; large sea herring, per 100, $1.25.

Smoked—New haddies, 15-lb. boxes, per pound, 8c; new kippers, per half box, $1.10; new bloaters, per box, $1.00; new smoked herring, per box, 15c; boneless smoked herring, 10-lb. boxes, $1.00.

Solid meat oysters, 'Sealshipt,' $2 per gallon; bulk oysters, $1.50 per gallon; live lobsters, 14 cents per pound, and boiled, 11 cents.

Volume of Orders at the Coast Very Large

Vancouver and Victoria reports say in some lines of whole sale trade it is stated that orders being received are for a volume of goods exceeding that of this time a year ago by over fifty percent. However true that may be, it is certain an excellent business is now moving in all lines of trade.

Industrial activity is general and money seems to be circulating freely Prospects for the fall trade are bright. The movement of retail lines is good and price values are generally steady.

Increase of Trade

In Hamilton rather more seasonable weather has resulted in a somewnat increased retail trade there during the past week, but a rather prolonged spell is needed to bring the volume of business up to earlier expectation.

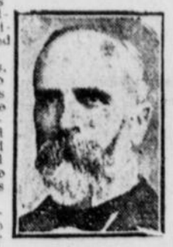
Local industries continue busily engaged and most factories having plenty of orders on hand to carry them well over the summer. Business in the surrounding district, says Bradstreet's, is fair.

Duluth-Superior Earnings

The earnings of the Duluth-Superior Railway for the first week in June shows an increase of $2,331, or 12.8 percent over the same week of last year.

CROW'S NEST CO. MAY ANNOUNCE DIVIDEND SOON?

Shareholders of the Crow's Nest Coal Company are anxious for some news as to the probability of having a dividend announced this coming July.



Mr. Rogers.

Mr. Elias Rogers, president stated to the 'Witness' this morning that the output of the company has doubled since last year, and that the physical condition of the properties has much improved.

Mr. Rogers, however, was averse to saying one way or another whether there would be money on hand sufficient to warrant the directors in declaring this dividend.

There is a feeling that something definite in this matter will be done shortly as the company is at the present time in a fairly strong position, financially, which fact the president would not deny.

BAD WEATHER AGAINST TRADE ---FEW FAILURES

Retail trade, both in city and country, has been affected during the past week in consequence of a continuance of unseasonable cool and wet weather, and complaints of backward collections are not infrequent. Dry goods wholesalers and manufacturers of ladies' wear, find sorting business somewhat slow, owing to bad weather, but in most other lines a seasonable volume of business is noted.

Observing business men just returned from an extended tour of the far Western Provinces, report that business bustle and activity are evident on every hand, and orders from this quarter are excellent in all lines, but as before noted, business is not proving up to expectations in the older settled districts of the Dominion.

Local bank clearings for the past five months, as compared with the same period of 1909, show an increase of $151,310,000, the totals being $817,160,000 as compared with $665,850,000.

The iron market rules about firm, with a good consumptive demand. Some moderate lots of cheap English iron have been brought in by parties outside the regular trade, but this has not affected general prices.

There is some excitement in the grocery trade with regard to canned goods, and representatives of the latest ten million dollar canning merger have been preparing the minds of the Grocers' Guild, in session here this week, for an advance in prices.

Jobbers in some cases are said to be now asking over $1.00 for tomatoes, and reports have been current that some of the few independent factories have been booking orders at figures approximating $1.00, for new pack, as against 72½ cents last year.

Nine district failures are noted for the week, according to Dun's, with aggregate indebtedness of $110,000.

Liverpool Markets

Liverpool, June 13.—Wheat spot dull, No. 2 red western winter, no stock; futures steady; July, 6s. 4 1-8d; Oct., 5s. 5 7-8d; Dec., nominal. Corn spot easy; old American mixed, 5s. 4d; new kiln dried, 4s. 11 1-2d; do via Galveston, 5s. 3d; futures dull; July nominal; Sept., 4s. 4 5-8d. Flour—Winter patents easy, 28s. 6d. Hops in London (Pacific coast), steady, £3 15s. to £4 15s.

Bacon, Cumberland cut, 26 to 30 lbs., steady, 70s. 6d; clear bellies, 14 to 16 lbs., steady, 73s. 6d. Lard, prime western, in tierces, steady, 63s; American refined, in pails, steady, 63s. 6d.

Cheese—Canadian finest white and colored, new dull, 53s. 6d; Canadian finest white, old dull, 59s. 6d; Canadian finest colored, old dull, 56s. Linseed oil, easy, 36s.

FARMERS' MARKET PRICES, June 10.

There was another large gathering of the farmers and the market gardeners in the vicinity of the Bonsecours Market this forenoon, and the fine weather seemed to draw out the buyers in larger numbers than usual. Enormous quantities of green truck, especially radishes and lettuce, are offered for sale at low rates; the prices of poultry and butter are declining; unusually large quantities of cream is for sale at about 25c the quart, potatoes are still plentiful and cheap. Oats sold at 95c to $1.00 the bag; buckwheat, $1.25 do.; potatoes, 35c to 50c the 80-pound bag; carrots, 50c do.; Quebec turnips, 75c do.; American cabbages, $1.40 to $1.50 the crate; celery, 65c to $1.50 the dozen; rhubarb, 12c to 35c the dozen bunches; radishes, 8c to 12c do.; lettuce, 12c to 25c do.; shalots, 5c the bunch; green onions, 10c do.; asparagus, 15c to 25c do.; spinach, 25c to 25c the box; cucumbers, 40c the dozen, green beans, $3.50 the basket; turkeys, 16c to 19c the pound; chickens, 18c to 20c do.; live fowls, $1.75 to $2.25 the pair; tub butter, 22c to 24c per pound; print butter, 22c to 26c do.; eggs, 22c to 26c the dozen; apples, $3.50 to $5 the barrel; Jamaica oranges, $4.50 do.; lemons, $3.00 the box; tomatoes, 75c the small basket; strawberries, 13c to 17c the box; bananas, $1.50 to $2.50 the bunch; hay, $10 to $12 the 100 bundles or 15 pounds; straw, $4 to $5 the 100 bundles of 12 pounds.

OTTAWA MARKETS.

Ottawa, June 13.—The Ottawa market on Saturday morning was large, but was distinguished by no special feature of importance. The offering was a very representative one. Prices, as a rule, were steady, but reasonable. Butter was again rather cheap at from 22 to 25c for a pail variety, and up to 28c and 30c for creamery. The supply of new stock is coming in well, and prices are likely to remain low for some time now. Eggs exhibited no change, retailing at 21c and 22c per dozen. Veal showed no change in values, being quoted at 7c and 10c for fronts and hinds. There were several carcases of pork at $13 and $13.50, and a few sides of beef at 10c, which is a fairly stiff figure. The hay offering was a good one and retailed all the way from $12 to $14, the latter, however, being the figure more generally quoted.

BRITISH CATTLE MARKETS.

London, June 2.—To-day's supply of beasts consisted almost entirely of fat cows and bulls, trade for which ruled firm at late values. Top prices paid per 8 lbs.—Fat cows, 4s to 4s 2d; fat bulls, 3s 8d to 4s 2d. Sheep trade ruled slow but firm, late currencies governing all transactions. Lambs made last Monday's money. Leading pens made per 8 lbs.—7½ to 8 stone Down sheep, 5s 6d to 5s 8d; 10 stone half breds, 5s to 5s 2d; 10 stone ewes, 4s 2d to 4s 4d; 5 stone fat Down lambs, 6s 2d to 6s 4d; 6 stone half bred do., 5s 2d to 5s 4d. Calves slow but firm at last Thursday's prices, which ranged from 4s 6d to 6s 6d per 8 lbs. Total supply—Beasts 30; sheep and lambs 500, calves 35, milch cows 5.

London, June 2.—Good supplies and trade very slow, prices tending little lower for beef and mutton. English beef, 4s 6d to 4s 8d; Scotch sides, 4s 8d to 4s 10d; shorts, 5s to 5s 4d; Deptford and Liverpool killed, 4s 4d to 4s 8d; refrigerated hindquarters, best, 4s 6d to 4s 8d; do., seconds, 4s 2d to 4s 4d; forequarters, 3s 3d to 3s 4d; Argentine chilled hindquarters, 3s 11d to 4s 2d; forequarters, 3s to 3s 2d; inferior beef, 3s 4d to 3s 8d. Mutton — Scotch wedders, 5s to 5s 4d; do., tegs, 5s 4d to 5s 8d; ewes, 3s 4d to 3s 8d; English wedders, 4s 8d to 5s; ewes, 3s 4d to 3s 8d; Dutch sheep, 4s 4d to 4s 8d; English lamb, 5s 4d to 6s 4d; veal, 4s to 5s 4d; English pork, 4s 8d to 4s 10d; Dutch do., 4s 6d to 4s 8d per 8 lbs.

ST. HYACINTHE PRODUCE.

St. Hyacinthe, June 12.—At the meeting of the cheese board on Saturday 910 boxes of butter were sold at 22¾c; 65 boxes unsold, 745 boxes of cheese sold at 10 7-8c; 45 boxes unsold; 9 buyers.

BUTTER PRICES MUCH TOO HIGH ---CHEESE ALSO

The quantity of butter made to date since the commencement of the season is unusually large, recent output at factories being very considerable. In the opinion of local dealers, the price must come down very soon from the twenty-three to twenty-three and a half cent perch. Neither the wholesaler or retailer is making profits under present conditions.

Some of the larger dealers have been putting away large supplies into cold storage, and just how much wisdom is in such action it is at present impossible to say, although the general opinion in the trade does not commend the idea.

Pastures are excellent and cows well nourished. There is a little inquiry from England as the Australian and New Zealand product is reduced almost to a nullity.

Cheese prices are again up, as a result of competition at the cheese boards. Exporters are naturally displeased, and state that prices will have to come down again with a rush. The make is liberal, and the export demand does not justify present high figures. Westerns quote at 11 to 11 1-4 cents and Easterns at 10 1-2 to 10 3-4 cents per pound.

Excellent Tone in all Lines of Trade in Winnipeg

Winnipeg reports say an excellent tone is noted to all lines of trade there and throughout the West. Good weather has brought the growing grain along nicely and has favored the movement of seasonable retail lines.

Wholesalers report an excellent demand for sorting parcels. In fact, trade in this connection was never better at this time of the year. Placing orders for fall and winter are also most encouraging.

Railroad building and industrial development generally are being pushed forward rapidly in all parts of the country and the movement of supplies of all kinds is large. Collections say Bradstreets generally satisfactory.

Fall Wheat Area Large

Ontario shows an increase in fall wheat from 581,100 to 609,200 acres, and in oats from 3,142,200 to 3,272,000 acres, Quebec from 1,574,100 to 1,649,600 acres, Manitoba from 1,390,000 to 1,451,000 acres, Saskatchewan from 1,847,000 to 1,973,000 acres, and Alberta from 820,000 to 974,000 acres.

TORONTO CATTLE PRICES.

Toronto, June 9.—Trade, active; prices, firm; 88 loads in to-day including 1165 cattle, 925 sheep and lambs, 100 hogs, and 610 calves. Export cattle, choice, $7.25 to $7.50; do., medium, $6.75 to $7.25; do., bulls, $5.75 to $6.25; do., bulls, light, bulls, $5.75 to $6.25; do., bulls, light, $5.50 to $6.00; do., cows, $6.00 to $6.50; butchers' cattle choice, $6.75 to $7.25; do., medium, $6.25 to $6.50; do., common, $5.00 to $6.25; do., cows, $5.00 to $5.50; do., bulls, $5.75 to $6.25; stockers' choice, $5.00 to $5.50; do., medium, $4.75 to $5.00; do., common, $4.25 to $4.50; do., bulls, $3.00 to $3.25; heavy feeders, $5.75 to $6.00; short keeps, $6.25 to $6.50; milch cows, each, choice, $40 to $60; do., common, $35 to $45; springers, each, $40 to $60; sheep, heavy, 4c to 4½c steady; light ewes, 5c to 5½c steady; bucks, 3½c to 4c steady; lambs, $3 to $6.50 each, steady; calves, 3c to 6½c steady; hogs, f.o.b., $9; hogs, fed and watered, $9.35.

EAST BUFFALO CATTLE.

East Buffalo Cattle

East Buffalo, N.Y., June 13.—Cattle—Receipts, 4,700 head; fairly active; good to choice dry fed, steady, others, 15 to 25 cents lower; prime steers, $8.25 to $8.60; shipping, $7.00 to $8; butchers', $5.50 to $7.50; heifers, $4.50 to $7.25; cows, $3.25 to $6.50; bulls, $4.50 to $6.50; stockers and feeders, $4.50 to $5.75; stock heifers, $5 to $4.25; fresh cows and springers, good to choice strong, common, steady to easy, $26 to $70.

Veals—Receipts, 2,000; active and steady, $7 to $9.25.

Hogs—Receipts, 13,000; slow and 10 to 25 cents lower; heavy, $9.75 to $9.80; mixed, $9.75 to $9.85; Yorkers, $9.80 to $10; pigs, $10 to $10.10; roughs, $8.65 to $8.85; stags, $7.50 to $8.00; dairies, $9.60 to $10.00.

Sheep and Lambs—Receipts, 5,600 head; slow; yearlings an deyes, 25; lambs, 50 cents lower; lambs, 6.00 to $9.25; yearlings, $8 to $8.25; wethers, $6.00 to $6.15; eyes, $4.75 to $5.25; sheep, mixed, $3 to $575.

CHICAGO CATTLE PRICES.

Chicago, June 13.—Cattle receipts estimated at 24,000; market 10 cents lower; beeves, $5.70 to $8.70; Texas steers, $5.20 to $7.25; western steers, $5.50 to $7.70; stockers and feeders, $4.00 to $4.65; cows and heifers, $2.50 to $7.00; calves, $6.50 to $8.85.

Hogs—Receipts estimated at 42,000; market, 15c to 20c lower; light, $9.20 to $9.45; heavy, $9.15 to $9.42 1-2; rough, $9.15 to $9.25; good to choice heavy, $9.25 to $9.42 1-2; pigs, $9 to $9.40; bulk of sales, $9.30 to $9.40.

Sheep Receipts estimated at 18,000; market steady; native, $3.50 to $6.; western, $3.75 to $6.10; yearlings, $7.50 to $7.60; lambs, natives, $5.75 to $9.00; western, $6.50 to $9.10.

LIVE STOCK MARKET, JUNE 13.

About 750 head of butchers' cattle, 300 calves, 75 sheep and lambs, and 928 hogs, were offered for sale at the Point St. Charles stockyards this forenoon. The offerings of livestock at this market during the week consisted of 3,140 cattle, 1,600 calves, 275 sheep and lambs, and 1,675 hogs.

Prime cattle were scarce and brought firm sales, but the milkmen's strippers and leanish grassers are still declining in prices. Prime beeves sold at 7c to 7¾c per pound; pretty good animals, 5¾c to 6¾c; the common stock, 3½c to 5¼c per pound; the milkmens' strippers, 4½c to 5½c per pound. A few large bulls were sold at from 5½c to 6½c per pound. Calves sold at from 3½c to 6½c per pound.

Sheep sold at about 5c per pound, lambs at $4.50 to $6.50 each. Good lots of hogs sold at 10¼ to 10½c per pound.

FIVE HUNDRED ARE HOMELESS

Fire Sweeps Seattle in Hurricane, Causing $1,000,000 Damage.

SIXTY BLOCKS WIPED OUT.

Hospital Patients Were Hurriedly Removed to a Place of Safety.

Seattle, Wn., June 11.—Fire that broke out on the Northern waterfront during a hurrican late last night was carried by the wind to a district to the eastward thickly covered with wooden buildings, and in a short time twenty acres were ablaze, causing a loss of $1,000,000 and rendering 500 people homeless. The fire started at Railway avenue and Battery street; destroyed all the buildings on sixty city blocks, and wiped out a wooden house here and there in the surrounding district not entirely fireswept. When the flames were at their height, burning brands set fire to houses several blocks from the main fire. Alarming reports of loss of life were circulated, but so far as can be learned there were no fatalities.

Just as the firemen had begun to despair of saving a large and populous area east of the Second avenue, the wind suddenly abated and brisk rain began to fall. So far as known only three persons were seriously hurt, although many firemen were slightly injured. Sixty horses were burned to death. Dynamite was used to raze the tottering walls. The Pacific Hospital at First avenue and Vine street, was directly opposite the hottest part of the fire, and was in great danger. Ambulances were rushed from all parts of the city and patients removed as rapidly as possible to the City Hospital. After all the patients had been removed from the hospital not much damage was done. There was no panic during the removal of the patients.

CANADIAN CABLES.

(Canadian Associated Press.)

WEAKNESS IN RHODES SCHOLARS.

Capetown, June 7.—Interviewed here to-day Dr. G. R. Parkin said the failure of the Rhodes scholars in South Africa was not the fault of the men themselves, but in the manner of selection. They were chosen when too young and too undeveloped mentally, thus their athletic attainments were far superior to their intellectual powers. Dr. Parkin suggests the establishment of a real teaching university where scholars may receive the necessary preliminary grounding.

CANADA VS. ONTARIO CASE.

London, June 7.—The Judicial Committee of the Privy Council to-day dismissed with costs the appeal of the English and American Company, owners of the ship 'Mystic' vs. the ship 'Hanna.'

HAGUE QUARTERS.

The Hague, June 7.—The Arbitration tribunal has removed to a large and commodious room in the hall of the Knights of Netherland, where the second peace conference was held.

INSURANCE AGAINST UNEMPLOYMENT.

Melbourne, June 8.—Replying to an influential deputation of the Anglican Church, who pleaded for the early formulation of a compulsory scheme of national insurance against unemployment, the Hon. Mr. Fisher, Premier of Australia, promised that the matter should have the early consideration of the Cabinet. He regarded insurance, however, as only a temporary expedient.

CITIZEN ARMY SCHEME PLEASES.

Wellington, N. Z., June 8.—Lord Plunket the retiring Governor of New Zealand, in addressing the school cadets at Auckland, said he was pleased to notice a report that South Africa was about to establish a citizen army under the scheme of compulsory training, following the lead of Australia and New Zealand. He hoped the youths before him would set a good example and show that they were working in acordance with the country's new system.

PRIESTS NOW DRIVING CABS.

London, June 8.—Yesterday, at a meeting of the Foreign Aid Society, the Rev. H. E. Noyes said he knew of some former priests who were now driving cabs in Paris.

JOHN BURNS'S £5,000 SALARY.

London, June 8.—In the House of Commons, Mr. Asquith, the Premier, announced that the salary of the Right Hon. John Burns, the President of the Local Government Board, will be five thousand pounds.

SAVINGS BANKS.

London, June 8.—As an encouragement to thrift the post-office savings bank department will provide depositors with 'home safes,' tenders for five thousand of which have been invited.

SCHOLARS STRIKE.

Marseilles, June 8.—Owing to the refusal of the authorities to provide free books and stationery the scholars of the High School struck today.

CANADA'S TEMPERANCE.

Glasgow, June 9.—At the World's Women's Temperance Union Convention it was reported that the membership in Canada was 12,000, and for a country where license laws prevailed there was less drink consumed in Canada than in any country in the world.

INCREASED COTTON PRICES.

Brussels, June 9.—At the International Cotton Congress it was opined by an American delegate that the cost of cotton must advance to fifteen cents a pound.

Mr. J. E. McColl, of Montreal, said it would be much better if cotton could be maintained at a level, as extravagant prices were not an advantage, as they brought competition in their trail.

EMBARGO MUST REMAIN.

London, June 9.—In the House of Commons yesterday Sir Edward Strachey, the Secretary for the Board of Agriculture, said that the removal of the Argentine cattle embargo was out of the question in view of the outbreak of the foot and mouth disease in that country.

STUDENTS COMING.

London, June 9.—The touring party of university men who are about to proceed to Canada and the United States, under the auspices of the Students' Travelling Bureau, leaves Liverpool on June 21st.

EMIGRATION RESTRICTIONS.

London, June 10.—Col. Seeley, Under Secretary of State for the Colonies, today received a deputation from emigration societies on the subject of the new Canadian restrictions.

The British Women's Immigration Society to-day sent out 147 individuals to Canada on the 'Lake Manitoba.' Their ages range from two and a half years to sixty-five years. The majority are household helps.

GENERAL BOTHA'S ATTITUDE.

Johannesburg, June 10. — General Louis Botha's determination to fight Sir James Fitzpatrick in Pretoria at the forthcoming general election, is the sole topic of conversation, and moderate feeling has undergone a strong revulsion. The English papers, which were decidedly pro-Botha a fortnight ago, denounce the contest as a wanton provocation of racial animosity. The feeling in Natal is that the movement to form a separate party will probably be dropped. Natalians will follow the lead of Dr. Leander S. Jameson.

TRIBUTE TO CANADA'S Y.M.C.A.

Liverpool, June 10.—At a Y.M.C.A. conference here to-day, Mr. William Jennings Bryan paid an eloquent tribute to the Y.M.C.A. in Canada as a rival to the United States in development and organization.

FAVORS VETO CONFERENCE.

London, June 10. — Mr. William O'Brien, leader of the Independent Nationalists, approves of a conference on the veto question. Conference compromises have been the safety of England, and a similar conference, he says, could with ease arrive at a permanent settlement of the Irish questions, and both results would be an auspicious beginning of the new reign.

CONFERENCE NOW LIKELY.

London, June 10.—The views of the Cabinet on the constitutional issue have been embodied in a draft letter from Mr. Asquith to Mr. Balfour. It is generally anticipated that a conference will occur between the leaders of the two great parties, but the scepticism regarding its success is undiminished.

PLUVIOSE RAISED.

Calais, June 10.—The divers' operations for the raising of the Pluviose have been carried to a successful conclusion, and Calais Harbor will be closed for one night for the reception of lighters and their burden. The families of all the dead men are waiting at Calais.

ARCHBISHOP'S FUND.

London, June 10.—The Archbishop's Western Canada Fund has now reached £24,500.

BOLD ATTACK ON UNIONISTS.

Johannesburg, June 11. — General Botha and Mr. Smuts are coming here to-day to meet the party organizers to arrange for candidates for seats in the Rand for the forthcoming general elections.

There is a rumor that Mr. Smuts will contest one of the seats in Johannesburg against the Unionists (Dr. Leander Jameson's followers), but it is understood that this has not been settled. However, the Government is going to make a bold attack upon the Unionists' stronghold in the Rand.

BOTHA AND RHODES' WILL.

Cape Town, June 11.—It is stated that Gen. Louis Botha, Premier and Minister of Agriculture, in the Cabinet of South Africa, declines to avail himself of the terms of the will of Cecil Rhodes, which set apart Rhodes' mansion at Groot Schuer as a residence for the Premier of South Africa. The refusal of Gen. Botha to comply with the condition of the will has created a strong feeling against him.

MR. JOSEPH CHAMBERLAIN.

London, June 6.—Mr. Jos. Chamberlain left London to-day for Birmingham. His departure was practically unnoticed by the public.

MONTREAL DRY DOCKS

Plans Filed Provide for Heaviest Class of Ship Construction.

Ottawa, June 10.—The plans for a dry dock at Montreal, based on the agreement between the Harbor Commissioners and Vickers, Son & Maxim, which have been expected here for some time past, have been filed with the Government. The plans indicate that the proposed floating dock will be located at Moulton Creek, a short distance west of Longue Pointe on fifty acres of ground to be created by the Montreal Harbor Commission, which will create site by filling in a portion of the river. The dock, which will have a lifting capacity of 27,500 tons, will be built by the Harbor Commission about two thousand feet from the present shore line. Provision is made at the rear for three large construction and repair berths, five hundred feet wide and sixty feet deep. The plans would seem to indicate that Vickers, Sons & Maxim are preparing to go in for the heaviest class of ship construction.

There is but little doubt that the application made by the company for a subsidy of 3 1-2 percent will be granted.

MACDONALD COLLEGE.

Closing Exercises Will Take Place on June 16.

The closing exercises of the School of Teachers and the School of Household Science will take place on Thursday, June 16th, at 3 p. m. The most convenient trains are as follows:

From Montreal to Ste. Anne de Bellevue; Grand Trunk, 1.30 p.m., C. P. R., 1.30 p. m. Retruning Ste. Anne de Bellevue to Montreal; Grand Trunk, 5.52 p. m., C. P. R., 6.00 p.m.

SHOWED BIG INCREASE.

The gross earnings of the Canadian Pacific for the week ending June 7 were $1,841,000, as against $1,424,000 for the same period last year, an increase of $417,000. The sum is very little short of the exceptionally large amount of the previous week.

The gross earnings of the Grand Trunk Railway for the same week were $791,354, an increase of $103,048 in comparison with last year's figures.

BRISTOL PORT AND MONTREAL

One Gateway of Western Ocean; Other Gateway of Western Lands.

ALD. TWIGGS ON TRADE.

'I met a man in Chicago, a representative of some big railway, who said Canada is a greater country than the Canadians or

READABLE PARAGRAPHS.

CHOICE OF GIFTS.

(The London 'World.')

A charitable Englishwoman who insists on a personal acquaintance with all her pensioners in an account of some of her amusing experiences says that a small girl of 8 called at the house soon after Christmas with a bundle under her arm.

'Please, yer ladyship,' she began, please, mum says thank yer kindly, an' says tell yer that down our way capes is worn now, an' if she was to wear this shawl yer sent her all the neighbors would think she was one of them ladies what sells flowers in the street; so please, yer ladyship, mum says will yer send 'er a cape 'stead of the shawl?

'Or if yer ain't got one, a picksher'll do. One in a gold frame for the front room; an', please,' concluded the child with delicate insistence, 'mum says she 'opes it'll be of Bobbie Burns and gentle Mary.'

An Always Ready Pill.—To those of regular habit medicine is of little concern, but the great majority of men are not of regular habit. The worry and cares of business prevent it, and out of the irregularity of life comes dyspepsia, indigestion, liver and kidney troubles as a protest. The run-down system demands a corrective, and there is none better than Parmelee's Vegetable Pills. They are simple in their composition, and can be taken by the most delicately constituted.

UNFAMILIAR COMMODITIES.

'Any book in particular, sir?' asked the young woman in charge of the book counter of a large departmental store. 'This is a great novel——'

'Not for me,' said the old gentleman, who had been examining the stock in trade with an air of considerable disapproval. 'I'm looking for something less ephemeral. Where do you keep the classics, young woman? Lamb's 'Tales,' for example?'

The young woman looked puzzled.

'Bacon?' said the old man. 'Crabbe? Fox?'

'I don't know about fox,' said the young woman, 'but I guess what you must be lookin' for is the provision department.'—'Youth's Companion.'

A Boon for the Bilious—The liver is a very sensitive organ and easily deranged. When this occurs there is undue secretion of bile and the acrid liquid flows into the stomach and sours it. It is a most distressing ailment, and many are prone to it. In this condition a man finds the best remedy in Parmelee's Vegetable Pills, which are warranted to speedily correct the disorder. There is no better medicine in the entire list of pill preparations.

SURPRISING.

Andrew Carnegie, discussing at a dinner in Pittsburg the Pittsburg graft scandals, said:

'Exposure followed exposure so thick and fast that to express astonishment became, after a while, ridiculous—like the astonishment of the waiter.

'A waiter, you know, brought a gentleman a salad with his chicken, and the gentleman, after eating a little, said:

'"Look here, waiter, there's a worm in this salad!"

'"That astonishes me, sir," the waiter answered. "I only just removed four from it, sir."'—Wasnington 'Star.'

It Eases Pain. Ask any druggist or dealer in medicines what is the most popular of the medicinal oils for pains in the joints in the muscles or nerves, or for neuralgia and rheumatism, and he will tell you that Dr. Thomas' Electric Oil is in greater demand than any other. The reason for this is that it possesses greater healing qualities than any other oil.

TOO LAVISH.

Mrs. Dobbs was trying to find out the likes and dislikes of her new boarder, and all she learned increased her satisfaction.

'Do you want pie for breakfast?' she asked.

'No, I thank you,' said the new boarder, with a smile. 'Pie for breakfast seems a little too much.'

'That's just the way I look at it,' said Mrs. Dobbs, heartily. 'I say pie for dinner is a necessity, and pie for supper gives a kind o' finishing touch to the day; but pie for breakfast is what I call putting on airs.'—'Youth's Companion.'

Very many persons die annually from cholera and kindred summer complaints, who might have been saved if proper remedies had been used. If attacked, do not delay in getting a bottle of Dr J. D. Kellogg's Dysentery Cordial, the medicine that never fails to effect a cure. Those who have used it say it acts promptly, and thoroughly subdues the pain and disease.

VERY HOT INDEED.

The eye of a little Washington miss was attracted by the sparkle of dew at early morning. 'Mamma,' she exclaimed, 'it's hotter'n I thought it was.'

'What do you mean?'

'Look here, the grass is all covered with perspiration.'—'Baptist Commonwealth.'

SCANDAL.

Mrs. Simmonds glanced at the scare headline, "Bank Robbed! Police at Sea!" and laid down the sheet. 'Naow, look at that, Ez!' she ejaculated, repeating the headline aloud. 'Here's a big city bank broke into by burglars, and th' city police force all off fishin' somewhere! What a scandal!'—'Judge.'

Worms cause fretfulness and rob the infant of sleep, the great nourisher. Mother Graves' Worm Exterminator will clear the stomach and intestines and restore healthfulness.

POSTED.

Teacher—'What kind of a bird did Noah send out of the ark?'

Small Boy—'A dove.'

Teacher—'I'm surprised to find that the smallest boy in the class is the only one to know.'

Big Boy—'Please, teacher, his father keeps a bird shop.—Boston 'Courier.'

No surgical operation is necessary in removing corns if Holloway's Corn Cure be used.

HEARD BUT NOT SEEN.

'Have you seen any crows?' asked the man with the gun.

'No, I ain't,' replied the farmer's boy, 'but I've heard some.'

'From what direction?' cried the eager hunter.

'From the direction of the chicken house,' the boy said, and his statement was immediately verified by the clarion calls of two Plymouth Rock roosters.—Chicago 'News.'

about Perkin Warbeck.' And, in answer to a request for still more information, 'He pretended he was the son of a king, but he wasn't. He was the son of respectable parents!' — London 'Globe.'



ZAM-BUK SAVED THIS BABY

Mrs. M. Barrett, 602 Moreau St., Montreal, says:

"A horrid rash came out all over my baby's face and spread until it had totally covered his scalp. It was irritating and painful, and caused the little one hours of suffering. We tried soaps and powders and salves, but he got no better. He refused his food, got quite thin and worn, and was reduced to a very serious condition. I was advised to try Zam-Buk, and did so. It was wonderful how it seemed to cool and ease the child's burning, painful skin. Zam-Buk from the very commencement seemed to go right to the spot, and the pimples and sores and the irritation grew less and less. Within a few weeks my baby's skin was healed completely. He has now not a trace of rash, or eruption, or eczema, or burning sore. Not only so, but cured of the tormenting skin trouble, he has improved in general health."

Zam-Buk is sold at all stores and medicine vendors, 50c. a box, or post free from Zam-Buk Co., Toronto, for price, 6 boxes for $2.50. A certain cure for all skin diseases, cuts, burns, etc., and for piles.

Zam-Buk

Local Wholesale Depot, 144 Craig St. West, Montreal.
'Weekly Witness,' June 14, 1910.

FREE TRADE WITH CANADA.

(By Elbert Hubbard, in the New York 'American.')

When breezy orators point with pride, or view with alarm—as the case may be—let us all take heart, and remember Halley His Comet, that had no tail at all, only a tail belief.

Nothing was side-swiped but Calamity Jake's prognostications. The Twentieth Century Pleiades didn't even hesitate.

As for America's greatness under a protective tariff—yes, certainly. Also, please glance at England's greatness under a tariff which covered only ten articles, none of which was produced in England.

When Richard Cobden made his heroic fight to abolish the Corn Laws, the accusation was made that Cobden was not a scholar nor even a student—only a business man. If breadstuffs were allowed to enter England free of duty the farmers would be ruined, so said the orators. Cobden was aided by God Almighty, who sent late frosts in the spring and early frosts in the fall. Hunger hammered on the doors of Parliament.

The Corn Laws were repealed.

The food flowed in.

And increased ability to buy equalized the increased supply, so that farmers of England were really unaware of any change save as they read of it in the newspapers, and counted the increase of jingling coin in their pockets.

Life is automatic, or should be, and Natural Law is at work in the world of economics as elsewhere.

David Ricardo was a successful London business man—a Jew. He made money for himself and others. He was an eminently practical man. Men of his keen mental quality—men like Richard Cobden and John Bright—are sadly needed in Washington.

Three-fourths of our Congressmen are lawyers. The laws they make are for lawyers. They view everything from a sort of shyster standpoint. Their efforts are largely in the line of 'practice'—that is, of holding each other up. Also, they hold the people up. A lawyer's way of making money is to get yours.

Some one has said that a committee is a thing which takes a month to do what any good man can do in an hour.

We are moving fast toward the age of the Business Man. Even the lawyers—some of them—are beginning to realize that to conserve business and not dissolve, disrupt and disintegrate it is the wise policy.

We need business men at the head of this Government, not attorneys for political parties. Business men!

Leaving the general subject of tariff for protection to be settled in these pages at another time, I want to now say that this country needs no protection from Canada, or Canada from the United States.

This four thousand miles of guarded frontier, with customs and gilt braid all along the route, is an insult to the intelligence of the age.

The very fact that the frontier has to be guarded is proof of the wrongness of the tariff law.

Things should flow to where they are needed. Especially does this apply to people who are as intimately connected by language, literature, religion, social customs and blood ties as the Yankees and the Kanucks.

We are one people, and to block our friendly, natural, commercial intercourse is an error of lawyers and law-makers.

Business men know better.

It was the States that taught Canada how to pass tariff laws. We legislated against her, and she turned the other cheek and then gave us one on the jaw.

Up to only a few years ago Canada made gentle and discreet tariff advances in Uncle Sam's direction.

She was spurned.

Later, it came our turn, and only a few months ago President Taft came off of his high sway-back horse and bowed low to the Lady of the Snows, with her elevators full of No. One Sard, and her big supply of pulp paper stock.

It's now Canada's turn to be chesty.

It is a question of whether she will allow Uncle Sam to again chuck her under the chin, and say: 'I love my Columbia, but oh, you Canada!'

Uncle Sam must stand on the stoop and state his case with hat in hand.

My plea is for absolute, full and complete free trade between the United States and Canada.

I have heard every argument for and against this proposition. The only argument against it is the neutralization of our tariff laws through goods being shipped into Canada from foreign countries and carried across the border.

To remedy this Canada and the United States might agree on a uniform tariff against foreign products; or else the free trade could apply exclusively to articles made or produced in the respective countries.

The States and Canada must get together. The common sense of the times demands it. Geography and topography demand it. The good of the people on both sides requires it.

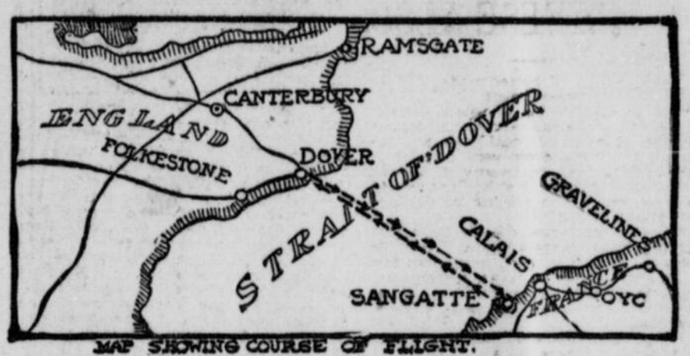
But it is a problem to be adjusted by business men, not professional office holders, nor politicians who feed fat at the public trough.

Business men, three paces to the fore!

Sir Roger Palmer, a survivor of the charge of the Light Brigade at the battle of Balaklava, is dead. Sir Roger was one of the largest land owners in England, holding 115,000 acres of land.



HON CHARLES STEWART ROLLS IN WRIGHT BIPLANE.
PHOTO BY PICTORIAL NEWS CO.



MAP SHOWING COURSE OF FLIGHT.

Dover, England, June 7.—England is happy, as all the world's aviators must be, over the Hon. Charles Stewart Rolls, son of Lord Llangattock, accomplishing the feat of flying across the English Channel from Dover to Calais and back without a single stop on French soil, thus making the first round trip ever accomplished. The single journeys made by Mons. Bleriot last year and by Compte de Lesseps a fortnight ago were but flights from the French side to the British side of the Channel.

The Hon. Mr. Rolls was in the air about one hour and a half, and it is estimated that he covered about fifty miles altogether. The greater part of his flight was at a height of one thousand feet.

In addition to the flight over the sea, Mr. Rolls manoeuvred over French soil for about ten minutes before directing the machine on the return trip, and on again reaching Dover he encircled Dover Castle before descending.

NIGHT NOISES OF THE FOREST.

Animals and Birds That Seldom Move About in the Daytime.

(From the 'Field.')

Nothing can be more weird, more mysterious, than night in the forest. Well versed in hunting lore though he be, a man will hear sounds at night which he cannot identify. The hours of darkness are not hours of silence, for there are birds and beasts whose day begins only after sundown, who seek their food in the black night while the diurnal creatures are sleeping.

One of the very commonest animals in the east, the porcupine, is so completely nocturnal in its habits that it is rarely seen. Perhaps as you ride by moonlight your pony shies at a whitish, rustling something which crosses the track just ahead of him, or your favorite terrier, after a marauding expedition, will return with a stout and cruel quill embedded in the muscles of his chest. The silent watch over a kill for a goat stealing leopard is full of eeriness and mystery. Ears are intensely on the alert, so that no sound in the vicinity is missed. Then is made startling manifest the strange double life of the jungle, the life of the night as opposed to the much more familiar life of the day.

Everywhere around are strange movements and rustlings, while those creatures which move across such of the foreground as is illuminated by the uncertain rays of the moon seem to take on fantastic shapes until after many nights of watching it is almost easy to believe in pixies and goblins, or even the strange beings of native legend.

In Kashmir, on a spur overlooking the Lolab Valley, we had pitched our dining tent under a huge walnut tree. Every night strange rustlings and chatterings used to come from its ample foliage and walnuts detached by busy teeth would tumble from the tree. We took our visitors to be flying squirrels and made attempts to shoot one of them; but though we had a big log fire close to and illuminated the walnut tree with pine torches as well, we never actually saw one of the animals nor established their identity for certain.

In the plains of India and Ceylon the great fruit-eating bats are no doubt responsible for many of the night sounds heard among the tree tops. Then there are huge insects of many kinds whose crawling among the dry leaves adds largely to the noises which come from the ground. Crocodiles become very active at night and make considerable excursions from their watery haunts.

I have known a crocodile to walk two hundred yards from the edge of a lake in which it lived in order to reach the carcass of a dead pig. On its return it dragged the pig with it to the lake; the broad trail told the whole story next morning as clearly as though we had witnessed the entire performance. Sambhur and sloth bears are also creatures of the night, the deer particularly so in Ceylon, probably because they are so incessantly harried by hunters. On the Neilgherries and in Wynaad I used to see sambhur come out to feed comparatively early in the evening, while they did not retreat to their midday haunts till some time after sunrise.

Bears in Ceylon are so seldom seen by day that it is customary to sit over water holes for them in the hot weather. There are plenty of them in the island, and they find cave dwellings such as they love among the numerous rocky hills which are a feature of the Ceylon forests.

Though it is so hard to know who or what are the makers of the incessant movement which is going on all night in the woods the actual voices of birds and animals are by no means equally difficult to identify. In the hills, even in a big station like Mussoorie, are constantly heard the loud calls of barking deer; the little creature's resonant bark is almost indistinguishable from that of a dog. The muntjac is said to be particularly vociferous when there is a leopard about. I have, however, often heard these tiny deer barking in a most excited way when there could have been no leopards within many miles.

A very familiar warning of the approach of night is the squawk of night herons as they sail overhead. In most Indian compounds is found a family of quaint little brown owls who come out of the hollow tree where they spend the day as soon as dusk descends and begin their voluble chatter. Natives are very superstitious about the big grey white owls and consider them to be the harbingers of evil, but no bad odor attaches to the merry little brown fellow who is everybody's friend.

Hindoos have all sorts of beliefs regarding trees. If you want a man to tell the absolute truth you take him beneath a pipal. Under the shadow of the pipal every Hindoo is supposed to become a George Washington. In the Madras hills the natives always regard large trees as the abodes of devils. Near a bungalow I liver in at Wallington, ten miles from Ootacamund, there was a large hollow tree. In the hollow pious hands had erected a miniature altar of bricks, and on this were usually to be seen one of those little classically shaped clay lamps to burn mustard oil and a few tiny coins to propitiate the devil who lived in the tree.

On the other hand there are aboriginal tribes in Wynaad who never leave the shelter of the pathless forest. I have stood on a hill and looking over the vast jungles of Mysore have seen thin smoke wreaths ascending far away from the centre of the forest, the fires of these jungle men cooking their evening meal.

A NAPOLEONIC GIFT.

Watch That Caused Jerome Bonaparte to be Suspected of Theft.

Previous to his elevation to the sovereignty, Jerome Bonaparte had formed a friendship with some young authors at that time in vogue for their wit and reckless gaiety. On the evening after his nomination to the crown of Westphalia he met two of his jovial companions just as he was leaving the theatre. 'My dear fellows,' said he, 'I am delighted to see you. I suppose you know that I have been created King of Westphalia?' 'Yes, sire, and permit us to be among the first—' 'Eh, what! You are ceremonious, methinks; that might pass were I surrounded by my court, but at present away with form and let us be off to supper.'

Upon this Jerome took his friends to one of the best restaurateurs in Palais Royal. The three chatted and laughed, and said and did a thousand of those foolish things which when unpremediated are so delightful. It may be supposed that the conversation was not kept up without drinking. When the wine they had drunk began to take effect, 'My good friends, said Jerome, 'why should we quit each other? If you approve of my proposal you shall accompany me. You, C——, shall be my secretary; as for you, P——, who are fond of books, I appoint you my librarian.' The arrangement was accepted and ratified over a fresh bottle of champagne.

At length the party began to think of leaving, and accordingly called for the bill. Jerome produced his purse, but the King of Westphalia could only find two louis, which formed but a small portion of 200f., the amount of the bill. The new dignitaries, by clubbing their wealth, could only muster about 3f.

What was to be done? At 1 o'clock in the morning where could resources be found? They determined to send for the master of the house and acquaint him how matters stood. He seemed to take the frolic in good part, and merely requested to know their names. Having told him, the restaurateur set his customers down as sharpers, and threatened to send for the Commissary of Police. This alarmed Jerome, who, seeing that the restaurateur doubted them, handed over his watch in payment. This watch had been a present from Napoleon, and on the back was the Emperor's cipher in brilliants.

On examining the watch the restaurateur concluded that it had been stolen, and took it to the Commissary of Police. The latter, recognizing the imperial cipher, ran with it to the Prefect. The Prefect flew to the Minister of the Interior, and he in turn went to the Emperor at St. Cloud. Next morning the 'Moniteur' contained an ordinance in which Jerome was ordered to Westphalia at once, and prohibited from conferring any appointment till his arrival at his capital.—London 'T. P.'s Weekly.'

THE HEROINE.

'Twas in the time of summer, one dark and sultry night,
Where flowed the Colorado with unabated might;
And on its banks at Folsam, some scattered dwellings lay,
Along a lonely valley extending miles away.

There in a small, frame building, a woman sat alone,
(She was the operator of the central telephone);
She knew the valley dwellers for many miles around,
And knew their names and numbers where each one could be found.

That night while there on duty—a message reached her ear:
'Flee quickly from the valley, there's awful danger near!
There's been a mighty cloudburst, the flood is rising fast,
'Twill sweep away your building ere half an hour has passed!'

Oh, would she flee that moment? Ah, no! she must decline,
She first must warn the people who dwelt along the line;
'Twas now approaching midnight, she knew they were asleep,
Unconscious of the danger that soon would on them sweep.

Regardless of her safety, for she was truly brave,
She sent this warning message to those she wished to save:
'A flood! a flood is coming at a tremendous rate!
Flee for your lives this moment or you will be too late!'

On rushed the raging torrent with still increasing might,
Like some fierce roaring monster near to his prey that night,
And from their peaceful dwellings the half-clad people fled,
In sudden wild confusion and overwhelming dread.

While others fled in terror as from a savage host,
This brave and noble woman still lingered at her post.
Ah, like some God-sent angel, there at her task she stood,
And warned the sleeping people in danger of the flood.

Tho' conscious of her peril she would not turn and fly,
Till those in greatest danger had heard her warning cry.
But while she gave the warning with every passing breath,
The waters reached the building and bore her down to death.

When morning dawned they found her, near thirteen miles away;
There in a clump of bushes her lifeless body lay;
Ah, there in that lone valley she fought her last brave fight.
But near two hundred people were saved from death that night.

P. N. ESNOUF.

CASTORIA

The Kind You Have Always Bought, and which has been in use for over 30 years, has borne the signature of Chas. H. Fletcher and has been made under his personal supervision since its infancy. Allow no one to deceive you in this. All Counterfeits, Imitations and "Just-as-good" are but Experiments that trifle with and endanger the health of Infants and Children—Experience against Experiment.

What is CASTORIA

Castoria is a harmless substitute for Castor Oil, Paregoric, Drops and Soothing Syrups. It is Pleasant. It contains neither Opium, Morphine nor other Narcotic substance. Its age is its guarantee. It destroys Worms and allays Feverishness. It cures Diarrhœa and Wind Colic. It relieves Teething Troubles, cures Constipation and Flatulency. It assimilates the Food, regulates the Stomach and Bowels, giving healthy and natural sleep. The Children's Panacea—The Mother's Friend.

GENUINE CASTORIA ALWAYS
Bears the Signature of
Chas. H. Fletcher

The Kind You Have Always Bought
In Use For Over 30 Years.
THE CENTAUR COMPANY, 77 MURRAY STREET, NEW YORK CITY.

SEND SECRET MESSAGES FOR ONE CENT
ALI BABA.
WONDERFUL INVISIBLE WRITING POST CARDS, THE MAGIC OF INDIA.
The Craze of London, New York & Paris



Everyone may become a magician. You write on the card with the wonderful Invisible Ink and the bronze pen, like cut No. 1.

The card goes through the mail, the writing is absolutely Invisible, like cut No. 2.

The one you send it to follows directions on the card (simply wipes across it with a damp cloth), and the secret message suddenly springs into view, like cut No. 3.



YOU can have a set of TEN (10) of these Postcards with pen and ink, ABSOLUTELY FREE, by selling only six copies of the "Canadian Pictorial," Canada's popular magazine, at ten cents per copy.

Send a postcard for six copies to-day. When sold send us the sixty cents in full and get outfit free by return mail.

Address Dept., B., The 'Pictorial' Publishing Co., 142 St. Peter St., Montreal.

HINTS FOR WITNESSES.

Like Stevenson's child, as a rule, the witness should speak only when he is spoken to. He should not volunteer anything except that when he is asked a question with which apparent innocence could really be answered 'Yes' or 'No' he has a right to qualify a plain 'Yes' or 'No.' This of course happens most often in the case of experts. The 'Yes, but I will explain,' and 'No, but I will explain,' of one of the distinguished expert witnesses for the commonwealth in the case, or Commonwealth versus Quay, which was tried before Judge Biddle in the court of quarter sessions of Philadelphia county several years ago still linger in the writer's memory.

It is a mistaken notion that a witness is bound to answer 'Yes' or 'No.' It is surprising that such should have ever been the received theory, but then the hunting down of witches and the expounding of the doctrine of witchcraft were regarded as proper judicial functions only a century or two ago. The theory as to categorical reply was completely exploded by the gentleman who pronounced the question, 'When are you going to stop beating your wife?' and demanded a categorical answer. If the lawyer attempts to tell you that you must answer 'Yes' or 'No' you have the right to say that the question is one which is not susceptible of a categorical answer. This should floor counsel for the moment.

Mannerly behavior on the part of witnesses includes keeping one's temper under almost all provocations. Cross examination for the purpose of testing your memory is not intended to be and should not be regarded as insulting. It should therefore not be resented. If the cross examination transcends all bounds and your patience is exhausted a sharp retort will not necessarily injure your testimony with the jury. The jury sympathizes with the witness more than with the lawyer, and, while mere smartness for the sake of being smart or because of a too expansive personality is to be deplored, you will be sure of a sympathetic audience if you are in the right and counsel in the wrong.—Ira Jewell Williams, in 'Green Bag.'

SAVES BISHOP ANDERSON'S FAMILY.

The motorman, Henry Cowdrey's presence of mind saved the children of Bishop Charles P. Anderson from almost certain death Monday afternoon in a collision on the Batavia branch of the Aurora, Elgin & Chicago railway. Seven persons were hurt — among them the three daughters of the church official, who suffered painful cuts and bruises. The girls are Katherine, aged 7; Nancy, aged 5, and Janet, aged 18. They had been visiting Canon Moore of Batavia and were returning to Chicago when the accident occurred.

A runaway coal car caused the wreck, crashing into the front end of the passenger car. When Cowdrey saw a collision was bound to result he reversed the power on his car and set the brakes; then ran back into the car and seized the smaller Anderson children. He had succeeded in getting them halfway to the rear of the car when the crash came. The children were in the front seat, just behind the motorman, at the spot where the demolition was most complete.

Bishop Anderson is a native of Ontario.—'Canadian American' (Chicago), May 28.

ROYAL STANDARD ETIQUETTE.

(London 'Daily News.')

I have been curiously interested in noticing the display of the royal standard during the last few days. This is the personal flag of the sovereign, and should properly be flown only over the building in which he is present. While the body of King Edward was lying in Buckingham Palace the royal standard flew at half mast. But we had a living monarch, King George, who was at Marlborough House, and there the flag was hauled to the top of the staff. To-day a different arrangement was made. The body of King Edward was removed to Westminster Hall, and from the Victoria Tower the royal standard flew at half mast high. But the new King reigns, and so the flag was at the top of the pole both at Buckingham Palace and at Marlborough House.



LITTLE GIRL (much shocked)—'Mother, do look at that rude gentleman listening to every word those ladies are saying.'
—'Punch.'

MADE IN CANADA
GILLETT'S PERFUMED LYE
Is the Standard Article
READY FOR USE IN ANY QUANTITY
For making soap, softening water, removing old paint, disinfecting sinks, closets, drains and for many other purposes. A can equals 20 lbs. SAL SODA.
Useful for 500 purposes—Sold Everywhere.
E. W. GILLETT COMPANY LIMITED TORONTO, ONT.

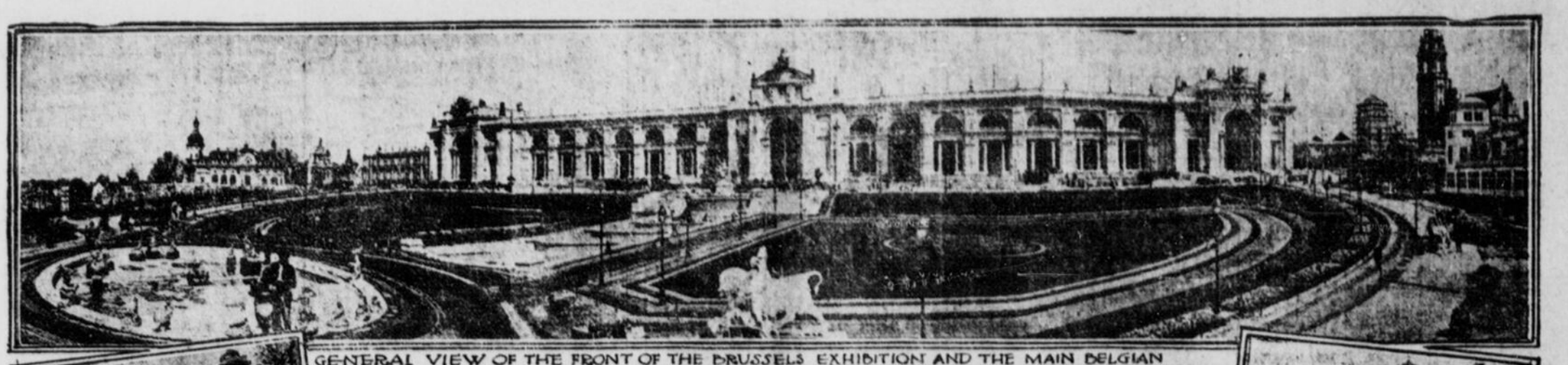
Used in Canada for over half a century —used in every corner of the world where people suffer from Constipation and its resulting troubles—

Dr. Morse's Indian Root Pills,

stand higher in public estimation than any others, and their ever-increasing sales prove their merit. Physicians prescribe them.

25c. a box.

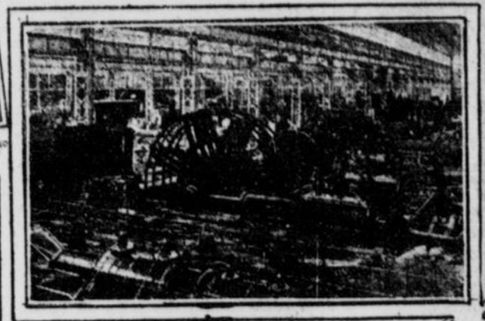
SALIENT POINTS IN THE GREAT INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION IN BRUSSELS.



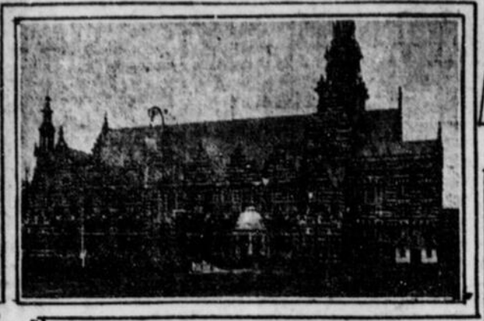
GENERAL VIEW OF THE FRONT OF THE BRUSSELS EXHIBITION AND THE MAIN BELGIAN BUILDING



CANADA'S BUILDING



INTERIOR OF INTERNATIONAL MACHINERY HALL



THE NETHERLANDS PAVILION



GERMAN MACHINERY HALL



CITY OF BRUSSELS BUILDING



OLD BRUSSELS REPRODUCED IN PICTURES FROM THE SPHERE



REPRODUCTION OF ANCIENT BELGIAN LIFE



FRENCH COLONIAL BUILDING

Following what seems to be the fashion in modern international exhibitions, the great exhibition in Brussels, Belgium, was considerably short of being ready when it was formally opened last month. It was, however, further along than several others have been in recent years, and there was full warrant for the enthusiasm shown by the throng of visitors when the young King of the Belgians officiated at the exhibitions's dedication. Since then a deal of work has been accomplishedin buildings and grounds, and in the placing of exhibits, and the visitor to the Belgian metropolis now finds the big world's fair well worth attention. Opening of the Brussels exhibition is regarded by the Belgians as really marking the passing of the old regime of the late King Leopold and the beginning of the new regime of his successor. The fair is approached through the Avenue Louise, and touches one side of the beautiful Bois de la Cambre.

THE KING'S PRIVILEGES

Things that He May and May Not Do.

CURIOUS MATTERS OF LAW.

There are many curious matters of law, of rule and regulation, and of etiquette, which constitute the divinity which 'doth hedge a King.' For some there are historical reasons in their origin, for others such reasons still exist, others of rule and regulation, and of etiquette, others simply the crystallization of long custom and observance.

In some matters the King is governed by statute, in others he and his mere wishes are supreme, but even in the latter category there are matters in which that pleasure must be conveyed in writing.

The limit of the power of the sovereign was perhaps best illustrated by the old operation of the law of attainder, though that law has for long been obsolete in practice and is now modified by statute (1870). A person accused of treason is tried by a court of law—the court of the Lord High Steward, in which the peers are judges and jury if the accused be peer or peeress—the ordinary law courts if that be not the case. Following upon the verdict and before or after an execution of the judgment the man was attained by the passing of an act of attainder.

Assuming that act to have been passed, the King could, if he chose, grant the convicted person a full and free pardon. That relieved him from the execution of the judgment, but nothing more; the King could restore him to all his forfeited property, but the King could not replace the man in his former position, for he remained unable to inherit.

The King's Powers.

He could restore forfeited peerages and titles of honor, but, unless another act of parliament reversed the act of attainder the action of the sovereign did no more than create new peerages. The King could grant a patent of precedence, but that would have had no effect in the House of Lords, where precedence is governed by statute.

The constitutional position of the sovereign accounts for one—and to many of us groaning under the budget a most important—difference. The soverign pays no rates or taxes. The reason for this is that theoretically all taxes are levied in the King's name for the purpose of carrying on the government, and that, as in fact it would have been before the days of the civil list, to tax the income of the King for the purpose of defraying the King's expenditure, was simply taking money from one of his pockets to put it into another.

So stringently is this theory adhered to that the exemption from taxation extends no further than the person of the sovereign, and all other members of the Royal Family are subject to the same taxation as the rest of us. The matter was tested by the late Prince Consort in connection with his farming experiments at Windsor.

The Royal Arms.

It is all a part of the same theory that the use of the royal arms by the royal warrant holders is exempted from the operation of the act which enforces the taxation of armorial bearings, and this exemption of the royal arms allows the family of Lane, of King's Bromley, to escape taxation because by royal gift they bear upon their own arms a canton of the arms of England, to commemorate the saving of King Charles II. after the battle of Worcester by Mistress Jane Lane.

But the King does not evade the payment of his just debts, and, contrary to what is often supposed and frequently stated, the King pays from his privy purse both for his special trains and theatre tickets. If the King proposes to visit a theatre, notice is sent beforehand, and the royal box, in those theatres which possess one, is sold subject to the condition that it must be given up if intimation is received that its use is required by His Majesty.

It is the accepted etiquette that the King never writes a letter. It must not be supposed that he never sets pen to paper to his relatives on personal matters, and Queen Victoria was a voluminous correspondent with her official Ministers, but outside such cases the only exception one can call to mind in recent years was the letter the King wrote to George Herring in connection with the latter's munificent assistance to the Hospital Saturday Fund. The accepted story is that Mr. Herring was offered a knighthood, and declined, and that the letter was written in consequence, but the story is sometimes told differently.

Those who need to correspond with His Majesty, who are aware of the right procedure, usually write to the King's secretary or a member of the household, asking that the matter in question should be placed before the King, but petitions for the exercise of the prerogative in any form on matters of State are required to be submitted through the Home Office.

Invitations.

The King does not accept invitations, and a visit of any form is not preceded thereby, but by his intimation that he will pay it. In other words he always invites himself, and in matters of social intercourse the same etiquette extends to other members of the royal family. The Queen never accompanies her husband to the establishment of a bachelor.

If the King proposes to visit any house, a list of the proposed guests has to be submitted to him beforehand, and this list the King revises, striking out and adding names at his pleasure. There are a number of little details of etiquette which are observed, the most noticeable of which is that finger-glasses are never placed upon the table if a member of the royal family is present. The reason for this goes back to Jacobite days, when the toast of the King was converted into treason by the passing of the glass 'over the water.'

The King never accepts a present from a private person, except, of course, his own relatives, and never permits the dedication of a book to himself if there is the smallest likelihood of the exploitation of this dedication for commercial purposes. The rule, however, is relaxed to the extent of the frequent acceptance of copies of books from the authors, but in such cases the book is required to be bound according to a specified pattern.

Whether it was established etiquette or only personal inclination, it is difficult definitely to state, but at the time of his accession King Edward resigned his membership of all the clubs to which he belonged, and he was a member of a number. He still, however, retained his veto with regard to the Marlborough Club, which he had founded, and by virtue of which he could veto any election, while any person nominated by him became a member without election.

The only clubs to which King George belonged were the United Service and the Marlborough. King Edward resigned all his offices as a Free Mason on his accession, but King George has never been initiated. The long-continued association of the royal family with Free Masonry began as a safeguard against a very real danger of the capture of the lodges by the Jacobite Party.

No one proposes for the hand of a royal Princess in marriage. The sovereign intimates first that such a match would be permitted, and no member of the English royal family can marry without the consent of the King. If over the age of 25 they may marry without the royal sanction by giving twelve months' notice to the Privy Council, unless during that time the two Houses of Parliament have expressed disapproval.

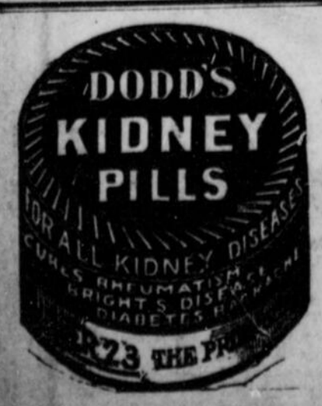
The Queen Consort, although a subject, has always had a unique position in the eyes of the law, as she has always been regarded as free from the disabilities of a married woman, and in all matters of property, contract and procedure she ranks as a femme sole.

The use of the royal 'we,' though still preserved in formal documents of any kind, like the old-time 'touching for the King's Evil,' is gradually lapsing into disuse. King Edward having followed the example of Queen Victoria in his three messages 'To My People,' 'To My People Beyond the Seas,' and 'To the Princes and People of India,' dated Feb. 4, 1901, which were written in the first person singular.

The King has no surname, and though undoubtedly he is a peer—the first among his peers—as Sovereign he never now sits in the House of Peers, but the Cap of Maintenance is still carried before him in his Palace of Westminster—and nowhere else—as a sign of his right of peerage.

The King's motor cars carry no number, and his chauffeurs are not amenable for exceeding the speed limit.

The King cannot bind his successors in the exercise of the royal prerogative, for the simple reason that there is no way of enforcing the obligation, inasmuch as the King cannot be sued in his own courts.—London 'Daily Express.'



SOME DETECTIVE STORIES.

Sir Robert Anderson Relates Incidents in His Career.

As head of Scotland Yard's Criminal Investigation Department for many years, Sir Robert Anderson came into touch with all sorts of wrong-doers, and was at the unraveling of every kind of plot which can be hatched in the prolific brain of the expert modern rogue. In 'Blackwood's Magazine' he gives some instances of the lighter kinds of crime, especially dealing with the thief, both in a large and small way of business, his methods and the best stratagems for frustrating them. He describes some artifices of the advertising trickster, the men who supply the credulous with enlargements of photographs for nothing, and give timekeepers as free gifts to those who will buy a suitable watchchain. In this latter connection he writes:

'A good story is told of two great Irishmen, both of whom are now gone from us—the late Archbishop Plunket and Father Healy, the well-known parish priest of Bray. Making their way together to Bray Railway Station one morning, the priest urged that they should hurry, but the prelate's appeal to his watch convinced him that they had ample time. They arrived to see the train for Dublin disappearing. The Archbishop's apologies were lavish. He pleaded that he had always had unbounded faith in his watch. 'My dear Lord Plunket," was Father Healy's rejoinder, "faith won't do without the good works."'

More ambitious criminals work on a larger scale. Sir Robert tells of one such, who told a city firm that he had discovered a secret for making gold. Sovereigns to the number of 20,000 were placed at his disposal in a carefully guarded house, and every time the man left he was most minutely searched. Yet at the end of a few months, when he disappeared, every one of the sovereigns had gone also! Whenever he had left the laboratory the gold-headed cane which he had carried was packed with sovereigns!

Sir Robert is very severe on gambling clubs, describing how he made war upon them when he became head of his department:

'I determined to begin at the top, for, though the lower class clubs were far the most mischievous, I was not going to incur the taunt of chevying humble folk and leaving the "toffs" alone. So I held my hand until I was ready to raid the most fashionable club of the kind in London—a house in Park Place, St. James's. The door of a gaming house does not stand open, and, of course, a stranger has no chance of admittance. And yet it was essential that the police should get in unnoticed, otherwise every outward sign of gaming would be cleared away, and evidence on which to base a charge would fail. But my inspector in the C Division was a man of exceptional fitness for such work, and on the appointed night he found himself in the middle of the gamblers before any one of them "spied the stranger." The necessary evidence being thus obtained, every person present had to appear before a magistrate. And one of the disappointments of my official life was that, during the few minutes necessarily spent in preparing for the raid, two men passed out whose arrest would have added to the gayety of London, for one of them had held office as His Majesty's Attorney-General, and was destined to become Lord Chief Justice of England.'

Still, after so many years among criminals, he can find it in his heart to say that as a nation the Britons are extraordinarily honest:

'The Britisher is a peace-loving biped, and honest withal; and if we eliminate the element of the alien leaven in our midst the volume of crime is marvellously small. Indeed, the twin curses of drink and gambling account for the great majority of the offences recorded in the criminal statistics.'

He talks of the mingled stupidity and barbarity of our methods of dealing with criminals, and would apparently oblige the habitual offender to spend 'a useful and not unhappy life in a humanely administered asylum prison,' instead of turning him loose periodically to prey upon society.

THE NATIONAL ANTHEM.

A Brief Review of Its Origin.

(London 'Leader.')

I notice that there are some suggestions in the papers about the need for revising the National Anthem now that we have a new King on the throne. Similar suggestions were made when King Edward VII. succeeded Queen Victoria—but it seems to me that the verses usually sung in public need no alteration whatever. The fact that the question has been raised, however, may once more interest people in the disputed history of this popular song or anthem. The most generally received account of its origin states that it was the work of Henry Carey, who was the author and composer also of the old song 'Sally in our Alley.'

Carey was born in 1663, and lived in the reigns of Charles II., James II., William and Mary, Anne, George I., and George II., and of him Sir John Hawkins remarked:

'As a musician Carey seems to have been the first of the lowest rank; and as a poet the last of that class of which Durfey was the first.'

In other words, Sir John Hawkins had a poor opinion of Henry Carey. And yet, if he is to be regarded as the author and composer of this national and patriotic song, as well as of 'Sally in our Alley,' his productions have lasted far longer than some by men to whom the critics were more polite.

In looking through the history of the National Anthem it is curious to find that special verses have from time to time been added for the celebration of, or in regard to, passing events. Here is one:

'Lord, grant that General Wade
May by thy mighty aid
Victory bring;
May he scatter hush
And like a torrent rush
Rebellious Scots to crush!
God save the King!'

This must have been imported about the year 1745, when Marshal Wade, who is described by a contemporary writer as 'a commander of great and eminent ability,' was employed to put down certain risings in the North.

This hostile allusion to some of the people of Scotland lends a fresh interest to a claim put forward that the music was originally Scottish, and that the words were written in favor of the House of Stuart. Thus there is said to be still preserved in Fingask Castle, in the Carse of Gowrie, N.B., a drinking-cup with the following words inscribed on it:

'God save the King, I pray
God bless the King, I pray,
God save the King;
Send him victorious,
Happy and glorious,
Soon to reign over us;
God save the King.'

Here the line 'soon to reign over us' seems to imply that the writer thought a wrongful King was reigning—hence the prayer that the King he regarded as the true one might soon be restored. This view is supported by the other stanza inscribed on the old drinking-cup:

'God bless the Prince of Wales,
The true-born Prince of Wales,
Sent us by Thee;
Grant us one favor more
The King for to restore
As thou hast done before
The Familie.'

There can be no doubt at all about the Jacobite intention of those lines.

One of the earliest specimens of a song or anthem of this sort which I have come across dates back to a time long before the days of Henry Carey. It opens in this remarkable manner:

'God save King Henry wheresoever he be,
And for Queen Elizabeth now pray wee,
And all her noble progeny,
Her noble progeny!
God save the Church of Christ from any follie
And for Queen Elizabeth now pray we,
And all her noble progeny!'

It is quite evident that the King and Queen here mentioned were King Henry VII. and his wife Elizabeth, the heiress of the House of York and an enormous favorite with the whole nation.

I have already said that the generally received National Anthem has been adapted to passing events on many occasions. It seems that on January 1st, 1793, it was altered in order to celebrate what was called 'the 104th year of Britain's Liberty,' the allusion being, I suppose, to 'the glorious Revolution' of 1688. Here are two stanzas from this special edition:

'Let Discord's lawless train
Know their vile arts are vain:
Britain is free;
Confound their politicks,
Frustrate their knavish tricks,
With equal laws we mix
True Liberty.

England's staunch soldiery,
Proof against Treachery,
Bravely unite.
Firm in his country's cause
His sword each hero draws,
To guard our King and laws
From factious might.'

These inspiring words were written by the Rev. W. D. Tattersal, while the music was provided by T. S. Dupuis, a Doctor of Music. The reader will observe that while the poet uses the larger phrase, 'Britain' is free, when he alludes to the gallant troops he employs the word 'England's.'

The reverend and patriotic bard does not forget to mention the navy as well as the army, and in doing so he goes back to the word 'British,' as will be seen in this stanza:

'When insults rise to wars
Oak-hearted British Tars
Scorn to be slaves;
Ranged in our wooden walls,
Ready when duty calls
To send their cannon-balls
O'er Ocean's waves.

There is a fine fighting spirit in the parson's song. At the same time I can imagine that such of the oak-hearted British tars as had been hustled into the wooden walls by the gentle methods of the press-gang might perhaps feel inclined to grin rather cynically when they were invited to stand up and sing about their liberty.

One of the most quaint versions of the famous song has an allusion to bad times and to high taxes—a version which may perhaps have a special interest or charm for some members of the aristocracy just now. It begins in the usual way:

'God save great George, our King,
Long live our noble King,
God save the King.'

Then the poet in the next stanza changes the ordinary style and continues in this way:

'Our loyalty shall us befriend
Shall us befriend.
But why despair, the times may mend
Why, why despair, the times may mend.'

And in the third stanza there is an even more pointed allusion to the hard times then prevailing:

'My pocket's low and Taxes high
My pocket's very low, very low,
But why despair, the times may mend
Our loyalty shall us befriend.'

And so the optimistic poet goes on hoping for the best, though his verse becomes somewhat wandering and ragged as he proceeds.

An early instance of 'God Save the Queen' being sung was on the occasion of Queen Charlotte's visit to the city on April 29th, 1818, her last appearance in public. She was visiting the National schools, and the children, after singing the usual anthem, 'God Save the King,' added two special verses, and it is recorded that the Queen joined heartily in them. The last was expressed in this way:

'Look where these little hands
Bless with their helpless hands
That brow serene!
Kindly approve while we
Bid their pure infancy
Lisp forth its prayer for thee,
God bless the Queen!'

There may have been greater poetry written—and, indeed, that phrase 'kindly approve' is not very lofty. But I think the tone and the spirit of that verse is better than those allusions to Gen. Wade rushing like a torrent against the Scots, or the references to cannon balls going over the ocean's wave.

S. L. H.

THE NEW HEIR-APPARENT.

The Young Duke's Home and College Life.

('Westminster Gazette.')

Prince Edward Albert George Andrew Patrick David Christian, who, as the formal mention of him in yesterday's 'Court Circular' implies, has now succeeded his father as the titles 'Prince of Wales' and 'Earl of Chester' will follow in due course—Duke of Cornwall, the eldest son of the new King, was born at the White Lodge, Richmond Park, on the evening of June 23, 1894; and, though he then stood only third in the direct line of succession to the throne, the news of his birth was received with enthusiasm throughout the Empire.

At York Cottage, Sandringham, where for the most part his earliest years were spent, he and the brothers and sister who came after him, were submitted, as soon as they became old enough, to a course of kindergarten training which enabled the little Prince to show that he was, in the words of his grandmother, the late Duchess of Teck, 'extraordinarily precocious.' He became impressed in a childish way very early indeed with a sense of the responsibilities of his rank; and his punctilious attention to returning the salutes of sentries, and careful study of drill, gave rise to many amusing stories. When he and his brother, Prince Albert, became old enough to leave the nursery and to be placed under the care of a tutor their education proceeded on broad lines. They were both diligent students; but the class-room was not allowed to occupy more than its proper share of their attention. A model frigate was launched for them on Virginia Water that they might learn something of the rudiments of their father's profession. A taste for field sports was carefully fostered, and many cricket matches were arranged for them, with boys of their own age from Eton, in the Home Park at Windsor. The two princes were not altogether free from boyish longing to 'punch each other's head' occasionally; and their father, finding them thus engaged on one occasion, is said to have declined to interfere. 'Let them have it out; they will make the better men for it!' is the opinion he is supposed to have expressed. And at Sandringham, when they were only nine and eight years old respectively, they were taught to throw a fly scientifically.

The young Prince, who, in the domestic circle, has always been known as 'David'—it was a fond belief of Queen Victoria, by the way, that the Empire would some day be ruled by a King David who would surpass his Hebrew namesake in the glory of his reign—went to the Royal Naval College at Osborne as a cadet three years ago, at the age of thirteen. There, and since, at Dartmouth, he has followed the ordinary course, and has lived the ordinary life of a cadet. When an epidemic of illness broke out at Osborne some time ago, in fact, and he fell a victim to it, the Princess refrained from visiting him at a time when the mother of any other cadet would have been excluded, lest he should seem to have any advantage over his colleagues. He has worked hard there, and is said to be a promising young officer, well grounded in the study of engineering, of practical mechanics, and of navigation.

In appearance the young Prince is fair, blue-eyed, and sturdily built. He resembles his mother in feature, and has a bright expression that seems to indicate the possession of a keen sense of humor.

The other children of the new King and Queen are Prince Albert Frederick Arthur George, born on December 14, 1895; Princess Victoria Alexandra Alice Mary, born on April 25, 1897; Prince Henry William Frederick Albert, born on March 31, 1900; Prince George Edward Alexander Edmund, born on December 20, 1902; and Prince John Charles Francis, born on July 12, 1905.

Seen the FREE Book about 100-year shingles? Shows how to get most for your money in roofing anything that's worth roofing right. Proves the saving we'll make you. News for you about shingles that last a century. Get a copy. Ask nearest office.

PEDLAR People of Oshawa
Montreal, Toronto, Halifax, St. John, Winnipeg, Vancouver

CANADA'S GROWTH

Building Construction Figures in the Leading Cities.

An average gain of 43 percent, representing a total investment of $12,294,780, as against $8,552,375 for the same month of last year, is the story of Canada's building progress, as told by figures for the month of April, submitted to 'Construction,' by 28 representative cities throughout the Dominion.

Toronto led in building operations for the month with a total of $2,522,055; Winnipeg came second, with $2,305,450; Montreal third, with $1,822,082, and Vancouver fourth, with $1,460,508.

The following is a comparative statement of permits issued during April of this year and during the same month in 1909:—

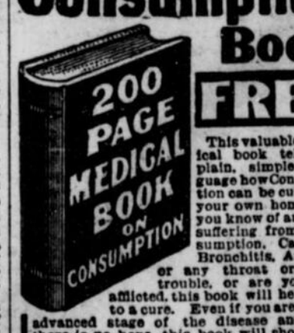
	April 1910.	April 1909.
Berlin, Ont.	$ 87,881	$ 75,100
Brandon, Man.	52,150	33,875
Brantford, Ont.	79,830	38,015
Calgary, Alta.	603,930	174,150
Edmonton, Alta.	252,196	210,890
Fort William, Ont.	261,625	1,116,000
Halifax, N.S.	29,650	57,000
Hamilton, Ont.	382,175	225,300
Kingston, Ont.	48,188	43,000
Lethbridge, Alta.	100,425	224,440
London, Ont.	104,883	177,250
Montreal, Que.	1,822,082	1,111,891
Moose Jaw, Sask.	153,250	161,250
Ottawa, Ont.	340,675	359,600
Peterboro', Ont.	121,201	81,721
Port Arthur, Ont	107,650	87,600
Regina, Sask.	307,205	71,875
St. John, N.B.	5,200	10,000
Saskatoon, Sask.	292,356	147,090
Stratford, Ont.	554,309	30,100
Sydney, N.S.	88,925	12,550
Toronto, Ont.	2,522,055	2,003,398
Vancouver, B.C.	1,460,508	783,450
Victoria, B.C.	192,413	158,060
Windsor, Ont.	18,250	64,350
Winnipeg, Man.	2,305,450	1,064,200
Total	$12,294,780	$8,552,375

THE PRINCE AND THE HOUSE-MAIDS.

(Paris Letter to London 'Truth.')

The late King when Prince of Wales arrived at Cannes on a Sunday, and for some reason best known to himself, went straight from the station where he alighted to St. Paul's English Church. The service had begun before he arrived, and, declining with a little sign of the hand to be shown to a forward place, he slipped into the place near the door set apart for domestics and sat among them. A housemaid who had seen him as a guest of Lord Derby, near Liverpool, offered him the half of her hymn and prayer book, and he accepted her civility. She marked the chair on which he sat when he rose to leave at the close of the service, and told the wife of some great provincial Mayor about the incident. This lady at once went to the woman who managed the church sittings and asked to have the chair—of course, at a reasonable price. It was in deal, with a rush seat, like the chairs one sees in Catholic churches, and might have cost three francs fifty centimes. The woman answered that it was not to be appraised as a piece of furniture, but as a highly interesting relic of royalty and as a memento (the words are hers) of how a future king sat among the servants. She had already had offers of very high prices. Finally, the Mayor's wife beat her down to £15.

Consumption Book FREE



This valuable medical book tells in plain, simple language how Consumption can be cured in your own home. If you know of any one suffering from Consumption, Catarrh, Bronchitis, Asthma or any throat or lung trouble, or are yourself afflicted, this book will help you to a cure. Even if you are in the advanced stage of the disease and feel there is no hope, this book will show you how others have cured themselves after all remedies they had tried failed, and they believed their case hopeless.

Write at once to the Yonkerman Consumption Remedy Co., 1569 Rose Street, Kalamazoo, Mich., and they will send you from their Canadian Depot the book and a generous supply of the New Treatment, absolutely free, for they want every sufferer to have this wonderful cure before it is too late. Don't wait—write today. It may mean the saving of your life.

Established 1874.

D. HATTON COMPANY,
MONTREAL,
Receivers and Distributors of Fish

You can make money in your spare time in HUNTING FROGS and shipping to us. We make prompt cash daily returns for all consignments. Enquire how to dress frogs for the market in order to secure best prices.

We also handle on consignment all kinds of river fish. Write us about particulars.

18 Bonsecours Street, Montreal

Synopsis of Canadian North West Land Regulations.

Any person who is the sole head of a family, or any male over 18 years old, may homestead a quarter section of available Dominion land in Manitoba, Saskatchewan or Alberta. The applicant must appear in person at the Dominion Lands Agency or Sub-Agency for the district. Entry by proxy may be made at any agency, on certain conditions, by father, mother, son, daughter, brother or sister of intending homesteader.

Duties.—Six months' residence upon and cultivation of the land in each of three years. A homesteader may live within nine miles of his homestead on a farm of at least 80 acres solely owned and occupied by him or by his father, mother, son, daughter, brother or sister.

In certain districts a homesteader in good standing may pre-empt a quarter-section alongside his homestead. Price, $3.00 per acre. Duties.—Must reside six months in each of six years from date of homestead entry (including the time required to earn homestead patent) and cultivate fifty acres extra.

A homesteader who has exhausted his homestead right and cannot obtain a pre-emption may take a purchased homestead in certain districts. Price, $3.00 per acre. Duties.—Must reside six months in each of three years, cultivate fifty acres and erect a house worth $300.00.

W. W. CORY,
Deputy of the Minister of the Interior.

N.B.—Unauthorized publication of this advertisement will not be paid for.

AGRICULTURAL.

COMING EVENTS.

Alberta Provincial Exhibition, Calgary, July 4-9, 1910.
Prescott Fair, September 6, 7 and 8.

HEREDITARY HORSE DISEASES

An Australian Exchange says: 'The much-discussed, and in some districts heavily anathematised, subject of the compulsory veterinary examination of horse and pony stallions at shows, was again 'flogged for all it was worth" at the late Sydney show. If certain objectors moved more about the country than they do, and could see for themselves the insidious increase of side-bone and ring-bone among farm and even among station horses, during the last twenty years, they would welcome, instead of abusing, this drastic regulation. It has already done much towards checking the spread of this form of unsoundness in the 'inside' country, and it seems a great pity that one cannot say the same with regard to the back country—the station world. There is nothing to prevent station-owners and managers, save their own common sense (a negative quantity at times), from making use of sires that are possessed of any one of all the hereditary infirmities in the calendar. The majority will steer clear of the more pronounced afflictions, but fail to recognize curb, side-bone, roaring, crib-biting, and the like as being in the catalogue. Each and every one of these is on the increase, and that, too, where one would least expect it—in the back country. The reason is easily traceable to some sire that would never have passed that form of examination to which show horses now have to be submitted.

From another source it is learned that the Shire Horse Society of England rejected a proposal made at a recent meeting, that, after a certain date, no animal would be eligible for registration in the studbooks of the breed, 'unless its sire its certified free from hereditary disease by a veterinary surgeon duly appointed by the society.' The Shire breeders of England might have done worse than to have taken the suggestion under consideration. The step would have been along the line of modern thought in regard to draft-horse breeding, and would in no way have been regarded as indicating that the Shire is more subject to hereditary disease or unsoundness than any other breed. It is time this question of hereditary unsoundness in sires of the draft breeds was more seriously regarded by breed societies and associations. These organizations exist primarily for the advancement of the interests of the various breeds, and in no way can the interests of any particular breed be advanced better than can by keeping in mind the main question, the question of ultimate result, the promotion of soundness in breeding horses. Nothing can be of greater importance to the owners of mares than the knowledge that the stallion they are using is attested sound by an official veterinarian of the association in whose studbook he is registered. Examining stallions for unsoundness, and in some way denoting those that did not come up to requirements, might work some little hardship on horse owners, but it would offer security to the public, and beget public confidence in the horse, the society and the breed.

MANURE FOR POTATOES.

A great number of experiments in manures for potatoes have of recent years been carried out in England, and the results obtained have justified certain general conclusions. Of course there have been unsatisfactory results in some trials, and the best dressings for some soils have not proved the best for others. But the differences are mainly those of proportions in the mixtures, or the forms of nitrogen, phosphates, or potash used. Very seldom have about 20 tons per acre of good farmyard manure been beaten to any considerable extent; but equal or slightly superior crops have been grown with 10 tons supplemented by artificial manures. The latter must be what is known as a complete dressing—namely, one containing nitrogen, phosphates, and potash. The quantities in late trials said to be most advantageous, taking expense as well as yield into account, are 3 cwt. of superphosphate, 1 1-2 cwt. of sulphate of ammonia, and 1 1-2 cwt. of sulphate of potash. These are the quantities when farmyard manure also is applied. Without farmyard manure the quantity of artificials should be increased to 4 cwt. of superphosphate, 2 cwt. of sulphate of ammonia, and 2 cwt. of sulphate of potash. A great number of experiments have been carried out with artificials only, and the mixture which is said to pay best is that last mentioned, the potash being supplied in the form of sulphate. In some trials with artificials alone 1 cwt. of nitrate of soda has been sown as an additional dressing just before the crop was earthed up; but this has not proved profitable altogether. The quantities have been varied repeatedly, and each of the constituents has been omitted on different plots. An extra yield has been obtained by increasing the quantity of superphosphate, or by adding basic slag, but there has been little or no advantage from a pecuniary point of view in the addition of the phosphates. The dressing named has always given a yield at least double that of the unmanured plot. In one dry season 2 cwt. of nitrate of soda in place of the same quantity of ammonia gave a greater yield; but that was an exception to the general rule. In a soil deficient in lime it has been found beneficial to supply 6 cwt. per acre before the land was ploughed into drills. Where the lime was applied in the drills at the same time as the manures, it did harm. With regard to using seed potatoes, sprouted seed has been tried against unsprouted, and invariably it has given from a ton to two tons per acre more yield. Short sprouts have twice beaten long sprouts. Large seed planted whole has beaten large seed cut or seed of ordinary seed whole; but the cost of large seed is so heavy, because of the quantity required for an acre, that the conclusion arrived at after many experiments is that potato seed about the size of a hen's egg is the most profitable to use.

DISQUALIFIED STALLIONS.

The presence of one or more of the following named diseases should disqualify a stallion for public service. They are defined as infectious, contagious or transmissible diseases, or unsoundness:

Eye diseases: as cataract, amaurosis (glass eye), periodic ophthalmia (moon blindness).

Respiratory diseases laryngeal hemiplegia (roaring or whistling), pulmonary emphysemia (heaves or broken wind).

Nervous troubles: chorea (St. Vitus' dance), constituting string halt, shivering and crampiness.

Bone diseases: bone spavin, ring bone, side bones, navicular disease, bog spavin and curb, and abnormal hocks.

Infectious and contagious diseases: glanders or farcey, maladie du coit (equine syphilis), urethral gleet, mange and melanosis (tumors), and any malformations liable to be transmitted to the offspring.

SEEDING VEGETABLES.

Having seen the question of an inquirer as to whether garden seeds should be sown thickly or thinly, I am free to give my own opinion, with reasons therefor.

I agree with you that nearly everybody sows small seeds thicker than necessary. Why? First of all because the sower is afraid that his seeds may not germinate well. As to this, there should be no nervousness whatever, for if the seeds are good, any reliable seed house will supply them) it is not very difficult for the grower to make them germinate. If the seed bed is properly made, so that there is a nice mulch on top, and the seeds are put in at their proper depth and firmed down afterwards, nature is sure to do the rest, rain or no rain.

A second reason why seeds are put in thickly sometimes is the fear of catworms. Acording to my opinion it will not matter whether the little plants are standing thick or thin; if there is nothing done against these pests, they will clean them up, anyway, or at least they will not thin them out regularly.

A third reason, and that the best for sowing thickly, is fear of frost with some vegetables, as beets and radishes (only the early ones, of course). Frost will thin out beets sometimes, but, of course, not very regularly.

If the plants appear too thickly, little harm will be done if they are thinned out at the proper time. But that is just the thing that is often delayed too long and sometimes neglected altogether. Very often those patches that at the beginning seem poorest are giving the best results later on. Every plant there has a chance for a full development, and is never checked in any way in its growth. For that same reason those plants are sooner ready for the market than the others, because thinning out always puts the plants back a little, and sometimes, especially in hot, dry weather, causes them to ripen too soon (as with onions, for instance).

It is not so much to save seed that we sow thinly as to save labor and to insure a good crop. But everybody should remember that the crop depends first of all on the seed bed. Every possible care should be taken to bring that in good order before the seeds are put in. It is impossible to do it afterwards.—John de Jong, Louise Bridge, Man.

THE KITCHEN GARDEN.

It has often been remarked that the man who particularly devotes his attention to breeding live stock and growing wheat almost invariably has to buy his cabbages. The truth of this remark is exemplied on many farms. Too often, on otherwise well-kept farms, the kitchen garden, which should provide many of the table necessaries, as well as being an essential factor in maintaining the health and comfort of all members of the household, is, in the rush of work connected with other and what are often erroneously considered more important interests and crops, neglected until the last moment. The work is then roughly and hastily done, the proper season for the planting of each crop is probably missed, and for a good portion of the year the kitchen garden is a weed-infested waste. The time spent in looking after the garden, instead of being considered wasted, and the money laid out in seeds and plants so much capital lost, should be regarded as one of the best paying investments on the farm. If by careful cultivation and management the garden is made to assume the important position it deserves it will be found to be a valuable factor in making country life more attractive than it now is on the majority of farms. There is an immense amount of pleasure to be derived from cultivating and maintaining a kitchen garden in good order, and securing a regular succession of crops, while at the same time its produce is of most material assistance in promoting the health of the occupants of the farm. It seems an extraordinary thing that fruit and vegetables should be so scarce on the majority of farms, yet such is the case. If farmers would only give the garden a chance, an illustration would be furnished of the advantage of the returns to be obtained from a portion of the farm which many, perhaps the majority, of farmers do not consider worth cultivating in a proper manner.

HOME VETTING.

Horses which get a breakfast nose-bag, and hay chaff instead of straw chaff, exist under the best conditions, and if the men are in the stable to give proper feeding before going out first thing, such horses are specially free from colic. The foods which require to be most avoided are heated oats, mouldy and dusty hay, or corn which has been dried by overheating on the kiln. The first and last are liable to give urinary troubles, which are more serious than those affecting the alimentary canal. The question of home vetting is one which is not wise in most cases. Of course, in ordinary cases of colic, a comforting drink is quite safe in the hands of almost any one, and should be available; and there are men who have a natural instinct for diagnosing and treating animals, who rarely need to call in help; but, unfortunately for them, there are a great many more who think they have this special gift who practice it to their loss. The best veterinary knowledge for the average man to have is that which teaches him the right time to call in the doctor, and to give him a fair chance to deal with the animal before he has filled it with drugs of which he does not know the nature. Amateur vetting in cases outside the ordinary finds the vet. a large portion of his work, and it adds very greatly to his difficulties, because the stuff that has been put inside the horse restricts the treatment he is able to make use of, and considerably imperils the animal's life. This is not implying that a farmer should not have a knowledge of veterinary subjects; it emphasizes the fact that he should have it; then, if his diagnosis shows there is anything unusual, he is able to make use of the vet's services. It is a long list of horses that have been killed by giving watery drinks in cases where they have, sometimes unknown, eaten wheat, which the water has caused to swell and burst the horse. It is not, however, merely the affections of the digestive organs that one has to regard, numerous and varied as they are; there are many other diseases and ailments from other causes, some of which from their outward influence on the animal, may be misjudged and overlooked, under the impression that the listnessness, loss of appetite, etc., indicate more simple ailments, which are treated for, naturally with no beneficial, but often with prejudicial, results. — 'Agricultural Gazette' (England).

THE RIGHT KIND OF SHEEP.

It is, or should be, the endeavor of every sheep-farmer to establish a good flock of ewes, and this consists in having a flock noted for their suckling qualities as well as for their size and general good appearance. Unless the ewes be naturally good sucklers, no matter what may be given to them when rearing their lambs in the form of food, the best results will not be obtained. As is well known, the culling season is when lambs are taken off the ewes. This season may, however, be partially anticipated, and with careful observation and management on the shepherd's part, many undesirables may be marked at this time for weeding out. The early days after, and, for the matter of that, during lambing-time, it may be discovered which ewes are good mothers and which are not, and these latter should be marked so that they may be drawn out any time. With reference to the theaves, it is not a fair test the first season, but the older ewes should be watched. As a rule, the ewe that suckles badly, unless for some accidental reason, does herself well and is full of condition. Such ones should be drafted off and receive extra attention; they themselves will then be got fat, and their lambs will benefit also. The ewes may be sent into the market before the usual culling season, which is an advantage, as it will not be at a time when the market is glutted with mutton of the same quality. The same remarks as to weeding out applies to ewes that may have lost a quarter of the bag or for any other reason are not desirable for breeding from again.

CARE OF HORSES' SHOULDERS.

Horse owners and drivers are directly responsible for the condition of the shoulders of the horses which they drive. No horse, young or old, can do satisfactory work if he suffers at every step he takes. The horse may be compared to a machine, with the exception that the machine has no feelings and is not willing, whereas the horse has these two valuable qualities. The horse is meant for work, and we are always trying to get as much out of him as we can, but unless we give him the proper care he will not give us the amount of work he is capable of giving.

In the first place the collars should fit properly if the shoulders are to be kept healthy and ever ready for work. The majority of collars are too large. It is well to have the collar fitted by a harness maker. He may be able to remove or replace padding so that the collar will fit well on the shoulder. Do not use heavy pads. They cause the shoulder to sweat, which makes the skin tender and very easily blistered. After a collar has been secured and fitted properly, it is necessary that it be kept clean. When the horse comes to the stable sweating the collar should be cleaned with a wet sponge and rubbed with an oily rag. This will keep the collar soft and in the best condition for fitting the shoulder. In most cases the back of the knife is used for the cleaning work, but this is not sufficient, as the collar gets hard and rough.

BRAINS IN FARMING.

The farmer of the hour proposes to use less brawn and more brains, giving the drudgeries to the machinery and leaving himself time to solve the farm problems which can turn loss into a profit. Throughout the North-West the gang plough, drawn by a gasoline tractor, ploughs one and one-fourth acre an hour at a cost of seventy-five cents per acre. With the old-style plough two acres a day could be ploughed at an expense of two dollars an acre.

The threshing outfit of a score of years ago consisted of an old-fashioned separator and a horse-power. There were one or two hand cutters and one or two feeders. It took three to four men to measure and sack the grain, while from three to six stacked the straw in a cloud of choking dust. The latest threshing machine is equipped with automatic band cutter, self-feeder, automatic weighing and sacking device, and a pneumatic swinging stacker, all operated by a traction engine. By the old method it took three hours to thresh a bushel of wheat at a cost of seventeen and one-half cents. The modern machines do it in ten minutes for three and one-half cents.—'Young People's Weekly.'

TO CULTIVATE BAMBOO.

The United States Department of Agriculture has lately introduced from Japan, and distributed in California, 3,000 plants of the three species of bamboo that are most extensively cultivated in Japan, two of them for timber, and one for its edible shoots. They are Phyllostachys mitis, P. quilioi, and P. henonis. The first named is the great edible bamboo of China and Japan, its stems growing to a height of 70 feet or more, with a diameter of 6 inches. The second is grown in China, as well as in Japan, for its tall stout stems, 70 feet or so high, and is reckoned to be the most useful of the Asiatc bamboos. The third has stems 40 feet by 4 inches, with thin walls, and is useful for splitting into thin strips to be woven into baskets, etc. These three bamboos are hardy in England, but they do not grow as large there as in Japan. The most decorative of the three is P. henonis.—London 'Field.'

HOW TO PET A HORSE.

'Not many people know how to pet a horse—from the horse's standpoint, at any rate,' said an American trainer. 'Every nice looking horse comes in for a good deal of petting. The trouble is that people don't pat him in the right place. If you want to make a horse think he is going straight to heaven hitched to a cab or delivery waggon rub his eyelids. Next to that form of endearment, a horse likes to be rubbed right up between the ears. In petting horses most people slight those nerve centres. They stroke the horse's nose. While a well-behaved horse will accept the nasal caress complacently, he would much prefer that nice, soothing touch applied to the eyelids.'

FRENCH GARDENING FASHIONABLE.

No system of horticulture has spread more rapidly in England than what is known as French gardening; a system for forcing the growth of gardening products by means of glass and heavy manuring. The largest 'French' garden in the world has just been established within twenty miles of London. It includes eight acres, five of which are under glass. It is calculated that £20,000 worth or more of produce can be grown in the year, the figures being founded on actual results of a large English garden, organized by the same English gardener. Just at present there seems to be a craze on in England for French gardening.

NEW JUDGING RULES.

At the annual meeting of the Ontario Fairs Association in Toronto, last winter, a change was made in the method of electing members of the executive. The suggestion of Mr. Lockie Wilson that the province be divided into twelve districts, from each of which one director was to be chosen, was agreed upon.

In line with this action, the counties of Haldimand, Lincoln, Welland and Wentworth, held a meeting of delegates from the twenty-four fair boards of that district in Dunville recently. Mr. Wilson, who was present, believed the district movement would revive interest in fairs.

A uniform scale for horses of the different classes was agreed upon to be recommended to district fair boards as follows; Draft horses, 1,600 pounds and over; agricultural, 1,400 to 1,600 pounds; general-purpose, 1,200 to 1,400 pounds; carriage, over fifteen and a half hands; roadster, fifteen and a half hands and under.

It was suggested that every fair should have a parade of prize animals, that hail exhibits should be of current year's manufacture, and that school-children's demonstrations should be encouraged.

THE PROPAGATION OF LUCERNE FROM CUTTINGS FOR SEED.



1. Produce of ten plants got by cuttings off a six-year-old plant, grown at Ascotvale. 2. Produce of ten plants got by cuttings off one-year-old plants, which thomselves had been raised by cuttings off same plant. 3. Ten seedlings from Hunter River; and 4. Ten from French seed.

'Mr. Horace Stevens, of Ascotvale,' says the 'Australasian,' has demonstrated that lucerne could be propagated by cuttings. At the end of July and the first week of August last year he planted an experimental plot of 1-40th acre, on which he also sowed for comparative purposes two rows of seed; one from the Hunter River, the other French lucerne. The plot was not watered; the only attention given was going between the rows with a hoe to destroy the weeds and loosen the earth. On February 24, it was inspected, and it appeared that the sparrows approved of its quality. In order that some seed might be obtained, it was decided to cut it, as otherwise the birds and ants would have taken all. A chaff-bagful of lucerne was cut from the plants raised by cuttings, and from it a fair sample of ripe seed was hand-picked.

The accompanying photograph shows the great contrast between the results of plants got by cuttings and seedlings.

Whether the extra growth obtained from the plants raised by cuttings would compensate for the time spent in planting is yet to be proved. Mr. Stevens reckons it would take 200 hours labor to hand-plant an acre.



OAKLANDS BEAUTY.
One of the famous prize-winning Jersey Cows of England.

BREEDING TWO-YEAR-OLD FILLIES.

Discussing that important topic, whether it is wise to breed tyo-year-old fillies, an English writer contends that Shire fillies which have been thoroughly well fed and cared for, 'may be put to the stud at two years old, with very satisfactory results, as instances of winners breeding winners could be mentioned. He argues that the extra feeding necessary to prepare a young animal for exhibition adds to its growth, and thus renders it sufficiently matured and strong to undertake maternal duties while still a filly, which a common, underfed one is not. He adds a caution, however, to see that a three-year-old filly learns to work before she gets heavy with her first foal, for fear she might grow up to be a non-worker, or at least difficult to manage.

PURE BRED STOCK SALE.

Guelph, June 7.—Nearly twelve thousand dollars changed hands here today in one of the most largely attended sales of pure bred stock ever held in Guelph.

The animals were all registered shorthorns, from the stables of Messrs. H. Cargill & Son, of Cargill, Ontario; J. T. Gibson, of Denfield; Harry Smith, Hay P. O.; W. R. Elliot & Sons and A. E. Meyer, of Guelph; T. E. and H. C. Dobson, of Ilderton; J. F. Mitchell, of Burlington; and Israel Groff, of Elmira, eight of Ontario's prominent breeders of shorthorn cattle.

Colonel George Billows, of Maryville, Minnesota, and Colonel C. Jones, of Chicago, two expert stock auctioneers, wielded the hammer with such success that of the 55 animals sold, none brought less than $100, and one cow, Spring Grove Butterfly, register number 88602, sold for $1,025.

This leader of the sale was bought by H. L. Emmers, of East Selkirk, Manitoba. The average price paid was $211.

Among the heaviest purchasers were: H. L. Emmers, of East Selkirk; R. W. Saswell, of Saskatoon; T. Stanton, of Aurora, Illinois; and G. T. Sawyer, of McHenry, Illinois.

The sale was one that had been widely advertised in Canadian and American farm papers.

THE SOIL IS PRODUCTIVE.

Professor Whitney, chief of the bureau of soils of the United States, in a recent bulletin, says that while individual farming may deteriorate, and soils become less productive, the fact is the world is producing more crop per acre than formerly. The cultivation of the land is being done more intelligently, the principle of rotation of crops has been better observed, and in later years a more careful use of fertilizers has been made. In addition he recognizes the increase in farm animals and stock, the improvements in each, by selection and breeding, and the increase of population and consumption which are forcing attention to more intensive methods of cultivation.

SCOURS IN PIGS.

Probably there is no disease that is more dreaded by the majority of hog raisers than scours in little pigs. These little fellows get nothing but their mother's milk, and many wonder why they should scour. Yet they do so. Some feed which the mother has been getting does not go for the production of the best grade of milk. A feeder offers a cure for the scours. This cure is very simple, and he says that it has worked in every case he has tried so far. In fact, wherever he has known it to be practised it has chased the disease. The treatment is simply to take a half gallon of oats and boil them for about an hour and a half. Allow them to cool, and feed to the sow. Possibly it is best to feed nothing but boiled oats for 24 hours. In all cases this will cure the disease, it is claimed.

CREAM PRICES BASED ON QUALITY.

Grading cream, and the quality basis as payment, was the motto adopted at the Alberta Buttermakers' Convention. All the cream received at the different Government creameries throughout Alberta this year will be sampled and graded. He who sends cream possessing consistency and quality to marshal it into the ranks of first grade will receive a premium of two cents for his cream over the man who is content to file below him. Good cream is the first essential of good butter, and the best butter brings the best price.

RURAL NOTES.

Cream from Guernsey and Jersey cows contains larger fat globules than are in the yield of any other breed.

It is unsafe for a stranger to enter the sty of a sow with a young litter, especially a sow of the Tamworth breed.

In France some of the dairy farmers feed cocoanut meal to the cows to improve the flavor and texture of the butter.

Where it is possible to arrange for it, the cattle on the farm should have access to the water at all times; there is then less risk of their drinking too much when thirsty.

The cow that is quick to contract bad habits is often the cow which can be taught good manners with the least trouble.

There is no possibility of great profit from the breeding of common cattle.

Breed something 'classy.' Nondescripts are nearly always at a discount. It is the top-notcher, excelling in a certain class, or for a certain purpose, that lines the breeder's pocket.

In order to produce our own horses, it is necessary to acquire a knowledge of the horse, the class desired, and how to breed it, also the principles of feeding.

Farms on which stock is bred and fattened invariably present an attractive appearance.

Stock-farming broadens business and social contacts, confers leadership on its followers, and anchors them to the land. It produces the highest grade of rural citizenship. No other type of agriculture equals it in opportunity and distinguished responsibility.

Farms on which trees shade pleasant pastures and grazing pure-bred stock in variety, and are distinguished by good buildings, fences, and conveniences, have an adhesive power which keeps the right kind of young men on the land.

Treeless, monotonous grain farms, on wheih men work a few months and loaf the rest of the year, have none of the attractions which can hold the interest of live, thoughtful young men, who seek a large, dignified culture and a permanent success.

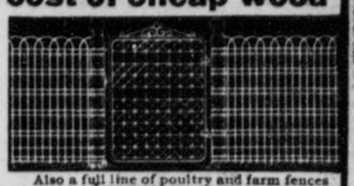
It is pretty generally understood that straw which is harvested wholly in fine weather is eaten with relish by most kinds of stock, whereas that which is exposed to rain for a protracted period is rejected hence the difference which a fine harvest makes to the stockekeper.

As handsome as the best iron fence at less than the cost of cheap wood

"Here's a neat, strong, durable fence that will add to the appearance of the handsomest city lawn and is cheap enough, close enough and strong enough for the farm. The

Peerless Lawn Fence

is made of heavy No. 9 steel spring wire, so it can never sag. It is carefully galvanized and coated with white enamel paint. No investment you can make will add so much to the appearance of your property.



Also a full line of poultry and farm fences and gates. Write for particulars.

THE BANWELL HOXIE WIRE FENCE CO., LTD., Box J HAMILTON, ONT., WINNIPEG, MAN.

MACDONALD COLLEGE.

Results of the Third Year in Agriculture.

The following are the results of the examinations in third ygar agriculture at Macdonald College, which recently concluded. The examinations in the school for teachers and school of household science finish to-day, and results will be in for the closing which takes place on Thursday afternoon, June 16th:

THIRD YEAR RESULTS.

The names are in order of merit in each of the lists.

General Proficiency.

Class I.—Brittain, Wm. H.

Class II.—Savage, Alfred; Summerby, Robert; Gorham, Raymond, P.; Buck, Frank E.; Wood, Gordon W.; Williams, Charles M.; Spencer, Charles M.; Grindley, Frederick H.; Innes, Robert.

Class III.—Rhoades, Ernest; Logan, William (xx); Grisdale, Frank S. (x); Sweet, Carl (x); Reid, Wm. J. (x).

(x) Required to take supplemental.

Animal Husbandry.

Class I.—Elwell, Brittain.

Class II.—Buck and Inness and Savage, equal; Gorham and Grisdale and Logan and Summerby, equal; Williams, Spencer, Wood.

Class III.—Reid and Rhoades, equal; Grindley, Sweet.

Bacteriology.

Class I.—None.

Class II.—Brittain aand Summerby, and Wood, equal; Buck, Gorham, Savage, Spencer, Grisdale, Williams, Innes, Rhoades, Sweet, Grindley.

Cereal Husbandry.

Class I.—Brittain, Innes, Buck.

Class II.—Grisdale, Rhoades, Gorham, Logan, Savage, Summerby.

Class III.—Spencer, Williams and Wood, equal; Sweet, Grindley, Reid.

Chemistry, Inorganic.

Class I.—Gorham and Wood, equal.

Class II.—Savage, Brittain, Buck, Williams, Grindley and Summerby, equal; Spencer.

Class III.—Grisdale, Innes, Rhoades, Reid.

Chemistry, Organic.

Class I.—Wood, Brittain and Savage, equal.

Class II.—Buck, Gorham.

Class III.—Summerby, Williams, Grindley and Spencer, equal; Innes, Logan, Reid, Sweet, Rhoades, Grisdale.

English.

Class I.—Brittain, Gorham.

Class II.—Grindley, Williams, Innes, Buck, Savage, Rhoades.

Class III.—Logan and Summerby, equal; Wood, Reid, Spencer, Sweet.

Entomology.

Class I.—Brittain, Summerby.

Class II. — Savage, Gorham, Wood, Spencer, Innes, Grindley, Williams, Elwell Rhoades, Grisdale.

Class III.—Sweet, Buck, Logan and Reid, equal.

Forestry.

Class I.—Buck and Grisdale, equal; Gorham and Spencer, equal; Brittain and Grindley and Summerby, equal; Rhoades, Williams and Wood, equal.

Class II.—Logan, Elwell, Inness, Sweet.

Class III.—Savage, Reid.

French.

Class I.—Logan, Grindley, Savage and Summerby, equal.

Class II.—Brittain and Spencer, equal; Wood, Williams, Innes, Buck, Rhoades.

Class III.—Gorham, Reid, Grisdale, Sweet.

Histological Botany.

Class I.—Williams.

Class II.—Brittain, Gorham, Spencer, Summerby.

Class III.—Savage, Wood, Grindley, Buck and Sweet, equal; Rhoades, Elwell, Grisdale, Reid, Inns, Logan.

Mathematics.

Class I.—Spencer, Grindley, Summerby and Williams, equal; Logan and Savage, equal; Innes.

Class II.—Brittain and Rhoades, equal; Buck, Gorham, Wood.

Class III.—Reid, Sweet, Grisdale.

Physical Training.

Class I.—Savage, Grisdale and Innes and Sweet, equal; Reid, Gorham.

Class II.—Summerby, Brittain aand Buck, equal; Wood.

Class III.—Grindley, Williams.

Aegrotat—Logan, Rhoades, Spencer.

Physics.

Class I.—Savage.

Class II.—Summerby, Brittain, Logan, Elwell, Grindley, Buck, Williams.

Class III. — Gorham, Innes and Rhoades, equal; Wood, Grisdale, Sweet, Spencer, Reid.

Plant Physiology.

Class I.—Brittain, Spencer.

Class II.—Williams, Savage, Rhoades, Wood, Buck and Grindley and Summerby, equal; Grisdale, Gorham, Innes and Logan and Elwell, equal.

Class III.—Reid, Sweet.

Plant Morphology.

Class I.—Brittain, Spencer, Savage, Williams.

Class II.—Buck and Summerby, equal, Wood, Grindley, Gorham.

Class III.—Sweet, Grisdale, Innes and Reid and Rhoades, equal; Elwell, Logan.

Surveying.

Class I.—Innes, Summerby.

Class II.— Buck and Gorham and Grindley and Savage and Spencer, equal; Rhoades, Brittain and Logan and Wood, equal; Reid, Williams, Grisdale.

Class III.—Elwell, Sweet.

REMOVAL OF HOTEL

Toronto Estate Offers to Pay $5,000 to Have License Transferred.

Toronto, June 10.—Stating that the Massey estate purposed spending $100,000 or more in the establishment of a clubhouse and athletic grounds for their employees, and wished to remove temptation to indulge in intoxicating liquor, Mr. Thos. Findlay, assistant manager of the Massey-Harris Co., appeared before the Board of License Commissioners with a proposition for the removal of the Palace Hotel, King and Strachan streets, immediately in front of the Massey-Harris plant, to some other locality. Mr. Findlay said they had no fault to find with the conduct of the hotel, but if a plan could be devised for its removal from that district they were prepared to compensate the license holder to the extent of $5,000, and also buy the property at its assessed value.

There was already an application before the board for a transfer of the license from Mrs. Mary White to Mrs. Leonard, proprietor of the Princess Hotel. The transfer was granted with the assurance that the commissioners would do all possible to facilitate the matter as requested by the Massey estate.

WHAT 'GOLD FILLED' MEANS.

(From the 'Scientific American.')

Probably most people who buy gold filled watches fancy that they are mysteriously impregnated with gold. As a matter of fact th eterm is misleading. Gold filling consists in taking two sheets of gold, between which is placed a section of colder-coated base metal. This metallic sandwich is heated and pressed, so that the three parts are welded together, with the gold outside.



WATER pumped by WATER with our FOSTER HIGH DUTY RAM

No cost after installation. Send for our Free Catalogue.

ONTARIO WIND ENGINE & PUMP CO. Limited
WINNIPEG-TORONTO-CALGARY

LAWLESSNESS AT STE. AGATHE

Dogs and Cattle Being Poisoned and People Afraid of Violence.

FRIENDS OF LIQUOR BLAMED.

Residents Ask That Their Complaints be Investigated.

Illegal liquor-selling, threats against citizens, destruction of dumb animals and property and other forms of wanton lawlessness are reported from Ste. Agathe des Monts.

About a year ago the great majority of the residents of Ste. Agathe and vicinity decided to do away with the liquor business. It was a big task, but priests and women joined with the laymen in the struggle and success crowned their efforts. Public meetings, processions, deputations before the municipal council and, indeed, the election of a new council were features of the campaign, but finally the district became 'no license' territory—but at terrible cost, for a reign of terror exists, the persons and property of temperance people being daily in danger.

When the temperance council refused to grant any liquor licenses the selling of liquor was continued, shack being erected in several parts of the district.

The Hon. W. A. Weir, who was then Provincial Treasurer, was communicated with, actions were taken and prosecutions won. Some of those fined paid, and others left for parts unknown. But those who remained continued the illegal traffic. Indeed, the cases were long-drawn out in the courts, and during all the time the trials were pending the business was going on and the authorities, it is reported, would not take up new charges against the offenders. Now Sunday-selling goes on as well as week-day business. There are plenty of witnesses but the authorities who have been appealed to have not yet moved in the matter. A justice of the peace, who was urged to take proceedings, snowed his sympathy with the liquor-sellers by saying: 'The government is on our side; let them rip.'

It is learned that eighteen dogs belonging to temperance people have been poisoned within a short space of time; the dogs of the liquor dealers and their patrons escape. One man had a cow poisoned but it was saved by giving it plenty of milk to drink. A woman who owned four head of cattle had them all poisoned. She took a very active part in the campaign for no licenses. After her cattle were poisoned she was told to mind her own business or something worse would happen next time. This was at the neighboring village of St. Adolphe de Howard. A business man is reported to have had his signs smashed into kindling wood out of revenge for his work in the temperance cause. His dog was poisoned in the barn where it was always kept chained. There have been several fires, evidently of incendiary origin, and evidence has pointed in certain directions, but the authorities have taken no steps to bring the culprits to justice, and the informant of the 'Witness' declares that the provincial authorities have been implored repeatedly to send police and suppress the lawlessness and protect life and property, but all in vain.

The temperance people of Ste. Agathe consider that in the interest of law and order they should be given special protection, and that at any rate their complaints should be promptly investigated.



A lame horse is a dead loss. Spavin, Curb, Splint, Ringbone, Swollen Joints and Bony Growths won't cure themselves. Yet you can cure these troubles and make your lame horse sound with

Kendall's Spavin Cure



just as thousands have done, and are doing today.

In the 40 years that this world's famous remedy has been on the market, Kendall's Spavin Cure has saved millions of dollars to horse owners.

Mounds, P.O., Olds, Alta.

"I have used Kendall's Spavin Cure for a number of years with great success, and I think it can't be beaten as an all-around stable liniment for Kicks, Strains, Swelling of all kinds, Ringbone and Spavin".

ARTHUR FLETCHER.



No telling when you will need it. Get a bottle now—$1—6 for $5.

Our book—"A Treatise On The Horse"—free at your druggists or write us 49

Dr. B. J. KENDALL CO., Enosburg Falls, Vt.



POULTRY

CONDUCTED BY

MR. F. C. ELFORD.

POULTRY AND EGG CIRCLES.

That farmers are getting more interested in Co-operative Egg Circles was plain last week throughout the Peterborough section.

Mr. H. C. Duff, agricultural representative for the Ontario Government, and Mr. H. B. Cowan, editor of 'Farm and Dairy,' have been agitating co-operation in the gathering and selling of eggs among the farmers in that vicinity. Those who know the farmery, cheese factory, and cow testing very progressive, some of them being among the first to take up the creamery, cheese factory, and cok testing ideas. They are good, wide awake farmers, which is also evidenced by the comfortable buildings and well kept farms. They have not been particularly interested in poultry, but are finding out that the hens on their farms are paying better dividends than some other departments.

They are also alive to the fact that for their good eggs they are being paid no more than is paid for those of inferor qualities. One egg pedler in that vicinity is fond of informing them that he doesn't care how dirty, small, or bad their eggs are, as he is paid the same for collecting a dozen bad eggs as for a dozen good ones. They are intelligent enough to see that with the present system of marketing eggs it is the good eggs that suffer. The man who supplies the poor eggs gets more than they are worth, while the one who supplies the selects is underpaid for his fresh goods.

Five places have adopted rules and regulations somewhat similar to those suggested by the Poultry Producers' Association, and are known as branches of the association. These places are: Centre Smith, Stewart, Pine Grove, North Monaghan and Zion. Each circle has appointed its president, secretary-treasurer, and three directors, and all intend starting as soon as final arrangements can be completed.

Some circles will collect the eggs in connection with their cheese or butter factories, while others will collect independently, with a rig. For the present, at least, the eggs will be bought by Messrs. Gunn, Langlois & Co., of Montreal, candled and graded at their Peterborough warerooms, and shipped to Montreal. This firm also had a man on the ground to help in the organization work. Their representative did good work both for the circles and for his firm. He assured the farmers that if they would keep the bad eggs at home his firm could pay more for the good ones. His presence was appreciated by all concerned. A firm that would send a man to help in the organization work, knowing full well that it could get no monopoly of the product, deserves great credit.

That this matter of co-operative egg circles is engaging the attention of the public was evidenced all through the weeks of meeting, but especially at the last meeting of the series, at Centre Smith. No less than five of the most influential agricultural papers of Ontario were represented, and with the exception of one, by the editors themselves. The papers represented were 'Farm and Dairy,' 'Canada Citizen,' 'Canadian Farm,' 'Weekly Sun,' and 'Farmer's Advocate.'

The secretary of the Poultry Producers' Association was present throughout the week.

Rules and Regulations for Co-operative Egg Circles.

1. That our organization be called the ....branch of the Poultry Producers' Association of Canada.

2. That our officers consist of a chairman or president, a secretary-treasurer, and a board of three directors.

3. That the duties of the officers be as follows:

(a) To appoint or elect two of its officers to a place on the central board.

(b) To attend to any business that may arise in connection with the working of the system, and improve it if possible.

(c) To keep an outlook over the conditions generally.

4. The membership of the association shall be $1 per annum. To be held, used and disposed of as the directors see fit from time to time.

5. That the circles as now organized have one general superintendent, to be appointed by the buyers, and his decision in regard to the quality of the eggs delivered shall be considered final.

6. That anyone may become a member (upon payment of fees), who is interested in the production of better products and will agree to conform, to the best of his ability, with the rules and regulations as set forth, or as may be set forth by the executive from time to time.

7. Rules and regulations pertaining to eggs:

(a) Only eggs gathered from regular nests may be delivered.

(b) Eggs must be delivered at least twice a week, except in winter months, when they must be delivered at least once a week.

(c) Eggs from 'found' nests must not be delivered.

(d) Real small eggs or over-sized eggs may not be delivered.

(e) Rough shelled or ill-shaped eggs may not be delivered.

(f) Stale eggs may not be delivered.

(g) That all male birds be killed or removed from the flock as soon as the hatching season is over, June 1st.

(h) That all eggs produced by said flock shall be sold through the circle. This applies for one year only.

(i) That members may deliver eggs from only his own or her own flock.

(j) Notwithstanding anything heretofore set forth patrons may keep for their own use any eggs required, and must not sell any eggs through the circle that do not comply with these rules and regulations.

(k) Eggs as gathered must be kept at an even temperature as near to 60 degrees as possible, and be kept free from draft and dampness.

(l) That any bad eggs in any way delivered and paid for will upon return of same to the producer be accounted for if possible and the loss made good to the buyer.

(m) Only artificial eggs shall be used as nest eggs.

8. That we as members will do all in our power to make this a success from a producer's standpoint.

POULTRY SECRETS.

Numerous are the advertisements offering to exchange some valuable poultry secret for a certain amount of the coin of the realm. Judging from the number of the advertisements and the space they occupy, there must be a good many buyers. The business evidently pays.

In what I am about to say I shall refer to no particular secret, at least so as to identify it, nor shall I attempt to say that the so-called secrets are not worth all or more than they cost, but this I will, and do say, that so far as I have investigated I have found them not to be secrets at all, but well known principles in use by some of the best breeders in the land. I have in mind at this moment a strikingly advertised secret—so strikingly advertised that I would not be surprised to learn of an immense sale of it, but which,—or the principles upon which it is founded,—was communicated to me twenty years or more ago by a breeder who had it from one much older in the industry than he. And let me say right here that I consider it a good thing, worth, to one who does not know it, all and more than it costs.

What I object to in many of these so-called secrets is this, that the seller of them is not the discoverer; that he is attempting to make money out of what cost him nothing, either in time, effort or expense; that he is making merchandise of what, by good right, should belong to all. When a man by his own efforts, through the expenditure of time, labor, brains and money, has discovered something of benefit to poultrymen, he is entitled to sell his discovery and reimburse himself for its cost. He has as much right to do this as any inventor who applies to the patent office to get protection for his invention. The two things are exactly parallel. And if profit will encourage the inventor to go on with his inventing, profit ought to be an inducement, a legitimate inducement, to the poultry breeder to pursue his investigations and discover new and better ways and means for caring for poultry. But just as an inventor is not entitled to a patent for ideas which have been embodied in devices in public use before his alleged invention, so poultry secrets, so-called, which have been known to many for years, are not legitimate objects for sale. This modification, however, ought to be made to the last sentence. If the socalled secrets are sold only for a sum sufficient to reimburse the seller for printing and distributing them, the fact of their sale at such a price is not objectionable; the only objection is in clothing them with an air of mystery by falsely calling them secrets, when they are not secrets but simply valuable information. The issuing of poultry information at a reasonable price is legitimate publishing business, as legitimate as the publication of medical, theological, legal or other books of specific information. We ought not to lose sight of this side of the question.

But one is excusable for hating and detesting announcements which are both true and still wholly misleading. If I should advertise that I could furnish an insect powder at five cents a pound, and I furnished ordinary road dust, dry and fine, with a few drops of carbolic acid added to give it an odor, the buyer would have a right to complain. And yet fine road dust is a good insect powder, choking up the spinacles of hen lice and thus killing them, when properly applied.

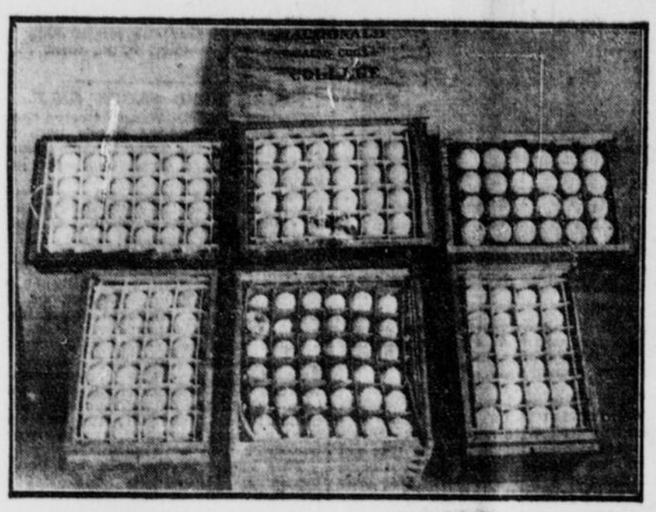
To summarize, let us advertise and sell secrets if we have them; let us advertise and sell information, if we desire to do so; but let us 'call a spade a spade,' and not mislead by our advertising any of our brethren. Let our advertisements speak the truth, so far as we know the truth, so that we shall not intentionally disappoint any who have trusted us.

—H. S. Babcock.

LIKE BEGETS LIKE.

'Like begets like' is a law of nature that is applicable to the breeding of poultry as well as anything else. If you breed from fowls that are strong and vigorous, you will get chicks that will have vigor and vitality to carry them to maturity with very little trouble and a small percent of loss. If you breed stock that shows any defects or that lack vitality and vigor, you must at least expect part of your chicks to have the same defects. Remember, 'like begets like.' So start the poultry business with only the best. Better start with a trio of hardy, vigorous fowls that are up to the standard than to have 50 fowls that are not bred or that lack vigor and vitality. The success of the poultry business depends on pleasing your customers. This you cannot do unless you can furnish stock and eggs of high quality. The demand for high-class line and pedigree-bred poultry of all the leading varieties is now and has always been far beyond the supply, thus proving the necessity of breeding the best. It is not necessary to pay unreasonable prices for your stock and eggs, as there are plenty of reliable breeders that ask only an honest price. It is not advisible to buy stock or eggs from too many breeders, as one may breed for feathers and show room alone while another may be breeding for something else. Utility must not be overlook, for some breeders do overlook this in producing show birds. Many ask what breed is best to begin with. My advice is to get breed you can handle best as a side line, with your surroundings. Get the experience, and then you may follow it alone as a business. I have found the Light Brahmas and Rose Comb Rhode Island Reds more profitable than any other breeds. The Light Brahma is without exception a favorite with poultrymen, even with those who do not breed them. They are often referred to as 'the aristocrats of the poultry yard.' In size they are the largest of domestic fowls, and with their proud, stately carriage, they are very attractive. They are great favorites as 'soft roasters' and the mature fowls are very large, weighing from 8 to 14 pounds. They are excellent layers and stand confinement better than any other breed. In the show room they attract the attention of all who see them.

The Rhode Island Reds are a general purpose breed that are gaining favor very fast, both on the farms and in the show room. They are excellent layers, large in size, best of broilers at an early age and pullets mature and begin laying very early. They are very hardy, being able to stand the heat and extreme cold of any climate. I am breeding some pens of both breeds. I have birds in my pens that score from 90 to 95 points. I think line breeding the best, as you can keep your stock bred up to the



Eggs assorted as to size and color make most attractive packages, and bring the highest prices.

Standard of the show room, and at the same time keep the good shape, color and laying qualities in your flocks; but I do not advise breeding too closely. Better buy cocks for the first three or four years; then use trap nests for your line breeding.—M. R. Yelton, Bradford, Ky.

CANADA IMPORTING EGGS.

Mr. John A. Gunn, of Montreal, in an important article, draws attention to the fact which will probably surprise most of our farmers to learn, that Canada to-day has practically ceased to be an exporter of eggs. At least our import trade in eggs is double what our export trade is. Last year, for example, we imported 1,366,120 dozen eggs at a value of $239,127, whereas we only exported 552,750 dozen at a valuation of $239,129. The great bulk of our imports came from the United States, while the most of our exports went to Great Britain, though some came from China and Japan. In view of the fact of the good legitimate profit in eggs, and the facilities we have for producing them in Canada it is surprising to learn on official authority that the Dominion bought from its American neighbors in 1909, nearly eleven hundred thousand dozen. This strikes the ordinary reader like sending coals to Newcastle. To the United States we sent only 52,201 dozen.

MARKETS AND RECEIPTS OF EGGS.

Receipts during the week were 11,324 cases, against 11,700 cases for the same week last year.

There has been an easy feeling in the egg market, as supplies are accumulating and the trade have had to reduce their prices. The demand has been good. The trade have stored their fall supplies, and the cold storage plants are all filled up. Sales of straight receipts have been made this week on the basis of 18 1-2c to 19c. While selects are commanding 22c to 22 1-2c in round lots. There are a good many seconds coming in from the Lower Provinces, the quality of which is said to be very inferior. These eggs are selling from 13c to 15c per dozen.

HOW WEASELS CARRY EGGS.

On a recent morning a weasel was surprised crossing the public highway leading from Jedburgh into Oxnam Water. It was observed to be carrying something under its chin and pressed against its slender neck, and when a collie dog belonging to one of the onlookers made a dash at the little creature it dropped its burden—a hen's egg—and gliding under the roadside hedge, disappeared in the woodland. On being picked up the egg was found to be without a scratch. The nearest poultry run is about three hundred yards distant from the place where the weasel was intercepted.

The trap nest is a regular detective. It tells the facts of the case, it tames the hens, it gives accurate reports, it arrests the robber hens, it gives an honest count, and it exposes the fraudulent hens.

It is very bad policy to doctor up the sick and weak individuals of your flock and then allow them to propagate their kind. Better kill them and give them to the hawks and the owls. Mate none but the most perfect in every respect.

MUSIC FOR HENS.

A lady poultry farmer in Ohio (according to the 'Literary Post') has discovered that music has charms for the laying hen. By playing the piano to her fowls for four hours a day she obtains much better results than if the birds were not thus aesthetically entertained, and moreover the flavor of the eggs is enhanced thereby. But the music has to be chosen with discrimination. Hens apparently have an old-fashioned preference for melody. Rossini, save the mark! is prime favorite, and Gounod and Massenet enjoy popularity on the chicken run, whereas Wagner and Brahms are distinctly inimical to prolific laying.

NOTES.

A good supply of fresh water is an important factor in egg production, as much so as feed. About sixty percent of the hen's body is water, she voids considerable in her droppings and in every case of eggs (30 dozen) there is about three and one-half gallons of water. Give the hens and chicks plenty of water.

The small breeds are not the best for broilers, because of the tendency to put too much strength and growth into feathers.

Remember that your next winter's egg crop will be determined by the care with which you do your early spring work. If your hens won't set, get those that will, buy an incubator or incubator chicks. You must have reasonable early pullets and they must be grown right. While extra good care may make up for a month's delay in hatching it is not best to take undue chances.

BRITISH NEWS.

ENGLAND.

Ten thousand women suffagists will march from the Embankment on the evening of Saturday, June 13th, to the Albert Hall, where a meeting will be held to demand votes for women.

Eight cows were knocked down and killed by a special train on the Midland Railway, near Gargrave, Yorks. The driver gave notice at Skipton that he had come in contact with some obstacle.

Mr. Stephen Furness, nephew of Sir Christopher Furness, the unseated member, has been invited to stand as Liberal candidate for Hartelpool at the forthcoming by-election.

Mr. Henry Dewes, who was admitted a solicitor seventy-one years ago, died at Nuneaton. In 1846 he purchased the practice of Mr. Robert Buchanan, the original of George Eliot's lawyer, Dempster.

Jou Linn, a Chinese lad of eleven, who stabbed a schoolfellow named Ernest Hart, aged thirteen, with a penknife during a game of football, was sentenced by the Manchester magistrate to four strokes of the birch.

A Blyth correspondent says the British Labor party have received an offer from Canadian trade unionists to provide funds for the election and maintenance of members in the Impeial Parliament.

All ranks of the Metropolitan Police are to be granted two days' extra pay in recognition of the fine way in which the force discharged their extra duties in connection with the lying-in-state and funeral of King Edward.

Mr. Francis Hardy, aged eighty-three, was married at Harpenden Parish Church the other day to Mrs. Emma Dimmock, who is seventy-seven. The bride and bridegroom have known each other for seventy-two years. The best man, Mr. Williamson, is seventy-four.

As the result of an accident, Major Kenneth Mackenzie Cameron, of the Royal Army Medical corps, died at Aldershot. Major Cameron served with Sir George White in the South African war. He was present at Ladysmith, and also took part in the operations of Sir Redvers Buller in Natal and the Transvaal, being mentioned in despatches.

Police-Constable Denehan, of the Metropolitan Police, has received twenty offers of marriage during the past few weeks, owing to the gallantry he displayed in rescuing a drowning man from the Thames, for which he was presented at Kingston with the bronze medal of the Royal Humane Society. None of the offers will be accepted, however, for it was revealed at the presentation that he is already engaged, and three hearty cheers were given for his financee.

The Rev. L. C. Wood recently entered upon his ninety-second year. For more than sixty-four years he has been vicar of Singleton, near Blackpool. He is in excellent health, works hard in the parish, preaches regularly and presides at various agricultural meetings of associations with which he is connected. He attends all the public functions in the Blackpool district, and delivered a panegyric on the late King Edward, which revealed great mental as well as physical vigor.

Judging from the official account of deposits in the naval savings banks, the crews of His Majesty's ships of war, the London correspondent of the Glasgow 'Herald' remarks, are not the 'jolly tars' their predecessors on the lower decks were. Their 'jollity' is not, at any rate, costing them so much, for in the financial year 1908-9 they banked no less a sum than £274,769. Considering how little the men get, and how much more numerous than in the days of canvas their opportunities to spend money are, the total is highly creditable, and it by no means represents all the saving that is accomplished.

The case of alleged cruelty to a stag by the Cambridge University Drag Hunt, referred as a special case to the King's Bench Division, was heard by three judges, of whom two thought it should be sent back to the magistrates for further inquiry, and the third (Mr. Justice Coleridge) thought an offence had been clearly proved under the act. The question was whether the hunting could be said to have come to an end when the stag took refuge in a yard, and had backed into a shed. Three times the poor creature was prodded and beaten till it left the yard, only to return; and finally it lay down and died in the road of exhaustion from the treatment it had received, and from wounds in trying to get through a barbed wire fence. The defence was that all this was legal because it was 'hunting,' and excepted from the statute!

It is supposed that Westminster Hall roof, one of the glories of timber architecture, is formed of the far-famed oak of Shillelagh, county Wicklow, that part of the Irish estate of Earl Fitzwilliam which gives its name to the solid sapling so renowned in Milesian song and story. The ancient records of St. Michan's Church, Dublin, prove, however, that the oak was procured from the site of that place of worship—records that were examined with great interest by Mr. Gladstone on the occasion of his visit to the Irish capital over thirty years ago. They contain the following curious entry respecting the site: 'From thence, anno 1088, King William Rufus by license of Murchard, had that frame of timber, which made up the roofes of Westminster Hall, "where no English spider webbeth or breedeth to this day."'

SCOTLAND.

Edinburgh School Board have approved of a school gardening scheme.

Jeannie King, a Belfast flower-seller, has sent to Queen Alexandra a wreath composed entirely of shamrock in the form of a harp with a broken string 'as a token of loyalty and sorrow from a poor flower-seller in Belfast.'

Recently a cremation society was formed in Edinburgh. The object of the society is to promote the practice of cremation and burial reform by means of meetings, lectures and publications or otherwise. There are already about 180 members, including many well-known persons.

IRELAND.

An old-age pensioner named Moynihan was killed by lightning at Mill street, County Cork.

The tide of mourning for the late King Edward throughout the length and breadth of Ireland has been full and deep. Not a jarring note has been struck. Men of all creeds and classes have given generous recognition to the fact that King Edward was a true friend of the Irish people.

Mr. T. M. Healy, M.P., speaking at a meeting of the Irish Roads congress, said that if Ireland had such a central authority as he would like to see established the first work he would wish it to undertake would be the construction of a boulevard around Ireland, so that all the country's beauty spots should be brought within reach.

Eight farmers from Holycross Co., Tipperary, were convicted, after a three days' trial at Dublin, of intimidation and conspiring to injure Mr. C. N. Clarke, an extensive landowner in the district. The evidence disclosed a reign of terrorism and boycott, which made the life of Mr. Clarke, his relatives, and laborers almost unbearable. Shopkeepers in the district even refused to supply him with food. Mr. Justice Madden said that if this system of tyranny and oppression were allowed to continue it would lead to social anarchy. If not put down by law, no one could rest secure in the possession of his property. Three of the men were sentenced to eight months, and the others to four months' imprisonment. The trial took place in Dublin because it would have been impossible to secure a conviction in the district concerned.

BREWERS' LAMENT

United States Association Reiterates Attacks on Prohibition.

Washington, June 8.—An attack on prohibition by Representative Henry Sherman Boutell, of Illinois, and a prediction by President Carl J. Hoster, of the United States Brewers' Association, that the time would come when the brewer would be found working the 'real and practical reformers' in the interest of temperance, were the salient features of the fifteth annual convention of brewers at the opening session to-day.

President Hoster, in his annual address to the five hundred delegates from all parts of the country, declared that he had no apology to make for being a brewer, and that he recognized every brewer as a promoter of 'true temperance.' Mr. Boutell said that three lessons were to be learned from the several states that had put prohibition laws into effect. These were, he contended:—

That prohibition did not prohibit.

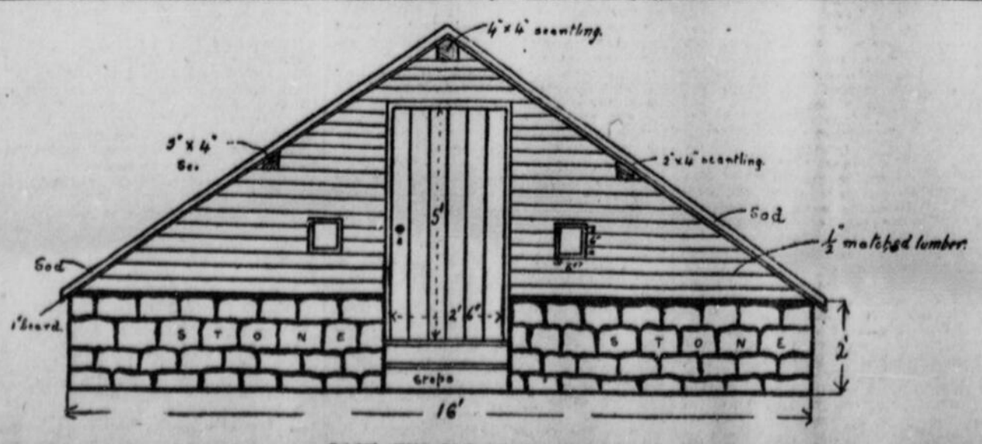
That when the open sale of mild beverages was forbidden, the surreptitious sales of strong spirits of an inferior quality, greatly increased.

That there was an appalling increase, in prohibition states, in the demand for patent medicines, tonics and narcotic drugs.

He declared that prohibitory laws, whether effective or ineffective, were regarded by the wisest statesmen and philanthropists as out of harmony with the spirit of an ideal government of an enlightened, free people.

LIQUOR LAW VIOLATED

Belleville, June 7.—St. Michael's T. A. Society of this city, have passed a resolution claiming that the license law in regard to selling liquor on Sunday is openly and shamelessly violated in this city, and have sent a copy of the resolution to the license commissioners, the license inspector, the license holders, and the press. The society threatens to take more pronounced action unless conditions are improved.



EAST END ELEVATION. Scale - ¼" = 1'

POULTRY HOUSE IN A GERMAN SETTLEMENT, SASKATCHEWAN.

LIVE POULTRY

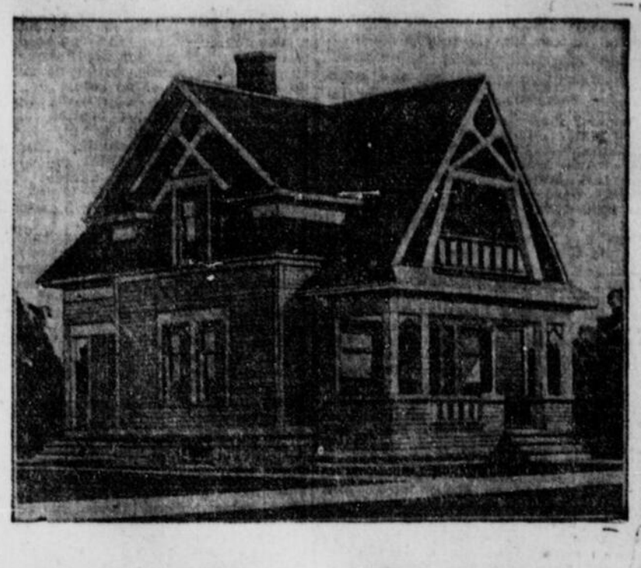
Ship your Live Poultry to us by express.
Will pay Highest Market Prices. . . .

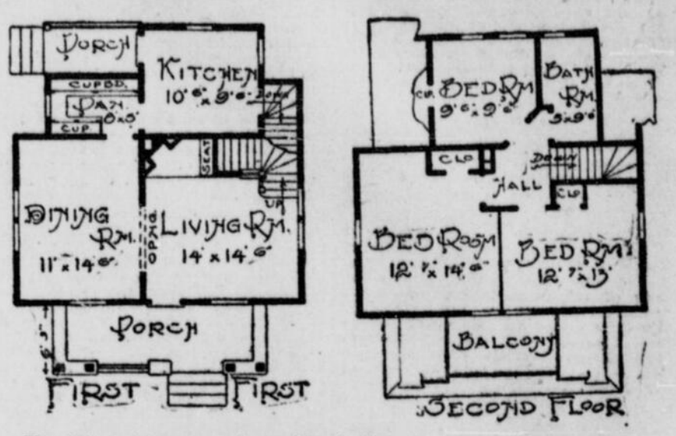
Remittances Made Same Day.

THE HARRIS ABATTOIR CO. LIMITED,

Bonsecours Market, - - MONTREAL.

A COUNTRY HOUSE FOR $2,500





The 'Witness' has secured a series of plans of country houses and bungalows costing from $500 to $4,000, and will publish them weekly, believing that readers who contemplate building will find them of great value. In each case the cost is estimated as closely as possible, but will vary, of course, according to locality. Working plans, specifications and details can be supplied by the 'Witness.'

DESIGN ILLUSTRATED, NO. 351.

This frame one and one-half story house will cost about $2,500. Size over all, without front porch 26 feet 6 inches, with concrete wall and 7-foot cellar under whole house. First story is 8 feet 6 inches, and second 8 feet high. Inside finish will be pine, except dining and living rooms, which will have ash finish. Outside, first story walls are sided and second story gables and roof shingled. Price of working plans, specifications and details, $25. Blue print plans, unchanged from design as shown, $16. Bill of materials, $7. No changes from design can be made in blue print plans.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

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

MEDICAL

(Letters for this department should be addressed 'Medical Editor,' 'Witness,' Montreal. Should a subscriber ask any question which is not suitable for publication, a reply will be sent by mail if a stamped addressed envelope and $1, physician's fee, be enclosed with such question.)

DANDRUFF.

'Old Subscriber' asks to know of something which will take dandruff out of the hair without coloring it. Her hair is white. She has tried several forms of hair dressing, but all cause the hair to become darker. Ans.—Wash the head once a week, using very hot water and a good tar soap. Be careful to rub the suds in thoroughly and wash out well with hot, and finally with cold water. If the tar should discolor the hair, you may replace it by a pure glycerine soap. Once daily apply the following lotion: Resorcin, three drachms; salicylic acid, twenty grains; castor oil, two drachms; bay rum, one ounce; rectified spirits, to make eight ounces. If the hair is dry you can increase the castor oil to three drachms.

CANKERED STOMACH.

'A 'Witness' Admirer' asks what to do for a cankered stomach. Canker gushes up from left side into the mouth, and there is great pain, especially on talking or working. Ans.—I do not know exactly what you mean. There is no disease known as 'cankered stomach.' From your short description it might possibly be too great acidity. In this affection sour watery fluid is regurgitated into the mouth, which is very irritating. There is also considerable pain. Take moderate exercize in the open air. Eat meals regularly, slowly and chew your food well. Avoid all coarse vegetables, such as turnips, carrots, beans, and the like. Avoid tea and coffee, spices, pickles, mustard, pepper, and all rich foods. Take little fatty food and very little sweet stuff. Make your diet largely meat, fish, eggs, milk, water. Be careful to have the bowels move once a day.

PERSPIRING HANDS.

'A Reader' wishes to hear of a remedy for perspiring hands. Powder has no effect, and the benefit of alcohol is not lasting. General health is good. Also asks what causes the teeth to be yellow. Ans.—You might try the following astringent lotion: Tannic acid, one dracam; fluid extract of witch-hazel, three ounces; rectified spirits, three ounces. Apply night and morning to the palms of the hands. Do not wear gloves for a time. In regard to the teeth, it is hard to tell you what to do. Very little promises to be of much service. Keep the mouth sweet and clean. Use an alkaline mouth-wash after each meal. Only use a tooth-brush once a day, at bedtime. It is preferable to rinse the mouth out well with plain warm water, and the wash after each meal. Too much brushing will in time damage the enamel. Eating coarse foods tends to keep the color of the teeth. Such as oatmeal, Graham bread, cabbage, potatoes, beans, pears, and all the stronger vegetables. If all these measures fail, then you can have the dentist clean the teeth from time to time with the burnisher. A good alkaline wash is glyco-thymoline or listerine, diluted with water about five times.

LEGAL

ONTARIO.

NOTIFYING ENDORSERS.

An Old Subscriber, N.S.—B makes a note payable to A. C and D indorse said note on the back. The note is written on demand. Would it be necessary to give notice to C and D for to hold them liable for said note, or would the fact of the note being on demand make them liable without notice, as in cases where note was given on time? Ans.—Such a note must be presented for payment within a reasonable time of the endorsement, or, as a general rule, the endorser is discharged; and the endorsers are entitled to notice of dishonor unless they waive such notice.

MARRIAGE BETWEEN RELATIVES.

Subscriber's Son, Ont.—What is the latest regulations in Ontario regarding the marriage of relatives, viz., cousins, second cousins, etc.? Ans.—The degrees of affinity and consanguinity, which under the statutes in that behalf bar the lawful solemnization of marriage are as follows:—A man may not marry his grandmother, grandfather's wife, wife's grandmother, aunt, uncle's wife, wife's aunt, mother, stepmother, wife's mother, daughter, wife's daughter, son's wife, sister, granddaughter, grandson's wife, wife's granddaughter, niece, nephew's wife, wife's niece, brother's wife. A woman may not marry her grandfather, grandmother's husband, husband's grandfather, uncle, aunt's husband, husband's uncle, father, step-father, husband's father, son, husband's son, daughter's husband, brother, grandson, granddaughter's husband, husband's grandson, nephew, niece's husband, husband's nephew, husband's brother.

SALE OF FARM.

——, Ont.—A, who is 85 years old, sells a fifty acre farm to B for eighteen hundred dollars with this reservation: A and his wife (who is 81 years old), are to hold in possession the dwelling-house on said farm as long as they live. The eighteen hundred dollars is to be paid to A by B in the following manner: Five hundred dollars down at the time of purchase, and the balance, of thirteen hundred dollars, to be paid in thirteen annual instalment of one hundred dollars. 1. To make this transaction secure would it be necessary for A to get a mortgage on the land from B as security for the payment of the thirteen hundred dollars? 2. If this is not necessary how could it be done otherwise? 3. In the event of B failing to pay the instalments at the stated times, would A have to sue B the same as for an ordinary debt, or could A foreclose the mortgage? Ans. 1 and 2. Yes; a first registered mortgage from B, his wife joining therein to bar dower. 3. A could sue or take mortgage sale proceedings, or do both.

Poultry Queries

G.R.—Editor 'Weekly Witness.'—Sir,—Is it possible to send instructions through the Montreal 'Weekly Witness' for caponizing Plymouth Rock cockerels? 2. Would it pay to caponize where no increase in price per pound could be obtained? (Price is about 14c per pound for cockerels.) 3. What is the right age for the operation? 4. Could you give cuts of the instruments required? 5. Would it be possible to use makeshift instruments for the first experiments? 6. What would a set of instruments cost? Ans.—1. If you apply to A. J. Morgan, London, Ont., he can supply you with instructions for caponizing. It will cost about 50 cents. Full description, with illustrations, takes considerable space, and it is not probable that sufficient readers are interested to warrant printing in this page. 2. Depends upon conditions; capons are not ready for market until from eight to ten months' old, and most farmers do not care to keep their birds that long. There should be an increase in price to make it profitable. 3. From two to three months old. 4 and 5. It would not be advisable to use any but proper instruments for the operation; these are all included in the 'set.' 6. From three to five dollars. The address in first question will give prices.

CALCUTTA'S POPULATION.

(From the Calcutta 'Statesman.')

Calcutta is very much like London in that it possesses an enormously larger population by day than by night. Like London, too, this day population has increased rapidly since the middle of last century. In 1861 it numbered 170,133; in 1891 it was over 300,000, and to-day it is probably 100,000 more. To correct possible statistical misrepresentation the corporation are proposing to hold a 'day census' shortly after the taking of the general one.

THE BOY'S PAGE.

REDNEY McGAW



A Story of the Big Show and the Cheerful Spirit

—BY—

ARTHUR E. McFARLANE

All Rights Reserved



SUMMARY.

The previous chapters introduced Redney McGaw, who started out, with a healthy ambition and good natured common sense as his sole stock in trade, to make his way from street life in New York to farm life in Iowa. His escape from the guardianship of the two hobos, Fat and Cut Nose, is followed by his admission, after due testing, to membership in the Big Show. He meets 'Elephants McNally' and Coakeney, Big Heinie, and several others, and is rescued from the clutches of Fat and Cut Nose, who have come up with the show. The two hoboes are given a lesson which they threatened to pay Red and his friends for, and the show moves on its way with Red as a regular member of one of the 'dish wash' teams. In Cleveland Red is again rescued, this time by 'Elephants,' from the two tramps, and although nothing is seen of them for some time, some remarkable accidents that are met with during the show's progress convince Red they are still bent on revenge. Red himself becomes a general favorite, and even a hero, when his quick thought saves Mrs. Muller from being killed by the black panther, but the praise turns his head and he is inclined to boast a bit. His shame when the G.M. overhears him is great, but a chance comes to prove himself really brave, for he defends the track along which the circus trains pass against an attempt of 'Fat' to wreck them, and receives not only the gratitude of all, but the hearty praise of the G.M. himself. The storm that strikes the big show at one point makes a further call on Red's nerve. He has to stay with the elephants.

CHAPTER XV.

DEVA ON A MARATHON.

Increasing need for ginger cakes; Deva follows the crowd, and takes Red with her; some flash-lights; thoughts upon riding a haircloth sofa at midnight in Michigan bush; and a new method of alighting,—that of climbing a tree.

Red kept tight hold of that snaky, single-fingered 'hand.' All the great pachyderm's fear quivered down through it, and his own fear now gave him a sense of fellowship. 'Heh!' he kept saying. 'I guess what we need to put ginger into us, Mrs. Deva, is some more of them ginger cakes!'

Even within the tent the gasoline lamps could not now be kept alight. And, in one sense, there was little need of them. The lightning had gradually become almost uninterrupted, and it seemed as if the flashes were not outside, but in. It was like the explosion of endless gigantic arc lamps.

The cages had all been closed long since. But they did not keep terror out of them. Every animal in the menagerie was yelping and yarring, shrieking and gibbering and howling, and the big cats could be heard hurling themselves to and fro against the sides of their dens.

Amid the shouting of the teamsters, cage-waggon followed cage-waggon into the storm-swept lot.

Inside, the atmosphere was fast becoming one of bedlam. But now, up and down that dolemen-like half-circle of elephants, as if in response to some diabolical 'Heave-ho, and all together!' there was running a terrifying regular 'rock and swing!' And the big tethering had begun to draw without any need of help from stake-machines in human hands!

Again and again, as the wind flung that back-flap against the shaking Deva, Red could feel fear go through her.

'Elephants!' he yelled, 'Elephants!'

But Elephants, feverishly pumping at his 'jack,' could not hear him.

And at that moment a whole section of the tent seemed to go flaccid. It collapsed almost upon Deva's back.

'Elephants! Elephants! Coakeney!'

Another section caved down and fairly knocked him over.

'Stay with her now! Stay with her!' some one cried.

Red thought he was shouting to him. 'All right,' he gasped; 'but, skids, burnin' decks is easy to this!'

And then the whole side of the tent seemed to go raking over his head. But that he was standing under Deva it would have carried him with it. There was a crash of broken cages as the centre poles came to the flat. The keepers were inside, the elephants out. The younger beasts in the middle pivoted around, stretched forth their trunks, and blearing their complete demoralization, charged straight ahead of them. What stakes had not been pulled already tossed behind them as they ran.

Deva caught Red and set him between her front legs. But if she stayed she would stay alone. She wavered a moment longer; then, swinging him upon her back, she followed the others.

The line she had taken lay within a hundred feet of the 'big top.' Red saw it go by as a great luminous blur. And high above the storm, high above the yells of that line of protecting canvasmen, he could hear the band still playing! He even noted somehow that they were playing 'Make a Noise like a Hoop and Roll away!'

He didn't cry out. He still kept enough of his senses to realize the uselessness of it. As he lurched now to this side, now to that, he merely tried to hold his grip on the back edge of the big rubbery ears, and make his legs straddle the neck, if it could be called a neck! 'I guess this is my finish this time!' he kept telling himself; 'I guess this is my finish for fair!'

But as yet there was no sign whatever of anything finishing! Deva's size and speed had gradually given her the lead, and she kept it at a pace to gallop down a horse. When, too, she seemed on the point of going head on against a low, brick freight shed, she went about, blowing her Gargantuan bugle, and started over the common on the right.

In the next three flashes of lightning, even as if they had been artificial flashlight exposures, Red saw three things that he knew he would remember as long as he remembered the stampede itself. The first was the 'Fighting Kangaroo,' taking such leaps as animals ought to be allowed to take only in dreams. The second was one of the lions, backed up against an overturned chariot and spitting and striking out like a cat.



They heard a story which seeme d to them a little the most astounding ever told in Michigan.

And the third was Cut Nose!

There was no mistaking him. He was fleeing from the direction of the circus trains. And in the face of Cut Nose there was fear such as neither blow-down nor elephant stampede could add to! . . . .

On the edge of the common Deva went through what must have been a board fence as if it had been made of berry-box splits. Red could scarcely feel the jar. Then they came out upon the open road. There were two roads, in fact. Deva, followed by three of her frantic retinue, took the first; the remainder of the herd were crowded off into the other.

They were still within the town limits, for at intervals there were houses and electric lights. At a crossing a horse emerged from a side street. Next moment it had backed its pitching rig into the gutter, sat itself down in the shafts, and was beating the air with its forefeet.

Another half-mile and the houses became fewer, while the electric lights ceased altogether. They now began to pass interminable, slanting piles of lumber. There came the sound of a waterfall, and they found themselves crossing a long frame bridge. It gave and swayed beneath them, and Red felt his own middle give with it.

But they passed it safely, and were now out upon the road to the back townships. And if in that more than darkness Red could see nothing at all, Deva seemed to be able to see quite well enough. At any rate, she ran in a straight line, kept the middle of the road, and struck nothing but a few low branch ends. Her stride, too, had grown a great deal evener.

Fifteen minutes more went by. And Red was at least not quite so certain that his 'finish' was coming within the next ten seconds. He found himself almost able to calculate what his chances were, and he became a lot more conscious that the bristles on Deva's back were pricking him like an old haircloth sofa.

But when was Deva ever going to stop? It was not a matter of minutes now, but of half an hour, of an hour. They had gone miles and miles. The thunder rumbled far behind. But Deva still held on, as if she had no thought of making halt this side of the Punjab.

The sky was clearing, and here and there in a slashing, or when the bush was not so thick, they had a glimpse of starlight. In one of those stretches Red craned his neck far enough around to see that the other three elephants were not following directly in their leader's footsteps. They were trailing off a little to one side. 'If I could sneak along her back to her tail, I could likely drop off without gettin' hurt much,' he said.

He could likely have done no such thing; but in any case it was something to think about.

Another half-hour, and they passed a small log shack. There was a light in the window. The elephants all lifted up and trumpted at it together with the defiance of guilty consciences. But as the door jerked open, the darkness swallowed them again.

The road became softer now—they were entering a swamp. And in the next clear space there was another bridge. It would never hold them in the world!

But, by now, Deva and her companions seemed to be regaining a lot of their native wisdom. As they approached that bridge, they slowed up and swerved off the road. Their feet splashed in water. A branch caught Red under the chin. He clutched it, and two huge bulks brushed against his legs as he pulled himself desperately up and out of reach.

His arms were too trembly to hold him long. He worked his way out to the end of the branch, let himself quakingly down, and found that the water came only to his knees. Next moment he was back upon the road. The four elephants were sloshing and crashing their way on. He had escaped!

And yet,—now that he was left there alone in the bush at night—fear descended upon him like a flock of bats. He turned, and ran and ran and ran, and stopped only when, breathless and half sick, he had at last reached that log shack that marked the spot where the swamp began. The door was open now. A man and his wife were standing staring from the threshold, talking in halting whispers of they knew not what. And when they had brought Red in, from him they heard a story which seemed to them a little the most astounding ever told in Michigan.

(To be continued.)

Aeroplane Competition.

Called In June 28th.

First Prize, $50; Second Prize, $25; Third Prize, $15; Fourth Prize $10; Fifth Prize, $5.

These five prizes will be awarded to the five best models of any type of heavier than air flying machines. The sum to be awarded in prizes may be doubled if, in the opinion of the judge, the number of entries and the merit of the models warrant it. An aviator of world-wide fame will be invited to judge the models submitted.

THE DATES OF THE AVIATION MEET HAVING NOW BEEN DECIDER AS JUNE 25 TO JULY 4, ALL MODELS MUST BE IN THIS OFFICE BY JUNE 28. THIS IS SLIGHTLY EARLIER THAN WAS FIRST ANNOUNCED, BUT THE CHANGE IS UNAVOIDABLE.

CONDITIONS

This contest is open to all boys and youths resident in Canada, who are not over twenty-one years of age. Name, age and address of competitor must be clearly marked on both the model itself and the outside of the box in which it is shipped.

The models submitted may be of any type, that is, they may be monoplanes, biplanes, triplanes or multiplanes, but must be strictly of the 'heavier than air' class. They may be of original design or otherwise, but must be of the competitor's own making throughout.

The models submitted will receive consideration for prizes according to their possession of the following attributes:—

(1) Soundness of mechanical principle.
(2) Finish and workmanship.
(3) Novelty and originality.
(4) Simplicity and transportability.
(5) Excellence of system of control.

The boys competing will be required to submit a statement of the cost of materials, and other incidental expenses, and clear and simple explanations of any novel feature which the machine possesses must accompany it.

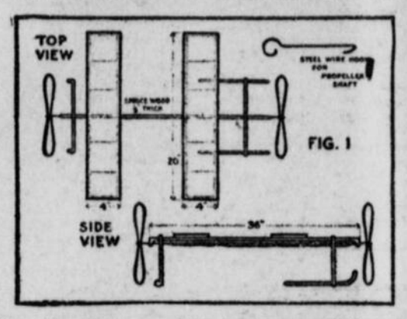
The models must be securely packed and shipped, express prepaid, to reach this office on or before June 28, and the box in which they are packed must not be more than three feet long, two feet wide, and two feet deep inside measurement. If, however, a boy believes some feature of his machine can be shown to better advantage on a larger model, he may also submit a model of the special part. Machines may be shipped knocked down if definite and clear explanations are sent with them regarding their assemblage.

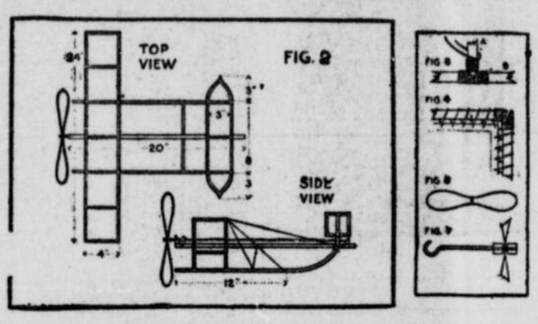
Ship all models addressed to the Editor of the 'Boys' Model Aeroplane Competition,' 'Witness,' Montreal.

Two Model Aeroplanes.

In a recently published article on the rapid advance that the boys of to-day are making in the study of aeronautics, the 'Youth's Companion' gives clear and simple descriptions of two of the models of aeroplanes most in favor among the boys, the Dederer monoplane, and the Wright biplane in a modified form, both of which are already familiar to our readers from mention in former articles on this page. They will easily bear further study, and the diagrams are of the simplest to follow.

The monoplane is at present the generally favored type of racing model, says the article. It can be made very light in weight, it offers but little head resistance to the air, and it permits the use of very long bands of rubber for motive power. The materials required in making the fliers are few and inexpensive. The best materal for the framework is bamboo; secure a piece about five feet long, straight, and with as few blemishes as possible. With a very sharp knife, split this piece in half, then in quarters, then into strips about the thickness of a match stick. Whittle these round and sandpaper smooth. Lengths of thin cane or rattan will also serve the purpose. To cover the planes, use very thin, inexpensive silk or even rice-paper. Some pieces of spruce or pine, glue, beads, string, adhesive plaster, cobbler's wax, stiff wire—like a bicycle spoke; pieces of tin or aluminum and long, strong rubber bands make up the rest of the list of things needed.





With the exception of rubber, which is at best an unsatisfactory means of propulsion, there is no cheap and efficient motive power yet devised for model aeroplanes. Rubber is cheap, clean and light, and produces great initial velocity, but it grows rapidly weaker, and the purer and more efficient the rubber, the quicker it perishes. After being used in a dozen flights, quite one-quarter of its elasticity is lost.

The best rubber is translucent, with a silky sheen on the surface, and has a dark-brown color; poorer qualities are dull and of a yellower shade. Most contestants prefer many single strands of one-sixteenth-inch-square rubber. About seven feet of this is employed, made up into a skein of ten strands. An occasional sprinkling of talcum powder seems to preserve the rubber. The strands should be removed from the machine as soon as flights are over for the day, for nothing spoils rubber so quickly as being kept in tension, except keeping it in a hot place. It should be kept in the dark, as sunlight has a bad effect upon it.

The motor base of the Dederer model (Fig. 1) is made of a strip of spruce thirty-six in. in length and one-half inch in thickness. The sides may be hollowed out to give it lightness. To the main beam all other parts are connected. The two surfaces or sails are twenty inches from tip to tip and four inches from back to front, and are stationed on the motor base one-fifth of the way from the fron and one-eighth of the way from the back. When made of silk these surfaces are coated with shellac. The principal braces are formed of spruce bars five-sixteenths of an inch in width, and the cross-pieces are bamboo sticks. Glue is used for fastening the cover on the frame. The sails are attached to the motor base by strips of adhesive plaster.

At each end of the motor base are placed brass brackets, or eyelets, through which the wire propeller shafts pass. Before adjusting the propellers to the shafts a glass bead is inserted to form a bearing. A stiff steel wire makes the propeller shaft, which is connected to the rubber bands by means of a hook in the end. Two propellers are cut from tin, aluminum or wood, and in length should be one-fifth of the motor base. This weight upon one side or the other, or to make other slight adjustments which will insure eventual success.

For the biplane type (Fig. 2)) the motor base is of spruce one-quarter of an inch square and twenty inches long. The success of this model depends largely upon the maker's ability to tie a joint. Take two of the bamboo sticks and place them together, as in Fig. 3. Wind silk thread round at A, then round both sides of B, and back again to A. Then cover the thread with glue. For the planes measure a piece of cloth of china silk one-quarter of an inch larger than your frame to be covered. Draw an inside border three-eighths of an inch from the edge and fold along this line. Have this hemmed on the machine, if possible. The cloth will now be one-eighth of an inch smaller than the frame. Cross-stitch this to the frame, as in Fig. 4.

A good propeller is the secret of a good flying model. Buy a piece of aluminum or tin,—aluminum is preferable,—and cut a piece eight inches long and one and a quarter inches wide. Find the centre of this and bore a small hole. Draw the shape of the propeller as in Fig 5, and cut round this border. Bend the propeller blades until they take the shape of the bowl of a soup-spoon. The propeller will then look like two spoons with the handle in the centre. Take one blade and hold it in the right hand and the other blade in the left. Twist the right hand away from you and through an angle of about thirty degrees, and you will have a propeller similar in shape to the one used by Curtiss. To attach your propeller to your rubber-band motor is your next task. Go to a bicycle shop and buy two bicycle spokes. These will not cost more than four cents.

Cut off one spoke two inches from the end. Unscrew the nut from the second spoke, and then screw this through the propeller, as in Fig 6. With the pliers bend the end of the spoke in the shape of a hook.

Now construct the biplane according to the simple plan shown, using exactly the same measurements.

Whenever model aeroplanes are flown in frequented neighborhoods, great care should be taken to avoid launching the racers where there is any risk of their flying out of bounds and striking passers-by. Numerous accidents have been due to the carelessness of owners of model aeroplanes in several foreign cities, and it is to be hoped that boys in America will be careful to avoid the possibility of any such mishaps.

Indoor and Outdoor Department

Story of a Young Colt.

(By Oliver West, Kemble, Ont.)

[The following was awarded honorable mention in the recent competition for a description of animal life.—Ed.]

Going out to the stable, May the eighteenth, last year, in the morning, my father was surprised to see this colt moving about the stable with ease. It was strong, and no doubt had already helped itself to a draught of its mother's nourishing milk.

It lived in a box stall for eight or ten days, and then as its mother had not much work to do, and the spring sunshine was making the ground warm we let it and its mother out one bright afternoon. We did not let them into the field as the grass was getting pretty long and it was her mother's first taste of it, and so they stayed in the yard. Here the mother nibbled the sweet knot grass and the colt stayed with her around the yard.

Now the colt was a mare, and my brother and I called her Rose. She was bred from a draught horse and mare, and had no small resemblance to both of them. She had a narrow white stripe down her face and one white foot. Her color while young showed that she would be bay when full grown. She was very quiet, never thinking of biting unless in play, and she never threatened to kick. She was very playful, and as she grew she got so that she would gallop around the field and leave the older horses in the rear.

We did not teach her many tricks, except one: my brother would lift one of her front legs and then she would raise herself up and place one of her legs on each of his shoulders. He also taught her to let him hold her foot up while he took the earth out of the inside of her hoof.

When haying started the pasture was getting short and they had very little shade, so the colt and her mother were put into the stable and fed some clover hay and a few oats. This continued on through harvest time and autumn, except when the weather was cool and the pasture was a little better. Late in the autumn I got a halter and trained her to lead. She broke to this easily and led fairly well.

Then came her first hard lesson, and that was to be tied up. We tied her in an empty stall, not far from her mother's side. But we did not wean her for some time after because we let her loose about three times a day. She had good water and clover hay, so she did not make much of a fuss.

Well, the next most surprising thing to her was the snow which came about the fifth or sixth of December. She had not seen anything like this before, and so it was no wonder that she stopped and looked in amazement at the fleecy covering which was slowly hiding all land from sight.

In the stable there were three old horses and six colts, so there was no lack of company for her, especially when outside with them.

She generally got out with two of the large colts about twice a day, as there was no water in the stable, and she had to go about ten rods for a drink. The two colts were large, strong fellows who, if they had kicked, might have killed her by kicking her in the right place. They would run after and bite her until any stranger would think that they were bent on killing her outright, but she does not care much, and they get tired of that, so that she gets a rest from their pranks. Then they gallop around the yard with her as leader, and get pretty nearly as much snow on their heads and backs as they have on their feet.

Sometime near the last part of December we weaned her and she made no fuss at all because she had got so familiar with being tied up and having to do without milk.

She is still in the same stable, and shows signs of being a well-built animal. She is rather small, but she may make a fine animal some day. She has the beginning of a large mane and tail. She girths about fifty-seven inches, and stands about thirteen and a half hands. She is very bright, and still remembers and goes through her tricks, except being raised up to my brother's shoulders, as she is too heavy for that now.

If a person stands beside her long, or tickles her she takes time to play with and bite them. But still, she never threatens to kick, and she has some other very funny tricks.

She has lots of bedding and good timothy hay. She gets some oats three times a day, and a small turnip for dinner. I tie her tail up sometimes and she often gets a good brushing and currying, so she passes through a pleasant life while in her young age.

WONDERFUL.

(Julian S. Cutler, in the 'Century Path.')

Isn't it wonderful, when you think,
How the creeping grasses grow,
High on the mountain's rocky brink,
In the valleys down below?
A common thing is a grass-blade small,
Crushed by the feet that pass—
But all the dwarfs and giants tall,
Working till Doomsday-shadows fall,
Can't make a blade of grass.

Isn't it wonderful, when you think,
How a little seed asleep,
Out of the earth new life will drink,
And carefully upward creep?—
A seed, we say, is a simple thing,
The germ of a flower or weed,—
But all Earth's workmen, laboring,
With all the help that wealth could bring,
Never could make a seed.

Isn't it wonderful, when you think,
How the wild bird sings his song,
Weaving melodies, link by link,
The whole sweet summer long?
Commonplace is a bird, alway,
Everywhere seen and heard,—
But all the engines of earth, I say,
Working on till Judgment Day,
Never could make a bird.

GOOD WORD FOR THE CAT.

The comparisons which are sometimes drawn between the merits of the cat and the dog, as if we could only bestow a limited friendship on one or the other of them, are (to me) very odious; especially as the contrast seems usually designed to depreciate the merits of the less favored cat. But why can we not appreciate both? Or, if we must feel a partiality for either, can we not see that it is but a personal, individual preference, and not an absolute one? On this understanding, I would say a good word for the much maligned, ill-used cat.

How well we know all the stock phrases by which the cat is disparaged! The cat, forsooth, loves places and not people. The cat cares only for her own comfort, and is not sufficiently grateful for kindness bestowed on her, whereas the dog is man's faithful friend and follower. The real difference, I take it, between cat and dog is this. The dog has become a wholly artificial and civilized animal, having been for centuries bred to man's order, and formed to meet his wants. He is a visible embodiment of gratitude and friendship, a flattering testimony to the goodness and nobility of the human race. The cat, on the other hand, is less plastic and compliant, there being a feral element in her nature which has not lent itself so readily to the shaping hand of man. She is more obstinate, more independent, more self-centred. But that the cat does offer her friendship to those who possess the key of sympathy, who shall doubt? Even to propound such a question is laughable to any one who has ever really known a cat. Indeed, as Pierre Loti says, in his wonderful 'Book of Pity and of Death,' there is a 'supreme confidence' in the way in which a cat will entrust her life and welfare to the human companion whom she loves.

The question, therefore, of preference for cat or dog simply resolves itself into this. Which sort of friendship do you prefer—the faithful, grateful attachment of the dog, or the less accessible, less demonstrative, but not less genuine affection of the cat? Where both are true and valuable, it is no more than a matter of individual taste and choice. For my own part, I like the aloofness, the fastidious waywardness of the cat; and I think that the friendship which needs some effort for the making of it is, perhaps, better worth having than that which is offered almost ready made.

As to the statement, sometimes made by dog lovers, that the cat, being by nature a wilder animal, does not stand in such need of human protection against cruelty, it seems too absurd to call for serious refutation. I remember a countryman remarking to me, 'They say a cat's not an animal, but vermin'; and I believe this view to a great extent underlies the common and widespread ill-treatment of cats. The real truth is more nearly expressed in the words of De Quincey, that 'The groans and screams of this poor persecuted race, if gathered into some great echoing hall of horrors, would appeal to the heart of the stoniest of our race.'—H. S. Salt, in the 'Animal's Friend.'

COMPETITION QUERIES.

While we always make a point of answering promptly, if briefly, by mail the questions that come to us in connection with the model aeroplane competition the fuller dealing with these questions in the paper is given for the sake of those boys who may have similar questions in mind. This week's principal questions are dealt with below.

1. May a competitor patent his model before sending it in, since he believes it has some original features? Surely, if there were time; but from all previous knowledge of the patent office, the attempt to hold the machine until the patent could be secured would effectually shut the model out of the competition. The time is too short to permit of the inevitable delay that securing a patent would mean, although there could be no possible objection to the entering of a model that had been previously patented.

2. May a competitor accompany his model to the meet and fly it in person? Yes; we should be glad to have the boys, but they must be willing to have their machines share the common lot of all entries. They must be as fully left to the hands and judgment of the judge as any of the others.

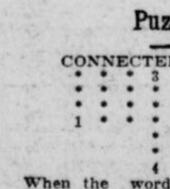
3. May two competitors sending each his own distinct model from the one town combine in the purchase of one motor to be adjusted to either model at need? That has its difficulties. We may indeed answer 'yes,' since it is the building of a model, not the purchase of a motor with which we are in this competition concerned, but the competitors would in this case run a certain risk, and would have to bear the responsibility if the motor in any way got separated from one machine or the other. We could not guarantee to see that the exchange of the motor was made when needed. In the case of the competitors accompanying their models, of course the shifting of the motor would be an easy matter.

4. Now for a query not exactly related to the competition—a correspondent asks: Where can I secure a model aeroplane as I would like to study its construction, although too late to enter the competition? Models should be easily procurable in all the larger Canadian cities from the principal toy stores, as they have been on the market now for some time.

Just a word about the aviation meet.—The date has been somewhat altered again, but it is now fixed to be held from June 25 to July 4. This alteration in date will not affect the competition this time. If a model is in this office by June 28 it will be in time for the competition, but the sooner the better in this matter. Get your model here a few days before the closing date, if possible; it will make the work of the judge easier.

Puzzles

CONNECTED SQUARES.



When the words in each square have been corectly guessed, 1 to 2 and 3 to 4 will be the highest mountain in the world.

First square: A state of body or mind free from agitation or perplexity; an arm of the Black Sea; that surface of the foot on which it rests in walking or standing; perpetually. Second square:—Repose; a mountain nymph who, according to classic mythology, pined away in unrequited love until only her voice was left; something worn on the foot; the digits of the foot.—N. Y. 'Tribune.'

ADDITIONS.

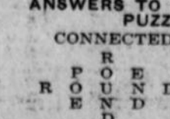
To a consonant add a vowel and find an exclamation: add to this a vegetable and find a jerky movement: add to this a vowel and find a girl's name; now add a consonant and get your expectations.

CANADIAN TOWNS.

What town or city in Canada: 1. Is a direction and a place of worship? 2. Is a famous Queen? 3. Is an evangelist? 4. Is a boy's name? 5. Is a covering for grain and a title? 6. Sounds like an article of food, a condition and a weight? 7. Sounds like a girl's name, a fruit, and a verb? 8. Sounds like a boy's name and an animal's home? 9. Sounds like a member of a fraternity and a weight? 10. Sounds like a boy's name, a conjunction and an implement?

ANSWERS TO LAST WEEK'S PUZZLES.

CONNECTED DIAMONDS.



Word square—

D A T E
A R E A
T E A R
E A R S

Additions.—T, to, too, tool, stools.

Correct answers to last week's puzzles have been received from 'Watson,' Westmount; Jean Cartier, Montreal; Jessie Dobbie, Montreal; Nicholas Gilbert Kearns, Montreal.

ESQUIMAU'S SNOW HOUSE.

How It is Built—The Peculiar Spiral Arch.

(From the 'Scientific American.')

The Esquimau vault is a true dome; it exerts no outward thrust and requires no temporary scaffolding. It is also unique in that its material is not brick or stone but snow.

The construction is used for the beehive-shaped winter houses of these so-called savages, and is spiral in plan. A row of blocks is first laid on the ground in a circle—or more exactly a polygion. Each of these has a slightly slant top and each thus raises its surface a little beyond the last, until when the circle is completed the gap in height between the last and first blocks gives the thickness for the following courses. In these the upper and lower surfaces of each block are parallel, as in a brick, but the gradual upward trend given by the first course is of necessity maintained.

In each successive round the snow bricks are leaned inward more by having their lower surfaces sliced off to a bevel. If set squarely end to end they would before long lean inward so far that they would tumble. For this reason the end of the block just laid is cut at an angle. The next following block has the joining end slanted at the reverse angle. Thus it fits in behind the preceding and is prevented by it from slipping inward.

As the house grows the circles become smaller, until at last only an irregular polygonal opening is left. This is filled with a wedge-shaped block cut to shape. It is, however, not a keystone, as the remainder of the structure supports itself.

The blocks of firm snow are usually dressed outside and handed for placing to the man on the inside. The last block he holds up with one hand, slices to shape with his ivory knife in the other and drops into position. He is then entirely enclosed in the vault. Only after the house itself is entirely completed does he cut out the low door, which to keep out the cold as much as possible is only big enough to crawl through.

A long, low tunnel is then built in front of the door to break the force of the Arctic's icy blasts. Even the window is present. A small aperture is cut out over the door and filled with a pane of clear, thin ice. All that is omitted is the flue or chimney. Whatever heat is produced by the seal oil lamps is wanted inside, warmth being a more serious necessity in the climate than ventilation or freedom from smoke.

THE RAZORBACK HOG.

Menace to Hunters—Destroys Eggs and Young Game Birds.

(From 'Forest and Stream.')

A North Carolina correspondent says that through the enforcing of the stock laws in the mountains of that state the ravages of the razorback hog are being curtailed.

'In a number of the southern and middle western states hogs are permitted to roam at will through the woods and river bottoms of sparsely settled regions. An attempt is made to mark them by means of notching, slitting or clipping the ears, an unsatisfactory method at best, and one which has caused many a neighborhood feud and the spilling of some human blood.

There is always a certain percentage of these hogs that cannot be claimed or taken up by any person, because proof of ownership is lacking, and as the practice has been in vogue for a great many years there are plenty of genuine wild hogs.

Whether or not the progenitors of the razorback hog were fat, slow-going beasts, such as prosperous farmers own, we do not know. The fact is that the present woods rangers are long of leg, swift of foot and so lean that the term 'razorback' is fairly appropriate. Accustomed to encounters with other woods prowlers in defence of their young, they have developed courage of a sort, and while they will not attack men they often set upon hunting dogs, invade camps and despoil everything within their reach.

In the regions infested by these scavengers the loss in eggs and the young of game birds is very large. Where there are no fences the razorbacks scour the woods so carefully that nothing they will eat escapes. They travel fast and far and rake the country as with a fine tooth comb, their sense of smell is highly developed, and the eggs and young of ground nesting birds are never safe when they are abroad.

CUTS AND COURT PLASTER.

Many people make the mistake of using court plaster over a cut. The plaster closes the wound prematurely, preventing the natural cleansing of the wound, and the egress of any particles of dirt which may have entered. It also keeps the edges moist, encouraging the pus formation. In the treatment of a cut do not be in too much of a hurry to stop the bleeding. Unless an artery is severed, which becomes evident by the forcible spurting of the blood, there is no need of haste. Each movement of free bleeding aids in rendering the wound antiseptic, as the blood coming from within cleanses the wound better than any other application. After free bleeding has been allowed for a few minutes let a stream of hot water, which has previously been boiled, run over the wound. This will cleanse the edges and check the bleeding.—'Family Doctor.'

STABLEMAN'S UNLUCKY FIND.

(London 'Standard.')

An unfortunate experience has just befallen a French stableman named Brodequin. Seven years ago when cleaning a carriage he found a brooch with a white stone inset, which he took to be an imitation diamond. He married, and a year later became the father of a girl. The brooch was used to hold up the baby's bib, and on her sixth birthday Brodequin took the child to a jeweller to buy some earrings. The child was wearing the brooch and the jeweller recognizing the white stone as a diamond, offered £40 for it.

Brodequin refused the offer and took the brooch to another jeweller, who handed him over to the police. Experts find the brooch to be worth £150, and Brodequin is to be prosecuted for theft because he did not take his find to a police station seven years ago.

CURFEW IN LONDON.

Although we do not ring the curfew bell to clear the streets of children, its warning sound can still be heard in one place in London. This is at Lincoln's Inn, where its ringing is a relic of mediaeval times, when barristers and students lived in the Inn and were subject to the despotic rule of the benchers in such matters long after there was a legal necessity for 'lights out' at 9. Now Lincoln's Inn is deserted in the evening save by watchmen and the police—and perhaps the ghosts of all the parties in Jarndyce and Jarndyce, who may revisit the scene of their litigation—the old hall which remains as Dickens described it in the wonderful opening chapter of 'Bleak House.'—London 'Chronicle.'

FIVE POINTS IN DISPUTE

Newfoundland States Contentions Before Hague Assembly.

PREMIER ANNOUNCES CLAIMS.

Fishing Rights and Collection of Customs Among Matters to be Settled.

Reuter's Agency has received from the Premier of Newfoundland the following statement regarding the questions to be decided at The Hague:

'Stripped of all technicalities, there are five points to be settled as between Great Britain and the United States:

'1. The treaty of 1818 between Great Britain and the United States says that the inhabitants of the United States shall have the right to take fish. The United States claims that this gives inhabitants of the United States the right to take fish through others as well as themselves—in other words, they can send crews of Scandinavians, Poles, or Spaniards to Newfoundland waters. Great Britain says no. The right is exclusive to bonafide inhabitants of the United States, and cannot be exercised through a third party.

'2. The United States refuses to pay light dues for the maintenance of fog alarms or stations on the coasts of Canada or Newfoundland because they did not exist in 1818. Great Britain claims that the United States is bound to pay the same as other nations, and that the United States special rights under the treaty do not exempt them from ordinary municipal law.

'3. Great Britain, as the sovereign power in Canada and Newfoundland, claims to make laws and regulations to govern the fisheries in those countries. The United States says no, and argues that these laws and regulations must be joint in those waters where the United States possesses treaty rights.

CUSTOMS RIGHT DISPUTED.

'4. Great Britain says that American vessels must enter and clear at customs when they enter Canadian or Newfoundland waters. The United States holds that when their ships enter these waters under the treaty of 1818 they are not bound to enter at customs or to clear when leaving. They claim that they are not in the same position as ordinary commercial or trading vessels owing to their rights under the treaty. Under this head Great Britain does not claim the right to levy duties or anything required for the exercise of the American fishing rights, but claims to exercise the right of supervision in order to prevent smuggling, without which supervision a state of chaos would arise. As a fact there have been many cases of smuggling dealt with in the Canadian and Newfoundland courts.

'5. Under the treaty the United States has rights in Newfoundland to fish 'on the coasts' on the western side of Newfoundland, but in Labrador, under the same treaty, they are given rights to fish "on the coasts, bays, harbors, and creeks." The British Government contends that the Americans have not the right to fish in Newfoundland "bays, harbors, and creeks," but only to confine themselves to the coast line. In Labrador, however, the treaty permits more extensive fishing, as set forth in the treaty. The United States holds that the words "bays, harbors, and creeks" refer to Labrador as mere surplusage, and that the word "coast" in the case of Newfoundland suffices to give the United States all the rights it claims to enjoy in Labrador.'

BECOMES PRINCE OF WALES.

London, June 7.—The 'Daily Express' understands that the Duke of Cornwall is to be created Prince of Wales, possibly on June 23, the sixteenth anniversary of his birth. If the investiture takes place in Wales two towns, Carnarvon and Cardiff, will contend for the honor.

Lady Thompson, wife of Sir Wm. J. Thompson, Registrar-General for Ireland, was killed through a fall whilst stepping from a moving tram.

GEN. SIR W. F. BUTLER

Death of the Distinguished Soldier.

WAS WELL KNOWN IN CANADA ONCE.

London, June 8.—General Sir William Francis Butler, G.C.B., K.C.M.B., P.C., died yesterday. Born on 31st of October, 1838 in County Tipperary, Ireland, the son of Richard Butler, of Suirville, the deceased soldier had a distinguished career, serving in Egypt, Ashanti, the Nile expedition, the Zulu war, Soudan, and India. He will, perhaps, be best known to and remembered by Canadians for the part he took in the Fenian Raid and Red River Expeditions in 1870, for which he was awarded the Canadian General Service



GENERAL SIR WILLIAM BUTLER.

medal with two clasps in 1899; as special Commissioner to the Indian tribes of Saskatchewan River line from 1870-1; and in connection with the special mission to Canada in 1884.

The deceased General, who was educated at the Jesuit College, Tullabeg, King's County, entered the 69th Regt. in 1858 and served four years in the East. After his work in Canada he was employed to collect the West Akim native forces in Ashanti, for which services he was mentioned several times in despatches by Sir Garnet Wolseley, and also in the House of Lords by the Duke of Cambridge, being made major. He joined Sir Garnet Wolseley as special service officer in Natal, and was D.A.Q.M.G. 1875-79. In the Zulu war of 1879-80, as A.G.M.G. he was again mentioned in despatches. Then came the Egyptian campaign of 1882. Extra A.D.C. to Queen Victoria, 1882-92. The years 1884-85 saw him again in Egypt, commanding brigades in the Soudan, notably at Wady Halfa. He was made major-general in 1892, and commanded the Second Infantry Brigade at Aldershot, becoming commander S.E. district 1896-98. In 1900 he became Lieut.-General, and visited South Africa in 1906, his views on the subject of the Boers being largely criticised. He was author of many publications, including 'The Great Lone Land,' 'The Wild North Land,' 'Redcloud, the Solitary Sioux,' and books dealing with Gen. Charles G. Gordon, Sir Charles Napier, and Sir Geo. P. Colley. In 1877 he married Miss Elizabeth Thompson, the distinguished painter of the celebrated military picture 'The Roll Call' and such other well-known pictures as 'Scotland for Ever,' 'Floreat Etona,' 'The Defence of Rorke's Drift,' and many others. Deceased lived at Bansha Castle, Bansha, Tipperary.

JAPAN'S SURPRISE

Expedition Hopes to Reach South Pole Before British Party.

Victoria, June 8.—Japan is hurrying an expedition, under Lieutenant Shierane, to leave this month, in hope of intercepting the British expedition to the South Pole, according to news brought by the Weir steamer 'River Clyde,' which reached port this morning. Some Japanese professors are to accompany the expedition, which will be restricted to Japanese. The Diet has voted money for the enterprise, and when the 'River Clyde' left, Lieutenant Shierane was at Sendai preparing for the voyage to the Antarctic. He stated that he hoped to plant the flag at the South Pole before other explorers could reach there.

CHINA'S NEW RAILROAD

It Will Open Eighteen Provinces to World's Commerce.

WHAT WILL BE ACCOMPLISHED THROUGH THE HANKOW AND SZE-CHUAN LINE.

(New York 'Evening Post.')

The construction of the Hankow and Sze-Chuan Railway, the international scramble regarding which is at length adjusted, will open up to the world the most popular of the eighteen provinces of China and give additional importance to a city which seems destined to become one of the busiest centres of Asiatic commerce.

Sze-Chuan, although almost everywhere a region of mountains, is supposed to have about three-fourths as many inhabitants as the United States. Its capital, Chengtu, the terminus of the railway now about to be built, is situated in a plain whose irrigation system is pronounced by a recent traveller to be one of the wonders of the world. The location of Hankow on the mighty Yang-tse-Kiang, at the head of deep-water navigation, made it long ago the chief mart for the trade of central and western China.

A heavy traffic is evidently assured for the Hankow and Sze-Chuan Railway. The line from Hankow to Canton will tap the fertile province of Hunan, which is reputed to grow the finest tea in China, and which sends part of its surplus food-stuffs all the way to Pekin.

STRONG OPPOSITION

Public Demonstration in London Against Coronation Oath Charges.

London, June 7.—Opposition to the proposed change in the form of the accession oath has reached the form of a public demonstration. This was shown yesterday when three thousand persons, members of the Established Church, assembled at Albert Hall and organized a church organization which will be identified with the evangelic section of the Church of England in future.

Lord Kinnaird, who presided, denied that there was the slightest desire in the world to vex their Roman Catholic brethren, but as he stated, those who were taking the question in hand did not even dare to risk the possibility of seeing a priest-ridden monarch ascend the throne of Great Britain. They were not, he added, going to 'barter their liberties to the demand of John Redmond and other of the Roman Catholic members of the House of Commons who chanced to represent Ireland at this time.'

AUTO INFATUATION

Horseless Carriages as Illustration of Wasteful Luxury.

Syracuse, N.Y., June 7.— There are so many young men coursing about the country in automobiles and their pleasure absorbs such a large share of the productive capital of the country that Chancellor James R. Day believes it is becoming a question if the automobile is not a curse to the country.

The Chancellor was speaking to the graduating class of Syracuse University to-day on self-sacrifice and self-denial, and he chose the automobile as a 'broad and apparent illustration' of a luxury that too often is not sacrificed. 'Young mechanics and clerks and business men,' he said, 'who need all of their capital, are mortgaging their homes by the thousand, and losing their positions often by their infatuation for this form of pleasure.

'It is said that about $500,000,000 are invested in the autombile trade, and this enormous capital is non-productive. That is, it adds comparatively nothing to the wealth of the people, but, on the other hand, absorbs it. It means 90 percent of wasted money and wasted time. A certain percentage returns in business uses and wholesome rest and recreation.'

Speaking of self-denial in regard to marriage, Chancellor Day stated:

'The greatest woman is the woman who brings to a man a home. She is greater than the suffragette or the female temperance lecturer.'

EATON'S

GUARANTEE PROMPT SHIPMENT



DIAMOND E BRAND

8.00 FOR 100 LBS.

DELIVERED TO YOUR NEAREST RAILROAD STATION IN ONTARIO

MANILLA BINDER TWINE

8.50 FOR 100 LBS.

DELIVERED TO YOUR NEAREST RAILROAD STATION IN QUEBEC OR MARITIME PROVINCES

THE QUALITY IS AS GOOD AS THE BEST

There is nothing better made—it matters not where you buy it or what you pay for it. Diamond E Brand is made from first quality Manilla and the choicest long fibre sizal, by one of the best manufacturers in America. It is of uniform evenness, smoothness and strength; will test 135 lbs., and is proof against destruction by insects of all kinds. Every ball weighs full 5 lbs., and they are put up in 50-lb. bales covered with canvas and lashed with 22 feet of good laid rope.

OUR GUARANTEE ABSOLUTELY PROTECTS YOU

Try our Binder Twine, and if it doesn't fill every requirement perfectly, if you are not satisfied with it in every way, or if you do not consider it the best binder twine value you ever obtained in your life, send it back to us at once, and we will refund your money in full and pay all transportation charges. Furthermore, we will not charge you one cent for the ball you used while making the test. Send us your order to-day.

FARM IMPLEMENTS LISTED IN OUR GENERAL CATALOGUE

THE T. EATON CO LIMITED TORONTO CANADA

TAKE ADVANTAGE OF THIS WONDERFUL VALUE TO-DAY

A TREASURE!

Canadian Pictorial

FOR JUNE

A ROYAL NUMBER

The Passing of Edward the Peacemaker.
The Accession of George the Fifth.

The History-making Events of the Past Month Illustrated.

The Canadian Pictorial has received the most remarkable series of photographs of public events ever sent from England to Canada, and the best of these will appear in the

Canadian Pictorial—for June

DON'T MISS IT

NO ADVANCE IN PRICE—10 CENTS

These great pictures, which include the Very Last One Taken of King Edward, snap-shots of the Marvellous Funeral Pageant from every point of view, and fine portraits of the new King and Queen are in such form that they may be conveniently preserved.

ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTION - - $1.00

THE PICTORIAL PUBLISHING CO., 142 St. Peter St., Montreal

NO RIGHT TO RACIAL RULE

Stirring Address by Ex-President Roosevelt at Oxford.

RIGHTEOUSNESS MUST RULE.

National Problems Cannot be Solved by Political Nursery Theories.

London, June 8.—At Oxford University yesterday, Ex-President Roosevelt of the United States, delivered a most interesting address on 'Biological Analogies in History.' 'Rome fell by attack without', he stated, only because the ills within her own borders had grown incurable. What is true of your country, my hearers, is true of my own; while we should be vigilant against foes from without yet we need never really fear them so long as we safeguard ourselves against the enemies within our own households; and these enemies are our own passions and follies. Free peoples can escape being mastered by others only by being able to master themselves. We Americans, and you people of the British Isles, alike, need ever to keep in mind that, among th emany qualities indispensable to the success of a great democracy, and second only to a high and stern sense of duty, of moral obligation, are self-knowledge and self-mastery.

'You belong to a nation which possesses the greatest empire upon which the sun has ever shone. I belong to a nation which is trying, on a scale hitherto unexampled, to work out the problems of government for, of, and by the people, while at the same time doing the international duty of a great power. But there are certain problems which both of us have to solve, and as to which our standards should be the same. The problems that arise are of well-nigh inconceivable difficulty. They cannot be solved by the foolish sentimentality of stay-at-home people with little patent recipes and those cut and dried theories of the political nursery which have such limited applicability amid the crash of elemental forces. Neither can they be solved by the raw brutality of the men, who, whether at home or on the rough frontier of civilization, adopt might as the only standard of right in dealing with other men, and treat alien races only as subjects for exploitation.'

RACE CONTROL.

'No hard and fast rule can be drawn as applying to all alien races, because they differ from one another far more widely than some of them differ from us. But there are one or two rules which must not be forgotten. In the long run there can be no justification for one race managing or controlling another, unless the management and control are exercised in the interest and for the benfit of that other race. This is what our peoples have in the main done, and must continue to do, in India, Egypt, and the Philippines alike.

'In the next place, as regards every race, everywhere, at home or abroad, we cannot afford to deviate from the great rule of righteousness which bids us treat each man on his worth as a man.

'The other type of duty is the international duty, the duty owed by one nation to another. I hold that the laws of morality which should govern individuals in their dealings one with the other are just as binding concerning nations in their dealings one with another.

'It would be foolish indeed to pay heed to the unwise persons who desire disarmament to be begun by the very peoples who, of all others, should not be left helpless before any possible foe. But we must reprobate quite as strongly both the leaders and the peoples who practice or encourage or condone aggression and inquity by the strong at the expense of the weak. We should tolerate lawlessness and wickedness neither by the weak nor by the strong; and both weak and strong we should in return treat with unscrupulous fairness.

'The foreign policy of a great and self-respecting country should be conducted on exactly the same plane of honor, of insistence upon one's own rights and of respect for the rights of others, as when a brave and honorable man is dealing with his fellows.

'I believe that we of the great civilized nations of to-day have a right to feel that long careers of achievement lie before our several countries.'

Mr. Roosevelt's voice failed him after a time, and he was obliged to leave unread the latter part of his lecture

CRITICIZED EMPEROR

Socialist Member of Prussian Diet Created Much Confusion.

Berlin, June 8.—The Government measure increasing the royal civil list was sent to committee in the Prussian Diet yesterday, but not until the Socialist opposition to the measure had been vented with a freedom that raised a hubbub.

Herr Hoffman, speaking for the Socialists severely criticised the Emperor's habit of living luxuriously, while His Majesty advised the working people to economize. When the speaker declared that all state servants, even the chief, should be elected by the people, shouts of protest were raised, and the president called Herr Hoffman to order, charging that he was giving utterance to sentiments of high treason.

When he was permitted to continue, the Socialist leader suggested that the King of Prussia should be paid a daily allowance when on duty in the same way as members of the Reichstag were rewarded for their services to the state. This suggestion caused another demonstration and Hoffman was again called to order.

The measures provides for an increase in the King's annual allowance of $500,000, with an additional sum of $375,000 for the support of the royal theatres. All parties of the Diet except the Socialists favor the increase.

WEALTH OF MONTEZUMAS.

(Washington 'Herald.')

According to Jose Ramon Palafox, a Mexican journalist, there are no hidden Montezuma treasures. No doubt the stories circulated about the hidden treasures of the Aztec emperors have their origin in the sadly exaggerated accounts of old Spanish historians—men who swallowed the yarns of the conquerors of Mexico and whose judgment has been upset by the few shipments of gold and silver made to Spain shortly after the taking of the Aztec capital.

The amount of gold and silver in the possession of the Aztecs at any time was comparatively small and on the side of the people consisted of little more than a few personal ornaments. The greatest store of these precious metals was found by the Spaniards in the imperial palace, and this was promptly shipped to Spain by Cortez. Compared with the wealth of to-day even this was a mere drop in the bucket.

The accounts of the Montezuma treasures is merely a counterpart of similar extravagances found on many pages of history. We read of the fabulous wealth of the Euphrates valley, of ancient Egypt, of India and other parts, and so far have never found a trace of it. In their day no doubt these people had a certain amount of gold and silver, but they never had enough to cause us moderns to call them rich. Dispersed among them in the form of currency, as is the case of to-day, their wealth in precious metals would have made a very poor showing. Gold and silver then, as in the case of the Aztecs, were not used at all as mediums of exchange or were used only in a very limited way. Rulers paid and received tributes in the form of gold and converted it into articles of practical value or objects of art.

NORWEGIAN'S TAME EAGLES.

(From the 'Field.')

A man living near Tromsoe, in Norway, is a great lover of wild birds, several of which he has trained so as to become quite tame, among them wild geese and joons. Eagles, however, are his special favorites, and he has succeeded in taming three. He took them on the mountainside while they were young and kept them a couple of years in captivity.

As their craving for liberty, however, grew stronger and stronger he at last let them loose, but they have settled down in the neighborhood of his home and when he ascends the height which has become their favorite resort with fish or a newly shot seagull they quickly discover him from afar and come majestically sailing through the air, settling down beside him. Their meal over, they willingly allow him to pet and stroke them before they again make for the rocky islets, but they will not allow a stranger to approach them. When their friend goes out in his boat they bear him company for a time, circling around him until they think it time to go back.

UNSKILLED LABOR.

Unskilled labor in the saw-mills of the Canadian West commands from $2.25 to $3.50 a day, and even at this price many of the mills are short-handed. This, the millionnaires say, is the chief cause for the present high price of lumber. There are no idle hands in Canada if the owners want to work.

HOME DEPARTMENT

The Two Singers.

('Northwestern Christian Advocate.')

A singer sang a song of tears,
And the great world heard and wept,
For he sang of the sorrows of fleeting years
And the hopes which the dead past kept;
And souls in anguish their burdens bore,
And the world was sadder than ever before.

A singer sang a song of cheer,
And the great world listened and smiled,
For he sang of the love of a Father dear,
And the trust of a little child;
And souls that before had forgotten to pray,
Looked up and went singing along their way.

—Anon.

The Victories of Cordiality.

(By Kate Gannett Wells, in the 'Congregationalist and Christian World.')

Jenny Minton was just plain cordial, so cordial that her friends wondered at it. She grew up cordial for she began as a baby to smile upon every one until cordiality had become her habit of mind and manner.

'It is so unnecessary in her,' said the stylish girls. 'It is so lacking in dignity,' said the conventional girls. But the more they chided Jenny the more cordial she was to the next person she met, just out of sympathy, for she believed there was a streak of loneliness in every one.

Jenny's cordiality never made her hurt any one's fingers when she shook hands nor call out hello to the friends she passed on the street. Still she did know such queer people—not real poor persons whom the other girls visited, but women whom no one else knew, who were neither attractive nor fashionable. Some of her acquaintances excused her cordiality because she had been so long at a public school. Others said it was owing to her not belonging to any one set and to living in Hinsdale in the summers where there were only plain folks. Two of her schoolmates who were studying pyschology defended her saying she was not to blame for being cordial as she had inherited the mannerism from her mother, who always had a way of being chatty and of talking to herself, when she had nobody else to talk to.

No one however was so much disturbed by Jenny's cordiality as her New York cousin, Helena, who always measured a stranger by her glance before consenting to an introduction. She passed her summers at Hinsdale, when she had nowhere else to go, each year growing more critical about Jenny's lack of style. 'How can you bow to everybody?' she asked her one morning as the two cousins walked down the village street.

'Why, I just pass the time of day, it isn't so lonely all round when you do. O, wait a second while I run into the Gorham's,' and without stopping for a reply Jenny left her, and going to the back door, went into the kitchen and sat down, for it was one of her pecularities never to seem in a hurry even if she had but a moment to spare. After learning how each one of the Gorham family felt she was off again.

'What did you give them?' asked Helena as her cousin rejoined her.

'Nothing, they don't want things, they just like to have me know how they are getting on, that's all.'

'You are not much use as a philanthropist,' retorted Helena crossly.

'Not a bit of use,' answered Jenny. 'And I don't want to know how to be. It should have to systematize if I were. Now it is just fun and'—

'Who is coming to your party,' interrupted Helena, knowing argument is useless if two girls differ about what makes fun. 'You aren't going to ask everybody at the hotel?'

'Of course I am, and mix them up, too, for people can't be introduced to each other at a summer hotel unless both parties are willing but in a person's house they can't refuse so easily. O, dear! the world is getting so cautious, I have to take care, even at home, not to present two people to each other who live in the same city unless both are willing. It is such a bother to go by cities instead of doing just as it happens.'

'It is a great deal safer though,' replied Helena.

'Perhaps, but it takes all the life out of a party when people are so afraid that if they meet once they may have to recognize each other at some future inconvenient time.'

Helena was silent, half doubtful of the success of the party, half ashamed that she could only like those whom it was safe to know.

Mrs. Minton's party, however, was a success. The lonely nobodies at the hotel were pleased at being asked, and if they did not add much to the pleasure of others they at least were not in the way. A few conventional individuals who stayed away were a shade less stiff in their good morning bow to chance acquaintances the next day, while the crowd which did appear had a jolly good time and only on reflection found there had been no inadvertent introductions.

Even Helena acknowledged the party was a success, for unsuspected by her, Jenny had contrived that her cousin should have plenty of attention, which yet did not prevent Helena from giving advice as to how to do things better next time.

. . . . . .

On the approach of the cold Northern winter Mr. Minton decided to take a house at the South on account of his wife's health. 'I do hope people will be good to us and take us in,' sighed Jenny, who secretly was convinced that the Hinsdale climate was preferable to any other.

'They won't,' replied her mother, who had more experience of the freezing-out processes of fashionable society than her daughter.

The Mintons, with Helena as their visitor, had not been domiciled long in their new home in a fashionable part of the town before people called. But Jenny wondered why they seemed to apologize for doing so, explaining that they just stopped as they were driving by. Could they not have come on purpose? Afternoon tea was another puzzle to her. Why so much silver brought into houses which were rented merely for the season? Why so many diamonds when every one was supposed to live an outdoor life? Why so many butlers, coachmen and footmen? Why not drive one's self and hitch one's horses save that there were no hitching posts, only stables? There was also a casino in which stated entertainments were held, where she noticed that some persons were never spoken to, though they helped to support it. She began to feel badly for her parents; the older men chatted with her father, but the women didn't seem to know her mother was there. No one was rude, merely unobservant, absorbed in her own set, and Jenny and her people were only human beings. She herself was content, for she soon made friends with a few who apparently belonged still less to the crowd than did she and her parents.

It happened that on one of the club afternoons her father introduced her to an elderly acquaintance whom he had chanced to meet. A quick look at the stranger made Jenny shake hands with him and raise her voice in greeting.

'Why! aren't you afraid to speak up?' asked the old gentleman in surprised tone. 'Most girls mumble so I can't hear them. They say they have delicate throats and that it makes them conspicuous to talk loud; it wouldn't hurt them a bit if it did.'

'O, it isn't that,' replied Jenny, 'but because they think that what they say isn't worth hearing.'

'Very likely it isn't, but when you are deaf you'd almost rather hear anything or anybody than nothing or nobody.

When I was a young man in France it was considered rude to speak so low that only one person could hear what was said, but the young people here seem to think that deaf folks don't care for general conversation.'

'I guess that's so,' she answered, and soon the young girl and the old man were engaged in such a brisk conversation that the bystanders smiled at their apparent unconsciousness. Jenny, however, was not unaware of the amused pity she excited, and knew that what she said was not worth saying, save as it could be heard, but she was determined to do her best to make somebody else have a good time.

'Didn't you go a little too far?' asked Helena as the two girls went home together.

'Not for his sake, I didn't. He is pretty deaf, it's a fact. He told me all about it. He won't use a trumpet because it makes him conspicuous and he gets so tired playing solitarie and reading the papers and living most of the time in a silence, that he is thankful to talk to any one.

'You might have talked right into his ear and then dropped your voice when his son came up and spoke to you. He must have thought you were a ninny.'

'What if he did! I'd rather be that than hurt deaf people's feelings; it makes them feel so hopelessly in the way when somebody talks loud to them and low to the next person, so they can't hear. Deaf folks like to join in general conversation just as much as we do, but people are cruellier to the deaf than to the blind. And what's more, the deaf can see the cruelty when people's voices go up to them and down to others, just like the markings on a temperature chart. They see when they can't hear.'

'Then if they see they should learn to read the lips,' answered Helena with an air of conclusive authority as if she knew all about it.

'They do learn if they are young, but they can't when they are old. You don't catch on to new tricks when you can't see very well and are too frightened to learn. That's the worst of being old, you are afraid of yourself and deaf people get so despondent. Just think of silence creeping nearer and nearer you as if it were a living presence. So I am going to be just as nice to Papa's friend as I know how. He wants us to take the circuit drive with him to-morrow. You are to sit up on the box with his son, who does the driving, and I am going to sit behind with him.'

'That's jolly! Jenny, you are beginning to convince me that a habit of cordiality is worth while. I'm afraid I have been a snob.'

ON COMING DOWN IN THE WORLD.

There has always been a preposterous superstition that it is a mournful, almost a shameful thing to 'come down in the world.' People speak of it under their breath, if they are kind-hearted or desire to appear so. From secure heights of affluence in a suburban 'mansion' they peer down a vast abyss after the sufferers. If a groan or two echoes upwards they experience the sort of gratification that kind-hearted people usually derive from reading about melancholy things, as an agreeable contrast to their own pleasant surroundings.

It is mine to maintain that coming down in the world is an extremely pleasurable and delightful thing, when once you have done coming down. I should not affirm that the moment when you realize you are going is exactly delightful. My advice is, when you come to the edge do not wait about until you are pushed. In that case you go down with a series of shocks, tyring to catch at the heights as you pass, and succeeding only in adding to your own discomforts. On coming to the edge jump boldly, as if you liked it and were doing it for fun. But I will quit metaphors, which soon grow tedious.

Suppose yourself 'come down' once and for all. What then? You have only to give your mind a fresh twist, and you find, to your amazement, that you have really 'gone up'; that you are now much nearer the place where philosophers, poets, and saints have advised you to be. It makes you feel giddy at first, and then the advantages begin to dawn on you. You can read all that has been written on poverty and riches with real understanding and enjoyment. Hitherto, disparaging sayings about rich men in the Bible or elsewhere have seemed to require much elucidation and explanation, and no religious teaching seemed really sympathetic. Now you are poor, the Psalms, the prophets, the whole New Testament, including that Epistle of St. James that used to need so much explanation, look quite different. You feel no qualms about the needle's eye, or doubts of your ability to pass through it.

Friends, too, are agreeably weeded out by adversity. The people who forgot to come and see you in your new little cheap house are just the people you are glad to miss; the pompous director and his wife, the would-be fashionables, the over-dressed and under-brained, the people for whom money maketh man—these you can spare without a pang.

Life is altogether more adventurous and interesting. You dig in your small garden, and find a rare joy in the success of your own seedlings. Your wife learns to cook, and enjoys her own skill, however moderate it may be. When the 'general' is out you have delicious little feasts, frizzling hot from the closely adjacent kitchen fire, tasting good, partly, I suppose, because everyone is cheerful and inclined to make the best of everything. Your daughters learn to dust and to polish, and to run errands instead of ringing the bell. Your sons have to buckle to and work. The whole family feel that they must pull together, help each other, and work their best. There is a different spirit in the house.

Charles Lamb has said all that need be said about the pleasures that have to be saved for. Bridget Elia knew the keen savour of a poor man's treat. 'Old China' should be a friend in every poor man's house; to a rich man it can give small joy. Of course all pleasure, all real pleasure, has to be worked for; the contrast, after a hard week's work, of a Saturday walk in the woods, gives a keener joy than can ever be felt by a pleasure-hunter with a seven-day week. How trite that is, and how absolutely true and useful, like all moss-grown platitudes.

Platitudes have a wonderful way of coming to life and giving one a shock of surprise at their resurrection. 'What! I thought you were a dummy at Madame Tussard's, meant to take in and edify babes?' 'No; I'm immensely alive, and immortal; only fools despise the Eternal Platitude; wise men call me Experience and Truth.'

Certainly poverty has its temptations—but they are more wholesome temptations, with less serious results, than the rich man's. The temptation to be wasteful, and fry your mutton instead of eating it cold, may be crucial; but, if you yield you have less ground to recover, and you are less liable to appendicitis than Dives, whose temptation is to have five meals a day, with multiplied courses and rich variety of indigestible luxuries.

People have a way of looking only at the disadvantages of being poor, especially for themselves. Poverty might, we think, do good to Dives, but we do not need so sharp a reminder. If you ever have to try it you will see!'

We all like that phrase about 'riches being an increased opportunity for doing good.' It is devoutly quoted, but, after all, it is not Scripture. A certain proportion of increased riches may be devoted to doing good, strictly according to the individual's own ideas, building a laboratory for vivisection or an almshouse for anti-vaccinators; but a good part of the surplus goes in little comforts. Why deny so obvious a truth?

A poor man's charity comes out of his clothes, or his food, or his holiday; it means wearing a pair of baggy trousers, or forgetting the taste of poultry; and that is why it is a real pleasure to give away what costs him something. The rich man's five-pound-note costs him absolutely nothing—and where is his pleasure, poor fellow?

We must clear our mind of cant, and realize that the whole body of Christian teaching is on the side of the poor, not only because they suffer in various apparent ways which may be good for them, but because they have real solid advantages and blessings of the only true kind. In fine, to be poor takes your pleasures out of the material plane into the spiritual; and no one who has tasted both can doubt which are the intenser.—R. D. O., in the Westminster 'Gazette.'

DRAWING ROOM EMBROIDERY DESIGNS.

Often a woman wants a special design for a bit of trimming, yet has not time to wait for it to be stamped. In such cases, says the New York 'Times,' though she has small artistic sense, she should be able to draw a simple motif.

If for collar, cuff, belt or set on yoke, the first thing to be developed is the scallop. This must be kept shallow, regular, and graceful. The easiest is the single scallop drawn around edge of spool; but composite scallops are not hard if first drawn on paper.

Two good designs are in groups of three or five. The first has a round, short scallop in centre of each, with the side ones twice its length and tapering sharply to points at each side.

The other has a short, curved central scallop, the next two about the same size, and above it on either side, with a yet smaller scallop to form the tip. This joins with the smallest scallop of next group, and gives a broadened line at the tips.

The scallop marked, the design is developed to harmonize with it. Thus the three grouped scallops may have above each tip three eyelets, one above the other, while just above the central curve is a large satin stitch dot, with above it an oval form with point up. This can be worked as an eyelet and filled in with faggotting stitch. The tip of this figure should be in line with top eyelet of the point groups.

The five-scallop group can have a row of eyelets worked in the curve of each small scallop, and above it a design in eyelets to form a diamond above each composite scallop.

This figure can be made by four central eyelets, put point to point, to form a Greek cross. At outer point of each of these eyelets two other eyelets are placed at right angles to point, with their tips meeting. This forms a diamond shape.

The left point of one diamond joins the right point of next above the tip of composite scallop, and the figure is repeated. This sounds complicated, but may be easily followed on paper.

For inner designs stick to conventional figures. As a basis use a small circle as centre, around which draw three, five, or eight oval petals. These may be detached or brought in close to central line.

Three three-petaled figures, if joined to an elongated centre worked solid in calyx shape, can have curvedstems attached for a fuschia-shaped flower. If joined to a main stem with occasional curved oval forms to represent leaves quite an elaborate design can be developed.

Another good result is from an eight-petaled figure alternating with a five-petaled one, the two connected by long curved lines which form an upward loop midway between the two. This makes a graceful festoon, which can be amplified by semi-circles of eyelets and connecting outlines above each figure.

An easily constructed motif is made by forming different sized wreaths of six-petaled figures around a small centre. These may be worked entirely in eyelets or the centre can be pierced and the petals solid.

At the top of each circle put a bow-knot, with long ends reaching to next circle. By making one of the medallions low on the bust and two others high at either side a graceful ornament can be drawn for front of blouse, chemise, or nightgown.

The connecting ribbon is made solid, is outlined, and seeded or outlined and filled in with honeycomb or Turkish stitch.

Other good effects can be had with ovals of satin stitch dots, with pyramids of alternating dots and eyelets, or with bands of eyelets between lines of narrow satin stitch.

TOILET HINTS.

Cucumber cream is an excellent cosmetic and may be made at home at less expense that it can be bought. While it will remove sunburn, it is one of the best toilet aids for all times of the year. To make it, put six ounces of sweet almond oil into the inside receptacle of a double boiler. When the oil is thoroughly warmed through add to it four good-sized cucumbers, which have been prepared by washing thoroughly, then wiping dry and cutting into small squares. Leave the peeling on the cumubers. Cook very slowly for three or four hours, or even longer, and then strain. To six ounces of the strained liquid add one ounce of white wax, the same of spermaceti and two of lanolin. Heat until all are melted and blended, then remove from the fire, and beat with an eggbeater until cold, adding, while doing this, two teaspoonfuls of the simple tincture of benzoin. This is such a perfect cold cream that it pays for the trouble of preparing it. Lettuce cream may be made after the same formula by substituting four heads, but it is not advisable to make this unless one can get fresh lettuce, as it is the milky juice which does the good, and that is not to be found after the lettuce has been pulled for half a day.—N. W. C. A.

HOUSEHOLD HINTS.

Salt will curd new milk; hence, in preparing dishes containing milk, the salt should not be added until they are cooked.

If the wicks of candles are salted before lighting, there will be no sputtering or dripping. Take fine table salt between the fingers and rub well into the wick. You will be surprised at the clear light, and there will be no grease to wipe up.

Selected Recipes

Spanish Sandwiches.—Pound to a paste two anchovies, two pickles, one sprig parsley, three tablespoons capers, one teaspoon made mustard, two tablespoons oil, two tablespoons vinegar, and the yolks of two hard-boiled eggs. Season with salt and paprika. Spread one slice of buttered bread thinly cut, sprinkle with whites of eggs finely chopped, and cover with another slice of bread. Cut in fancy shapes —Boston 'Transcript.'

Apple Float.—Beat the whites of three eggs to a stiff froth and add four large spoonfuls of sugar, a pint of stewed and sifted tart apple sauce, then beat with an eggbeater, until it will stand up. Make a steamed custard and put in a deep dish and pour the apple over it.

Scalloped Finnan Haddie.—Boil the haddie and pick it up; sprinkle it with a little lemon juice or vinegar and put it in layers in a buttered baking dish with mashed potato; wet each layer and season with pepper and bits of butter; put crumbs on top and dot with butter and brown.

Cabbage or cauliflower baked with cheese makes a good dish. Boil the vegetable in the usual manner until tender. Make a white sauce in the proportion of a tablespoonful of flour and two teaspoonfuls of butter to a cupful of milk. Fill a baking dish half full of the cabbage or cauliflower and over this pour some of the sauce, and then lay a layer of grated American cheese; then the rest of the vegetable sauce, and, lastly, another layer of cheese. Stand the dish in a pan of hot water in a hot oven and bake until well browned.

GARDEN TALKS

This department is conducted by Mrs. Annie L. Jack, Chateauguay Basin, Que., to whom all questions should be sent. All questions answered through the 'Witness.'

Can you put the spider back in its place
That once has been swept away?
Can you put the apple back on the bough
That fell at your feet to-day?
Can you put the kernel back in the nut?
The egg in its dainty shell?
Can you put the honey back in the comb
And seal with the wax each cell?
You think my questions are trifling, dear,
Let me ask just another one.
Can a hasty word be ever recalled?
Or an unkind deed undone?

He came into my little sun room in rain coat and turned down hat, that trickled water on his neck when he took it off. And furling his umbrella it trickled a little rivulet on the bricks.

The sun played hide and seek, as it might do in April, and there was little to tell of June, but the luxuriant foliage everywhere, for there was a chill in the air that was hard to reconcile with the date. Yet the Stranger looked cheery and optimistic, though I remarked that the weather was depressing, and took the last spark of generosity out of one's temper.

'Is that the reason you gave some of the birds such a setting down last week?' he asked. 'You are often fair-minded, and it wasn't fair to be so hard on the sparrow and the blackbird.'

Now, in my experience, nothing irritates and hurts worse than a false accusation. One may smile on the accuser, and respect him for coming to headquarters instead of talking about it to the neighbors, but the feeling remains, and I knew that the birds and I were friends; in fact, I have fed the sparrows for many a winter in spite of their bickering and quarreling, and determined dominant ways.

'Just to think,' the Stranger continued, settling himself in the old splint rocker, in Harris's 'Insects Injurious to Vegetation,' he calls the crow blackbird "a public benefactor," for if the early peas are full of little beetles he finds them out and devours them.'"

'And the peas, too,' I said, adding, 'you need not come here to try to set me against green peas before they are podded; there are no buggy peas in this district. I think you're horrid to make such a suggestion.'

'It's just as you take it,' he answered, good humoredly; 'what's one man's "gnat" is another man's "camel," and if the sun was shining, and you could be out hoeing and weeding, instead of sitting here mentally measuring the length of the weeds, you would feel different.'

That gentle answer, with its touch of sympathy, was very disarming, and I thought how easy it was to say a nasty word, and how few of us were ready to let it pass, or treat it lightly.

But there is a great charm in the 'soft answer' that we often fail to appreciate.

The sun came glimmering through the trees at that moment, young crow blackbirds were walking with unsteady flopping steps over the lawn, evidently trying their wings, or it might be their kindergarten, where they learned future mischief.

There was warmth in the sunshine, and it seemed to invite us out, so with rubbers and raincoats we took the scissors to cut a spray of bloom from the English 'May' tree, we call the pink hawthorn, that he wanted 'to give to an Englishman.'

How these old associations cling, the flowers of the Mother Country still hold thrall over her sons and daughters.

The flashing oriole left his swinging nest in search of food, and the fatherly robin hopped about as if they owned the garden. The Stranger looked at them with his old whimsical smile and said: 'Some birds are born singers; it is their mission in the world, but all have some use, if it is only to eat bugs and—peas.'

'Yes,' I suggested, 'and cherries will soon be ripe.'

'That is the time,' he predicted, 'when even your favorite robins will come into disfavor.'

ANEMONES.

Mrs. D. P.—The Anemone requires rich soil and partial shade, and to be planted early in spring. If yours seem too closely planted take up every other one as soon as the flowering season is over, lifting carefully, with a hole ready to put it into. The plant will grow into a large clump if undisturbed. You do not say if yours is the spring or autumn flowering variety; the latter I have found more liable to die out. Late in autumn they can be covered with leaves for winter protection.

IDENTIFICATION.

E.M.T.—A single crumpled leaf is hardly enough for identification, unless one has the power of divining unseen things. For with the leaf it would have been possible to enclose the branch, and to tell something of the habit of the plant, and other conditions. Moreover, as it is also a question whether it is wild or cultivated, one may say that largely depends upon where it grows, so many plants that we cherish are wild in their native haunts. In fact, this leaf would pass for a Larkspur that we cultivate here, but there are countries where it grows wild and poisons animals eating it. Shall be glad to have a fuller account of the plant.

CLUB ROOT.

'A Gardener' asks for a cure for 'Club Root.' There is a great deal of speculation as to the cause of Club Root, and it has been set down to wet land, to dry land, also to the application of certain kinds of manure.

But observers have ascertained that this apparent disease, when examined, contains a small whitish grub like larva. From the fact that cabbages are largely grown in the vicinity of oyster shell deposits, and never have Club Root, it has proved that the insect cannot thrive where there is an abundance of strong lime.

If soils having no oyster shells are treated to air slacked lime, put on at the rate of 150 bushels to the acre after ploughing, and well harrowed in, it will, in most cases, destroy the larva.

For small gardens, where the cabbages are affected, or likely to be, an application of bone dust as a fertilizer, contains enough lime to answer the same purpose.

IVY.

R.D.—The first thing to do is to examine the stem for scale, as this plant is subject to it. The rough bark may be encrusted with them, and it is safe at any rate to scrub the stems and branchlets with soap suds. Then, from your description, it is certain that your large tub is too large for the root, and it will not thrive in such a vessel. It must not give too much room for the water to stagnate and turn the soil sour. Turn it out and re-pot, first, baking the soil, or taking fresh loam and sand, and, if possible, a little lime or one or two oyster shells. Keep in the shade, and be sure that there are no insect enemies on it.

PLANT FOR NAME.

G.A.S.—The plant must be sent in bloom in order to be named, for it is doubtless some foreign importation not occurring here, and would have to be traced with botanical key. A letter will be sent explaining further. Keep it in mind for the future when the plant blooms. It is always interesting to trace unknown plants, and it would be worth while finding out how it came to its present position, and where it originated.

FIR TREE AILMENT.

M. L. A., forestry specialist, who examined the specimen, could not find anything the matter with it, but said it required a larger branch to give a decided answer. Aphis might be at work, causing the leaves to fall prematurely, but it is not likely to be any permanent injury. Some seasons a tree will be affected, and Nature makes provision by sending a parasite to prey on the enemy. Let us hope this will happen with this one.

POT POURRI.

Margaret.—While thinking of your question, I opened a dainty souvenir of the year before last containing rose leaves that are as freshly perfumed as when they came to me.

It is difficult to give a precise recipe for a rose pot pourri, for no two turn out just the same, for there is a point not always easy to attain. This is one of the best, I know, and in the first place, the roses must be just opening, and of the rich perfume summer roses possess; they must also be gathered in as dry a state as possible. After each gathering spread out the petals on sheets of paper and leave until free from moisture; then place a layer of petals in the jar, sprinkling with coarse salt; then another layer and salt, until the jar is full.

Leave for a few days, then mix thoroughly, adding more petals and salt; then add spices such as cloves, cinnamon, cardamon and vanilla bean. In a few days add some essential oil of jasmine, tuberose, musk (a little), and any other fancied. Such a pot pourri will give real pleasure, and the permanent fragrance be a perennial delight.

QUESTIONS ABOUT FLOWERING SHRUBS.

A.R.T.—The successful cultivation of shrubs will depend upon fertile, well drained soil. As your house is a new one it is quite possible the soil from the cellar excavation may have been thrown out where your garden is to be. Do not expect to grow good plants of any kind in such inert land, but get some rich loam or the top soil from an old pasture, and mix with well rotted manure before doing any planting at all.

It is difficult to advise varieties, for tastes are so different, and the majority of shrubs are in bloom all at once, and that time is June in this climate. Now the beauty of a garden largely depends upon continuity of bloom, from spring till autumn, so that when one species has flowered there will be something else coming on, this being very difficult with our shrubbery.

Plant in groups, not in rows, for though I do not practice what I preach in this respect, it is for the sake of convenience that my own garden extends to rows, in order that the hoe and small cultivator may keep them clear of weeds. But plants are not supposed to be at military drill all the time, and appear best in groups. Forsythias, the many Spireas and Dentzias are low-growing, while the Rugosas, Lilacs and Syringas, are the tall growing varieties.

Then it is necessary to keep them in shape by pruning, and this is best done directly after flowering, and not cut back early in spring, as sometimes recommended, if you wish for flowers the same season. It is well known now that the best flowering shrub for late summer and autumn is the Hydrangea Paniculata, and it can be made very effective, grown with some dwarf Japanese maples, that are brilliant in October.

WORMS ON CURRANT BUSHES.

Mrs. R. G.—If you have only a few bushes, it will not be difficult another season to take off the leaves that have the eggs of the worms deposited on the under side. But as they are now full grown, get some white hellebore as quickly as possible, and dust it over the bushes, either pure or mixed, with a little flour.

If you prefer to sprinkle in some solution, steep an ounce of hellebore in a gallon and a half of soft water, mixing first in a pint, and adding the rest gradually, to save lumps. Two applications should be effective.

INSECTS ON ROSE BUSHES.

E.M.J. and others will find that 'Slug Shot' will destroy the insects on rose bushes. It must be put on when the leaves are wet with dew or a shower, and dusted evenly on the bushes.

Tobacco dust is good used in the same way, and a little of it dug in around the roots of the rose bushes will act as a fertilizer as well as an insectide.

TROUBLE WITH POTATOES.

E.G.—For the early blight you had better spray with Bordeaux mixture when the potatoes are five or six inches high, and repeat the application every two weeks. Never plant potatoes in poorly drained soil, as late blight is certain to result. For the control of blights and insects on potatoes it is best to use a combined fungicide and insecticide. Paris green acts more quickly in destroying the potato beetle than arsenate of lead, but the latter is more adhesive, and to be preferred in a wet season like this when spraying is almost impossible.

A PLAGUE OF ANTS.

Mrs. M. M. finds a summer cottage infested by black ants that are small but persistent. Well, the first thing will be to find the nests, and they are often under stones, or in an old cottage, may be under boards where they can be reached with boiling water. Carbon bisulphide is poisonous and highly explosive, but very effective.

In the house, however, trapping is useful, and sponges can be dipped in sweetened water and placed where they are most in evidence, or a bone from fresh meat will answer the purpose. They can be dipped in boiling water, and so destroy all clinging to the trap. By this method the colonies become weakened, with the loss of workers, and the remnant depart or die out.

DANDELIONS ON LAWN.

A Subscriber from Denver writes that the use of iron sulphate as a spray on the lawn infested with dandelions had very good results. With three applications all plants of this weed were killed, and the grass has thickened a good deal. The solution must be in the form of a fine spray, and put on with a bucket, pump, or even an atomizer, if the lawn is small, but with a good deal of force. A pound and a quarter of the sulphate to a gallon of soft water, and apply so that every part of the lawn is wet. A second application in three weeks, and a third later in the summer. The grass will be discolored at first, but soon recovers, and after mowing, becomes a richer, darker green. This may be of use to some readers who have been making inquiry.

Among those present at the proclamation at Launceston, Cornwall, was Mr. Richard Peter, J.P., who is in his 101st year, and has lived in six reigns. He joined heartily in the singing of the national anthem and the cheering for the new King.

You Can Do the Weekly Washing in Six Minutes

The 1900 GRAVITY WASHER cuts out labor and saves money. Does a big family washing—*and wringing too*—in short order. The Gravity washes a tubful spotlessly clean in six minutes. Prove it at our expense.



Any Woman Can Have a 1900 GRAVITY WASHER On 30 Days' Free Trial

Don't send one cent. Try it first at our expense—if you are responsible. We'll pay the freight. See the wonders it performs. Thousands are in use and every user delighted. We are constantly receiving letters from hosts of satisfied customers. The 1900 Gravity is sold on small payments. Send for our fascinating FREE Book to-day. Write me personally—

W. H. C. BACH, Manager.
The 1900 Washer Co., 357 Yonge Street
Toronto, Ontario

The above offer is not good in Toronto or Montreal and suburbs—special arrangements made for these districts.

SICKLY BABIES QUICKLY CURED.

The sickly baby is quickly cured by Baby's Own Tablets. These Tablets are a never failing cure for the troubles arising from a disordered condition of the stomach and bowels. Being sold under a guarantee to contain no harmful drug, they can be given to the youngest child with perfect safety. Mrs. Francis McMullen, St. Octave, Que., writes:—"I have used Baby's Own Tablets for my baby, who was constipated for four or five days at a time. I found the Tablets to be of great benefit, and would recommend them to other mothers." They are sold by medicine dealers or by mail at 25 cents a box from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

MANY LANGUAGES OF HAWAII

Difficulties That Arise in Courts—Instruction in the Schools.

(From the Washington 'Post.')

'So many languages are spoken in the Hawaiian Islands that the greatest difficulty of the judiciary of the country is to have the different tongues interpreted during the legal proceedings,' said Mr. A. B. Shrew, of Honolulu.

'Often during trials in our courts three and sometimes four interpreters are necessary before the testimony of the different witnesses can be reduced to English. One can safely say that the population of the islands is as cosmopolitan as any other place in the world. With a population of a little more than 100,000 we have Germans, Japanese, Chinese, Italians, Coreans, the native Hawaiians, who have a lingo of their own, and several other nationalities. They associate with their own countrymen and talk their own tongue. Many of them cannot understand a word of English, although it is the prevailing language spoken on the islands.

'English is taught in the schools and most of the school children can speak it. It is an impressive sight to look into a public school or the islands. There you see an English or American child seated between a Corean and a Japanese or next to a child of Italian or German parents. And most interesting of all is the fact that the Chinese children are the brightest and receive the highest marks in the schools. They are much brighter as a race than the Japanese or Coreans, that is, the class we have in Hawaii, and learn just twice as quickly.

'The Chinese seem to be more eager in their pursuit of education than the children of the other nationalities, who merely go to school with a desire to complete the different courses and go into business or industrial life. The Chinese child goes after its studies in earnest and the Chinese father fosters the policy of giving his children as much education as possible. Not only are the Chinese of the islands brighter and more cultivated, but they are a far better class of people to deal with in a business way than the Japanese and Coreans.'

ARAB BREAD.

Both food faddists and housewives would be interested in some of the accounts of meals faced in various countries by Harry A. Franck, as described in his book, 'A Vagabond Journey Around the World.' One of the most peculiar of these experiences was met with in Arabia and the author tells of it as follows:

'In the centre of the group were set three large bowls, one of lentils and another of chopped up potatoes in oil. The third contained a delicacy made of sour milk—a cross between a soup and a pudding, that is a great favorite among the Arabs. On the floor, beside each member of the family, lay several sheets of bread half a yard in diameter and as thin as cardboard, each heap bearing a close resemblance to the famous "stack of wheats" of our own land. The head of the house pushed the bowls toward me, ordered a stack of bread to be placed beside my cushion and motioned me to eat. I stared helplessly at the bowls, for there was neither knife, fork nor spoon in sight. The girl, however, knowing the ways of faranchees from years in a mission school in Beirut, explained my perplexity to her father. He cast upon me such a look as an American society leader might bestow upon an Australian Bushman at her table, begged my pardon, through his daughter, for overriding the dictates of etiquette by partaking of a morsel before his guest had begun, tore a few inches from a bread-sheet, and, folding it between his fingers, picked up a pinch of lentils and ate. I lost no time in falling to.

'A woderful invention is this gkebis, or Arab bread. If one purchases food in a native bazar it is wrapped in a bread-sheet—and a very serviceable wrapper it is, for it requires a good grip and a fair pair of biceps to tear it. A bread-sheet takes the place of many table utensils. Arab matrons, 'tis said, never complain of their dish-washing tasks. It makes a splendid cover for pots and pans; it does well as a waiter's tray. Never have I seen it used to cover roofs nor as shaving paper, but the Oriental is noted for his inability to make the most of his opportunities. In its primary mission—as an article of food—however, gkebis is not an unqualified success. In taste it is not always unsavory, but ten minutes chewing makes far less impression on it than on a rubber mat. It is rumored, too, that more than one Frank has lost his appetite in striving to pronounce its guttural Arabic name. Very often—as on this occasion—when weeks have passed since its baking, the gkebis grows brittle and is inclined to break when used as a spoon. My host picked up one of my sheets, held it against the glowing stove with the flat of his hand and returned it. It was as pliable as cloth and much more toothsome than before.'

POLICEWOMAN FOR SACRAMENTO.

(Sacramento 'Times.')

The members of the Retail Merchants' Association are going to ask the city trustees to appoint a woman police officer, according to the announcement made recently, and her duty will be principally to enforce the anti-expectoration ordinance along the main business streets.

The plain is to dress the feminine 'cop' in a neat blue uniform, with proper helmet and star, and have her call the attention of expectorators that they are violating the law as well as spreading the disease. The embarrassment thereby inflicted is deemed to be sufficient punishment to avoid a repetition of the offence. She will also be a valuable aid to women strangers coming into Sacramento.

HONEY IN SWITZERLAND.

(Philadelphia 'Record.')

Switzerland is a land of flowers, and its thrifty inhabitants have made the blossoms very largely contributory to the food supply. According to statistics gathered by the Swiss Society of Agriculturists 'there are 250,000 hives or colonies of bees in the country, each of which produces forty pounds of honey during the season, a total of 10,000,000 pounds a year. The average price of Swiss honey for the year 1909 was 25 cents a pound, giving the year's product a total value of $2,500,000.' As the flowers grow without cultivation and the bees work without wages other than caretaking, producing their own food supply, the honey crop is in great part clear profit.

LITERARY REVIEW.

LADY MERTON, COLONIST.

This story of Mrs. Humphry Ward's (The Musson Book Co. $1.50), appeared in Britain under the title 'Canadian Born,' and in the United States in the 'Ladies' Home Journal.' On both sides of the sea it aroused considerable and varied comment. Those who are themselves 'Canadian born,' must feel deeply the friendly condescension which makes it clear that Mrs. Ward, at least, considers men born on this side the Atlantic not really of different clay from those who have the privilege of breathing the more refined atmosphere of the Fatherland. She does not shut her eyes to the fact that she is somewhat singular in this benevolent attitude. Lady Merton is the only one of the party crossing the continent in a private car as the guests of the company, who is excited or enthusiastic over the sight of a nation in the making, and susceptible to the influence of the rugged strength developed by this life of beginnings. Her brother and her old friend and admirer are bored by the newness and lack of finish everywhere, and look down on the local celebrities and the 'powers that be' in Canada with polite indifference and superiority. The young Canadian engineer, who plays the part of hero, meets Lady Merton on the occasion of a railway wreck and blockade, where all have to wait for hours in the bleak country between Fort William and Winnipeg. He brings others from the forward car to relieve the boredom of Lady Merton's invalid brother, Philip. At Winnipeg she discovers that he is a man of authority with the railway and of influence in society. He devotes himself to their entertainment and arranges a trip to a model farm. He travels as much as possible with them out into the mountains, where he begins to act as guide. Unfortunately for the hero it is found necessary to saddle him with a most disreputable old father in order to make Lady Merton's condescension absolutely complete. He has just pulled Mr. Philip out of an ice-cold mountain lake, when the advantage of his heroic action is counterbalanced by the appearance of the reprobate old father, who is killed while attempting a train robbery. Anderson considers his career blasted and resigns not only his candidature for parliament, but a commission to Britain from the Dominion Government. However, constituents, authorities at Ottawa, friends in general and the lady in particular, prove kind. He does go to Britain and visits the ancestral home with all its riches of association and surroundings. He is downcast by the revelation of the difference in their whole lives, and would have ceased to aspire to Lady Merton's hand, but Philip, who had in the first place calmly announced that the marriage was impossible, now feels himself doomed to an early death, and turns to Anderson's strength on which to lean. There is a very touching scene where Philip insists on his sister's proposing to Anderson. The fond mamma always gives in to Philip, and she too becomes reconciled at length to her daughter becoming an exile to Canada. The closing scene is quite of the 'Ladies' Home Journal' ideally domestic type, a prairie home where the gracious lady of rank and fashion is shining, with the most brilliant lustre as a farmer's wife. It is altogether a very improving story.

It is a pity to have attempted description of the mountain scenery, particularly, unless it were to be done with at least as much care and success as a railway guide book shows. Yet Mrs. Ward's attempts are scarcely up to the mark of some of that very ephemeral class of literature, some of which deserves a longer life.

FROM THE BOTTOM UP.

In these days much stress is laid upon the importance of environment in the upbuilding of character. This fascinating autobiography almost disproving its importance as a great factor in character-building is the life story of Alexander Irvine (The Musson Book Company, Toronto, $1.50 net). Alexander Irvine, now the lay minister of the Church of the Ascension in New York City, was born in Ireland into a 'world of hungry people.' His boyhood was passed both in physical and mental hunger, but during that starved boyhood came a spiritual awakening, a true conversion. Mr. Irvine vividly, frankly and powerfully relates the story of his life and wanderings and various ways of earning his livelihood and serving his fellow men. His heroic attempts to secure an education in spite of almost insuperable obstacles should prove an inspiration to ambitious youths to whom the problem seems impossible of solution. Up through the ranks of news-boy, stable-boy, ditch-digger, soldier, miner, mission-worker, socialist, preacher, he has worked his way. Some wholesome truths are very plainly though kindly told, and the whole history shimmers with that nameless light that so nearly always shines through the literary work of a Celt. There is a directness coupled with an unexpectedness in the chronicling of events that keeps the mind of the reader on the qui vive. It is a book one is loath to put down until the end is reached, and this not merely for any surface charm of style; the tale compels thought regarding the physical, social, mental and moral conditions of the masses in our great modern cities. Mr. Irvine's chequered career has brought him into the ranks of the Socialists, and in the closing chapter he gives his reasons for his adherence to that doctrine of reform. Many will heartily agree with his views regarding alms-giving, a few of which we quote: "I got tired of doling out alms. It became degrading to me either to take them from the rich or to give them to the poor. Almsgiving not only degrades the recipient but the medium also. I was expected to be grateful to the person who "for Jesus' sake had cleaned out his cellar or garret."' To close: 'The secret of Jesus is to find God in the soul of humanity. The cause of Jesus is the righting of world wrongs; the religion of Jesus the binding together of souls in the solidarity of the race.'

THE CHURCH AND MEN.

The lectures which form this volume were given to the students of the Halifax Presbyterian College as part of a course in practical theology during the session of 1907-8. The lecturer was W. H. Smith, B.D., Ph.D., of Fredericton, N.B. (Broadway Publishing Company, New York, $1.50). The lectures deal with the relation of the Church to men not only as individuals, but specially in its attitude to various organizations of men. The last lecture is a study of the personality of Jesus. Appended is a list of books helpful to any reader who may wish to go more deeply into the study of this important matter. 'In England scarcely three percent of the workingmen attend church.' Only one percent of London's toilers, according to the Bishop of London, are within the Church. Only sixteen percent of London's population go to church, when fifty percent could go if they so desired. In Glasgow only twenty-eight percent, and in Berlin only two percent attend church. 'The rural districts are about in the same condition as the cities.' Yet in spite of this the writer asserts that 'it is clear the Church never had the same influence that she now enjoys. Her scholarship commands the respect of the keenest minds. She is dominating every department of life and thought, and is exalting the standard of moral life. But it is equally true she has not and never had a controlling power over the great masses of the people.' In the study of the attitude of the Church to the various outside organizations of men, Dr. Smith thinks 'it would be a great mistake to imagine that the discontent of the workingman is a bad sign of the times. It is the most hopeful factor in the situation. It means a growing intellectual life, a keener sense of the rights of man as such, a broader sympathy with the weaker workers and sufferers, and a cry to heaven for equity and humanity at the hands of employers and the government. The present agitation means the stirring of the manhood of our toiling masses.' Perhaps the keynote of the book may be found in one of its closing pages: 'The secret of success is found along the line of personal, helpful service rather than in any formal ministrations of religious service.'

ACCIDENTS OF AN ANTIQUARY'S LIFE.

Very charmingly, very modestly told are these 'accidents' by D. G. Hogarth (The Macmillan Company of Canada, Ltd. $2.50). This book is the record of the making of an antiquary out of material which he himself considers very crude and unpromising; but the willingness to learn was present, so in the end came success. The introductory chapter relates the causes which led the author into the work. The rest of the volume gives in a graceful literary style the story and results of explorations in different parts of the 'Near East.' In Crete, in Lycia, in the Fens of the Nile, in the Satalian Gulf, in Cyrene and on the Sajur. The book not only reveals to the reader the hidden treasures of ancient cities and tombs and the life of by-gone peoples, but allows him many glimpses of the half-civilized nationalities that live and fight among the ruins or over the buried centres of old-time greatness and magnificence. One scarcely needs the help of pictures, so vivid is the word-painting, but many beautiful full-page illustrations make still more real to the reader the beauty of many places outside the beaten path of world travel. The chapter on 'Digging' serves to dispel any illusions regarding the predominance of the romantic element in the work of an explorer of ancient ruins. The glamor of the enterprise is only visible at a long distance from the actual scenes of labor.

NATHAN BURKE, A CHARACTER STUDY.

That the good will is not a sufficient ethical guide unless joined with knowledge is strongly impressed on the reader of 'Nathan Burke,' by Mary S. Watts (The Macmillan Company, $1.50). The real centre of the story is not the big-bodied, big-hearted, shy, blundering hero of Chapultepec, but the tantalizing, gently domineering, inconsiderate, blindly-loving, always right Mrs. Ducey. The havoc wrought by a good woman, who could see no point of view but her own, lends the element of tragedy to this tale of life in an Ohio town in the forties and the vicissitudes of war. Nathan appears on the scene as the chore boy at the Ducey house, and has his first experience of Mrs. Ducey, her clear penetrating tones, her calm superiority, her indifference to the feelings of a dependent, due to her life among slaves before her marriage. In the same scene appear also the other leading characters of the drama, Nance Darnell, the wild, poetic, enthusiastic dreamer; William Ducey, shiftless and indolent; George, the spoiled darling, trained to regard himself as a superior creature, lazy, pettily dishonest and cowardly; dear little loyal Francie Blake and proper, selfish Mary Sharpless. Ruler of them all is old Uncle George Marsh, rough, ill-mannered, unloving in speech, but the secret benefactor of his more showy and decidedly critical kindred. Only good, reckless Jim Sharpless is still in the background when the curtain rings up.

Nathan does his work well, but has not refined manners to please his new mistress and would shortly have been dismissed but for Uncle George and little Georgie who wanted Nathan to take him fishing and hunting. So Nathan stays, enduring Mrs. Ducey's kindness 'as headlong and ill-judged as her unkindnesses,' till the new year brings promotion in the shape of a clerkship with 'Ducey & Co.,' really old George Marsh, who had taken a fancy to the boy. Next comes the ambition to study law in the evenings, and a beginning of interest in politics. Then a great political parade is held, when Mrs. Ducey insists on George driving the spirited pair of horses to a conspicuous corner to see the procession with its bands and floats. The horses stampede, George is terrified, and backs them right into the crowd and the procession, and Nance Darnell's father is thrown to the ground and killed by the float on which he had been sitting. Mrs. Ducey still can see no mistake in her doings or George's, but takes Nance into her service to Nance's adoring delight. Nathan is terribly upset over this arrangement, knowing Nance and Mrs. Ducey, but he is helpless to interfere. Before long Nance loses her idol, but stays till she is accused by Mrs. Ducey of stealing a favorite brooch. She will listen to no word of explanation, dismisses Nance and warns a friend who engages her. The story spreads, and Nance has disappeared before Nathan hears of the catastrophe. He searches in vain for her; she has vanished and left no trace. Mrs. Ducey has no proof of Nance's guilt, but just knows she is right and that is all there is to be said about it. In the course of his search Nathan finds Jim Sharpless, penniless, coughing, shabby, but gay and soft-hearted. He has quarrelled with or been quarrelled with by his stern old father, the Reverend Jonathan Sharpless, on questions of orthodoxy, and is forbidden to enter his house. He makes a precarious living by writing for the papers. Nat takes him to his lodgings and, later, nurses him through an illness, till the case becomes too serious and Mrs. Sharpless has to be called in, and Mary! Mary, Nat has worshipped at a distance since she spoke to him when mowing Mrs. Ducey's grass. Nathan is received at the bar, leaves the store and kicks his heels in idleness for a time, then goes into partnership with Judge Gwynne and begins to practice. Francie Blake comes home from boarding-school and Jim Sharpless loses his heart hopelessly to that young lady, who has no eyes for any one but Nathan. Then another exciting political campaign precedes the Mexican war, and Nathan takes part in both. Before he leaves for the war he proposes to Mary Sharpless and, to his surprise and joy, is accepted. Jim goes as correspondent but without any hope of Francie's favor. George Ducey also goes as a lieutenant, having much to say about the proper conduct of the war and keeping his regimentals most immaculate. He has constant money difficulties and borrows repeatedly from Nathan. The Americans take possession of Matamoros and there Nathan comes across the wreck of Nance Darnell. He cares for her in her last days, though he knows the risk of evil reports. Then he takes measles and is left behind when the march is begun for Monterey, and so misses the first experience of being under fire. After the battle George Ducey is missing and so is Nathan's pay. No one can tell him anything of George till they find out that the two are not connected. At last the truth comes out, he has deserted with Nathan's pay. Nathan comes through the war with credit and returns to Ohio and to Mary, only to find that George Ducey has written the story of Nance and Mary has given him up and is on the eve of marriage with another. He had written to Mrs. Ducey of George's disappearance before he knew the truth, and now says nothing of the actual fact that George had been found in the deserters' 'Brigade of Saint Patrick,' and had only been saved from hanging through Nathan's intervention. Nathan finds himself in ill-odor with the ladies, and especially with Mrs. Ducey, who refuses to recognize him. After a time this feeling wears away. He once more receives bows from the young ladies, and finally is called on by Mrs. Ducey, who wants him to induce Uncle George to lend him money. Then comes the collapse of Ducey & Co., from which old George Marsh has some time since withdrawn. Mrs. Ducey gives up everything, a sale is held and she begins to keep a boarding-house, as her husband is good-for-nothing. George's only communications are requests for money. After a time Mrs. Ducey finds out the truth about Monterey and George; her opposition to Nathan begins to break down and vanishes entirely when she hears that he refuses to make a valid claim against old George Marsh's property in the town, part of which descends to her on his death. It is at this interview that Nathan discovers that Mary Sharpless has given place to Francie in his heart, and that no one else has ever had a place in hers. Jim Sharpless goes off west when gold is discovered in California, and there he has another glimpse of George Ducey figuring as a prophet and getting women to wait on him and steal for him. He is threatened with lynching but escapes and disappears from the history with all the rest of the company. The character drawing in this somewhat lengthy story is very clever, there are few either of the principal characters or the secondary ones, who are not convincingly real. Nance Darnell has less of flesh and blood than the rest. She represents a type and shows how an innocent girl, who is friendless, may be hounded out of all possibility of making a decent living, and by good women, in the main. One of the most tragically provoking scenes is that in which Mrs. Ducey explains to Nathan, after Nance's death, that her brooch has been found—'Of course, Nance didn't take it, but if it hadn't been that, it would have been something else.'

The form of the story is partly autobiographical, after an imperfect fashion, and partly epistolary. Some of the cleverest character suggestion is in Mrs. Ducey's family letters.

A NOVELTY FOR THE LOVER OF FAIRY LORE.

'Papuan Fairy Tales,' by Annie Ker, (The Macmillan Company of Canada, Ltd., $1.25 net), is a series of tales collected chiefly from the natives of one village on the northeast coast of New Guinea. The collector has known these people for nine years. As no written record exists among these primitive Papuan tribes, the writer thought it worth while to gather and preserve in more lasting form this quickly-vanishing folk-lore, for the generation knowing them is fast dying out, and the younger generation coming in touch with the white man is not likely to cherish them. Cannibalism, sorcery and witchcraft play a prominent part in the tales, which 'exhibit to a marvellous degree the Papuan outlook upon life.' Some are nature myths, some tales of vengeance; there is a Flood legend; tales of love and marriage occupy many pages, while little children figure in many more. The book is on good paper, well printed and prettily illustrated.

ALSO RECEIVED.

'The Mill-Owner,' by Lester Lurgan; 'The Fated Five,' by Gerald Biss (London: Greening & Co., Limited); 'The One Who Came After,' by David Lyall (London: Hodder & Stoughton); 'An Unofficial Love Story,' by Albert Hickman; 'Mademoiselle Celeste,' by Adele Furguson Knight; 'The Great Natural Healer,' by Charles Heber Clark (Max Adeler); 'A Plain American in England,' by Charles T. Whitefield (Toronto: The Musson Book Company, Limited); The Canadian Magazine, Westminster.

LITERARY NOTES

A MIGHTY MAN.

The only previous English translation of the Emperor Baber's 'Memoirs,' before Lieut.-Colonel F. G. Talbot, D.S.O., took them in hand, was that by Leyden and Erskine, in 1826. The 'Memoirs of Baber, Emperor of India, First of the Great Moghuls,' are now published by A. L. Humphreys, London, being as the sub-title runs, 'an abridgement with an introduction, supplementary notes, and some account of his successors.' There is, of course, nothing absolutely new to be gained from this book, nor does the price (21s.) put it within the realm of the crowd, but yet such a translation as this will acquaint at least a favored few with a character that is worth the knowing. Might not the following have been written by many an indignant modern father to his son?:

'In compliance with my wishes you have indeed written me letters, but you certainly never read them over; for had you attempted to read them you must have found it impossible. I contrived indeed to decipher the meaning of your last letter, but with much difficulty. It is confused and crabbed. Whoever saw a riddle in prose? Your spelling is not bad, yet not quite correct. . . . . In consequence of the far-fetched words you have employed, the meaning is by no means intelligible. You fail chiefly because you have too great a desire to show your acquirements. For the future, write unaffectedly, with clearness, using plain words, which would cost less trouble both to the writer and reader.'

The great warrior's opinion of the country which he took the trouble to make his own is rather amusing:

'Hindustan is a country that has few pleasures to recommend it. The people are not handsome. They have no idea of the charm of friendly society, of frankly mixing together, or of familiar intercourse. They have no genius, no comprehension of mind, no politeness of manner, no kindness or fellow-feeling, no ingenuity or mechanical invention in planning or executing their handicraft works, no skill or knowledge in design or architecture; they have no good horses, no good flesh, no grapes or musk melons, no good fruits, no ice or cold water, no good food or bread in their bazars, no baths or colleges, no candles, no torches, not even a candlestick.'

WITH AN A.D.C.

An amusing peep at some possibilities of the modern situation in this Eastern jewel of contention is given in 'The Adventures of an A. D. C.,' by Shelland Bradley (John Lane Co.). The book itself can offer no thrilling adventures, but what it has to give it gives so easily that the small happenings and everyday affairs in the author's experience are well worth the reading. There is a fund of amusement here. For instance, such a letter as the following is one among numerous ingenious pleas received at Government House that would belie the Emperor Baber's charge of lack of 'politeness of manner':

Honored Protector of the Poor: Having heard of your almighty mercy and loving kindness to us worms, I make bold to tell you my circumstances.

By the grace of God, your Lordship, I have seven children, all babes and sucklings.

Besides this abominable litter, I have many relations, male and female, all dependent upon me. What have I done that I should be blessed with such cursed trials?

As your Lordship is my father and my mother, I would require that you take this worm and wife and suckles and relations, both male and female, and provide for us from your bounty at a remuneration of rupees twenty per month.

I cannot read or write, and have only the suckle qualifications and male relations and feminine, but, by the grace of God and your Lordship, I look forward to years of prosperity and happiness.

We all sing loudly of your praises, your justice, and your mercy; therefore call us all that we may fatten on your love and gentleness. Call quickly.

Your faithful worm and beast,
Pindari Das,
(despicable brute and unwilling father of babies).

IN THE FIELD.

The rather burdensome and overweighty title which the Canon of Ripon, Charles H. Robinson, M.A., has bestowed on his book, 'The Interpretation of the Character of Christ to non-Christian Races: an Apology for Christian Missions,' (London: Longmans and Co.), should not be suffered to tell against this forceful and thoroughly interesting study of the missionary and Christian missions. The breadth of view which Canon Robinson shows, the readiness to 'take truth wherever it is found,' make the book a pleasure, and if this might be considered a fair sample of the spirit that indites such apologies, there would be little able to stand against the men who should advance it in practice. The pity of it is that, as Canon Robinson shows, there are those on the field who while heroic servants of the truth as they see it, have a spirit of intolerance that can only militate against their best endeavors. The lack of comprehension between East and West, that can be bridged alone by the spirit of Christian forbearance in both, is evidenced in one of the stories here told of a certain native catechist in a station in North India:

'The English superintending missionary demanded monthly accounts and refused to continue the supply of funds until these were forthcoming. Accordingly the poor catechist, filled up the kept any proper accounts, filled up the balance sheet in the way which he thought would please the European missionary, and when he was questioned about some of the items, and they were found to be incorrect, he was dismissed as being unfit for missionary work. Several years later a lady was visiting a distant village in the jungle. She tried to make the simple folk understand what manner of person Jesus of Nazareth was. She told them how he was the poor man's friend, how he used to eat with them and visit their homes, how he used to go about healing wherever there was sickness, how the children used to run after him in the street and clamber about his knees. Her description seemed to meet with an unusually intelligent response; and as she finished, some one exclaimed: 'Miss Sahib, we know him well; he has been living here for years!' Amazed, the lady discovered that this old catechist had settled down there on his own account. It was he who fetched the old men and women their water and their fuel. Where any one was sick, it was he who used to sit outside the door till evening, and then come in; for no one ever got a chance of sitting up at night but he. When plague and cholera visited the village he was the intrepid nurse. In the old man unfit for missionary employ the people of that village had seen and recognized Jesus Christ.'

You can participate

After Stocktaking Sale at
The Times Book Club

IMPORTANT CATALOGUE
of

Bargains in Books

Now Ready

Reductions from the ordinary prices of from 33 1-3 to 80 per cent.

Send for a copy.

The Times Book Club

376-384, Oxford Street, London, England.
The Largest Bookshop in the World.

LETTERS FROM READERS.

SOCIALISM ABJURED.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—In yours of May 21st is an editorial under the above heading, an editorial that is very misleading. You speak of the statement in the Declaration of Independence that 'All men are created equal' as 'fiction,' and you say that 'democracy' as sketched out by Rousseau and adopted by the United States, 'took no time at all to find out that the beautiful theory would not work.' And then you confound socialists with those democrats who believe in 'human equality.' Of course the mistake you make and give utterance to is a very common one. I have seen it a hundred times recently, and therefore, with your kind permission, I will point out what is meant by the statement that 'all are created equal.' I will explain it as Rousseau explained it, as Thomas Jefferson explained it and meant it, as Abraham Lincoln explained it, publicly, a hundred times, and in nearly all of his public speeches and debates with his opponent, Judge Douglas. This explanation corresponds with the doctrine of human equality and brotherhood as Christ meant it and explained it when he taught his disciples to pray, 'Our Father.'

But before I explain this doctrine, let me say, that our governments, federal, provincial, municipal, deny this doctrine by their actions, conduct and unjust laws. I go out and labor and from nature I produce crop, fish, fruits, etc. These are labor products, wealth, because there is in them the divine touch of humanity.

Governments create no wealth, but they make mean, cruel, wicked laws, bestowing privilege upon a few to enable them to take wealth from the many without rendering adequate service in return. To illustrate:

Our wicked, unjust government gives a few bank corporations the privilege of printing and issuing over ninety million dollars in currency, for the use of which they take interest out of the people at a heavy rate. The government taxes them nothing for this privilege so valuable, but rather gives them a bonus in the shape of favors. But it taxes the day labor of the laborer from 30 to 50 percent. This is a specimen of how governments deal out justice and equality among people. And this is only a specimen of how people are crucified between the twin thieves, government on the one hand, and special privilege on the other hand. And true democrats, those who believe that 'all are created equal,' are opposed to this favoritism and partiality on the part of governments. I cannot do better than quote from former President Andrew Jackson on this point. He said:

'Distinctions in society will always exist under any just government. Equality of talents, of education or of wealth, cannot be produced by human institutions. In the full enjoyment of the gifts of heaven and the fruits of superior industry, economy and virtue, 'every man is equally entitled to protection by law.'

Read this extract again, Mr. Editor, and maybe you can then see what is meant by 'protection,' 'equality,' and that it is the duty of government to secure that 'protection' and that 'equality' to even the humblest. But no! They 'protect' the strong, brutal, conscienceless in plundering the weak and defenceless. But let me quote further from Andrew Jackson:

When the law undertakes to add to those natural and just advantages, artificial distinctions—to grant titles, gratuities and artificial distinctions—to make the rich richer, and the potent more powerful—then the humble members of society, the farmers, mechanics and day laborers, who have neither the time nor the means of securing like favors for themselves, have a right to complain of the injustice of their government.'

I wish I were able to put these extracts from Andrew Jackson on a scroll and spread them across the sky so all the world could read them.

Now let me bring to your notice the name of the greatest and noblest and wisest character who adorns the pages of history, Abraham Lincoln. He believed in the 'equality' of all mankind,—and that includes womankind. Many a time, on the platform and in the press, he explained what was meant by the statement, 'All men are created equal.' Here it is, Mr. Editor, in words of living light, words that should be treasured up in the heart of every lover of his race:

'I think the authors of that noble instrument, the Declaration of Independence, intended to include all men, but they did not intend to declare all men equal in all respects. They did not mean to say that all were equal in color, size, intellect, moral development, or social capacity. They defined with tolerable distinctness in what respects they did consider all men created equal—equal with certain "inalienable rights, among which are life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness." This they said, and this they meant. They did not mean to assert the obvious untruth that all were then actually enjoying that equality, nor yet that they were about to confer it immediately upon them. In fact, they had no power to confer such a boon. They meant simply to declare the right so that enforcement of it might follow as fast as circumstances should permit. They meant to set up a standard maxim for free society, which should be familiar to all, revered by all, constantly looked up to, constantly labored for, and, even though never perfectly attained, yet constantly approximated, and thereby constantly spreading and deepening its influence and augmenting the happiness and value of life to all people, of all colors, everywhere.'

Again, Mr. Editor, he wound up one of his periods in these words:

'The negro may not be my equal in many respects, but, in the right to put into his own mouth the bread that his own hands have earned, he is my equal, and the equal of any living man.'

Thomas Jefferson, who wrote, 'All men are created equal,' has been described by William Jennings Bryan, as the 'world's schoolmaster,' and certainly, the world never before stood in need of a schoolmaster on 'Human rights,' 'equality,' 'special privilege,' 'monopoly,' 'crimes of government,' so much as it does now. And, were I asked to name the world's greatest schoolmasters in the science of government, so far as history makes mention, they would be Thomas Jefferson, Andrew Jackson, Abraham Lincoln, and Henry George.

Thanking you, Mr. Editor, for your space, I remain, yours for the good old doctrine, that 'All men are created equal.'

W. D. LAMB.

Plumas, May 26.

THE FARMER'S WIFE.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—Attention was recently directed by a correspondent in your columns to the hardships endured by the farmer's wife, and it was rather thoughtlessly assumed by others, as well as the writer, that these were the result of the greed and selfishness of the farmer. Whether the farmer fairly divides with his wife the rewards as well as the hardships of farm life is a personal matter, and is equally applicable, and the answer is doubtless the same in every other walk in life; little progress can be made in discussing the matter until we thoroughly understand what present economic conditions compel the farmer and his wife to share.

The fact of the first importance in Canada, and one on which all existing standards of life depend is, that the farmer and his wife must successfully compete with other farmers, both at home and abroad, and that every other citizen may enjoy the benefits of this competition. Some superficial observers deplore, and by measures equally superficial, propose to remedy what they call the 'rural exodus,' which is merely the operation of the law of 'supply and demand' in the only way possible under the circumstances. No such panacea as 'scientific methods,' 'intensive farming,' etc., will relieve the farmer's wife of the competition of other farmers' wives, nor will they prevent all others enjoying through competition the benefits, if any, of the new methods.

We are further told by some who speak regretfully of the movement to the cities that living is so much dearer in the city, the farmer is better off where he is. What they should say is that people live more expensively in the city. The same standard of life is cheaper—much cheaper in the city. Even rents, of which exception is sometimes made, are really lower in the city than the country. When a man rents a house in the city he gets also the benefit of police protection, drainage, lighted streets, sidewalks, etc., as well as social and educational facilities unattainable in the country at any price; he also gets water and light in the house on terms impossible in the country.

The 'exodus from the farm' will cease when competition compels the same standard of life and comfort in town and country, and not before.

ADAM RUSSELL.

THE MAN IN RAGS.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—I have always sympathized with the Irishman who, being set to count some pigs of tender age, presently reported that he had counted all but one. The last little pig ran about so much that it made the number seem vaguely larger. Without implying any reflection on this active and innocent young animal, I would call attention to the fact that, in a somewhat similar way, the drink sodden loafer of the homeless class upsets the calculations of benevolence and increases the statistics of crime.

On the latter point let me cite a Toronto authority, Dr. Chambers, as reported in the 'Globe' of June 1st (referring to the drunkenness, though not especially to vagrancy). He told of one man, aged sixty-five, who had been in jail twenty times on thirty-day sentences within five years. Another case was that of a man aged thirty, who had been in jail thirty-six times for drunkenness. One man who was twenty-seven years old had been convicted twenty-three times. The record was held by a man who was forty-one years old. In five years he had been in jail forty times for drunkenness. This man was an artist, and if properly treated could have been cured.'

Here we have for four persons a total of one hundred and nineteen convictions, about thirty apiece. Doubtless the months they spent in prison were sad for them, and the months they spent out of prison can have been of little advantage to the community. Benevolence has also its tale of bad pennies constantly turning up. We used to think there was no help for this sort of thing, but it now appears that a certain amount of it can be avoided. The poverty of the city is a bottomless gulf, but it need not be. We can make a solid floor by providing that persons falling below a certain level of helplessness through drink should no longer be at large.

Toronto, I fear, is getting ahead of us. Aldermen there, not having the same excitement to occupy them as ours, are seriously considering the subject of a farm for inebriates, similar to the 'jail farms' of Boston and other American cities. Two years detention, according to Dr. Chambers, is necessary for the cure of chronic drunkenness, but he does not say whether that is long enough for the cure of chronic vagrancy. I should favor a considerably larger period in the case of that typical 'finished product,' the man in rags. Let us give him, if only for economy's sake, something more than a mere fighting chance for a decent future. There should be, I think, two farms, not adjoining. The trial farm should have a penal character, and some of the worst cases would perhaps get no further. The others, after a short time, when the doctor and the drill sergeant had straightened them up a bit, should be promoted to a model detention farm, where a wholesome cheerfulness could be better sustained than amid the doleful arrivals from the police court.

OBSERVATION.

LITTLE PRINCE LUITPOLD.

Who May Sometime be King of Bavaria.

(From Edith Eltinge Patton's 'A Little German Prince' in 'St. Nicholas Magazine.')

Four persons stand between little Prince Luitpold and the Bavarian throne. If he lives to be a man, he must inevitably one day become king. Yet, before that can take place, death must first have claimed his unfortunate great-uncle, poor, mad King Otto; his great-grandfather (at 89 years of age reigning regent of the kingdom); his grandfather, Ludwig, and his young father, Prince Ruprecht.

Meanwhile he is the happiest of princelings. Luitpold has a small Shetland pony, with a basket cart, in which he drives himself and his English governess about the broad, clean streets of Munich. Every time he passes one of the many palaces already spoken of, two sentinels, standing before the entrance, are seen to present arms as solemnly as if a major-general were passing by instead of a tiny boy in a sailor suit.

Many pretty tales are told of Luitpold's interest in other children. One day in driving along Ludwig strasse he perceived two little American boys emerging from the Maximilian gymnasium, a famous school for boys. German lads are taught to be dignified, even to solemnity, on the streets. For this reason, doubtless, the jolly American faces turned in animated scrutiny of his own pony attracted the royal child. On the following day he met the same children again. These—having been enlightened meanwhile as to the identity of the driver of the pony cart—raised their caps politely. The young prince seemed delighted at this attention, and instead of returning the military salute (a stiff little raising of the hand to the cap), which is customary, smiled, nodded and waved his hand as merrily as if he and the little Americans had been old-time comrades.

Of the several languages which the seven-year-old prince speaks fluently it is English in which he is most proficient. One day in the Englischer garten, as the Munich park is called (because originally laid out by an Englishman), an elderly American woman seated on a bench amused herself by watching a dear little dark-eyed boy playing ring-toss with his governess.

'Your turn next, Miss F——,' he called.

'An English child!' thought the lonely old woman—her heart full of a far-away grandson—'I must speak to him if he comes in this direction.'

Ten minutes later a runaway hoop brought its small owner panting to her side.

'And who may you be, my lad?' she asked pleasantly.

With the friendliest little nod imaginable the child replied:

'Oh, I'm Prince Luitpold Karl Joseph Wilhelm Ludwig of Bavaria. Entschuldigen Sie, Gnadigste (pardon me, most gracious one); I must go now.'

And away he ran.

Speaking before the Diocesan Conference, the Bishop of London said he had seen too much of the good that drill and discipline did to be the least afraid of encouraging a spirit of militarism by training the youth of the country to defend the country when called upon to do so.

WORLD'S WELFARE

CAN THE HEATHEN BE SAVED?

(A Missionary Symposium, in the 'Baptist Missionary Magazine.')

SAN TE OF BURMA.

San Te—pronounced Sahn Tay—is perhaps a particularly good illustration of the quiet power of the gospel; first, because two distinct strains of heathen blood met in him; and second, because there was nothing violent either in his conversion or in his after life He came to our schools as a lad and afterward became a teacher with us. His father was a native of India, black, a Hindoo, and I think a Telugu. His mother was a Pwo Karen of Burma, Mongolian, and bigoted Buddhist. The father died a heathen, and the mother became a Christian long after San Te. So everything back of him was unbroken heathenism. San Te came to the school, was converted before I knew him, was one of the most faithful pupils conceivable, went from us for a year or two to study in the Madras Christian College, and then returned to us as teacher. I knew him intimately in all perhaps seventeen years and can conscientiously say that I never knew him to do one wrong thing, large or small. There was nothing ecstatic about him, though deeply reverent, but he had a large share of plain good sense. Serving God was in the quietest way his business. At the end of his first month with us as a teacher (his salary was Rs. 25 per month, or $8.50) he came to me one day with twenty-five rupees which he said he wished to give to the work. I said to him, 'San Te, how is this?' Then he went on to tell me in substance in the most modest way, 'Teacher, I made up my mind a long time ago that if ever I had a salary of my own, I would always give God the tenth. And I have thought, too, that I should like to give my first month's earnings all to him.' It was a kind of first-fruits. I knew that he was to be married in about another month, and that he had not another rupee in the world. But it is the same God in Asia as in America, and most unexpectedly to me or to any one else, before the wedding occurred, double the amount had come back to him from here and there as extra, and the wedding took place and housekeeping started off in fine order. From that time on he always had plenty of money to contribute for every good enterprise. The bride, Cha Dwa, was one of the choicest of our Christian schoolgirls. Presently three beautiful children were given them—and then came consumption for the father. The look of patient trust in the dear man's face, as I stood by his bedside near the end and said to him, 'It may be, San Te, that God will take you home to himself before long,' will always remain with me.—L. W. Cronkhite.

SAMAR WHO BECAME A PREACHER.

Samar, of Molung village, Naga Hills, was a son of a typical savage warrior, prominent in village conferences and councils of war. Samar, a little ragged boy—no, not so much as ragged—was persuaded to enter the village school; but at the hour for opening he was as likely to be found in the top of a tree or walking the roof of a village house as in his seat in the little bamboo schoolhouse. Growing to young manhood he entered the training school for teachers and evangelists at Impur and became, as we doubt not, one of God's own chosen ones and a messenger to his people. Dr. Clark, in writing of a meeting of the Aao Naga Baptist Association, says: 'Samar preached the opening sermon; it showed a good deal of thought and was delivered with much oratorical power.' Samar has been for some years pastor of the church at Molung village—the first church organized in all that mountain region. On a visit of Dr. Clark to that village, several were baptized, the communion administered and every member, upwards of one hundred, was present.—Mrs. E. W. Clark.

LUKSHMI NARASU THE DASARI.

N. Pedda Lukshmi Narasu belonged to a family of Malas (a division of the non-caste people) some twenty-five miles from Ongole. The chief occupation of this family was a sort of priestcraft coupled with the practice of native medicine; a combination which frequently produces very crooked and stiff-necked characters. The medicine is abominable, dealing largely in such things as tiger's gall, cobra venom, mercury, vitirol, etc., and the religion is the use of munth-ruma (incantations). Such an occupation perfects men in fraud. Lukshmi Narasu has often told me with shame and sorrow how he and his father and brothers, who were all doctors of this kind, used to deceive the people, especially in times of epidemic disease, such as cholera. They would write a few Sanscrit letters on a scrap of paper and sell it to some terror-stricken sufferer for a rupee (33 cents). Thus, by taking advantage of the agony and fear of the people they would sometimes make fifty or a hundred rupees in a few days, and then spend it all in gambling and drunkenness.

At the time of the great ingathering at Ongole, thirty years ago, under the preaching of Dr. Clough, Lukshmi Narasu heard the gospel, was convinced of its truth, believed it, and, with many others, yielded to the claims of Christ. He was changed for life. He and his brothers brought in their idols and idolatrous apparatus and the palm leaf books of divination and gave them all up and followed Christ in baptism. He afterwards became a student in the Ramapatam Theological Seminary, and was in my classes there in 1881-82. I often met him afterwards. He was an earnest student of the word of life, and rejoiced greatly in the new and grand truths which Christianity opened to him. I well remember how his face would fairly glow at times as the light increased. He became a minister and in this work spent his days: he loved to preach, and his labors were blessed to his countrymen. And he took special delight in Christian song. Two or three years ago he finished his work, and, as the Telugu Christians commonly express it, 'slep in the Lord.'

When we see a Mala dasari saved from his ingrained crookedness and fraud, and transformed into a humble faithful servant of Christ, we see a triumph of saving power worthy to be classed with miracles.—W. B. Boggs.

POU SIO-TONG THE CONFUCIAN.

A man or a woman lifted up from degradation, transformed in life and inspired to noble service, stands in the East, as in the West, as a living witness of the work that God in Christ is able to do in the human soul. There are many such in China. The question proposed, 'Can the heathen be saved?' brings to my mind not so much the individual faces of one and another in China whose heart history as Christian disciples I have learned to cherish, as it does the picture of the different groups of Christian believers, the little churches in Christ, with whom I have so often met and worshipped.

Especially do I recall just now the pastor and people of the Autheh church on Namoa Island, of whom Mr. Capen wrote in the October 'Magazine.' It was my privilege to be associated with this church and their newly ordained pastor, the Rev. Pou Sio-Tong, for over three years. Before he became a Christian he was a Confucian school-teacher, and by instinct was bitterly opposed to this new religion. Through the help of a Christian kinsman and some Christian literature, he came to believe and his life has been transformed. After a varied service of nearly ten years as evangelist and helper the Autheh church ordained him as their pastor upon the unanimous advice of a council called from the sister churches. I wish I could introduce you to a score of the members of this live and interesting church: the successful business man who is the leading deacon; the venerable native doctor who gave the land on which the chapel stands and in whose house the women's weekly prayer meeting is held; the native druggist, who wears the ring of jade on his thumb; the theological students who gave up the manufacture of paper objects for heathen worship to become a preacher; the beggar woman of radiant faith, who supports her blind mother and little daughter. These and others make up an organized company of Christian people, called out from heathendom. A new song is on their lips, a new grace in their hearts. They have experienced a new life and they constitute a new and vital force in the community.—G. H. Waters.

TEZUKA THE BUDDHIST.

I give the following story, not because of the striking, but because of the solid, in it. During our first year in Otaru, a young man came to us asking to be taught English. He was about seventeen years of age. His parents were poor and he by his work in the city post-office helped to support the family. They were Buddhists and all his home training was such as to make him a faithful Buddhist. He joined our Bible class and the gospel appealed to him. After a special meeting in which the scripture was personally brought home to him, he declared his acceptance of Christ, and was baptized as one of the charter members of our Otaru church. He was faithful from the first, quietly true to Christ in his work and in his social life, though there were many temptations. In the church we always knew we could depend on him, both in service and in giving. He secured permission from his parents to have cottage prayer meetings in his home, and tried to bring his neighbors to them.

When the war with Russia began, he was called out for the army post-office and sent to the front. He made light of the shells that sometimes flew above them as they worked. His real battle was to live for Christ there. If any one thinks this easy, let him remember how demoralizing war is; that even in the army of our so-called Christian land, the faith of many was bitterly tried. Moreover, he was only nineteen years of age. But he felt keenly the need of letting his light shine, and of God's help that he might do so. The Bible, he wrote, was his daily friend. He was often the only one who did not go with the crowd into various evils; yet he stood true to Christ and faithfully did his work. His government recognized this by promoting him four times in a few months and afterwards by decorating him with the seventh-class order of the Paulownia. And all the while, he never forgot to write to his church and to send his regular gifts.

Not long after his return from the front, he was again chosen to enter the army. Thus he has again been called to a soldier's life. But here also he is trying to live for Christ by the same faithful work and by letting his light shine. He is always at the service and brings others if he can. The people of heathen lands can be saved; and, by God's help, many even of their young men are living, day by day and every day, often in difficult places and alone, strong and faithful lives for Christ—lives that are triumphant witness to his power to save.—T. E. Schumaker.

TOMASI, CHIEF OF BANZA MANTEKE.

Tomasi was chief's boy to Makokila, the reigning chief, when the Rev. Henry Richards entered Banza Manteke over twenty-eight years ago. When Makokila died Tomasi was chosen as his successor, but no inducement could make him take the position. He went away to a distant town and there helped to found and build up a strong, self-supporting church. When Dr. Leslie opened the new field on the Kwango, Tomasi accompanied him While there, he was chosen chief a second time, and new consditions now prevailing at Manza Manteke he accepted the call of his people. The first morning after his return from Matadi, where he had been to take the oath and receive his medal from the state, he preached in the native chapel in Banza Manteke, 'for,' said he, 'I cannot be chief unless I can preach, too.' While I was in Banza Manteke I secured the story of his conversion in his own words:

'When Mr. Richards first came to Banza Manteke I was present when my chief received him and gave him permission to build here and teach the people. For an old chief before his death had said "Strange things you will see in this land, and strange words you will hear." The first part of this story I did not know very well. But I knew one Zakayo. As we were going to give a man the poison, that we might know whether he was a witch, Zakayo arrived and said to Chief Makokila, "You, when you went to the white man, said that you wanted the word of God. Now, see, you are going to make a man drink poison. Therefore you will die." Then the chief was very angry and drew his sword to kill him. But Zakayo folded his hands and looked the chief straight in the face without fear.

'Finally I went to Palabala. While there Mr. Harvey wanted us to come to worship God. My carriers went, but I said, "I will not worship God in this place—perhaps at Banza Manteke." That night I could not sleep. I heard a voice telling me all my sins from my birth and I became afraid of God. I waked my carriers in the middle of the night and we started home. When I reached home I said to my father and mother and my wife, "To-morrow we will go to be saved." That night a voice said to me, "God loves you, but you are a sinful man." I said, "What shall I do?" "Pray to God." My wife woke, hearing me pray, and said, "What do you see, that you say such words?" I said, "It is the voice of God;" for I did not know the name of Jesus. Early in the morning we went to Banza Manteke, and Mr. Richards was preaching from John iii., 16. Then I heard the word, "Jesus," and remembered the voice speaking to my heart, "You are a sinful man." So I put faith in Jesus and found peace.

'When we returned to my town my father tried to make me angry and when I held my peace he thought to kill me. In the night I heard a voice crying in my father's house. I went to his house and sat on the side of his bed, took my cloth and, wiping the tears from his eyes, said, "Father, why are you crying?" "I was about to kill you, my only son. Therefore, tell me what you have seen." Then I told him what I had seen from the time I was at Palabala until I heard of Jesus from Mr. Richards. My father asked me what he should do. I said, "By believing I found peace. In the faith which I put in the Son of God I found joy." Then my father believed.'—S. E. Moon.

THE FIRST BAPTIST FROM MINDANAO.

Some years ago, in one of the towns of Mindanao, the elargest island but one in the Philippine archipeligo, a Filipino boy was in profound perplexity. His conscience was troubled and his spiritual longings were unsatisfied by the only religion which he knew, Roman Catholicism, and from this wretched state of unrest there appeared to him to be no escape. He expressed his dissatisfaction openly, and although he was the son of one of the wealthiest citizens, he was promptly excommunicated. As the years passed his perplexity deepened. The world was to him an enigma.

A number of months ago a Baptist missionary was making a pioneer tour through northern Mindanao, hoping to spy out the land and also to secure a recruit from this great district of two hundred and fifty thousand souls, who might receive evangelistic training at the Baptist school in Jaro, and later return as an apostle to his own people in Mindanao. This tour was practically completed and no recruit had been secured, when, in the town of Cagayan, the missionary fell in with this boy of nineteen who had been so strangely stirred years before.

The boy and the missionary returned together to the school in Jaro, and in a short time the new recruit had proved himself able and trustworthy. He became a leader among the boys and took a prominent part in the religious life of the school. In a few months he asked to be baptized, and soon after baptism he began work as a preacher in the chapels about the town. He proved himself a fluent, logical and magnetic speaker. In his sermonizing he showed discrimination and judgment, and his simple faith and consistent Christian life demonstrated his willingness to practice what he preached.

At present this convert is completing his course in the school in Mindanao whence he came, and his letters bear witness to his active Christian service there. He writes that his classmates in school have been sending for Bibles, and that before long he hopes there may be enough Baptists in the town to establish a Baptist church.

Why is it more difficult to believe in the genuinneness of God's call to his young man to be the first apostle to his people of Mindanao, than it is to believe in his call to the great Apostle to the Gentiles?—R. C. Thomas.

SOME THINGS LEARNED IN ONE HUNDRED YEARS.

(By Secretary James L. Barton, in the 'Missionary Herald.')

There is no department of missionary work whose importance appears so manifest to even the casual and superficial observer as industrial training; nor one about which there is such a wide difference of opinion among experts. It is a self-evident truth that it is good missionary policy to teach peoples to be industrious and thrifty. The difference n judgment is over the best method of bringing this about. The question has to be wrought out and solved for each country. The best method for Central Africa will probably have little relation to the needs of Turkey and China, and it can be assumed that the preconceived ideas of Americans as to how the Asiatic can best be industrially trained will be of little or no use anywhere in the East.

Industrial conditions and needs differ as widely among Asiatic countries as they do between Europe and America. It would be an interesting spectacle to see an American attempting to teach a Chinese, a Japanese, an Armenian, or a Greek to be industrious; though all are agreed that Christianity can never hope to gain a permanent foothold among the interior tribes of Africa until the men are taught to labor with their hands. The African must learn not only to desire some of the external forms of Christian civilization, but he must be made able and willing to produce them himself. Not a little of the industrial work conducted by missionaries has been in the line of manufacturing articles for foreign consumption, like rugs, lace and needle work, wood carving, brass hammering, ec. This has its drawbacks, since the missionary is compelled to find the market for the product, and the student is usually unable to continue in his trade or profession unless the missionary shall in some way make provision for the continuation of the manufactory. In any event only such a number can thus be engaged as the market for the finished product demands.

There are new lines of industry which the entrance of missionaries into the East has created, such as printing and book binding. These have already become naturalized. They have special significance in India, since there are as yet no caste precedents and regulations for such new manual occupations.

Such statements as these are sufficient to make it clear that there are some unsettled problems in missionary industrial work of which none are more aware than the missionaries themselves.

Industries occupied not an insignificant place in the work of the early missionaries of this Board. Printers were sent out to take charge of the mission presses, and many natives were employed in the establishments. More recently missions have played a large part in the introduction of the modern printing press into many of the Eastern countries and in teaching the trade to the people. This industry has been so well received that we do not now have as many large missionary printing establishments as we had sixty years ago. Native printing and publishing houses run by men trained upon the mission presses are in many places doing the printing work of our missionaries, as well as an extensive outside business.

The first phase of industrial work recognized by the Board and its missionaries as legitimately missionary was the application of industries to self-help for native students. A boy or a girl seeking education, but with no resources except his own hands, was provided with some form of work by which he might earn a part, at least, of his schooling expenses. There has never been any question that it is better for a student, by self-respecting industry, to earn his way through school than to be carried along by aid from abroad. Scholarship funds are in many cases wisely administered through some form of industry which teaches the student self-respect, honest labor, and personal independence.

Another form, and one that stands next in popularity to industrial aid to students, being more or less associated with it, is the teaching of industrial trades which it is expected the students will follow after they leave the school. In the way of self-help, this kind of work has been a success, but at the same time it must be acknowledged that a man of another race and civilization can hardly be expected to go into a foreign country and teach the people of that country their own trades better than they are taught by their own apprenticeship systems. It has been found most difficult to induce the people to change their ways of life and their traditional methods; hence the carpenter and cabinetmaker who made things as they had been crudely made for a hundred generations was more popular and did more business than the foreign trained artisan who could do better work, judged by Western standards, yet whose work was not wanted. At the same time it must be acknowledged that the standards of the people are rising. Not a little has been done in the way of teaching new trades and in training for the manufacture of articles demanded by the advance of Western ideas and methods among Asiatics. In only a limited degree have trade schools been serviceable in producing succesful artisans of the common working class.

Another form of practical industrial education is that of scientific agriculture. This phase of the work has also been attached in every instance to the self-help idea and has never been extensively applied because of its expensiveness. The small agricultural plants have proven valuable object lessons to the people at large, and have given the opportunity to introduce modern implements which have proved of great benefit to the country.

It is but a step from that form of industrial training which aims to teach trades, and yet at the same time endeavors to be self-supporting through the sale of its manufactured articles to commercialism, which puts emphasis upon the sales and the profits accruing therefrom. Experience has shown that it is never wise for the missionary to give himself to any form of manufacturing or trading where the principal purpose is commercial gain. The step from legitimate missionary industria' training and self-help to commercialism is not a broad one. The former is legitimate missionary work; the latter belongs not to the missionary but to the trained native or to the foreign promoter, who may be also a Christian and interested in mission work.

Another form of industrial education is that which has for its end the educaton of the hand, eye, and judgment of the student without the manufacture of anything that is for sale or that is even useful. This kind of training is valuable but expensive, and for that reason has not been applied to any extent in mission work.

For some people, like the races of India and Ceylon, industrial training is undoubtedly a most valuable form of education. Africa stands in a class by itself and must be so treated. Experience there has shown that the natives must be taught boti to desire those things that come with civilization and then to make them. No race can be Christianized while living in the native kraals and following the old African modes of life. They must be taught to want houses and then to build them. There are few native trades in Africa that can survive Christian civilization, and the new order must first be taught by the missionaries. The range of industries there covers practically all that combines to meet the demands of a simple civilization, including agriculture.

Indirectly in all mission countries improvements in industrial methods and practices through the work of the missionaries have been extensive. They have not only introduced new ways of doing old things, but they have also brought in new seeds and vegetables, new tools and machinery, and by advice and correspondence, as well as direct instruction, they have greatly improved the industrial and commercial conditions of the people.

It is here that the evangelizing value of industrial improvement becomes apparent. Those who profit most by this form of missionary instruction are the Christians and their children. The Christian communities soon earn, and rightly so, the reputation of being unusually intelligent and enterprising. Idleness is not encouraged and industry becomes the characteristic of the new religion. By industry and thrift they not only enhance their reputation, and indirectly the reputation of all Christians, but they become more prosperous, and so better able to support their own schools and churches and to be a self-respecting and influential element in the community. The missionary has learned that the education given must be calculated to build up such a Christian society in every part of the field in which he works, and in order to accomplish this he must, for the present at least, in countries like India, Africa, and Turkey, be concerned with the development of the entire man whom he is attempting to mold into material for the foundation of the new Christian society and the church of God.

THE INTERNATIONAL BIBLE STUDY CLUB.

Gold and Silver Medals, Bibles and Books.

NEW COURSE TO BEGIN AND END WITH THE CALENDAR YEAR

New Members Welcome at Any Time.

Any reader of the 'Witness' who wishes to join the 'Witness' Bible Study Club has only to send stamped and addressed envelope for reply and full particulars together with past questions from the beginning of the year's course will be sent them with pleasure. Address, Bible Study Department, 'Witness' Office, Montreal.

SUGGESTIVE QUESTIONS ON THE SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON FOR THE INTERNATIONAL NEWSPAPER BIBLE STUDY CLUB.

(Copyright 1910, by the Rev. T. S. Linscott, D.D.)

June 26, 1910.

Parable of the Tares.—Matt. xiii., 24-30, 36-43.

Golden Text.—Then shall the righteous shine forth as the Sun in the kingdom of their Father. Matt. xiii., 43.

Verses 24, 36-38.—How many meanings has the phrase 'the kingdom of heaven,' in the New Testament, and what is its meaning here?

Who does the man who sowed good seed, stand for in this parable?

What instruments does God use in sowing his good seed?

What is the field in which the good seed is sown?

Verses 25, 38, 39—Whom does the enemy stand for who sowed tares among the wheat during the night?

What motives actuate the devil in his delight in doing evil?

Give some examples of how bad men delight to do evil?

What was the effect of tares among the wheat, and what is the influence of bad men in the church and in the world?

Verse 26.—What is the legitimate fruit of a good man, and that of a bad man?

Verse 27.—God is the embodiment of good, then why does he permit evil in the world?

Is evil, in any sense, a part of God's plan in the final development of good? Why or why not?

Is the devil a power in the world independent of God, or is he under the control and necessary to the plans of God?

What would you say is God's purpose in permitting the devil, and bad men, to exist?

Verses 28-29.—What would be the effect if the tares, or weeds, should be pulled up while the wheat is growing?

What would be the effect if all bad men were, by the act of God, to be suddenly removed from the world?

What would be the effect upon the church, if all unworthy members should be turned out?

If Jesus were the pastor of a church to-day, how would he treat its unworthy members?

Verses 30, 39, 40—When, according to your interpretation of scripture, will the end of the world be?

What will be God's method, at the end of the world, in dividing the bad from the good?

The best thing to do with weeds is to burn them, as here stated, but does that necessarily imply that God will literally burn the wicked?

What are the 'angels' or laws or forces, which inevitably separate the bad from the good?

Verses 41-43.—Is there any reason to believe that the analogy here drawn between the burning of tares, thus utterly destroying them, and God's treatment of the wicked in the last day, is to be taken literally: that is, are the wicked to be burned up root and branch, i.e., destroyed?

If the wicked are naturally immortal, that is, must live forever, and if sin is itself misery, as we all know it to be, then how long will the misery of the wicked last? (This question must be answered in writing by members of the club.)

What ground is there to believe, either from experience, philosophy, or the scripture, that the wicked may possibly repent in the next world?

What is the basis of our belief that the joys of the righteous will be forever?

Lesson for Sunday, July 3, 1910. Pictures of the Kingdom. Matt. xiii., 31-33, 44-52.

SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON.

June 26, 1910.

PARABLE OF THE TARES.

Matthew xiii., 24-30; 36-43.

Golden Text.—Then shall the righteous shine forth as the sun in the kingdom of their Father. Matt. 13-43.

(Davis W. Clark.)

Perhaps there is no parable of Jesus so fundamental as that commonly called the parable of the Wheat and Tares. It has been called a brief and simple moral history of the world. Here also is the ground question of the philosophy of all time relating to the origin of evil. And we are saved from all error concerning it by our Lord's interpretation.

There seems to be current a notion that somewhere in this world there is a reservoir of goodness—like that from which a city gets its water supply! and that there is also a reservoir of wickedness, which, like the interior of the volcano, is constantly erupting and sending its streams of destroying lava abroad. Jesus corrects the notion. In this parable he plainly asserts that there is no existence of good or evil in this world apart from personality. Moral qualities have human souls as their only sphere. Virtue and sin root and grow, and bring forth fruit—in men. This Jesus asserts when he says. 'The good seed are the children of the kingdom; but the tares are the children of the wicked one.'

The good seed are the children of the kingdom. Those who with the meekness and docility of children have come to Jesus as to a teacher and master, and have learned of him, have had his kingdom of righteousness set up within—these have become the wheat with which the Lord has sown the earth. They may not be perfectly good—absolutely holy; there may be some admixture of evil; but there is a preponderance of good and a diligent rooting out of the evil. And in spite of all discouraging signs, the wheat increases more in the individual, and more and more in the world at large. The Master distinctly affirms this world to be his field. He has never relinquished it.

The tares are the children of the wicked one. So moral evil finds its root in the human soul; there it germinates, thrives, and bears its fruit. But as in the case of the saint, we do not need to assert perfect goodness; so in the case of the sinner we do not need to assert absolute and entire evil—only a dominance of evil which, if persistent, must of necessity become entire. As the saint gravitates towards heavenliness and heaven, so the sinner trends towards hellishness and hell.

As we look out into this world of ours, and see a thousand million human souls growing together as wheat and tares in this vast field—this age-long antagonism of virtue and wickedness, this dread and poisonous admixture of evil—we are ready to exclaim, in the language of the servants of the householder, 'Sir, did'st thou not sow good seed in the field; from whence then hath it tares?' That is the age-long question. But it is speculative and theoretical. Jesus dismisses it with the sad declaration, 'An enemy hath done this.' After a thousand volumes are written on the origin of evil, we shall just know as much of it as Jesus has told us here, 'An enemy hath done it.' That answer removes the origin of evil from God; but further it answers nothing, and we should rest satisfied. He who in any way so speculates as to trace back to God the occasion and ordination of sin, be it in phrase ever so cunningly concealed, has against him God's clear and pure word in the Scripture, as also in the conscience. Even a heathen poet could discern this, and say:

'No evil can from Thee proceed;
'Tis only suffered, not decreed;
As darkness is not from the sun,
Nor mount the shades till he is gone.'

It matters precious little whether you believe in the personality of the devil and the directness of his Satanic influence upon the human heart, or whether you believe that it is a figure of speech to describe a purely subjective and personal choice of the evil propensity which rises naturally within. That is a purely speculative, transcendental matter. Sin is here. Its terrible effects are exemplified on every hand. How can sin be eradicated is the practical, living question.

'Shall we go and gather up the tares?' ask the servants in the parable. It is unphilosophical in the last degree to demand perfection of the Church as a whole, or of the individual Christian. Jesus curbs and instructs the zeal for the purification of the Church in the words, 'Nay, let both grow until the harvest.' We have seen those who have been offended, and have turned their backs upon the Church, because of this admixture of good and evil. The servants of the householder were not so affected. They did not desert their master because his field thus contained wheat and tares.

THE TEACHER'S LANTERN.

'Let both grow.' What rivers of blood would have remained unshed had the Church always been guided by the teaching of this parable! One who belongs to a Church that has not always been free from the persecuting spirit has said, 'Zeal for the extirpation of heretics, not regulated by these words, allows no time for one to grow strong in goodness or the other to forsake evil courses.'

* * *

The evil of attempting to uproot tares is illustrated by the history of all religious persecutions. The lesson is, be patient toward all men.

* * *

Those who are tares to-day may be wheat to-morrow. Bastard wheat may become good wheat.

* * *

But that which man is incompetent to perform, Omniscience can and does effect. There is a progressive, continuous separation. When individuals have fulfilled their destiny; then sinners have stubbornly resisted the grace which would have converted them from tares to wheat; when the probation is fully rounded out, they are removed by an unerring hand. So, on the other hand, when the Christian has resisted the temptations arising out of the mixed condition of the world from the proximity of the tares; after he has proven the intelligence and persistence of his choice, he too shall be gathered as wheat into the barn.

* * *

The general judgment is the official announcement in the court of heaven and to the intelligences of the universe of the destiny each soul has made for itself in its probationary state. Then shall the righteous shine forth as if they had been under a cloud in the present association. Heaven is the firmament in which every luminary is a sun. Then shall the righteous shine, the ungodly being removed. Shine, not burn.

Home Readings.

Monday, June 20.—Matt. xiii., 24-30, 36-43.

Tuesday, June 21.—Gen. iii., 1-8.

Wednesday, June 22.—John viii., 39-47.

Thursday, June 23.—II Pet. ii., 8-14.

Friday, June 24.—II. Thes. i., 1-10.

Saturday, June 25.—Rev. xx., 11-15.

Sunday, June 26.—Dan. xii., 1-10.

DR. DOYEN'S CANCER REMEDY.

Further Particulars of New Cure for Combating Disease.

At the Physiotherapeutic Congress in Paris, Dr. Doyen, who is indefatigably searching for a cancer cure, has mentioned a recent observation of his which is considered of great importance in combating the disease. When interviewed on the subject, Dr. Doyen said:—

'There is one predominant fact in the surgical treatment of cancer. It is the constant relapse of the reinoculation of the disease after an operation. The cancerous cells which resist the action of the phagocytes are disseminated after a surgical operation like seeds scattered by a gust of wind, and become the nucleus of a fresh cancerous growth. In making my experiments I observed that diseased cells may be destroyed by heat. The healthy cells of the body can withstand heat up to 140 degrees Fahrenheit, whereas cancerous cells are destroyed by a heat of 131 degrees, and even as low as 122 degrees. This lower degree of vitality, therefore, may play an important part in the treatment of cancer. It opened up, in my estimation, a new way of treating it through the living tissues, even at a considerable depth. A temperature above 122 degrees would kill the diseased cells without injuring the healthy ones.

The problem at first seemed difficult, but I solved it by means of electro-coagulation. I obtained the thermal effect by a special kind of arsonvalization. With the help of a particular device which I conceived, I was able to cause the heat to sing through the tissues to a great depth. When I placed the electrode on the tissues there was a coagulation of the diseased cells, just as the white of an egg thickens in the process of cooking in boiling water. The coagulated cells eliminate themselves after a certain lapse of time, and a definite cictrizaztion takes place whenever the whole extent of the cancer has been covered. By allowing the heat to penetrate up to about 135 degrees to the tissues under a tumor, a sort of elective process goes on, the diseased cells being destroyed, while the healthy ones remain intact.'

Dr. Doyen, in conclusion, expressed the firm belief that this new method conceived by him is an enormous progress. By its means all accessible cancers, such as those of the skin, mouth, tongue, etc., may be cured by one or two applications of electricity on the simple condition of their being diagnosed in time.—Paris correspondent of the London 'Telegraph.'

BOYS' AUTHOR DEAD.

Dr. Gordon-Stables's Great Love of Life in a Caravan.

(Lloyd's Weekly.)

Dr. William Gordon-Stables, the well-known writer of boys' stories, has just died at his home at Twyford, Berks, in his seventieth year.

For nine years Dr. Gordon-Stables was a doctor in the Royal Navy, serving in various parts of the world. On the East Coast of Africa, where he was stationed for some time, he led an exciting life on the Penguin. With the armed members of the ship's company he was away in the open boats for six weeks at a time, chasing Arabs suspected of being in the slave trade.'

Being invalided on half-pay, he travelled all over the world, making two cruises in the Arctic regions. It was from these travels that he obtained material for the 150 books which he subsequently wrote. Such volumes as 'The Cruise of the Snowbird,' 'From Pole to Pole,' 'The Pirates' Gold,' and 'Every Inch a Sailor' have delighted boys wherever the English language is read.

During the last twenty years, when he was not engaged on literary work, Dr. Gordon-Stables lived the life of a gipsy. There was nothing he loved so much as touring unfrequented parts of the country in his well-appointed caravan. He was exceedingly fond of animals, especially dogs, of which he always kept a large number.

BURNS AND THEIR REMEDIES.

Dr. Charles S. Moody, writing in the May 'Outing' on 'Backwoods Surgery and Medicine,' says in regard to burns:

'Burns are classified according to degree of injury. Those of the first degree are where the skin is reddened, but no blister formed. The second degree includes those where there has been decided blistering, and the third, where the flesh has been charred. Those of the first and second degrees are the most common in about the proportion of 99 to 1.

'A burn of the first degree can be best relieved by the application of cold water. This is contrary to the teaching of a few years ago, but is in full accord with that of to-day. The water should be changed as fast as it becomes warm.

'Burns of the second degree require more care. In the first place, do not interfere with the blister. The primary object in treating burns is to exclude air, and the skin remaining intact will do this much better than any artificial means.

'The Indians of the North-west prepare a dressing for burns by cooking deer suet with balm of Gilead buds. This is the most effective application for severe burns I have ever seen. If deer suet is not available, any fresh tallow that has been cooked will serve as well. Throw a handful of the buds into a vessel and cover them with the suet, boil for thirty minutes, and strain. When nearly cold apply to the burn and cover with a soft cloth. The pain ceases almost immediately.'

WHY BACKS ACHE

The Kidneys Seldom to Blame—The Trouble Due to Blood Impurities.

There is more nonsense talked about backache than any other disease. Some people have been frightened into the belief that every backache means deadly kidney trouble. That is utter rubbish. As a matter of scientific fact not one backache in twenty has anything to do with the kidneys. Most backaches come from sheer weakness and kidney drugs can't possibly cure that. You need something to brace you up and give you new strength, and that is exactly what Dr. Williams' Pink Pills will do. Other backaches are really muscular rheumatism, and Dr. Williams' Pink Pills have cured the worst cases of rheumatism by driving the poisonous acid out of the blood. Other backaches are the symptoms of ordinary ailments such as influenza, indigestion, constipation and liver complaint. In women backaches often come from the troubles that follow so surely on any weakness or irregularity in the usual blood supply. The one way to cure these backaches is to strike at the root of the trouble with Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, which enrich the blood and bring strength to aching backs and weak nerves. Mr. Alex. Cockburn, Deloraine, Man., says: "About three years ago I suffered terribly from backache. I consulted a doctor and took his medicine, and wore a plaster, but did not get the least relief. Then I got a belt, but this was as useless as the other treatment, and my suffering still continued. Then one of my friends asked me why I did not try Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, and I got a box. Before they were all used there was some improvement in my condition, and I got three boxes more. By the time I had taken these all the signs of the pain had gone, and as it has not since returned, I feel that the cure is permanent. My only regret is that I did not hear of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills sooner, for not only would I have got rid of the pain sooner, but would also have saved some twenty-five dollars uselessly spent in other treatments."

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

WAYS OF A SPANISH BANK.

Traveller Tells of Getting Money In Toledo.

'It is curious how far from modern civilization you feel when you get to some place in Spain,' said a traveller the other day. 'Especially is this the case if you attempt to do any banking in a town where they are unused to American methods.

'In Madrid one morning three years ago I decided to go to Toledo. I needed about $100, but the train for Toledo left before the banks in Madrid opened, and I could not get back before they closed. I looked at my letter of credit and was overjoyed to find that it mentioned that money could be drawn upon it at the Royal Bank of Spain in Toledo, so I decided this would solve the question.

'A little before 12 o'clock my courier and I sought the Royal Bank of Spain. It was a huge, four story building, with a row of eight windows on a floor and a big gilt sign and all sorts of armorial bearings on the face of it; but to my astonishment the door was closed and locked.

'I rang the bell, and after some delay there appeared a man who looked like a clerk, wearing a bandage about his head as if he had toothache.

'"I want to get some money," I said to him through the courier.

'"Senor, it is impossible," he replied; "you will have to come back to-morrow and see the president. He is entertaining friends and cannot see you."

'I explained that it was impossible for me to wait, but it seemed to make no impression. Well, it took my courier and me a quarter of an hour to convince that bunged up attendant that I had to have something done, and he at last disappeared and came back accompanied by a pompous looking person wearing a black frock coat and a white tie.

'My situation was explained wholly to him by the courier. He shook his head and said:

'"It is out of the question. I am too busy entertaining and I cannot attend to the matter to-day."

'When the courier repeated this to me I lost my good temper. I used a few good American swear words, which I do not think the courier attempted to translate, but I reminded the president that he was the accredited agent of an American bank and guaranteed to give me the money I demanded upon its letter of credit on any working day. I prophesied all sorts of trouble for him, and finally he began to see the point.

'"How much does the senor need?" he asked.

'"Forty pounds," I replied.

'He threw up his hands and fell back against the door post as if aghast. "Forty pounds, 1,000 pesetas, it is impossible!" he cried. "That will require at least two or three days notice."

'Well, I got pretty hot under the collar, and with the assistance of the courier I said some very plain things to him. Finally he promised to see what he could do, and took us into the bank.

'Waving us to seats the president seated himself at his desk and wrote several letters, which he gave to the factotum. The latter was gone about half an hour, and when he came back he had the greatest bunch of paper and silver and copper money I ever had seen at one time. They counted it out, and it amounted to 240 pesetas. Then they dug into the bank's vaults and pulled out 500 pesetas. "It is all the cash we had on hand," the president assured me. "No, Alfonso, bring your little cash box," he said to the factotum. The latter unlocked a drawer and brought out a cigar box filled with small silver and copper coins. The president and Alfonso slowly counted the contents of the cigar box. There was something like eight pesetas 87 centimos.

'"I am afraid the best we can do is to offer you 750 pesetas," said the president, pulling out his purse. After what I had been through I was glad to get that, so the president counted over the 1 peseta 13 centimos from his own pocketbook. I signed a receipt and I went out with my clothes full of paper, silver and copper.'

VIRGIL'S GARDEN.

The Academy of Mantua has decided to establish a garden in memory of Virgil, and steps are to be taken to lay out a plot of land on which will be grown the flowers and shrubs mentioned by the poet of Mantua. In all Virgil mentions about 130 species, and these will be selected and labelled, so that the visitor will be able to identify them. The idea is a happy one, but it is not new. In the garden at Golder's Green, attached to the residence of the late Sir Spencer Wells, there is a similar plantation, but instead of the plans of the Roman poet, they are those mentioned by Shakespeare.—London 'Globe.'

THE CASTLE BY THE SEA

By H. B. MARRIOTT WATSON

Author of 'Hurricane Island,' 'The Privateers,' etc.

Copyright, 1909, by H. B. Marriott Watson

All rights reserved by Little, Brown, & Co., Boston

SUMMARY OF THE PRECEDING CHAPTERS.

Mr Brabazon a young English author, needing rest and quiet for the completion of his latest book, rents Norroy Castle, on the Coast of England, the residence of an old county family now reduced to one representative, Sir Gilbert Norroy, a young spendthrift living in London. Mr. Brabazon, who relates the story, hearing unusual sounds during his first night at Norroy Castle, scents a burglar, but the man escapes in the winding passages, and his only clues to the invader's identity are a notebook and pencil dropped during the chase. To add to the mystery these disappear from his room during the night. This further whets his curiosity, but failing next day to obtain any light from the stolid butler, Jackman, he examines his new home, and then walks as far as the nearby village of Southington. Here he rescues two ladies in distress, the younger, he learns, is named Perdita, and the other Miss Fuller, and later, in the village, makes the acquaintance of another summer visitor, a Mr. Eustace. On returning to the Castle he is tackled that evening by a server of writs, who is hard to convince that the present tenant of the Castle is not really Sir Gilbert in disguise, and his rest during the night is disturbed by an unexplainable intermittent ticking heard through the wall. A number of strangers about the Castle grounds and visitors to see the art gallery make Mr. Brabazon suspiciously alert, and he writes a warning letter to Sir Gilbert's solicitors. They, however, see nothing to fear, and even grant permission to a Mr. Peter Toosey, an artist, who wishes to copy some of the pictures in the gallery. Mr. Brabazon determines to wash his hands of the matter, but a second midnight burglar, who also evades capture, and the curious ticking continued, rouse in him the interest of the chase. Among the visitors to the gallery have been Perdita Forrest and Christobel Harvey, a beautiful young American, and improving his acquaintance with them, Mr. Brabazon tells of the burglars. Deciding Mr. Toosey is quite harmless, he is taken into consultation also.

CHAPTER VI.

TO BE SUNG ON THE WATERS.

I came to the conclusion that my charming visitors were right about Mr. Peter Toosey; he had no association with the unknown conspirators. They had gone direct to this verdict with the instinctive decision of their sex, while I was obliged to base my conclusion on dull facts and prosaic inferences. Perhaps Mr. Toosey had been alarmed by my opening attitude, and had written to the authorities. At any rate I received an intimation from the solicitors during the next few days, stating that Sir Gilbert would feel himself personally obliged if I would give Mr. Toosey every facility for his studies in the Norroy Gallery. This being so, it was evident that Mr. Toosey was known to Sir Gilbert, and that his presence had nothing to do with any plot which existed. I confess I was glad to be relieved of this suspicion, for I found my condition somewhat isolated, and, not getting on with my book too well, I inclined to seek company. I spent some hours on different occasions with Mr. Toosey in the gallery, and was interested in his combination of childish naivete and weird knowledge.

In those days I had begun to forget that I had supposed there was a plot! For one thing, I saw no more of my janitor at the gate, nor were any signs of the other environing sentinels visible. The conspiracy seemed to have collapsed. Mr. Naylor had vanished, and there was no one at the 'Feathers.' So I went on with my book, and I idled in the grounds, now in full spring blossom and rich with the approaching summer; and I haunted the inlet and the sea. I became very friendly with my boating man, Hawes, and enjoyed many an excursion with him. And on several occasions I met the ladies who were lodging at Mrs. Lane's.

It was quite clear now that Miss Harvey had struck up a friendship with the others, for I saw her motor car pretty constantly in the village, and on more than one occasion the ladies were in company. I had some reluctance to press myself upon them, as I observed with chagrin a tendency on their part to draw off. Perhaps I was wrong in this interpretation of what may have been only pretty modest conduct, but I jumped easily to that conclusion. I must, however, except Miss Harvey from this statement. Her attitude underwent no visible alteration; she was as frank and friendly, as practical and as candid as ever. No self-consciousness checked her most impulsive or considered actions and in gratitude I will confess that it was mainly due to her good offices that I fixed up the boating excursion to which I now come.

The estuary, throughout its length a broad creek of humming water, widens considerably at Southington, and an arm of the inlet penetrates the opposite shore as far as the little village of Baring. It was designed that our party of picnickers should visit this village, and eat lunch somewhere in the cool shadows of the wooded shore encompassing it. Miss Harvey had come from Two Bridges for the day, her mother having been obliged to go to London on some business. Like most young ladies of her country whom I have met, she had her mother well in hand. But she was very kind to her, and announced her intention of bringing her over to inspect the Castle. I warmly supported this proposal, and went so far as to express a hope that both ladies would honor me at dinner as soon as was practicable. I gave this invitation not only on account of my admiration of Miss Harvey, but also out of deep cunning, as you shall see. On the day of the picnic, which heralded in the flaming month of June, I recalled my lost roses, and I made up three elegant nosegays, equipped with which I descended to the village. The morning was full of cool, flowing airs, and I drew deep of the sea with every breath.

As we made our departure for our point of assemblage Mrs. Lane's cottage, I was conscious of Eustace leaning over his rustic gate across the green, and watching us with interest. I think none of the others noticed him, for we passed down to the landing-stage in a pleasant chatter of excitement. Here I offered my tribute of roses, and was rewarded by cordial exhibitions of gratitude. Miss Fuller pinned hers to the yoke of her gown just below her shoulder, Miss Harvey set hers in what I believe is called her corsage, and Perdita inserted hers in her belt. I was a little disappointed by this distribution, but I will admit it had a certain propriety, and at least suggested differentiation of character. They say all women are alike; but there were impassable chasms between these three. I liked to hug the fancy, that, though the disparity of sex yawned between us, Perdita and I were nearer akin than the others. She looked romantic, and I knew I was profoundly so. Was not the very flow of my thought at that moment witness to the fact?

Once in the free spaces of the estuary I raised the sail, and the sea-winds swept into it with a rush. Over heeled the boat and began to leap toward the distant shore. With the tiller in my hand I sat by Miss Fuller and Miss Harvey, while the wretched sail obscured my view of Perdita, but under the boom I could see the lemon gold of the Marechal Niel in her belt. I put the tiller up, and we bounded over the freshening water, and cantered up the estuary.

'I don't wonder, observed Miss Harvey, 'that all your sea-captains came from this little country.'

'Yours,' I corrected.

'I said yours,' she replied, appropriating a familiar joke.

'Then ours,' I amended. 'Haven't you any affinity, and do you not claim kinship with Drake and Raleigh and gallant Sir Richard Granville'

'Oh, we'll have Sir Richard,' said Miss Harvey, enthusiastically, 'who feared neither don nor devil. But I believe he was just a pirate, you know.'

'Dover is the shire of the sea-rovers,' I said, 'and pirates and plunderers have always been the pioneers of civilization.'

'Oh, Mr. Brabazon!' exclaimed Miss Fuller, reproachfully. 'That's an awful idea! I don't think any movement can prosper which is founded on violence and wrong.'

'Sweet dreamland faces!' I ejaculated under my breath, but aloud I acquiesced. 'Ah, history is strewn with the bones of instances, isn't it?' I said. 'What is life unless we perish for ideals? I'm prepared to do so on the shortest notice.'

'I am just chock-full of ideals, I believe, remarked Miss Harvey, thoughtfully. And here my Perdita joined in.

She had little undiscovered tracts in her nature that delighted me when I got a peep of them. She was capable, I had already noticed, of quaint breaches of her demure reticence, of sallies, of audacity such as all romantic imaginations must make at times, if they are not to be forever ridden on the curb.

'You are both sneering,' she said. 'I will not hear one word against ideals; it is only through them that life is worth living.'

'Precisely what I say,' I declared.

'Yes, dear, and idealism means romance,' said Miss Fuller, eagerly.

'And romance,' I continued, 'means lo—'

Miss Harvey interrupted with a clear peal of laughter. 'Business, of course,' she said. 'There's no romance like that of business.'

'Thank you so much,' I said gratefully. 'You just saved me from sentiment, and I hate sentimentalism.'

'Do you think it's the same thing?' asked Perdita, seriously.

'It's the same thing in excess,' I answered. 'I'm told that women's skirts are the better for some arrangement which will keep them clear of the body—wires or elastics—is it, Miss Harvey?'

'Pray don't ask me. I am quite ignorant of such matters,' she said innocently.

'Well, the contrivance driven to excess produces the crinoline!'

'The crinoline wasn't so bad; I've seen early Victorian modes look really beautiful in Paris,' said Miss Harvey.

'Do you thik that crinolines—' began Miss Fuller, and, unexpectedly realizing the ground was delicate, suddenly lapsed into confusion. I was wondering whither crinolines would lead us, when, of a sudden, the sound of a beautiful voice rose above the whistle of wind and whirl of water. I started; but it was not Perdita. Miss Harvey was singing with amazing volume and certainty and clarity. And the appropriate music had come to her by magic. It was Schubert's 'Auf dem Wasser zu Singen.'

The water made a plaintive accompaniment to the words and the melody, as her wonderful voice rolled through the first verse.

'Mitten im Schimmer der Spiegein den Wellen
Gleitet wie Schwane der wankende Kahn.'

'Please go on!' I implored, as she paused at the end of the stanza. I put the boat about, and she came up slowly into the wind, lapping on the tide. The sail rattled and slatted, and underneath the boom I could descry the roses in Perdita's belt; but her face was hidden.

'Morgen entschwindet mit schimmernden Flugel
Wieder wie gestern und heute die Zeit.'

Yes, let us keep our to-days, and all times may vanish. We live, if you come to think of it, exactly between yesterday and to-morrow, that is, between prospect and retrospect, and to a healthy man the present should be everything. Yesterday I knew not Norroy Castle, and to-morrow—no, ran my thoughts, I cannot give up to-morrow.

The singer stopped, and then—I do not know how it happened—I was looking not at her, but under the sail at my roses in a belt. Honestly I do not think it was my fault, for she had shifted her seat unwisely. But the bare facts are that the sail cracked like a whip, the boom kicked, and struck Miss Harvey as she rose, throwing her across the side of the boat. She hung there, half over the water, from her supple hips upwards, and Miss Fuller cried out in terror. The ribbons of her hat were deep in the fume of the sea. If it had been an affair of the boat merely, I could have amended it with the tiller, but she had lost her balance, and her feet rose even as I took in the scene and its danger. I left the tiller to take care of itself, seized her feet with one hand; and, leaning over, drew at her arms simultaneously with the other. To this day I do not know why we did not capsize. I think, the tiller adrift, the boat swung about on the other tack swiftly and strongly, and so saved the situation. At any rate, Miss Harvey came inside again with a little rush, and floored me in the bottom of the boat.

Her face was destitute of color as I extricated myself and her, and helped her to the seat near me, getting a grip at once of the wild tiller. Then she smiled wanly at me. 'How strong and how clever!'

As I had gone down before her attack, I do not know that I deserved this, but I made profuse apologies, if so be it was I who had been at fault. But she was honest.

'No; I got up. I shouldn't have.'

She shook her head weakly. Miss Fuller was as pale as she, and more agitated. It was Perdita who came to the rescue of our shipwrecked emotions.

We reached Baring in due time, and ate our lunch and grew talkative and merry. Miss Harvey was merrier than any of us, and dominated our party. And as we sailed back in the late afternoon, she gave vent to her satisfaction in a deep sigh.

'There'll never be another just so perfect a day as this, she said. 'I don't mean your presence, Mr. Brabazon, though it's nice to have you, 'no,' said I, 'if we are being honest, it's nice to have you, too, but I agree with you; the day is the charm, not the human tenants under the canopy. Do you love spring or summer best?'

'Th charm of your summer,' said Miss Harvey, ignoring the question, 'is that there is so little of it, and what there is is good. If we had old-world parks like yours, see how our sun would set over them! Oh, I do envy you your Castle, Mr. Brabazon.'

'Sir Gilbert Norroy you mean,' I corrected.

'Well, it's yours for a season,' she said smiling, and the three girls exchanged glances.

I quote:

'"You are mine for a season
But I am yours till the end."'

We bumped gently into the landing-stage, and Miss Harvey's agile, restless mind soared elsewhere.

'I'm going to pay a visit,' she declared. 'Ever since I heard of your suspicions of that poor man, I made up my mind to prove you wrong.'

'I have no suspicions,' I told her. 'I am living in a fairy tale. No prince in a fairy tale ever suspects any one, and he always marries the right princess, or else there'd be no story.'

'Is that so?' she asked. 'I thought it was going wrong that made the story. I don't like novels in which the path of true love runs smooth.'

'What is true love?' I asked dramatically.

My Perdita and Miss Fuller were helping Hawes with the sculls.

'You know a good deal more than you say,' flung back Miss Harvey, as she set out briskly up the slope by herself. We walked up to the village, and Miss Harvey's disappearance exercised us.

'Where has she gone?' inquired Miss Fuller.

'I think she's developed a notion,' said Perdita, and added: 'She's wonderful.'

'Her energy is calculated to shock and shame any self-respecting Briton,' I declared.

We halted by Mrs. Lane's cottage gate, and Perdita, with a gracious nod, fled under the arch of roses and up the pathway. Miss Fuller lingered.

'Wherever has she gone?' she asked, referring to Miss Harvey. The chauffeur was visible, wandering idly before the inn. Therefore she had not gone to prepare for her homeward journey.

I shook my head; my gaze went past Miss Fuller up the stone pathway to a blank door.

'Won't you—won't you come in and have tea?' asked Miss Fuller, hesitantly.

I suppose I had forced this hospitality. She remembered, no doubt, that I had been host to their party and expected something in return. I accepted with alacrity, and we went up the garden together, Miss Fuller, I regret to say, showing signs of uneasiness and abstraction, which suggested repentance of her offer.

But why, I asked myself, should I be debarred from their quarters? I was fairly agreeable, and no more stupid than any other man, and I could vouch for my respectability. I could not think it was conventional prudery, in Perdita at least. I was resolved to enter, and I did a little in the wake of my hostess. She had preceded me by a few steps into the crowded little rustic sitting-room, and ere I showed round the door, Perdita's voice was audible.

'Isabel, don't you think really, it was a little barefaced, specially after what she said about—'

'Dear, I've brought in Sir Gilbert Norroy—' broke in Miss Fuller hastily.

Perdita, whom I now saw in the window, drew back swiftly.

'Oh, would you like tea?' she said precipitately.

'I don't know about Sir Gilbert, Mr. Brabazon would,' I answered lightly.

The two girls bustled about their hospitable offices, leaving me to wonder. What was barefaced, and who was she? Perhaps it was Mrs. Lane who had been at the sugar. But, no. It must be Miss Harvey. What then had that charming lady to do with anything barefaced? I gave it up, and drank my tea and talked some talk. In the clear light Perdita was tender and vivid to look upon. She reclined in an old-fashioned rocking-chair, and we discussed the evening, the weather, and the scenery,—all valuable subjects when you are dragging for an anchorage. From scenery we got upon the Castle, and I spoke of Sir Gilbert. I can laugh as I remember how I spoke of Sir Gilbert. I gave my opinion of him frankly, while the two girls eyed me with interest and unaffected attention. Sir Gilbert, I conceived was something of a ne'er do well and probably rackety into the bargain.

'Do you know him?' inquired Perdita abruptly.

I confessed that I did not, but I had plenty of evidence against him. He must be a man of no taste, seeing he had neglected so picturesque a property for years.

'Perhaps he didn't know it was so nice,' suggested Miss Fuller.

I pointed out that he had been there as a boy, and that ignorantia legis non excusat.

'Perhaps,' remarked Miss Fuller, 'he has reasons which keep him away.'

'Reasons! Dissipations are the reasons of youth,' I said with scorn.

'You are very hard on him,' she said, without seeming to mind. 'But perhaps you know best.'

'No; I have theories,' I explained. 'I sit and brood in my lonely rooms, and try to materialize this landlord of mine. I think of lots of things in my solitude. Solitude is good for the brain, but I think it's bad for the morals. I feel I'm going down-hill.'

'Please don't dissipate like Sir Gilbert,' said Perdita, with a smile that flashed out.

'Very well. I won't,' I promised. 'But if my solitude was not so prolonged and profound, I should find it easier—if I had visitors oftener, for example' tude was not so prolonged and profound, I should find it easier—if I had visitors oftener, for example.'

Perdita took no heed of this broad hint, but Miss Fuller cast what I took to be an inquiring glance at her. She rose.

'There is Miss Harvey,' she said, gazing through the window, 'and she is with—why, it's Mr. Eustace!'

I looked over her shoulder, and saw the pair pass. They crossed the green from the direction of the inn, and went boldly towards Eustace's lodgings. They entered unashamedly and in naked daylight.

Perdita's eyes fell on me, her lips trembling with a little unexpressed smile. I have told you of her audacious sallies! here was one. Her face invited me, if I could interpret it so far, to enjoy a point of humor with her. It was no use in the world appealing to Miss Fuller, and I got the notion that she never tried. I believe we should both have laughed out had we been alone together. As it was, our humors greeted civilly and went by. Perdita demurely resumed her seat.

'Whatever is she thinking of?' asked Miss Fuller.

'I hope she's gone in to have some tea as nice as this,' I answered. 'And may I have just one more cup before you turn me out?'

'Oh, it's stood too long,' said Miss Fuller in dismay.

'I'm afraid so have I,' I said. I wanted to leave with the satisfaction of that mutual understanding. I made my adieus and went to the door. Perdita stood smilingly gracious and beautiful before me.

'Good-bye,' she said, as she shook hands, and there was even a mischievous look appearing with the dimple in her cheeks 'I wouldn't be so hard on Sir Gilbert. He may be only a frivolier.'

'I won't,' I said, oblivious to all but her beauty and its proximity to me.

The chauffeur was still lounging before the inn as I went by; and when I reached the gates of my domain, again.

'Why, my friend,' I stopped to say gayly, out of a full heart, 'this is like old times. I wish I'd known. I'd have sent the carriage for you.'

He stared, his mouth open in surprise; and then, as one suspecting himself the victim of a practical joke which he does not understand, retorted surlily:

'Come off it! If you do own the Castle, you don't the road, Mister.'

'I'll ask the cook to send out sandwiches,' I said, paying no heed. He was a genuine cockney with the cockney's genuine spirit, and he changed sharply, and with humor.

'I'll take sherry with 'em, Governor, thanks,' he said, and as I walked on called after me 'and a fiver for kebfares, as I've left me purse on the kitchen planner.'

His mocking laughter followed me, and I left him restored to good humor by his sally. I was not even giving him a thought, or the plot, or the burglar, or any indifferent matters of that kind.

No; spring was ripening to summer in the countryside. And spring was blossoming to summer in my heart. Of course it was folly, but all delight is folly, and to be midsummer-mad is the supreme delight. That dream of mine, drawn from vasty deeps of mind and memory and consciousness, was substantiated in a beautiful face, in a soft coloring, in bronze-brown hair, in eyes as vivid as heaven.

CHAPTER VII.

THE ALARM.

Two days later, just after lunch, I was informed by Jackman that Mr. Peter Toosey would like to speak to me. He entered with several symptoms of embarrassment, one of which consisted of sitting on my hat, which, of course, ought not to have been where it was. But he at last found a vent for his voice.

'I think I can suggest an explanation of the events which have troubled you, Mr. Brabazon,' he said.

'My dear sir,' said I, at once arrested, 'if you can, you have my eternal gratitude.'

'Let us take it logically,' said Mr. Toosey, gaining confidence, and spreading out a color-stained bunch of fingers. 'One, the presence of an outsider, rambling through the rooms by night, discloses that there is something in the Castle which some one wants.'

'That I will not dispute,' I said dryly.

'Next,' said Mr. Toosey, ticking off a finger, 'the existence of spies, demonstrated by you by sundry tests, shows that the Castle is watched night and day.'

'Granted!' I again accented.

'It is then obvious,' proceeded Mr. Toosey, 'that the spies are set to prevent something or some one from leaving the Castle.'

'Let us suppose that,' I agreed.

'Is it treasure? The treasure won't walk out of its own accord. It is therefore a man, with or without treasure. Some one, therefore, in the Castle is the object of their manoeuvres.'

'That sounds quite plausible,' I said. 'And it obviously isn't I.'

'No, not you, 'he asserted confidently.

'Nor Mr. or Mrs. Jackman,' I went on.

'Certainly not,' agreed Mr. Toosey.

'Well, then, there's yourself,' I suggested.

Mr. Toosey was thrown into confusion. 'I don't think that I am of any interest to the gang,' he stammered. 'I will admit I hadn't thought of myself. I thought of some one else.'

'In the name of fortune, whom?' I asked.

Mr. Toosey lowered his voice. 'Some one concealed in the Castle,' he said.

'But—' I began, staggered.

'What,' suggested Peter Toosey, now alive with his idea, 'what if one of the gang is already hiding in the Castle, seeking refuge from the friends he has betrayed?'

I pondered it. 'Probably a member of a secret Russian society who has broken his vows,' proceeded Mr. Toosey, warming, 'and with a pack of blood-thirsty wretches on his trail!'

'It's an exciting idea,' I said.

'Or ruffianly members of the Camorra!' said Mr. Toosey, following up his advantage. 'Or even Fenians!'

'If you are right,' I said, 'I will lodge a complaint with the Russian embassy, with the Italian Government, and the Head Centre in New York. We must stop it.'

'Of course mine is only an idea,' said he modestly.

'A very ingenious idea,' I said. 'We will certainly go into it when we have a little leisure. If we could capture one or two—'

He retired in a glow of satisfaction, promising to think out further ideas, and I went on with my wiring. I was planning nothing short of a dinner party, in which four ladies were to figure. But now I had a happy notion. Mr. Toosey might assist me more nearly to balance the excessive numbers of the other sex. I was pleased with my inspiration as I penned my invitation to Mrs. Harvey and her daughter at Two Bridges, and to Miss Fuller and Miss Forrest at Southington. I secured Mr. Toosey as a guest before he left that day.

I had not, I confess, anticipated the downfall of my extreme hopes; and the Southington reply came like a blow in the face. Miss Forrest and Miss Fuller much regretted. Now why?

Oh, well, I threw sentiment to the winds and gave way to my irritation. At least Miss Harvey was coming and bringing her mother, who 'looks forward to seeing your ancient Castle.' And Mr. Toosey would serve for Mrs. Harvey. Mrs. Jackman, all agog with excitement at this unwonted festivity, was doing her utmost. I rather fancied that Mr. Toosey had something to communicate to me on the afternoon of the day, but fearing he had further developed his ideas, I dodged him, made a bolt for it, and stayed out on the water till rather late. When I returned I had just time to dress and get down to my arriving guests. The car brought the American ladies.

Mrs. Harvey was a woman of comfortable body, with a pleasant smile, and a wrinkled capable face. She looked as if she lived alertly, and briskly, yet let nothing disturb her, a combination we are hardly able to arrive at in these less fortunate isles. She was dressed as smartly as her daughter, and seemed to me to retain as much youthful fire. To my renewed astonishment, after his initial shyness had worn off, Mr. Toosey developed amazingly—he blossomed like a flower, and delighted the table with his anecdotes and ideas. Encouraged by his audience he retired on stories of the Latin Quarter, during his youth, which began gradually to assume such weird colors that I hastened to intervene. I do not know that it was necessary, for Mrs. Harvey was sprightly with laughter, and her daughter listened without manifest distress.

'Mamma,' she said abruptly across the table, 'we must go to Paris this fall.'

'Very well, my dear,' said Mrs. Harvey obediently. 'I dare say your papa can do without us till Christmas. I suppose you will spend Christmas here, Sir Gilbert?' she inquired, turning to me.

'If I were Sir Gilbert, I certainly would,' said I.

'Of course, it's my mistake,' she said smiling.

'I should just love to spend a Christmas in an old-world place like this,' remarked Miss Harvey.

Mr. Toosey, feeling he had had his day, was making up for lost time with the courses.

After dinner I conducted my guests through such portions of the Castle as were available, and they enjoyed the excursion all the more that Jackman and I were obliged to carry long brass candlesticks.

'Say, we should have all this lighted with electricity,' observed Mrs. Harvey.

We were then in the picture-gallery, and there was considerable excuse for her remark, inasmuch as we were striving in vain to make out the features of Lady Claire.

'She's a lovely woman,' said Mrs. Harvey admiringly. Mr. Toosey had passed us, explaining to Miss Harvey at her earnest request how he painted.

'Then she was your great-grandmother, Sir Gilbert?' asked my lady.

She seemed to me rather muddle-headed, but I disclaimed the identity again politely.

'Oh, yes,' she gave me a meaning smile, but I couldn't fathom its meaning. 'This is a pretty little property,' she went on appraisingly, 'but it would be all the better for improvement, wouldn't it, Mr. Brabazon?'

To my ears there was a perceptible emphasis on my name, by which I thought she was impressing it on herself.

'I should say a few thousand pounds would help it much,' I said. 'It's been neglected since the present owner got it. I gather he has no money.'

'But if he were to marry well, that could easily be altered,' said Mrs. Harvey, and again I caught her significant smile.

'No doubt,' said I, indifferently.

'That's the way, I think, the world keeps its balance,' observed Mrs. Harvey. 'It levels up that way.'

'I suppose so,' I assented, following her notion which seemed to have an idea in it. 'Stable equilibrium is best achieved as a resultant of divergent forces.'

'I beg your pardon,' said Mrs. Harvey.

'I beg yours,' I returned. 'I was thinking aloud.'

'Well, if thinking's going to help you any, go on tainking,' said she good-naturedly.

'Well, we gain equipoise by constant adjustments. We should wobble over without them.'

She looked puzzled. 'I'm thinking aloud,' I explained again. 'No doubt if Sir Gilbert were wise he would not come down with a crash. Perhaps he will be.'

'It all depends on him,' observed Mrs. Harvey, eyeing me. And at that moment it flashed on my mind that she was under an astonishing misrepresentation. I stood silent for a moment wondering how I should disillusionize her, wondering also how she had come to make the odd mistake. And behind these thoughts suddenly arose the dim and formless shapes of other and even stranger thoughts. I saw Miss Harvey and Miss Forrest and Miss Fuller through a mist of vague guesses and chances and hazy speculations. It was as if a nebula of doubt had suddenly sprung up and around me and them. How long I was silent I do not know, but thoughts are instant, so it may have been but a minute or two. I was roused from my reverie not by Mrs. Harvey, but by Mrs. Jackman's voice.

'Please, sir, a lady wishes to see you on urgent business.'

I started. 'What?' I said.

'Miss Forrest, sir;' she paused, her eyes ardent with some emotion. In wonder and anxiety I turned away, with an apology to my companion, and followed Mrs. Jackman down the stairs. In the hall was Perdita in evening dress, a fleecy wrap hanging from her shoulder.

'You have come after all,' I said with my two hands outstretched. 'Oh, how unkind of you to come so late, and how kind to come at all!'

'Mr. Brabazon,' she began impetuously, paying this outbreak no heed. 'There's a man about the house—two men, I saw them—one came in at the gate, and there was another. And he was stealing through the shrubbery, and remembering what has happened here I thought you ought to know,' she ended breathlessly, and my sentiment slipped from me, as her wrap was slipping from her, leaving her with white and beautiful arms in the dim light of the hall.

'When?' I asked.

'Just now,' she breathed, 'I've run all the way. I don't think they can be here before me. I dodged through the meadow and through the lime avenue. They went by the shrubberies towards the back of the house. I saw them plainly in the moonlight.'

'You brave girl!' I said, and put a hand on her shoulder. I was just aware that it was resting not upon her dress, but upon the supple splendor of her arm; and I am sure she was conscious of nothing save the invaders.

'They may have resolved to move to-night, thinking we are engaged and off guard,' I said. 'Thanks to you, we are forewarned.'

I left her in the dining-room under Mrs. Jackman's care while I ran upstairs. I gave Jackman the news and drew Toosey aside to communicate it to him. But my action exxerted the curiosity of Miss Harvey.

'What is it?' she asked. 'Has anything happened? Do tell me.'

It seemed hopeless to shut them out of our secret, as we should require all the available male assistance we could muster; and so I told her frankly. She seemed delighted.

'This is just a real Castle affair,' she said cheerfully. 'I can imagine we are being besieged by horrible and vicious enemies, can't you, mamma?'

I don't know if Mrs. Harvey was able to stretched her imagination so far, but she certainly looked uneasy. Her comfortable appearance vanished, and she cast anxious glances at me, so that I felt constrained to reassure her. The ladies accompanied us downstairs and Jackman sought weapons in the kitchen. I fear we were not armed after Miss Harvey's heart, nor in keeping with our environment. We hardly did credit to a castle; for Jackman had possessed himself of a chopper, I was supplied with a rake, and Mr. Toosey was equiped with a Turk's head broom. Jackman's weapon was certainly formidable to observe, but I had my doubts if it would come into operation. What must happen next but that Miss Harvey should insist on accompanying us? And while we were demurring, Perdita, who had been conferring with her, expressed her intention of coming to point out in what direction the burglars had gone, with this accession to our attacking force it began almost to be safer to venture out than to stay in a dispeopled fortress; and I was on the point of inviting Mrs. Harvey also to join us. But Miss Christobel seized a carving knife from the table and walked out into the hall, thus giving us the signal for an advance. We opened the door and sallied forth.

I suppose we might have been considered a reconnaissance in force; for our object was to locate the enemy and measure his strength. We went cautiously at first, all the more that the moon had gone in, and the garden was steeped in a vague twilight. Perdita kept close by me—perhaps it was I who kept close by Perdita—and Mr. Toosey followed, brandishing his Turk's head. Mrs. Harvey and Jackman, with the murderous weapons, brought up the rear. We stealthily crept along the drive to the avenue where the road for tradesmen's carts deviated from it towards the back parts of the Castle.

'This is where I saw them,' said Perdita breathlessly. 'They were going, oh! so quietly.'

We diverged through the shrubbery, and beat it from end to end, but encountered nothing. Thence in a body we reached the rear of the house. Still no one was to be found. So we made a circuit of the north side, and came out by the tangled orchard. Jackman here bravely volunteered to reconnoitre, and we watched him become part of the darkness as he strode off. We waited five minutes—six minutes; and then a noise disengaged itself on the still air towards the left.

'It's on the front lawn,' said Miss Harvey in my ears, her carving knife tickling my ribs. 'There, there!'

It was true. The sound of a falling body, as it seemed, reached us from the front of the house. I dashed off at my best speed, with some one at my heels,, and along the path we raced in prusuit.

I jumped the gravel path that crossed our track and sped on to the lawns to the south. Before me I could faintly see a big border, and I swerved to avoid it. Immediately afterwards my foot caught in something, and I tripped, staggered, recovered myself and ran on. A wild cry came from behind me; I turned half-way round in my course to look back, but still ran on. The tail of the moon lit up up the prospect thinly, and I described in the distance a man making off at full speed. The sight stimulated me, and I increased my pace, stumbled again, and went down headlong. Recovering myself stupidly, I felt something under my feet, and groped for it. It was a wire rope stretched along the lawn.

The man had vanished, and I knew it was hopeless to attempt to overtake him. Behind me was a voice still crying, and I went back. A figure lying on the lawn met my eyes, and I stooped.

'Are you hurt?' I asked.

'My foot's tangled,' said Perdita's voice. I disengaged her from the wire, put my arms about her, and lifted her with an absurd sense of joy.

'Hark!' said she, 'I think it must be Miss Harvey.'

Exploration led us to the second victim. We found her thrown with the impetus of her run into a bed of tea-roses, where she lay in distress. I raised her, too, gently.

'Please,' she said, 'be careful. These horrid thorns! Oh, I shan't be able to wear evening dresses for a week.'

Perdita limped, and Miss Harvey uttered distressful exclamations and I looked about for further news. There was no sign of Toosey or of Jackman; but a shout came from beyond the rhododendrons.

'Wait here,' I said to the girls, and I leapt the barrier of wire and dashed into the lower garden. Almost at once I was seized by the legs and thrown to the ground, while a long stick was poked into the small of my back.

'Lie still—lie still! I've got you!' yelled a voice which I recognized as Mr. Toosey's.

'Hold up, you fool!' I cried angrily, as I felt a feather broom sweep up my hair. 'Hold up, you donkey!'

Mr. Toosey held up. 'I thought it was a burglar!' he explained apologetically, and he helped me to my feet. I was too angry to retort, and marched off without a word. Toosey following, and pouring out his explanations and excuses. We had nearly reached the ladies, when in the midst of his apologies, he tripped and went over, saluting the earth with a solid dull bang. He scrambled to his feet clumsily.

'Oh, I'd forgotten my wires,' he bleated.

'Your wires!' I exclaimed, turning on him.

'Yes; I wanted to tell you I had laid them this morning,' he said triumphantly. 'I thought it an excellent notion if they should come. And, by George, it nearly did for them. That noise we heard—'

'Oh, you blatant ass!' I cried, out of patience. 'You'll be the death of me. It nearly did for Miss Harvey and Miss Forrest. Oh, you inconceivable dolt!'

I turned away in high dudgeon, and offered my arm to Perdita, who after a momentary hesitation accepted it. Her ankle had suffered a strain, and she limped perceptibly. Miss Harvey volubly offered her opinion on the night's transactions, and Mr. Toosey had sunk below apologies. These, however, he resumed when we had regained the house, and been greeted by Mrs. Harvey as if we had returned from the dead.

'I know I'm marked all over,' said Christobel plaintively. 'Isn't there a scratch on my back?' she asked her mother.

'There is a sort of speckled one,' said Mr. Toosey, looking over Mrs. Harvey's shoulder interestedly, 'but not a large one, or very deep,' he said eagerly.

Miss Harvey bounced away indignantly. Injuria formae had driven her to a feminine petulance I had never yet observed in her. She frowned like a thunderstorm, threatening the rain of tears. Perdita limped across to comfort her, and of a sudden I felt sorry for Mr. Toosey. I owed him something in compensation, for the accident had given me privileges, and I felt a barrier had insensibly gone down between me and mine. Forlorn he stood looking at the havoc of his handiwork, till I breathed a cheering word into his ear. Of course I dared not do it aloud. Mrs. Harvey also was being called upon to console her daughter. I believe she thought the injuries had been the horrible result of a contest with the burglars.

'It wasn't a bad idea,' I whispered. 'But you should have given us warning.'

'I—I intended to this afternoon, but I couldn't find you,' said Mr. Toosey, picking up, and added: 'I shouldn't be surprised if one of those fellows is out there with a broken leg.'

At that I had a revulsion; for Perdita's ankle twinkled in my mind's eye, and with indignation I recognized what it might have meant. His silly complacency infuriated me.

'Well, you'd better make yourself scarce till they've got over it,' I said inhospitably. 'You'll catch it if you stay.'

'Perhaps you're right,' he sighed, and he slipped from the room like a schoolboy anxious to escape the master's eye.

As I showed him out, Jackman came breathlessly into the hall.

'Did—did you find any one, sir?' he asked.

'No,' said I, shortly. 'Did you?'

'No, sir,' he returned promptly, 'not a sign of any one.'

I had one further consolation that night. I helped Perdita into the motor from which the Harveys were to drop her at Southington. Meanwhile I embroidered some foolish frivolity about the goddess's injured shoulder. She fretted frankly.

'If you guessed,' said I, contemplating her from behind, 'how wonderfully the scratch sets off your hues you would not mind.'

She paused. 'Does it?' she asked with interest.

I nodded. 'Flaws only emphasize the nobility of a pattern,' I said sententiously, 'provided always they are tiny flaws. It is only by contrast that sheer beauty emerges at its best. Set a pretty girl beside a plain one—and see how she shines! And the beauty of an impaired surface is the lovelier for the comparison.'

'You think so ' said Miss Harvey, pensively.

'Yes, it is so. Mr. Brabazon's right,' said her mother, anxiously.

'Why else did the fashion of patches come in?' I asked, 'if not designed to throw up the perfection of an exquisite complexion?'

'That's true,' said Christobel. 'But it did smart,' she added with a smile. 'I believe those roses of yours have more thorns than ours.'

'Ah, they should not have pricked a rose!' I exclaimed.

Christobel beamed in her magnificent frank way, as a queen might extend a favor to her courtier.

'That's just lovely, Mr. Brabazon,' said she. 'Why, what's the matter with your face?'

The smile spread and broke into laughter. She laughed as if she were at a pantomime. I inquired of Perdita with my eyes.

'It's rather dirty,' she said gravely, but her gravity was a little constrained.

'Oh. It's Toosey's infernal broom,' said I, in a flash of surmise. 'He brushed all my face.' Miss Harvey still laughed, and a trickle of laughter came into Perdita's face.

'I don't mind,' I said recklessly. 'I took part of it out in calling him names.'

They didn't know, but I took it out in assisting Perdita into the car a little later. I ought only to have been a prop, or crutch. I confess I was more. I drew her by her slender arm towards me, so that she was forced to lean on my shoulder, and then I bodily lifted her in. For just a moment she swayed in the air in my grasp, and then her skirts blew back into my face, thrilling me. She thought she was going to fall, and clutched me, but she wasn't. I set her gently down; but I felt her in my arms long after the car had vanished.

I felt her in my arms when I went to bed, and lay pondering the events of the night. But across this persisting consciousness a thought cut sharply. Why did Mrs. Harvey obviously suppose me to be Sir Gilbert Norroy? And if she had fallen into that error, had her daughter also? And if Christobel, the outspoken, had—?

Back at this juncture flowed that delicious consciousness. And I believe I passed to sleep holding Perdita in my arms.

(To be Continued.)

Had Given Up All Hope of Living.

Heart Trouble Cured by Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills.

Mrs. Andrew Savoy, Grattan's, N.B., writes:—"In the year 1905, I was taken sick and did not think I could live any length of time. My trouble was with my heart and people told me that nothing could be done for a case like mine. I consulted the very best doctors, but they could do me no good. For seven weeks I could hardly cross the floor. I had no pain, but was so weak nobody in the world can believe how I felt. I had given up all hopes of living and had given my little girl to my sister-in-law.

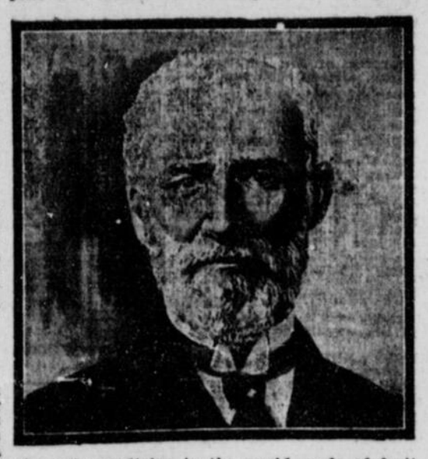
"One day a friend came to see me, and calling me by name, said, 'Lizzie, if I were you I would try a dose of Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills as they are good for heart trouble.' My husband got me a box, but for two days I was not feeling any better, but on the fourth day my husband said, 'I believe those pills are doing you good.' I was able to say, 'Yes, I feel a good deal better this morning.' He said, 'Well, I will get you another box right away.' I took two boxes and three doses out of the third one, and I was perfectly well and

"I FEEL IT MY DUTY

To Give You a Statement In Regard To 'Fruit-a-tives'"

HARDWICKE, MIRAMICHI, N.B., Jan. 17th, 1910.

"I feel it my duty to give to you and the world an unsolicited statement in respect to the wonderful cure I received by taking 'Fruit-a-tives.' Chronic Constipation was the complaint I suffered with for years. My general health was miserable as a result of this disease, and I became depressed and alarmed. I was treated by physicians without the slightest permanent benefit, and I tried all kinds of pills and tablets but nothing did me any good.



"I saw the strong testimonial in favor of 'Fruit-a-tives' by New Brunswick's 'Grand Old Man,' the Hon. John Costigan, and I knew that anything he stated was honest and true and given only to help his fellow-men. I tried 'Fruit-a-tives' and the effects were most marvellous, and now I am entirely well from all my Chronic Constipation that I suffered from for so many years. My general health is once more excellent, and I cannot say too much to express my thanks for the great benefits derived from taking 'Fruit-a-tives.'"

A. G. WILLISTON.

"Fruit-a-tives" is not gotten up by druggists or expert chemists—who know nothing about disease and the needs of the human body—but is the scientific discovery of a well known physician, and is the only medicine in the world made of fruit juices.

50c a box, 6 for $2.50, or trial size, 25c. At all dealers, or sent postpaid, on receipt of price by Fruit-a-tives Limited, Ottawa.

WAS NOTED AS SCHOLAR

Dr. Goldwin Smith, 'Sage of the Grange,' has Passed Away.

ACCIDENTAL INJURY FATAL.

Was Well Known as Master of Literary Style and Brilliant Thinker.

Toronto, June 8.—Dr. Goldwin Smith died yesterday afternoon at 3.20, at his home, The Grange, at the head of John street. The end came peacefully, life just ebbed gradually away, so gradually that it was hard to tell just when breath left the body.

'Since his accident on February 2, he has been a sick man, and practically confined to his bed,' said Mr. Haultain. 'Occasionally he was removed to a sofa or a lounging chair. On Saturday he was on his sofa for a little while, and on Sunday he was able to sit up in his chair. Some days ago we wheeled him out on a lawn for a short time. On Wednesday he began to fail and he has grown weaker steadily since that time.

'The doctors knew that the bone would not knit, but Dr. Smith gained strength, and after a few weeks was able to sit up. Then he so far recovered that he was able to be placed in a wheel chair, and was taken to his library. This was transformed into a bedroom and the scholar was able to live among his books.

RALPH CONNOR'S TRIBUTE.

Halifax, N.S., June 8.—Dr. C. W. Gordon (Ralph Connor) was seen at the Presbyterian General Assembly last night. Your correspondent asked him to say something about the late Goldwin Smith. The reply of the author of 'The Sky Pilot' was as follows:

'Goldwin Smith put himself out of touch with the Canadian national ideal and the imperialistic ideal. He was classed as an annexationist, but I do not think that that word, in its ordinary acceptation, properly classifies him. His dream was a great Anglo-Saxon Empire for this continent, not necessarily requiring severance from Great Britain, though he would not shrink from that. Without assuming to describe fully his policy, I have the conviction that he was not far away in his idea from that expressed recently by one of our statesmen, that Canada might be the mediating influence in bringing about an Anglo-Saxon unity embracing the British Empire and the United States, which unity would guarantee and preserve the peace of the world. I venture to think that the realization of this dream will not be very long deferred.

'But it is as master of the English language, and as a profound student of history, that Goldwin Smith has won a place among the Canadian immortals. He had no superiors and few peers in his command of the exact, lucid, and felicitous English. His language flowed like a limpid stream on a sunny day, flashing its liquid music as it sang its way to the sea. As a theologian, Goldwin Smith had neither the exact training nor the wide reading necessary to give him a position of authority, but he was a religious man in the deepest sense of the word, and in social life, as also in political and economic affairs, his influence was steadily and powerfully exerted in the championship of purity, righteousness and truth.'

LONDON PRESS VIEWS.

(Canadian Associated Press.)

London, June 8.—The news of Goldwin Smith's death was received here with widespread regret. The following references were made in the press:

The 'Daily Mail' says he was the most wonderful publicist of our age and the ablest analyst of Anglo-Saxon history.

The 'Chronicle'—One of the most distinguished of the extensive family of Smiths that shed lustre on the nineteenth century.

The 'Daily News' appreciates the long span of his admirable and untiring activity. His essential liberalism was unquestionable and his courage a thing to inspire.

The 'Express'—A remarkably brilliant scholar.

The 'Morning Post'—His mind was so constituted that everything it touched it could make interesting. Even his views on colonial emancipation were interesting, though they have been falsified by events. He might be most correctly described as a journalist of genius.

The 'Telegraph'—The old man eloquent was almost a unique personality. In many matters of politics and social thinking it was Smith against the world, but he wrote with so much charm and ease that, though he had few followers, he had many readers. His career is a remarkable instance of a man whose views were never popular, yet always found readers by his brilliant style.

The 'Times,' in the course of a three-column memoir, says Goldwin Smith was almost unequalled among his contemporaries as a master of English prose. Perfectly free from party ties or bias in Canadian politics, determined to fight political corruption, standing alone in prestige, in intimate association with the great literary and political figures of a remarkable period of England, he wrote nothing which did not at once command an attentive hearing. He set and maintained a standard of literary excellence in Canadian journalism, which everywhere was recognized and appreciated. He stood for purity in civic administration, for honor as the base of political conduct, and the unscrupulous tools of party dreaded the lash of his cutting satire. Even those who differed from him most read with interest and pleasure his brilliant periods, but in spite of the charm of his style and the strength of his conviction, the courage with which he expressed them, and the general excellence of his intentions, he never gained the place of influence in Canadian life to which he probably aspired and to which his abilities appeared to entitle him.

London, June 8.—The 'Pall Mall Gazette' says: 'In the death of Dr. Goldwin Smith we lose one of the most brilliant and most deadly wielders that modern times has seen. His keen, cold logic and witty sarcasm, but bright charm of humor in word and thought which played around the sting were the best kind of rapier play in whatever cause it was at which Dr. Smith was striking. In slavery, Irish Nationalism, Imperial Federation or Women's Suffrage he struck home, and the brilliant neatness of the blow was admired even by the party that it smote under the fifth rib.'

The 'Manchester Guardian' says Dr. Smith was always one of those 'intellectuals' who could not remain silent when great principles were at stake in public affairs, and a more earnest and sincere seeker after the truth has not lived in our time.

The Yorkshire 'Post,' Leeds, says Dr. Smith's literary efforts have been a stimulus to students in all parts of the world.

The 'Westminster Gazette' says that throughout the English world the passing of Dr. Smith will be noted as the disappearance of one of the really conspicuous figures of his time.

EULOGY FROM CORNELL UNIVERSITY.

Ithaca, N.Y., June 8.—President J. G. Schurmann, of Cornell University, said last night:

'In the death of Goldwin Smith, Cornell University loses one of its devoted friends, its oldest emeritus professor, and the most illustrious scholar who ever sat on the faculty. Goldwin Smith, who once told him that no event in his life gave him more satisfaction than his participation in the founding of Cornell University. "I believe," he said, "it will be a great and good institution, and one which any man will feel it an honor to serve. I have felt an honor to serve it. My affections for it are unabated."

'He was the friend of the American Republic in the dark days of the Civil War, when the sympathy of European nations was against the Union; he was its champion and defender and the friend and champion of democracy, liberty and peace among the nations.

'Dr. Smith was the exponent and exempiar of the highest culture of the nineteenth century.'

THE PROFESSOR AT HOME.

Two or three years ago, Mr. Frank Yeigh wrote for the New York 'Book-Buyer,' an interesting story of Professor Goldwin Smith's life at home at 'The Grange,' Toronto, from which the following extracts are taken: It is an ideal home that Professor Goldwin Smith occupies in the Canadian city of Toronto. Though situated in the heart of the city—and within sight and sound of some of its business thoroughfares—it is doubtful if the disturbing clang of the trolley bell or the discordant traffic of a paved street ever penetrates the sanctuary of books hidden away in 'The Grange.' The old house, with its park-like lawn, its queenly elms, its fenced-off paddock, is a bit of old England in new Canada. One leaves the rush of the world behind as the picturesque lodge is passed, and the gravelled walk is followed under the spreading trees that lead to the ivy-covered residence. Its age stands confessed in the figures '1817,' carved over the portal, making it one of the oldest and best-preserved early country houses in this city of homes.

The house presents the same stately, porticoed front as when it was first erected, and the same lion-headed brass knocker on the massive door still awakens the echoes, as it has done for hundreds of other callers in other years.

Entering the home as the broad door is thrown open, the main hall emphasizes the resemblance of the place to the country house of the better class still to be seen in rural England. The atmosphere of age is as marked as the memories of time that hover around the white pillars, the quaint staircase, the carved oaken chests, and the mahogany cabinets filled with rare china and early Canadian relics. All the decorations, the bric-a-brac, the mirrors, the busts, the pictures, and curtains and stained-glass windows effectively harmonize.

The dining apartment may be called the Cromwellian Room, from the stern face of the Dictator-King that looks down upon one from the wall. While seated at the mahogany table, polished to the brightness of a mirror, one may gaze upon a portrait gallery of old English celebrities—the four great Johns: Pym, Hampden, Milton and Bunyan; Richard Baxter and Sir Henry Vane, Andrew Marvell and Lord Fairfax, in Elizabethan ruffles, Admiral Blake, and many another worthy of the olden days.

The workshop of 'The Grange' is the library, where, like Milton at Cambridge, the erstwhile Oxford don lives laborious days without necessarily scorning all delights. He is as devoted to his books and his pen as when in the prime of life he was one of England's most vigorous pamphleteers and controversialists. Until recently the professor was an early riser, accomplishing two or three hours' work before joining the family at breakfast, resuming his labors until two in the afternoon, eschewing further toil for the rest of the day, and never encroaching upon the evenings. He has always been a methodical worker, and in the preparation of copy for the printers, or in the revision of proofs, his exactitude and legibility are evident. Regularity of habits has ever been a feature of his daily life, and though he has reached the age of seventy-six, his general health is excellent.

PURELY WORKING LIBRARY.

Glancing at the well-filled shelves of on history, literature, theology, classics and social reform. The leading reviews and magazines also have a place, for the 'Bystander' is fully abreast of the best thought of the time. He gave Cornell University—where he still fills the chair of English and Constitutional History—a very fine library in 1868, so that the present collection dates from that period, and is, as he terms it, a purely working library.

Seated in a capacious arm-chair before the cheerful fireplace, the Professor is a charming talker, especially on literary themes. Balzac and Thackeray are among his favorite authors, as well as Scott, Jane Austen, and, in lesser degree, George Eliot. He values Dickens for his striking pictures of the lower strata of English life a quarter of a century or more ago. Modern biography he is inclined to criticise on the ground of undue amplification, resulting sometimes in dull and tiresome books. Asked regarding the present day trend of fiction, the occupant of The Grange replied that he did not find the new novels at all equal to the old masters of fiction—'but perhaps this is a tendency of old age,' he added in an aside. 'The truth is, I read comparatively few novels. I like Conan Doyle very much for light reading but I am not enthusiastic over Kipling.' As a reader, however, he is most catholic in his tastes, and generous in his criticisms.

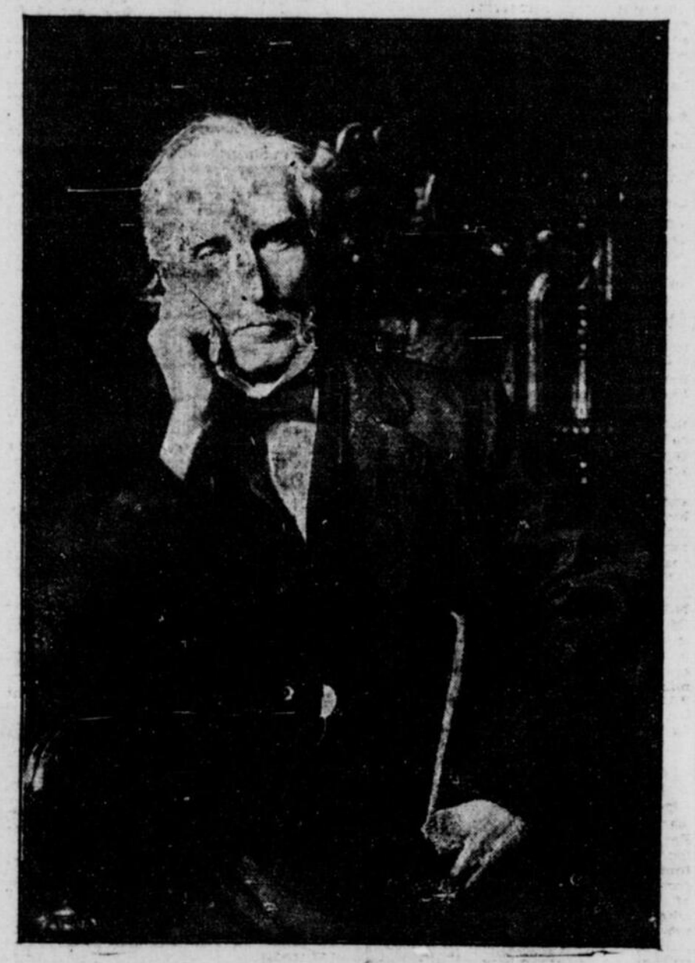
In his methods of composition, Dr. Smith has an unusual facility for historical research and his preparation for an article is so thorough that, once dictated, it needs but litle revision in manuscript or proof. The subject is always well thought out before being committed to paper, and over fifty years of close study of the world's best literature has furnished him with an enviable supply of illustrative material. This is shown in his public addresses and speeches and construction, which are highly felicitous in expression. The subject of this sketch further possesses the gift of a remarkable memory, combined with a power of mental concentration which Gladstone had in such an unusual degree.

HIS LITERARY WORKS.

The conversation turning to his own present literary work, a pile of proofs on the desk drew attention to his 'Political History of England,' from the foundation of parliamentary institutions to the reform bill of 1832, now nearing completion, and which is announced by the Macmillans for early publication in two volumes. It will in some sense be a companion volume to his compendium of United States history issued a few years ago, and will be awaited with interest by those who know the author's qualifications for the task. He is averse to speaking of his literary plans for the future, as much depends upon his health. I gathered, nevertheless, that he contemplates collecting material for a memoir or a volume of his personal recollections.

I ventured to suggest that a collection should be made from his numerous review articles and contributions to 'The Canadian Monthly' and 'The Week' of earlier years, and also from his pamphlets, for re-issue in a more permanent form, but he seemed to deprecate the idea.

Since he left the Motherland Professor Smith has crossed the Atlantic several times on visits to the scenes of his earlier life and among the results have been the charming little volumes on 'A Trip Through England'—a classic of composition—and a dainty work on Oxford and its colleges. While a resident of England he travelled frequently on the Continent, chiefly in France, Germany and Italy, one of his pastimes being Alpine climbing. While at home he indulged in all the athletic sports of which the average Englishman is so fond. As the years are rolling up their relentless record, he confines his out-of-door life to occasional drives through the parks and suburbs of the city, and during the most trying part of the winter visits Washington and the south or one of the resorts along the New Jersey coast.



THE LATE DR. GOLDWIN SMITH.

BACHELORS BOYCOTT SERVIAN BEAUTY.

('Pall Mall Gazette.')

Sattika Dushitsh, the belle of Zaboya, writes our Belgrade correspondent, is boycotted by all the bachelors of that village, who have sworn not to marry her because she caused the death of two of her admirers. Sattika declared to Milenko and Theodor, who strove for her hand, that she would bestow it on whichever showed the greatest physical endurance. They decided on a swimming contest in the Morava River, which ended in death by drowning of Milenko and pleurisy for Theodor, which carried him off in three days. The girl declares she has, nevertheless, received offers of marriage in private from some who boycott her in public.

TENDENCY TOWARD MEDIAEVALISM.

(London 'Globe.')

Although we live in an age of bustle there is a constant tendency among us toward mediaevalism, as witnessed in mediaeval civic costume adopted by newly created boroughs, academic costume for the undergraduates of the new universities, and the proposal at Edinburgh, founded just after the Reformation, to introduce the scarlet gown. Another instance comes from Belgium, where recently a number of towns and communes have obtained powers to reintroduce their ancient civic seals. The commune of Ransart and other little towns in the neighborhood of Thudinie and Chimay are seeking royal premission to assume their ancient arms. Some of these places have only the impressions, but at the Communal House at Montbliart they have the actual seal which was used prior to 1794. It is of very artistic design and bears the collar of the Order of the Golden Fleece, with the legend, 'S. des Jurez de Montbliart.'

MON FRERE.

(From the 'Pall Mall Gazette.')

Queen Victoria's opinion upon the Czar's failure to accord the usual embrace to King Peter would have been interesting. Her Majesty had no sympathy with Russia's grudging civilities, and her companionship of Napoleon III. when Russia refused to admit his imperial position won that monarch's devotion and staunch affiance in the most practical form all through the Crimean war. It was on November 7th, 1853, that Napoleon established his dynasty. His agents immediately proceeded to obtain for the new Emperor the 'Mon frere' by which the European sovereigns recognized each other's equality of rank. Britain at once accorded this to Napoleon.

With that instinctive grace which always characterized the acts of Queen Victoria and which was so unfallingly followed by the other sovereigns, the Queen did 'the right thing' in a perfectly spontaneous way. Prussia and Austria hastened to follow the Queen's example, but the Czar absolutely declined, and only reluctanly consented to recognize Napoleon as the head of the new dynasty. Time soon brought its revenges, for Napoleon stood by us in the Crimea, while Russia was humbled in the dust and lost 150,000 men. When the war was over Russia laid herself out to smash up the Anglo-French alliance, and in this he failed miserably.

Eczema On Head and Arm

Four doctors failed after fair trial—Cure effected by DR. CHASE'S OINTMENT.

The average physician is helpless in the presence of skin diseases such as eczema and salt rheum. Some make the mistake of treating eczema as a blood disease and advise internal treatment. Others think only relief is possible and recommend a lotion to afford relief from the itching.

Whatever the cause may be local treatment is necessary to heal up the sores, which otherwise spread over the body and produce the greatest suffering imaginable.

By far the most successful treatment for eczema is the use of Dr. A. W. Chase's Ointment. You can verify this statement by enquiring of any druggist. This letter is a fair sample of what we are receiving about every day:

Mr. Geo. Peterson, South Bay, Ont., writes:—"I wish to communicate to you the great benefit I received from using Dr. Chase's Ointment. For years I suffered with a skin disease on my head, a sort of eczema. I tried four doctors, giving each a fair trial, but got no better. In fact, the disease spread to my left arm.

"I saw Dr. Chase's Ointment advertised and began using it. Persistent use of this treatment has entirely cured me, and I give you a statement of my case with pleasure as I hope thereby to induce some other sufferer to try the same Dr. Chase's Ointment.

There is a wonderful satisfaction in using Dr. Chase's Ointment for you can see from day to day just what results are being accomplished. 60 cents a box, all dealers, or Edmanson, Bates & Co., Toronto.

'STORM SERVICE' ON LONDON TUBES.

(London 'Leader.')

A 'Storm Service' of trains is the latest device of the Underground Electric 'Tubes' to meet the needs of travelling Londoners. It comes into force when a sudden heavy shower sends hundreds of unexpected passengers into every tube station.

Though it is a policy quite new to London railway work, it has been working admirably during the last three weeks—when our London climate has given the railway officials frequent opportunities of testing the efficiency of the innovation.

Sitting aloft, above Leicester square station during the day-time, is the traffic controller of the three allied Tubes. The arrangements for the 'Storm Schedule' entrust him with the duty of scanning the sky in search of storm-clouds.

When he detects a heavy storm sailing up from the south-west, which within a quarter of an hour is likely to drench the women folk shopping in Oxford street and Regent street, he gives an 'emergency call' on the telephone at his elbow, which communicates with the 50 Underground Electric Tube stations in London, and the 'Storm Schedule' comes into operation at once.

To aid the alert inspector in his nerve-racking efforts to anticipate the vagaries of London weather the company have thoughtfully given him a barometer, and doubtless he has an opportunity of studying the cheerful prophecies of the meteorological experts.

As soon as the call for the storm schedule is sounded, extra trains are put into service on the Bakerloo, and the trains are accelerated, so that the interval between them is a minute and a half instead of a minute and three-quarters. On the Piccadilly line and the Hampstead and Highgate line the 'storm schedule' means that trains are lengthened—a six-coach train replacing a four-coach train, and so on.

So complete are the arrangements that the storm schedule begins to come into operation within three minutes of the emergency call, and in half an hour or so the increased service is in full swing. The consequence is that when the helter-skelter rush for the Tube stations takes place, so that everybody can get out of the rain, the train service that awaits the passengers provides quite 12 or 15 percent more accommodation than the normal service of trains.

The storm schedule will be used in foggy weather — especially when a 'London particular' descends upon the city.

A marble bust of the late Dr. Lynd, of May Street Church, Belfast, has been placed in the church, of which for many years he was the honored minister.

The 'Witness' Pattern Service.

To obtain these patterns fill in coupon given at foot of this department, send it to us with ten cents in stamps for each pattern wanted, and they will be sent to your address. Allow one week margin beyond time necessary for return of mail, as orders are handled in rotation.

The home dressmaker should keep a little catalogue scrap book of the daily pattern cuts. These will be found very useful to refer to from time to time.



LADIES' DRESSING SACK.

Paris Pattern No. 2420.

Flowered dimity or one of the new dot embroidered Swiss materials is pretty and cool looking and make up into delightful little dressing sacks. The fullness of the front of the one illustrated is caught into narrow tucks, stitched to nearly the bust line, those in the back being stitched to the waist line and forming a box-plait. The belt, trimming band and cuffs are of a contrasting material and shade, and the sack may be developed with good effect in any material from lawn to silk. The pattern is in four sizes—32, 36, 40 and 44 inches, bust measure. For 36 bust the dressing sack requires 3 1-4 yards of material 27 inches wide, 2 3-8 yards 36 inches wide or 2 yards 42 inches wide; as illustrated, 1 yard of contrasting material 20 inches wide.



GIRL'S AND CHILD'S NIGHTGOWN.

Paris Pattern, No. 2462.

Nainsook, Persian lawn, thin cambric or jaconet are the best materials for this dainty little nightgown. The model may be made with the neck cut out in square Dutch outline finished with an insertion of embroidery or lace, or, if desired, this may be finished with a ribbon-run beading, the bands on the short puffed sleeves being trimmed to correspond. Or, if preferred, it may be made in high-neck design, finished with a turn-down collar, the sleeves being in full length, finished with a tight wristband. The fullness of the front and back is distributed in groups of small tucks, and the garment fastens at the centre-front. The pattern is in 8 sizes—2 to 16 years. For a girl of 8 years the nightgown requires 3 yards of material 36 inches wide or 2 7-8 yards 42 inches wide; 1 1-2 yards of insertion.



CHILD'S ONE-PIECE DRESS.

Paris Pattern No. 2885.

Cotton voile has been used for this dainty frock, which is adaptable to any of the light summer materials. Narrow tucks distribute the fullness at the front and back, giving ample fullness to the skirt extension, which is finished by a wide hem. The groups of tucking are separated by wide ribbon-run beading; the square Dutch neck and short flowing sleeves are trimmed with narrow ribbon-run beading and finished with narrow edging. If desired, the dress may be made with high neck and long sleeves. The pattern is in four sizes—1-2 to 5 years. For a child of 3 years the dress requires 2 3-4 yards of material 27 inches wide, 2 1-8 yards 36 inches wide, or 1 7-8 yards 42 inches wide; 1 1-2 yards of wide beading and 1 5-8 yards of narrow beading, 4 1-2 yards of wide ribbon and 1 5-8 yards of narrow ribbon and 3 yards of edging.



LADIES' SEMI-PRINCESS DRESS.

Paris Pattern No. 3140.

The influence of the Russian blouse is felt even in the princess dress, the model displayed having the waist portion developed in becoming tucks at the side front and back and attached to a five-gored skirt, giving it the appearance of having a peplum, or Russian tunic, which is in reality the gores of the skirt. The latter part of the dress has a panel front and a deep-plaited flounce. Both waist and skirt are closed in the back, and are made of Chinese-blue drap d'ete, the trimming consisting of soutache braiding of a deeper shade of blue. Cashmere, mohair and silk goods foulard, cniffon cloth or serge will also develop the design effectively. The pattern is in 5 sizes—32 to 40 inches, bust measure. For 36 bust the dress will require 10 1-4 yards of material, 24 inches wide, 9 1-4 yards 27 inches wide, 6 7-8 yards 36 inches wide, 5 7-8 yards 42 inches wide, or 4 5-8 yards 54 inches wide. Width of lower edge about 4 1-2 yards.



LADIES' WORK APRON.

Paris Pattern No. 2195.

Nothing is more useful than one of the all-cover aprons while performing any little household duty. They are a complete protection to the dress and may be made very attractive if checked blue and white, or red and white gingham, bound with the plain color, iused. The one illustrated is cut out in a shallow oval around the neck, and the wide armholes afford perfect freedom to the arms. The front and back are cut in one piece, and a bias strap of the material held in place by buttons and buttonholes crosses the back, while two square pockets ornament the front. The pattern is in 4 sizes—32, 36, 40 and 44 inches, bust measure. In the medium size the apron requires 5 1-2 yards of material 27 inches wide, or 4 yards 36 inches wide.

LADIES' SHIRTWAIST.

Paris Pattern No. 2150.

The shirtwaist here illustrated is a model of unusual daintiness, with a novel arrangement of broad Gibson tucks at the shoulders, which, while they terminate at yoke depth in front, continue to the lower edge of the garment at the back. Groups of narrow tucks give a yoke effect to the front and graceful fulness over the bust. The one-piece sleeve is in long puff effect and is completed by a deep shaped cuff. The neck is completed by a band collar, which closes like the shirtwaist at the back. In the pictured development the shirtwaist is made of light blue nun's veiling and is embellished with hand embroidery and insertion. Materials which may also be used for its making are cotton crepe, voile, satin, wool taffeta, cashmere, lawn, batiste, China silk or any of the light-weights wash materials in vogue. The pattern is cut in 6 sizes, from 32 to 42 inches bust measure. For 36 bust the shirtwaist requires 2 1-4 yards of material 36 inches wide, with, as in front view, 2 3-8 yards of insertion.



CHILD'S ROUND-YOKE DRESS.

Paris Pattern No. 1911.

Chambray, Indian-head cotton, lawn or linen are all suitable for this simple little frock. The full body portion is gathered to the round yoke of all-over embroidery, and the sleeves may be made in the full length bishop or short puff sleeve, the latter being gathered into bands of insertion matching the yoke. The pattern is in 4 sizes—1-2 to 5 years. For a child of 3 years the dress requires 4 1-4 yards of material 20 inches wide, 2 1-4 yards 36 inches wide or 2 1-8 yards 42 inches wide; as illustrated, 1-2 yard of all-over embroidery 18 inches wide and 3-4 yard of edging.

Weekly Witness Pattern Coupon.

Please send me

Pattern.	Size.
No.....	.....
No.....	.....
No.....	.....
No.....	.....

for which I enclose.....cents.

Name.....

Street and No.....

P.O.....

Prov.....

For blouses, etc., give bust measure in inches.
For Skirts, etc., give waist measure in inches.
For Misses and Children, give age only in years.

N.B.—Be sure to cut out the illustration and send with the coupon, carefully filled out. Price 10 cents, in postal note or stamps for each pattern, unless otherwise specified. Costumes usually consist of two separate patterns, and hence call for twenty cents.

Address: Pattern Derartment, 'Weekly Witness and Canadian Homestead,' 'Witness' Block, Montreal.

JUNE SUBSCRIBERS

Subscribers whose address labels are marked **JUNE** are asked to kindly attend to their renewal AT ONCE. Nothing is ever lost by renewing a little in advance, as extension invariably dates from the expiry of present subscription. On the other hand, an overdue subscription will mean interruption in the service and vexatious delay in replacing the name on the mailing list. A word to the wise is sufficient.

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

LONDON LETTER

(Correspondence of the 'Witness.')
London, June 3.

The Boy Scout movement is making very satisfactory progress in England. Its adaptability to village life and small communities generally is being recognized, and very soon it looks as though every place of two or three thousand people, or even less, would have its Scouts. The fact that makes it possible for politicians and religious folk of all sorts to patronize the movement is its distinctly peace character. The 'B. P.' Scouts, at any rate, are trained, not to military exercises, but to render useful service to their fellows in any way they may be needed. I know an instance in Derbyshire where the Scouts 'orders' for one week included the collection of the money boxes from the houses of those who in this way paid their subscriptions to the village nursing club—the boys thus helping the ladies who manage the club. Yesterday's paper related how the Boy Scouts at Brackley, a Northamptonshire village, promptly intervened when some suffragettes were being hustled by a noisy mob in the street, and linking arms, protected the ladies from further annoyance. General Baden-Powell's retirement from active service in order to devote himself entirly to the movement which he has so successfully inaugurated, will, no doubt, further aid its spread.

At last a practical effort is being made within the House of Commons to give effect to the widespread feeling that women must be conceded direct political power. A parliamentary committee, of which the Earl of Lytton is chairman, composed of men of all parties—Liberal, Conservative, Nationalist and Labor—has devised a bill on non-party lines which will be introduced shortly after Parliament re-assembles, and if the Government should grant facilities for its consideration, has very good prospect of becoming law. That the Government will do this, however, is most uncertain. It is said that one member at least of the Cabinet would resign rather than agree to do so, and in view of the Prime Minister's personal opposition to women's suffrage one must allow the attitude of the Cabinet is not to be relied upon by those forwarding the measure. The measure itself is not what the women through the suffrage societies are demanding—that is—the vote on the same terms as it is given to men. It is avowedly a compromise. On the one hand it practically disqualifies a woman on marriage by not allowing husband and wife to both obtain a vote on the same property. This is to meet the objection of many Liberals that to extend the same qualification to women as men would be practically to enfranchise rich married women and disenfranchise poor ones. On the other hand Conservatives are satisfied because it represents a cautious and moderate advance in a direction in which some advance is inevitable and may, in Unionist opinion, prevent further agitation, which would have adult suffrage as its end. The non-militant women through their organ, 'The Common Cause,' while acknowledging the bill does not concede what they contend for—the political equality of men and women, see in its favor first and chiefly, its prospect of immediate success. They have always held the matter was not a party one and supported on all sides of the House, it would certainly pass the Commons, and there is little doubt, the Lords too, if the Government did not block its way. In the second place the women see the use and good of the measure as an admission of the right of the woman occupier to vote as a man occupier. If that, the most ordinary franchise, is granted to women, on what ground of logic can their right to other franchises exercised by men, be permanently withheld? The ownership franchise, the lodger franchise, the graduate franchise must either be abolished for men—as many Liberals hope may be—or be extended to women. No impediment to the measure is therefore to come from women. And yet—if there were betting on the bill's fate the odds would probably be against its success.

There is peculiar satisfaction in noting that sufficient money has been raised to provide what is required for the survivors of the victims of the colliery disaster at Whitehaven. It will be remembered that, synchronising as the disaster did, with the time of the King's death, much of the national and patriotic feeling found expression in contributing to the fund of the mayor of Whitehaven At the memorial services on the day of the King's funeral it was an appropriate thought that in many cases prompted a collection for this object. The result is that more than £36,000 has been received and the mayor has announced he has what is needed.

Mrs. Henry Leger, of Moncton, while cleaning a fish the other day, found a ten-cent piece solidly embedded in its interior.

REFORD AGENCIES.

DONALDSON LINE TO GLASGOW
ONE CLASS CABIN SERVICE.
FROM MONTREAL.

SS. SALACIA .. .. June 16

Passage Rates—Cabin (called Second), $45.00 and upwards; Third-Class, Eastbound, $27.75; Prepaid, Westbound, $28.75.

THOMSON LINE TO LONDON
FROM MONTREAL.

SS. CAIRNRONA .. ..June 11
(Cold Storage and Cool Air.)
SS. IONA .. ..June 18
(Cold Storage and Cool Air.)
LEITH.
SS. FREMONA .. ..June 25
NEWCASTLE.
SS. CAIRNTORR .. ..June 25

THE ROBERT REFORD CO., Limited,
Montreal, Toronto, Quebec, St. John, N.B., Portland, Me.

FRIENDS PAY LAST TRIBUTE

Dr. Goldwin Smith Was Laid at Rest on Saturday Afternoon.

TWO SERVICES WERE HELD.

Over One Hundred Carriages Were Included in the Funeral Cortege.

Toronto, June 13.—The funeral of the late Dr. Goldwin Smith took place on Saturday afternoon under sombre skies and amid occasional showers of rain. A private service was held at the Grange in the morning, to which only immediate relatives were admitted. About one o'clock the body was taken to the Convocation Hall of Toronto University, where at two o'clock a public service was held, conducted by the Rev. W. H. Wallace, pastor of Beverley Street Baptist Church, and the Rev. R. J. Moore, of St. George Anglican Church. The funeral cortege left for St. James Cemetery at three o'clock, going by way of St. Albans, Wellesley and Parliament streets. The first five carriages contained relatives of the family and members of the household. In the sixth were President Schurman and Prof. Hiram Corson, of Cornell University, Prof. H. R. Fairclough, of Stamford University, California, and President Falconer, of Toronto University. Following came one hundred carriages containing representatives of the Governor-General, the Dominion and Ontario Governments, the members of the City Council, the governors of Toronto University, and representatives of various other public bodies with which Dr. Smith had been more or less intimately associated. The streets along the route of the procession were lined with spectators notwithstanding the dreariness of the day.

The will of the late Dr. Goldwin Smith, it is understood, deals only with his own personal estate, valued at about one million dollars. The estate of the late Mr. Smith, amounting to $410,860, exclusive of the Grange property, was divided amongst sixteen nephews and nieces. Dr. Smith having been given only a life interest in the estate under his wife's will. The desire of the Art Museum of Toronto to keep the Grange and its contents in exactly their present conditions may be affected by a clause in Mrs. Smith's will, which desires that the furniture and pictures shall be divided and distributed by Mr. Goldwin Smith and Mrs. Louisa Burns, of Toronto, according to the wishes Mrs. Smith made known to them.

VALUE OF ESTATE.

Toronto, June 9.—Although it was known that the late Dr. Goldwin Smith was in comfortable circumstances financially, the amount of his wealth was not even guessed. His wife was the owner of 'The Grange,' the beautiful home in which he resided since locating in Toronto, and she was also in possession of a comfortable income. Dr. Smith was worth half a million dollars when he arrived in Canada from England, and his simple style of living did not begin to dissipate interest. At the time of his death it is stated on good authority that he was worth approximately one million dollars.

GOLDWIN SMITH ON NAVAL POLICY.

London, June 9.—The 'Chronicle' publishes an interview its representative had with Goldwin Smith a few weeks ago. Dr. Smith said he was not entirely in sympathy with the Canadian Government's naval policy. He did not know what the policy was. If Canadians were polled on the question there would be a majority against what he supposed to be the government's policy. Respecting the probable influence of English-speaking peoples in preventing war, he said it depended upon the party which got the uppermost in Great Britain. He supposed the prsent Opposition, if in power, would favor war. At all events they would favor protection, which was equally bellicose. He was strongly of opinion that a thorough reform of the House of Lords must come.

THOUSANDS VIEWED BODY.

Toronto, June 11.—Fully five thousand people of all classes and conditions visited the Grange yesterday afternoon and took a last look at the remains of the late Dr. Goldwin Smith lying in state in the library. During the morning a number of visitors called, among them being President Schurman, of Cornell University, and the aged Professor Hiram Corson, who was Goldwin Smith's colleague in the old days at Cornell. The aged professor was profoundly moved. Captain Fraser Dixon, of Winnipeg, nephew of Dr. Goldwin Smith by marriage, arrived this morning, and another nephew, Mr. Alex. Dixon, is coming from Philadelphia. The Dominion Government will be represented at the funeral by the Hon. W. L. King, Minister of Labor; and the Governor-General by Colonel Sir Henry Pellatt. The public bodies and other institutions which have arranged to be represented at the funeral are so far, Governor of Toronto University, Cornell University, Stamford University, California; City Council, officers of the Labor Temple, Board of Trade, Salvation Army, Canadian Press Association, Toronto Press Club, Associated Charities, Typographical Union No. 21, and 'Weekly Sun.'

MORAL UNITY AS GOAL

Toronto University Chancellor's Tribute to Dr. Goldwin Smith.

Toronto, June 11.—At the annual convocation of the University of Toronto this afternoon, the Chancellor, Sir William Meredith, announced that Dr. Goldwin Smith's library had become the property of the university. President Schurman, of Cornell University, a Canadian born, declared that though Goldwin Smith's predictions were not fulfilled in fact, they were fulfilled in spirit.

'What,' he asked, 'was the great goal before him? It was the moral unity of the Anglo-Saxon people, and never in the history of the world since the American Republic and the Dominion of Canada came into being have these relations with one another and with the Mother Country been so cordial as they are to-day.

£18,000 IS STOLEN.

St. Petersburg, June 7. — Robbers have succeeded in stealing eighteen thousand pounds, which was being conveyed under escort to the copper works at Alepajevsk.

THE KING'S MEMORIAL

General Committee Met in Montreal Board of Trade to Organize Fund.

TWENTY SUB-COMMITTEES.

Definitely Settled That the Memorial is to Take Form of Statue.

Sir Thomas Shaughnessy presided at the first meeting of the general committee appointed at the public meeting held in the Montreal Board of Trade to proceed with the work of erecting a monument in the city to the memory of the late King Edward VII. Definite action was taken by the meeting, which was held in the Board of Trade, on Monday evening, June 6. A committee of ten was appointed to select small sub-committees from the larger committee of some two hundred prominent citizens. The chairmen of these sub-committees would be members of the executive committee, and could supervise the work. Members would be selected with special reference to the locality in which they had influence, and in this way the whole city would be well represented.

Sir Thomas Shaughnessy, after explaining that the meeting had been called for the purpose of completing the organization and carrying out of the work begun at the large public meeting, said two schemes had been suggested to him, one of which was to appoint financial and monument committees. The scheme which he most favored, however, and the one which he thought would bring the best results, was to take the committee of two hundred and divide it into about twenty units. Each unit would have a chairman, and the members would be selected with special reference to the part of the city in which they had influence. The chairmen could form an executive committee who would generally supervise the work. Subsequently they could appoint a financial committee to look after the larger subscriptions. Then when they had a reasonable estimate of the amount they would secure, they could appoint a monument committee.

Principal Peterson thought that before the public were asked for subscriptions they should know where the memorial was to be erected, and whether they were going to erect a statue or a memorial hall or something else. 'It is my opinion,' he said, 'that unless you can tell the public what exactly you are going to do the response will not be so cordial as it otherwise would be.' Principal Peterson believed that whether it was $50,000 or $100,000 they wanted would make very little difference to a city like Montreal, but he was more concerned about where the memorial was going to be placed and what sort of a memorial it would be.

Sir Thomas Shaughnessy.—I think the public will insist on a statue, situated and designed in accordance with the dignity and importance of the occasion and our love and admiration for the late King. Undoubtedly this will involve a considerable sum, and I do not think that anything less than $100,000 can be considered.

Mr. C. S. J. Phillips said the main thing was to get at the work of raising the subscriptions at once. He favored the suggestion of the chairman.

Mr. James Morgan thought that by placing subscription boxes in the post office and other public places many thousands of dollars might be collected.

Mr. J. Claud Hickson also agreed that the memorial to be erected should be absolutely worthy of the late King. He approved of the chairman's suggestion as to the appointment of the committees.

Eventually, on the motion of Mr. W. Ross, seconded by Mr. J. Claud Hickson, the suggestion of the chairman was unanimously adopted, and the following committee of ten members was appointed to select the members of the sub-committees as suggested by the chairman:

Judge Doherty, Senator Beique, Senator David, Sir Alexander Lacoste, Messrs. C. I. DeSola, J. R. Dougall, G. E. Drummond, G. W. Stephens, R. Meighen and G. L. Cains.

The appointment of a monument committee was postponed to a future meeting.

The following now compose the full list of officers of the general committee:

Patrons—Lord Mount Stephen and Lord Strathcona.

Hon. president—His Worship the Mayor.

President — Sir Thomas Shaughnessy.

Vice-presidents—Sir Alexander Lacoste and Mr. Robert Meighen.

Hon. treasurer—Sir Edward Clouston.

Hon. secretary—Mr. Geo. Hadrill.

The resolution adopted at the public meeting, 'that a statue be erected on a suitable site in the city,' was read and the discussion on the point dropped.

There were present at the meeting: Judge Doherty, Judge St. Pierre, Recorder Weir, Sir Melbourne Tait, Dr. McPhail, Principal Peterson, the Rev. Dr. Johnston, Messrs. F. D. Monk, M.P.; R. Wilson Smith, G. L. Cains, A. D. Fraser, Robt. Meighen, J. A. Cantlie, F. Robertson, L. Cohen, W. Ross, J. Morgan, J. C. Hickson, C. W. Lindsay, W. E. Hunt, C. S. J. Phillips, J. Cradock Simpson, R. Bickerdike, James McShane, J. G. Bird, D. A. Ansell, Robt. Harris, P. Wright, and J. B. Learmont.

EVERYBODY CAN HELP.

While the committees are being formed and set to work to look after the larger amounts, it is important that the response to the appeal for the quarters, half dollars, dollars and ten dollars should be spontaneous and hearty. The list is growing every day, but there are many intending to subscribe without waiting to be asked personally to do so, whose names do not yet appear.

The following sums sent to the 'Witness' office by the pioneers in this magnificent undertaking are cheerfully acknowledged:

Florrie and Gertie Barnes	$ 0.25
Dorothy Wells	.25
E. Hunt	1.00
M. Hunt	1.00
Norman Murray	1.00
Wilfrid W. Werry	.25
T. H. S.	.25
Subject	1.00
Friend	1.00
H. Lounquist	1.00
R. F. M.	1.00
O. K.	.50
J. A. H.	.50
C. Raynes	.50
C. C. B.	.50
N.	.50
H. B.	.50
K.	.25
G. Y.	.25
A. Girard	.25
J. S. H.	.25
M. L.	.25
F. C. B., Verdun	.25
T. McC.	1.00
F. Hyde	1.00
Herbert Wesley Hayden	.25
W. Dickson	.25
J. Philip	.25
T. H.	.25
J. B. F.	.25
H. D.	.25
C. D.	.25
C. N. B.	.25
R. Baird	.25
C. P. Robineau	.25
A. E. Robineau	.25
Thos. D.	.25
T. O'Keefe	.25
F. R.	.25
M. Fruchtmann	.25
J. C. Perry	.25
Brown	.25
A. P. N.	.25
Martin Bros, 107 Fairmount avenue	2.00
A. T. P.	.50
H. R. L.	1.00
Little Jack Large	.25
E. L.	.25
Dunheved	.50
Rochdale Road	.25
Pax	.25
S. S. N.	.25
Chinese Christian Association	10.00
Annie, Gladys and Doris Smith	.30
A. G. Jenkins	5.00
Myer Crown	.25
A Citizen of Montreal	5.00
C. J. F.	.25
X.L. Butter Co.	.75
B. S. A.	.25
Kenora	.50
J. Hewett	.25
Edris G. Bruneau	1.00
W. R. G. Holt	1.00
D. D.	.25
L. D. Gareau	.25
L. A. Bedard	.25
C. A. V.	.25
Telesphore Derome	.25
P. M. D.	.25
Chs. Merrill	.25
J. A. Girard	.25
J. B. A. Tison	.25
S. F. I.	.50
S. Jones	1.00
J. B.	.25
Latta Mavis Olga Pierce	.25
A. F. Maclagan	.94
Alex. Craig	.25
Lily Turner	.25
Mrs. Downie	.50
M. R.	.50
Wilfred B. M. Tucker	.25
Ronald Gervais	1.00
J. Murphy	.50
A. Kuyper	.25
J. F. S.	.25
C. E. Rawlinson	.25

NOW IS THE TIME.

The Lord Bishop of Montreal: 'I am sure that while we rightly honor those who have risked their lives for their country and shown the ability to be great generals and conquerors and done such necessary work for the nation, we realize to-day that there is also possibility of man doing great things in furtherance of the interests of the Empire and the world without the instruments of war.'

Sir Thomas Shaughnessy: 'I would not make this a rich man's statue, but one to which every man, woman and child in the country should be, to some amount, a contributor.'

Sums of ten cents and upward sent to the 'Witness' will be gratefully acknowledged and forwarded to the hon. treasurer, Sir Edward Clouston. NOW is the time to give.

LIBEL FROM LONDON

'Leader' Strongly Criticizes Falsehoods Regarding King's Death.

(Canadian Associated Press.)

London, June 9.—The 'Leader' says: 'We are already exposed to the falsity of party slander put about with some show of shame by certain Tory papers concerning the late King's death, but the proverbial half-hour's start, however, has carried the libel around the world. From Toronto it comes back to us with garish embellishments that the Queen Mother, the Princess Victoria, the Emperor William and Mr. John Burns are impressed into the roles of heroines and heroes, and scenes are invented at Buckingham Palace that will probably sound real in the log cabins of the west. We can scarcely blame those who embellish this absurd but cruel canard. The whole blame belongs to those who, under cover of their own white flag of the 'truce of God,' not merely invented it, but sent it forth in spite of their own knowledge that it must be false, and we hope that they will feel a little shame when they see how its grows in such a medium as the Toronto 'Evening Telegram.'

SEEKS KING'S PARDON

Prisoner Sentenced to Death Sends Appeal to George V.

Toronto, June 11.—In a final attempt to save Pasquale Ventricini from the gallows for the murder of a compatriot in a drunken quarrel some time ago, a cable was sent yesterday afternoon on his behalf to King George V. by T. B. Malone, representing Ventricini's counsel. T. C. Robinette called on the murderer this afternoon and the following message was drafted out by an interpreter at the dictation of Ventricini, who can neither read nor write:

'Am sentenced to hang June thirtieth, Toronto, for killing man in quarrel.—I pray you humbly to give me my life. (Sgd.) Pasquale Ventricini.'

Mr. Robinette believes that the appeal to the King will be successful, as it known that His Majesty on his accession to the throne issued an order that many of those under sentence of death should be pardoned and have their sentences commuted to imprisonment for life.

KING EDWARD MEMORIAL.

British residents of Pittsburg, Pa., have decided to erect a research laboratory for the tuberculosis sanatorium as a memorial to King Edward .

PRINCE ARTHUR COMING.

(Canadian Associated Press.)
London, June 9.—Rumor says Prince Arthur of Connaught will go to the oversea Dominions to present colors to the forces on behalf of King George.

HOUSEHOLD OF KING.

Appointments Gazetted Show Many Members Retained.

London, June 11.—A complete list of the appointments to King George's household, gazetted last night, shows that His Majesty has retained a very large number of the members of King Edward's household. Lieut. Col. Sir Wm. H. P. Carrington, who was controller of the Prince of Wales' household, however, replaces Gen. Sir Dighton Probyn as keeper of the privy purse. Lord Francis Knollys is retained as joint private secretary with Lieut.-Col. Sir Arthur John Biggs, the King's own secretary. Lord Annaly, who was lord of the bed chamber, and many other personages who served with King George when he was Prince of Wales, have been added to the new royal household.

CORONATION DATE.

(Canadian Associated Press.)
London, June 8.—It is reported that the coronation of King George V. will probably be either on June 21 or 28 of next year.

KING EDWARD STATUE.

Toronto University Association to Erect Memorial.

Toronto, June 10.—As the result of a resolution introduced by Dr. R. A. Reave at the annual meeting of the University of Toronto Alumni Association yesterday, the executive was instructed to take steps with a view to an appropriate memorial to the late King Edward, an alumnus of the university.

CHEF IS DISMISSED.

London, June 13.—The new Queen is so British in her culinary tastes that she is reported to have dismissed King Edward's French chef, Monsieur Menager, who for years has been the monarch of the Royal kitchen. Queen Mary is said to have decided to employ only British labor wherever possible.

STATUE FOR ADELAIDE.

Adelaide, South Australia, June 8.—Mr. Lewis Cohen, the Mayor of Adelaide, has opened a public fund to provide a statue of the late King Edward for this city. The proposal has been enthusiastically received, and a sum of £4,000 has been collected in two days.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES AND DEATHS

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

Annual subscribers may have announcements of births, marriages and deaths (without extended obituary or verses) occurring in their immediate families, free of charge, in which case name and address of subscribers should be given.

BIRTHS.

HOWDEN — At Clearview Farm, St. Louis de Gonzague, on June 5, 1910, a son to Mr. and Mrs. James J. Howden.

KEMP — On June 6, 1910, at Calgary, Alberta, a daughter to Mr. and Mrs. Fred. L. Kemp.

KENNEDY—On Thursday, June 2, 1910, to Mr. and Mrs. D. H. Kennedy, St. Elmo, a son.

OSLER — At the Cottage Hospital, Toronto, on June 10, 1910, the wife of Britton Osler, Esq., of Osgoode Hall, barrister-at-law, of a son.

RAYSIDE — On June 9, 1910, to Mr. and Mrs. D. J. Rayside, a son, at the Homeopathic Hospital.

ROSS — In this city, on June 8, 1910, to Dr. and Mrs. Herbert Ross, a daughter, premature.

RUTHERFORD—On June 2, 1910, at 1715 St. James street, to Mr. and Mrs. R. W. Rutherford, a son.

THORNTON — On June 9, 1910, at 323 Mackay street, the wife of Kenneth B. Thornton, of a son.

MARRIED.

ACKWOOD—BURNS—At Rawdon, Que., at the residence of the bride's parents, on Wednesday, June 8, 1910, by the Rev. W. Davies, Sadie Aletha, daughter of Mr. Archibald Burns, to Mr. Alfred H. Ackwood, of Milby, Que.

BENEDICT — O'CONNOR — On June 8, 1910, at the Church of the Messiah, Montreal, by the Rev. W. S. Barnes, LL.D., Elmore McLellan Benedict to Ruth Harriet, second daughter of Mr. and Mrs. E. G. O'Connor, 42 Lorne ave

DAVIES — UPTON — On June 9, 1910, at Grace Church, Montreal, by the Ven. Archdeacon Ker, B. Merlin Davies, of London, England, to Margaret Stark Upton, only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Ed. Upton, of this city.

EGG — SHAW — On May 28, 1910, at Christ Church, Fernie, B.C., by the Rev. Mr. Walton, Constance Hannah, daughter of J. Hampden Shaw, Westmount, to George C. Egg.

ELLERBY — SMITH—On Wednesday, June 1, 1910, by the Rev. C. W. Follett, Toronto, Jonathan Ellerby, Woodbridge, to Grace Mary, eldest daughter of Wm. Smith, Holly Park, Ont.

FABER — LOGAN — On Wednesday, June 8, at the residence of the bride's parents, Howick, Que., by the Rev. G. Whillans, Lillie Bertha, only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Logan, to Rudolph W. Faber, of Toronto.

FAIRCHILD — BOOMER — At Indian Lorette, Que., on June 8, 1910, by the Rev. J. Lyster Coles, rector of Valcartier, Stewart Lemoine Fairchild, to Sarah Marjory, youngest daughter of Augustus Boomer, city accountant.

FOX — McKAY — On June 7, 1910, at the home of the bride's parents, 13 Prince Arthur avenue, by the Rev. W. A. Cameron, B.A., assisted by the Rev. W. J. McKay, B.D., LL.D., uncle of the bride, Dora Alexandrina, only daughter of Chancellor and Mrs. A. C. McKay, to Edward Carey Fox, B.A., younger son of the Rev. E. T. and Mrs. Fox, of 9 Walmer Road, Toronto.

GREGORY — DAVIDSON — On June 7, 1910, at the residence of the bride's parents, 208 Church street, Stratford, Ont., by the Rev. G. F. Salton, Ina Palmer, eldest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Davidson, to Walter Herbert Gregory, barrister, of Stratford.

HEYD — DINNICK — On June 8, 1910, at the residence of the bride's parents, 72 Kendal avenue, Toronto, by the Rev. T. Crawford Brown, May E., eldest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. T. R. S. Dinnick, to Norman G. Heyd, barrister-at-law.

HOOD — McDIARMID — At the family residence of the bride, in Finch Township, Stormont County, Ont., on Wednesday, June 1, 1910, by the Rev. S. D. McPhee, B.A., of Avonmore, Ont., James Ernest Hood, of Darlingford, Manitoba, to Isabella Brown, eldest daughter of the late Mr. and Mrs. John A. McDiarmid.

LEGGAT — MANUEL — At Montreal, on Wednesday, June 8, 1910, by the Rev. T. A. Halpenny, B.A., James Archibald Leggat, of Dunham, Que., to Miss Susan Manuel, of Montreal.

LEITHHEAD — BENJAMIN — At Amherst, N.S., on June 8, 1910, by the Rev. Dr. Steele, assisted by the Rev. P. J. Stackhouse, Etta Maud, second daughter of Mr. James E. Benjamin, to Alfred Leithhead, of Montreal.

LIVINGSTON — PERRY — At Trinity Church, Quebec, on June 8, 1910, by the Rev. A. R. Beverley, M.A., assisted by the Rev. I. M. Thompson, Constance Ida, second daughter of Mr. Jas. Perry, of Little River, to A. J. Livingston, Quebec.

LONDON — McDOUGALL — At Dabec, on June 8, 1910, by the Rev. Calvin Curry, Irene, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Joseph McDougall, to Mr. Herbert R. London, of East Hodgdon, Maine.

LOUGHRAN — SHORE — At St. George's Church, Ottawa, on June 7, 1910, by His Grace the Archbishop of Ottawa, assisted by the Rev. Mr. Snowdon, Frances Mildred Shore, second daughter of T. A. Shore, to Harold Scott Loughran, of New Rochelle, N.Y.

MACPHERSON — SPIER — On June 2, 1910, at St. Andrew's Church, Lindsay, Ont., by the Rev. J. W. Wallace, John Alexander Clark Macpherson, elder son of Lieut.-Colonel and Mrs. Pennington Macpherson, of Ottawa, to Sarah Edith Spier, youngest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Robert Spier, of Lindsay.



FROM FACTORY TO HOME. EASY PAYMENTS.

50c A WEEK will pay for the guaranteed Rochdale machine fitted with full ball bearings, new self-threading automatic vibrating shuttle, automatic front and back tension, automatic bobbin winder, positive self-winding take up and other features not found in higher priced machines. All machines finished in finest quarter cut oak. None better made. **Prices $19.50 and $29.00.** Agents charge $35.00 and $55.00. **Ten days' free trial** to honest people anywhere in Canada. Send postcard for circular "B."

ROCHDALE MANUFACTURING CO., HAMILTON, ONT.

FARMERS' SALES AND WANTS.

ADVERTISING RATES.—Under this heading advertisements will be inserted without display at a cash-with-the-order rate of one cent a word per insertion, twenty-five cents being the minimum amount of an order for a single insertion, and forty cents the minimum amount for orders of more than one insertion. SIX consecutive prepaid insertions will be given for the price of FOUR; a number or a single letter to be counted as one word. When replies are to be addressed in care of the 'Witness' Office, an additional charge of twenty-five cents is made.

LYNTON — MARTIN — On June 8, 1910, at St. Jonh's Church, Ottawa, by the Rev. Canon Pollard, Thos. J. Lynton, only son of Mr. T. C. W. Lynton, of Ottawa, to Hettie Martin, youngest daughter of Dr. Charles A. Martin, L.D.S., also of Ottawa.

MANSON—CROLL — At the Manse, Ramsayville, on June 1, 1910, by the Rev. J. A. Donald, B.A., Frances Maria Croll to Charles James Manson.

MORGAN — BAIRD —At Abafin House, Ormstown, the residence of the bride's mother, on June 8, 1910, by the Rev. D. W. Morison, D.D., assisted by the Rev. A. C. Ascah, Frederick Arthur Morgan to Mildred Swan, daughter of the late Thomas Baird, Esq.

NUSSEY—GREIG — At the residence of the bride's father, Mr. Wm. Greig, Briarton Lodge, Cairnside, on June 1, 1910, by the Rev. R. L. Ballantyne, Agnes Greig to Mr. Wm. J. K. Nussey, of Brysonville, Quebec.

PARTRIDGE — BURNS — In St. George's Cathedral, Kingston, Ont., on June 7, 1910, by the Rev. Canon Starr, M.A., Zelica Elizabeth Rothwell, eldest daughter of R. Easton Burns, Esq., Kingston, to Robert Hamilton Partridge, third son of Wm. Henry Partridge, Esq., of Toronto.

PEACOCK — STEWART — At Victoria Church, Partick, Glasgow, on June 8, 1910, Thomas Reid Peacock, architect, Quebec, to Ina, youngest daughter of John G. Stewart, shipowner, Glasgow.

PETMAN — FOY — On June 9, 1910, at St. Basil's Church, by the Rev. M. V. Kelly, Clara Mary, second daughter of the late John Foy, to Robert Osmond Petman, eldest son of Herbert F. Petman, both of Toronto.

PIXLEY — BISHOP — At 84 Russell avenue, Ottawa, on June 8, 1910, by the Rev. G. C. Clendinnen, assisted by Dr. A. A. Cameron, Vera May Bishop, eldest daughter of Thomas Bishop, to Erwin C. Pixley, both of Ottawa.

SCOTT — HAYS — On June 9, 1910, at the residence of the bride's parents, 27 Ontario avenue, by the Rev. Dr. Johnston, Clara Gregg, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. C. M. Hays, to Hope Castle Scott.

DIED.

BARRON — Suddenly, at Stratford, Ontario, on June 3, 1910, Elizabeth Caroline, Clarice, wife of His Honor Judge Barron.

BOND — On June 4, 1910, at his late residence, 27 Maitland street, Toronto, John Richard Bond, J.P., in his 68th year.

BRADLEY — At Geneva, on May 28, 1910, Isabella, fourth daughter of Jas. Bradley, in her 18th year.

CALDER — On March 1st, 1910, at the residence of her sister, Mrs. William Brown, Plaisance, Que., Miss Elizabeth Calder, daughter of James Calder and Elizabeth McFarlane, in her 85th year, a native of Paisley, Scotland.

CARSWELL — At Oshawa, Ont., on June 10, 1910, Edward Carswell, in his 82nd year.

CRAIG — At the residence of his cousin J. McKellar, Richmond Road, Ottawa, on June 6, 1910, the Rev. R. M. Craig, late of Westfield, N.J., aged 55 years.

DESLAURIERS — At St. Malo, Quebec, on June 6, 1910, of meningitis, Marguerite, aged two years, beloved child of the late Albert Deslauriers.

DUCLOS — At her residence, St. Pie, Que., on June 9, 1910, Madame Julie Duclos, at the age of 99 years and seven months.

ELLIOTT—In London, on May 20, 1910, George Elliott, formerly of Buxton Lodge, Luton, Bedfordshire, second son of the late William and Mary Elliott, of Dunstable, aged 77.

FEENEY — At Quebec, on June 6, 1910, Alice Stock, widow of the late James Feeney, sr., at the age of 75 years.

GAMBLE — On June 4, 1910, at Sussex Court, Toronto, Martha D'Arcy Gamble, beloved wife of Captain Killaly Gambie (late of Royal Artillery), and daughter of the late Hon. Hamilton Hartley Killaly and Martha Jane Handy, his wife.

GOAD — On June 10, 1910, at his residence, 80 St. George street, Toronto, Charles Edward Goad, C.E.

HALE — Suddenly, on June 6, 1910, at New Glasgow, Que., John L. Hale, son of the late John Hale.

HEENEY — At the Manse, Basswood, Man., on Tuesday, May 17, 1910, Florence Herbison, beloved wife of the Rev. T. F. Heeney, aged 37 years. Interred at Lansdowne, Ont.

LEWTHWAITE — At the Homeopathic Hospital, on June 11, 1910, Alexander C. Lewthwaite, in his 74th year.

MARTIN — On June 6, 1910, at the Royal Victoria Hospital, Montreal, John J. Martin, aged 37 years, youngest and beloved son of Wm. Martin, Esq., North Bay, Ont.

McDONALD — At Stewartdale, N.S., on May 20, 1910, Allan Norman McDonald, an elder in the Presbyterian congregation of Whycocomagh. 'A faithful steward.'

MORRISON — At her late residence, 239A St. Martin street, Edith Florence Ferguson, beloved wife of George L. Morrison, aged 32 years and 4 months.

MURRAY— At his late residence, 'Ferncliffe,' Massawippi, Que., on June 8, 1910, Walter Gow, third son of the late William Murray, of this city, in his seventy-fifth year.

PULLING—On May 18, 1910, at Chesham, Bucks, England, of consumption, Winfred C. L. Pulling, aged 30 years.

RANKIN — On June 3, 1910, at Oshawa, Ont., Alexander Rankin, brother of Thomas Rankin, 72 Creighton street, Ottawa, in his 71st year.

REID — At her residence, 275 Drummond street, on June 7, 1910, Harriet Reid, widow of the late Sir Robert G. Reid, Montreal.

RIGALI — At Quebec, on June 5, 1910, at the age of 69 years and 11 days, Michael Rigali, sr., sculptor, husband of the late Mrs. Mary Putnam.

ROBINSON — In Montreal, on June 11, 1910, William John Robinson, aged 57 (of Montreal Water Works Dept.).

ROSS — Suddenly, on June 8, 1910, in this city, Lulu Hilda, daughter of O. Leger, Esq., and dearly beloved wife of Dr. Herbert Ross.

SMART — At Montreal, on June 7, 1910, Robert Smart, aged 86 years.

SMITH — At 'The Grange,' Toronto, on June 7, 1910, Goldwin Smith, D.C.L., in the 87th year of his age.

SUTTON — At his residence, 451 Bleury street, on June 5, 1910, William Rowland Sutton, late chief clerk of the Audit Department, Grand Trunk Railway, in his 75th year.

TAYLOR — On June 8, 1910, at Aylmer, East, Que., Margaret Ann Cuthbert, widow of the late G. O. Taylor.

TAYLOR — At the Royal Victoria Hospital, on Saturday, June 11, 1910, William Taylor, at the age of 63. Staten Island, N.Y., New Brunswick, New Jersey and York Penn papers please copy.

WILSON — At Ottawa, on June 6, 1910, Jennie Sparks, wife of the late Rev. John Wilson.

IN MEMORIAM.

CHRISTIE — In memory of beloved brother, John Nichol Christie, died in Montreal on June 12, 1907. 'Still remembered by what he has done.'

DONN—In loving memory of John Donn, who died at Chicago on June 8, 1908. 'He giveth his beloved sleep.'

FARMS AND OTHER LANDS.

STANSTEAD — IMPROVED FARMS for sale near Stanstead, at low prices. Good market. Educational facilities offered by Stanstead Wesleyan College. Good roads. Picturesque scenery, and the best farming section of province. Write to E. W. HAY, Stanstead, Que.

60 ACRES NEAR KOOTENAY RIVER, on railway, splendid fruit district, good settlement; $1,000 worth of good salable pine and fir; much of the land free from stone; good soil. Snap at $45 per acre; terms. W. OWENS, Mayook, B.C.

WANTED FOR WEST WINNIPEG—retired farmers or pensioners, to buy poultry farms or small market garden plots, 3 or 4 acres; soil sandy loam; good shelter; charming place to live. Apply to G. L. DODDS, c.o. Leland Hotel, Winnipeg.

WANTED.

WANTED — FIFTY CARS PER YEAR. Soft Elm Lumber, for which I will pay fancy price anywhere in Ontario or Eastern provinces. No trouble to send you full particulars. J. S. FINDLAY, Owen Sound, Ont.

BOOKS, POST CARDS, Etc.

BOOKS ON POULTRY, PIGEONS, RABBITS, Pheasants, Horses, Cattle, Farming, Fruit, Flowers, Vegetables, etc. Book catalogue free. MORGAN'S PET STOCK SUPPLY HOUSE, London.

MARIA MONK'S AWFUL DISCLOSURES of Convent Life, 50c; Life of King William III., 25c; Paul Bert's Jesuit Morals (abridged), 10c; Rise and Fall of Priestcraft, illustrated, (written my me 20 years ago, when I was a Presbyterian), 10c, only 30 copies left; Man vs. the State, by Herbert Spencer, an exposure of the fallacy of Socialism, 25c