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KING'S SPEECH TOUCHES ON CANADA'S NAVAL DISCUSSION

His Majesty Commends the Dominion's Attitude as One Testifying to the Universal Desire Within the Empire For Maintenance of Common Safety--- Brilliant Scene at Opening of British Parliament.

London, March 10. — King George to-day opened the third session of the present Parliament, after a prorogation of only two days, the briefest recess on record.

The stately ceremonial was performed in the House of Peers, where His Majesty, with Queen Mary took their places on the throne, in the presence of a great gathering of richly-robed and jewelled peers and peeresses, and a goodly leavening of members of the House of Commons, most of whom were in Court dress, or uniform.

The opening was preceded by the familiar procession from Buckingham Palace to Westminster Hall, the centre of the brilliant picture being occupied by the great gilded glass coach drawn by the famous Hanoverian cream-colored horses, whose sole duty is to participate in these pageants.

A drizzling rain fell throughout the day, but this had no effect on the tens of thousands of sightseers, who hedged the route in dense masses and kept up a wave of cheering calculated to act as a deterrent to any one who might have had the intention of marring the function.

The King's Speech from the Throne was devoted chiefly to the steps which had been taken to bring the Balkan war to an end and to the expression of the desire of the European Powers to hasten the conclusion of peace.

His Majesty opened with a graceful reference to the jubilee of the marriage of his parents, King Edward VII. and Queen Alexandra, and to his gratitude for the affection shown by the nation to the widowed Queen Mother Alexandra.

POWERS WORKING FOR PEACE.

The portion of the speech dealing with the war emphasized the fact that all the great powers earnestly desire to prevent hostilities from spreading, and to see the fighting terminated as soon as possible.

A large measure of success, the King said, had been achieved in establishing an agreement among them in principle on matters of the greatest importance. He continued:

'I am hopeful that the consultations between the Powers will enable them not only to secure a complete understanding among themselves, but to exercise a beneficient influence in hastening the conclusion of the war.'

REFERENCE TO NAVAL DEBATE IN CANADA.

His Majesty made a pleasant reference to the action of the British Dominions who had contributed war vessels to the British Navy, and also to the visits of Mr. R. L. Borden, the Canadian Premier, and other overseas ministers to confer with the Imperial Ministers, which acts, he said, were calculated to promote the solidarity of the Empire.

Continuing His Majesty said: 'The discussions now proceeding in the Canadian Parliament on matters of defence testify to the universal desire within the Empire for the maintenance of the common safety.'

The forcoming estimates were the subject of merely a passing mention. Nothing was said to indicate whether those of the navy and the army were to be abnormally swollen.

The forecast of legislation to be introduced was restricted to narrow limits. Apart from the introduction again of the Home Rule and the Welsh Disestablishment Bills, the only important measures will be additional facilitation of land purchases in Ireland, the guarantee of a Soudan loan for the development of cotton growing there, a bill to prevent plural voting at elections and a measure for the development of a national system of education.

FEARED ASSAULT FROM SUFFRAGETTES.

In connection with the opening of the new session of the British Parliament by the King this afternoon, special and elaborate precautions were taken to prevent any violence by militant suffragettes or their male supporters.

The time-honored ceremony known as 'searching the vaults' beneath the House of Commons and the House of Lords, which has been carried out since the attempt by Guy Fawkes, in November, 1605, to blow up the King and all the members of Parliament who were then gathered for the opening ceremonies, but which in latter years has been performed in a most perfunctory manner, was again under taken seriously this morning.

A party of Yeomen of the Guard from the Tower of London, who are better known under the name of 'Beef Eaters,' and who usually perambulate leisurely through the buildings, were to-day accompanied by one of the chief officials of Parliament and by inspectors of police and other high functionaries, who made a thorough search for any lurking suffragettes or suffragists.

The greatest care, too, was taken in issuing tickets to ladies to the actual ceremony of the opening, which was to take place in the House of Lords. Threats had been made to create a scene when the King arrived to read his speech from the throne.

The Lord Great Chamberlain, who issued the invitations, sent with them a note stating that it was to be distinctly understood that the recipient of the ticket of admission accepted the full responsibility for the lady or gentleman presenting it, and that the name must be written on it.

Along the line of route from Buckingham Palace to Westminster bridge and the Houses of Parliament, strong forces of mounted and foot police and men in plain clothes were stationed to prevent the occurrence of any outrage.

FIVE WOMEN ARE ARRESTED.

The only sign of suffragettes during the Royal procession was seen when two women rushed from St. James's Park, opposite Marlborough House, while the Royal coach was passing, and vigorously waved papers. They were promptly surrounded by police and hustled from the spot.

Another party of five women who wanted to present a petition to the King as he passed along Whitehall were arrested.

Considerable excitement ensued. The crowd was strongly hostile to the women who had to be protected by the police against the howling mob, which wanted to mete out immediate punishment.

The names of the five arrested women are: Lilian Wilcox, Dorothy Smith, Kathleen Paget, Gertrude Vaughan and Grace Stuart.

Each of them was armed with a rolled up petition setting forth the grievances of women.

The two suffragettes who were arrested in the vicinity of Marlborough House escaped from rough handling only through the energetic efforts of the police. Shouts of 'duck them,' and 'into the lake with them,' brought together a mob of 2,000 to 3,000 strong who tried to take the women from the hands of the policemen. By a quick manoeuvre, however, the patrolmen succeeded in whisking the suffragettes into safety.

Speaking in a music hall subsequently, Mrs. Emmeline Pankhurst referred to the women's attempts to present petitions to the King. She said: 'This perfectly constitutional action by the women has been called an insult offered to the King. An attempt is being made by members of the Government and others interested politicians to draw the King and Queen into the quarrel, the women have with the Government. We as women wish entirely to dissociate the quarrel from the monarchy and the petition had for its sole object to call the attention of Parliament and the public to the seriousness of the situation.'

SMALL PROGRAMME OF LEGISLATION.

Although the Ministerial programme for the parliamentary session which opened to-day is of unusually meagre dimensions, the next few months are extremely likely to prove of a critical nature for the Government. The Ministers are well aware that the exertions of the last twelve months have told heavily on the spirits and strength of their supporters, and it must be with keen anxiety that they contemplate the task of maintaining a majority in the division lobbies on all quarters during the session now beginning.

The attendance of members of the coalition must be of a most constant and regular nature, if disaster is to be avoided, and it may easily prove in the end that such a rigorous tax on the forces of the Government is beyond endurance. The Cabinet is quite alive to the peril, and it is with a view to minimizing it that no legislaton of a heroic nature is to be proposed.

The reintroduction of the Home Rule and Welsh Church bills under the Parliament Act will be a matter of course. Of other anticipated measures, the most contentious is likely to be the bill for the abolition of plural voting. In addition, the Government will be bound to fulfil its pledge to give facilities for the introduction by a private member of a votes for women bill.

WOMEN'S BILL TICKLISH SUBJECT FOR PARLIAMENT

Liberal Government Promises to Help It, But Public Sentiment is Roused.

MR. LLOYD GEORGE'S LAND SCHEME NOW PROMINENT

Interest in It Even Puts New Session of Parliament in Shade.

(By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless from our own Correspondent.)

London, March 10.—The new session of Parliament which the King opened expected not to be so interesting or exciting as the recent session.

Home Rule and Welsh Disestablishment will be formally re-introduced under the Parliament Act, and the Bill for the abolition of plural voting will be carried speedily through all the usual stages.

The cause of women's franchise has suffered greviously in the eyes of the country during the last few months through the wanton outrages of the militants. Consequently the Women's Suffrage Bill, which is to be introduced by a private member under the promise that the Government will facilitate its passage, may meet stronger opposition than was formerly anticipated.

There is a strong hope among the Nonconformists that the Government will redress the inequalities at present existing in the education system by the introduction of a new bill.

The greater interest of the country, however, is focussed, not upon Parliament, but upon Mr. Lloyd George, who will shortly unfold his great land scheme. This is the primary plank in the Liberal party's next programme, as it is expected that it will revolutionize rural life in England.

WESTMINSTER.

STEFANSSON GOES TO ENGLAND

Tells of Forthcoming Arctic Exploration Under Canadian Government Auspices.

London, March 10. — Vilhjalmar Stefansson, the Arctic explorer, arrived in England from New York last night. He lectures to-night before the Royal Geographical Society on 'Arctic Islands and their Esquimaux Inhabitants.' Lord Curzon, President of the Society, will take the chair, and a number of well known explorers will be present. Stefansson has come to London for the scientific equipment for the four years expedition which he intends to make in North Alaska. In an interview at Southampton last evening, Stefansson said: 'My expedition will be under the British flag, for it is being financed wholly by the Canadian Government. The funds generously offered by three American institutions were found insufficient, and following an offer by Mr. Borden, the Canadian Premier, who wished the expedition to sail under the British flag, I accepted in their place the financial assistance of the Canadian Government.

'The expedition, consisting of eight scientific experts and a crew of twelve, will start from Esquimault in May. The main purpose of the expedition is the exploration of Beaufort Sea, and we shall probably penetrate far into unknown territory. A secondary base will be established in Southwest Victoria Island, with a special view to a larger examination of the copper bearing district.'

San Francisco, March 10.— The whaling barquentine 'Kirluk,' Captain T. Pedersen, which has been purchased by Vilhjalmur Stefansson, the explorer, for a three years' cruise in the Arctic is expected to sail for Esquimault, B.C. on Wednesday next. The explorer will join the vessel later, probably at Nome.

MUNICIPAL TREASURER WAS AN EASY MARK.

Berlin, March 10.—A man wearing the uniform of an officer and giving the name of Dr. Gustave von Krupp von Bohlen und Halbach, which is the name of the manager of the Krupp works at Essen, entered a municipal counting house there on Saturday and asked leave to examine the town's accounts, which was granted. After his examination the man declared that he had discovered that there were several thousand marks over and above the correct amount, and said that he would take the surplus to the Ministry of Finance in Berlin. He departed from the town and later when the town's authorities communicated with Berlin they found that they had been robbed.

Newmarket, Ont., March 10. — The Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King, received the unanimous federal nomination on Saturday afternoon at the largest nomination convention of the North York Liberal Association in its history.

Empress Eugenie Indisposed

Condition of Former Empress of France Causes Anxiety Owing to Her Age.

London, March 10.—A despatch from Nice to the Daily Mail reads: 'The Empress Eugenie, who was recovering from an illness when she left England last month for Cap Martin, caught a fresh cold recently, and is now confined to the house.

The condition of the Empress, who is eighty-six, causes a certain amount of uneasiness, owing to her age and enfeebled condition.

The former Empress of France is nearing her 87th birthday, having been born in Granada, Spain, May 5, 1826.

INDIAN POETESS DEAD.

Pauline Johnson Passed Away After Lingering Illness.

Pauline Johnson, the Indian poetess and reciter, died on Friday in Vancouver, where she had made her home for the last few years. Miss Johnson had been ill for over a year. When the Duke of Connaught was in the west last autumn His Royal Highness visited the poetess at her home, in his

MISS E. PAULINE JOHNSON.

capacity as a chief of the Six Nation Indians. In the rites which many years ago made His Royal Highness a Mohawk chief, Miss Johnson's father and grandfather took a leading part.

Pauline Johnson was the daughter of the late George H. M. Johnson, head chief of the Mohawk Indians, and his wife, Emily S. Howland, a native of Bristol, England. She was born at 'Chiefswood,' her father's residence on the Six Nation Reserve near Brantford, Ont., and received her education by purivate tuition at the Brantford Model School.

Early in life she showed a natural aptitude as a poetess, and was a frequent contributor to the Canadian and United States periodical press.

Miss Johnson visited England in 1894, and while there, published 'The White Wampum,' a collection of about two-score poems. She made her first appearance as a reciter of her own poems in 1891, and since then had appeared in many Canadian and American cities. During the season 1893-4 she gave the remarkable number of 125 recitals in 50 different places.

'Legends of Vancouver,' a series of Indian stories, and poems 'Flint and Feathers', were her latest contributions to literature.

Man Sang While Theatre Burned

Cool Nerve of Blind Singer and Pianist Prevented Disaster . . in New York.

Worcester, Mass., March 10.— The coolness of Edward I. Boyle, a blind singer, in keeping on with his song while the fire spread rapidly in the balcony of F. W. Lynch's Pleasant Street Theatre on Saturday night, prevented a panic among the 500 persons in attendance, all of whom filed out to safety. When the last of the audience reached the door, Joseph L. Rogers, the pianist, who had played Boyle's accompaniment throughout the trying time, leaped on the stage and led the blind man out through a rear exit.

The flames spread with such swiftness that a general alarm of fire was sounded calling most of the fire department to the scene to save the adjoining property in the centre of the business district. The flames finally were confined to the theatre, which was wrecked. The loss is estimated at $35,000.

Harry W. Lynch, son of the proprietor, discovered the fire. He was standing in the wings when he saw flames running along the lower part of the balcony, where electric wires had become cross l. Stepping to the side of Boyle, who was singing an illustrated song with all lights in the theatre turned down, except the spot light, Lynch quietly announced that a small blaze had been discovered. He requested the audience to file out promptly, but without confusion.

There was a quick shuffling of feet and several persons had broken into a run, when Boyle signalled to Rogers at the piano to 'start something.' Rogers struck at once into a popular air and as Boyle's voice rang out distinctly, without a quiver, all signs of panic vanished. Everybody moved fast, but without confusion. Before half of the crowd had left the auditorium the spot light spluttered and went out. In the dark the singer and the pianist kept on with the song to the end.

GOMEZ BOWS TO U.S., VETOES AMNESTY BILL

Havana, March 10.—Although not officially announced, there is no question that President Gomez vetoed the general amnesty bill, immediately after the receipt of another peremptory remonstrance from the United States Minister.

The vetoing of the bill is not generally known in Havana, only rumors to that effect having been circulated. The indications are that Congress will proceed to pass the bill stripped of all the features which are considered objectionable by the administration at Washington.

MILITANTS BURN DOWN STATION BUILDINGS

Wild Scenes Mark Public Meetings and Cause Said to be Losing Ground.

London, March 10.—Militant suffragettes to-day started another campaign of arson. Early this morning they set fire to the Saunderton station on the Great Western Railway, and burned it to the ground, together with all its contents. Saunderton is about thirty-one miles from London, in Buckinghamshire.

Two placards were found in the vicinity on which were painted the words 'Burning to get the vote,' and 'Votes for Women.' The fire brigades from the neighboring towns responded to the alarm, but it was found impossible to save anything.

Another station, Croxley Green, about thirty miles to the north of London, on the London and North-Western Railway, also was burned down this morning, but the cause of the fire has not yet been ascertained.

Both Saunderton and Croxley Green were new stations.

Suffragettes burned the wooden pavilion of the Bowling Club at Heaton Park, Newcastle, Sunday morning. They left a card inscribed: 'No peace until votes for women.'

DISTURBANCES AT MEETINGS.

The suffragettes held meetings again yesterday at Hyde Park and Wimbledon Common. They would have met the fate of last Sunday's meetings at the same places, when it required a strong body of police to escort them to safety, but that yesterday the authorities took precautions and had large bodies of mounted and foot policemen in attendance.

Even at that wild scenes ensued. Five thousand persons assembled in the park, and swarmed about the speaker's platform, and by a deafening din prevented any word of 'General' Mrs. Flora Drummond's speech from being heard. The pressure of the surging crowds to storm the platform at length became so great that reinforcements were hastily summoned. Mrs. Drummond and her colleagues were rescued from their perilous position with some difficulty.

At Wimbledon similar scenes were enacted. Scarcely a word uttered by the speakers was audible, and they, too, had to be protected.

Another meeting, at Hampstead Heath, was still more disorderly. Miss Brackenbury announced her intention to speak for an hour. This she succeeded in doing by the help of a large force of police to control the crowds, but her discourse was inaudible. The din of comic songs and the shouts and laughter of the disturbers could be heard half a mile distant. Eggs were thrown at the speakers and the meeting finally broke up in the greatest confusion. Many suggestions were made to duck, the speakers in a pond.

CAUSE IS LOSING GROUND.

There appears to be no doubt that the militant section of the suffragettes has lost ground during the past month. Henry Massingham's review, the 'Nation,' and two of the influential Liberal London daily newspapers have turned against them since the explosion of the bomb which caused extensive damage to Chancellor of the Exchequer Lloyd-George's country cottage, and which might have killed several workmen if the plans of the women had worker properly. A second bomb had been placed, which was timed to explode at an hour when there would have been a dozen workmen there, but the wind extinguished the fuse which had been laid to fire it.

MISS PANKHURST WANTS REVOLUTION.

Paris, March 10.—Christabel Pankhurst has talked very freely with Paris reporters since the attempt was made to blow up Mr. David Lloyd-George's cottage. While her mother, in Wales, was assuming full responsibility for the deed, Miss Christabel declared that it was but the precursor of other and more formidable demonstrations in 'which blood might soon flow.'

This phrase has been widely commented on, as heretofore the Pankhursts and their militant disciples have declared that their demonstrations would 'only stop short of the shedding of human blood.'

'This is merely a warning,' she said. 'What we want is revolution—peaceful one, if possible—but always a revolution. The destruction of the mails and other public property, the throwing of bombs, and now the destruction of private property is merely the beginning. It can be stopped at any time by giving us the vote. If not, the agitation must go on to its logical conclusion, which is revolution by force.'

TRAGEDY OF THE SEA.

Dying Captain and Dead Mate Found Lashed to Wreck.

Berlin, Md., March 10. — Lashed to one side of the mast of his sunken vessel, 'Little May,' to the other side of which was tied the dead body of his colored mate, Captain Dennard Merritt, unconscious and near death, was picked up in the ocean about ten miles from Cobb's Island on Tuesday evening last by members of the crew of the Cobb's Island life-saving station, after he had been tossed about in the waters for more than forty-eight hours. News of the tragic occurrence reached the mainland only yesterday.

The schooner 'Little May' struck a sunken barge last Sunday. A hole was torn in her hull and she became waterlogged. The two men lashed themselves to the mast as the schooner sank. The mate died on Monday, and the captain became unconscious shortly afterward. He was picked up just in time to save his life.

MURDERED IN TONG WAR.

San Francisco, March 10.—One murder and an unsuccessful attempt to murder signalized the resumption of hostilities last night in Chinatown between the Suey Sing and Bing Kung tongs. Suspects have been arrested in the two cases, and the police are rounding up well-known gunmen.

MR. BRYCE BRINGS MESSAGE OF GOOD WILL FROM PRESIDENT WILSON

People of the United States Desire to Live on Terms of Cordial and Hearty Friendship With the People of Canada---British Ambassador Speaks of Spirit of Unity in the Overseas Dominions.

Ottawa, Ont., March 10.—The Right Hon. Mr. James Bryce, British ambassador at Washington, was the guest of the Canadian Club at a banquet in the Chateau Laurier on Saturday. He was welcomed by the chairman as one of the Empire's foremost men and described by the Prime Minister as one who has climbed the height of almost every phase of human intellectual achievement, as a student, idealist, man of letters, parliamentarian, constitutionalist, minister of the Crown and diplomat.

Imperial unity was the keynote of Mr. Bryce's address, but in the course of his remarks he made an interesting reference to the work of the British embassy at Washington and delivered a message of good will to Canada from President Wilson and Mr. W. J. Bryan, Secretary of State. In the course of his remarks Mr. Bryce said:

'It has been my privilege to sign either eleven or twelve treaties — I am not at this moment quite certain which — with the United States Government since I went to Washington, and of that number nine have been treaties relating to the affairs of Canada. By those nine treaties we have I hope, dealt with all the questions that are likely to arise between the United States and Canada — questions relating to boundary; questions relating to the disposal of and the use of boundary waters; questions relating to the fisheries in the international waters where the two countries adjoin one another; questions relating to the interests which we have in sealing in the Behring Sea, and many other matters, which it would take too long to go into at this moment—and I am happy to say that I do not think your relations with the United States ever stood upon a better footing than they do now.

'It was my privilege the day before yesterday to go and call upon the President of the United States and the new Secretary of State and I told them what the sentiments of the Governor-General and the Government of Canada were, reiterating on behalf of the Governor-General and the administration of that day, and they, both of them, expressed in very warm terms the desire of the people of the United States to live on terms of cordial and hearty friendship with the people of Canada. The United States have watched—I think without jealousy—the extraordinary progress and growth of Canada during the last forty years. They can afford not to be jealous because they have enough territory of their own and their people—let us say that—they are people who have the power and genuinely recognizing and admiring strenuous qualities in other nations as well as on themselves, just as I am sure that there is no feeling except of friendship and good will on your side towards the people of the United States.'

'Both in Australia and New Zealand there has been of late years a very marked, palpable growth of the sentiment of imperial unity. 'I did not find anywhere in Australia, nor in any political party in Australia, any difference of opinion as to the fact that it was the privilege, to the interests both of Australia and of New Zealand, to stand in with all the rest of the British Empire and to link their fortunes indissolubly with those of Canada, South Africa and Great Britain herself. Their spirit is a democratic spirit. I suppose there is no other country in which the democratic spirit has gone further than it has in Australia, and everything is done that can be done for the well-being of the masses of the people.

'The spirit of imperial unity which prevails in Australia and New Zealand has taken shape there, as it has here, in the desire to make arrangements for common defence with the United Kingdom, and there also they are considering what they will do for co-operation with the imperial navy. They have not absolutely settled the form which that is to take, nor the amount of money which is to be given, but the spirit is there, and there is no difference between the parties as to the aim and subject which are in view.'

Mr. Borden in his remarks observed: 'Mr. Bryce has spoken of the necessary conferences between himself and the administration for the time being in Canada during his term of office at Washington, and I am sure that in whatever else Sir Wilfrid Laurier and myself may disagree, we are united in expressing this, that the interests of Canada have been absolutely safe in the hands of Mr. Bryce, and that it has always been with the utmost confidence, not only in his great ability and in his good judgment, which are recognized all through the Empire, but in his devotion to his duty so far as Canada and the whole Empire are concerned, that we have entrusted to him every matter that has come under his consideration.

'And I am sure that, as he has spoken to us of the cordial feeling and good will that pervade the people of the United States so far as their relations with Canada are concerned, when he returns to Washington he may take back from us—as, indeed, from all the people of Canada — the assurance that there is no desire more earnest than that those good relations, happy and cordial as they are at the present moment, may be at all times continued and strengthened in the future.'

MAN AND THREE CHILDREN BURNED TO DEATH NEAR HUNTINGDON

Mother Rescued Baby and, Clad Only in Night Clothes, Found Refuge in Neighbor's House After Flight Across Snow-clad Roads, With Thermometer Six Degrees Below Zero.

Huntingdon, Que., March 10. — The coroner's inquiry into the deaths of the victims of Friday's fire failed to reveal the cause of the Robidoux farmhouse fire, two and a half miles east of this place. The victims were: Mr. Charles McConville, 80 years of age, father of the farmer's wife, and three members of the Robidoux family, Alfred, aged 17 years; Florence, 13 years, and Oliver, 10 years of age. Only nerve and obedience on the part of Mabel, aged 6, resulted in her escaping the fate of the others.

The charred remains of three of the victims were found in the cellar, and the verdict of the jurors at the inquest held by Dr. James R. Clouston, coroner for the district of Huntingdon, was that death in each instance was due to suffocation by smoke, with the cause of the fire unknown.

The family had retired to bed at nine o'clock, and shortly before 12.30 a.m. on Friday, Mrs. Robidoux, who, with her husband, slept at the west end of the building on the ground floor, was disturbed by the crying of her two-year-old baby, and when she had lit the lamp to attend to it she heard the noise of something crackling. She walked through the adjoining room and opened the kitchen door, but there was no flame visible, though there was plenty of smoke in the apartment, which was at the east end of the building. She went back to the bedroom and told her husband that she thought the place was on fire, and he partially dressed and went to the kitchen with his wife. She tried to enter the room, but he pulled her back and shut the door. Mrs. Robidoux went to the cradle, took the child, and, clad only in her nightdress, ran out of the front door bare-footed across the snow to the house of Mr. Frank Sherry, about two hundred yards away. The thermometer registered about six degrees below zero, and a high wind was blowing.

Mr. Robidoux, standing in the bedroom, shouted loudly to his father-in-law and four children sleeping immediately overhead. There was no answer, and Robidoux went out to the barn, and, getting a ladder, put it up to the west window, broke it in, and called through the smoke to the children. Mabel, six years of age, came through the smoke, and he, putting her on the ladder, told her to climb down to the ground and go to the nearest neighbor's house. Without any light of any kind Robidoux went into the rooms, and, groping around the beds, found that they were all empty. The smoke was getting chokingly thick, and, thinking that his children and the aged man had gone through to the east end of the house to either descend the stairs into the kitchen or made their escape by way of a window at the head of the staircase, from which they could drop on to the top of a lean-to roof of the verandah, and thence gain the ground, a means of entry to the top floor adopted by the children during the summer, he went down the ladder and around to the east side of the building, expecting to find that the four persons had reached safety.

As he rounded the corner the flames burst out of the east end of the structure, and, realizing that those inside had not made their escape, he ran to give the alarm. Many neighbors turned out and did what they could to extinguish the flames with water and snow, but the building, a wooden structure, was doomed, and within an hour crumpled up and collapsed, a pile of glowing embers, into the cellar.

When day broke the neighbors, hunting through the debris in the cellar, came across the crisp and limbless remains of McConville, Alfred and Florence Robidoux, but only a few bones were found to account for the fourth victim, Oliver. All were burned beyond recognition.

Mrs. Robidoux said that when she was taking the baby from its cradle to get it out of the building she thought she heard Oliver crying: 'Mother, bring me a drink of water.'

The building, which was on the Dewitteville road, was heated by a box stove at the western end of the building, and by the kitchen stove, the smoke from which, by means of stovepipes, was carried into a stone chimney. It was stated at the inquest that there were only a few live coals in the kitchen stove when the family retired for the night.

Coroner Clouston stated that probably the victims were dead at the head of the kitchen staircase before the flames broke out and being at that end of the passage they could not hear the warning shouts of Robidoux when he told them that he would take them out by the west window. That Mabel was saved he ascribed to the fact that as she was not tall the smoke had not got down low enough to affect her.

FATAL FIGHTS MARK SPANISH ELECTIONS.

Madrid, March 10.—The elections held throughout Spain yesterday for the Chamber of Deputies resulted as far as was known up till noon to-day by the Central administration in the return of 95 Liberals, 55 Conservatives, 8 Republicans and 20 Catholics.

Count Alvaro de Romanones, the Premier, is believed to be certain of obtaining a majority.

Various fatal encounters between political opponents occurred in the provincial cities, especially in the Basque country in the north of Spain.

War Tax Hits Every German Banking Account of $5,000

Europe Alarmed That Every Country Will Be Dragged Into the Wild Race for Armaments to the Restriction of Trade.

London, March 10. — Despatches from Berlin give details of the German Emperor's proposals to tax private fortunes for the provision of a great fund to be used for the increase of German armaments. The salient figures of the semi-official statement issued on the subject are as follows:—

Fortunes up to $50,000, $1.25 in every $500.

Fortunes of $125,000 to $250,000, $2.50 in very $500.

Fortunes of $50,000 to $125,000, $1.60 in every $500.

Fortunes of $250,000 to $2,500,000, $5 in every $500.

Fortunes of $2,500,000 to $5,000,000, $7.50 in every $500.

Fortunes of $5,000,000 to $12,500,000, $10 in every $500.

Fortunes of $12,500,000 of $20,000,000, $12.50 in every in every $500.

Fortunes of $20,000,000 to $25,000,000, $15 in every $500.

Fortunes of more than $25,000,000, $20 in every $500.

To take a concrete example, Bertha Krupp von Bohlen, head of the great Krupp works, will have to pay $1,800,000 as her share of the war tax. When it is remembered this is not a tax on income, but on capital, and that it strikes every bank account of more than $5,000 in the German Empire, it is not hard to see what a vital blow has been struck at German trade expansion.

And it is felt here that all Europe will be drapped down with Germany. Every country of Europe will be forced to follow the example of Germany in armament expansion, with a consequent increase of the burden of taxation. The withdrawal of so large an amount of capital from commercial paths means a corresponding restriction of trade activity ,and of the power of trade to expand.

HOUSE ADJOURNS TO CRIES OF NO SURRENDER!

Talk on Naval Question Had Lasted One Hundred and Twenty-nine Hours.

IS TO RESUME TO-DAY, SAYS MR. BORDEN.

Mr. Carvell Says Premier's Figures of Shipbuilding Costs Were Exaggerated.

Ottawa, March 10. — The prediction that the parliamentary deadlock over the Governments' naval proposals would not be even temporarily broken until midnight on Saturday was amply verified. The Opposition continued to discuss the bill until the hands of the Commons clock pointed to the midnight hour.

The sitting is the longest that has occurred since the famous fight over the Remedial Bill Legislation of the first session of 1896, the House having been in continuous session for one hundred and twenty-nine hours. The closing incident did not give the slightest indication of a let-up in the fight by either side.

When Mr. Borden moved that the House adjourn, Sir Wilfrid Laurier asked if it was to be presumed that consideration of the same bill would be continued on Monday.

'As soon as Government orders are reached, we will proceed with the consideration of this bill,' replied Mr. Borden, with some emphasis.

As the members rose from their seats Mr. William German, of Welland, started 'God Save the King.' For a time the notes did not rise above the cheering which came from both sides at the instant the Speaker left the chair. Soon after the members on both sides of the House joined in and sang vigorously. Then Dr. Beland, of Beauce struck up 'O Canada', which was sung by the Liberals, while a large group of Conservatives rivalled them with, 'Rule Brittania' and other airs.

When the members of the Opposition had finished 'O Canada', they departed from the chamber, but the Conservatives stayed to sing, 'Good Night Ladies,' as a compliment to the large number of the fair sex who were in the crowded galleries. Then they left the chamber with cries of 'No surrender.'

This cry evidently indicates the spirit on both sides of the House, for throughout the evening the Liberal speakers on a number of occasions indicated that it was their intention to keep up the fight next week.

The honor of closing the long struggle was given to Mr. F. B. Carvell, of Carleton N.B., who throughout the week has captained one of the Liberal brigades. He had been preceded by the Hon. H. R. Emmerson who gave way to him at 11.10 p.m., the Opposition adopting this course in order to prevent Mr. Borden from getting the floor.

CONTESTS MR. BORDEN'S FIGURES.

The last hour of the memorable session may best be described by telling of what occurred in the House during the course of Mr. Carvell's speech, which was devoted entirely to a consideration of the estimates of the cost of the construction of two fleet units as given in the figures submitted to the House by Mr. Borden on Monday last.

Mr. Carvell took exception to the figures all along the line. He quoted figures of the cost of construction of various vessels given to the Imperial Conference by the Admiralty in 1909, comparing them with the estimates submitted to the House by Mr. Borden on Monday. Mr. Borden, he said, had given figures as to the cost of construction for the same year and in every case they were considerably higher. For instance, the Imperial Conference was told that the armored cruisers it was proposed to build would cost $9,720,000. Now it was claimed that the cost would be $11,962,000. Here was a difference of almost one and a half millions and no information was forthcoming as to who had signed the latest statement. The Premier treated it as confidential. Was it the Admiralty or was it someone interested in shipbuilding in England? That, said Mr. Carvell, is what we on this side of the House want to know.

Mr. Carvell went on to say that the Premier had claimed that it would cost sixty-eight millions to build two fleets in Canada. He doubled the amount to cover the cost of maintenance for ten years and then in order to get the big round figure of $150,000,000 put in an additional seventeen millions for incidentals. He would have been just as logical had he figured on thirty years and informed the people that the Laurier naval proposals would cost the country three hundred million dollars.

LEADERS ARE CHEERED ON ENTRY.

At 11.25 Sir Wilfrid Laurier entered the chamber and was received with loud Liberal cheers.

A little later Mr. Borden came in and the Conservative majority kept up the cheering for a couple of minutes.

'I thank my friends very kindly,' said Mr. Carvell. 'I am delighted that they applaud the information I am giving them. I am glad to see the Prime Minister because I am discussing the figures he submitted to the House last Monday.'

Mr. Carvell, who was at the time quoting from Burgoynes 'Navy Annual' for 1912-13, mentioned another figure for cost of construction which did not agree with the estimate given by Mr. Borden.

Mr. Borden rose to explain that this was a mistake in Hansahr. It had been corrected, he said, in the revised edition.

'We are getting more light. We are doing very well this evening,' said Mr. Carvell.

A few minutes later Mr. Carvell, in referring to the figures presented to the House by Mr. Borden, said that they had evidently been prepared by some one who had a vivid imagination after a champagne supper.

A number of the Conservatives, who evidently thought that the reference was to the Prime Minister, kept up a continuous shout of 'Order.'

'They are getting information. It gives them a new view in life. I'll give them some more next week,' said the member for Carleton, when he could get an opportunity to speak.

From eleven-fifty to eleven fifty-five Mr. Carvell proceeded to speak amidst much noise from the opposite side of the House. There was a continuous cry of 'Question.' At 11.56 the Hon. T. W. Crothers came in and his entrance was made the occasion for a demonstration. Mr. Carvell put down his notes, opened his desk and produced a book of the rules of the House.

'I wish to call your attention, Mr. Chairman,' he said, 'to rule number five, which says that it is the duty of the Speaker to preserve order and decorum in the House; also to rule thirteen, which says that the rules of the House shall be observed in committee of the whole House. I apply to you, Mr. Chairman, for protection.'

'Do the rules apply to the Conservative party?' asked Mr. Lemieux.

'I suppose they do,' said Mr. Carvell. 'I have not ben trifling with the House. I have been showing that the figures submitted by the Prime Minister are absolute nonsense. I am entitled to the protection of the chair and the protection of the House.'

'I am doing the best I can,' said Deputy Speaker Blondin, who was in the chair.

'I don't think you are,' retorted Mr. Carvell.

MR. BORDEN MOVES ADJOURNMENT.

At this point Mr. Borden rose and said: 'Does the hon. gentleman want to continue on Sunday?'

Mr. Carvell said that he did not.

Mr. Borden said he would move that the committee rise and report progress.

Speaker Sproule then took the chair, the committee rose, and a minute later the House was adjourned.

During the last hour or so probably seventy-five percent of the members were in their places. A considerable number of them, including several of the ministers, Sir Wilfrid Laurier and a number of the ex-ministers, were in evening dress. They had been in attendance at a dinner given by His Royal Highness the Governor-Geenral, at Government House, in honor of the Right Hon. James Bryce, who is a guest of His Royal Highness.

The front benches of both parties were well represented during the closing scene. To the right and left of Mr. Borden sat the Hon. C. J. Doherty, the Hon. Robert Rogers, the Hon. J. D. Reid, the Hon. Martin Burrell, the Hon. W. T. White, the Hon. Sam Hughes, and the Hon. A. E. Kemp.

On the front Liberal row, in addition to Sir Wilfrid Laurier, were the Hon. Rodolphe Lemieux, the Hon. G. P. Graham, the Hon. H. R. Emmerson, the Hon. Charles Murphy, the Hon. Frank Oliver, and the Hon. Dr. Beland.

MEXICO GIVES ABSOLUTION FOR POLITICAL SIN

General Blanquet's Amnesty Measure Will Aid Pacification in Troubled States.

Mexico City, March 6.—The amnesty measure prepared by General Blanquet, military commander of the federal district, absolving all political offenders of whatever kind, has received the approval of Congress.

The measure includes all persons now under arms against the administration, or in other manner fomenting a revolution, providing they put themselves in accord with the Government within fifteen days from the promulgation of the decree.

This is the same measure of clemency so often offered by the Madero administration without result. It is generally believed that it will find more acceptance now, backed as it is by the firm hand and warlike methods of President Huerta.

Already fifty men of the forces under the notorious 'tuerto' Morales, one of the fiercest of the Zapata leaders, have accepted amnesty as previously offered, surrendering their arms upon payment being made to them of fifty pesos each.

These men marched through the streets of the capital yesterday and attracted much attention by their bandit-like appearance, the variety of their costumes and the quantity of armament each carried. They were a meek looking lot when disbanded, stripped of their belts, cartridges and pistols, wandering mystified by the sights of the city.

On the heels of their surrender came the the news that Euphemio Zapata, brother of Emiliano, 'The Terrible,' was encamped with 350 of his men at the town of Chiatula.

Morelos, with the consent of the Government, is awaiting the result of the mission of two representatives whom he sent to the capital.

Amnesty may be still further extended to those released from Belem, the big city prison, during the attack on the arsenal, who were serving terms for three years or less, except those committed for robbery or theft. The Minister of Justice has sent a bill with this object in view to Congress.

MADEROS TO KEEP UP FIGHT.

San Antonio, March 6.—After a desperate horseback ride of 600 miles from Torrion, Mexico, to Marathon, Texas, Emilio Madero, reported officially to have been slain, has reached this city with his brother, Raoul, who also was reported dead. Several times during their flight the two brothers of the assassinated President barely escaped with their lives following attacks upon them both by rebels and federals. They were pursued almost all the way to the border, and managed to escape only because of the superior knowledge of the country which three servants accompanying them possessed.

Gabriel Madero, another brother, met them here. They will remain here until after the conference in New York of other members of the family now en route there from Cuba.

Emilio says the family will not give up the fight against Huerta and Diaz while it has a cent or a member left, and is confident as soon as the brothers meet so they can make their plans accordingly, that the death of Francisco Madero will be avenged, not by further assassinations, but by reassumption of power. The Madero brothers declare that the Governor of Carranza has ten thousand on a war footing that are ready to assist the Huerta-Diaz regime, and that other northern states are getting ready for a concerted effort to help the Maderos.

Tucson, Arizona, March 6. — The Sonora State Congress yesterday repudiated Huerta's Government at Mexico City and issued a general call to arms addressed to all people of the border state.

WAR TAX ESTIMATE.

Berlin, March 7.—In regard to the proposed government scheme for taxing fortunes the 'Lokal Anzeiger' prints a forecast to the effect that there will be a graduated scale of levies to pay for the increase in the army. These will vary from five to eighty marks per two thousand.

It is figured out that at this rate the heiress of the Krupp estate will contribute 7,200,000 marks, or $1,800,000.

NO ELECTION, SAYS THE HON. GEO. H. PERLEY

Government Will Put Naval Bill Through Parliament, He Declares.

WARNS CONSERVATIVES TO KEEP HOUSE IN ORDER

Canada's Thirty-five Millions Did Not Indicate Permanent Policy.

At the monthly dinner of the Liberal-Conservative Club of Montreal at St. Lawrence Hall on Saturday night, the Hon. George H. Perley declared that in spite of the efforts of the Liberals in the House of Commons, there would be no election. The Government would put the naval bill through Parliament. At the same time he

THE HON. G. H. PERLEY.

warned the Conservatives of Montreal to 'keep their house in order, so that when we do come to an election all will be prepared to return Mr. Borden with a greater majority than ever.'

The Hon. Louis Coderre, although in the city on Saturday morning, was not at the banquet, but wired his regrets from Ottawa. Apparently he was busy preparing for the Liberal attack in regard to corupt practices in the Hochelaga by-election.

DID NOT INDICATE PERMANENT POLICY.

Mr. Perley said that the contribution of $35,000,000 did not indicate the permanent policy of the Government. Mr. Borden had promised that no permanent policy would be adopted without consulting the people, and Mr. Borden had never yet violated any of his promises.

He charged Sir Wilfrid Laurier with inconsistency on the naval issue with favoring a submission to the people, and also voting against this. He had introduced an amendment to the clause providing for the contributions of $35,000,000, in which he accepted the idea of spending the money without consulting the people, only he would spend it in a different way. Then he had voted for Mr. Verville's amendment to refer the matter to the people.

'There is no argument for an appeal to the country,' continued Mr. Perley. 'The question was settled at the last election. Previous to that election Mr. Borden had stated what he would do in regard to the navy, and he is doing exactly what he said he would do.

CURSE OF PARLIAMENTARY PROCEDURE.

Col. Hugh Clarke, M.P., Bruce County, Ont., had no hesitation in saying that he did not want to see an election now. He had had too many elections of late. Any sort of measure to establish a 'gag' or 'guillotine' or closure of any kind would have his support, because the 'curse of parliamentary procedure is excess of talk.' The contribution of $35,000,000, he said, was in no sense a part of a permanent policy, it was merely 'paying up some arrears,' on the part of the country. Canada doesn't want to be a sponge and a dead beat all her years,' he added.

The presidents of all the Conservative clubs in the city sat at a table in the centre of the room. Mr. L. T. Marechal, K.C., the toastmaster, said the Conservatives of Montreal would be ready in case of an election, and Ald. Leslie Boyd also gave the same assurance.

SHIP WAS PREY OF WORST STORM CAPTAIN KNEW

Steamer 'Ethyl' Sixty Days From Norway, Reaches Philadelphia Limp and Broken.

Philadelphia, March 6.—With her decks smashed, lifeboats stove in and a portion of her machinery disabled, the British steamer 'Ethyl,' which sailed for Philadelphia from Narvik, Norway, on January 3, reached this port yesterday. Sixty days were consumed in the trip across the ocean, one which usually takes less than twenty days.

'For the greater part of the way we just drifted along,' said Captain Davis. 'The steamer's propellers were useless on account of the terrific storms which raged. Twice we were compelled to abandon our course and run for ports to replenish a depleted coal supply. During most of the voyage it was necessary to pour oil on the seas.'

According to Captain Davis, the voyage was the worst he ever made. On January 18 the vessel put into Stornaway, England, for coal, and when within 600 miles of Halifax, on February 1, she was compelled to turn and run back to Fayal, in the Azores, from which port she sailed on February 12.

Uplifting Endeavor Marks Romanoff Celebration

Schools to be Started for Peasant Children, More Hospitals Founded, and Museums Opened for Furthering Utilitarian Activities in Russia.

London, March 7.— St. Petersburg despatches state that Prince Kuropatkin and Maxim Gorky are likely to benefit by the amnesty issued in celebration of the Romanoff tercentenary to political exiles, liable to prosecution under articles 325 and 326 of the penal code. The exiles will be under police supervision for two years after their return to Russia.

The tercentenary benefactions include village institutes for the education and training of peasants' children. Over ninety training colleges for teachers are to be established in various parts of the Empire, and $10,000,000 has been assigned for the purpose.

Development works with employment for many thousands of men will begin by a comprehensive scheme of road making, reclamation of marsh lands and irrigation in the trans-Caucasian territory.

Large hospitals, including one in St. Petersburg, with 1,100 beds, will be founded. An Imperial museum will be opened in Moscow, devoted to furthering the national growth in artistic and utilitarian activities extending from music and painting to scientific agriculture.

LONDON COUNTY COUNCIL ELECTION FOUGHT ON STREET RAILWAY ISSUE

Municipal Reformers Returned to Power With Increased Majority to Carry Out Their Programme for a Reduced Municipal Tramway System, As a Means to Aid the 'Bus Trust.'

London, March 7.—The municipal reformers for the third time secured, through yesterday's elections, a majority in the London County Council, although not so large as in 1907, when they had a majority of 40. They improved their position, however, over 1910, when their majority was two.

Of the 118 members elected 67 are reformers and 51 Progressives. The nine seats gained by the reformers and the two by the Progressives are widely distributed and indicate no specially noteworthy change of opinion.

The Reformers, who are allied in political opinion to the Conservatives in Parliament, besides increasing their majority to sixteen, will be able still farther to strengthen it by the election of ten aldermen.

The keenest interest was taken in the ninth triennial election, not only because of the sharply divided opinion on municipal issues at stake, but because of the threats of militant suffragettes to destroy the ballot papers.

Special precautions were taken by the police to prevent any interference with the ballot boxes by the women, many of whom are entitled to vote at municipal elections.

The pre-election campaign had been a very spirited one.

The Municipal Reformers, as they now call themselves, or the Moderates, as they styled themselves when the council was first former, have been in power six years, ousting the Progressives from office in 1907 on the general charge of socialism.

The Municipal Reformers are virtually Unionists and the Progressives are Liberals. Each party accuses the other of being wreckers. The Municipal Reformers claim to be economists, but the records show them to be just as extravagant as the Progressives.

The main question before the electors was whether they preferred the Municipal train service to be extended, in which case they should vote the Progressive ticket, or whether they considered the deficit on the tramway system should be diminished by reducing the present service, and so helping the "Bus Trust," in which case they should vote the Municipal Reform ticket.

It was on the policy in connection with the street railways, of which the council owns and operates 146 miles, that the elections were chiefly fought. They were first built when the Progressives were in power and the members of this party favor the extension of this system and other legislation which would place the municipally-owned street railways in a better position to complete against the privately-owned transportation companies. Their opponents, the Municipal Reformers, are conservative in Imperial affairs, and were never enamored of public ownership and very few extensions have been made since they came into power three years ago.

The election which placed the reins in their hands was very closely fought and resulted in a majority of one. This one, however, enabled the Municipal Reformers to choose aldermen, which gave them a substantial majority when it came to voting in council.

The council consists of a chairman, chosen from among its number or otherwise, 19 aldermen also chosen by the council and 118 councillors elected by the ratepayers direct. It has administrative authority over an area of 117 square miles on matters of a general nature, such as main drainage, fire brigade, parks, education, bridges and asylums, and makes grants to the borough councils in aid of certain works. The annual expenditure is about $75,000,000, more than half of which is for education.

MONASTERIES FOR CIRCUMPOLAR OBSERVATIONS

Paris, March 8.—Referring to the tragic end of Capt. Robert F. Scott on his recent voyage to the South Pole, M. Schrader, the eminent French geographer, expresses the opinion that the death of the English explorer is the last act in the drama of the Polar Polar obsession, which has caused the loss of so many lives.

The discoveries of Peary, Amundsen and Scott have at last removed the imperative desire of scientists to find the Poles, M. Schrader declares, and leaves the way clear for a considerable and important task, the results of which will be far-reaching. This consists in establishing a chain of circumpolar observations, a vast system of scientific 'monasteries,' international in character.

The atmospheric and marine currents which circulate, winter and summer alike, round the pole perpetually mix water and air. The cold waters descend toward the south, carrying quantities of ice, and are continually replaced by masses of warmer water which come from the Atlantic. Above these ice fields, floating toward the south, hovers a layer of cold air ever falling on to the frozen mass beneath, as a heavy syrup drops and remains at the bottom of a glass of water. In their turn the sea breezes push and stir up this mass of cold air, lift it from its icy bed, and send it to cool America and Europe.

These cold masses of air, as soon as they come in contact with the tepid atmosphere of the Atlantic, condense the moisture, precipitate rain, and brew tempests. Thus, by developing an accurate knowledge of the courses of the ice fields, by following them in their southward course and observing the phenomena of their slow fusion in the middle of the Atlantic, it would be possible to foretell, to a great extent, the force of the winds, the alternation and character of the seasons, and the likelihood of drought or wet. Warning against atmospheric dangers could be given, and there would be ample time to adopt such precautions as circumstances dictated.

STEWART ACQUITTED IN ALASKA LAND CASE.

Chicago, March 8.—Duncan M. Stewart, of Seward, Alaska, well-known in Eastern Canada, one of six defendants in the $10,000,000 Alaska land fraud conspiracy case, on trial before Federal Judge Landis, was given his freedom by the Government to-day because the statute of limitations had expired in his case.

Stewart is said, on government information, to have entered into the alleged conspiracy with Albert C. Frost, and the other defendants, but withdrew early in 1907. The indictment was returned in 1911, after the statute of limitations of three years had run.

It is expected that the trial may last two months, as more than a hundred witnesses are to be heard in behalf of the government, and an equal number for the defence. The defendants, Albert C. Frost, George M. Sewart, Pierre G. Beach, Frank Watson and George Ball were present in court.

DISARMAMENT WOULD NOT HURT KRUPPS, 'TIS SAID

London, March 7.— Emil Ehrenberger, technical director of the Krupp concern, is staying for a few days at the Carlton. He said to the 'Times' correspondent, when asked what was the Krupps' attitude toward the disarmament proposals:

'We have not yet seen any tangible arrangement, but, whatever happens, it will affect us little.'

'Persons generally believe that the Krupps exist solely for the manufacture of war material, but this is erroneous. They forget that we produce about 4,000 tons of steel daily; war material being almost a side line. If a world-wide disarmament was suddenly effected, we would proceed much the same as before.'

SIR THOMAS LIPTON'S CHALLENGE RECEIVED

New York, March 6. — Sir Thomas Lipton's challenge for the America Cup was received by the New York Yacht Club yesterday. Secretary Cormack so announced this afternoon.

Mr. Cormack declined to make public the text of the challenge or to comment on it in any way. It would be considered by the members of the club, he asserted, before it would be acted on. Whether the members will hold a special meeting for this purpose or would take it up at their regular meeting on March 27, he added, rested entirely with the executive committee.

London, March 7—Sir Thomas Lipton has been overwhelmed with telegrams and good wishes from all parts of the world on his challenge for the America cup. Asked whether he felt confident of winning he said: 'Strangely, it is the first time we have been asked that question. If we were not pretty certain of winning we should not have challenged. Without wanting to be rash, I think I'll bring back that cup this time.'

The new Shamrock IV. will be a different boat to her predecessors. She will be more like the American freak boats.

A JAIL CENSUS OF THE SUFFRAGETTES.

London, March 7.—The Right Hon. Reginald McKenna, Home Secretary, has furnished figures showing that out of fifteen suffragists now imprisoned, ten have taken food, one has been fed by a tube and one by a cup.

Another sent to jail on Wednesday night has refused to take food. Seven prisoners are in the infirmary on account of illness, two for purposes of observation and four in order to facilitate forcible feeding. The prisoners since the beginning of the year have numbered 55. Of these seven have been released, not in the ordinary course, but because they refused food and were all suffering serious illness at the time, four of them having heart disease, one pleurisy, one tuberculosis and one a weak heart. Two of the released prisoners had not been tried and could not be rearrested.

HOME-COMING CANADIANS.

(Canadian Associated Press.)

London, March 7.— Among the Canadians sailing for home to-day are: Messrs. Beauvais and Charles Luscombe, of Montreal, and Monsigneur Charlebois and Mr. E. L. Garneau, of Quebec.

WOULD CONFINE EXTRA SESSION TO THE TARIFF

Work of Organization Begins in Real Earnest at Washington.

LOBBYISTS ARE IN WATCHFUL LINE.

Ready to Combat Reductions They Fear Through House and Senate.

Washington, March 7.—With the House Ways and Means Committee meeting to organize the real tariff work of the sixty-third Congress began to-day. With only three new members on the Democratic side of the committee, it seemed practically certain that the tariff measures framed under the supervision of Mr. Underwood during the last session would be accepted by the new committee and laid before the caucus before the extra session begins on April 1.

In addition to its tariff work, the committee is confronted by the problem of reorganizing the entire Democratic side of the House through its functions on committees. The committee appointments are expected to develop some lively contests, and the leaders are inclined to defer action on them as long as possible.

Mr. Underwood and his associates are of the opinion that the Democrats should get down to work on the tariff and let all other questions go until the regular session next December. With this programme in mind, it has even been suggested that only the necessary committees, appropriations to take care of the two supply bills which failed in the last session, enrolled bills, and accounts necessary to care for the routine of the House, be organized at the extra session. This would defer any trouble over appointments until the tariff was out of the way.

URGES CURRENCY LEGISLATION.

There is some sentiment in the House, however, in favor of immediate currency legislation, arising from an impression that President Wilson desires early action in that direction. Whether Mr. Carter Glass, who will be chairman of the Banking and Currency Committee of the new Congress, will be allowed to bring in his bill at the extra session will rest largely with the President, it is said, although the House leaders are urging Mr. Wilson to confine the activities of the extra session to the tariff.

The usual bevy of lobbyists is appearing in Washington to watch the Ways and Means Committee.

Organized opposition will combat any radical tariff bills in the House, and will follow them to the Senate, where strenuous efforts will be made to temporize any great reductions.

Democrats of the Senate to-day chose Senator James F. Clarke, of Arkansas, for president pro tem. of the Senate, over Senator Augustus O. Bacon, of Georgia, by a vote of 27 to 14.

The outcome was a great surprise, as it was considered Senator Bacon would be elected.

The caucus choice is equivalent to an election in the Senate.

MERE PARTIZAN STORY, PERHAPS

Government Leader in Senate Knows Nothing of Rumored Forthcoming Dismissals.

Ottawa, March 7. — In the Senate yesterday Senator Davis called attention to a press report stating that several deputy ministers were likely to be dismissed because confidential information had leaked out and furnished ammunition to the Opposition in Parliament. He asked what truth there was in the report and what information the departments had which they were afraid should get out. Surely the Government were not going to conduct its departments like a lot of lodges with a beef-eater on guard at the door. The departments were governmental business offices where the business of the people was transacted. He thought there had been no confidential information given out, and that there was none to give out.

The Hon. Mr. Lougheed said he had heard nothing of the proposed dismissals.

The Senate gave a third reading to the bills granting divorce to William Froste, to William Monds, to Charles F. Farling, to Jessie W. Hearns, to Louise M. R. Ridge, to Edward M. Creighton, to Mabel Lacey, to N. L. Nathanson, to Fanny M. Gogarty.

A bill respecting the Grand Trunk Pacific and another respecting the National Transcontinnetal were given a third reading.

The debate on Senator David's motion for the appointment of a committee to 'consider the advisability of limiting the right of appeal to the Supreme Court and the Privy Council to certain classes of cases,' was further adjourned, after brief discussion.

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DR. FRIEDMANN PUTS HIS 'CURE' TO THE TEST

May See First Effects in Seven Days; Second Treatment Three Weeks Hence.

TWO MEN AND ONE WOMAN ARE PATIENTS

The Latter is Chronic Case, and Men Are in Incipient Stage.

New York, March 7. — The first demonstration in America of Dr. F. F. Friedmann's treatment, which the visiting Berlin physician declares is a cure for tuberculosis, was given by Dr. Friedmann himself yesterday in the presence of physicians representing the city, the state and the staffs of the hospitals of several cities.

Three patients, two men and a woman, were selected by Dr. Friedmann from fifty tuberculosis sufferers gathered from all parts of the city, all hopeful that they would receive treatment. The woman had been ill three years. It is a chronic case of the disease at the knee, and was the most serious of the three chosen.

The two men have tuberculosis of the lungs. Their cases are not beyond the incipient stage, according to the authorities of the People's Hospital, the institution where the demonstration was held. Each of the men patients has been showing improvement and gaining weight since beginning, several months ago, the best recognized tuberculosis treatment of the day, it was stated.

Physicians who were present brought forward a dozen persons suffering with the disease in all its stages. The medical history of each was available for Dr. Friedmann's use. Statistics had been prepared at his request. The Berlin physician declined to treat any of these cases, however, but made his own selections.

Each of the three who were treated received a double injection, in the muscle and in the vein. Dr. Friedmann explained that the first reaction might be expected to be observed after seven days. The patients went to their homes with instructions to return three weeks hence. Dr. Friedmann promised to treat them again at that time. Meanwhile the medical board of the hospital will have the three under constant observation, and, as soon as results are observable, it was announced a statement will be issued.

Mr. Moses Greenbaum, president of the People's Hospital, discussing Dr. Friedmann's demonstration, the opinion of physicians who were present was that criticism or praise of the culture and of Dr. Friedmann's methods should be withheld until the results of the treatment are known. He said the Berlin physician during his demonstration appeared 'nervous, excitable and irritated.' He used an ordinary hypodermic needle, and made the inoculation in the ordinary manner familiar to physicians.

The New York County Medical Society, which had protested against Dr. Friedman giving his treatment as an individual practitioner because he has no state license, did not interfere with the demonstration. It was explained that he was working at the hospital's invitation, in a sense as a resident physician. Only patients and invited physicians were gathered, since Dr. Friedmann had requested that newspaper reporters and other laymen be barred. It is expected that at the coming demonstrations—from one to four injections may be necessary—the public will be invited, Dr. Greenbaum said.

Included among the physicians present were Dr. E. W. Kellogg, Milwaukee; Dr. M. Wolff, state civil service commissioner, a practising physician; Dr. Woods Hutchinson, and Dr. Tannenbaum, representing unofficially the city board of health.

RESPITE FOR THE ALLANS.

Richmond, Vir., March 6. — Governor Mann last night granted a respite until March 28 to Floyd Allen and his son, Claude Swanson Allen, under sentence to die in the electric chair at the state penitentiary on Friday next for their part in the Hillsville court house murders on March 14, 1912.

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MR. WOODROW WILSON, IN VAST OPEN AIR AMPHITHEATRE TAKES THE OATH AND IS INAUGURATED CHIEF EXECUTIVE OF THE AMERICAN PEOPLE

A Simple Grandeur Marks the One Great Pageant that the Republican Form of Government Permits in the United States---Plaudits of the Populace Speed the Parting President and Acclaim His Successor, Whose Inaugural Address, of Lofty Tone and Ambitious Sentiment, is Followed by Spectacular Parade From the Capitol to the White House, Where 30,000 Soldiers, Sailors, and Marines Pass Under New President's Review.

Washington, March 4.—Mr. Woodrow Wilson was to-day inaugurated as President of the United States, with Mr. Thomas R. Marshall as Vice-President,amid scenes of stirring animation and with impressive ceremonies, marked in the main by simplicity, and yet retaining that degree of dignity, with some of the pomp and spectacular display which inevitably attaches to the induction of a new chief executive of the nation.

The day dawned cold and gray. A solid bank of heavy clouds completely shut off the sun and threatened to carry out the official prediction of 'unsettled weather' in the afternoon or at night.

With a temperature between 45 and 50 degrees, a light south wind fanned the city, but no such discomforts as attended the inauguration blizzard of four years ago were threatened, though every preparation had been made for them. It looked, however, as if a drizzle might begin almost any time.

Daylight found things moving swiftly toward the climax of the day's programme—the inauguration ceremonies at the east front of the Capitol. Streets were roped off, but traffic through them was permitted early in the day. About the Shoreham Hotel, where Mr. Wilson was stopping, a small crowd, kept at a distance by police, waited for a glimpse of the new President as he started on his way. Another crowd, admirers of Mr. Taft, waited at the White House grounds for a glimpse of him. The grounds, however, had been closed to the public and the crowd waited at a distance.

All over the city there was an air of expectancy and final preparation. 'Finishing touches' were being put on everywhere. Humanly speaking, the city became a shell when almost its entire population, and probably 200,000 visitors began early massing in the down-town sections, along the line of march and near the Capitol grounds.

President Taft had worked in his study until nearly three o'clock this morning. After a few hours' rest he had breakfast quietly with Mrs. Taft and their daughter, Helen.

The elaborate ceremonies of the day followed a fixed programme covering practically five hours. It began in the morning with the drive of the President, President-elect and Vice-President-elect from the White House to the Capitol, where until noon Mr. Taft was occupied with the measures passed in the closing hours of the Sixty-second Congress.

The inauguration of Vice-President Marshall was fixed to occur shortly after noon, along with the assembling of the new Senate and the swearing in of new senators. Following this, toward one p.m., the chief ceremony of the day, the inauguration of President Wilson, occurred at the east front of the Capitol. Then came the return of the Presidential party to the White House and the review of the inaugural parade, lasting well along into the afternoon.

Mr. Wilson and Mr. Marshall had remained with their families at their hotel through the night. As the hour approached for opening to-day's ceremonies, they were joined by the Inaugural Committee of Congress, made up of Senators Crane, Bacon and Overman, and Representatives Rucker, Garret and McKinley. To this committee was assigned the first funotion of importance in the day's proceedings, that of conducting the new President and Vice-President to the White House for formal greetings with President Taft, followed by the drive of the Presidential party to the Capitol. Mrs. Wilson and family, and Mrs. Marshall remained at the hotel to be escorted to the Capitol later by a military aide.

PRINCETON MEN CARRY COLLEGE COLORS IN PARADE.

Meantime the escort for the Presidential party was assembling in the parkways adjoining the White House. Foremost in this escort was the Essex Troop from Mr. Wilson's own state. With them, from Mr. Marshall's state, rode the Black Horse Troop of Indiana. One thousand Princeton men with touches of their college colors, vied with the mounted escort in number and activity.

Mr. Taft and Mr. Wilson occupied carriages, with members of the inaugural committee: Mr. Marshall and Senator Gallinger, president pro tem of the Senate, following immediately in another carriage with other members of the committee; carriages following with members of Mr. Taft's retiring Cabinet.

Pennsylvania avenue and the main thoroughfares converging at the Capitol were packed from an early hour of the day to witness this move of the Presidential party to the Capitol. From the White House to the Capitol steel cables strung along the curb held back the spectators and traffic was suspended.

At the Capitol the committee of arrangements was ready to conduct Mr. Taft and Mr. Wilson to the marble chamber known as the President's room, just off the lobby leading to the Senate chamber. Others of the committee waited to conduct Mr. Marshall and Senator Gallinger to the Vice-President's room, at the opposite end of the Senate lobby.

The arrival of the Presidential party was timed to bring it to the Capitol a full hour before the opening of the actual inauguration ceremony at noon. This was to give sufficient time to Mr. Taft to sign bills being passed in the last hour of the expiring Sixty-second Congress. The Cabinet of the outgoing President accompanied him, to inspect the newly passed bills pertaining to their departments and to advise the President as to his signature or veto.

Meanwhile the Senate and House of Representatives were pressing matters to a final conclusion. In the hurry to have all legislative business cleared well before noon. In the House there were the usual closing exercises, with resolutions of thanks to the Speaker.

FAIR WOMEN ADD BEAUTY TO THE SCENE.

Senate galleries were thronged early with a brilliant assemblage in which women largely predominated, their gowns and hats giving a gala appearance to the upper portion of the chamber. The diplomatic galleries were strictly reserved for the families of the representatives of foreign governments, and the President and Vice-President's galleries for the families of the incoming and outgoing executives.

When the Supreme Court was announced, Chief Justice White leading the procession entered the Senate chamber, followed by Associate Justices Lamar, Hughes, McKenna, Holmes, Lurton, Day, Van Devanter and Pitney.

The representatives of foreign nations came next, headed by Ambassador Jusserand, of France, dean of the diplomatic corps in the absence of the venerable Baron Hengelmuller, the ambassador of Austria, who is absent from his post on leave and is not to return.

The Right Hon. James Bryce, the British ambassador, was next, followed in order of seniority, by Count Von Bernstorff, the ambassador from Germany; Youssouf Zia Pacha, the ambassador from Turkey; the Marquis Cusani Confalonieri, the ambassador from Italy; Senor De Gama, the ambassador from Brazil; George Bakhmateff, the ambassador from Russia; the Viscount Chinda, ambassador from Japan, and followed by the ministers and their suites from Portugal, Bolivia, Salvador, Netherlands, Venezuela, Switzerland, Greece, China, Spain, Ecuador Norway, Nicaragua, Cuba, Argentina, Uruguay, Chile, Belgium, Haiti, Guatemala, the Dominican Republic Peru, Sweden, Siam, Colombia, Honduras, Denmark, Panama and Persia. The ambassadors and ministers have seats immediately behind the space reserved for the Cabinet.

Meanwhile the House of Representatives, formed in double line down the long corridor toward the House wing of the Capitol, and accompanied by the members-elect soon to take places in the next Congress, marched slowly to the Senate door, and, headed by Speaker Clark, for whom a seat had been placed on the rostrum at the left of Senator Gallinger, as President pro tempore of the Senate, found seats reserved on the west side of the chamber, the east being held for senators and others.

When this part of the programme was carried out the next move was to escort the President, President-elect and Vice-President-elect to the chamber. The two most conspicuous seats in the chamber were reserved for Mr. Wilson and Mr. Marshall, both of which faced the presiding officer, Mr. Wilson's in the front row to the right of the main aisle, and Mr. Marshall's to the left. Seats for the Cabinet and the committee on arrangements were close by.

With the entrance of President Taft and President-elect Wilson at the main door of the Senate, escorted by the committee on arrangements, and the entrance of Mr. Marshall and Senator Gallinger, also escorted by the same committee, the stage was set for the inauguration of the new Vice-President.

EDWARD D. WHITE,
Chief Justice of the United States, who Swore in the New President.

VICE-PRESIDENT TAKES SOLEMN OATH OF OFFICE.

First in the order of the proceedings was the administering of the oath of office to Vice-President Marshall. Arising from his seat among the Senators, the new Vice-President was escorted to the Senate rostrum, to the right of the presiding officer. The office of Vice-President being vacant by the death of James S. Sherman, the administration of the oath to the new Vice-President fell to the lot of Senator Gallinger. This was a brief ceremony, followed with impressive silence as the oath was slowly repeated by the new official, standing with uplifted right hand.

Vice-President Marshall had now been formally installed as the presiding officer of the Senate. This much accomplished, the Senate of the sixty-second Congress adjourned sine die, to reorganize immediately as the new Senate of the 63rd Congress, with its new presiding officer directing its affairs. A prayer by the chaplain of the Senate was the first formal action of the newly-organized Senate. With this solemn function over, Vice-President Marshal delivered his inaugural address.

It remained only to complete the organization of the new Senate by administering the oath to Senators re-elected or newly elected to the body.

The returning Democratic Senators to take the oath were: Mr. Bankhead, of Alabama; Mr. Bacon, of Georgia, Mr. Simmons, of North Carolina; Mr. Owen, of Oklahoma; Mr. Tillman, of South Carolina; Mr. Sheppard, of Texas, and Mr. Martin, of Virginia.

The re-elected Republicans were: Messrs. Borah, of Idaho; Kenyon, of Iowa; Nelson, of Minnesota, and Warren, of Wyoming.

The new Democratic members of the body were Messrs. John T. Robinson, of Arkansas; John F. Shafroth, of Colorado; William Saulsbury, of Delaware; William H. Thompson, of Kansas; Ollie M. James, of Kentucky; Joseph E. Ransdell, of Louisiana; James K. Vardman, of Mississippi; Thomas J. Walsh of Montana; William Hughes, of New York; Harry Lane, of Oregon, and John K. Shields, of Tennessee.

The new Republicans were: Messrs. Edwin C. Burleigh, of Maine; John W. Weeks, of Massachusetts; George W. Norris, of Nebraska; L. B. Colt, of Rhode Island, and Thomas Sterling, of South Dakota.

At this point the inaugural ceremonies passed from the stage of quiet and solmenity of the Senate chamber to one full of color and animation as the outdoor exercises of administering the oath to the new President began at the east front of the Capitol.

In the shadow of the great dome an immense stand to hold thousands had been erected. At the front and centre of this vast stage were arranged the seats for President Taft and President-elect Wilson.

Chief Justice White, about to administer the oath of office, was seated at the right of the President-elect. Flanking this central group were the Associate Justices of the Supreme Court, the Vice-President, Senators and former Senators. Back of them were ranged the members of the House of Representatives and the ambassadors and ministers of foreign nations. In groups here and there were the Governors of states, many of them with their showy staffs of military and civil officials. Members of the retiring Cabinet, officers of the army and navy, and representatives of the various branches of the Federal Government also had their places on the broad platform.

Facing the inaugural platform a dense crowd of spectators packed the wide plaza and struggled for vantage point, while further back the long lines of military and civic organizations took position to await the formation of the parade.

With this setting of animation, all attention was directed to the two central figures of the assemblage—the President-elect about to take the oath of office, and the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, ready to administer the oath. These two, rising from their seats, stood together at the centre of the platform, the Chief Justice with the Bible open in his hands, the President-elect with uplifted right hand.

Slowly the Chief Justice repeated the oath as it is prescribed by the Constitution:

The President-elect repeated the oath word for word, and kissed the open Bible. It was over. A new President had come into office.

At the moment of conclusion of the oath a Presidential salute of twenty-one guns boomed out the news that a new Chief Executive had been inaugurated.

The President at once began his inaugural address, as set out elsewhere in the 'Witness.'

At the conclusion of the inaugural address, the programme called for the Senate to return to its chamber, either to confirm appointments or adjourn to a later day, while the House stands adjourned to the date of the extra session to be called by the new President on April 1 next. At the head of the inaugural procession the President rode back to the White House to review the pageant and begin the duties of his office.

THE OATH OF OFFICE.

'I do solemnly swear that I will faithfully execute the office of President of the United States, and will to the best of my ability, preserve, protect and defend the Constitution of the United States.'

CANADIANS INCLUDED IN THE WILSON CABINET.

Washington, March 4.—Though Mr. Wilson will not send the names of his Cabinet to the Senate until this afternoon, authoritative information as to its personnel came from members of his official family to-day. Washington now accepts the following slate as constituting the final selections of the President-elect:

Secretary of State—William Jennings Bryan, of Nebraska.
Secretary of the Treasury—William G. McAdoo, of New York.
Secretary of War—Lindley M. Garrison, of New Jersey.
Attorney-General—James McReynolds, of Tennessee.
Postmaster-General—Representative Albert Burleson, of Texas.
Secretary of the Navy—Josephus Daniels, of North Carolina.
Secretary of the Interior—Franklin K. Lane, of California.
Secretary of Agriculture—David F. Houston, of Missouri.
Secretary of Commerce—Representative William C. Redfield, of New York.
Secretary of Labor—Representative William B. Wilson, of Pennsylvania.

Many of these names have been known for several days, and chief interest centred in the revelation of those who would receive the portfolios of War, Agriculture and Interior.

Mr. Franklin K. Lane's experience as Inter-State Commerce Commissioner, it is assumed, has fitted him for executive and judicial tasks involved in administering the public land policy of the country. He was born in Prince Edward Island in 1864, educated in California, and practised law there. He was a candidate for Governor on the Democratic ticket in that State and received the vote of his party for Senator. He has for years been a member of the Interstate Commerce Commission, and represents the United States on the International Railway Commission.

Mr. Wilson's Inaugural Address

Mr. Wilson's inaugural address as President of the United States to-day, was as follows:—

'There has been a change of government. It began two years ago, when the House of Representatives became Democratic by a decisive majority. It has now been completed. The Senate about to assemble will also be Democratic. The offices of President and Vice-President have been put into the hands of Democrats. What does the change mean? That is the question that is uppermost in our minds to-day. That is the question I am going to try to answer, in order, if I may, to interpret the occasion.

'It means much more than the mere success of a party. The success of a party means little except when the nation is using that party for a large and definite purpose. No one can mistake the purpose for which the nation now seeks to use the Democratic party. It seeks to use it to interpret a change in its own plans and point of view. Some old things with which we had grown familiar, and which had begun to creep into the very habit of our thought and of our lives, have altered their aspect as we have latterly looked critically upon them, with fresh, awakened eyes; have dropped their disguises and shown themselves alien and sinister. Some new things, as we look frankly upon them, willing to comprehend their real character, have come to assume the aspect of things long believed in and familiar, stuff of our own convictions. We have been refreshed by a new insight into our own life.

'We see that in many things that life is very great. It is incomparably great in its material aspects, in its body of wealth, in the diversity and sweep of its energy, in the industries which have been conceived and built up by the genius of individual men and the limitless enterprise of groups of men. It is great, also, very great, in its moral force. Nowhere else in the world have noble men and women exhibited in more striking forms the beauty and the energy of sympathy and helpfulness and counsel in their efforts to rectify wrong, alleviate suffering, and set the weak in the way of strength and hope. We have built up, moreover a great system of government, which has stood through a long age as in many respects a model for those who seek to set liberty upon foundations that will endure against fortuitous change, against storm and accident. Our life contains every great thing, and contains it in rich abundance.

THE COST OF ACHIEVEMENT—WHAT IS IT?

'But the evil has come with the good, and much fine gold has been corroded. With riches has come inexcusable waste. We have squandered a great part of what we might have used, and have not stopped to conserve the exceeding bounty of nature, without which our genius for enterprise would have been worthless and impotent, scorning to be careful shamefully prodigal as well as admirably efficient. We have been proud of our industrial achievements, but we have not hitherto stopped thoughtfully enough to count the human cost, the cost of lives snuffed out, of energies overtaxed and broken, the fearful physical and spiritual cost to the men and women and children upon whom the dead weight and burden of it all has fallen pitilessly the years through. The groans and agony of it all had not yet reached our ears, the solemn moving undertone of our life, coming up out of the mines and factories and out of every home where the struggle had its intimate and familiar seat. With the great government went many deep secret things which we too long delayed to look into and scrutinize with candid, fearless eyes. The great government we loved has too often been made use of for private and selfish purposes, and those who used it had forgotten the people.

'At last a vision has been vouchsafed us of our life as a whole. We see the bad with the good, the debased and decadent with the sound and vital. With this vision we approach new affairs. Our duty is to cleanse, to reconsider to restore to correct the evil without impairing the good to purify and humanize every process of our common life without weakening or sentimentalizing it. There has been something crude and heartless and unfeeling in our haste to succeed and be great. Our thought has been, 'Let every man look out for himself, let every generation look out for itself,' while we reared giant machinery which made it impossible that any but those who stood at the levers of control should have a chance to look out for themselves. We had not forgotten our morals. We remembered well enough that we had set up a policy which was meant to serve the humblest as well as the most powerful, with an eye single to the standards of justice and fair play, and remembered it with pride. But we were very heedless and in a hurry to be great.

'We have now come to the sober second thought. The scales of thoughtlessness have fallen from our eyes. We have made up our minds to square every process of our national life again with the standards we so proudly set up at the beginning and have always carried at our hearts. Our work is a work of restoration.

MUST CHANGE TARIFF, AND BANKING AND CURRENCY SYSTEMS.

We have itemized with some degree of particularity the things that ought to be altered, and here are some of the chief items: A tariff which cuts us off from our proper part in the commerce of the world, violates the just principles of taxation, and makes the government a facile instrument in the hands of private interests; a banking and currency system based upon the necessity of the government to sell its bonds fifty years ago and perfectly adapted to concentrating cash and restricting credits; an industrial system which, take it on all its sides, financial as well as administrative, holds capital in leading strings, restricts the liberties and limits the opportunities of labor, and exploits without renewing or conserving the natural resources of the country; a body of agricultural activities never yet given the efficiency of great business undertakings or served as it should be through the instrumentality of science taken directly to the farm, or afforded the facilities of credit best suited to its practical needs; watercourses undeveloped, waste places unreclaimed, forests untended, fast disappearing without plan or prospect of renewal, unregarded waste heaps at every mine. We have studied as perhaps no other nation has the most effective means of production, but we have not studied cost or economy as we should either as organizers of industry, as statesmen, or as individuals.

Nor have we studied and perfected the means by which government may be put at the service of humanity, in safeguarding the health of the nation, the health of its men and its women and its children, as well as their rights in the struggle for existence. This is no sentimental duty. The firm basis of government is justice, not pity. These are matters of justice. There can be no equality or opportunity, the first essential of justice in the body politic, if men and women and children be not shielded in their lives, their very vitality, from the consequences of great industrial and social processes which they cannot alter, control, or singly cope with. Society must see to it that it does not itself crush or weaken or damage its own constituent parts. The first duty of law is to keep sound the society it serves. Sanitary laws, pure food laws, and laws determining conditions of labor which individuals are powerless to determine for themselves are intimate parts of the very business of justice and legal efficiency.

THE HIGH ENTERPRISE OF THE NEW DAY.

These are some of the things we ought to do, and not leave the others undone, the old-fashioned, never-to-be-neglected, fundamental safeguarding of property and of individual right. This is the high enterprise of the new day: to lift everything that concerns our life as a nation to the light that shines from the hearthfire of every man's conscience and vision of the right. It is inconceivable that we should do this as partisans; it is inconceivable we should do it in ignorance of the facts as they are or in blind haste. We shall restore, not destroy. We shall deal with our economic system as it is and as it may be modified, not as it might be if we had a clean sheet of paper to write upon; and step by step we shall make it what it should be, in the spirit of those who question their own wisdom and seek counsel and knowledge, not shallow self-satisfaction or the excitement of excursions whither they cannot tell. Justice, and only justice, shall always be our motto.

And yet it will be no cool process of mere science. The nation has been deeply stirred, stired by a solemn passion, stirred by the knowledge of wrong, of ideals lost, of government too often debauched and made an instrument of evil. The feelings with which we face this new age of right and opportunity sweep across our heart-strings like some air out of God's own presence, where justice and mercy are reconciled and the judge and the brother are one. We know our task to be no mere task of politics, but a task which shall search us through and through, whether we be able to understand our time and the need of our people, whether we be indeed their spokesmen and interpreters, whether we have the pure heart to comprehend and the rectified will to choose our high course of action.

This is not a day of triumph; it is a day of dedication. Here muster, not the forces of party, but the forces of humanity. Men's hearts wait upon us; men's lives hang in the balance; men's hopes call upon us to say what we will do. Who shall live up to the great trust? Who dares fail to try? I summon all honest men, all patriotic, all forward-looking men, to my side. God helping me, I will not fail them, if they will but counsel and sustain me!

EXPLOSION KILLED FIFTY ON STEAMER

Yesterday's Disaster Near Baltimore is Greater Than Was Expected.

SIXTY INJURED, OF WHOM SEVERAL WILL DIE

Striking Heroism Shown Following Explosion, Cause of Which is Still a Mystery.

Baltimore, March 8.—Later information than could be gathered from yesterday afternoon's despatches show that from forty to fifty men were instantly killed by the explosion of 300 tons of dynamite, being loaded in the British tramp steamer 'Alum Chine,' in the lower harbor, off Fort Edward, yesterday morning. The injured number about sixty, some of whom may die. Destruction is done to more than $600,000 worth of property.

The 'Alum Chine' and a loading scow alongside her were completely annihilated; the tug 'Atlantic,' which twice went to the rescue of imperilled seamen, was set on fire and later sank; the United States collier 'Jason,' just completed and ready for trial, was raked to her deck and her armor riddled, and buildings in Baltimore and cities and towns many miles away were rocked by the force of the explosion.

The cause of the disaster is as yet unknown, but federal authorities have instituted athorough investigation to place the blame. Excited survivors told conflicting stories, some insisting that a negro stevedore caused the explosion by jamming a pike into a case of dynamite. This is denied by eye-witnesses, who declare that smoke was seen pouring from the 'Alum Chine's' hold several minutes before the explosion occurred.

The bodies of twenty dead have been taken to morgues in this city and sixty injured are in hospitals. The estimates of the dead include 30 stevedores and checkers of the Joseph R. Foard Company, employed in transferring dynamite from a barge to the 'Alum Chine,' which was bound for Panama, eight members of the crew of the 'Alum Chine,' six men on the collier 'Jason,' and the captain and several members of the crew of the tug 'Atlantic.' Many bodies, it is believed, will never be recovered from the icy waters.

Of the injured, a score are frightfully maimed, their skull fractured, arms and legs torn off, and their bodies terribly lacerated. At least fifteen are expected to die.

IDENTIFIED DEAD.

Last night thirteen of the dead had been identified as follows:

Captain William E. Van Dyke, Baltimore, of the tug 'Atlantic'; Robert W. Diggs, first mate, tug 'Atlantic,' Baltimore; Edward Waters, chief officer of the 'Alum Chine.'

Joseph P Lenon, Baltimore, 'Atlantic's' crew.

John Mackral, Frank Doyle, Edward Cassel, Andrew Garotski, Joseph T. Hood, stevedores, all of Baltimore.

Charles Davis, fireman of the collier 'Jason,' Baltimore.

John Lind, fireman, collier 'Jason,' Baltimore.

William Balston, stevedore, Baltimore.

Philip Smith, stevedore, Baltimore.

Two unidentified negro stevedores.

Missing, believed to be dead:—

From the 'Alum Chine':

Jose Gomez, donkey engineer.

James Gibson, Cardiff, Wales, fireman.

John Davis, Cardiff, Wales, fireman.

G. Neilson, seaman.

G. Neilberg, fireman.

Gustav Leibig, seaman.

Two unidentified coal passers.

From the 'Atlantic' transport barge No. 3:—

William Meyers, Baltimore.

Henry Buschmann, assistant barge master, Baltimore.

STEAMER JUMPED AS HIT BY TORPEDO.

Seamen in scores of small craft and Captain Van Dyke, of the 'Atlantic,' saw smoke coming from the dynamite laden 'Alum Chine' a few minutes before the explosion, and the launch 'Jerome' was alongside the ship removing many of the crew and rushing them to safety. The witnesses say that when the explosion came the steamer jumped from the water as if a torpedo had struck her from below and then fell to fragments, in which were mingled the torn bodies of the dead.

The transport company's scow had been tightly tied to the big steamer, and the concussion from the ship's hod blew up the tons of dynamite still aboard the barge in an echoing explosion that increased the carnage and destruction. Several small craft in the harbor are believed to have been blow to pieces.

The tug 'Atlantic,' which had twice rushed in to the rescue before the crash, was racing away when it was caught in the rain of charred wood and red hot steel that fell in a shower for a quarter of a mile around, killing some of the crew outright and setting fire to the vessel.

Coming up the river at the time was the tug 'Britannia,' and she rushed to the aid of the 'Atlantic,' picking up many of the wounded who had leaped into the water. Some of them are said to have perished before the 'Britannia' could get to them.

The 'Britannia' ran a line to the burning tug and started up the river with her, but the vessel sank before the Lazarette lighthouse was reached.

For a time it was feared the revenue cutter 'Guthrie' had shared the fate of the 'Alum Chine.' Peter J. Curran, the boarding officer assigned to the ill-fated vessel, had left on the 'Guthrie' soon after 0 o'clock, and it was therefore assumed that the cutter was near the scene of disaster when the explosion occurred. Collector William F. Stone at once instituted an inquiry. Great was the relief when it was ascertained that the cutter and crew were in safety.

Inspector Curran was an eye-witness to the explosion, the cutter being only three-quarters of a mile distant when it occurred.

'We had left the place of landing about an hour before,' he said, 'and stopped only long enough to get the number of the cars, of which three were still to be unloaded. The work was then in progress. Seven carloads had already been stored, and it was thought the cargo would be complete by evening.

'The "Guthrie' steamed away, going about a mile to wait for an incoming vessel, and it was while we were moving around that the captain and others noticed fire on the steamer. This appeared to be coming from the forecastle. Knowing the danger, Captain Dunn, of the cutter, ordered every window opened, so the explosion expected to come would not break the glass. He then steamed toward the burning vessel, but when within three-quarters of a mile the ship exploded. The "Guthrie" got a severe shaking, trembling like a reed in a storm.

'Following the explosion we saw a huge inky cloud, which ascended fully 200 feet and almost covered the harbor. When this cleared away vessel, scow and cars had disappeared. We hurried to the scene, but saw only wreckage.'

Joseph P. Martin, superintendent of construction at Sparrow's Point, who, when the explosion occurred, was standing on the United States collier 'Jason,' is authority for the statement that two white men and two negroes were killed aboard the collier. He does not know their names. They were struck by flying pieces of iron and timber, he says.

Besides the sixty or seventy laborers known to have been on the 'Jason,' there were some stevedores, the exact number Mr. Martin does not know. Some of them may have been killed.

'I was standing on the upper deck of the "Jason,"' said Mr. Martin. 'The boat which exploded was at Fort Carroll, two miles away. I could see it.

'Suddenly it seemed to turn into a ball of fire like magic and to leap out of the water. An instant later there was the sound of a terrific explosion. The air was filled with flying pieces of iron and timber which rained down on the deck of the "Jason," and the water came in on us like a tidal wave.'

F. J. Ansley, captain of the 'Alum Chine,' was in this city on business when his ship was blown up. He could assign no cause for the disaster, but did not credit the story related by surviving negro stevedores that the explosion was caused when a workman stabbed a hook into one of the dynamite cases. The general theory of the cause is that there was fire in the ship's coal bunkers which spread to the dynamite in the hold.

British Consul Frasr last night described the 'Alum Chine' as 269 feet long, with a forty foot beam. She was built at Cardiff, Wales, in 1905. Most of her crew were from Cardiff.

SHOCK FELT OVER WIDE AREA.

For a radius of scores of miles the shock of the explosion was felt. Reports came early from many cities and towns where windows were shattered, and it was at first rumored that a disastrous earthquake had done much damage at Baltimore. Report also came from neighboring states, and it was said that the entire State of Delaware had felt the shock.

The district near the scene of the explosion felt the shock the most severely, and for a time it was feared that Sparrow's Point had been totally destroyed, but the extent of the damage was confined to a severe shaking up and the shattering of practically all of the windows of the village.

At Curtis Bay and Brooklyn the shattering force of the concussion also was felt, and much damage in the way of shattered windows resulted. In Canton and Highland town citizens rushed into the streets fearing the villages were about to be destroyed. In several instances persons were thrown to the street.

THE CAPTAIN'S HEROIC SACRIFICE.

William E. Van Dyke, of Baltimore, captain of the wrecked tug 'Atlantic,' lost his life in heroically rushing to the aid of the imperilled British seamen in the doomed 'Alum Chine,' and his vain effort carried with him to death many members of his crew.

When curling smoke from the bow of the 'Alum Chine' warned members of her crew, the stevedores engaged in loading her, and the crew of the 'Atlantic' alongside, that fire was raging in the coal bunkers, there was instant realization that flames soon would reach the three hundred tons of dynamite stored in the 'Alum Chine's hold, and the barge roped beside her.

Instantly there was a rush to the ship's side. Fourteen members of the crew and four of the stevedores leaped over the rail and tumbled pell mell into the launch 'Jerome,' that had a moment before brought two firemen aboard the ill-fated ship. All the other members of the crew and stevedores who could reach the dock leaped for the decks of the 'Atlantic.' The tug and launch, cutting hawsers, were sped away from the scene of the impending catastrophe, the 'Jerome' picking up speed first and rushing to safety.

The 'Atlantic had proceeded a few hundred feet when two frantic figures were soon clamoring from the 'Alum Chine's' hold. They were sailors who had been left behind. Reaching the sides of the vessels they shouted piteous appeals for rescue.

Captain Van Dkye, despite the knowledge he must have had that a hail of death soon would be pouring over the harbor, heeded the call of the imperilled sailors.

The engines were stopped, the 'Atlantic wheeled and rushed again to the fire-doomed vessel's side. She reached it in safety. The two sailors jumped aboard.

Again the 'Atlantic' wheeled, Captain Van Dyke standing in the pilot house, gave hurried orders which again sent the big tug toward safety. But it was too late. The 'Atlantic's nose had scarcely been turned toward open water when, with a roar like the eruption of a volcano, the death-laden vitals of the 'Alum Chine' exploded. The concussion hurled all before it. A dense pall of smoke enveloped the waters and then when it cleared away the ship and barge had disappeared and the 'Atlantic,' a dismantled hulk, helpless on the surface of the Bay, had become a human shambles.

Death in dreadful form had descended from the sky. The 'Alum Chine' had been torn into shreds, and boxes of dynamite mingled with the flying fragments of steel and timber filled the air. These fell on the packed decks of the 'Atlantic,' the dynamite exploding as it fell, and sweeping them as a charge of shrapnel levels charging troops.

Men's heads and limbs were torn from their bodies. Blood was everywhere. From ships and launches nearby were seen dismembered bodies flung across and tumbled about the 'Atlantic's decks.

Captain Van Dyke gave his life for his gallantry. His body, with one arm severed, was among those recovered by the rescuers, and was one of the first identified when brought to this city. With him died Joseph T. Hood, a stevedore, whom his ship first had rescued, and Robert Diggs, a member of his crew, who had stood beside him when the explosion occurred.

Those who escaped death in the explosion brought vivid but disconnected accounts of the explosion when they reached this city with the dead and wounded.

WITHDRAWS ACTION THAT SOUGHT THAW'S RELEASE

New York, March 6.—Harry K. Thaw, slayer of Stanford White, was brought down to New York from Mattewan to-day and appeared in the Supreme Court prepared to fight for his release on a writ of habeas corpus, a proceeding in which he has been defeated on several previous occasions. He was represented by Dr. Charles Kennedy, a lawyer-physician, who suddenly withdrew the writ of habeas corpus. No explanation was offered.

Mr. William Travers Jerome, retained by the State to oppose Thaw's release, was ready to proceed with the argument.

Wilmington, Del., March 7.— Three workmen were drowned yesterday, when a pile driver on which they were engaged in raising a sunken barge near the ship 'John Lighthouse,' in the middle of the Delaware Bay, capsized during a 70-mile gale.

The missing men are: Hanson Eaton, Port Penn., Del.; Robert Watkins and Fred. Greshe, of Wilmington.

NAVAL OFFICERS TO BE EDUCATED BY THE NATION

This is Expected to Result From New Scheme For Attracting Men to Service

DOORS ARE OPENED TO POOR FOR FIRST TIME

Need is Occasioned by Rich Men's Sons Not Coming Forward Fast Enough.

(By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless from our own Correspondent.)

London, March 6.—At this time, when Canada is specially interested in Imperial navy matters, the decision of the Admiralty to widen the portal leading to the ranks of the commissioned officers in the navy will, doubtless, be cordially welcomed in the Dominion.

Hitherto the service has been open only to the sons of the rich, but the new scheme for taking a number of cadets from the public schools opens the door to the sons of men of modest means.

It is true that the new scheme is described as an emergency measure to meet the special circumstances created by the need of greatly augmenting the ranks of naval officers, and that it makes special temporary provision for the entry of cadets up to the age of eighteen.

It is hoped, however, that when the emergency is over, the education of naval officers will be made a national charge. Until this is done preference will continue to be given to the rich, and many of the poorer boys with natural gifts for the career of naval officer will be shut out from the most attractive service in the world.

WESTMINSTER.

ENGLAND DISQUIETED BY MYSTERIOUS AIRSHIPS

London, March 5.

The regulations under the Aerial Navigation Act, which were issued by the Home Office last night, may seem somewhat drastic in regard to aerial visits from the continent, but it must be remembered that the acts themselves were re-framed to encourage aerial visits from countries against whom the British people may one day have to take up arms. The action of the Home Office has the endorsation of the people, who think the Government has not moved too quickly in the matter, and that it is prudent to be prepared for whatever contingencies may arise. The many recent mysterious visits of airships at night have disquieted the public.

WESTMINSTER.

THE CURSE OF THE OPIUM TRAFFIC

The Presbytery's Committee Passes Resolution Deploring the Traffic.

'That we deplore most earnestly any policy on the part of the Empire, inconsistent with its previous history, that would interfere with the government of nations and would prevent China carrying out her policy in regard to the opium trade,' was a resolution proposed by the Rev. Dr. Johnston, and carried on a standing vote of the 150 ministers and laymen at the meeting held last week under the joint auspices of the Presbytery's committee on systematic giving, and the Laymen's Missionary Movement in the Y.M.C.A., Montreal.

A committee will meet to-day for the purpose of drawing up the exact wording of the resolution, copies of which will be sent to members of the Cabinet.

The reports given at the meeting, which was presided over by Mr. William Barr, showed that the congregations, women's missionary societies and other organizations had raised $136,290, an increase of $15,165 over 1912.

The Rev. Dr Mackay, of Toronto, gave an inspiring address on the mission fields, contrasting the conditions there at present with those of the past. The Levant, India, Japan and China were ably dealt with, the speaker's remarks about China leading to the resolution above referred to.

To-day delegates from all the provinces of China will meet in Pekin and inaugurate a campaign to abolish the opium traffic, of which there is $50,000,000 worth lying in the ports of China.

The opening of Anti-Opium Conference at Pekin being held to-day, request is made that at this evening's mid-week services earnest prayer be made that this great curse, now at a critical and serious international stage, may be speedily removed.

LARGE INFLUX OF PEOPLE TO ALBERTA 1913.

Edmonton, March 6. — (Special) — There are indications of a very active movement of the most desirable class of people to Central Alberta this spring. Mr. J. N. Foley, who has spent the winter in this country, left this week for his home in Lexington, Kentucky, for the purpose of bringing out his wife and family. Mr. Foley has been writing to his Kentucky friends regarding the great resources and attractions of Alberta; and states that at least twenty-five heads of families will return with him in the spring. These will be principally farmers in fairly comfortable circumstances.

Customs collections at Edmonton for February were $155,264, as compared with $101,437 for February of last year, an increase of 53 percent.

COMMONS DROP TEMPERANCE BILL FOR SCOTLAND

Give It Up Rather Than Attempt a Compromise With Liquor Interests.

LORDS SCORE POINT OVER LABOR PARTY

But Unionists Have Wholesome Fear of Running Counter to Labor Vote.

(By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless from our own Correspondent.)

London, March 7.—The House of Commons wound up its sessions yesterday somewhat tamely. The Government dropped the Scotch Temperance Bill rather than attempt a compromise with the liquor interests, and very wisely deleted the Lords' amendment to the Trades Union Bill, which would have curtailed the use of the press in furthering labor interests.

Mr. Bonar Law defended the action of the Lords, but declined to press for an amendment, thus clearly indicating that the Unionist have a wholesome fear of running counter to labor.

At the same time, the Lords managed to score over the Railway Bill, Mr. Asquith agreeing to the deletion of the five years' limit, much to the regret of the Labor party.

WESTMINSTER.

SAY PEACE HAS HAD A SECRET SETTLEMENT

Upheaval is Predicted in Turkey Following the Cession of Adrianople.

TO PUT DOWN YOUNG TURKS

London, Feb. 5.—A Belgrade despatch to the 'Daily Mail' says terms of peace between the allies and Turkey have already been secretly settled and that a formal announcement to this effect will be made on Thursday. On the other hand, the 'Agence Ottoman,' of Constantinople, quotes Grand Vizier Mahmoud Shefket Pasha as saying that peace is not imminent, that Turkey will not cede Adrianople to the allies, and that Turkey is awaiting a decision of the powers as to its latest proposals.

The commentator of the 'Daily Telegraph,' telegraphing from Vienna, declares that contrary to numerous recent statements, Turkey has not committed her interests to the care of the Powers. This writer records at length his reasons for asserting that an upheaval in Turkey is to be expected. The chief point is the determination of a large section of the army not to rest until the Young Turks are put down and out. He quotes high military officials as informing him that the moment Adrianople is ceded to the allies, chastisement will be administered to the men who murdered Nazim Pasha, demoralized the army, and who are responsible for every disaster that has befallen Turkey since the revolution.

AEROPLANES GO WITH ARCTIC EXPLORATION

De Payer's French Expedition Expects Big Results in Franz Josefland.

Paris, March 6.—Important results are expected from the French Arctic expedition which will set out from Havre in June for the exploration and scientific examination of Franz Josefland, under the command of Jules de Payer, an Austrian by birth, whose father was the discoverer of this archipelago in 1873.

De Payer's ship will carry, besides himself, a navy lieutenant, an ensign, two captains, two medical men, naturalists, geologists and an army aviator, who will have two aeroplanes, as exploration by air will, if practicable, be an important feature of the expedition.

During the next winter the mission will make astronomical, physical and meteorological observations and important data bearing on the earth's minor movements are expected to be obtained.

A wireless station will be erected, which will be in communication with the Eiffel Tower. When the polar winter breaks the expedition will divide into two parties, one of which, headed by de Payer, and provided with several sledges, dogs, small boats and kites, will make a dash for the north-east to ascertain the starting point of the unfathomable abyss which abounds north European submarine continent, according to the researches of Nansen and the Prince of Monaco.

The other party will thoroughly examine the canals, fjords and hitherto unexplored islands of the archipelago from the standpoints of geology, biology and oceanography.

The de Payer expedition expects to be gone at least a year and a half.

ENGLISH AVIATOR KILLED.

Salisbury Plain, Eng., March 5.—Geoffrey England, a British airman, was killed to-day by a fall from his monoplane while making a flight on the army flying ground here. England was flying directly over Stonehenge, at a height of 5,000 feet, when his monoplane was seen to collapse and fall like a stone.

IF OTTAWA PRICES CONTINUE TO FALL DREADNOUGHTS WILL BE POPULAR SOON

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

Though lacking the exultant phraseology of a financial editor, I am glad to draw the attention of the many readers of the 'Witness' to the fact that Dreadnought battleships and cruisers are getting much cheaper. In fact, there is a regular slump in the Canadian style.

These were last Saturday's prices in the Ottawa parliamentary market for ships built in Great Britain:

One battle-cruiser	$12,906,886
Three armored cruisers	6,909,846
Six destroyers	4,102,600
Three submarines	1,775,883
Total	$25,695,215

Now just look at Tuesday's official quotations:

If built in Great Britain—	
One battle-cruiser	$11,467,750
Three armored cruisers	5,845,965
Six destroyers	3,149,520
	$20,463,235
Three submarines (not quoted, but, say, at proportional reduction)	1,225,883
	$21,689,118

Slump compared with Saturday.—$4,006,097!

But with a little knowledge of the general prices of Dreadnought commodities I do not think these prices even yet are reasonable enough. I take occasionally the perhaps undue advantage of the column of the 'Witness' space usually devoted to my requirements of referring to the military specialties I at times deal in, and I quoted my own popular Montreal prices, as follows:

One battle-cruiser	$10,069,430
Three armored cruisers	4,608,000
Six destroyers	1,980,562
Three submarines	390,000
Total	$16,957,992

I cannot reduce my prices any lower. Submarines at $100,000 each are decidedly a bargain, dirt cheap, and I cut the price in the expectation of an enquiry. They are a speciality like armor plate. No information given.

Submarines really have to be purchased from one business house in the north-west of England, and are produced under conditions of the utmost secrecy. In Tuesday's market prices from Ottawa, as I have pointed out, submarines are not listed. It is a pity that all the priced details of its interior are not as carefully scheduled as the Dreadnoughts. Why the omission?

A submarine is merely a hull of about 950 tons, cigar-shaped, with 4 torpedo tubes, and its construction is the careful secret of the British Admiralty and the builders. Otherwise there is nothing to account for the exorbitant price in last Saturday's quotation list if of Canadian 'manufacture.' 'Three submarines, $2,452,300.' Each, $817,433. Price at 950 tons, $860 per ton!

The first Dreadnought cost $505 per ton. The 'Princess Royal' only $380. Why are sardines, as submarines are termed, so fancifully dear? Armor plate is $590 per ton, costing $25 as steel. But sardines—and their boxes are not armor-plated—cost $860! This is 43 cents per lb., while, as I have said, you can buy Dreadnoughts at 19 cents per lb.

Well, I am glad coal may not rise to this awful figure, — but one never knows — because if 'nuts' did reach it, we would very speedily go off our own. But in considering all these market prices for Canada's new effort in naval housekeeping, I notice that there are a deal of 'trimmings' associated with the Ottawa quotations. There are such items included in them, though not in mine: Sea stores; reserve guns; ammunition; and 'incidentals.' I suppose they must be stocked.

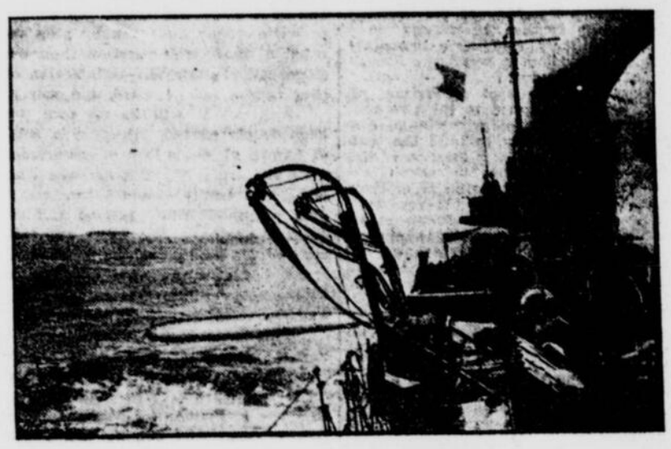
There is such a commodity as torpedoes. Now, no destroyer or submarine can do anything without them. They are scheduled at two prices: 18 inch diameter (bursting charge 250 lbs. guncotton), $2,500; 21 inch diameter (bursting charge 500 lbs. guncotton), say, $3,700. A submarine may take on board ten—$37,500. The Greek bluejackets on board the Bulgarian destroyers fired 11 of the 18 inch torpedoes at the Turkish cruiser 'Hamidieh' off Varna, and crippled her temporarily with the last one. The cost —$55,000!

So you see sardines at $860 per ton, and plates at $590, and $3,750 torpedoes —I can never mention them without thinking of Dr. Tanner, a forcible Irish M.P., who when challenged to a duel assured the seconds in their demand as to his choice of weapons, 'Torpedoes preferred!' —make all the authorities at home and abroad chary of expanding in other directions. Hence this reply, which I received yesterday, and to introduce it here is all in the way of business:

'I am commanded by My Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty to thank you for your letters of the 12th October, 1912, and 22nd January, 1913, respecting particulars of a German Patent Airship Shed, and in reply to inform you that My Lords are not prepared to entertain proposals with regard to the same.'

Well, My Lords, the phraseology of your communication, if nothing else, is refreshing in this democratic continent!

FIRING A TORPEDO.



Torpedo-boat destroyers discharge the torpedo over-side from a 'Deck Tube.' Battleships and cruisers project them in similar manner from their 'torpedo-flats' underneath the water line.

BANQUET AT MACDONALD

A notable event in the history of the Macdonald College Club, which has had, since its inception, for its aim, the promotion of the social and literary interests of the staff, was a banquet and an address by Dr. C. C. James, on Thursday of last week. About sixty members of the club enjoyed the seven courses, which were prepared by the students of the School of Household Science, in such excellence of manner that the guest of the evening said that he considered they had passed all the examinations necessary for a diploma.

After proposing 'A Toast' to the King, which was followed by a vocal solo by Mr. R. Dumbrille, the president of the club, Professor Klinck, introduced Dr. James as a man of wide interests, deep sympathy, great achievements, an efficient organizer, able administrator, with a statemenlike vision who sees the problem of rural improvement as a whole.

'The Cost of Living' was the subject of the address delivered by Dr. Janes. One asks why, he said, the cost of living is higher, and figures prove that in the United States, Canada, and Great Britain there is an increase in cost for staple articles for January, 1913, over January, 1912. The increase of the gold supply of the world and 'capital' were given as probable reasons. 'Mixed farming' is being strenuously advocated for the West, but the difficulty in getting cheap money is keeping tens of thousands from taking up mixed farming. To solve the problem of the high cost of living, the Government might furnish cheap money, or get the people to form a company, the Government to guarantee their bonds, or again, the Co-operative plan, by having an asset and loan it out to one another. Cheap money is a matter of prime necessity, whichever means is found applicable to our country.

The speaker emphasized the importance of improvement of highways, and the parcel post system, and intensive farming in the older provinces, with co-operation in production, marketing and buying. The elimination of the middleman, and getting the producer and consumer together, would also prave a great factor in its solution.

Dr. James looked forward to the near future, when there will be co-operation in lighting, the use of electric stoves, heating, city control of milk, as in the present co-operation and city control of water. Owing to production of exported grains, only in the West, the East is called upon not only to supply table commodities to the urban population, but also to 600,000 people in rural parts. The aim, therefore, will have to be to increase the product per acre in the older provinces. Dr. James then outlined the aim of the Burrell Bill, which, in part, is (1), to carry instruction to the individual farmer; (2), to give domestic training to farmers' wives and their families; (3), to give instruction in agriculture in the public schools. In closing the speaker stated that they looked for great help in this work from such institutions as Macdonald College.

Dr. Harrison, in moving a vote of thanks to Dr. C. C. James, expressed also, his personal appreciation in listening to this excellent address by his former teacher, professor and friend. Dr. McFarlane heartily seconded the motion.

Mr. Dumbrille contributed another solo, and responded to an encore. The Silverston orchestra played sweet music during the first part of the programme.

MACDONALD NOTES.

Mr. W. Aikenhead of the Horticultural department, has left Macdonald College, to take up commercial work in the fruit industry in Western Ontario.

Dr. Harrison addressed the recent meeting of the Dairymen's Convention at Ormstown on the subject of 'Pure Milk.' Professor Barton was present also and spoke on 'Breeding.'

In the series of inter-class games the Seniors defeated the Juniors on Monday night, the score being 45 to 11. The Juniors, however, won out in basketball by a score of 18 to 3.

In the Inter-provincial league of basketball, Macdonald defeated McGill by a score of 32 to 25, but were defeated by North Branch, the score being 45 to 28.

Miss Fisher, head of the School of Household Science, spoke at meetings of the Women's Institute held at Dunham and Cowansville on Thursday and Friday.

The March meeting of the Women's Club met at the Teacher's residence, on Wednesday afternoon. Following up the lectures on the New Movement of Irish Literature, the reading of two plays, 'Riders to the Sea,' by Synge, and 'The Workhouse Ward,' by Lady Gregory, were much enjoyed by those present. Mrs. Vanderbeck sang 'Hush-een,' an Irish lullaby. Mrs. Lynde accompanied her.

Mr. Lelacheur, '13, has returned from a trip to Boston, where he has been making a ten days' visit.

Principal Cummings, of the Truro Agricultural College, spent Wednesday here. He was especially welcomed by the Truro men who are now taking their third and fourth years' at Macdonald College.

CHURCH UNION AT DANVILLE

Presbytery Witnesses Induction of the Rev. A. MacLean as Pastor of Federated Church.

Quebec, March 5.—The Presbytery of Quebec met on Tuesday and Wednesday at Danville and transacted a large amount of important business. The Rev. C. E. Amaron, D.D., of Quebec, was elected moderator for the ensuing six months. A report on the missionary contribution was given by the Rev. Mr. A. Henderson. All the French missions have given the amount allocated by the Presbytery. The Rev. L. A. MacLean, pastor-elect of the Danville Federated Church; the Rev. S. J. Taylor, the Rev. Dr. Cook, moderator of the Congregational Union; the Rev. Mr. Craik, the Rev. Canon Murray and the Rev. Mr. Hamilton were invited to sit as corresponding members.

The following were appointed commissioners to the General Assembly: The Rev. J. E. Menancon, the Rev. J. J. Wright, the Rev. J. M. Millar and the Rev. J. R. MacLeod. The elders are: Mr. Robert Stewart, Mr. W. O. Rothney, Mr. Jas. Muir and Mr. J. Crombie.

A unanimous call from St. Columba Church, Kirk Hill, was tendered to the Rev. J. R. Douglas, of Lake Megantic. The stipend guaranteed is $1,000, with glebe and manse and a month's holiday. The Rev. Mr. McMillan, of Richmond, appeared on behalf of the Presbytery of Glengarry. Whilst regretting to lose so valuable a man as Mr. Douglas, he said he felt that the Presbytery of Quebec should put no obstacle in the way. Mr. Douglas, having been asked to express his mind, said that he thought it his duty to accept the call, and the Presbytery agreed to his translation.

The Rev. J. R. MacLeod was appointed moderator of Megantic.

THE REV. MR. McLEAN'S INDUCTION.

A unique event in the history of the Canadian Church took place in the afternoon, namely, the induction of the Rev. L. A. MacLean, of St. John's, N.B., as pastor of the Federated Church of Danville. The Presbyterian and Congregational churches of the town, after some months of negotiations, have agreed to federate into one church. The induction services were presided over by Mr. W. O. Rothney, elder; the Rev. Mr. Craik, Congregational minister, preached the sermon; the Rev. Mr. McMillan, Presbyterian minister, addressed the new minister, and the Rev. Dr. Cook, of the Congregational College, addressed the congregation. The services were largely attended, and the union of these two churches will be watched with deep interest, in view of the negotiations now going on between the Presbyterian, Methodist and Congregational churches of Canada. The ladies of the congregation tendered a reception to the members of the Presbytery, and invited the members and adherents of the federated church and their friends to a banquet, which was largely attended. An interesting programme was rendered in the evening.

PRESBYTERIANS STAND FOR PEACE

Proposal to Send United Memorial to Parliament on the Subject.

Danville, March 6.— The Presbytery of Quebec continued its sessions yesterday. An important memorial bearing on the peace proposals was discussed, and its general features were approved. The intention is that all the Presbyteries of the church should unite in memoralizing the Dominion Parliament on the question.

The Rev. J. C. Nicholson, convener, of the Home Mission Board, presented an encouraging report. It showed that several of the churches had raised the stipend of their pastors to the minimum recommended by the General Assembly that no church had been added to the augmented list, and that the missionary contributions had increased. The various grants were passed.

The Rev. Dr. Amaron, convener of the French sub-committee of the Board, presented the French report. He was glad to say that the French fields had all contributed to the missionary budget, and exceeded the amounted allocated by the Presbytery by $50. He said the French problem was growing in interest and importance. In connection with the proposed institutional church in Quebec, progress was being made. One of the features of the work is an educational institution, the need of which is more and more felt. The question is being pressed on the attention of the thoughtful and far-seeing men of the country. It is expected that the Rev. Dr. Grant, of Toronto, the General superintendent of Presbyterian Missions in Canada, will soon visit Quebec, when the whole situation will be carefully looked into, and the prospects for the establishment of such an educational institution such as Quebec has needed for many years are brightening. The question will again be discussed in Montreal next week.

In connection with the induction of the Rev. L. A. McLean, over the federated church, a social gathering of an enjoyable character took place. It was presided over by Inspector W. O. Rothney.

The Moderator of the Presbytery gave a hearty welcome to the new minister, and congratulated the two churches on the wisdom and Christian spirit they had shown, in sinking their differences to unite into one church. An important page of history had been written in the town of Danville; a very telling object lesson had been given to Protestant Christendom, which would have its effect on the negotiations now going on between three of the leading denominations in Canada.

The Rev. M. Murray welcomed the new minister, and congratulated the congregation on behalf of the Anglicans of Danville, and the Rev. Mr. Hamilton on behalf of the Methodist Church.

Paris, March 5.—The supreme war council, presided over by President Poincare, yesterday pronounced for three years military service with exemptions as the only means of assuring national defence. The decision was reached after a long and exhaustive examination into the military situation.

TYPHOID FEVER

For want of a nail the shoe was lost, or want of a shoe the horse was lost, and for want of a horse the rider was lost.

Benj. Franklin.
Poor Richard's Almanac.

Take it as you will waiting for things to turn up is a universal and popular attitude. Though we still delight in jeering at the Micawber attitude most of us are lamentably innocent and improvident ourselves. We abuse and educate Procrastination by turns but find him intractable. He still looms large and ominous on our horizon—for most of us a potent factor in the non-accomplishment of anything.

This is especially true in those big questions which perhaps because of their very size is at once cumbrous and intangible. Close at hand problems we may approach with an almost Machiavellian acumen. Those other questions we either regard with a supreme indifference or a tolerance born of our own ignorance.

In the past this has been largely the general attitude towards all questions of public health. It seems that with typhoid fever this has been particularly the case. The fact for instance, that the powers that be in a large city should neglect to take the proper precautions to prevent a typhoid epidemic would seem in this day and age to be incredible. That they do is as unfortunate as it is true. In fact during the last year nearly a thousand cases occurred in an epidemic involving a single Canadian city—the result of just such a regrettable condition of affairs.

FOUR HUNDRED THOUSAND CASES YEARLY.

The patience or apathy which permits nearly forty thousand people to die annually on this continent and nearly four hundred thousand to contract the disease, when we remember that typhoid fever is preventable, is truly remarkable. Its results social and economic are hard to estimate. Families broken up by the loss of their members, wages lost through protracted illness, doctors, nurses and hospitals worked overtime—all for an unnecessary reason—these are but a few of the sequels. The financial cost may in the case of one or two epidemics be put in active figures. In the South African war for instance, it is said that the actual outlay on typhoid fever by the British Government was four million pounds ($20,000,000). Obviously, whether we are physicians, financiers or ordinary everyday citizens there is something wrong when lives, money and efficiency are being sacrificed thus to the indolence of those who ought to act.

INFECTED WATER A COMMON SOURCE.

Typhoid fever is of course caused by a germ. Its the bacillus typhosus, an active little rodlike affair with many legs, or flagellae. Its natural habitat is the intestinal tract of people who have typhoid fever, but it may exist outside the body for long periods. It lurks in water for instance, for many days—if unapproached by sunlight, as in dark wells, for very many; and since water is so frequently contaminated by sewage this is a most important means of its transmission. Most epidemics indeed are caused in this way. Sewage is improperly treated and allowed to escape into water which is used for drinking purposes. Persons using the water are constantly liable themselves to become new cases of typhoid in the community.

MILK MAY TRANSMIT IT.

Milk is a common source of infection. A notable example of this is found in an epidemic which occurred in Palo Alto, California, in 1903. Among nine hundred people who obtained milk from a certain milk dealer two hundred and thirty contracted typhoid fever. Investigation revealed the fact that on the farm fom which the milk came there had been several cases of the disease. The water used to wash milk cans and—also—to dilute the milk, had been drawn from a creek contaminated by drainage from the farm house and from this came all the trouble. Such stories are by no means uncommon in health offices where the records of epidemics are kept, and such milk, unless boiled, is likely to cause typhoid fever anywhere. Even in the form of that delectable luxury, ice cream, it exerts its sinister influence and many deaths have been traced to this source.

Ordinary shell-fish when themselves infected may easily give rise to the disease as since they are commonly shipped to widely separated parts of the country may cause damage which is hard to estimate or trace. The stories of banquets followed by the illness and perhaps death of many guests resulting from the eating of contaminated oysters are frequently only too true. In this regard it may be said that oysters taken from feeding grounds in rivers or inlets are much more likely to be sources of infection than those taken from salt water away from the shore. Raw vegetables grown in earth fertilized by infected material or washed in infected water are dangerous for a similar reason.

THE PART PLAYED BY THE HOUSE FLY.

Then there is the much criticized and ubiquitous fly. The unfortunate part about this troublesome creature is his legs. He is constantly getting them into trouble—or in other words, into infective material. The trip from this material to someone's dinner plate o sugar bowl may be long or short, but is commonly eventful in that it may easily spell typhoid for the luckless individual concerned. In the Chicago epidemic of 1902 Alice Hamilton, examining flies caught in the sick rooms of persons sick with typhoid fever, found that a third of them had the actual bacilli adhering to them—surely an ample excuse for vigorous 'swat the fly' campaigns everywhere.

Other means of conveying the disease, such as dust and infection of clothing, may be mentioned, but probably a more potent factor is that of direct contact with persons suffering from the disease. This is especially shown where large numbers of men are collected together, as in a camp of Boer prisoners in the Island of Ceylon. The camp was free from disease until some new arrivals introduced typhoid fever. Within three months there were over seven hundred cases among the prisoners, while among the troops guarding them who were under practically identical conditions of food and water supply, there was not a single man ill.

Obviously all such results as these are in some degree preventable. To rouse public opinion the country over to a realization of the importance of the question is however no small task. People must be told that it is necessary for sewage to be properly disposed of, that their water supply must be guaranteed, that the milk supply of a city must be from accredited sources only—and there the fringe of the question will be touched.

But one must indeed put gall in his ink to be emphatic upon the subject. It is not too much to say that, knowing as we do, practically all the causes of a pestilence disease, when we permit it to rage among us we are guilty of murder—and in a decidedly non-Pickwickian sense too. When we decide that water shall not be contaminated that people shall not be herded together, that garbage and sewage shall be properly disposed of —even to the detriment of the dear domestic fly—we shall prove that we do not condone the present in many respects wretched state of affairs. Perhaps we should add that in addition to the rousing of public opinion on the subject the establishment of a Federal Department of Health which will control all matters of drainage and water supply in rural as well as urban communities must be of value. Eventually sane preventive measures carried out consistently and universally would stamp out typhoid fever altogether. Now we are paying very, very dearly for our whistle. When we finally resolve to let loose the dogs of war and attack this subject with energy the thing will be done. We will cease to pay when we remove the last traces of this scourge from among us.

Evacon Bates

MAN FALLS TO BRUTE FORCE TO BREAK UP WOMEN'S DEMONSTRATION

London, March 4.—There was further evidence yesterday afternoon of the exasperation of a section of the public at the suffragettes' campaign of violence. For over two hours there were scenes of disorder outside the Pavilion Theatre, in Piccadilly Circus, where the militant women hold a weekly meeting. The theatre was virtually in a state of siege. The demonstration followed the decision of the organizers of the meeting to refuse entry to men as a result of last week's scenes at suffrage meetings. The men thereupon determined not to allow any women to enter the theatre. 'No men! No women!' was the cry, and the men formed a solid phalanx and refused to make way for the women.

Piccadilly Circus presented an extraordinary spectacle. The huge crowd held up traffic, surged across the road, created a deafening din and rendered the police powerless. The women screamed when they found themselves wedged in corners of the entrances. Suffragist posters were destroyed and hats and tempers were lost. Now and then shouts were raised: 'Do we want votes for women?' and a full-throated 'No!' was the unanimous answer.

Medical and other students raised cries of: 'Are we down-hearted?' and encircling the theatre, sought means of entrance, but all the entrances were well guarded. Every face was scanned by a little committee of women safely ensconced behind gates before any one, after a way through the crowd, was admitted. Journalists sought entrance to the meeting in vain. None but a few favored male supporters of the 'cause' passed the barriers of police and determined women. The meeting was of short duration, and at its close the women met with ironical cheers. Sellers of suffragis literature had a rather warm time. One ardent male newspaper vendor was obliged to seek safety on a bus top. Two men, who somehow had managed to force their way into the theatre, were ejected by attendants. Three men were arrested.

Inside the theatre Mrs. Pankhurst was the chief speaker. 'Although I am not here to incite,' she said, 'I am here to talk about inciting. I am going to talk about incitement to violence on the part of leaders of other political parties. When I take my place in the dock on April 2, by my side there ought to be certain leaders of the Unionist party—Bonar Law, F. E. Smith, Sir Edward Carson and Walter Long. Acts of violence in Belfast, following on the speeches of the Unionist party, can be as plainly traced to these speeches as acts of violence can be traced to speeches of mine.' Mrs. Pankhurst also referred to the editor of 'The Nation,' Mr. Massingham, and made a bitter attack on 'Those men who write inciting articles about us and write and manufacture anonymous letters.'

'If I am to be sent away for fourteen years' penal servitude,' she continued, 'if there is anything in human justice, ought not these scribblers to be sent to jail?'

Mr. McKenna's proposed bill to deal with suffragist hunger strikers, by extending the ticket-of-leave system to them, owes its inception to the 'Morning Post,' which first suggested the plan. The Mayor of Richmond, a member of the bench of magistrates who censured Mr. McKenna for his action in freeing Lillian Lenton, considers the bill unnecessary and the present laws entirely adequate if properly applied by the Home Secretary. The so-called suffragette 'martyrs,' he said, are not of the stuff of which real martyrs are made, adding:

'Mrs. Pankhurst, when she gets into court, becomes a pitiable figure. She cries and whines and does not face punishment with the heroic air of a martyr. If Latimer had shrieked against his fate and it had been necessary to give him the frog's march to the stake, would the cause for which he died have received the impetus it did? Or if Bunyan, while he was in jail, had fought the warders or gone on a hunger strike, instead of writing "The Pilgrim's Progress," would his name have lived?' The Mayor believes that if food and drink were left in their cells the hunger strikers would succumb to the temptation.

Mrs. Dacre Fox, organizer of the suffragist scheme for collecting funds from the general public during his 'Self-Denial Week' by the sale of flowers and candy, pavement sketching and organ grinding, professes to be well satisfied with the results thus far. She says the amount of money collected surpasses her expectations, and that the attitude of the majority of the public is sympathetic.

TURKS SURRENDER JANINA TO GREEKS

Victors Enter Fortress, Following Battle in Which Ottoman Troops Lose Heavily, 32,000 Prisoners Being Captured, Including the Whole of the Garrison---Against This Triumph of the Greeks is Reported the Sinking of Three of Their Transports on the Way to Scutari, by the Turkish Cruiser 'Hamidieh.'

Athens, Greece, March 6. The Turkish fortress of Janina was entered at nine o'clock this morning by three squadrons of Greek cavalry under the command of General Souzo. An offer to surrender the Turkish fortress of Janina to the Greek army was made by Essaad Pasha, the commander-in-chief of the Turkish garrison there as a result of a victory by the Greek troops, according to a report received here.

The Greek army is reported to have taken 32,000 Turkish prisoners. These comprised the whole of the ordinary garrison and many of the refugees from Monastir and other places.

London, March 6.—There is great rejoicing in Greek diplomatic circles and among the Greek residents of London over what they regard as the fall of the important Turkish stronghold of Janina which has hitherto offered such stern resistance to the Greek attack. Their joy is only on account of the success of their army in the field, but because they claim that the capture of Janina places Greece in a much stronger position to deal with Bulgaria when the time comes for the division of the spoils of war.

FIERCE BOMBARDMENT PRECEDED SURRENDER.

Athens, March 6.—The defence of Janina, the key to the possession of the province of Epirus, forms one of the most brilliant episodes of the Balkan War.

The surrender was preceded by a fierce bombardment, lasting without cessation for two days and two nights. Every available gun, including a number of heavy Howitzers, lent by the Servian artillery, was brought to bear by the Greeks on the forts defending the beleaguered city.

No fewer than 30,000 shells were fired by the Greek guns during the first day's cannonade. Gradually the Turkish batteries at Bizani, Menoliara, Sakni and elsewhere were silenced under the sustained rain of projectiles.

The Greek commanders, by a feint, led the Turks to believe that their attack would be made from the right, and as soon as the attention of the defenders had been distracted the Greeks hurled large bodies of infantry on to the Turkish left. The Ottoman troops, utterly surprised, fell back in disorder.

The batteries on the heights of Bizani, which had been the mainstay of the defence, were unable to stand the pelting of the shells, and had been reduced to complete silence by eleven o'clock yesterday morning.

The Greeks pushed their forward movement during the afternoon, and occupied the Turkish batteries on the Sakni and Elas hills, capturing all the guns and 110 artillerymen. Then the Greek battalions gradually deployed on to the plain in front of the city itself, and the Turkish flight became general despite all the efforts of the Ottoman officers to rally their men. Whole detachments succumbed to the panic and joined in a mad race into the city with the Greek troops in hot pursuit almost to the walls.

With all the defending batteries in the hands of the Greeks and the Hellenic soldiers at the gates of Janina, Essaad Pasha, the Turkish commander, at six o'clock this morning sent messengers under a flag of true to Crown Prince Constantine of Greece, announcing the surrender of the city and all the troops under his command.

Wild enthusiasm reigned in the streets of Athens on the announcement of the news. All the houses were decorated with flags, and excited people thronged the thoroughfares singing the Greek National Anthem, while joyous peals rang out from every church steeple in the capital.

TURKISH CRUISER SINKS THREE GREEK TRANSPORTS

Vienna, March 6 — The Turkish cruiser 'Hamidieh' to-day sank three Greek transports loaded with Servian troops on the way to Scutari, according to a Constantinople despatch to the 'Neue Freie Presse.'

The attack on the transports occurred, it is said, near the peninsula of Hagion Oros, in the Aegean Sea. This would make it appear that the transports were proceeding, not to Scutari, but to Gallipoli, where it was proposed some time ago by the Balkan Allies to make a flank attack on the Turkish troops defending the Dardanelles.

The convoy of Greek transports was a large one, consisting of 24 vessels, which carried 34 guns. They were encountered by the cruiser 'Hamidieh' shortly after they had left the coast. With her battery of powerful 4.7 inch guns she was able to create havoc among the practically unprotected transports loaded with soldiers, according to the report received here.

The 'Hamidieh' has been the daring one of the Turkish fleet. She was active for several weeks in the Black Sea in preventing Bulgaria from passing down stores by transports from Varna to Midia for the troops at Chorlu and Tchataija.

Just when the armistice was signed the Bulgarian torpedo boat destroyers, of which there were four or five at Varna seaport, managed to torpedo the 'Hamidieh' after several previous unsuccessful engagements. Badly hit in the bows the 'Hamidieh' moved round deep in the water to Constantinople, where ere the war again broke out she was fully repaired.

On the resumption of hostilities, she passed out of the Dardanelles, bombarded Syra, destroyed a Greek armed transport in the harbor there and escaped southwards through the Aegean Sea to the Suez Canal.

A few days ago it was reported that under cover of a fog she slipped away from Port Said to a 'destination unknown.'

STOPS BORDER FIGHTING WITH A FIRM HAND

U. S. Officer Threatens to Shoot American or Mexican Who Renews Skirmishes.

Douglas, Ariz., March 5.— Each insisting that the troops of the other command began the skirmish yesterday, between Mexican federal troops from the Agua Prieta garrison and soldiers of the Ninth Cavalry, Colonel Guilfoyle and General Ojeda stood firmly on their declarations last night.

The American army officer said that his men will 'shoot to kill,' if the border patrol is interfered with. The Mexican general asserted that if it could be shown that his men did begin the firing, he would execute anyone guilty of beginning the trouble.

There has been no further firing on the border near here up to the present. The Ninth Cavalry patrol has been increased to full force, including the machine guns, stretching from Douglas to Forrest station.

The city authorities consider establishing a special guard. There is an unusual number of Mexicans in the American town, and much excitement among them. A rebel messenger arrested on Sunday by United States troops was released yesterday. Messages he carried have been sent to Washington.

Madesistas numbering 300 are stationed so as to oppose the ex-rebels under General Inex Salazar, reported moving to reinforce the federal garrison at Agua Prieta. The mobilization of Maderista rebels at Colonia Morelos, the American Morman settlement continues. It is reported there are nearly 1,000 men already congregated there.

EXPELS HEARTS'S NEWSPAPER MEN

Mexico City, March 5.— The correspondents of the Hearst newspapers, who have been conducting a lobby and journalistic movement for U. S. intervention, have been expelled from Mexico. With the general pacification of Mexico so near at hand, President Huerta, feels that the continued presence here of the correspondents of these newspapers can have but only on result—the continuation of a campaign that is very distasteful to all Mexicans.

It is officially announced that three governors who had either openly or secretary defied the Huerta government, have been arrested and were now on their way to the capital under guard. They will be tried, it is understood, by military court martial for treasonable utterances. For reasons that are obvious, their names are withheld for the present.

Sir Thomas Lipton Issues Challenge for America Cup

Will Make Fourth Attempt in 1914 to Carry Trophy to Britain.

London, March 5.—A challenge by the Royal Ulster Yacht Club for a series of races for the America Cup, to take place in 1914, made on behalf of Sir Thomas Lipton, has been despatched to America, on board the 'Oceanic,' which is due to arrive in New York either to-day or to-morrow.

The challenge is for competitions under the old rules as contained in the deed of gift, and it is Sir Thomas Lipton's fourth challenge.

Sir Thomas Lipton who has just returned from America, when questioned on the subject, said there was no doubt of the acceptance of the challenge by the New York Club, which had been notified both by the Royal Ulster Yacht Club and Sir Thomas Lipton personally of the despatch of the challenge.

Sir Thomas added that he had endeavored to keep the challenge a secret until the arrival of the letters containing it had reached the New York Club. He admitted that his prejudice against the old 'deed of gift' rules had been overcome, and that it was for a series of races under the old conditions that he had challenged.

The British yachtsmen expressed the hope that, with luck on his side, he would win the race, adding that he wanted to do it without being the recipient of any favors.

When asked as to his previous statement that he would not challenge again for the America Cup except under the universal rules prevailing for yacht racing in America, Sir Thomas Lipton replied:

'That is so. It is ten years since the last international race in America. I challenged six years ago under the universal rules, but my challenge was not accepted, and I thought that for the sake of yachting, both here and in the United States, it was time we had another try for the cup. Hence my challenge under the conditions laid down in the deed of gift.

'Had any one come along in the interval I should have been pleased to assist all I could, but seeing that nobody offered a race I thought Great Britain should have another try, and I hope to experience better luck this time.

'My designer holds out good hope of success without risking the lives of the crew of the yacht, while crossing the ocean, which always has been the danger with the kind of boats necessary to build under the deed of gift. Had the designer not assured me of the perfect safety of the men during the crossing I should not have considered the idea of challenging for the cup.'

SIR THOMAS LIPTON.

Sir Thomas Lipton said that he could not give the size of his yacht until the challenge had reached New York.

The deed of gift, however, he said, provides for a boat from 65 to 90 feet in length. As to the skipper of his yacht, Sir Thomas remarked: 'You know Captain Edward Sycamore has been sailing 'Shamrock IV.' in international and local races in Europe for several years, and I have another of my American captains at my call. Besides, I have my usual crew of racing men.'

Sir Thomas added that it was necessary to put off the race until 1914, as it would take him all that time to build his yacht and get ready. He might, he said, in fact build two yachts, although it was possible he would use the present 'Shamrock IV.' which had won seven out of eight international races in which she had competed in Germany last season, and 23 out of 30 local races.

Sir Thomas Lipton's three previous efforts to lift the cup cost him $2,000,000, and about $5,000,000 has been spent in the twelve attempts made to recover the cup since 1851.

The yacht which goes to New York will be named 'Shamrock IV.,' as Sir Thomas Lipton is a great believer in the luck of the four-leaved shamrock.

The news that Sir Thomas Lipton has challenged for the America cup will be well received in Great Britain, as there is no more representative sportsman than he in the British Isles, and none whom the British people would rather see win the cup.

As to his prospects Sir Thomas Lipton said: 'I am delighted at the prospect of meeting my old racing friends of New York. I have always maintained that I have never met better sportsmen and that I was never treated better than in America. Everything was done there to give me an equal show.'

The previous races between Sir Thomas Lipton's yachts and the defending American yachts are recalled here with pleasure, although the result on each occasion was a disappointment to British yachtsmen.

Saved by a Postage Stamp

Resourceful Mail Carrier Tricks Dog Catcher and Rescues Pet from Death.

Hackensack, N.J., March 6.—'Saved by a postage stamp' is the title which postal clerks here give to a comic scene on Main street yesterday, in which John Keenan, a special mail delivery carrier, was principal. Keenan loves dogs. He spied a dog yesterday in the post office wandering around without a license. Keenan took a fancy to it, and as he started out on his rounds, he allowed the dog to trail behind him. At a street corner Joseph Dalia, the official dog catcher of Hackensack, made his appearance. He was about to pounce upon the little unlicensed fox terrier, which was following the mail carrier.

'Don't touch that dog,' exclaimed Keenan, as he hastily drew a parcel postage stamp from his pocket, licked it and attached it to the dog's ear. 'That dog is mail matter and under the protection of Uncle Sam.'

The dog catcher, awed by the federal authority, withdrew.

DR. MAWSON HOPES SOON TO RETURN FROM ANTARCTIC.

Sydney, N.S.W., March 5.— Another wireless message has been received from Dr. Douglas Mawson, the Antartic explorer, who is now in Adelieland. It announces that he is expecting the arrival of the steamer 'Aurora' daily, and will attempt to embark, although he is not hopeful that he will succeed owing to the heavy winds.

The despatch throws no further light on the deaths of Lieut. Ninnis and Dr. Mertz, members of the Mawson expedition, who perished early in 1912.

GERMANY'S REASON FOR SPENDING $250,000,000 ON HER ARMY

Semi-Official Note Says Rise of Balkan States Over Turkey Has Created Not So Much a New Situation as a New Prospect to Be Faced.

London, March 5.—The 'Times' Berlin correspondent says: 'Public opinion in Germany is occupied almost exclusively with speculations about the extraordinary levy on property by which it is proposed to cover the initial cost of the new increases in the German army. It is, however, practically impossible to form an opinion about the public reception of these extraordinary proposals. To draw the line between genuine expressions of opinion and inspired utterances is difficult.

'My general impression is that while the government proposals are in themselves unpopular and regarded with much suspicion in financial quarters, and in cautious political circles, the government has not much reason to fear effective parliamentary opposition.

'The government is now—and none too soon—devoting itself to the difficult and delicate task of explaining to the German public that its demands are necessary.

'The "Cologne Gazette" published last night a long telegram of a decidedly semi-official character from Berlin. The gist of its argument is that the downfall of Turkey and the rise of the Balkan States have created not so much a new situation as a new prospect, and that the German people are called upon to face it. There has been a shifting of the balance of strength in favor of the whole Slav element, and although fear of conflict is remote, Germany has to deal with possibilities quite different from those which existed before the war.'

GERMANS ARE STUNNED.

Berlin, March 5.—It is hardly going too far to say that Germany is stunned by the project to spend $250,000,000 at one blow on the increase of the army. Consternation no less profound is caused by the proposal to raise money by levying on private fortunes a non-recurring tax, which, it is expected, will approximate $25.50 on every $500.

This levy is everywhere described as a 'war tax.' Last night's 'Lokal Anzeiger' declares that the idea of it originated with the Kaiser. His Majesty, it is stated, discussed the scheme with his brother German sovereigns, and received their 'joyful assent,' both to this proposal and to the suggestion that the ruling Princes of the Empire should on this occasion forego their right of exemption from taxation.

The Government's intention to make the propertied classes bear the chief cost of strengthening the army coincides with almost unprecedented stringency on the German money market. The banks are curtailing credits in a most rigid manner. Cash advances are not made even to the best customers, and on first-class security, except with the utmost reluctance. Merchants are experiencing difficulty in renewing loans for three months, and renewals, if granted at all, cost between seven and eight percent.

The Government's determination to embark on a new armaments competition evokes nothing but groans from the journals representing the financial and commercial elements. The 'Frankfurt her Zeitung' says:

'When we hear these gigantic figures we must take our heads in our hands and ask if, in all conscience, they can really be a result of serious consideration. One is rather forced to the conclusion that they are a product of a veritable state of armaments drunkenness, and that the Government has been stampeded by progressive suggestion into underwriting heedlessly all the demands of the military men without giving a second thought to either ways or means.'

The 'Vossische Zeitung' says: 'The resort to a tax on fortunes is equivalent to a declaration of the bankruptcy of our whole financial administration. The Government, being at a loss to know where to find money, has recourse to the last desperate extreme, hitherto only invoked in the emergency of war. For its counterpart we must hark back to the middle ages, when empires were without financial system.'

The 'Boersen Courier,' the organ of the Stock Exchange, says:

'One imposes a tax of this sort only in times of the gravest need, when it is urgent to act quickly because the enemy is at the gate and the necessity for national sacrifice is imperative. In times of peace, amid which we are, after all, still living, one should avoid invoking extremes which can easily awaken the impression that they are the last sheet anchor of a financially impoverished country.'

EARL OF DURHAM ON UNWISDOM OF BETTING

London, March 7. — The Earl of Durham has expressed these views about betting:

'Betting is not a crime, but it is not a virtue. It is an ineradicable foible of human nature. It is generally an unhealthful excitement and an expensive amusement. It is very seldom, I think, a real enjoyment to those who indulge in it. Legislation cannot stamp out this passion, but it need not foster it.

'I have never heard of any wise and affectionate parents who advise and encourage their children to bet.'

GERMANS LOST 71 LIVES IN THE NAVAL DISASTER

Destroyer, Unmanageable in Rough Sea, Cut in Two by Fast Sailing Cruiser.

Berlin ,March 6. — The total number of German bluejackets and naval officers killed as the result of the ramming of torpedo boat destroyer 'S. 178' by the cruiser 'Yorck' off Heligoland, was greater than at first supposed.

The official death list issued by the Admiralty to-day shows that two officers and 69 men perished, not, however, by drowning, but because most of them were frozen to death while clinging to lose spars after their vessel had sunk.

A belated account of the disaster was published by the Admiralty this morning, in which it is stated that the destroyer, while crossing the bows of the 'Yorck,' became unmanageable owing to the terrific seas and was cut in two by the bigger vessel which was going at full speed.

The storm made the rescue of the men almost impossible and many of the corpses were not picked up until this morning.

'To Stagger Humanity!'

London, March 5.—The suffragettes are now promising to 'stagger humanity' unless women get the vote. They are planning now schemes which, as one of them averred, will eclipse all previous efforts. 'The pillar box raid, the Kew fire, the Walton Heath bombs' she said, 'will pale before the operations that have been aranged.' It was Kruger who declared he would 'stagger humanity'. So will the suffragists, till the franchise is granted to women.'

Soon after the opening of Parliament raids are to be made on the House, and members of the Cabinet must be closely guarded or they will be kidnapped. It is stated that it is intended to drop what is styled a flashlight into the body of the House of Commons from the Stranger's Gallery. Women will be brought from every part of the United Kingdom to take part in the militant ventures.

In the last number of the official paper issued by the Militant League there appeared a picture of Nottingham Castle, destroyed by men seeking the vote.

'This,' said one of the militants, 'is symbolical of what may yet occur. We respect human life, but buildings, whatever their historic fame or tradition are in imminent peril.'

EXTENDING THE WIRELESS

Canadian Company Plans to Link Up Hudson's Bay With Civilization.

The rapid strides of wireless telegraphy over the entire world has made the past decade a memorable one, and that Canada is not lagging behind in this work is shown by the plans which are now under development for the extension of the Great Lakes and St. Lawrence route system to the Labrador and Hudson Bay districts.

In an interview with a 'Witness' reporter, Mr. J. Herbert Lauer, general manager of the Wireless Telegraph Company of Canada, outlined the extension of their wireless system throughout the upper lakes. Three stations, communicating between Lake Superior and Lake Huron, were built last year, and the new station at Sarnia, now under construction, will be in commission at the opening of navigation. This will give a direct through communication from Port Arthur, at the head of Lake Superior, down to Sarnia, at the food of Lake Huron. It is also the intention of the government to proceed with the construction of a station at Port Stanley, on Lake Erie, and Toronto and Kingston, on Lake Ontario. This would make complete the entire chain of stations from the head of navigation on the Great Lakes to Cape Race, the extreme eastern limit of Newfoundland.

At the present time there is through communication between Montreal and Cape Race. The apparatus at the latter point has now a steady radius of between four and five hundred miles, and can reach ships from 1,200 to 1,500 miles east of New York. The average range for the standard set for small ships has a radius of 200 miles, but the large liner's carry a much more powerful apparatus.

During the past summer time wireless engineers explored the great rugged strip of the Labrador coast and the immense wilderness lying around Hudson Bay, with a view to linking them with the rest of the world by the invisible bonds of Marconi. Further expeditions will continue this work as soon as spring opens up.

RAILWAY STRIKE MAY BE AVERTED IN ENGLAND.

London, March 5.— There is a prospect of an amicable settlement of the dispute which threatened to cause a strike on the whole British railway system. The Midland Railway Company has issued a letter offering to reinstate the offending guard, Richardson, whose dismissal, because he refused to violate the company written regulation at the order of his foreman, led the railway men to threaten a strike in order to compel his reinstatement. The company makes certain stipulations, which it is believed will be accepted.

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DAILY WITNESS, $3.00.

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

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

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

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

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

Sample and subscriptions blanks freely and promptly sent on request.

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

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

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

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Stamps are acepted 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

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EXPIRING SUBSCRIPTIONS

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

MARCH, 1913.

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.

SATURDAY, MARCH 15, 1913.

It was a mishap that caused the United States to make war upon Spain. The United States is too big a nation to be at the mercy of mishaps, but having had experience of being whirled into a war her care should be redoubled not to have them. It seems rather strange to hear of the guns of the policing fleet off Vera Cruz killing people ashore when at target practice, and a day or two later of a negro regiment on the Texas boundary exchanging angry uncommanded shots with Mexican soldiers. These are mishaps that ought not to be.

President Huerta has done an entirely righteous thing in expelling the Hearst correspondents from Mexico. If ever there was an institution infernally inspired, it is a newspaper press devoted to stirring up strife between nations for purposes of sensation or aggrandizement. The Hearst papers are not the only sinners in this line; but they carry the palm. The United States owes one unintended war to this combination and has as a result a number of Spanish dependencies on her hands to nurse into nationhood as she best may, and she should regard as her worst enemies those who should try to rush her into another. The commission of these expelled correspondents was to seek out and concoct stories of injuries to United States citizens in Mexico for the purpose of maddening the populace of the nation against that country. Fortunately the United States has grown older and wiser and has learned something from a former experience, and, fortunately, she has had in Mr. Taft, and has now, a stronger man in the presidential chair than the pliant McKinley. But there is probably no country—certainly not our own—that is proof against a persistent appeal, however foundationless, to the prejudices of its people.

We have been forced to witness in parliament the painful and not altogether edifying spectacle of a conflict of physical endurance. We have heard of editors being selected on the basis of their bodily prowess and of well equipped offices being provided with a fighting man who was to be the editor when angry victims of newspaper jibes might appear on the stair. Members of Parliament may be valued as party men, like police court lawyers, upon their powers of effrontery and browbeating. But they are not selected on the ground of physical endurance. If a country wants to be represented by its best, it naturally seeks men sound in body as in mind. But from the time of Nestor it has been acknowledged that wisdom in man survives the brute in him. Amon ancients the ruling body consisted of the elders. The Roman senators were so called on account of their maturity of years. Though we still in these days, as countless evidences prove, continue to value physical prowess and endurance above all the virtues, it is not to our well being, any more than to our credit, that we should have to put this test upon men who are chosen to our highest national service on the basis of their wisdom. Parliamentary government will some day rid itself of this form of contest, attractive as physical conflicts still are to most of us. But as long as it shall be considered heroic for the youth of the land to fling their bodies into the path of an invading enemy, so long will political parties consider it their duty when they regard their country as imperilled by mistaken legislation to immolate themselves upon the altar of debate as far as the rules permit in order to save her. The Conservatives when in opposition did a lot of this and now the Liberals are at it.

The Provincial Statistician of Alberta computes that the emigration into the province during the year 1912 amounted to 90,000, and has resulted in an increase of the population to half a million. In 1911 the census gave the population as 385,000, so that the computed increase since June, 1911, the census date, is 150,000. The province at the present time is represented by ten members in the Canadian Parliament, whereas if this new census is correct, it should be represented by just twenty members. If effective distribution does not come for another couple of years, as is the present plan, Alberta alone, if it continues the recent rate of increase, will be under represented by twenty members. As Saskatchewan is growing as fast, if not faster, than Alberta, the House of Commons, as then constituted, will be very far from representative of the country.

Stung by the slanders of what is known in Germany as the 'reptile press'—newspapers financed for the purpose of promoting certain financial interests—newspapers, consequently, not in search of either truth or justice—Mr. John Burns has eloquently shown how such a press can damage a nation and its governments' machinery. He has perhaps gone beyond the facts in implying that in the United States a true hearted and sensitive man is by this excluded from serving his country. But it is true that such men are as a class excluded from United States politics, and that the work of governing the country is too largely left to such as 'Joe Cannon' and 'Champ Clark,' to whom the rough and tumble of vituperation is an enjoyment. It is true that in all ranks of public service men not early hardened in party warfare shrink from public life and leave it to a sort of professionals, from the ward heeler up to the party whip, who are in it for business.

The people of Canada are the publishers of a magazine, though but a small number of Canadians are aware of the fact. It is by far the most expensive magazine of its size in the country, with correspondents in every city. The only feature of this magazine, 'The Labor Gazette,' that attracts any widespread interest is its monthly compilation of statistics on the cost of living. The issue for February is just out, seven days after the month has ended, and it contains the figures for the month of January. It has the appearance of being out of date, but a reasonable consideration will reveal the difficulty of collecting by mail, tabulating and printing the returns with greater speed. The table of wholesale prices shows that the cost of living was six-tenths of a point lower in January than in December. The figures given for January are 136.2, and mean that the average price of wholesale of two hundred and fifty of the most used commodities has risen 36.2 percent over the average price of these same commodities during the period 1891-1901. The decrease shown by this month's 'Labor Gazette' of six-tenths of a point from 136.8 in December to 136.2 in January is more apparent than real, for the December index number, as given in the January number of the 'Labor Gazette,' was 135.2, which in its turn was a rise of nearly a point over the previous month. As far as we can gather from the two issues, the cost of living is still on the upward course due particularly to the steadily rising price of fish and meat.

It is slow work to induce the Anglo-Saxon to change his ways. Our mode of writing our words has not yet, it seems, become archaic enough to force us to change it. In another thousand years, if not touched, our spelling will probably bear as little relation to the spoken word as does the Chinese character. It is probable that there was a time when the Chinese writing, if not phonetic, was, at least, graphic, and each particular part of the word-sign had a meaning out of which the word was built, and that at some period in ages long passed words became stereotyped, and the written forms used represent words most diversely pronounced in a score of mutually incomprehensible dialects. As there was no means, however, of casting the spoken language into a mould that would for centuries prevent its natural growth, it to-day has no relation that any but the learned can trace to the sounds it is used to represent. The Chinese Government having come to understand this, and being determined to set things right, called in experts to create for them a new alphabet by which their language can be phonetically written. The task before this commission is an infinitely more difficult one than would be the same task in English as the Chinese has few vocables and the same syllable has at times a score of entirely different meanings. The new alphabet invented has some fifty-four or fifty-six letters, representing the whole gamut of sounds in use by the people. At one bound they have thus surpassed us, and have become more modern than we in one of the great necessities of a civilized people. Some day possibly the English race will wake up to the need of again correlating the spoken and the written language, as was intended in our earliest spellings. This forward step taken by China cannot but help to bring sooner that day. It casts at our professed modernism a challenge to fall into step and so prove itself not too bound to the past to make progress.

There is a section of 'Trilby,' and that not the least amusing of a brilliant book, which refers to the Englishman's practice of taking a morning bath. It amuses and shocks Svengali to surprise the big Scotchman, Taffy, at his morning tub, and learn that he does it daily. For Svengali, once a year would be enough, if not too often, but the Britisher's idea was, as he expressed it, that if a person only tubbed once a week, he might as well not do it at all, for he would be as dirty as he could get by the end of a week. Last week our City Council passed a by-law, making it compulsory for barbers to disinfect their razors twice a day, with the idea of preventing infectious diseases of the skin, such as barber's itch. But why twice a day? Suppose the barber to have used his razor on an infected person, by the time he had got through half a day's work on some twenty other faces, with intermittent stropping and rubbing off of soap, his razor would probably have lost the contagious germs it carried. He might very nearly as well not disinfect at all. After all, the disinfecting process costs nothing, and takes no appreciable time, so that it would be no hardship, had the by-law been made to read that he must disinfect both his razor and his hands between each two clients. We used to have one if not two barber shops in Montreal, in which every barber disinfected his razor each time, and each hair brush was thrown into a basket immediately after being used, to be disinfected before being served out again for use on another customer. Those shops were exceptional, and it is necessary now to secure by civic regulation what these did voluntarily for the security and pleasure of their customers. The civic regulation, had it been better drawn, would have forced on all the precautions observed by the best, and would have given protection where protection is most needed.

'Both in Australia and New Zealand 'there has been of late years a very 'marked, palpable growth of the senti'ment of imperial unity.' So runs the statement made by Mr. Bryce, one of the most broad-minded, capable and sympathetic men of the day, who has, by instances in his 'American Commonwealth,' proved his ability to perceive movements of popular thought and so predict before their time events that were to follow. No one can accuse Mr. Bryce of not being an imperialist. He is a British subject without that intense limiting nationalism that prevents many Englishmen from ever being anything more than Englishmen. And Mr. Bryce says that there has been a marked, palpable growth of imperialism in Australia of late years. But it is just during this period—the last ten years—that Australia has been building up an Australian fleet. How extraordinary! Have not our partisan loyalists been telling us that a Canadian navy was a separatist movement with a reiteration and expenditure of ink that is to some sublime and to others ridiculous? And now we are told by Mr. Bryce that along with a navy of their own, and side by side with it, the Australian people have developed a growing spirit of imperial unity. This should rid forever from the whole future of the navy dispute the imputation so often made that those who favor the idea of a Canadian navy are seeking the disintegration of the Empire. The only thing that will break up the British Empire is friction between its parts. It is a question open to sincere and dignified discussion of a very high order, which of the two policies is least likely to engender causes of internal dispute or territorial jealousies in the future. This pronouncement of Mr. Bryce gives a welcome relief to what has been the nastiest side of the discussion so far, the insinuation constantly hinted at or implied that the supporters of the Canadian navy policy are disloyal. We have surely had enough in the past of this infamous practice now being basely renewed, of tagging opponents as traitors. He is the traitor who besmirches his country. Let neither side to the debate ever forget that Australia has built an Australian navy, and that in building it she has built up a sentiment of imperial unity.

There are evils connected with publicity. It exposes the incompetency of governing bodies, such as our old harbor board, and their foibles, as in the case of our old council. It develops the publicity hunter who is not always a public ornament But it is an essential part of self-government. Secrecy is therefore an ominous feature of the recent developments of commission rule. There is a continuous tendency on the part of our Board of Control to forbid information being given to the public. Of its own doings, nothing but what are called its reports is imparted to the public. These reports summarize its conclusions in the very driest form — in a shape in which no public would read them. It is the same with departmental information. One source of knowledge after another is locked up from the public. Good excuses can be urged for each detail. The health statistics are henceforth to be hidden from the people whom they most concern, because, getting abroad, they may do harm to our trade. Very plausible no doubt! They are also to be locked up from our civic reformers, who need them to work out such showings as appeared at the Child Welfare Exhibition — condemnatory showings, no doubt; but is it better that the people should know these things or that they should not know them! The most precious things to a civic community are its community consciousness and conscience. A people that takes no pride and interest in its communal existence has no communal life. This community consciousness, instead of being repressed and trodden out, should be encouraged. It is essential to the existence of public spirit. It is essential to liberty. It is essential to the stability of institutions. It is too late to return to the old days when men were governed by powers over which they had no control and under conditions for which they felt no responsibility. The public sense of the people may be very low and even degraded; but it is fortunately strong enough to assert itself and anything like secret administration is certain to be revolted against.

PRESIDENT WILSON.

There has come to the White House a figure that has, amid the taxing hurly-burly of a political election and a previous political career, won the whole respect of mankind. Dr. Wilson has not the outward majesty of Mr. Taft, the all-compelling dash of Col. Roosevelt, the human interest of Lincoln, or the statuesque divinity of Washington. But he comes to the throne with a strong, blameless, positive record and equipment such as the times call for; times, if we mistake not, fraught with deeper evolutionary change for human society than those of Lincoln, outrivaling in import possibly even those of Washington. President Wilson's inaugural, which we print elsewhere, might almost be the opening lecture of a course in modern economics such as one can imagine Professor Wilson to have been perfecting from year to year with a keenly sympathetic nerve always in touch—as is not always the way with professors—with the living world without the college walls. Yet happy are those students who hear such inspiring words. It is not the voice of the 'dismal science' of political economy, but the fiery voice of the prophet who has a living insight into life.

The life of the nation has been very noble and very great, and its services to freedom unquestionable, but prosperity has made it wasteful—wasteful even of human stuff. The cry of human distress it is only beginning to hear from, amid the hum of the machines, and from the depths of the pit. The nation is beginning to see the bad with the good and its task is to eliminate the bad without injuring the good—to rehumanize the machinery of society. The ills calling most loudly for immediate remedy are a tariff that strangles commerce and puts government at the bidding of private interests, a banking system which concentrates capital and restricts credits, an industrial system which wastes the nation's resources and fetters its energies, an agriculture uncared for, a people unguarded in their struggle for existence. The importance attached to this last is the new political note of the presidential oracle. President Wilson is no doctrinaire, with a patent, bran new social compact to revolutionize society. Society is not a material fabric that can be pulled down and built entirely different. We must build on the foundations that are laid and proceed to better things step by step, questioning our own wisdom and avoiding reckless excursions into the unknown. Yet it is not a matter of cold science, but of warm heart. This was with the new ruler no moment of triumph, but of dedication, not a time for partisanship, but for realizing a vast responsibility. He summons all forward-looking men to sustain him, and pledges himself not to fail them.

A RUMOR.

The chief interest of the rest of the world in the change of government which has just taken place in the United States naturally centres on the appointment of the Secretary of State, which is the title given to the Foreign Minister, and on his first actions which indicate the course the ship of state will steer for the next four years. With the exception of Mexico, Canada's interest in United States foreign policy is perhaps the most vital of any, though her people will probably not watch events as keenly as will the people of England, who are more used to taking an interest in and weighing foreign affairs. The first act of Mr. Wilson was to appoint Mr. Bryan Secretary of State. Mr. Bryan is a man untried as to either his executive or diplomatic ability. The editor of a small weekly paper, he has won his fame almost entirely as an orator. Up to this time in his career, his dealings with others have not been notable for compromise, but rather for dogged determination to maintain causes in which he believed, advocating them at times with a religious fervor that has approached fanaticism. Rather a dangerous man, one would think, to trust with the direction of such large responsibilities, but Mr. Bryan is a good man, a man of good will and, though a colonel, a man of peace. Though his judgment has been often at fault, he has always meant well, and all have assumed that this premier place is due to him because it was he who made successful the nomination of Mr. Wilson at the Baltimore convention, and because in one unsuccessful presidential election after another he has had more votes cast for him than have been cast for any other single individual in the history of the United States. The first rumored act of Mr. Bryan is not an assuring one. It is said that he has under consideration the nomination of Mr. Richard Olney as American ambassador to the Court of St. James. This would be foolish. Mr. Olney, it will be remembered, was the Secretary of State in the Cleveland administration who wrote to Lord Salisbury the shirt-sleeve message threatening war and insisting on arbitration of the Venezuelan boundary question. In view of the fact that Great Britain was found to be right in that controversy, and that, later, the United States refused to submit a boundary question of her own to arbitration, such an appointment would be little else than a wilful snub to the country's best and most magnanimous friend. There are places for Mr. Olney, but in England, a Bayard, or a Choate, would be both more acceptable, and more successful.

THE MADEROS.

It is certainly both easier and pleasanter to believe that Emilio Madero's published account of the death of his brothers is the product of a willing credence to reckless rumor than that it is the truth. Only admit the truth and we see nothing but a continuance of wild disorder in Mexico and almost irresistible agitation for interference on the part of the United States. Neither the country itself nor the world at large could have any respect or even tolerance for a government which came to power by means of such treachery and wanton cruelty. That Madero should have been dethroned was only poetic justice. That he should have been done to death was in keeping with all the history of barbarism. But that the murder of his brother should have been accompanied by a fiendishness of detail for which there was not a vestige of excuse or temptation, and which must unspeakably injure the succeeding administration, is incredible, except on the theory that a Mexican is a fiend unable to restrain an inherited brutality—if to call it brutality is not an injury to the brutes. It will be remembered that the United States ambassador accepted the story of Madero's death, given out by the Huerto Government. That acceptance did not convince every one. The United States Government was not in search of police duty in Mexico or inclined for detective work there. It was therefore readily willing to accept an official statement with regard to a matter purely internal. But such atrocities as Emilio Madero describes as having been perpetrated on his brother Gustavo could not take place without soon reaching the consciousness of the country and the world, and making a continuance of the regime impossible. It is too easy to see the value of such a story to the Maderist faction not to find it far more easy to believe it to be a concoction of that party, which possibly grew to its present gruesome shape before it reached Emilio Madero. A frank investigation was ordered into the death of Francisco I. Madero, which cannot but take cognizance of any brutality to his brother. According to the frankness of the manner in which this is carried out will the world judge. In the meantime it must be borne in mind that we were informed from Mexico on February 26th that it was officially reported, both by the Mexican Government and by Mr. Wilson, the American ambassador, that Emilio Madero had been killed. As it is this same Emilio that gives to the world the horrible account of the death of Gustavo Madero, there is room for doubt of its authenticity. This doubt is strengthened by the fact that the day after Gustavo's death there was a detailed account of the killing given out by his friends, which told how he had been shot and instantaneously killed by a dozen revolvers. How the glass of his spectacles, which broke, was gathered up as souvenirs, and one piece sold for twenty-five dollars. There was nothing in this account of the cruelty now charged.

EVEN ALL HER LIVING.

'Many that were rich cast in much, 'and there came a certain poor widow, 'and she threw in two mites, which 'make a farthing, and He called unto 'Him his disciples, and said unto them, 'verily, I say unto you, she hath cast 'more in than all they which have cast 'into the treasury, for all they, did cast 'in of their abundance, but she of her 'want, did cast in all that she had, 'even all her living.' It is with th's quotation from St. Mark that the 'Review of Reviews,' in an article entitled 'Britain's peril in the air,' begins an article which is a plea for greater generosity by Britain's people for armaments for war. Great Britain voted this year a larger war budget than she has ever done before in times of peace. A few weeks ago France followed her example, and decided to vote an extra hundred million for the increase of her army, and for the construction of new forts, along the border separating her from Germany, and, most serious of all, to add a year to the military service of her people. France having thus improved on Britain, Germany has immediately raised it again, and decided to vote an extra two hundred and fifty million dollars with the intention of strengthening her line of fortifications on the Russian frontier, and so the mad race goes on. But all this applies only to the race on land for military purposes. There is besides it the race in naval construction for sea fighting, which is just as horrible and rapidly progressing. Dreadnought is added to dreadnought, torpedo boat to torpedo boat, submarine to submarine, and squadron to squadron, by each nation vying with each to keep a force that will make it possible to do those things which it desires to do in the face of opposition from another power.

However, it is not for the rapidly growing land armament, nor yet for the augmentation of forces that fight on the sea, or of the more recently created forces that fight under the sea, but for that new branch of militarism, the air fleet, that the 'Review of Reviews' pleads in the above Biblical language for the sacrifice of the widow's mite. 'All that she has, even 'all her living,' as well of course, as the lives of her sons, is what this insatiable spirit of Chauvinism calls for. Britain being mistress of the sea, must now overhaul Germany in her great aerial development, and become as well mistress of the air. The British race may say in their pride that they are wealthy, and can put down dollar for dollar with any two other nations, but there is such a thing as the last straw, and the camel's back will break. There is coming a time when the people who believe that war agitation is partly a matter of self-interest and partly a kind of mania, will arise and cry stop. The series of articles appearing in other columns of this paper by Captain Reid is a powerful and detailed description of the situation as it stands, in which he gives exact statistics, showing the preposterous lengths to which the race has already gone. But the sons of Mars cry more, more, and the more we give the stronger they get till they ask for the uttermost farthing, all our living, and make war with mankind the sole purpose of the nation.

EIGHT TO TEN

A few weeks ago, the German Foreign Minister startled the world by a speech, in which he offered to accept Great Britain's proposition, that the English and German navies shall be respectively kept to the relative strength of eight to ten. It seemed as though we had arrived at least at a partial solution of the frenzied naval construction race that has been going on between the two nations. On both sides of the North Sea and on both sides of the Atlantic Ocean, a great sigh of relief went up. Hardly had it been breathed when Mr. Winston Churchill, First Lord of the Admiralty, explained that his meaning of an eight to ten ratio of strength had been misunderstood, that he only meant that that was the ratio of modern ships in the two navies, but that in fixing a permanent ratio it must be taken into account that many of the older ships of the British navy are still quite useful, so that at the present time the real ratio between the two navies is that of two to one, and that would be the ratio to which he could agree as a permanent policy. More recently a sane council seems to have prevailed, and Mr. Churchill, according to 'Punch,' will accept the proportion of sixteen to ten, though eight to five did not suit him.

There is still, however, much vagueness about the matter, as it is questioned whether the Australian navy is to be counted a part of the British navy. If it is not, are the New Zealand, Straits Settlements, South African, or prospective Canadian ships to be counted? If they are not, the fixing of the ratio is of no value to Germany. If they are to be included any building of ships that the colonies undertake only forces Germany to build more than she otherwise would to maintain the ratio agreed on. The fixing of the ratio, however, means nothing at all unless some supplementary agreement is arrived at limiting the rate of growth of one or other of the two navies. Without this Germany can build as many ships as she has the power to, and Britain can keep pace with her by building sixteen to every ten as long as her people are willing so to spend their money. Should they at any time fail to keep the pace there is nothing to keep Germany from continuing, and the ratio going by the board. If any supplementary agreement is arrived at Canada should be at once informed. There is a growing suspicion abroad that Germany is glad to seem to make a concession of this nature because her belief in her air fleet is growing with its development and the experience obtained. It is believed that she would prefer to concentrate her further efforts in this direction.

THE NAVAL PLEBISCITE

Mr. Monk resgined his place in the cabinet on the honorable ground that his retention of the seat would not be in conformity with his pre-election declarations, and he thinks there are others whose resignation would be imperative had they considered pre-election promises as binding as business engagements. He considers as did those who supported Nationalist candidates that the Nationalist leaders meant what they said, and having achieved the success they sought, were bound to abide by the principles they announced, of having the naval policy submitted to the people. Mr. Borden has time and again promised that this would be done. He does not, therefore, consider the gift he asks from Canada of thirty-five million dollars for the support of the British navy his naval policy. He puts it forward as a temporary measure to forestall an emergency, while he is still revolving in his mind, as he has been doing ever since he first took objection to the Canadian navy plan four years ago, what alternative he can place before the people as a permanent policy that will be more acceptable than the one he condemns, and as effective. When he has decided on this, and not until then, it is his plan to go to the country with his newly announced naval policy as a plank of his platform, and submit it to the people, in the customary way in which such questions are dealt with in countries under parliamentary government, by asking the people to support him with all that his government stands for.

In this plan of action Mr. Monk does not see eye to eye with his leader. He considers the gift now before parliament to be of such large dimensions, and to have such a binding effect on Canada, as to make it something more than a casual contribution. When Mr. Monk joined the cabinet, he was, perhaps, willing to go in on the assurance that Mr. Borden's policy, whatever it might be, would be submitted to the people. Possibly, he was even willing to concede that such submission should take the form of a general election. Now, however, he comes out firmly for a plebiscite on the naval policy that the country is to adopt, thus fulfilling to the uttermost the stand which he took before his election. Mr. Monk suggests three questions for such a plebiscite:

1.—'For or against contribution.'

2.—'For or against navy building.'

3.—'For or against remaining as we are.'

The 'Witness' has just taken such a plebiscite among its out-of-town readers, with a view to giving as fairly balanced a view as possible of the mind of the country at large. Experience shows that these three simple questions will not be nearly adequate to give satisfactory expression to the many diverse opinions that are abroad. Some would like to give the three battleships, proposed by Mr. Borden, but insist that they shall be built in Canada. Some are only willing to consent to contribution on a ballot that would promise that it would not be the institution of a permanent policy. Very many would be willing to vote for a Canadian navy on a ballot that would secure that, if the country acquiesced, its whole construction would be put into the hands of a non-partisan body like the British Admiralty, that would not use it as a new source of political patronage and corruption. There are again those who while they would not vote on the above ballot against questions one and two and for question three, and so assume a mere negative position, would, if the option were given them, vote that they believe that a plan for universal international arbitration is feasable and that it is the duty of their government to bring it about.

But suppose that all the proposals that any considerable section of the people desire to have adopted should appear on the ballot, or even the three above, mentioned by Mr. Monk, how would the people's answer be interpreted? Suppose four voted for number one, three for number two and two for number three, what would be the decision? An answer as inconclusive as this is almost sure to result. It might be four for number two, with three for number one and two for number three; or it might even be that the vote of Quebec, taken together with the no navy vote that is growing very strong both in Ontario and the Prairie Provinces, would obtain a slight majority over the two others. As the Canadian naval policy is proposed as a compromise between the Nationalist no-navy vote and the ultra-imperialist attitude, unless question number one or question number three carried by an overwhelming majority of yeas, the government could only take refuge in the adoption of question number two as the compromise. A satisfactory plebiscite on a problem with so many sides to it could only be laid before the country in an intricate ballot on which each voter would be allowed to mark at least a first and second preference by numbering one and two the proposals he liked best in order of his preference.

It takes no great perspicacity to see that the submission of the above ballot proposed by Mr. Monk would be eminently unfair if each voter were only allowed to vote in favor of or against each question without showing a second preference. Such a ballot would be the same as to allow him only to vote in the affirmative on the one question that he thought most nearly met his views. The vote in that case might result ten for a gift to the British navy, nine for the construction of a Canadian navy and eight for no navy. If the plurality were taken ten votes would in that case defeat seventeen. If each affirmative was held to be a negation of the others all three propositions would be decided in the negative. That would not be securing popular government. It would either secure government by the minority, or purely negative results. On the other hand if the three above questions were submitted to the country on a ballot on which each voter was required to vote for a first and second preference, by marking the numbers one and so after the proposals that he preferred in order of preference, and if each second vote had half or even one third the value of a first vote, the most ultra-Imperialist and the most rabid Nationalist must each allow that there is little or no doubt what the result would be. All those who would vote for the contribution would mark their second preference for a Canadian navy. A considerable proportion of those who would vote against any naval appropriation would give their second preference for a Canadian navy, while those who voted in favor of a Canadian navy would split their second preference votes pretty evenly between the no navy and the contribution proposals. As in all probability the Canadian navy vote of first preferences if it did not surpass the vote for direct contribution, would fall but little below it, the Canadian navy proposal would be certain to secure a large excess vote over either of the other two suggestions, when the second preference votes were added to its primary. To get any fair result at all, if the question is submitted to a plebiscite, the voters must be allowed to express their choice by a first and second preference.

ADMIRALTY ADVICE.

Our Government insists continually that it is in fulfillment of the information given to it in the memorandum from the Admiralty, that they have planned to give thirty-five million dollars for three battleships. The memorandum did specifically say, that any contribution should include battleships of the largest as well as heaviest class that money and brains can produce. The whole of the rest of the memor-

andum presented to the Canadian Government, and brought down in the House of Commons, dealt almost exclusively with the present and future comparative strength of the navies of Britain and Germany on the big battleship basis, neglecting all other boats as if they counted for nothing. Why the memorandum should have so dealt with the comparison of strength, it is difficult to say, unless it was informed that this was the direction in which the Canadian government would like to be advised. There is a true saying that 'Actions speak louder than words.' When one says 'If I were so and so, I would do this or that,' the hearer takes the statement with some reserve, and considers it in connection with what he knows of the speaker's former line of action. It is vain for the Admiralty to tell us that the most needed increase in the imperial naval forces, is an increase of great battleships. That would be to say, that they themselves had developed the fleet along the wrong lines, and had built too many of smaller classes of ships in comparison to the number of great battleships.

In the year 1910-1911 the Admiralty was intrusted with the sum of two hundred million dollars for naval expenditure. Did they put all of this that they were free to use on construction into great battleships? Not at all. They apportioned it between battleships, armored cruisers, light cruisers, torpedo boats and submarines. In the year 1911-1912 the Admiralty was again entrusted by the nation with two hundred and twenty million dollars. Again, if they had a disproportionate shortage of large ships, this sum should have been devoted exclusively to their construction, yet it was not. In the year 1912-1913 the Admiralty was again intrusted by the nation with the expenditure of two hundred and twenty million dollars for naval purposes. If as late as last year, the Lords of the Admiralty had discovered that the British navy was disproportionately built, and should have more large ships in comparison with the number of small ones, they would have devoted all of their available construction money to building great battleships. This they did not do. How, then, can it be pretended that to-day only battleships of the largest class are wanted from us for strengthening the navy? As long as the Admiralty itself continues to build light cruisers of five thousand or six thousand tons, so long will it be evident that the building, buying, or maintaining of such ships by Canada is an efficient naval expenditure, and that there is no reason why we should build only dreadnoughts. It cannot be reasonably maintained that the only course open to us is to build nothing but great battleships while the Admiralty is itself building light cruisers.

When it comes to the question of what the Admiralty thinks Canada can do, that will be most efficent for the strengthening of the naval power of the Empire, a more certain result is arrived at by weighing its actions, rather than by delving into, and disputing over, the meaning of its memorandum. To find out what the Admiralty thinks would be the most efficient use of thirty-five-million dollars, we have but to consider what they would do with it, if we gave it to them to use as they saw fit. If they used it at all, they would not upset their course of years past, but would build with it ships of different sizes as has been their established custom. It may, however, well be questioned, whether if Canada gave them the thirty-five million dollars to-morrow, they would spend it at all. Would they not rather put it in a bank to keep it for a time of need? That such need does not exist at the present time is proved by the fact that they are not agitating for a larger appropriation from the British government. In weighing their own fleet for the memorandum to Mr. Borden, they weighed it against the joint efforts of Germany, Italy, and Austria, and then did not find it wanting. A greater excess of sea power in these days, when great ships are so quickly degraded is a questionable proposition. To bank the money to the account of the Admiralty, letting them use it how and when they will, would certainly please the Admiralty better if that is what we are out to do, and give to the Empire a more efficient contribution.

The above criticism applies entirely to the pretence that the grant is made in the only wise form and the only form acceptable to the Admiralty. Such pretence is a false one. The form in which the contribution is made is a political not an executive measure, and as such the Government must support it. It is idle for the Government to say the Admiralty have recommended it, therefore we do it. Had it been suggested to the Admiralty that an unrestricted gift to them of money would be the most convenient for the Canadian government the Admiralty would certainly have brought down a memorandum in that sense. Had it on the other hand been suggested to the Admiralty that Canada would prefer to create two fighting units consisting of two battleships with their complements of cruisers, torpedo boats and submarines in the proportion maintained by the Admiralty, there is no doubt that the Admiralty would have brought down a memorandum favorable to such a scheme. To go further, had Mr. Borden told the Admiralty that light cruisers are the only kind of ships that Canada can quickly prepare to build and therefore the only arm of the force that we can well supply, the Admiralty would have undoubtedly acquiesced and made its comparisons in terms of light cruisers. Whatever the Admiralty may think, the expressions of British ministers are as we have before pointed out not in accord with our government's course. We repeat, the question is one of Canadian politics and the government must defend its course on that basis. The government has ceased to appeal to parliament, regarding its strength as sufficient to force its measure through without argument, but it will still have sooner or later, to deal with the convictions and preferences of the people.

SUFFRAGE ROWS.

Ruffianism of women the world will tolerate a long time. Ruffianism of men towards women, however viciously challenged, it will not tolerate at all. The roughs who in Piccadilly Circus in London, and in Pennsylvania avenue in Washington, have been assaulting and insulting the demonstrating women may hold that by militancy the women have foregone the privileges of their sex, but they will soon realize that those privileges are inalienable—that no act that woman can do can deprive her of the right to man's protection, whether from physical or moral assault. Those roughs who have accepted the women's challenge to physical combat have simply given back to the women the ground these physical champions had lost for them by their rowdyism and mischief. We commend to those lads who have not developed into men, the stinging words of the London 'Daily News':—'The appeal of a certain section of women inevitably awakens the lowest instincts of a certain type of man. The latent beast is always ready to leap to life at the least excuse, and the resort of women to violence offers an excuse in its most attractive form. Physical conflict with women appeals to the brute in man with doubly sinister effect, and when women themselves invite the conflict he has at least the pretence of merely resorting to retaliation.'

The women's indignant protests against the Washington authorities for not protecting their procession, lose much of their force when it is noted that when, weeks ago, they applied for leave to have their procession, they were informed that the Washington police could not guarantee their safety. This might seem like a humiliating confession on the part of a national metropolis, liable at long intervals to moral invasions and upheavals, were it not demonstrated on the very same day that the London police, the most efficient and adequate in the world, was unable to cope with a similar outbreak at London's most respectable centre. Washington is an unusually well-governed city, but it is somewhat abnormal in the fact that it is rather a place of wealthy sojourn and political hangers-on than of natural commerce, and that it can produce a pretty low sort of rabble. The United States Government, to which Washington belongs, is, however, equal to such emergencies. When it became absolutely necessary, the street was cleared by cavalry held in readiness, and the women were fully protected. It was natural that the experiences which they had challenged should fret them, but they do not seem to have a fair ground of complaint.

THE JOYS OF ANARCHY.

What people sow they reap. With what measure they mete it is measured to them again. This inevitable law of 'Karma' is having a notable demonstration in the case of the English suffragettes just now. They assaulted the law-makers and defied the law. They mocked at its restrictions, and sought in every way they could to render it inoperative. This is always dangerous work. There are elements of society which have no innate respect for law and order, which, in fact, are usually looking for a chance to give vent to their ruffianism and 'hooliganism.' This 'many-headed-monsterthing' is in ordinary times kept quiet by its knowledge that the worthy and useful citizens of a country are linked together in the preservation of peace and will not tolerate disturbance. But a war, or a strike, or a riot—however noble its leaders, and however good their cause—breaks up for a time the restraining power and unchains the wild mob creature. The creature is cowardly and generally tries to wreak its mischievous will upon the weakest thing within its reach. So when the suffragettes evoked it, it turned on them, and but for the gallant work of the police—whom a little while ago they were assaulting—it would have gone even harder with them than it did. As it was the poor things who had sought to inaugurate a reign of terror were terrified, the militants saw the real ugliness of lawless militancy.

It is to be hoped that the adventures they have just passed through will have taught them that though women have no direct voice in the making of the law, yet women, as well as men—perhaps even more than men—owe to it, to its makers and its administrators an incalculable debt. Most of us know as little of the law and of its operations as of the air which we breathe. The air sometimes needs purification, the law is always in need of improvement, but we need both, and could not well do without either. Does it ever occur to the suffragettes that if the British Government yielded to their tactics it would put a premium upon violence? Home Rulers, Tariff Reformers, Socialists, Prohibitionists, Peace Advocates and Conscriptionists would then feel that the one and only way to get their pet scheme adopted was, not to appeal to the reason of the people, but to make themselves the most unmitigated nuisance they could. What a merrie England it would be if Mr. Austen Chamberlain, Lord Roberts, Mr. Redmond, and Sir Edward Carson were to go round the country blowing up the houses of their best friends and then trying to starve themselves! The fact is that as Shakespeare says: 'Good wine needs no bush,' and woman suffrage needs no violence to bring it converts. It is necessarily gaining ground in all countries, and this not because of militant methods, but in spite of them. The actual victories have been gained without, or almost altogether without, militancy. Thus in the November elections in the United States the women of Arizona, Kansas and Oregon gained the franchise. The last-named state reversed a previous unfavorable verdict. There are now nine equal suffrage states. Wyoming led in 1890, Colorado followed in 1893, Utah and Idaho in 1896, Washington in 1910, California in 1911, and Kansas, Arizona and Oregon in 1912. Other states are bound to follow. English ladies are not really 'cut out' for Anarchists. As soon as they give up anarchy their cause will be as good as won.

LIPTON ONCE MORE.

It is a bold thing for Sir Thomas Lipton to make and send a new challenge to the New York Yacht Club for a race for the America's Cup. With dogged persistence, and a reckless use of money, he has tried time and again to win this cup, which was once the premier trophy of the yachting world, but which has been protected by rules which are now so antiquated as to make building to them a science of the past and which were at any time so unfair as to make any effort to retake the cup the equivalent of what is known in military language as, 'a forlorn hope.' For these reasons the America's Cup and all sentiment connected with it has got into a side eddy, and is left to stagnate, while the stream of yachting thought and action flows freshly with great vigor in channels far removed. At Cowes regatta, the Kaiser's Cup race, the regatta at Kiel, the Atlantic Yacht Club's squadron cruise, the New York to Bermuda race, and the San Francisco to Hawaii race, modern yachting is seen at its best. Such contests are far more in the spirit of the sport of the age, partly because they are all sea-going races, instead of merely harbor contests, and partly because they are all sailed in boats built to new international measurement rules, that insure a less freakish and stronger type of hull.

It will be hard for the world to reawake its interest in the America's Cup, because not only outside of the United States, but in the United States as well, it is thoroughly understood today that the conditions are all in favor of the defender and against the challenger. In the first place, the defenders of the cup can build as many yachts as they have the money for, and, after they are built, race them against each other and choose the fastest, while the challenger must name the yacht with which he is to challenge a year in advance. Sir Thomas Lipton asked for the privilege of building two at one time, that he might choose between them. This was refused, though for the last contest there were three or four built for the defence, from which the speediest was picked to meet the challenger. Then, again, the challenger must be built more heavily than the defender, because she must cross the ocean on her own bottom, while the defender has not to risk a single rough blow. These two drawbacks have always existed. The new drawback is, that since the last races for the cup, ten years ago, nearly every nation in the world that goes in for yachting, has accepted the international rating rule, and their designers are now used to building an entirely different style of boat. Even in the United States, the New York Yacht Club is the only club to adhere to the old measurement rules, and it does this, as the most prominent American yachting magazines do not fail to remind it, for the sole purpose of making it impossible for any challenger to have a fair chance to compete for the cup.

INSURED AGAINST ILLNESS.

Reading the Tory press of Great Britain or Canada—and most of the press is Tory because the wealthy interests have ways of supporting a press in their cause—it was only with difficulty that a belief could be avoided in the allegations with which the government insurance act was ceaselessly bombarded. So positive were its assertions, so strong its implications, so many its detailed instances of difficulties that those who believed in the purpose of the act could only hope that though the act might not be satisfactory the Government had not bungled as horribly as was made out. There was a danger at one time, just before the Conservatives drove Mr. Balfour from the leadership of the party, that the Act had been made so unpopular by this propaganda, and the fact that the people, rich and poor, were paying direct weekly insurance fees, for which they could get no benefit until a half year was up, that the Government might not live to bring the benefits of the Act into force. Mr. Bonar Law's accession killed the then somewhat glowing chances of the Conservatives. The partisan opposition of the organization of doctors collapsed and the Act went into force. Then the cable brought over tales of the lines of people waiting in the cold rain before doctors' offices for free treatment, and more terrible than all that a doctor had made a wrong diagnosis.

The answer to all these difficulties is that they were surmounted. The bigger they were the greater the credit due, and the greater will be the reaction in its favor among those of the working class that the agitators had set against it. The Duchess who said she would never lick stamps for the insurance of her servants, and could not be compelled to, humbly licks them or has them licked for her, which was all that was desired of her. The doctors who said they would never accept the terms have accepted them, and done it with a rush, many of them being only too glad to have a secured living. As to the account of a man's illness being wrongly diagnosed, is it the first case in which that has ever occurred even among doctors at the top of the profession? We remember a case in which a man died in the hospital of the same malady this man died of, strangulated hernia, while the doctors were treating him for alcoholic poisoning. The poor are doctored, they are doctored free, by as good physicians as they ever had, and by a method of payment that gives the doctor every incentive to see that all the poor of his district keep in good health. The Act is reported by reliable authorities to be working splendidly, and the poor now that they are getting its benefits are much pleased with it. One of the most damaging charges against was that its actuarial basis was not sound, and that the Government would have to increase its share of the payments to make it financially sound. The largest insurance companies in England, however, are accepting the risks. It was not possible for the friendly insurance societies to grapple with the insuring of half a nation in a month, so that the business has gone to companies large enough and capable enough to absorb it, and some of these are of necessity adding enormously to their clerical equipment to cope with the flow of business the Act has brought them.

BAR-ROOM IN POLITICS.

Mr. W. N. Rowell, leader of the Ontario Opposition, has returned to the charge with his resolution for the immediate abolition of the bar and the provision of such other restrictions upon the residue of the liquor traffic as would be calculated to limits its operations and reduce its evils. Exactly the same tactics are being used on this occasion to nullify the resolution as were put into force last year. It was on April 3 last that Mr. Rowell first introduced his motion. The Premier then moved as an amendment a resolution suggesting legislation regarding the treating habit. He was followed by Mr. F. G. McDiarmid, who offered a motion to amend the Premier's resolution by adding a clause recording the appreciation by the House of the 'Good work done by the 'present Government of the province 'during the past seven years, and of 'their earnest enforcement of the liquor 'license law, and by the desirable im'provements which have been added 'thereto.' This year Mr. Hanna is the mover of the amendment, and Mr. T. H. Lennox moves the amendment to the amendment.

Under parliamentary law this amendment prevents any counter-amendment to the Premier's proposal, and accordingly the vote taken was upon the adoption of his amendment with the addition suggested by Mr. McDiarmid as a substitute for Mr. Rowell's proposal. The Premier's resolution, as amended, was carried last year on a vote of 79 yeas to 19 nays. The beauty of the whole thing from the liquor point of view was the fact that after side-tracking Mr. Rowell's proposal, no legislation was submitted to the House for the carrying out of the anti-treating resolution, though it had been declared that 'the House 'recognized the duty cast upon it to 'minimize, as far as possible, the vile 'effect of the drink habit,' and held 'that the treating habit is now almost 'universally recognized as the most 'powerful factor in the evil results of 'the said traffic and habit.' Of course, at that time the session was drawing to a close, and there was little chance for the introduction of new and revolutionary legislation. The fact, however, that, unlike Mr. Rowell's clear-cut and businesslike resolution, that of the Premier was composed of vague and elaborate generalities, created a very widespread opinion that it embodied a wordy evasion.

The temperance people of Ontario are, however, too much in earnest, have been disappointed too often, and have suffered too long the fate of the football in the political game to be satisfied with anything short of practical legislation. Sir James Whitney could soften some of the asperity that divides him from the zealous temperance vote were he to remove the three-fifths requirement from the Local Option contests, as that is the feature at which the temperance voters take most umbrage, as it makes two liquor votes equal to three of theirs. At the last Local Option vote, by-laws were submitted in 77 municipalities. The veto was voted for by majorities in 63 of these. It was defeated by majorities in only 14. The by-laws were, however, counted as defeated in 51. That is to say, bar-room majorities were polled in 14 places, and bar-room victories were counted in 51. There is no doubt that the abolition of the bar as advocated by Mr. Rowell is considering the political power of the liquor interest the most courageous war cry ever adopted by an Ontario politician. Whatever be the fate of his resolutions in Parliament, it is a policy which is daily gaining friends in the province. If faithfully upheld it will ultimately see a majority of the electors rallying to its support. When it does a new era will have dawned for Ontario, one in which material prosperity is bound to keep pace with moral and intellectual well-being.

FIRE INQUESTS.

It looks as though the commission of the Fire Commissioners did not go quite far enough. We are told that when, with regard to a certain fire, questions were asked as to the sufficiency of water pressure, these were suppressed on the score that the only purpose of the inquest was to find out how the fire originated. There are other things in connection with a fire of interest to the community besides the match or live wire or the spark that started the blaze. A fire may be put out after doing three or four dollars' damage, or, failing this, may do three thousand or thirty thousand dollars' damage. Surely any circumstances or carelessness that resulted in the greater harm is a subject for enquiry. For lack of water pressure a fire that might have been limited to a single house may spread over a block. Surely that is a thing for enquiry on the part of a Fire Commissioner. There may have been conditions, not connected with the kindling of a fire, that may lead to undue loss of property, and even of life. Are such conditions debarred from the Fire Commissioners' purview? The office is, no doubt, of some use even on the narrowest lines of operation, but it is good economy to make it of the greatest use possible, as it is good economy on the part of every man to make himself of the greatest use possible.

These remarks are made in the interest of the public usefulness of the Fire Commissioners, and are entirely independent of points raised by the Fire and Water Departments of the city in connection with this decision, the former of which complains that it is unfair to the firemen not to allow them to show that the water failed them, while the latter alleges a discrimination in favor of the company on which that particular fire was dependent, and consequently against the city water works, whose failures in this respect have been most rigorously enquired into. This last allegation is simply a question of fact, and somewhat notorious fact. The Fire Commissioners may have come to more light as to the scope of their commission, of which we must allow them to be the interpreters. But we must ask for them a wider liberty, so that questions of at least as great interest to the public as finding out how a heap of rags or paper caught fire should henceforth not be immune from investigation. The Fire Commissioners may hold that, like the coroner, their only mission is to find out whether there has been positive crime or not. But is that really all they can do for us?

SWEATED LABOR IN ENGLAND.

The Problem Faced.

(Special Correspondence of the 'Witness.')

London, Feb. 25.—The subject of the minimum wage has during the last few years assumed such importance that it is difficult for any Government to ignore it. The prevention of sweating, which is the basic idea of the minimum wage, appeals equally to all parties, but to the Liberal Government belongs the credit of having grappled with the evil by legislation. Sweating was defined by the Parliamentary Committee on Home Work (1908) as the payment of wages 'at a rate which, in the conditions under which many workers are employed, yields them an income which is quite insufficient to enable an adult person to obtain anything like proper food, clothing and household accommodation.' The 'sweated' worker therefore is one who is in a chronic state of semi-destitution. Unhappily there is a vast amount of sweating in nearly all industrial countries. Employers grind down their workmen in the hope of making bigger profits, not realizing the fact—which has been demonstrated a hundred times—that the better the conditions of employment the better the work produced, both in quality and quantity. In England—as is to be expected in the case of the greatest commercial country in the world—many of the workers are sweated.

It will be generally admitted that any man earning less than £1, any woman less than 10 shillings, for a full week's work, is underpaid. (The lower rate of pay for women is due to a variety of causes, some justifiable, others not). In 1912 it was reported that in a very large group of industries in England there were from 1 to 49 percent of the men, and from 6 to 52 percent of the women, whose wages fell below the minimum stated above. Moreover, it seems probable that even in organized industry alone (i.e., where there are strong trade unions) there are over half a million men, and over 300,000 women, who earn less than 21 shillings and 12s. 6d. respectively per week. In Leicester, for example, one penny per hour is the average rate of home-workers engaged in stitching gloves. In Glasgow shirt finishers work at the rate of from 1d. to 1 3-4d. an hour. Trouser-finishing is paid at twopence per pair. These are illustrations selected at random from a host of others equally disgraceful.

VOLUNTARY EFFORT.

For some time public opinion has been alive to the existence of the sweating evil, and isolated efforts to check it have been made by voluntary organizations. For instance, 'Consumers' Leagues' have been formed, which bind themselves to boycott establishments where sweating is carried on. But in England these have proved almost without value, partly because of the operation of the law of libel. But even in Massachusetts (where is the Consumers' League par excellence) its influence has had to be supplemented by legislation. Certain employers, also, of the better class have tried to agree upon 'fair' price lists for their employees. But the less conscientious employers refuse to join in the agreement, which consequently falls to the ground. On the other hand, trade union action is sometimes effective, but only in the case of industries that are thoroughly well organized, e.g., in the cotton and shipbuilding trade. This can touch only the fringe of the evil, however, as the vast majority of sweated workers belong to no union at all.

THE MINIMUM WAGE LAWS.

Voluntary action having proved inefficient, it was borne in upon the Government that it was time for the state to act. The first impetus was given by sweated industries exhibitions, organized by the 'Daily News,' a prominent Liberal paper. These were held in December, 1907. Next year came the report of the parliamentary committee formed to inquire into the subject. The Government then began to take steps for securing a minimum wage for certain workers, by means of which they might in decency live. Three laws have been passed, based on this principle. In all of them the Government has resolutely refused to fix any definite wage as the standard. This is left to the decision of wages or district boards.

The fair wage resolution was passed in May, 1909. It provides that in all Government contracts a clause shall be inserted stipulating that all rates of payment shall be according to the locally recognized scale. This does not satisfy the Labor party, who contend that the local rate may be too low, and who would prefer a trade union rate to be substituted. It is probable that before long this resolution may be made more stringent.

The Trade Boards Act, passed in Oct., 1909, provides for a minimum wage in certain sweated industries; and the Coal Mines (Minimum Wage) Act, passed during the coal strike of 1912, does the same for miners. Although this was far from meeting the demands of the miners, yet on the strength of it they were induced to go back to work. It provides that a minimum wage shall be paid to all workmen employed underground in coal mines, but leaves the rate to be fixed by District Boards. The rates of pay allotted to miners are, in comparison with other trades, unusually high, the dangerous character of their work being taken into account.

TRADE BOARDS.

The Trade Boards Act, however, is much the most important of the three laws. It provides for the formation of Wages Boards to settle rates of payment for four trades, which before the passing of the Act were deplorably underpaid. The details, as well as the principle, of the Act are to a large extent based on the system of Wages Boards, which have been working in Victoria (Australia) since 1896. They were appointed under a Factory Act passed by the Victoria Parliament in that year, and were given power to fix wages—rates, piece-rates, payment for overtime, etc. Originally applied to only six trades, by 1908 they included fifty-one. The same system has been adopted by South Australia and Queensland, while New Zealand, New South Wales and Western Australia have something of the same sort. It was, however, the example of the Victoria Wages Boards that was followed by England in 1909, just as it seems likely that before long she may copy the Canadian methods of settling and preventing strikes.

RESULTS.

By the English Act four Trade Boards were appointed, dealing respectively with the trades of chain-making, machine-made lace finishing, tailoring (chiefly men's ready-made clothing), and cardboard box making. The Board of Trade has power to extend the operation of the Act to other trades if it thinks fit. These Trade Boards consist of members representing both employers and employed in equal proportions, but the Board of Trade has power to appoint other members also. Women are eligible as members, both representative and appointed. The business of the Trade Boards, as said above, is to fix equitable rates of pay. These rates are net and clear of all deductions— in some trades the worker had to supply certain materials out of his scanty wage. This is no longer allowed. Although the preliminaries to the working of the Act were so involved that it was some time before it was well established, it is already possible to see an improvement in the wages of the specified trades. Chain-making (which does not include the making of cable and 'great' chains—a well-organized and highly paid industry), shows an improvement of from 70 to 100 percent of the wages of women-workers. There is now a minimum of 2 1-2d. an hour. The lace-finishing trade, localized at Nottingham, is chiefly in the hands of women home-workers, who before the Act were without organization of any kind, and were miserably underpaid. They are now by degrees being organized, and their wages have risen from 33 1-3 to 50 percent. The minimum wage for tailoring has been raised to 2 1-2d. per hour; in London this necessitated an addition of 50 percent to the wages of the women workers. The improvement is marked, too, in the paper box trade; before the Act women used to make match boxes at from 1 3-4d. to 2d. a gross. Now they get 3d. a gross, and are supplied with sundries like paste and glue, which formerly they had to provide themselves.

FURTHER LAW WANTED.

Even these improved rates still seem inadequate, but the Trade Boards have wisely recognized that too drastic changes cannot be made at once. At the present moment an agitation is on foot for the extension of the Act to other sweated trades. A large meeting to this effect is to be held in London on March 7. It is to be entirely non-party, and among the speakers will be Mr. W. G. C. Gladstone (Liberal), Mr. F. E. Smith (Conservative), Mr. Will Crooks (Labor), and various men and women intimately connected with the trade unions concerned. The trades which it is proposed to bring within the scope of the Act are the laundry industry, which is chiefly women's work, and very badly underpaid; shirt-making, and the hollow-ware trade, in which the women had to strike last year in order to get a minimum of 10s. Jam, biscuit and chocolate making also call for an increase of wages, and lately particular attention has been directed to the needs of the agricultural laborer, who in some parts of the country is paid less than thirteen shillings a week. The Labor Party has also been urging a minimum wage for railwaymen.

Meanwhile, the great difficulty in the way of reform is the pressure of foreign competition. This is not to be removed by a tariff; the real remedy is international labor legislation. Both France and Germany now have laws which regulate the rate of payment for home-work; and the Continental governments have been watching with interest the working of the Trade Boards Act. It is to be hoped that before long they will imitate it. In the meantime it is with a British colony that the credit lies for having inaugurated the movement for a State-supported minimum wage.

CRIPPEN'S LAWYER UP ON CONSPIRACY CHARGE

London, March 10.—Arthur Newton, the lawyer who came into so much prominence during the trial of Dr. Crippen for murder, in connection with which he was subsequently suspended from practice, was on Saturday brought up at Bow Street Police Court on the charge of conspiracy to defraud Dr. Hans Thorsch, a wealthy citizen of Vienna, Austria. The sum involved was $115,000. The magistrate, in remanding the accused, described the case as a 'regular swindle,' and imposed the heavy bail of $50,000.

Alongside Arthur Newton, in the prisoner's enclosure, stood Berkly Bennett, a land agent, for whom the magistrate refused to take bail, while a warant has been issued for a third party to the alleged conspiracy, who calls himself Count Andor Festetics, and says he is an Hungarian nobleman.

Dr. Thorsch, according to his evidence, was induced by the conspirators to part with his fortune on the pretense that it was to be invested for him. The investments chosen were 'wild cat' schemes, some of which had ceased to exist.

The accused man Bennett, said Dr. Thorsch, had posed as 'Gordon Bennett,' and had induced him to advance $67,500 for a pretended deal in Canadian timber lands 'to provide paper for American newspapers.' Later, according to Dr. Thorsch, Bennett, scenting danger, had told him he was a nephew to the newspaper proprietor, to whom he referred as 'dear old Uncle Gordon.'

TELLS 50,000 PEOPLE OF BIBLE SOCIETY WORK

Toronto, March 10. — Fifty Toronto congregations, representing approximately fifty thousands people, listened yesterday to the story of the work of the Bible Society.

The special services were held under the auspices of the Canadian Bible Society, auxiliary to the British and Foreign Bible Society.

CELEBRATES THE VICTORY OF 1813

Germans Mark the Centenary of Their Liberation From Napoleonic Control.

Berlin, March 10.—The Emperor William and the Prussian people started to-day the celebration of centenary of the rising against the Emperor Napoleon, which culminated in the battle of Liepsig in October, 1813, when the combined Prussian, Russian, Austrian and Swedish armies defeated Napoleon's troops with great loss and opened the way for the liberation of Germany from Napoleonic control and for the downfall of Napoleon.

To-day also was the centenary of the establishment of the Iron Cross, a decoration given to German soldiers for the display of great courage on the field of battle.

In spite of a drizzling rain enormous crowds gathered to cheer the Emperor on his way to place wreaths on a number of Berlin statues, including those of King William and Queen Luise.

The Emperor later in the day attended a service of thaksgiving in the Cathedral and also reviewed a parade of the troops of the Berlin garrison, many of the regiments of which carried the battle flags which they had borne in the Napoleonic wars a century ago.

Find New Fuel for Automobiles

Will Cheapen the Running and May End London Taxi Strike.

London, March 10. — By an invention patented by the British Motor Cab Company, it is hoped to end the London taxicab strike, now going on for eleven weeks. The invention has an interest for all users of the automobile, as it makes possible the regular use of cheaper fuel than petrol. Petrol forms less than half the constituents of the new fuel, which experiments, it is stated, give a higher mileage per gallon than pure petrol. The cost is stated to be twenty-one cents per gallon, or five cents less than the taxi companies are asking from the men for petrol. The new fuel is useless for the purpose of starting the engines, but that difficulty is overcome by the construction of an apparatus, which is supplied with pure petrol from a small independent tank, and used only for the purpose of starting the engine.

The consulting engineer of the Royal Auto Club has reported the apparatus to be simple and effective, and not liable either to disarrangement or to any danger, and that it is applicable to any kind of petrol engine as used in motor vehicles.

ASK TO AMEND QUEBEC CITY LICENSE LAW

Quebec, March 7.— The St. Louis, Claredon, Blanchard and other hotels have to-day petitioned the License Commission for a report to Government favoring a reduction of their license fees. They allege discrimination against them in favor of restaurants. Application is also made by the Licensed Victuallers' Association for a reduction to one half of the licenses granted to grocers, who, they urge, should be compelled to maintain a separate apartment for liquor, and who should be governed by the same rules imposed on the saloon trade.

DIED WHILE PLAYING AT OTTAWA DANCE

Ottawa, March 10.—Mrs. Elizabeth Archambault, a well-known local pianist, died instantly through the breaking of a blood-vessel while playing at a ball in the racquet court Saturday night. She was in her 55th year, was a native of Longueuil, Quebec, and secured her musical education at the convent there.

'WORLD WIDE.'

The following are the contents of the latest issue of 'World Wide' for Saturday, March 8:—

ALL THE WORLD OVER.

National Service and the Referendum—The 'Spectator,' London.
Drill or Self-Control?—The 'Christian World,' London.
The Inaugural and Its Policy — The 'Evening Post,' New York.
The Money Trust Report—The 'World,' New York.
Waste in the United States — By A. Maurice Low, in the 'Morning Post,' London.
The United States and the Income Tax —The 'Nation,' London.
A Change that Will Save Lives—The 'World,' New York.
The Balkan States To-Day — From a Correspondent of the 'Manchester Guardian.'
Is Polar Exploration Worth While? — By Theodore Roosevelt, in the 'Outlook,' New York.
England's Interest in Airships — The 'Sun,' New York.
English Helping Hands — The 'Nation,' New York.
Boy Judges in a Boys' Court—By Lyman Beecher Stowe, in the 'Outlook,' New York.

SOMETHING ABOUT THE ARTS.

Scriabine's 'Prometheus' — By Ernest Newman, in the 'Nation,' London.
Mr. Pierpont Morgan's Acquisitions—By Sir Claude Phillips, in the 'Daily Telegraph,' London.

CONCERNING THINGS LITERARY.

'The Old Remain'—By Madison Cawein, in 'Scribner's Magazine,' New York.
Autumn in the Islands—By M. L. C. Pickthall, in the 'Atlantic Monthly.'
Perfect Pupils — By Norman Gale, in the 'Westminster Gazette.'
Adventures Among Pigmies—The 'Daily News and Leader,' London.
Miss Austen's Village and Ours — The 'Spectator,' London.

HINTS OF THE PROGRESS OF KNOWLEDGE.

The Heavens in March — Eclipse of a Star by one of Jupiter's Moons — By Henry Norris Russell, Ph.D., in the 'Scientific American,' New York.
The Birth of Atoms—Its Meaning for Philosophy—By Dr. C. W. Saleeby, in the 'Daily Chronicle,' London.
Some Fallacies About Milk — The 'Sun,' New York.

PASSING EVENTS
THINGS NEW AND OLD.

It will be a pleasure to introduce 'World Wide' —to you.

But we cannot know who you are unless you are sufficiently interested.

It need only cost you a post card.

John Dougall & Son, Publishers Montreal.

BAD BREAK IN STOCKS AGAIN, POWER AT 220

Selling of Canadian Pacific Started the Movement--Banks Active.

The morning's list of stock transactions makes a deplorable showing. The market gave way again at the opening, and practically all stocks sold at a substantial decline from the recent level.

Canadian Pacific opened weak on selling in London at 222 1-4, after which it rose to 224, and then dropped three-quarters of a point. Power made a poor showing also, opening at 221, it dropped a point, then recovered to 221 3-4, and made another drop of a point.

Steel common got as low as 51, and closed a half point higher, while Scotia's lowest reach was 51 1-2. Quebec Railway descended to 15 1-2, and closed at 16.

A feature of the market was the activity in bank shares, which, apart from Bank of Commerce, made no material change in price. Bank of Commerce went down a point and a half to 216 1-2.

MONDAY MORNING BOARD.

Can. Pacific—40 at 222 1-4, 25 at 222, 50 at 222 1-2, 50 at 223, 25 at 222 3-4, 235 at 222 1-2, 50 at 223 1-4, 25 at 223 1-2, 10 at 223, 25 at 224, 200 at 223 1-4.

Brazilian—125 at 94 1-2, 80 at 94 1-4, 130 at 94 1-2, 175 at 94 1-4, 5 at 94 1-2, 8 at 95 1-2, 65 at 94 1-2, 2-3 at 95.

Lake of Woods—175 at 132.

Dom. Textile—19 at 85 1-2, 10 at 85, 50 at 84 1-4, 76 at 84 1-2, 15 at 84 1-4, 30 at 84 1-2, 25 at 84 3-4, 4 at 86.

Cement Pfd.—10 at 92, 100 at 91 1-2, 20 at 91.

Illinois Pfd.—25 at 92 1-2.

Quebec Ry.—$1,000 at 56, $1,000 at 56, $3,000 at 56.

Bell Telephone—1,000 at 150 1-2.

Montreal Power & Shaw. Rights.—20 at 5-8, 1-3 at 3-4, 1-3 at 3-4, 3 at 5-8, 181 2-3 at 1-2, 220 at 1-2, 1 2-3 at 1-2, 2 at 5-8, 40 at 1-2, 1 2-3 at 1-2, 1 2-3 at 1-2, 1 2-3 at 3-4, 413 at 1-2, 1 2-3 at 3-4, 222 at 1-2, 3 at 3-4, 563 at 1-2.

Power—25 at 221, 25 at 220 1-2, 175 at 220, 50 at 219 1-2, 150 at 220 1-2, 325 at 220 5-8, 425 at 220 1-2, 225 at 221, 25 at 221 1-4, 25 at 221 1-2, 25 at 221 3-4, 25 at 221 1-2, 19 at 221 3-4, 50 at 221 1-2, 25 at 221 1-4, 1 at 222, 25 at 221, 50 at 220 7-8, 50 at 220 3-4, 25 at 220 5-8, 75 at 220 3-4, 365 at 221, 75 at 220 3-4, 110 at 220 1-2, 75 at 220 3-4.

Steel Corp.—50 at 51 3-4, 25 at 51 1-2, 10 at 51 3-4, 5 at 52, 160 at 51 1-2, 75 at 51 1-4, 25 at 51 3-8, 25 at 51 1-2, 18 at 51, 50 at 51 3-4, 100 at 52, 50 at 51 1-2.

Scotia—10 at 80 3-4, 125 at 80.

Dom. Coal Pfd.—7 at 108.

Street Ry.—$25,000 at 100.

Penman's Pfd.—20 at 84 1-2.

Sher. W. Pfd.—15 at 103 3-4, 1 at 103 1-4, 1 at 103.

Dom. Canners—$1,000 at 101 1-2.

Can. Cots. Pfd.—30 at 78 1-4.

Quebec Ry.—5 at 17, 20 at 16 1-2, 225 at 15 1-2, 10 at 16.

Toronto Ry.—20 at 138, 75 at 137 1-2, 25 at 137 3-4, 75 at 138, 50 at 137 3-4, 3 at 138 1-2, 100 at 138.

Spanish River—150 at 66 3-4.

Can. Cement—100 at 27, 5 at 27 1-4.

Detroit—15 at 75 3-4, 125 at 75.

Mont. Tram. Deb.—$500 at 80 1-4, $500 at 80 1-4, $100 at 80 1-2.

Ottawa L. H. & P.—15 at 184, 25 at 183.

Can. Cottons—10 at 41 1-2, 105 at 41.

Shawinigan—25 at 135.

Rich. & Ont.—25 at 111, 35 at 110 1-2, 125 at 111 1-2, 5 at 112, 25 at 111 7-8, 25 at 112, 100 at 111 3-4, 100 at 112.

Sawyer Massey—10 at 49.

Dom. Canners—50 at 75.

Quotation Montreal Power & Shawinigan Rts.—5-8, 1-2.

Mexican L. & P.—100 at 74 1-2, 100 at 74 1-4.

Ogilvie—25 at 121.

Laurentide—50 at 212 1-4.

Can. Cots. Pfd.—30 at 78 1-4.

Merchants' Bank—8 at 190 1-4, 1 at 190 1-4, 6 at 190 1-4, 3 at 190 1-4.

Royal Bank—34 at 222, 1 at 222, 4 at 222, 7 at 222, 4 at 222.

Bank of Commerce—2 at 218, 8 at 217, 7 at 216 3-4, 34 at 216 1-2.

Montreal Bank—1 at 239 1-2, 4 at 239 1-2, 1 at 239 1-2.

Molsons Bank—6 at 201 3-4, 2 at 202, 2 at 202 1-4, 2 at 202 1-4.

Hochelaga Bank—5 at 150 1-2, 15 at 150, 25 at 150.

Bank of Nova Scotia—10 at 261, 5 at 261, 2 at 261.

AFTERNOON BOARD.

Steel com.—80 at 51, 25 at 51, 25 at 51, 25 at 51, 50 at 51 1-4.

Scotia—50 at 80, 100 at 80.

Steel Co. of Can.—25 at 24 1-2.

Power—375 at 220, 20 at 219 1-2, 90 at 220, 20 at 220, 30 at 220, 20 at 220, 15 at 220, 25 at 219 1-2, 25 at 219 1-2, 25 at 219 1-4, 175 at 219.

Shawinigan—10 at 133.

Ottawa Power—6 at 184.

Brazilian—50 at 94 1-4, 25 at 94 1-2, 25 at 94 1-4, 100 at 94, 50 at 93 3-4, 75 at 93 1-2, 20 at 93 5-8, 75 at 93 3-4, 25 at 93 1-2, 25 at 93 1-4, 50 at 93, 75 at 92 3-4, 50 at 93, 25 at 92 3-4, 25 at 93 3-4.

Shaw. Rights—250 at 1-2, 170 at 5-8, 10 at 1-2.

Toronto Railway—25 at 137 1-2, 50 at 137, 25 at 137 3-4, 75 at 137, 20 at 137, 25 at 136 1-2.

Quebec Railway—10 at 15, 40 at 16.

Richelieu—75 at 111 1-2, 50 at 111 1-2, 25 at 111 1-4, 25 at 111, 25 at 111, 25 at 110 1-2, 150 at 110, 50 at 110 3-8, 50 at 110.

Detroit—20 at 75, 35 at 74, 5 at 74, 35 at 74, 2 at 76, 25 at 74 1-4, 10 at 74.

Canuners—50 at 75.

Tucketts—25 at 57.

Crown Res.—200 at 3.85, 100 at 3.85, 200 at 3.82, 500 at 3.80, 100 at 3.82, 50 at 3.82, 200 at 3.80.

Illinois Pfd.—5 at 92 1-2.

Tuckett—25 at 55.

Royal Bank—25 at 222.

Union Bank—10 at 150.

Montreal Bank—15 at 240.

Iron—1,000 at 91 3-4.

Quebec Ry.—1,000 at 55.

C. P. R., 175 at 220, 25 at 220 1-8, 50 at 220 1-4, 50 at 220, 50 220, 100 at 220 1-4, 50 at 219 3-4, 50 at 219 3-4, 50 at 2-9 1-2, 50 at 2-9 1-4, 50 at 220.

Spanish, 10 at 66, 25 at 65, 25 at 64.

Textile, 1 at 85, 25 at 84 1-4, 100 at 84 1-2.

Laurentide, 5 at 210.

Can. Cotton, 35 at 41.

Can. Cot., Pfd., 100 at 78 1-4, 25 at 78.

Ogilvie, 20 at 121.

Cement, 125 at 27.

CHICAGO MARKETS.

Messrs. J. S. Bache and Company, 23 Hospital street, Montreal, reports the Chicago Market this afternoon for the 'Witness' as follows:

	Open.	High	Low.	Close
Wheat				
May	91	91½	91¼	91¼
July	88¾	90⅛	89¾	90⅛
Corn—				
May	52¾	53	52½	52¾b
July	53⅜	53⅞	53½	53¾
Oats—				
May	34⅛	34¼	34	34¼
July	34⅛	34¼	34⅛	34⅛b
Pork—				
May	2075	2082	2055	2080
July	2020	2040	2020	2040b
Lard—				
May	1072	1080	1067	1077
July	1065	1070	1062	1070
Short Ribs—				
May	1080	1080	1070	1080b
July	1067	1072	1060	1072

GENERAL LINES OF BUSINESS ON GOOD BASIS

Recent Snowfalls Have Assisted Much---Week's Failures $240,000.

There has been a good attendance at the millinery openings this week, say Duns. City buying has been good, but in some cases country customers have bought lightly, probably owing, to some extent, to the early Easter. Dry goods travellers are doing well as a rule, principally in fall goods. The demand for domestic prints is increasing, and a large addition to the plant of the Magog Mills is in course of construction. All manufacturers of hosiery and knitted goods are very busy.

In general hardware, paints, glass, etc., there is a good movement.

For calfskins there is a good demand and prices are advanced, dealers now buying at 17 cents for No. 1. Owing to the Lenten season local receipts of green hides are light, but prices have not stiffened. Boot and shoe manufacturers are busy with spring deliveries.

In groceries the distribution is of a fair seasonable volume. Sugars are about steady at last decline. Cured meats are in good request, and are firm in price.

There is increasing demand for lumber and prices show an upward tendency.

The late snowfalls have now put the winter roads in the south and south-eastern districts in good shape, and much deferred hauling of lumber and country produce is now being done.

General collections still drag, and the stringent monetary conditions are unimproved, butfailures reported are few, only four district insolvencies being reported for the week, with liabilities of $240,000.

BANK'S RESERVE DROPS FURTHER

London, March 6.—The weekly statement of the Bank of England shows the following changes: Total reserve decreased £641,000; circulation increased £409,000; bullion decreased £232,229; other securities increased £660,000; public deposits increased £1,092,000; other deposits decreased £1,1,181,000; notes reserve decreased £611,000; government securities increased £1,000.

The proportion of the bank's reserve to liability this week is 42.69 percent; last week it was 43.61 percent.

BANK RATE UNCHANGED

London, March 6.— The rate of discount of the Bank of England remained unchanged at 5 percent today.

LOW PRICES FOR 1912 PRODUCERS

Washington, March 10.—Prices received by producers of the United States for staple crops averaged about 21.7 percent. lower on March 1 than on that date a year ago; 3.9 percent. lower than in 1911; 19.0 percent. lower than 1910, and 10.3 percent. lower than 1909, on the same date.

The average of prices increased sixtenths of one percent. from February 1 to March 1. This compares with an increase of 3.2 percent. in the same period a year ago, and an average increase of 1.9 percent. during February of the last five years.

LONDON MARKET CLOSING.

London, March 10.—The Stock Exchange here will be closed March 21, 22, and 24, Easter holidays.

MONTREAL STOCK EXCHANGE PRICES

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

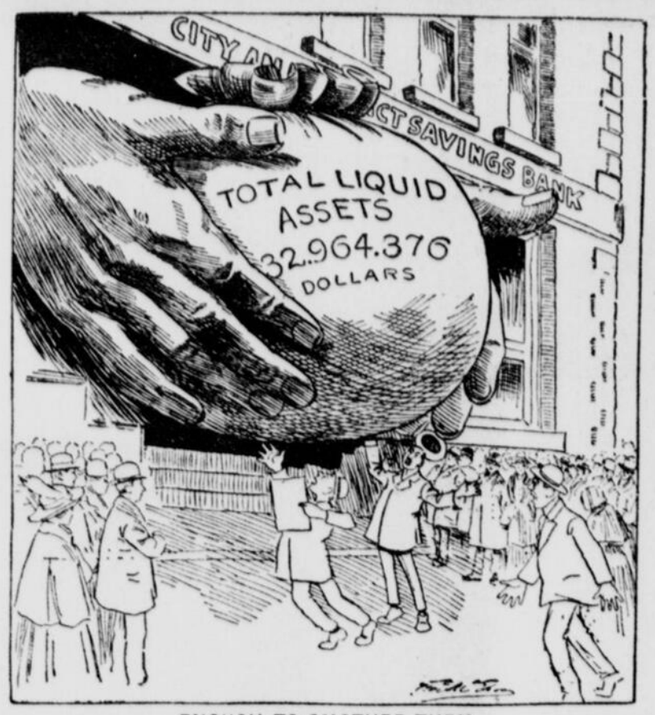
	Sellers	Buyers		Selers	Buyers
Bell Tel.Co.	149	147½	Can. Loco...	67	....
" Rights	....	....	" pfd.	....	....
B.C.Pk.com	146¾	141	C.N.W.Land	....	....
" pfd. A	....	....	Crown R'ves.	3.90	385
Braz.T.L&P	94¼	94⅛	Detroit Elc.	75½	75
" pfd.	....	....	Dia. F.Glass	....	....
Canada Car	78¼	76	Dom.Can'er	....	75
" pfd	....	113	" pfd	....	....
Can.Cem'nt	27⅜	27¼	D. Coal pfd	....	....
" pfd	92	91½	"Iron pfd	102½	102
Can.Cot.Lt.	41	40¾	"Steel Or	54¼	51⅝
" pfd	78¼	78	Dom. Park	....	....
Can. Con.	47	46	Dom.Textile	85¼	85
Can.C.Rub.	90	85	" pfd.	....	102
" pfd	99	98½	Duluth S&A	....	....
Can.G.Elec	....	....	" pfd	....	....
Can. Pc. Ry	223½	223¼	DuluthSuA	....	....
New	219	218	Mackaycom	....	....
E.Can.P&P	....	....	" pfd.	70	66
Gould M.Co	....	....	Mex L&P.	75	74¾
" pfd.	....	....	" pfd.	....	....
Goodwin Lt	....	38	M.&St.Paul	....	132
" pfd.	83	80½	" pfd.	....	....
Halifax Ry	....	....	Mt.L.H&P	220½	220½
Hav. Elec.	....	....	Mont.Cot...	60	58
" pfd	....	....	" pfd.	....	103
Trac. pfd	92¾	92	Mon.L&M.	209	165
Int. Coal	....	5	Mont. Tel.	....	....
" pfd.	....	10	Mont. Tram	....	....
In.C.&Cok'	....	....	"Deb.	80¼	....
Kaminis'q'a	....	....	Nipissing	....	....
Laurentide.	212¾	212	Nor. Ohio	....	....
L. of Woods	133	132	N.S. Steel	80¼	80
" pfd.	....	....	" pfd.	....	....
Ogilvie com	121½	121	Spanis Riv.	68½	68
" pfd	....	....	" pfd	....	....
Ottawa L.P	183	182¾	Steel Co.of C	25	24½
Paton Mfg.	....	....	" pfd	87	85
Penma's L'd	56	....	Toledo Ry.	....	....
" pfd	84	....	Toronto Ry.	138	137¾
Porto Rico	68	....	Tooke Bros	54	....
Quebec Ry.	16	15¾	" pfd.	....	....
R.& O.Nav.	113	112	Tri City pfd	....	....
Russ'll Mot.	....	....	Twin City.	105¾	105¼
" pfd.	....	....	" pfd.	....	....
Sawyer Mas	49½	48¾	Tuck Tobac.	56	55
" pfd.	96	94	" pfd.	....	....
Smart Bag	....	....	West India	94	....
" pfd.	....	....	W.Koot.P.L	95	93
Shawinig'n.	135½	135	pfd.	108	104
Sher. W'l'm	60	58	Winnipeg.	211	208
" pfd..	....	103¾	Windsr H'l	160	152¾

BANKS

Brit N.Am.	....	....	NwBruns'k	....	....
Commerce.	217	216	Nationale..	142	140
Dominion..	....	....	N. Scotia..	261	260½
Hamilton..	....	....	Ottawa....	....	....
Hochelaga.	150	....	Quebec....	....	....
Imperial..	....	....	Royal.....	222	221¼
Merchants..	....	....	Standard...	....	....
Molsons....	203	201	Toronto....	....	208
Montreal...	240	239¼	Union.....	....	150

BONDS

Bell Tel..	5	100½	101¼	Ke'w'n Mi's	....	....
Can.C.Co	5	81	80½	L. of Woods	....	....
Can. Con.	6	....	....	Lau Paper	107	100
Cable....	4	....	....	Mag. I. D	6	....
Dom.Coal	5	99	98	Mex. E.L.	5	81	78
Dom. Cot.	6	101½	101	Mex L&P	5	....	....
D.I.&S..	5	93	91½	M.L.H&P	98	97
Halifax T	5	....	....	Sao Paulo	5	....	....
Hav. El. R	5	....	....	St.John R	5	....	....
Mt.St.Ry	4	....	100	Textile'sA	6	102	99
M.Wareh	5	....	....	" " B	6	102	100
N.S.S.&C	5	....	....	" " C	6	....	100
N.Sco.C'n	6	....	....	" " D	6	....	100
OgilvieM'	6	....	....	T.Y'k.Rad	5	....	....
Series B..	6	....	....	Wes. India	5	....	....
PriceBro.	6	86	....	W. Koot'ny	....	....
Riode J'n	5	....	....	Win. Elec.	5	....	....
				Win.Hot'l	4	100	....



ENOUGH TO SMOTHER THEM.

CLEARINGS SHOW GOOD INCREASE

In spite of the comparative inactivity of the stock market, and the temporary relaxing of business during this period of money stringency, the bank clearings of this city continue to show substantial increases over previous years. Following are the figures for the week ended to-day:

Total for week ending March 6, 1913	$53,206,481
Corresponding week March 6, 1912	46,733,538
Corresponding week March 6, 1911	42,003,552

LONDON CLOSING PRICES.

London, March 10, 4 p.m.—Consols for money 73 3-16; do. for account 73 7-16.

Can. Pac. 228½; G.T.R. 29.

Bar silver steady 27d per oz.

Money 4¾ p.c.

The rate of discount in the open market for short bills is 5 to ⅛ percent.

The rate of discount in the open market for three months' bills is 4⅞ to 15-16 percent.

UNLISTED STOCKS.

Unlisted stocks as reported for the 'Witness' by O'Brien and Williams:

	Bid.	Asked.
Ames Holden com.	19½	20¾
Pref	81½	82
Can. Con. Felt com	23	29
Pref	....	86
Can. Power	69	77
Bonds	65	....
Dom. Bridge	....	125
Hollinger	1700	1725
Lyall com.	....	30
Macdonald	56¾	57
Mex. Mahogany	45½	....
Mex. N.P.	19	20
Nat. Brick	62	62¾
Tram and Power	41⅝	41⅞
Waya com	30⅜	30⅝
Bonds	75	77
West. Can. Power	67	69

MORNING SALES.

Macdonald, 35 at 56½, 75 at 57.

Brick, 150 at 62, 10 at 61½, 25 at 62½.

Tram and Power, 50 at 42, 14 at 42½, 150 at 41¾, 80 at 41, 150 at 40¾, 50 at 41½.

Waya, 40 at 31, 25 at 30¾, 50 at 30½.

Waya bonds, $5000 at 77.

West .Can. Power, 25 at 69½, 25 at 69.

MINING MARKET.

Mining quotations supplied by Gordon and Shorey, Stock Brokers, 84 St. Francois Xavier street, for the 'Witness':

MORNING SALES.

Hollinger, 10 at 1725.

Larose, 300 at 285, 100 at 280.

Pearl Lake, 900 at 80.

Temiskaming, 1000 at 40¼.

Jupiter, 500 at 48.

SCOTIA DOING BIG BUSINESS

Trenton, N.S., March 5.—The Nova Scotia Steel and Coal Corporation continues in its record output and production. The month of February, was, of course, a short one, but the following figures of production will show that the company is working full tilt:

Coal mined	59,704 tons
Pig iron made	5,495 tons
Steel ingots	4,828 tons
Ore mined	79,535 tons

C. P. R. UP $151,000.

The Canadian Pacific Railway Company traffic earnings from February 21 to February 28 show the following increase:

1913	$2,617,00
1912	2,466,000
Increase	$151,000

ORE AND BULLION SHIPMENTS

Cobalt, March 10.—Special.)—The shipments in ore and bullion for last week were:

	Pounds.
Crown Reserve	60,162
Conlagas	160,501
Trethewey	83,600
Bailey Cobalt	46,500
Nipissing	211,005
Larose	35,776
Cobalt Townsit	142,000
Total	539,544
Bullion:	
Nipissing, 752,198 ounces	$58,507
Buffalo, 28,338 ounce	17,000
Kerr Lake, 1,500 ounce	900
Total, 782,936 ounces	$76,407

BROKERS COME TO HELP OF BANK

Since the clearing up of the recent City and District Bank affair, it has been learned that several stock brokers, who had money on call from that bank, returned it at once, without any request being made, thinking to aid the bank in its difficulties.

Of course the bank did not require this help, although it was pleased to find the brokers such good friends.

STOCK EXCHANGE PRICE CHANGES

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

STOCKS.	Yearly Dividend	For the Week. High	Low	Open	Closed	Yield on Last Sale.	Shares Sold.
Bell Telephone	8	148	148½	148	148	5.40	126
Brit. Col. Packers.	6	146	150⅝	147	150	4.02	145
Pref A	7	148½	....	....	....	....	....
Brazilian	5	94½	98¼	95½	97	5.26	2280
Can. Pacific	10	227½	233⅝	228	231¼	4.38	1950
Can. Car. com	4	80	81	80	81	5.00	20
Preferred	7	113½	113½	113½	113½	6.19	20
Can. Cem. com.	..	27¼	28	27½	27	....	396
Preferred	7	91	92	91½	91⅝	7.69	312
Can. Conv	4	46	46	46	46	8.16	150
Can. Gen. Elec.	7	116¼	113¾	113¾	113¾	6.14	15
Can. Loco. com.	7	67¼	60	....	....	....	....
Preferred	..	95	90	....	....	....	....
Crown Reserve	60	411	347	400	394	17.15	13914
Dom. Can. com.	6	87	71¾	80¼	76	7.67	1466
Preferred	7	102½	101	101	101	6.93	20
Detroit Elec.	6	81	75	78	77	7.77	431
Dom. Coal pref	7	112½	110	112	110	6.30	47
Dom. Iron and Steel pref	7	103	101½	103	103	6.79	61
Dom. Steel Corp.	4	58½	52	54½	53¼	7.54	1801
Goodwins pref	6	84	80½	80½	80½	7.50	230
Ill. Trac. pref	6	93½	90	93½	92	6.59	64
Lake of Woods	8	136¼	134	136¼	135	5.83	70
Preferred	7	118½	114½	....	....	....	....
Laurentide	8	232	212	216¼	214	3.72	155
Mackay com	5	84	84	84	84	6.02	100
Preferred	4	68½	67	68	67⅝	5.88	16
Mex. Light and P.	..	82½	74	79½	75	4.00	90
Minn. St. Paul and S.S.M. com	..	142	135	137	136	5.14	425
Mont. L., H. P.	7	240	221¼	228½	225	3.98	2444
Mont. Trams	..	175½	145	....	....	....	....
Nova Scotia Steel and Coal com	6	88	80	83¼	80	7.50	587
Preferred	8	125	123	125	125	6.40	8
Ogilvie Flour com.	8	129	122¼	122½	122¼	6.61	35
Ottawa L. and P.	10	192	184½	187¼	186	5.37	135
Penmans com	4	58	55	57	55	7.01	95
Pref	6	86	83⅞	85	84	7.14	230
Quebec Ry. L. and P.	..	21½	14	18¼	17	....	515
Rich. and Ontario	8	119⅝	113	115	114	7.01	375
Shawinigan W. and Power	6	148	137	139	137½	4.41	79
Sherwin Williams	7	61	57	60	60	....	10
Pref	..	103½	101	103½	102	6.79	5
Spanish Riv. com	..	72¾	65¼	67¾	66	....	425
Pref	..	97½	94	95¾	95	w7.36	10
Steel Co. of Can.	..	28½	23¼	25	25	....	75
Pref	..	89	86	87	86	....	223
Tor. Rails	..	144½	137⅛	140¼	139¾	140	8	5.71	137
Tucketts com	..	61	57	58	58	58	....	....	40
Pref	..	97	90	96	95½	....	96	7	7.29	122
Tooke Bros com.	..	60	54	54	54	54	....	....	....	25
Pref	..	92½	90	90	90	90	7	7.77	20
Twin City Elec.	..	108½	95½	106½	95½	105½	106⅛	6	5.71	36
Winnipeg Elec.	..	216¾	203	212¼	211	211	212	12	5.60	35
COTTONS—										
Can. Cottons	..	44¾	30¾	43	42	42½	42	..	....	155
Pref	..	78¾	76¾	78⅝	78¼	....	78½	6	7.67	635
Dom. Tex. com	..	87½	81¼	87¼	86½	86½	86¼	6	6.89	971
Pref	..	105	101	103	101	102	103	7	6.79	124
Mont. Cot.	..	62	58	60	59	58	4	6.89	60
Pref	..	103	103¼	105	103¼	105	105	7	6.73	106
BANKS—										
Commerce	..	224	217½	219	217½	218	217½	10	4.58	50
Hochelaga	..	170	150	155	150	155	150	9	6.00	17
Merchants	..	201	190	190¼	190	190	190¼	10	5.26	89
Molsons	..	203	201	202	201	201	201	11	5.50	158
Montreal	..	246	240	240½	240	240½	240	10	4.16	107
Nova Scotia	..	266	255	261	261	261	261	14	5.35	33
Quebec	..	126	126	126	126	126	126	7	5.55	45
Royal	..	228	221	222	231	222	221	12	5.40	73
Union	..	154	149	150	150	150	150	8	5.33	169

GREAT REPORT PRESENTED BY SUN LIFE CO.

Annual Meeting To-day Hears of Splendid Progress---Directors Re-elected.

At the annual meeting of the Sun Life Assurance Company of Canada, held this afternoon, Mr. S. H. Ewing presided in the unavoidable absence of the president, Mr. R. Macaulay, who sent a letter of congratulations on the remarkable position which the Sun Life now occupies. It is with more than usual satisfaction that the directors present the report on the past year, which has been marked by continued and increasing prosperity.

The new policies issued and paid for during the year, said Mr. Ewing, numbered 16,567, assuring $30,814,409.64, an increase over the previous year of $4,377,628.45. The assurances in force at the close of the year totalled $182,732,420, under 118,888 policies, an increase of $18,160,347. The income for the year, including premiums, interest, etc., was $12,383,081.60, an increase of $1,775,746.08. The interest earned has been equivalent to 6.02 percent on the mean invested assets. The death claims paid were $1,761,536.22, under 1,115 policies. Payments of Matured endowments, annuities, profits, etc., raised the total disbursements of the year to policyholders or their representatives to $4,732,463.29. The total of such disbursements since organization is $34,402,734.66.

The assets now amount to $49,605,616.49, the addition for the year having been $5,704,730.51. During the year the company distributed $691,975.87 as profits to policyholders entitled to participate, and $37,500 as dividends to shareholders. In addition $614,008.09 was added to the undivided surplus.

The liabilities have been calculated by the company's own standard, which is much more stringent than the official basis prescribed by the government. Of the total life assurance, $144,093,476.00, or seventy-nine percent have been valued on a 3 percent basis, or, in other words, on the assumption that the company will be able to earn interest of but 3 percent per annum during the future lifetime of the policies, and $38,638,944.00, or twenty-one percent. on the basis of 3 1-2 percent. By this test the surplus over all liabilities and capital stock now amounts to $5,331,081.82; by the government standard the surplus would have been $6,580,978.78.

It is interesting to note that since organization the company has received in premiums $83,027,104.30. The payments made to policyholders during that period, together with the present accumulated assets, total $84,008,351.15. The company has, therefore, either paid to policyholders or holds for their future protection and benefit nearly a million dollars more than the total premiums received.

The directors may be pardoned if they refer to the fact that the company now occupies the premier position among Canadian life assurance offices; and not only is the new business transacted much greater than that of any other Canadian company, but it is, we believe, greater also than that of any other company incorporated in the British Empire which does not issue industrial policies.

The directors are pleased to announce, concluded Mr. Ewing, that the plans for the new Head Office building on Dominion Square, are practically complete. The work of clearing the site is nearly finished and construction operations will be commenced early in the current year.

Mr. T. B. Macaulay, the energetic managing director, gave a brief review of the company's progress, and it was only natural that he should predict a very bright future for this progressive corporation. Senator Dandurand also added a few words, while other directors expressed their entire satisfaction with the progress made and the amount of busines transacted.

The retiring board of directors were re-elected, with Mr. Robertson Macaulay as president, and Mr. S. H. Ewing vice-president. Following is the board: Messrs. W. M. Birks, the Hon. Raoul Dandurand, J. Redpath Dougall, George E. Drummond, H. Warren K. Hale, H. S. Holt, Charles R. Hosmer, Abner Kingman, T. B. Macaulay, John McKergow and Mr. T. B. Macaulay, managing director.

LIVERPOOL MARKETS.

Liverpool, March 10, Closing—Wheat steady; No. 2 Man., 7s 6½d; No. 3, 7s 5½d; futures firm; March 7s 6⅝d; May 7s 4¼d; July 7s 1⅜d.

Corn, spot quiet; American mixed new 4s 10¾d; do. old 6s; futures steady; March, American mixed, 4s 10⅛d; July, La Plata, 5s 1⅞d.

Flour winter patents, 29s 6d; hops in London, Pacific coast, £4 10s to £5 10s.

Hams short cut 14 to 16 lbs. 69s; bacon Cumberland cut 26 to 30 lbs. 65s; short ribs 16 to 24 lbs., 68s; clear bellies 14 to 16 lbs., 67s; long clear middles light 28 to 34 lbs., 69s 6d; do. heavy, 35 to 40 lbs. 68s 6d; short clear backs 16 to 20 lbs. 61s 6d; shoulders square 11 to 13 lbs., 57s 1½d; lard prime western in tierces, 54s 9d; American refined, 57s 6d.

Cheese Canadian finest white, 63s 6d; colored, 64s 6d; tallow prime city, 32s; do., Australian in London, 36s 3d; turpentine spirits, 31s 9d; rosin common, 16s; petroleum refined, 9⅜d; linseed oil, 27s 6d.

Cotton seed oil Hull refined, spot, 28s.

MARKET OPINIONS.

Laidlaw & Co. — The market lacks leadership and the news to create a general speculative demand, but liquidation appears to have been fairly thorough, and any material change in prices for the immediate future is likely to be in the direction of higher prices.

E. & C. Randolph — The most interesting feature was the continued bidding for money by Berlin, which caused rather a heavy tone in the European bourses. The situation seems to be strained there, and it is probable that this country will be called upon to furnish gold to Europe in the near future.

INGERSOLL MARKETS.

Ingersoll, Ont., March 10.—White wheat, 85c to 90c per bushel; red fall wheat, 88c to 90c; peas, 70c to 74c; barley, 60c to 65c; oats, 35c to 40c; oatmeal, $3.75 to $4 per cwt.; cornmeal, at $3.75 to $4; flour, $2.50 to $2.75; bran, $25 to $26 per ton; shorts, $27 to 28; dairy butter, 28c to 30c per lb.; creamery, 30c to 33c per lb.; eggs, 20c to 23c per dozen; potatoes, 1.25 to $1.40 per bag; live hogs, $8.50 to $8.75 per cwt.; hay, $14 to $14 per ton; hides, $10 to $11 per cwt.

OTTAWA MARKETS.

Ottawa, March 10.—The cold weather on Saturday caused a poor market, and what there was did not show an excessively good quality. The beef now has run down to the poorest that is left on the farm, and the pork offered, while keeping up in price, has somewhat deteriorated in quality. Eggs and potatoes are too delicate to market, and a large quantity of produce is about sold out. There is lots of hay at all the way from $10 to $13 a ton, and there is lots more to come in. A soft snap will mean much to the citizens of Ottawa who depend on the market.

WOULD CHANGE HEAD OFFICE OF G.T.R. TO CANADA

Shareholders Ask That Question be Taken Up at Future Meeting.

London, March 4.—The agitation is renewed among a section of shareholders of the Grand Trunk Railway, asking for the removal of the head office from London to Canada, and at the same time pointing out the advantages to the Grand Trunk of such a move.

Among those who are strongly in favor of the change of office is Mr. W. J. Crumplin, of No. 4 Tokenhouse buildings, E. C., who, in writing to the 'Daily Mail,' says, in part, that in view of the meeting that will shortly be held, he would like to appeal to some of the large stockholders, and communicate with them with a view of getting the head office removed to Canada.

'I have only recently,' continued Mr. Crumplin, 'returned from Canada, after an inspection of the road, and I think, with the information I have, it would be advantageous for the stockholders.'

The advisability, says the 'Daily Mail,' of removing the direction of the company to Canada is a subject on which authorities have held widely divergent views, but there can be no harm in hearing what shareholders may have to say on the matter.

FIRST 1913 CAR FRESH HALIBUT HAS ARRIVED

The first carload of fresh halibut to arrive in Montreal since last November has come in via the rather circuitous route from Seattle to Chicago, New York, and Montreal. It is selling in a wholesale way at 14 cents per pound. Canadian halibut

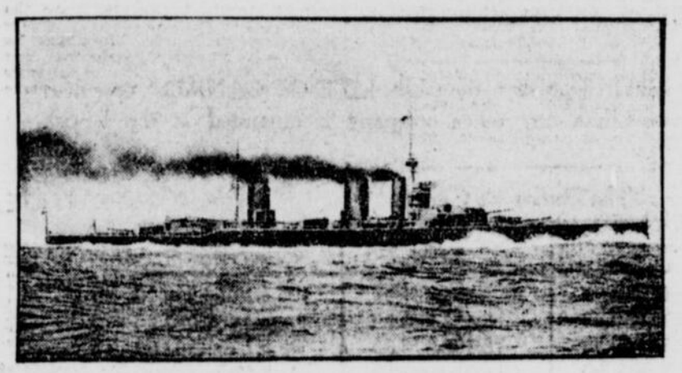
DO THE ARMOR, GUN, AND SHELL RINGS REFUSE ADMIRALTY'S PRICES TO CANADA?

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

There are some who in course of their contributions to the newsy columns of the 'Witness' have criticized the increasing prices of household commodities, such as eggs, butter, bread, bacon and coal. I suppose by chance of circumstances my efforts have chiefly been directed to consideration of the rising cost of dreadnought battleships for the defence of home.

I must admit, however, that battleships which are priced per ton deadweight have had a tendency to become cheaper per ton. Some quotations

1. 'CAPITAL-SHIP'--DREADNOUGHT BATTLE CRUISER.



H.M.S. PRINCESS ROYAL.

Mr. Borden's cost in Canada	$17,785,650
Mr. Borden's cost in Britain	12,906,886
Price paid by Admiralty	10,069,430

stood at $505 for that weight, though they have fallen as low as $380. Heaven forfend that household coal should ever rise to even the last figure per ton, though both have like associations of heat, the one warms us, while, let us hope, the dearer priced commodity will make it always hotter for others.

When in the days just after last New Year considerable grumbling ensued in the newspapers here, because the price per pound of turkeys rendered this luxury to many readers even an impossibility once a year, I noticed it stated as definitely that 'the cost of running the United Kingdom for the next twelve months would amount to the colossal sum of $1,000,000,000.'

Then followed this sentence: 'The navy estimates alone will reach an aggregate of almost $250,000,000.' As a British taxpayer this gave me such a shock that I forgot about the luxury of dead turkeys.

Because the causes for such an increase had the same origin as those so often expressed behind counters concerning the eggs, butter, bread, bacon, and coal. At least, those I repeat from the telegram I refer to, are just as lucid and comforting and truthful:

'The higher cost of shipbuilding is the chief cause, as recent contracts reflect. The calculated cost of constructing an ordinary merchant vessel has advanced more than 300 percent. in the last two years, and in the case of warships the difference is proving not less remarkable.'

Then came the staggerer:

'Everything required by the Admiralty—guns, torpedoes, armor-plates, all show advances. The period of cheap shipbuilding from which the country gained an immense advantage has come to an end.'

I staggered, because I had just before received these official figures of the final cost of the latest completed dreadnoughts:

Battleships—

H.M.S. Orion (22,500 tons)	$ 9,593,865
H.M.S. 'Thunderer' (22,500)	9,425,725
'Kaiser' (24,310) (German)	11,888,750
'Kaiser Friederick' (24,310)	11,888,750

Battle cruisers—

'Princess Royal' (26,350)	10,069,430
'Goeben' (22,640) (German)	11,031,250

This cock-and-bull story regarding the soaring tendency of the price of British battleships and their appurtenances—guns, torpedoes, shells and armor-plate, etcetera, came from London to New York. To have wired it direct to Canada's cities would have been too obvious. I would have lost the agreeable opportunity afforded of through its medium demonstrating how speciously and insidiously the warship building trust-ring prepare the ground for their costly productions. I knew, of course, that Canada had entered the battleship market for purchases, and this in supplement to the telegram is what the doings in the House of Commons at Ottawa now tell us.

Says Mr. Borden to Sir Wilfrid Laurier—'The fleet unit you wish to possess, comprises one battle-cruiser, three cruisers, six destroyers, and three submarines.'

Parenthetically, let me explain that these are the class of ships which the British Admiralty hold to be solely necessary for strategical and tactical purposes to-day.

1.—Capital ships, i.e., battleships and battle-cruisers of the dreadnought type.

2.—Light armored cruisers (5,250 tons).

3.—Torpedo boat destroyers (1,200 tons).

4.—Submarine destroyers (940—1,200 tons).

These are the only classes of warships which figure in the British navy estimates for 1912-13.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier has, so far, accepted without criticism, Mr. Borden's approximated cost of such a fleet unit, as above quoted, that is to say:

If built in Canada—

One battle-cruiser	$17,785,650
Three armored cruisers	8,307,650
Six destroyers	5,745,000
Three submarines	2,452,300
Total	$34,280,600

If built in Great Britain—

One battle-cruiser	$12,906,886
Three armored cruisers	6,909,846
Six destroyers	4,102,600
Three submarines	1,775,883
Total	$25,695,215

$8,585,385 is the difference in the total prices. For Great Britain, said Mr. Borden, in the debate, the latter total of $25,695,215 prevailed as a price.

Such an assertion I regret I must completely traverse, with these details taken from the latest Admiralty returns:

The two last completed battle-cruisers are the sister ships 'Lion' and 'Princess Royal.' Both are of 26,350 tonnage, and 70,000 horse-power, gunned with 13.5 inchers. Their respective speeds are 31.7 and 34.7 knots. They are the heaviest and most powerful battle-cruisers afloat. The 'Lion' cost completed in every detail, $10,288,540, and the 'Princess Royal' $10,069,430. The latter's cost is $380 per ton.

The light armored cruisers are of the 'Town' class, being named after various cities and towns in the United Kingdom. The 'Bristol,' chosen for Canadian purposes, is of 4,800 tons and 25 knots speed; guns, eight 6-inch (100-pounders); cost when completed $1,536,000, i.e., $325 per ton.

The navy estimates for 1912-13 (passed in March last, a year ago), provided for twenty torpedo boat destroyers to be built and delivered before March 31 of this year. The estimated expenditure there [illegible] (see pages 240-1), was, $5,268,555.

These 20 destroyers are now ready, and figure under their various names in the official navy list for 1913. They are ocean going, and the biggest as yet of their class, being each of 1,200 tons; speed 33 knots; four 21-inch torpedo tubes; and three 4-inch (32-pounder) guns. Crew 110. The cost of each is therefore, $263,427. The cost per ton, $206.

Of submarines eight are being built in 1912-13, and their letter and numbers are—F1 to F8. They are from 940 to 1,200 tons; possess six torpedo tubes, and two three-inch guns. The money voted for their construction—$800,000, being $100,000 each. The average cost per ton, say, $100.

From these details I therefore make up the cost of Sir Wilfrid Laurier's proposed fleet unit for the Atlantic coast, and the Pacific coast, at the prices paid by the British Admiralty for such vessels, as follows.—

One battle-cruiser	$10,069,430
Three armored cruisers	4,608,000
Six destroyers	1,980,562
Three submarines	300,000
Total	$16,957,992

I am open to be corrected, but until then, I adhere to the truth of these last stated figures. What do they signify? They prove as clear and crisp as is the atmosphere of the Laurentian Mountains on a brilliant day in winter, that, however willing the warship building ring in Great Britain may be to operate at these prices to the British Admiralty as a big and regular customer, they refuse such terms to Canada unless at a 50 percent. rise, knowing that Canada, even if she chose to build the required vessels, could only do so at twice the cost.

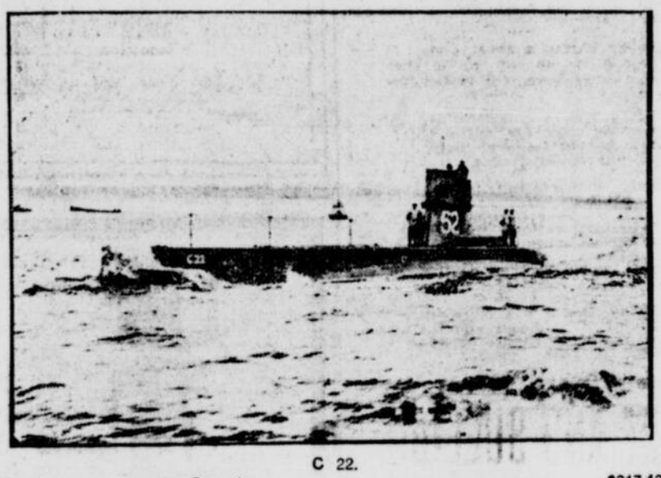
I can see no other explanation, adding this query as a rider: If he 'Princess Royal' battle-cruiser of 26,350 tons cost only $10,069,430, why should the three Canadian battle-cruisers, weighing each 1,650 tons heavier, cost $11,666,666 each, i.e., proportionally $1,000,000 dearer?

3. A TORPEDO-BOAT DESTROYER.

H.M.S. TARTAR.

Mr. Borden's cost in Canada	$957,500
Mr. Borden's cost in Britain	683,666
Price paid by Admiralty (1913)	263,427

4. A SUBMARINE DESTROYER



C 22.

Mr. Borden's cost in Canada	$817,433
Mr. Borden's cost in Britain	591,944
Price paid by Admiralty (1913)	100,000

vaca, and it is probable that when this is completed the campaign against the rebels in the south will be pushed with much more vigor.

MAKE POLICE THE SCAPEGOAT IN SUFFRAGETTE ROW

Washington, March 4. — Before Mr. Woodrow Wilson has been President many hours, he will have placed in his hands by the incensed suffragists a copy of the vigorous resolution of denunciation they adopted at their mass meeting last night following their parade along Pennsylvania Avenue.

A resolution for the investigation of the Washington police force was offered in the Senate to-day by Senator Jones, and referred at once to a committee. Senator Nelson declared the scenes attending the suffrage parade constituted a 'most disreputable affair, and a disgrace to the police force.'

Washington, March 4. — Charges that the police of Washington did not properly protect yesterday's suffragist parade were made in the House of Representatives to-day by Mr. Hobson, of Alabama, who declared that he purposed to ask for an investigation of the police department during the extra session of Congress. Mr. Hobson told the House that the police scoffed with the ruffians.'

'I have been called over the telephone,' said Mr. Hobson, 'and told by a lady that her daughter was in one of the floats in the parade and that a ruffian climbed on the float and insulted her daughter.'

'Her daughter ought to have been at home,' interjected Mr. Mann, of Illinois, the Republican leader. The remark aroused a number of members.

RUMORS OF PLOT AND CONSPIRACY EXCITE MEXICO

Many More Rebels, However, Are Professing Allegiance to General Huerta.

Mexico City, March 4.—A general inclination to recognize General Huerta's administration has been manifested by the rebel followers of Zapata and Orozco and those engaged in minor insurrections in all parts of the republic, who ask that their men be incorporated in the regular army or mustered out, paid off and sent to their homes.

Many of the rebels, however, display sensitiveness in regard to the amnesty bill to be discussed by the Chamber to-morrow, which they say wrongly implies their defeat.

Rumors of plots and conspiracies are frequent in the capital, where everybody continues to suspect his neighbor. Secret service men keep constant watch over the most prominent suspects.

A force of rebels has occupied the town of Yecapitla, a place of considerable importance near Cuautla, in the State of Morelos. In consequence of this the War Department announces its intention of despatching a punitive expedition into the southern rebel zone, but up to to-day the total number of federal soldiers in the State of Morelos amounts to only a few more than one thousand.

A construction train under a strong guard of Government troops is engaged in repairing the railway between the federal capital and Cuernavaca, and it is probable that when this is completed the campaign against the rebels in the south will be pushed with much more vigor.

Builds New Blood Cells

It is estimated that there are over 75,000,000,000 red blood cells in the human body. These red blood cells move in the blood currents, carrying through the arteries each its little load of oxygen, which it transports to the distant tissues, that they may be invigorated and vitalized anew.

When the red blood cells shrivel and waste weakness and disease result, and it is by forming new blood cells that Dr. Chase's Nerve Food restores strength to the weakened and worn-out body.

Miss Marie Voigt, Mildway, Ont., writes: 'Dr. Chase's Nerve Food has proven worth its weight in gold to me. I was pale and thin and nervous, and my system was run down in every way. The skin became a yellow color, and I suffered great misery from piles. By the use of Dr. Chase's Nerve Food my health has been fully restored, I have a good appetite and now feel strong and happy.' Working hand in hand with Nature, Dr. Chase's Nerve Food is the surest means of building up a run-down system.

FINDING FAULT WITH THE C.N.R.

Other Promoters Blamed, Too, By Western Members of Parliament.

GET CHARTERS AND THEN--FORGET TO BUILD

('Witness' Staff Correspondence.)

Ottawa, March 4. — Railroad promoters who get charters and then forget to build where they agreed to were condemned by Western members in the House yesterday during committee stage on a bill respecting the Canadian Northern Railway. Mr. Knowles, of Moosejaw, took strong objection to the bill on behalf of his constituents, claiming that it proposed to run near enough to Moosejaw to do the town considerabe harm and yet not near enough to come into it. Both he and Mr. Turriff, of Assiniboia, proceeded to compain of the bad condition of affairs which could be brought about by the practice of railways building close to a town but not entering it, and the Minister of Railways sympathized with them and proposed that they should put their particular complaints in writing to be submitted to the Railway Commission.

Mr. Buchanan, of Lethbridge, also spoke along the same line declaring that unless the C.N.R. went ahead and built these lines for which they were securing charters that people would have to leave the country. He said that many settlers had gone far in four and five years ago in the expectation of having immediate railway communication. They were becoming restless and starting to move out.

'There has grown up an evil which Parliament should remedy,' said the Hon. Mr. Frank Oliver.

Mr. McCraney, of Saskatoon, suggested a conference with the Provincial Government in order to arrive at some arrangement so that the Federal Government would have exclusive rights to charter steam railways, and let radials be regarded as local roads for the provinces.

The Hon. Mr. Graham held that the proper authority to grant charters for nine-tenths of the railways in Canada was the Federal Government.

On the House taking up in committee the bill respecting the Canadian Western Railway Company, Dr. Warnock, of Macleod, raised the question as to whether or not this company was virtually the Western Dominion Company masquerading under another name.

Mr. Lancaster, chairman of the Railway Committee stated that the two companies were not connected so far as he knew, and that the committee had been assured by Mr. J. G. Turriff that the company would go ahead at once with its operations.

Finally the bill was allowed to stand.

After considerable discussion the bills respecting the North Empire Fire Insurance Company and the Imperial Underwriters' Corporation respectively were also allowed to stand.

On the motion of the Hon. Mr. White, the House decided to print the evidence and report in connection with the investigation into the Farmers Bank affairs.

ANGLO-CANADIAN NEWS SERVICE PROPOSED.

London, March 4.—The Canadian Chamber of Commerce in London are about to institute inquiries concerning the possibility of establishing a wholly British institutions generally, land to Canada, the idea being that the provisions of such might stamp out fantastical inventions regarding Royalty and British institutions geenrally, which it is said are repeated from America into smaller Canadian newspapers.

SUFFERERS ASK RELIEF FROM DR. FRIEDMANN

New York, March 4 —. An invitation to visit Milwaukee and test his tuberculosis remedy in hospial clinics there was extended to Dr. F. F. Friedmann to-day by Dr. E. W. Kellogg, city physician of Milwaulkee. The German physician took the matter under advisement.

Dr. Friedmann made no announcement to-day concerning his future plans. The board of censors of the New York County Medical Society having ruled last night that he could not practise in this state without a special license, the only course open to him is to seek recognition by some hospital duly incorporated, where he could treat patients under the auspices of the insitution without receiving a fee. He has not said, however, whether he will adopt this course. Sufferers seeking relief continued to beseech him.

Awaiting Policy of Naval Defence

Government of South Africa is Cautious to Carry the Country With It.

(Canadian Associated Press.)

Capetown, March 4.— Thousands of school children were given a free run over the battle cruiser 'New Zealand' yesterday. Captain Halsey and his officers were entertained by the Government at lunch.

General Smuts, the Minister of Defence, in his speech, took credit that South Africa initiated the policy of presenting instruments of war to the navy. His reference was to the late Sir Gordon Sprigg's offer of a first class battleship to Lord Goschen in connection with the Diamond Jubilee.

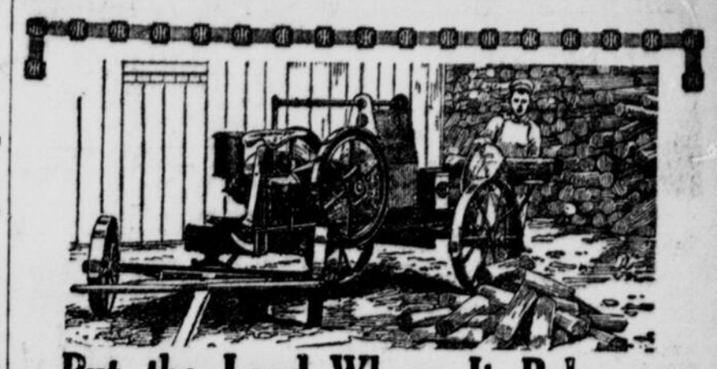
The general tenor of General Smuts' speech was to the effect that the ministry had no naval policy, and must go slowly in evolving one, so as to carry the country with them, but at the same time, he added, the government will always be mindful of the responsibilities of the Empire.

NEW YORK SUBWAY CONTRACTS APPROVED.

New York, March 4.— The Public Service Commission approved to-day the much opposed operating contracts with the Interborough Rapid Transit Co. and the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Co. for the city's new $300,000,000 subway system.

The vote was three to two, Mr. McCall, chairman, voting in the affirmative.

These are the contracts that Mr. W. R. Hurst has fought with injunction.



Put the Load Where It Belongs

IF you are to make the most of your time and opportunities, you must have efficient tools to work with. You have enough hard, tiresome work without wasting your time and energy in such jobs as wood-sawing, water-pumping, grindstone-turning, and the like. Use an I H C engine to furnish power for such work. In far less time, the wood is sawed, the stock watered, the tools sharpened, all at one-tenth the expense of hand work. Put the heavy load where it belongs. Buy and use an

I H C Oil and Gas Engine

and save money as well as hard work. It is the cheapest engine you can buy—because it costs less per year of service than others. It is so simple that it is practically troubleproof. Perfect combustion makes it economical.

I H C oil and gas engines operate on gas, gasoline, naphtha, kerosene, distillate, alcohol. Sizes are 1 to 50-horse power. They are built vertical, horizontal, portable, stationary, skidded, air cooled and water cooled. Sawing, pumping, spraying outfits, etc. I H C oil tractors, 12 to 60-horse power for plowing, threshing, etc.

Look over an I H C engine at the I H C local agent's place of business. Learn from him what it will do for you, or, write the nearest branch house for catalogues.

International Harvester Company of Canada, Ltd

BRANCH HOUSES

At Brandon, Calgary, Edmonton, Estevan, Hamilton, Lethbridge, London, Montreal, North Battleford, Ottawa, Quebec, Regina, Saskatoon, St. John, Winnipeg, Yorkton

READABLE PARAGRAPHS.

'I don't see what good a trip abroad did Wombat.' 'Why do you say that?' 'All that he remembers about Venice, for instance, is that it took up several pages in the guide-book.'—Washington 'Herald.'

For years Mother Graves' Worm Exterminator has ranked as the most effective preparation manufactured, and it always maintains its reputation.

'Twobbie is one of the most lovable characters I have ever met.' 'He is an unusual type of man. Why, Twobbie can deliver a moral precept in such a way that it is a pleasure to hear him.'—Birmingham 'Age-Herald.'

The ease with which corns and warts can be removed by Holloway's Corn Cure is its strongest recommendation. It seldom fails.

'I thought I told you not to eat any porterhouse steak without my permission.' 'So you did, doc; so you did.' 'Then why are you disobeying my order?' 'This won't delay the paying of your bill, doc; this steak is being paid for by my friend here.'—Houston 'Post.'

It Will Prevent Ulcerated Throat. — At the first symptoms of sore throat, which presages ulceration and inflammation, take a spoonful of Canadian Healing Oil. Add a little sugar to it to make it palatable. It will allay the irritation and prevent the ulceration and swelling that are so painful. Those who were periodically subject to quinsy have thus made themselves immune to attack.

HARD TO REVERSE.
('Judge.')

'Say, Uncle Zeke, have you been all the way to town and back so soon?'

'No, sah; I ain't even got dah yit. Dis here mule got turned around in de road and I got to let him go back to de stable afo' I kin reverse him.'

It Will Prevent Ulcerated Throat. — At the first symptoms of sore throat, which presages ulceration and inflammation, take a spoonful of Dr. Thomas's Eclectric Oil. Add a little sugar to it to make it palatable. It will allay the irritation and prevent the ulceration and swelling that are so painful. Those who were periodically subject to quinsy have thus made themselves immune to attack.

HIS TINTS.
(Baltimore 'American.')

'When I last saw him, Jabbs was green with envy, yellow with jealousy, white with fear, and red with rage.'

'What a highly colored life his must be!'

A Purely Vegetable Pill.—The chief ingredients of Parmelee's Vegetable Pills are mandrake and dandelion, sedative and purgative, but perfectly harmless in their action. They cleanse and purify, and have a most healthful effect upon the secretions of the digestive organs. The dyspeptic and all who suffer from liver and kidney ailments will find in these pills the most effective medicine in concentrated form that has yet been offered to the suffering.

Father—'My son, remember this, no man ever accomplished much who talked at his work.' Son—'How about a lecturer, dad?'—Boston 'Transcript.'

IGNORAMUSES.

William Rutherford Watts, a tariff expert of Kansas City, said in a recent address:

'The average tariff argument is amusing in its ignorance. It reminds me of a certain Kansas City police court.

'A policeman arose in the court to testify against a prisoner.

'"Wot's this here feller charged with?" the magistrate demanded.

'"Bigotry, judge," the policeman answered. "He's got three wives."

'"Three!" cried the magistrate. "Why, you ignoramus, that ain't bigotry. That's trigonometry!"'

With so thorough a preparation at hand as Miller's Worm Powders the mother who allows her children to suffer from the ravages of worms is unwise and culpably careless. A child subjected to the attacks of worms is always unhealthy, and will be stunted in its growth. It is a merciful act to rid it of these destructive parasites, especitlly when it can be done without difficulty.

PRICES AT MONTE CARLO.

A well known Londoner recently took a suite at a Monte Carlo hotel without asking the price of anything—and in the restaurants of such hotels it is a common thing to find no prices even on the menus. When this man came to pay his bill, says London 'Opinion,' it was enormous. But he paid it. Then he said: 'Have you any twenty-five centime stamps?' 'Yes, monsieur,' said the clerk. 'How many do you wish?' The guest smiled blandly. 'Tell me first, please,' he said, 'what you charge for them here?'

You Need This FREE BOOK

Poultry Experts say it is the most practical, helpful book on poultry raising published.

It contains the results of years of experience—tells how the most successful poultrymen make big money—how you can succeed with very little capital—how you can make your own brooder—how to construct your hen houses, coops, etc.—in fact every one of its 112 pages bristle with money making, money saving facts. No manufacturer ever put out such a book before. Think of it—75 of its 112 pages contain no advertising—just helpful information and beautiful illustrations that will interest and instruct.

You Want This Book

and we want you to have it. **It is Free**

Just write a postcard for it today. Read how one man made $12,000 in one year raising poultry. Get the benefit of the experience of others. Learn how to select your layers—what feeds are best—how to treat diseases, etc. We publish this big book and distribute it free and postpaid because we want every man, woman or child we start in the poultry business to succeed and make money. A little helpful advice and information at the start will prevent serious mistakes. Before you buy an incubator you will surely want to know about the 1913 Prairie State Sand Tray and other new improvements. See for yourself why

PRAIRIE STATE Incubators and Brooders

hatch and raise strong healthy chicks—the kind that grow into profits fast. Prairie State machines are endorsed by the leading experiment stations and agricultural colleges everywhere. Sending for the book does not obligate you. Write today. *Ship your eggs to us and get highest market prices.*

Gunn, Langlois & Co., Ltd.
Box 211 Montreal, Canada
Manufacturers of the Prairie State Incubators in Canada.

MELVIN SHEPPARD HAS A NARROW ESCAPE

Hamilton, Ont., March 4. — The fast Wabash Detroit-Buffalo flyer No. 6 went into a ditch at Cayuga yesterday. Three sleepers and two chair cars rolled down the steep embankment.

The cause of the wreck is as yet unknown, though it is thought to be due to spreading rails. The engine, tender and baggage cars remained on the rails, though the five passenger coaches tumbled over the embankment, struck a culvert below and rolled over down into the gully.

The list of injured includes Mel. Sheppard, the well-known runner and Olympic competitor, who has frequently been seen at Canadian track meets.

The list of injured follows:

Edward Evans, Danville, Ills., colored porter; back and hips hurt, scalp wounds.

Mrs. Emerson Dorsey, Nebraska, leg and back hurt.

J. K. McKellar, Windsor; internal injuries and back hurt.

D. A. Watt, Chicago, colored poorter; head cut, back and side hurt.

L. M. Stewart, Rochester, back hurt.

Mr. and Mrs. A. J. Kendall, Bridgeburg, Ont., bruised and shaken up.

Mrs. Marie Fisk, Chicago; J. J. Goss, Utica, N.Y.; L. E. Short, Buffalo, Tows Kschian, Troy, N.Y.; H. C. Hamilton, Buffalo; L. C. Osborn, Simcoe, Ont.

Three doctors and three nurses were rushed to the scene and dressed the wounds of the injured, who were later taken to a local hotel.

This section of the road is ooperated jointly by the Grand Trunk and the Wabash road.

MR. D. McLELLAN DEAD.

Cornwall, Ont., March 4. — Mr. Donald McLennan, known throughout Glengarry as 'Big Donald. The Assignee,' is dead at his home near Williamstown in his 86th year. He was educated at Belleville, where he was a boy chum of Sir Mackenzie Bowell. He was engaged in the forwarding business for a time and also in mercantile trade at Sault St. Marie, Ont. He was also official assignee for the United Counties, and a veteran of the Fenian Raid. He was the last of a family of eleven. Sister St. Mary Alexander, Superior of the Congregation de Notre Dame, Ottawa, is a niece of deceased and Mr. J. A. Chisholm, barrister and ex-Mayor of Cornwall, and Mr. Alex. J. McLennan, C.P.R. engineer are nephews.

"I Sleep Soundly, Feel Like New"

All Who Lack Vigor, Those Who are Dispirited and Worn Out, Should Read This Carefully.

Proof That Health and Renewed Vitality Quickly Return When Right Remedy is Used.

"I am only thirty years old, yet for almost two years I have felt more like seventy-five. I have found it difficult to sleep at night, and in the morning felt so depressed and heavy that effort was difficult. My hands were always clammy and perspiration on slight effort would break out all over me. It was not unnatural that I should begin to brood over the chance that I should be unfit to do my work, and this dread made my sleepless nights perfect misery. After repeated trials of medicines and mixtures, Dr. Hamilton's Pills gave me the first gleam of hope. From the very first I could see they were different in action from other pills. They didn't gripe and acted as naturally as if nature and not the pills were cleansing my clogged-up system. My spirits rose. I felt much better. The sluggish action of the system gave way to normal activity. Dizziness and headaches ceased, appetite, good color and ambition to work returned, and have remained. I am like a new man, and I thank Dr. Hamilton's Pills for it all."

This was the experience of J. E. Parkhurst, a well known grocery dealer in Jefferson. Follow his advice, use Dr. Hamilton's Pills for your stomach, kidneys and liver, and you'll enjoy long life and robust good health. All druggists, and storekeepers sell Dr. Hamilton's Pills, 25c. per box, 5 boxes for $1.00, or post paid from the Catarrhozone Co., Buffalo, N.Y., and Kingston, Canada.

A Racking Cough And Sore Throat Cured in Five Hours.

Use the Proper Remedy and Colds and Sore Throat Disappear.

'When I came home last evening,' writes Mr. Thomas E. Jarvis, 'I was all used up with cold and a racking cough. I felt sick all over. My wife rubbed my throat and chest every hour, and made me gargle with Nerviline and water. I was soon warmed up and made comfortable with the Nerviline, and the chilly sensation passed away. At 11 oclock, after five hours' treatment, I was practically well. I therefore write you at once in order that it may be publicly known that Nerviline will knock out a bad cold over night.

It is a fact that Nerviline will ease up a tight chest, will relieve that sore wheezy feeling, will knock out a cold in just a few hours. It penetrates deeply, draws out the congestion, cures promptly. Get a large family size bottle 50c.; small size, 25c.; at all storekeepers and druggists or The Catarrhozone Co., Buffalo, N.Y.

HANGED BY THE NECK

No death is more certain than the end that comes to every offender treated by Putnam's Corn Extractor. Out comes the corn or warts, root and branch. Insist on 'Putnam's' only, it's the best, free from acids and painless. Price 25c., at all dealers.

BIRTHDAYS.

SUNDAY, MARCH NINTH.

SIR RALPH CHAMPNEY WILLIAMS, a former Governor of Newfoundland, observes his sixty-fifth birthday to-day. He is a native of Anglesey, and as a young man was a member of several exploring expeditions, in Patagonia and Central Africa. In the Bechualaland Expedition he served as head of the Civil Intelligence Department. He then entered the consular service and was first British Agent in the South African Republic. Since then he has held numerous important posts in the civil service.

* * *

THE HON. J. G. FOSTER, Consul-General for the United States at Ottawa since 1903, is fifty-four years of age to-day. He comes of Puritan stock, his ancestors having come over on the 'Mayflower.' He was born in Vermont, and as a young man became a lawyer. He became Consul-General for the United States at Halifax, in 1897.

* * *

MR. H. C. McLEOD, for several years prior to 1910 general manager of the Bank of Nova Scotia, was born on March 9, 1851, at New London, P.E.I. He started his career in Charlottetown as bookkeeper in a wholesale house, and then entered the service of the Merchants' Bank of P. E. I. In 1882 he joined the staff of the Bank of Nova Scotia, and was manager successively of its branches in Amherst, Winnipeg, Minneapolis and Chicago. He became general manager in 1897. He is an enthusiastic yachtsman and amateur designer.

MONDAY, MARCH TENTH.

THE HON. CLIFFORD SIFTON, chairman of the Royal Canadian Conservation Commission, reaches his fifty-second birthday to-day. Born in Middlesex County, Ontario, he took up the practice of law in Brandon as a young man. In 1888 he was returned for North Brandon in the Manitoba Legislature and was Attorney-General of the province for some years. In 1896 he entered the Laurier Cabinet as Minister of the Interior, a portfolio he held until 1905. In 1911 he came out strongly against the reciprocity bill.

* * *

THE HON. J. E. ROBIDOUX, since 1900 a puisne judge of the Supreme Court of Quebec, was born on March 10, 1844, and has had a long career as lawyer, public man and judge. He held office as Provincial Secretary and afterwards as Attorney-General in the Mercier administration, and as Provincial Secretary in the Marchand government. For a long period he was professor of civil law in McGill University.

* * *

MR. PETER McARTHUR, one of observes his natal day on March 10. He was born at Ekfrid, Middlesex County, where he now resides, in 1866, and received his higher education at the University of Toronto. After working on his father's farm, he taught school for a short time and then entered journalism in Toronto, removing to New York in 1890. He later drifted to London. He has contributed to all the leading periodicals in the United States and England.

TUESDAY, MARCH ELEVENTH.

THE HON. JAMES GARROW, puisne judge of the Supreme Court of Ontario, observes his seventieth birthday to-day. Born at Chippewa, where he lived most of his life in Goderich, where he practised law. He served as reeve of Goderich and warden of Huron County for a lengthened period and then entered the Legislature as Liberal member for West Huron in 1890. For a time he was minister without portfolio in the Ross administration. He went on the bench in 1902.

* * *

THE REV. CLARENCE MACKINKON, principal of the Presbyterian College, Halifax, N.S., since 1909, when he succeeded President Falconer, is forty-five to-day. He was born at Hopewell, N.S., and educated principally in Edinburgh. He then entered the ministry and took charges in oNva Scotia and in Winnipeg, prior to accepting his present position.

* *

Another Presbyterian principal also observes his birthday to-day in the person of PRINCIPAL DYDE, of the Presbyterian Theological College of Alberta, at Strathcona. He was born in Ottawa in 1862 and educated at Queen's University and in Germany. He then joined the faculty of the University of New Brunswick as professor of mental and moral philosophy, resigning in 1889 to accept a similar appointment in Queen's University. He went to Alberta in 1911.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH TWELFTH.

THE HON. DAVID LAIRD, veteran statesman, whose name will always be asociated with the administration of the laws governing the Indians of the North-West, reaches his eightieth birthday to-day. A native of Prince Edward Island, he was long engaged in journalism in Charlottetown. He was one of the delegates who went to Ottawa to arange the terms of entrance of the Island province into confederation, and then held the portfolio of the Interior in the Mackenzie administration. He was appointed first Lieutenant-Governor of the North-West Territories in 1876. He now resides in Ottawa and advises the Government on Indian affairs.

* * *

HIS HONOR JUDGE BOYS, of Barrie is also an octogenerian to-day having been born at New York on March 12, 1833, while his parents were on their way to Canada. He was educated at the University of Toronto and was called to the bar in 1861. He took a prominent part in local affairs in Barrie and was mayor of the town for three years. He went on the bench in 1883 and has recently been retired on a pension.

THURSDAY, MARCH THIRTEENTH

THE HON. HUGH JOHN MACDONALD, eldest son of the late Sir John A. Macdonald, is sixty-three years of age to-day, having been born in Kingston in 1850. He was called to the bar in 1872 and first practised in Toronto in partnership with his father, going to Winnipeg in 1882. He represented Winnipeg in the House of Commons from 1891 to 1893 and again from 1896 to 1897, serving for a short time as Minister of the Interior under Sir Charles Tupper. In 1899 he accepted the Conservative leadership in Manitoba, and was called on to form a Government in 1900. The same year he contested Brandon unsuccessfully in the Dominion elections and retired into private life.

* * *

MR. JOHN McDOUGALD, Commissioner of Customs at Ottawa since 1896, celebrates his sixty-fifth birthday to-day. He was born in Pictou county, Nova Scotia, and engaged in commercial life in Pictou for several years. He represented the County of Ottawa in the Conservative interest from 1881 to 1896.

* * *

MR. ALEXANDER HENDERSON, late Commissioner of the Yukon Territory, was born on this date in the year 1860, at Oshawa. He was called to the bar in 1889 and went to British Columbia in 1891. Here he held a number of political and judicial positions, being at one time Attorney-General of the province.

FRIDAY, MARCH FOURTEENTH.

MR. T. C. BOVILLE, Deputy Minister of Finance at Ottawa since 1906, is fifty-three to-day. Born in County Antrim, Ireland, he came to Canada as a boy and completed his education at the University of Toronto. He entered the civil service in 1882 and rose by degrees to his present position.

* * *

THE RIGHT REV. DAVID WILLIAMS, Bishop of Huron, reaches his fifty-fourth birthday to-day. He is a native of Wales, and hel da curacy in his native country before coming to Canada. For five years he was a professor of Huron College and then became rector of Stratford. He was elected Bishop in 1904.

* * *

DR. N. W. HOYLES, principal of the Law School at Osgoode Hall, Toronto, since 1894, was born at St. John's, Newfoundland, on March 14, 1844. He received his education at King's College, Windsor, and at Cambridge University. He has taken a great interest in many religious and philanthropical movements and is president of the corporation of Wycliffe College and president of Havergal College.

SATURDAY, MARCH FIFTEENTH.

ADMIRAL SIR CYPRIAN BRIDGE, the noted naval officer, who is a native of Newfoundland, was born on March 15, 1839. He entered the navy in 1853, and rose through the various ranks to be admiral in 1903. During his active service he held many important positions and served on various committees of the admiralty.

* * *

COLONEL FISET, Deputy Minister of Militia and Defence since 1906, is another notable figure who was born on March 15. He is a native of Rimouski, and was born in the year 1874. He studied medicine in London and Paris and became a specialist in ears, nose and throat. Entering the militia in 1890, he rose to be lieutenant-colonel in the army medical service in 1903, and colonel the following year. He saw active service during the South African war.

* * *

THE REV. DR. CRUMMY, a noted figure in the Methodist Church of Canada, is sixty-one years of age to-day. He graduated from Victoria University in 1887 and went to Japan, where he engaged in educational work under the Imperial Government. He then was appointed to the staff of the Theological College at Tokio. In 1896 he returned to Canada and re-entered pastoral work, holding charges in Kingston, Toronto and Winnipeg.

MISSING RELATIVES.

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

Byrne (John and Michael) went to America 40 years ago; Michael lived in Rebecca street, Alleghenny, and John at Clarendale, St. Louis, 1872. Niece Mary Ann asks.

Clemson (William Julius) was working at chalk pits, Purley, five years ago; may have gone to Australia or Canada. Daughter Minnie asks.

Jones (James), left Amelie street, Bermondsey, and went to his uncle in Kansas 44 years ago. Sister Jane asks.

Leitch (Thomas Samuel), was living at Angel Island, San Francisco, 1906, Brother Dick asks.

Levyson (David), father a clothier of Hackney road, left London 25 years ago; may be in America or Australia. Sister Fanny asks.

Mahoney (John Joseph), left England, 1882; went to Cincinnati to visit some cousins same year, and has not since been heard of. Son asks.

Osborne (Frederick), wrote from Yale, B.C., four years ago, saying that he was going to the gold mines. Brother Jack asks.

Stapley (Thomas), was last heard of Hamilton, Ont., 1910. Daughter Louisa asks.

Myatt (Matilda), nee Hayward, husband a gilder, left Tottenham Court road, London, for America, 48 years ago. Sister Charlotte asks.

Rosborough (Robert), last heard of four years ago. Was then in Minneapolis. Sister Nellie asks.

Private Wooding seeks his brother, Charles Wooding, who was living in Canada, 1907.

Bennett (George Chase), wrote from Alberta, Canada, June, 1905. Brother Sydney asks.

Boer (Hannah), went to New York with her husband and daughter Ivy, 1908. Sister Lottie asks.

Carnell (Edwin Robert), who wrote from British Columbia two years ago, was then moving to Vancouver. Daughter Bertha asks.

Carpenter (Nellie), left Walsworth for New York, 1899. Niece Nellie asks.

Dewar (James), a confectioner, left Exeter for Calgary six years ago. Son David asks.

Earle (Kate), née Hayman, husband a baker, was last heard of at Cleveland, Ohio, 12 years ago. Father asks.

Embury (James Thomas Henry), was working in the neighborhood of Sydenham, Kingston, Ontario, 1911. Brother Frederick asks

Moore (Stephen) was living at Crowley Abbey, Alberta, four and a half years ago. Sister asks.

Vignes (Charles Emile), left London for Chicago over 20 years ago. Aunt asks.

Old Folks' Coughs Permanently Cured

The Public is Loud in Its Praise of the Modern Direct Breathing Cure.

Elderly people take cold easily. Unlike yousg folks, they recover slowly, if ever. That is why so many people past middle life die of pneumonia. Even though pneumonia does not develop and kill, coughs certainly weaken all elderly people.

Cough Syrups seldom do much good because they upset digestion. Any druggist or doctor knows that a much more effective treatment is CATARRHOZONE," which heals and soothes the irritated surfaces of the throat.

In using Catarrhozone you do not take medicine into the stomach—you simply breathe into the throat, nose and lungs rich piney balsamic vapor, so full of healing power that colds, catarrh and bronchitis disappear almost instantly.

'At sixty-eight years of age I can testify that I am never troubled with coughs or colds,' writes J. E. Pilgrim, of Kingston. 'They used to be the bane of my life and that was before I used Catarrhozone, which was recommended to me by C. L. Prouse, druggist. To use Catarrhozone is just like being in an immense pine woods. The balsamic vapor of Catarrhozone is like a tonic, it is so stimulating to the breathing organs, so soothing to sore spots, so full of power to drive out colds and congestion. I will always use and recommend Catarrhozone, as a preventive and cure for coughs, colds, bronchitis, throat irritation and catarrh.

(Signed) 'J. E. PILGRIM.'

A Catarrhozone Inhaler in your pocket or purse enables you to stop a cold with the first sneeze. Large size costs 1.00 and supplies treatment for two months; small size, 50c.; trial size, 5c.; all storekeepers and druggists, or the Catarrhozone Co., Buffalo, N.Y., and Kingston, Canada.

PEPPER TALKS.

By George Matthew Adams.

STOMACHS.

The Stomach is the Firebox of the Soul. Its simple construction, patterned by a Supreme Master, is imitated by the human makers of the greatest Engines in the world—Engines that have knit Civilization and populated Nations.

Respect your Stomach.

Every human Stomach is from the same mould. But never has there been born a human being that took care of his Stomach quite the same. In real importance, greater than any other organ of the human Body, it is least respected—it is most neglected.

Respect your Stomach.

For your Stomach is your Success. Nothing can replace a ruined Stomach. Think seriously of this as you burn its walls with the beautifully colored contents of dainty Glasses. Think of this when you hurriedly throw into its marvellous pocket, ill selected nad quickly masticated Food. Think of this as you neglect its call for regular Fuel and regular Care. Think of this when it begs of Rest.

Respect your Stomach.

No Stomach ever turned Traitor to a good Caretaker. A companionable Stomach will work wonders for its Master. It will build Power for a hundred years. It will knot Strength and Elasticity into Bones and Muscles. It will create unfailing Nerve Centres. It will pump a great Heart. It will give an iron Will and a masterful Brain. Kind Stomachs are more than Coronets, and simple care to them, than Norman Blood.

Respect your Stomach.

Morning, Noon and Night—and between times—

Respect your Stomach.

STENOGRAPHER WANTED.

Stenographed wanted— Somewhere in this busy city is a Stenographer that is Wanted. Young, neat, of good family, educated, she clicks away at her type keys with evenness and with care. Accurate, attentive, enthusiastic, she works through the hours with speed in her work and joy in her heart, and all backed by a good level head. She uses her Brains as well as her Fingers. She is making good. She would make good anywhere. That is why she is Wanted to-day by scores of Business Men. She takes an interest not only in her own work at hand but in the work of her Employer. She constantly seeks for new chances to help and to grow. Her Character is felt in the office and it radiates its influence wherever she goes. She is not the Girl-here-to-day, Girl-there-to-morrow sort. That is another reason why she is Wanted by dozens of other Concerns. Prompt at her duties in the morning, she has no concern for the Clock. Courteous, cheerful, thoughtful of the interests of others she demands respect—and gets it. Of the Gum-chewing, Candy eating, Vanity box-office Cult she is not a part. Work to her is a Business and a Training. Also, it's a Development that she prizes and takes pride in. She sees Visions and Value and Personal Growth that no pay envelope could possibly hold. As stated, this young lady is Wanted—Wanted badly. Every business house in this city is in imperative need of her. Her services are Wanted TO-DAY! She will need no further qualifications than those named as already having. But will she kindly—without fail—call TO-DAY? She may call at any Business house in this city for she is Wanted by them ALL.

POINT OF VIEW.

Hourly thousands of human wrecks topple heedlessly over the Niagara of a Ragged Point-Of-View, and strew the Rapids of Failure into a pitiless sight. The reason? Rudder out of Setting!

Set YOUR Rudder before Sailing.

The boy in School who has as his end but the fitting of his Lesson to the mere Classroom hour, the Clerk who but dreams of his day as done with the end of his eight hours, the man who measures his Success by the weight of his Dollars—these are but illustrations of his Point-of-View in Life—turned backwards—out of Kink. There is but one way to reach the real Port of real Success and that is to—

Set YOUR Rudder before Sailing.

For a Point-of-View is just plain Purpose. And there is just one kind of Purpose worth any man's or woman's Salt—the Purpose that tends to some USEFUL end.

Set YOUR Rudder before Sailing.

If you start this day with a healthy Point-of-View, you will end it a happier, healthier, broader, bigger person. How wonderful, too, the individual effect that a high, square Point-of-View has, not upon yourself alone but on your whole environment. In fact, how it makes Environment!

Set YOUR Rudder before Sailing.

Get the right Point-of-View upon Life. Then it will permeate your Work—make rich the lives of your Friends and your Achievements, bringing at the same time to you a rounded Success. Search out the proper Point-of-View for each task TO-DAY. In other words—

Set YOUR Rudder before Sailing.

SELF-CONTROL.

Self-Control is simply manly Courage fully fit—ready to act calmly in Emergency. It's the Man at the helm in complete Power. Also, Self-Control is the Man Self-Happy because Self-Bossed.

You can Be what you Will, if you Will to Be.

For the intricate Forces of the Brain cluster about each other seeking a Leader in Element. And the Manpower steps out and takes command. First of all, you are what you are. Rude hands never shaped you. Divinity formed you in the raw. Then Divinity must shape you into the Strong. Self-Control is the cornerstone of Divinity.

You can Be what you Will, if you Will to Be.

Rule your own Estate and you immediately find yourself in the centre of things, for you draw others your way. The great Shop with its thousand sof wheels, belts, bolts and screws, all working in thesmoothest unison, grips the admiration as its marvellous Power Plant, human-like in perfect Self-Control, produces its complete dMachines. But greater are you in your Human Shop, while under absolute Self-Control, you turn out Deeds worthy and un-ending.

You can Be what you Will, if you Will to Be.

Self-Control must need sbe made up of Patience, the ability to keep Still when you feel like Talking right out, and the iron holding down of your own Self for the sake of the Bigger Hours. No man ever won anything without first winning Himself. You are strong Human bundle of Paassion, Red Pepper—and Power. Your Mastering and Mixing of these things in wise proportion will mould yo uinto a sure Success. Try, for—

You can Be what you Will, if you Will to Be.

QUESTIONS and ANSWERS

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

GENERAL.

QUEBEC MARRIAGE LICENSES.

J.M.M., Russelltown, Que., asks to what purpose the money received for marriage licenses in the Province of Quebec is devoted. Ans.—Part is retained as the Registrar's fee, and the rest goes to the general purposes of the government.

'WHAT THE TRAIN BROUGHT.'

Mr. A. Duncan, Stirling, Scotland, tells us that this poem, which begins 'Yes, this is our little dwelling,' may be obtained from the National Temperance League Publication Department, No. 33 Paternoster Row, London, E.C.

'COURTSHIP OF GODFREY GRUBB.'

Mr. A. Duncan, Stirling, Scotland, writes us that this piece is by the late Rev. David Macrae, of Dundee, and may be obtained from Messrs. Morison Brothers, 52 Renfield Street, Glasgow, Scotland.

'BOBBIE SHAFTO.'

In answer to A. M. Burnbrae, 'A Tynesider in Ontario' writes regarding the old Tyneside song, 'Bobbie Shafto,' and says: 'I quote from Allan's Tyneside Songs and Readings":

'According to Mr. W. Brackie, the hero of the song was one of the Shaftos of Benwell, Newcastle-on-Tyne. A little over one hundred years ago, Robert Shafto, the last of the family in the male line, died at the early age of 21, after which the estate was divided and sold.'

'Bobby Shafto 's gone to sea,
With silver buckles at his knee;
He'll come back and marry me,
Bonny Bobby Shafto.

'Bobby Shafto 's bright and fair,
Combing down his yellow hair;
He's ma ain for ever mair,
Bonny Bobby Shafto.

Bobby Shafto 's gone to sea, etc., as chorus.

There are various apocryphal additions to this song; one, as follows, used for election purposes in 1791, when Robert Shafto, Esq., of Whitworth, was the favorite candidate:

'Bobby Shafto 's looking out,
All his ribbons flew about,
All the ladies gave a shout—
Hey, for Bobby Shafto.'

His portrait at Whitworth represents him as young and very handsome, and with yellow hair.

LOSS OF SS. 'ADEN.'

F.B.P., Yarmouth, N.S.—Could you give the date of the loss of the P. and O. steamer 'Aden,' on or near Socoa? Ans.—The wreck took place off Socoa on June 9, 1897. The captain, thirteen officers, the crew (20 Europeans and 33 natives), and twenty-five passengers, were drowned, forty-five being saved by the steamer 'Mayo.'

MOTHER SHIPTON'S PROPHECY.

Mr. G. Parkin, Highbury Vale, Ont., sends us Mrs. Shipton's prophecy, recently asked for:

'In twice two hundred years, the Bear, the Crescent shall assail,
The Cock and Bull shall interfere, the Bear shall not prevail;
But in ten years and twice ten years, let Ishmael know and fear,
The Cross shall wax, the Crescent wane, grow pale and disappear.'

CAPE TO CAIRO RAILWAY.

G.W.T., St. Joseph, Mo., U.S.A., asks if the construction of the Cape to Cairn Railway is still proceeding. Ans.—We believe not.

OLD BOOKS.

W.B.N., Ingersoll, Ont., asks the value of a German Bible, Martin Luther's translation, dated 1770, also the first edition of 'Knickerbocker's History of New York.' Ans.—The German Bible of 1770 is not likely to have any special value, as English Bibles of that date have not. We cannot say as to the value of 'Knickerbocker's History of New York.'

PEABODY, THE PHILANTHROPIST.

Machette, Fredericton: What was the name of the steamer that brought the remains of Peabody, the philanthropist, from England to the United States, and what was the destination of same? Ans.—The vessel was the H.M.S. 'Monarch,' and the remains were brought to Portland, Maine, from whence they were removed to the phinanthropist's home for interment.

THE 'TITANIC' DISASTER.

H.S., Bay View, P.E.I., asks how many were lost or saved in the 'Titanic' disaster. Ans.—Out of 1,662 men (passengers and crew), 315 were saved. Of 439 women 336 were saved. Of 105 children 52 were saved.

CORRESPONDENCE COURSE IN LAW.

A.G., Mission City, B.C., asks: Can a person take a correspondence course in law and become a lawyer? Ans.—We believe such is the case. Your best plan would be to write the Chancellor of the University of Manitoba, Winnipeg.

NATURALIZED CANADIAN VOTERS.

J.S., Weir, Que., writes: I am a Syrian, and have been a resident of Canada for the past ten years, but took out my naturalization papers only three months ago. I am a property owner. Am I qualified to vote in the district where I reside even if I did not own property? Ans.—You must be registered as a voter before you can exercise the franchise. If you are registered, you are quite eligible.

THE 'D' IN IRA D. SANKEY'S NAME.

M.H.G., Edmonton, Alta., asks what the 'D' in Ira D. Sankey's name stood for. Ans.—David.

ASH SIFTER.

S.L.N., Bath, N.B., writes: About six years ago I purchased in your city an ash sifter, which gave fine satisfaction. The sifter was advertised in the 'Witness.' It is now worn out, and I cannot find address of manufacturer. The sifter was barrel-shaped, with tight lid, with double sieves, one below the other, and was run by rotary motion forward and backward. Ans.—It is so long ago that we cannot trace the advertisement you mention, and inquiries have not been successful in eliciting whether it is now manufactured. Possibly some of our readers may possess similar sifters, and can tell where they may be procured.

THE LAND AND TAXATION.

'Justitia' asks: Does all the unappropriated land of the Dominion belong to the people? Is such land in each province held by the Federal or Provincial Government for the people? When land is sold is there any tax on the land in perpetuity? If only a purchase sum is charged, is it not a great loss for all time? Ans.—Yes, the land belongs nominally to the people. The major portion is held by the Dominion Government, but some of the Provincial Governments have areas under their own control for homesteading, the terms being almost identical in every case. There is no tax on the land sold beyond the fees paid at the time. Without doubt, a considerable revenue could be raised by the imposition of a small land tax, but it has the disadvantage of being likely to discourage intending settlers, who would not care to take up land so burdened.

SELECTIONS WANTED.

R.W.S., Kinburn, Ont., asks for a poem, entitled 'An Organ Sonata.' It represents a tramp coming into a church sitting down at the organ and wearing his life's history into the piece he played. His home had been ruined through drink, and his litle girl had died from a blow he had given her when drunk. The organist was represented as falling dead at the close.

W. H., Three Rivers, asks for the song, 'Nicodemus, the slave, was of African birth.'

A.G., Aurora, Ont., asks for the recitation: 'Sandy McDonald's Signal.'

Irishman, Sask., asks for the words of the songs, 'Nothing too good for the Irish,' and 'McFarlane's most beautiful twins.'

M.S., Alberta, would like the old song, entitled, 'Th little old log cabin in the lane.'

Mrs. C.B.B., Aultsville, Ont.—There is an old poem purporting to describe an incident in the life of Rowland Hill, the celebrated preacher. A lady of the nobility drove up while the preacher was holding a crowd of people. One verse of the poem runs thus:

'Make room,' cried the haughty outrider,
'Make room there, good people, I say;
My lady is late, and their Majesties wait,
Give way there, good people, I pray.'

But the preacher proclaimed an auction of the lady's soul, and in the end the lady stepped from her carriage, and accepted the terms the preacher offered in the name of his Master. Can you tell where this Master.

J.D.B., Elm Creek, Man., asks for the old song:

'O Willie, is it you, dear,
Safe, safe at home;
They did not tell me true, dear,
They said you would not come.'

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

Miss E. Falconer, Notre Dame, N.S., sends 'Lady Yearley's Guest,' recently asked for.

Mrs. S. J. Craig, Rutland, B.C., sends the poem 'When shall we three meet again?' and also the sequel: 'When we three met again.'

The request for the poems 'Betsy and I Are Out' and 'How Betsy and I Made Up,' brought a number of replies. Thanks are due to Miss M. Purdy, Lansdowne, N.S.; Mrs. MacDougall, Valley Mound, Glen Brae, Sask.; Mrs. K. S. Cullen, Ottawa; Miss L. A. Scott, Charleville, Ont.; Mr. J. R. McGibbon, Dalesville, Que.; Miss Thelma Copley, New Westminster, B.C., sends 'Across the Wild Moor,' and M. G. Cameron, Sherbrooke, N.S., 'Castels in the Air,' 'A Life on the Ocean Wave' and 'The Little Boy that Died. The last is also forwarded by R. H. Gooley, Oyster Bed Bridge, P.E.I. D. D. Sutherland, Avonmore, Ont., sends 'Just Before the Battle,' and also 'Just After the Battle.'

Miss B. E. Powell, Peterborough, Ont., sends us the poem recently asked for: 'What the Train Brought.' Mr. A. Duncan, Stirling, Scotland, says it may be obtained from the National Temperance League, Publication Department, 33 Paternoster Row, London, England.

'The Lifeboat,' recently asked for, has been sent us by Mrs. H. Jones, Hazelbrook, P.E.I. Master K. Jones forwards 'Just before the battle, mother.'

Miss Ethel Falconer, Notre Dame, N.B., sends us the poem, 'Lady Yeardley's Guest,' recently ask for and printed in our columns.

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.)

BANDY LEGS.

Mother, Montreal, asks for a remedy for bandy legs in a child two years old. Ans.—We conclude that the trouble is not constitutional, but merely the condition found in many children during and after the teething period. Good food, plenty of sleep, and preventing strain on the legs by not making the child attempt to walk too much are of great benefit, in ordinary cases, but we think a doctor should be consulted in the first place.

LEGAL.

ONTARIO.

CRUELTY TO ANIMALS.

———, Sask.—1. Is there any law in Saskatchewan dealing with cruelty to animals? 2. To whom should complaint be made? 3. In the case of brutal treatment of animals, causing permanent injury, what would be the penalty? Ans.—1. Yes. The Criminal Code (Revised Statutes of Canada, 1906, chap. 146) applies. See especially section 542 (a) (c) of the Code, also sec. 3. (5). 2. To any justice of the peace. 3. Fifty dollars, or three months' imprisonment, with or without hard labor; or both.

LIFE INSURANCE NOTES.

———, Sask.—In October last, 1912, I entertained the idea of insuring my life for $1,000, payable at death. When the particulars were being taken down by the company's representative he got me to sign notes for the first year's premium at the agreed quarterly terms of $6.40. Owing to my rather hesitation to do so he told me that these notes would not be binding if for some unforeseen reason the policy was not completed between the company and myself. Now, the unforeseen did happen as far as I was concerned, over the proof of my age, as I had not a birth certificate in this country. I was supposed to go to some local J.P. and take the oath on this matter, which I refused to do owing to my being a stranger in the country, and that my people would have all this bother over again. To my surprise I duly received the policy, and consequently also notice of my note being due. I refused to recognize either the policy or the note, as I was under the impression that as I had not complied with the company's rules that had ended the business until I did so, but by the correspondence which has been going on between us since over this matter it is quite evident that the company does not take that view, but that they consider that under the circumstances of their issuing the policy and signing the notes (notwithstanding that I had not furnished proof of my birth), that I am liable legally for that year's premium. Now, owing to my not having met this disputed claim at the stated time, or even within the days of grace this policy has become lapsed in the company's eyes, and that notwithstanding that even if I should forward this money by return of mail I am not a benefited policyholder, nor can I be now until I again sign a renewal form and make a declaration of good health before a witness, and, of course, get this proof of birth settled. Under these circumstancs, I shall not go to any more bother of signing papers. Am I compelled by the law of the land to meet these notes? —Ans.—We think so.

SUN LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF CANADA

The leading features of the Directors' Report for 1912, as presented to the Annual Meeting of the Company, held in Montreal, March 4th, 1913, are as follows:

ASSETS as at 31st December, 1912	$49,605,616.49
Increase over 1911	5,704,730.51
CASH INCOME from Premiums, Interest, Rents, etc., in 1912	12,333,081.60
Increase over 1911	1,775,746.08
PROFITS PAID to policyholders entitled to participate in 1912	691,975.84
ADDED TO SURPLUS during 1912	614,008.09
TOTAL SURPLUS 31st December, 1912, over all liabilities and capital (according to the Company's Standard, viz., for assurances, the Om. (5) Table, with 3½ and 3 per cent. interest, and, for annuities, the B. O. Select Annuity Tables, with 3½ per cent. interest)	5,331,081.82
DEATH CLAIMS, Matured Endowments, Profits, etc., during 1912	4,732,463.29
PAYMENTS to policyholders since organization	34,402,734.66
NEW BUSINESS (paid for in cash) during 1912	30,814,409.64
Increase over 1911	4,377,628.45
ASSURANCES IN FORCE 31st December, 1912	182,732,420.00
Increase over 1911	18,160,347.00

The SUN LIFE OF CANADA now occupies the premier position among Canadian Life Assurance Companies.

Outside of Companies issuing industrial policies, the SUN LIFE OF CANADA now does a larger new life assurance business than any other company incorporated in the British Empire.

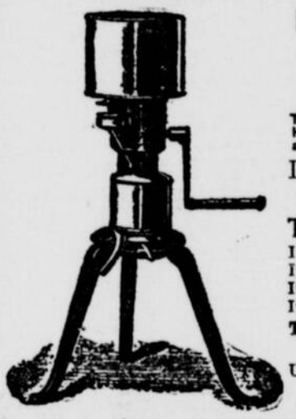
The Company's Growth

YEAR	INCOME	ASSETS	LIFE ASSURANCES IN FORCE
1872 . .	$ 48,210.93	$ 96,461.95	$ 1,064,350.00
1892 . .	1,108,680.43	3,403,700.88	23,901,047.00
1902 . .	3,561,509.34	13,480,272.88	67,181,602.00
1912 . .	12,333,081.60	49,605,616.49	182,732,420.00

ROBERTSON MACAULAY, PRESIDENT — HEAD OFFICE: MONTREAL — T. B. MACAULAY, MANAGING DIRECTOR and SECRETARY.

THE "MELOTTE"

CREAM SEPARATOR.



The Machine that is different from all others. Has a Larger Sale than any other Cream Separator in the British Empire.

Is Always Purchased by those who Know its Value.

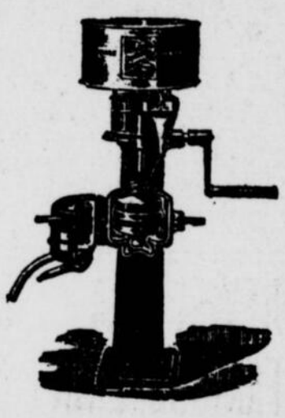
THE REASON WHY—

It Lasts.
It skims clean.
It turns easy.
It gives genuine satisfaction.

Therefore, the "MELOTTE" is the cheapest Cream Separator to buy.

Upkeep is so small that we shall be pleased to mail you book of testimonials from satisfied users in your district.

WRITE TO-DAY.



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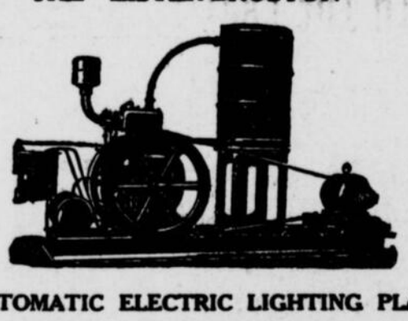
GASOLINE ENGINE

English Manufacture.

For simplicity, quality, finish and low cost of running, there is nothing like it in the world.

The "LISTER" Gasoline Engine is exactly suited for the farm, for the mechanic, for the contractor. A powerful smooth running engine.

THE LISTER-BRUSTON



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Starts Itself! Stops Itself!

This wonderful system makes it possible for those residing in the Country to enjoy advantages as to lighting the equal of those in the city.

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STUART A. LISTER, Manager

JUST THE MEDICINE FOR THE BABY

Baby's Own Tablets are just the medicine for little ones. They sweeten the stomach and regulate the bowels, thus breaking up colds, curing colic, expelling worms and making teething easy. Concerning them Mrs. E. J. Ayer, Westmoreland Point, N.B., writes: 'I have been using Baby's Own Tablets some time, and find them just the medicine baby needs.' The Tablets are sold by medicine dealers or by mail at 25 cents a box from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

THE FAMOUS WRITER SERIES FOR 'WITNESS' READERS

10.---A DANGEROUS MOOD, *by* SILAS K. HOCKING

(Author of 'Her Benny,' etc.).

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'Oh, Jack, I ought not to let you see how much I love you,' she said, looking shyly up into his face.

'Why not, sweetheart?' he questioned, his eyes aglow with pleasure.

'Oh, I don't know,' and she withdrew her eyes momentarily from his—'only people say, you know, that a woman should never let a man see how much she loves him.'

'People say foolish things, darling,' he answered quietly, and he drew her close to his side. 'I have never tried to hide my love from you—indeed I have wanted you to understand how great it is.'

'But men are different,' and she lifted shy eyes to his once more. 'Men can say and do so much more than women dare. Women are supposed to be—'

'Never mind what they are supposed to be, sweetheart,' he laughed. 'I love you for what you are—'

'And I do love you, Jack,' she answered pressing her face against his shoulder. 'You see, dear, wise or unwise, I cannot help letting you know.'

'If that is a confession of weakness,' he said fondly, 'then I'm thankful not only for the confession but for the weakness. I prize your love, Dora, more than everything else on earth.'

'I like to hear you say that,' she answered with swimming eyes, 'and yet ought you to prize so much so poor a thing?'

'Is it a poor thing, Dora?'

'Oh, I don't know,' she answered blushing and smiling, 'perhaps it is—perhaps it isn't. Anyhow, dear, it is the best I have, and all I have, and I give it all to you. Give it without stint, and were it a thousand times greater, I should give it all and glory in giving—'

'You dear, sweet girl,' he responded, 'I pray that it may never grow less.'

'Less?' and she laughed joyously though her eyes were swimming. 'Oh, Jack, when a woman really loves—she loves for ever—'

'She is not usually credited with so much constancy,' he answered with pretended gravity. 'At least by the novelists.'

'The novelists don't know, dear—' she interrupted, her face still aglow. 'At least they don't know me. You must pray that my love may not increase—that I do not become an idolater—that's the right word, isn't it?'

'No, quite the wrong word,' he laughed. 'Your danger, let me assure you, lies in the very opposite direction. I am so full of cracks that you will need all the charity you can muster—'

She put a white hand over his mouth and prevented him completing the sentence. 'Hush,' she said, 'not another word. The faults and weaknesses are all mine. Indeed there is nothing strong about me except my love for you.'

He looked fondly down into her eager, trustful eyes, and gently took her hand in his. For several seconds he did not speak, then he said quietly: 'It augurs well for the future, Dora, and we shall be able to commence our married life understanding each other so perfectly.'

'Isn't it glorious, Jack?' was the quick reply. 'I wonder if people are always so sure of each other.'

'And you have no doubts, sweetheart?'

'Neither a doubt nor a fear,' she answered joyously. 'Oh, Jack, I only want to be with you.'

He bent over and kissed her again and again. They were alone in the big old garden. The evening was warm and still, the pale blue sky unflecked by a single cloud. Jack Stewart felt as though everything about him symbolized his own life. He saw no trouble ahead, no sign of coming storm. The beauty of the old garden, the calm of the summer evening, the blue of the sky. The gracious form nestled close to his side, all whispered to him of happiness unbroken and unclouded.

He had reached middle life, and until he met Dora Forrest girls had scarcely entered into his scheme of things. Becoming acquainted with her, he felt as though he had discovered his twin soul. He set to work to win her with all the strength of a robust and resolute nature.

Dora was equally attracted. Here was a man after her own heart. A man such as she had often pictured in her girlish dreams. He was a good many years older than herself it was true, but that rather added to his charm in her eyes. The youths of her acquaintance made no appeal to her. They seemed so raw and unfledged. But Jack Stewart was a man—strong and self-reliant. He had already made his way in the world, and was spoken of by all who knew him in the highest terms.

Her heart leaped out to him unconsciously; her admiration swiftly ripened into love. Their courtship had been idyllic. Her love for him seemed to envelop her like an atmosphere and made all the world beautiful. Their marriage had been fixed for early September, and she was already anticipating—and eagerly anticipating—the long honeymoon they were to spend together.

With her head nestled against his shoulder, she wondered if there was another girl in all England as happy as she. Of her love for Jack she was absolutely certain—of his love for her she was equally sure. In the months of their courtship, they had seemed to reach a perfect understanding of each other, and neither had a doubt respecting the future.

The clouds came up slowly and almost imperceptibly. None anticipated anything serious at the beginning, least of all the family doctor. Dora felt languid and her appetite left her. At first she refused to see the doctor. It was nothing. She was sure it was nothing. She had caught a chill or eaten something that had disagreed with her.

Dr. Simpson confirmed this view of the case when he called. Just a chill. She would be all right again in a few days.

But this convenient refuge for failures in diagnosis proved a snare in the present instance. Dora did not get well in a few days. On the contrary she grew gradually worse. Dr. Simpson puzzled his brains over the case, until he lost his own appetite, and ultimately suggested calling in a specialist.

The great man from Harley Street talked of anaemia and suggested a change of air and scene, and Dora was whisked away to the East Coast, where she remained till the end of August, and then was brought home, not better, but a great deal worse.

The day fixed for the wedding drew near, and Dora lay in her white bed a wreck of her former self. She was allowed to see Jack now and then in the presence of her nurse, but she received him without enthusiasm, scarcely with any sign of interest. She had got so far down among the shadows that nothing seemed to matter. The world and all it contained seemed gradually slipping from her grasp, and she was content to let it slip. In a vague way she was sorry for Jack. She knew how disappointed he would feel. For herself it did not matter. She had got beyond the point of worrying on her own account.

Jack motored out to Burford Chase every day, and every day received the same answer to his question. Dora was no better. What he suffered during those long months of deepening darkness no one knew. Dora had become to him the most precious thing in life, and the thought of losing her—of living out what remained of his life—without her presence was the bitterness of death to him.

A second specialist was called in, and then a third, her father was resolved that nothing that money and medical skill could do should be left undone. Dora herself remained supremely unconcerned. She had lost interest in everything—even in Jack. When he was allowed to see her she received him without emotion. The day fixed for the wedding came and went, but she made no allusion to it. She appeared to have no regrets. She was content to lie still and quietly to drift out into the great unknown.

The third specialist spoke obscurely of septic poisoning, as difficult to diagnose as to trace, but after his visit she began to get better—yet so slowly as to be almost imperceptible. Only the skilled eyes of the doctors and nurses were able to mark the improvement.

Jack received the reports with a thrill of joy that no words could express. The world was getting bright again. He did not mind waiting. The knowledge that she was getting better was like new life to him.

So the days crept on and grew into weeks, and every week showed a distinct step towards recovery. By the end of October she was able to sit up a few hours each day. A fortnight later she was allowed downstairs. A little later on sunny days she took short walks in the garden.

Jack was in constant attendance during these short excursions. They did not talk much. She seemed shyer of him than during the early days of their love; but that he imagined would soon wear away.

A week before Christmas her father and mother took her to Nice and Jack had to content himself with two or three brief letters a week. He wanted to make one of the party, but the suggestion was not encouraged.

The months that followed proved an unhappy time for Jack. He wrote long letters out of the fulness of his heart, but they evoked no adequate response. He hungered for the old words of endearment, but for some reason they did not come. He plied her with questions from time to time, but got no satisfactory answer.

She was getting better and stronger. Her color was coming back; she was enjoying life. She had begun to take long excursions into the surrounding country. She was having the gayest time she had ever known; but the things he looked for in her letters were not there.

He could not understand it. He grew almost angry sometimes; at other times he became despondent. It seemed almost as if the Dora he knew and loved had really died and that another and totally different Dora had taken her place.

When he met them at Charring Cross on the day of their return his heart leaped with a great joy. Dora came toward him with laughing eyes and parted lips. Her radiant face seemed to glow with health. She was lovelier than before her illness.

In such a crowd, however, there was no chance of any demonstration of affection; nor even at Burford Chase. The excitement and bustle of home coming banished all other things. For the moment it was almost joy enough to look at her—to see the light shining in her eyes and hear the music of her laughter. She seemed to have grown younger—gayer, and certainly more inconsequential.

On the following day he sought to restore the old sweet intimacy, and discovered that it was not to be restored. He wanted her to name the wedding day, and she put him off with a peal of merry laughter. He recalled to her some of the things she had said before her illness, and she laughingly replied that she had grown older since then.

He grew grave and troubled. 'You have changed, Dora,' he said. 'You no longer love me.'

'Of course I love you,' she answered. 'You are the dearest old thing in the world, and there is not another man on earth that can compare with you—not even the dad.'

'Then why not fix a day for our marriage?'

'Because I want to remain as I am. Don't you see that I have a lot to make up. I have come back like one from the dead, and I am brimming over with life, and I want to enjoy myself.'

'But you were brimming over with life when you fixed our wedding day, Dora.'

'But not in the way I am now. And, oh, Jack, marriage is not everything.'

'It is the crown of love, dear, as love is the crown of life.'

'Oh, that is a man's view,' she laughed. 'Why cannot we remain as we are?'

'You are content to remain as you are?'

'Quite.'

He turned away from her, baffled, pained, and not a little angry. She might not be conscious of any change in herself, but he was conscious of it through every fibre of his being. Whether it was only a passing mood, or whether it was a fundamental change he did not stop to consider. In the bitterness of his disappointment he chided her on her fickleness and inconstancy, and for the first time they parted in anger.

He did not see her again for two days, and when they met her mood had changed from inconsequential merriment to sullen tears.

It was cruel of him, she declared, to charge her with fickleness — she had never thought of anyone else. She had been true to him always. She loved him as much as she ever did, but she would not be coerced into marriage.

He had had so little experience of the ways of women that he was completely baffled. He tried to argue with her, but she was in no mood for argument, and was too proud or too headstrong to look at the matter from his standpoint.

He became humble and penitent and pleaded with her, but she liked his penitence less than his anger. Women would rather be mastered than fawned upon, moreover with that instinct for cruelty which is latent in most women, she found a morbid pleasure in hurting him and seeing him suffer, and an equal pleasure in hurting herself.

Old Dr. Simpson would have told him that she had not yet got back to her normal self, had Jack taken the trouble to consult him, but he was too proud—too self-contained to take anyone into his confidence.

It might be a mood, but he was impatient of such moods. It was absurd for her to protest that she loved him as much as ever when she discouraged and even resented every sweet and tender intimacy that had been so dear to them both.

He had passed through dark days during her long illness, but these days were darker still. He grew cynical at times, and denounced all women in his heart as fickle and inconstant. Moreover, her inconsistency chafed him almost beyond endurance. Why did she pretend to love him still—refuse to be released and protest that he was more to her than all the world beside, when she persistently kept him at arm's length, refused all the endearments of a lover, and declined even to discuss the question of marriage? The position was not merely absurd, it was maddening.

Dora had her dark days also; but having taken up her position she was resolved to maintain it. He had called her fickle and unstable, and she wanted to show him she was neither. If she capitulated now he would have reason for his complaint.

All the warm impulses of her heart were coming back, and gathering strength day by day, but she made no sign. She knew the mood was a dangerous one, but how dangerous she did not realize, had she known there would have been a different ending to this little story; but knowledge in this life often comes too late.

Jack was miserable when he was away from her, and more miserable when in her company. So he chose the lesser evil and remained away for days at a stretch. He took to tramping the Surrey hills in all winds and weathers, and at all times of the day and night. He was too restless to sit at home — too misable to visit his friends. The spring was unusually cold, with bitter east winds and occasional storms of sleet and hail.

Often enough he returned home drenched to the skin, and worn out in mind and body, and creeping miserably into bed would sleep from sheer exhaustion.

Dora grew anxious after one of his long absences. The strange reserve she had hugged so long was melting like snow in the summer sun. She wanted him more than she knew, her heart was beginning to cry out for the old intimacy. To be with him always, was beginning to loom before her as a shadowy and beautiful dream.

The postman's sharp rat-tat made her start and she went to get the letters. There were two, one for her father, the other for herself, and both type-written.

She walked into the library, where her father was reading, and handed him the letter, then opened her own. She did not notice the look of consternation that swept over his face, she was too startled and alarmed at what she read.

The letter was marked 'Dictated' and was type-written. 'My darling Dora,' it ran, 'I am very ill, and would like to see you once more. Do come if you can, dear heart; it may be my last request. Your loving Jack.'

'Oh, Father,' she exclaimed. 'Jack is ill.' And she felt as though she had been wakened suddenly out of a dream. All the reserve slipped from her like a mantle that had cut loose. All the old longing came back with tenfold intensity. The pent up passion of months had broken free at last.

'Father we must go to him at once,' she cried.

'Yes,' he answered quietly. 'I fear there is no time to loose.'

'You have heard also?' she questioned with startled eyes.

'Yes, the doctor has written.'

'Oh, let us be quick,' she cried passionately. 'I will be ready in a few minutes.'

'I will get the motor round at once,' he answered.

An hour later she was kneeling by his bedside, her slender body convulsed with sobs. The doctor and nurse had left the room.

Oh, Jack, Jack my own, my darling, you must get better,' she cried. 'You must, you must—'

He turned his dim eyes and smiled feebly on her, he was almost too far spent to speak.

'I have come back to myself, darling,' she sobbed passionately, 'and I want you, dearest. Do you understand — I want you.'

'I understand, dearest,' he whispered, 'but it is too late. Kiss me before I go.'

'I cannot let you go,' she cried with streaming eyes. 'Oh, I cannot. I cannot,' and she kissed him again and again.

A happy smile spread itself over his face, and he looked long ond lovingly into her eyes.

'I have wanted you, dear heart,' he whispered, 'but—' he did not finish the sentence, and there was no need. She understood only too well.

Wet and cold and exposure had brought on double pneumonia, and this was the end.

Her father came and led her away at length, for Jack had passed out into the land of silence where they neither marry nor are given in marriage.

BRIDEWELL---A FAMOUS LINK WITH THE PAST

Ancient Associations Which Connected It With the Sovereignty of England.

(By E. Beresford Chancellor, in the 'Morning Post,' London.)

Bridewell Police Station has closed its career, as a deterrent to crime at any rate, and Bridge street, Blackfriars, will lack still another link with those ancient associations which connected it at one time with the Sovereignty of England and later with the records of crime in the Eighteenth Century.

In the year 1522 Charles V. came over to visit Henry VIII. As there was no fitting place in which to lodge so illustrious a visitor, the King commanded 'a stately and beautiful house,' as Stow calls it, to be erected for this purpose. It would, however, seem that the Crown already possessed a building at this spot, for we are told that Bridewell was 'of old time the King's house, for the Kings of this realm have been there lodged,' and there is besides another though rather hazy record of the Norman Monarchs having held their Courts here. Indeed, Henry I. is specifically said to have given stone for an early rebuilding of the place, which may not improbably have been identical with that Montfiquit Towers, built by the Baron of Montfiquit, one of the Conqueror's followers, which stood west of Baynard's Castle. The fact that the erection carried out under Henry VIII.'s orders was completed in six weeks sufficiently proves that it was in the nature of an addition to an existing building. As it happened, Charles V. never occupied the place at all, being lodged at Blackfriars, on the east side of the Fleet Stream, which then ran where Bridge street now is. His attendants, however, took up their residence in Bridewell, and we learn from Stow that for the sake of convenience, 'a gallery was made out of the house (Bridewell) over the water (the Fleet), and through the wall of the city, into the Emperor's lodging at Blackfriars.' A few years later we find Henry himself occupying Bridewell; he being here in 1525, when the Parliament (called the Black Parliament in consequence) was sitting in the hall of the Blackfriars. But a more notable event is connected with Bridewell, for here it was, as Shakespeare, closely following for once recorded fact, tells us, that the King summoned his Council and Cardinal Campelus, the Papal Legate, to hear him discourse on maritial relations! Here, too, Wolsey and Campelus announced to Queen Katherine the decision of Henry to hold an inquiry into the validity of his marriage. The two scenes in Act 3 of 'Henry VIII.' are thus historically correct; Hall's Chronicles evidently having been laid under contribution by Shakespeare. Wolsey had 'a house at Bridewell in Fleet street,' presented to him by his Royal master, as Cavendish informs us, but this not improbably means that a suite of apartments in the palace was allotted him.

After Henry's death, Bridewell was deserted, and in 1553 Edward VI. bestowed it on the City of London as a workhouse, a gift for which the citizens had largely to thank Bishop Ridley, who wrote a well-known letter to Secretary Cecil on behalf of the needy members of the community. The scheme, which promised well, was not, however, altogether a success; the deserving were often crowded out by the idle and vicious, and the Common Council's edicts against the 'masterless men' who resorted hither were frequent. It was, too, very expensive, as it had never been properly endowed, and when the Great Fire totally destroyed it the city authorities must have felt a certain measure of relief. The new structure, erected in 1638, covered about half the ground occupied by its predecessor, although it was substantially and even imposingly built. Hatton gives (In 1708) a good description of its aims, which were of a dual character: The incarceration of disorderly and idle persons, and the reception of the poor and helpless; while its appearance is well shown in Kip's 'View of Bridewell,' dated 1720. At a later time additions were made, and over the entrance in Bridge street was set up a carved head of Edward VI. What the place was like in the Eighteenth Century can be gleaned not only from the pages of our social history, but from the works of Cosgrove, and Shadwell, and Pope, and its horrors have been handed down to us in pictorial form by Hogarth's inimitable pencil. The pious Howard pointed out its defects in his day, and later still Hepworth Dixon gave a dismal picture of it in his book on the London Prisons. When, therefore, Holloway Jail was erected, in 1863, and the materials of Bridewell sold, and its site cleared, London saw the end of an institution which had little, if anything, to recommend it but the memory of the once splendid palace on whose ashes it had arisen. With the extinction of Bridewell even the last link—the once famous name—seems in danger of being snapped.

A DYING INDUSTRY.

The Fez May Disappear as Headgear.

A Vienna despatch says:— Among the thousand and one consequences of the Balkan was can be found the decline of the fez as the Turkish national headgear. This debacle greatly resembles one effect of the Chinese revolution which showed that the Chinese costume was fast disappearing and the more conservative clothes of the west taking their place.

The industry of manufacturing the fez has been ruined by the Balkan war, the manufacturers complaining that the Turks and the Christians who were forced to serve under them are substituting khaki for the red fez. This has already caused a loss of about $200,000 in Austria, for it is in this country that the greater part of fezes are made. All the Christian inhabitants of Turkey in Europe regarded the fez as the isignia of their slavery under Ottoman rule, and once liberated from that yoke they have discarded theTurkish headgear for the hat. The result is that thousands of Austrian workmen are thrown out of employment. This may be one of the reasons for Austria's bitterness against Servia as one of the prime movers in the Balkan war.

FORTRESS OF SILISTRIA.

(London 'Chronicle') '

Should Roumania persuade Bulgaria to hand over Silistria as 'compensation' for her masterly inactivity during the war she will have secured an almost impregnable fortress. Over and over again Silistria has been atacked and taken, but since the Russians last captured the city her fortifications have been regarded as invulnerable. By the Congress of Berlin it was decided that the forts should be demolished, but, like some more important clauses in that 'peace with honor' treaty, the decision was honored in the breach.

MY HEART LOVES YOU TOO

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My Heart Loves You, Too

No. 2

NEWS OF ONTARIO AND QUEBEC.

JUDGE'S PLAIN TALK TO LEGACE

Feelingly Refers to Family As He Sends Prisoner For Three Years.

Henri Legace, ledger-keeper for the Bank of Hochelaga, convicted of the theft of $35,760 of the bank's funds, was sentenced to three years in the penitentiary by Judge Bazin at Montreal.

In passing sentence, Judge Bazin told the prisoner he had no excuse for stealing, as his position was one of trust, and he was well paid for his services. Men who usually come before the courts on charges of theft as servants usually fall from grace through living above their income. Legace was told he did not come under that head, and could not offer a defence along lines where the cost of high living entered in his reckoning. Of good family, he had failed to render to the bank services commensurate with his family name, which was esteemed in the community, declared Judge Bazin.

CALLING FOR SOME CLEMENCY.

The court feelingly referred to his sick wife, on whose account the original sentence would be modified. 'On her account and that of your good parents, I will consider your case as calling for some clemency. You have already been in jail six months, and are entitled to many years' servitude. The law allows me to send you to the penitentiary for fourteen years. I had intended to give you four years, but will take off one of them in consideration of your six months' in jail awaiting trial. You are sentenced to three years in the penitentiary, beginning to-day.'

Of the $35,760 stolen, $10,000 was found by Mr. J. A. Mann, K.C., acting for the Crown. This amount was taken from a house on Cherrier street, where it had been hidden in a box along with other papers now supposed to be worthless. The $10,000 is now in the hands of the police, under seizure by Lloyds, of London, insurers of the bank.

Legace was convicted last December, the Court of Appeals confirming the conviction unanimously on February 22.

RAILWAY BILLS OPPOSED.

Parliament Asked to Specify Time of G. T. P. Completion.

Ottawa, March 5—In the Senate yesterday, Sir George Ross opposed the Government bills from the Commons respecting the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway and the National Transcontinental Railway, not from a desire to be facetious or because he was hostile to the two companies, which were really one. If stated he would move to amend the bill striking out the clause empowering the Government to specify when the road should be completed and in substitution on a later bill would have Parliament specify the time.

Senator Cloran thought the Government was trying to dictate to Parliament.

Sir Mackenzie Bowell said in this case the Government was virtually building the road through its guarantees. Therefore it was much more interested in the speedy completion of this road than in the case of an ordinary bill. There was no danger that the Government would degrade the road.

Senator Power thought final action on the measure should not be pressed until there was opportunity for a little more inquiry.

Senator Gibson urged the same thing and the Hon. Mr. Lougheed agreeing the committee arose and reported progress on the bill.

The following bills were given third reading:

Respecting a patent of George Frederick Bichopric.

Respecting Canadian Explosives, Limited.

Respecting a patent of the Gold Medal Furniture Manufacturing Company, Limited.

The following bills were read the second time:

To incorporate Beaver Fire Insurance Company.

To incorporate the Canadian Central and Labrador Railway Company.

For the relief of Isabella Lee Brewster.

To incorporate the British Northwestern Mortgage Company.

To incorporate the Manitoba-Ontario Railway Company.

To incorporate the Evangelical Lutheran Joint Synod of Ohio and other states.

Respecting certain patents of the Standard Paint Company of Canada, Limited.

TO PROTECT MAPLE SYRUP INDUSTRY.

Following a resolution passed about a year ago by the Canadian Manufacturers' Association (Montreal Executive Committee), protesting against the adulteration of maple syrup and requesting the government to amend the Adulteration Act so as to prevent the use of the word 'Maple' as descriptive of syrup unless same was guaranteed the unadulterated product of the Maple tree, an association has been formed to put this into practical effect. The new organization is known as the Pure Maple Sugar and Syrup Co-operative Agricultural Association, and has secured a charter from the Provincial Government and offices at 58 Wellington street, Montreal.

The officers are: Patrons, Hon. Martin Burrill, Federal Minister of Agriculture, and Hon. J. E. Caron, Provincial Minister of Agriculture; honorary vice-president, Prof. Snell, of Macdonald College; president, Mr. M. H. Goddard, of Waterloo; vice-president, Mr. Charles A. Fisk, of Abbotsford; secretary-treasurer, Mr. J. H. Lefebvre, of Waterloo. The association had already a membership of over two hundred, and is taking active steps to have a law passed at the next session of the Legislature to compel compounders of adulterated products to label their goods as such. Members will bring their maple products to the offices when they bring them into the city to sell them, and the label of the association will be affixed to guarantee the purity of the goods and to certify their grading.

NAVIGATION IN LAKES MAY OPEN APIRL 15.

Fort William, March 7.—Navigation will open at Fort William on April 15 at the earliest, according to W. W. Hall, manager for the Merchants' Mutual Line here. He says there is practically no ice in the Lakes, but the Soo river will hold up the boats.

Rip Out the Cross Seats on all Cars

Emergency Report by Tramways Expert Declares That No New Streets Are Necessary to Relieve the Central Congestion in Montreal.

Mr. John P. Fox's report embodying suggestions for the immediate relief of the central congestion on the tramways in Montreal was given out for publication to-day by the committee to whom it had been submitted. Mr. Fox's principal recommendations are as follows:—

1. Take out all the cross-seats on the cars and substitute longitudinal seats for them.

2. Do away with rear bulkheads, or open platforms, and put the entrance doors at the steps, thus utilizing all space as interior space.

3. Operate every car available, and run single truck cars in pairs, or connect two single-truck cars with an enclosed centre platform.

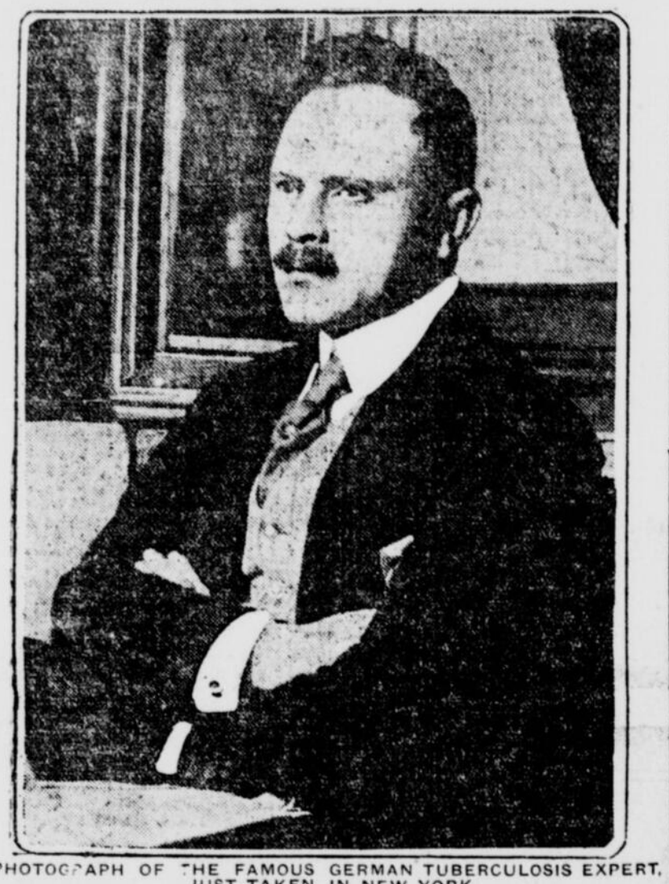
4. Re-route some of the lines of cars; no specific recommendations as to this.

5. Study plans for the central storing of cars.

6. Double track St. James and Notre Dame Streets, from McGill to St. Lawrence.

7. Build all new cars lighter than the present ones, and with one-third more seats in them .

DR. FRIEDMANN MAY VISIT MONTREAL.



PHOTOGRAPH OF THE FAMOUS GERMAN TUBERCULOSIS EXPERT, JUST TAKEN IN NEW YORK.

Col. Burland has received a wire from New York that Dr. Friedmann will arrive in Montreal this week, and will give a demonstration of his cure at the Royal Edward Institute.

A hundred patients are to be submitted but they will not be in an advanced state of the disease. Not only pulmonary tuberculosis but also visible forms will be dealt with.

As the case history of each patient to be submitted has to be drawn up in German (Dr. Friedmann does not speak English) the authorities of the Royal Edward Institute are having a busy time. At the demonstration only doctors will be present. No invitations will be issued.

BRINGS TALES OF CONGO, DOES MR. J. S. C. HAMILTON

Elephants Lie in Mass First Mistaken For Vast Black Mountain.

Toronto, March 6.—A special from New York to the 'World' says: 'From the wilds of the upper reaches of the Congo, there came into New York yesterday, J. St. Clair Hamilton, a strapping Englishman, tanned to an oak finish, who brought with him, besides skins of snakes and wild beasts, a cargo of rare tales—on which he had to pay no duty—of the wild land through which he tracked his way last year.

Mr. Hamilton, whose home is in Toronto, went to the Congo and clinched up some details connected with rubber concessions in the interests of Canadian and English firms.

'We were traversing a marigold-smelling river in Angola,' said Mr. Hamilton, 'when the attention of my canoemen was attracted by what appeared to be a vast black mountain in the jungle, which grew thick and close up to either band of the river. I discovered that it was really a herd of elephants. They all lay on the ground, and it did not take long for me to discover that they had been overcome by the sleeping sickness.

'I thought it might be a good idea to get out before they woke up. The sleeping sickness is very common in that country. We passed through whole villages, where everyone was wrapped in lethargy. When the disease reaches a crisis the well ones carry out the sick to die in the jungle. Wild beasts soon end their sufferings.

'Possibly the most remarkable thing that occurred,' said Mr. Hamilton,' 'was the discovery of a white hermit of the jungle. He was an Englishman, but long exposure had made him appear almost like a native. He was almost as hairy as a chimpanzee, and his locks and beard hung to his waist. He took me up into a rough hut he had built, outside the village, in which he resided as a sort of ruler. Imagine my surprise to find that inside it the poor fellow had pinned the pictures of Queen Victoria, taken from an illustrated paper of many years before.

'He had lived the same sort of life for forty years, and had lost ambition for any other. He happened to become a hermit when his companion (they were both ivory hunters) died of fever. He had a rusty rifle, but no ammunition. He hunted with spears and bow and arrow like the native. He would not tell us his name, nor anything about himself.'

Mr. Hamilton said he had heard of an immense 'elephant cemetery,' where there were millions of dollars worth of ivory, but the natives were afraid to approach because it was guarded by a herd of vicious elephants.

DOESN'T ASK FOR MINES MINISTER

Ottawa, March 6.—The Canadian Mining Institute will not ask the Government for an independent department of mines under its own minister.

At this morning's session of the Institute it was decided, after much discussion that the Government already provided, in effect, most of what the resolution moved at yesterday's meeting asked for, and the latter was accordingly voted down, it being stated that the Dominion had little jurisdiction in mining matters anyway.

That there must be no jealousy between the Dominion and provincial Governments in the matter of mining regulations in Canada was the keynote of the principal address, delivered by Dr. A. Barlow, of Westmount.

Dr. Barlow traced the history of the mining industry in Canada and concluded with the statement that the East demanded more attention on the part of the Geological Survey, and that the Government should endeavor to enlarge the latter by offering higher salary inducements.

PRESBYTERIAN FAVOR UNION OF CHURCHES.

London, Ont., March 5. — The London Presbytery placed itself on record in favor of union with the Methodists and Congregationalists by unanimously carrying a motion put forward by Mr. Thomas Alexander, asking the Presbytery to name a committee to look over the weak fields of the Presbytery with a view to approaching the other denominations to consider the feasibility of union or of co-operation. A vigorous discussion followed, but the motion was passed unanimously. A committee recommended that the peace manifesto of the New Westminster Presbytery be endorsed and sent to each of the local parliamentary representatives.

MAY CHALLENGE MEMBER OF THE MINISTRY

Conduct During Hochelaga Subject of Mysterious Hints in Parliamentary Corridors.

(Witness' Staff Correspondence.)

Ottawa, March 6.—It is stated in the corridors of Parliament to-day that when the House meets on Monday next the Opposition will raise a serious question involving a member of the Cabinet whose alleged conduct in connection with a recent by-election is to be challenged and critised. It is further stated that the by-election which will be under discussion will be that which occured in Hochelaga after the Hon. Louis Coderre was named Secretary of State.

Just how serious the allegations of the Opposition will be is not known, but the Liberals say that the debate on the subject is likely to be prolonged.

$2,500,000 PAID OUT BY CITY AND DISTRICT

There was a run on the City and District Savings Bank at Montreal, for no substantial reason, but it is now all over. Conditions are practically back to normal, with a considerable number of those who had withdrawn coming back to re-deposit their money.

At the head office no definite figures could be secured as to the extent of the run, except that the amount paid out was about $2,500,000. The total amount of deposits held by the bank before the run was $30,700,000, so that the total amount of the withdrawals was less than 8 per cent of the whole. The number of withdrawals would be several thousands. At the branch at St. Lawrence street and Pine avenue there are said ti have been between 700 and 800 withdrawals, but the run was stronger here than at any of the other twelve branches. At some of them, in fact, there were comparatively few withdrawals.

RE-DEPOSITS EQUAL TO WITHDRAWALS.

There were as many re-deposits received last week at the branch at St. Catherine and McGill College avenue as there were withdrawals, and the deposits were coming back this morning also.

About 50 or 60 depositors who had taken out their money from the branch at St. Denis and Rachel streets have already returned them, according to the statement of the manager, Mr. J. A. Brossard.

Mr. A. P. Lesperance, general manager of the bank, stated that the trouble was all over, and the various branches reported the return of withdrawn deposits in considerable numbers. At the St. Henri branch there was not a single withdrawal.

One of the branch managers remarked that the run on the bank took several days to develop before it assumed large proportions, and the recovery and the return of the deposits would be likewise more or less gradual, but the soundness of the bank never having been questioned by those who were in a position to know, he was satisfied that the recovery would soon be complete.

OPPOSE BI-LINGUAL SCHOOL REGULATIONS

Sudbury, Ont., March 7.— That the French-speaking citizens of New Ontario are up in arms against the recent provincial regulations in regard to bi-lingual schools was made evident by a convention of more than 200 delegates here. It was the first convention yet held in the province to consider the situation, and had delegates from as far north as Cochrane, and westerly to Sault Ste. Marie. A large proportion was composed of the clergy.

The general features of the regulations issued by the Education Department were discussed fully, and the sense of the meeting was finally embodied in a series of resolutions, which will be forwarded to the French-Canadian Educational Association at Ottawa for future action.

It is the purpose of the French-Canadian citizens of Ontario to hold meetings at other points of the province, and the opinions thus obtained will be carefully gone into, with a view to their unification.

ANOTHER RAILWAY MAN KILLED AT WINDSOR.

Windsor, Ont., March 5.—The Michigan Central 'hump,' the death trap of Windsor railway employees, exacted toll this morning, when Shurley Paddon, aged 20, of St. Thomas, had both legs badly mangled beneath a freight car and died a few hours later at the Hotel Dieu. In less than six weeks, four men have met their death and several others have received injuries at the 'hump.'

LIEUT.-COL. KEARNS DEAD.

Hamilton, Ont., March 7. — Lieut. Colonel Kearns, for fifteen years representative of the County of Hamilton in the Ontario Legislature, died at his home in Burlington yesterday at the age of 74 years. He was one of the best known men in this part of the country, and for years commanded the 20th Regiment, Halton Rifles. He also was ex-warden of Halton, and a prominent Mason. He is survived by a widow and one son, Mr. William Kearns.

DOCTOR'S FEES.

Hamilton, March 7.—The medical profession of Hamilton has adopted a new schedule of rates as follows: Advice over telephone, $1; advice without medicine, $1 to $3; full and exhaustive advice, $2 to $5; regular morning visits, $2 to $5; call in afternoon when notice has not been given in morning, 50 cents extra. Lowest charge in confinement cases, $15; highest charge in confinement cases, $50. A few charges were cut slightly.

CHOOSING A SUCCESSOR TO DR. SPARLING

St. James Methodist Church Decide to Call Rev. Chas. A. Williams.

On Friday the Quarterly Board of St. James Methodist Church, at a largely attended meeting, under the presidency of the Rev. Dr. Sparling, decided unanimously to issue an invitation to the Rev. Charles A. Williams, of the Irish Methodist Conference, to become their pastor in June next, in succession to Dr. Sparling, who will become pastor of Dominion Church, Ottawa.

Mr. Williams is at present stationed in the Central Mission, Dublin, to which he was appointed on his leaving Belfast four years ago. He has had valuable experience of work of an institutional character, in both Belfast and Dublin, having been connected with the Brotherhood movement, and with work among young men in both cities. He is also prominent as a temperance worker and platform speaker.

Mr. Williams, who, it is believed, will accept the call, is a native of County Tipperary, and graduated at the Methodist College, Belfast.

Two Frozen in Blizzard

Sherbrooke, Que., March 5.—Sunday's blizzard in this district has been responsible for the deaths of two men, James Quinlan and Richard Bourgeois. The horse that Bourgeois was driving fell near North Stukely and broke its leg. After covering the animal up in the robes of his rig, Bourgeois tried to reach a farm house, but dropped exhausted and died some hundred yards away from it. His body was found this morning. The deceased was a notary of Waterloo.

Quinlan was found unconscious and badly frozen near Titus Station yesterday morning, and had apparently tried to walk to his home, some miles away

TO PUT BAN ON ROLLER TOWEL AND DRINKING CUP

Toronto, March 7. — The common drinking cup and the roller towel must go. The barber shops of the province require more rigid inspection and the utensils used in them must be given more consideration, compensation of fifty cents per case to all medical practitioners reporting communicable diseases to the municipal authorities.

These things formed the subject of discussion at a meeting of the Provincial Board of Health held at the Parliament Buildings this morning.

At the next meeting a draft resolution will be considered with a view to preventing the use of the roller towel and the common drinking cup in Ontario, as these are regarded as a prolific source of disease and a rapid means of spreading the same.

The secretary of the Board, Dr. McCullough, was instructed to prepare a report giving all the information regarding the utensils used in barber shops, with a view to the enforcement of more sanitary regulations.

The desire was expressed by the board that doctors who report cases of communicable diseases to the municipalities should be given a fee of fifty cents per case.

GRAY SIDING COMPANY SUCCEEDS IN APPEAL.

Toronto, March 6.— The Appellate Division Court has allowed the appeal of the Gray Siding Development Company, and William Marshall, from the decision of Mr. Justice Britton, who found in favor of the Montreal Trust Company, and who directed that the sale of mining property bought from Mr. R. G. Leskie, by William Marshall and the Gray Siding Development Company, be sold speedily without a reserve bid being named by the Master-in-Ordinary. The Appellate Division directs that the matter go back to the Master for sale. He is to fix a reserve bid, and the sale is to take place on July 16.

The suit is to recover $210,000, balance alleged due to Mr. Leckie on the purchase price of the property.

LITTLE ICE IN LOWER ST. LAWRENCE RIVER

Quebec, March 7. — The ice-breaker 'Montcalm' arrived here at 6.40 this evening, on her second trip of the winter from the north shore and Anticosti. On her way down she met very little ice. After landing passengers and cargo at Seven Islands and Clarke City, she proceeded to Ellis Bay, Anticosti. On reaching the bay she found it blocked with ice ten inches thick. After cutting her way through it she landed two passengers, and took on board fifty laborers for Quebec. She left for this port on Wednesday morning, and met very little ice, and had fine weather up to Cape Salmon, eight miles from here, where she came into thick snow, but came through it, arriving here all well.

TORONTO FEELS COLDEST SNAP OF WINTER.

Toronto, March 7.—It is very unusual for the month of March to afford the lowest temperature of the winter, but it has done it this year in Toronto at least. The thermometer at the Dominion Observatory this morning fell to two degrees below zero, which is about a degree lower than on any previous day this winter. Only twice before has this occurred, according to the records of the observatory, namely, in 1890, when an official reading of 2.6 below on March 6 was the lowest of that winter, and much further back, in 1868, on March 3, the glass fell to 15.6 below.

REV. W. T. WILKINS TO LEAVE ACTIVE MINISTRY

Kingston, March 5.—The Rev. W. T. Wilkins, of Trenton, clerk of the Presbytery, who will shortly celebrate his 70th birthday, and who has been in the ministry for forty-seven years, has asked for permission to retire from the active ministry and from his charge at St. Andrew's Church, Trenton, which he has held for forty years. His request will be granted.

TELEGRAPHIC BRIEFS

BOARDING HOUSE MURDER.

Vancouver, B.C., March 5.—Henry Haskell, 25 years old, and single, a bricklayer by trade, was murdered yesterday by an unknown assassin in a rooming house.

HEAVY SNOWSTORM AT KINGSTON.

Kingston, Ont., March 6.— One of the heaviest snow storms of the winter set in here early to-day. Trains are running fairly well on time, but the street railway is having difficulty.

FIRE AT ST. JOHN, N.B.

St. John, N.B., March 6.—Fire last night did $5,000 damage to the corn meal plant of J. J. Maynes, of this city. The loss is covered by insurance. Two carloads of oats and corn had just been piled in the building when the flames started.

TO ENLARGE QUEBEC P. O.

Quebec, March 7.—Messrs. Villeneuve, Bosse, Baillargé and Boivin, of this city, have been awarded the contract for the enlargement of the Quebec City post office, involving an expenditure of $400,000.

KILLED IN BOARDING A TRAIN.

Bear Creek, B.C., March 5.—Yesterday P. G. Gunkley, trainman of the C.P.R. passenger train, No. 4, was instantly killed when he fell beneath the wheels of a car which he was attempting to board.

FIRE AT QUEBEC.

Quebec, March 6.—A fire broke out this morning in the snuff factory, operated by Dussault & Co., Sault au Matelot street, which resulted in damage to stock and premises. The total loss will not reach more than one thousand dollars.

FELL TO HIS DEATH.

Halifax, N.S., March 7.— Samuel Fobo, aged fifty-five, a logging foreman for the Campbell Lumber Company, at Digby, fell off the Grand Lake dam, a distance of twelve feet, and, striking on his head, met instant death.

WAR ON THE POOLROOMS.

Kingston, March 5.—Kingston Presbytery will petition the authorities to have the pool rooms closed at ten o'clock instead of eleven, and will ask the police to keep a close watch in order to keep boys under sixteen out of the pool rooms altogether.

WORKMAN CRUSHED TO DEATH

Thetford Mines, March 7.—Joseph Daigle, an employee of the Bell Asbestos Mine Company, was instantly killed yesterday through a derrick falling on him. Deceased was about forty years of age and leaves a wife and eight children.

BIG FIRE AT PALMERSTON.

Palmerston, Ont., March 5.—The largest fire in the history of Palmerston was witnessed last night when the Canada Malting House was burned to the ground. The loss is estimated at $100,000, and is fairly well covered by insurance.

QUEBEC'S GRAIN ELEVATOR.

Quebec, March 6.—The Canadian Stewart Co., Limited, awarded the contract for the building of a two million dollar grain elevator on the Louise Docks, for the Quebec Harbor Commissioners, are preparing to break ground to begin the foundation work. The elevator is under contract for completion in May, 1914.

FORGER SENTENCED.

Edmonton, Alb., March 7.—On pleading guilty in the District Court yesterday, to a charge of forging six cheques, amounting to $3,275, Gus Blanc, who was arrested at Calgary under the instructions of the local police, was sentenced to three years in the Edmonton penitentiary.

WILL OPEN AVIATION SCHOOL.

Saskatoon, Sask., March 7. — Saskatoon is to have the first aviation school in Canada. Local men are putting up $20,000 to lack the enterprise, and it is expected that by May 1 the school will be ready to receive pupils.

Five biplanes of the most improved type will be contained in the hangar which is to be erected in the city.

MISS EARLE DIES AT CORNWALL.

Cornwall, Ont., March 5—Miss Janie Earle, a native of Belle Riviere, Que., who has made her home here for many years, died at her residence yesterday. Deceased was a daughter of the late Francis Earle. She is survived by one brother, Thomas Earle, of Cornwall, and two sisters, Miss Elizabeth Earle, of Cornwall, and Mrs. D. W. Murray, of Winnipeg.

URGES 'VARSITY AMALGAMATION.

St. John, N.B., March 6.—'I think that the Maritime universities should be amalgamated,' said Principal Peterson, of McGill, who was in the city last night to address the Archaeological Society. 'As they are now,' he added, 'much of their energy is being wasted, but by concentrating their energies the results would be better.'

CHURCH INCORPORATION.

Toronto, March 5. — Mr. N. W. Rowell's bill to incorporate the British Methodist Episcopal Church in Toronto successfully passed the Private Bills Committee of the Legislature yesterday. The British Methodist Episcopal Church, explained Mr. Rowell, is the colored Methodist Church in Ontario, and what is known as the African Methodist Church. The bill is to place them under the same conditions as the Methodist Church of Canada, as far as incorporation is concerned.

ALBERTA SHOWS SURPLUS.

Edmonton, Alta., March 5.—The financial statement for 1912 submitted by the Hon. Malcolm McKenzie, provincial treasurer, yesterday, in the Legislature shows that the province had a surplus at the end of the last year of $143,551, of which the telephone department contributed $77,428. Total ordinary receipts amounts to $3,359,612, and telephone receipts to $680,731. The total debenture debt of the province amounts to $14,100,000 incurred in the construction of public works including the Parliament buildings and telephone construction.

TEMPERANCE CAMPAIGN OPENS IN SASKATCHEWAN

Saskatoon, Sask., March 6.—The committee of the Moral and Social Reform Association met here to-day. It was decided to hold a series of conferences in all the large centres throughout the province for the purpose of getting the opinion of the temperance people with regard to an active campaign for abolishing the bar. Then a provincial convention will be held in August, at which the reports of the conferences will be given and preparations made for launching a campaign for advanced legislation along lines suggested by the temperance people.

ICE CONDITIONS IN LAKES.

Sarnia, March 6.—Acording to reports received at this port, the ice conditions in the lakes are as follows:

In Lake Superior there is ice west of Whitefish Point and at Duluth for about 25 miles off shore. The St. Mary's River is frozen over entirely, while in the Mackinac Straits the ice is solid and about two feet thick.

In Lake Huron many ice fields are floating about, but are not very thick. The St. Clair River is frozen solid from Sarnia to the mouth. Lake St. Clair is frozen over about fourteen inches thick. The lower Detroit is filled with ice, while Lake Erie has many floating floes of small thickness.

SEEK ADOLITION OF THE OPIUM TRADE

Toronto, March 5.—A movement has been instituted here which may mean the forwarding of a petition to the British Parliament to have new regulations aiming at the abolition of opium trading in China. The Rev. R. P. Mackay, general secretary of the Presbyterian Foreign Mission Board, has issued an announcement calling a meeting of representatives of the Mission Boards of all denominations for Thursday in the Methodist Board room. The intention is to follow up the work of the Anti-Opium League formed in 1905, and ask the British House to stop the shipment of opium into Chinese ports.

RAILWAYS MUST PROTECT PASSENGERS FROM COLD

Toronto, March 5.—Railways are required to protect their passengers from the elements.

Nine judges have voiced this opinion in the action brought by G. H. Morrison against the Pere Marquette Railway.

While waiting for a belated train, Morrison contracted a bad cold at Marshfield, Ont., where fire had destroyed the station in July, 1911. Serious illness followed the exposure, and he sued for damages.

He was awarded $500 at the trial. The Divisional Court sustained the award. Now the appelate division dismissed the company's appeal—a string of three straight victories for Morrison.

QUASHES CALGARY'S BY-LAW.

Calgary, Alb., March 7. — The million dollars expenditure for ornate concrete bridges authorized by vote recently, received a check yesterday when Justice Walsh, of the Supreme Court, handed down a decision quashing the bylaw on proceedings instituted by J. D. Lapell. Members of the City Council say the case will be appealed.

Intense interest was taken in the election by which this improvement bylaw was passed some months ago. In fact, it was one of the issues on which the late City Council went down to defeat. One of the bridges was to have been a high level structure across the Bow River of elaborate design, the cost of which was to have been $600,000.

ASKS EXTRADITION ON MURDER CHARGE

Halifax N. S. March 6. — Jack Wrenn whose extradition on a charge of murder in New Hampshire is sought by the United States came before Judge Walkie yesterday and a decision was given committing the prisoner. The judge said he would strike out the evidence given to the detective in the jail and consequently the medical evidence was inadmissable. The judge further expressed the opinion, once a prisoner is in custody, he could not be questioned by police officers, especially where a prisoner is a foreigner awaiting the action of a foreign Government.

Judge Walkie ordered that the exhibits of 'money trunk and bloody clothes' be delivered to the agent of the American Government.

Wrenn has now fifteen days to which to obtain a writ of habeas corpus, and under the treaty the United States Government has two months in which to convey him out of the Dominion of Canada.

RENNIE'S

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These are special varieties developed for EXTREME EARLINESS as well as HARDINESS. Each sort can be successfully grown in Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta, New Ontario, Northern Quebec and the Yukon.

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	POSTPAID	LB.	¼ LB.	OZ.	PKT.
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BEET. Early Flat	1.75	.60	.20	.05	
CABBAGE. Earliest pointed head	2.00	.60	.20	.05	
CABBAGE. Excellent early summer sort	3.00	.85	.25	.05	
CAULIFLOWER. Earliest Snowball variety.	¼oz. 80c	..	3.00	.75	
CARROT. Fine stump-rooted type	2.50	.70	.25	.05	
CELERY. Golden self-blanching	¼ oz. $1.00	..	3.75	.75	
SWEET CORN. Earliest grown	.25	..	..	..	.05
CORN. Not a sugar corn but early and fine	.25	..	..	..	.05
CUCUMBER. Dark green in color, very tender	1.75	.60	.20	.05	
LETTUCE. Curled leaf, excellent for summer use	1.75	.60	.20	.05	
LETTUCE. Large buttery head, very tender	1.75	.60	.20	.05	
ONION. Golden Yellow, deep globe-shaped	2.00	.70	.25	.05	
ONION. Crimson, very hardy, a splendid keeper	2.00	.60	.20	.05	
PEAS. Ready for the table in six weeks, productive	.30	.10	..	.05	
PEAS. Wrinkled Marrow, very large pods, well filled	.30	.10	..	.05	
PARSLEY. Dark green, attractive for garnishing	1.50	.60	.20	.05	
PARSNIP. Large handsome roots, cooks very tender	1.25	.35	.15	.05	
RADISH. Crimson Ball, ready in twenty days	.80	.35	.15	.05	
TOMATO. Earliest scarlet, very solid and fine	..	1.60	.40	.10	

Address Orders RENNIE'S SEEDS 594 Portage Ave. Winnipeg, Man.

AGRICULTURE

Points About Calf Rearing

Economical Methods of Feeding Young Stock.

There are many ways of rearing calves, and as to which way is most profitable must be decided by circumstances.

In some parts of the country it is customary to leave the calf with its mother for the first month or six weeks after birth. In other parts, the calf is taken away from the cow as soon as it is born, while some farmers prefer a halfway course, and leave the calf with the cow for three days.

As regards the first custom (i.e., leaving the calf with its mother for a month or six weeks), this is in most cases a very expensive way of rearing calves, as it often lessens the amount of milk the cow will give. Most cows can easily produce sufficient milk to feed two calves, while if they have only one each very little more milk than that taken by the calf can be obtained from her. On dairy farms where milk is sold, or utilized to make butter or cheese, a much more profitable way of calf-rearing is to feed them by hand.

Many people think it a cruel practice not to allow the cow to have her calf at all, but, judging from experience, I have found that the cow never frets, and the calf never misses its mother, if it is taken away from her as soon as it is born. On the other hand, if the cow is allowed to have the calf for three days or longer, she certainly does fret when it is taken away.

Calves may be reared by hand in the following manner: The length of time that they are on entirely new milk depends upon the future use they are to be put to. If they are destined for veal, they do best if kept entirely on new milk, while if for ordinary stock purposes, a calf will do very well if fed on its own mother's milk till it is about a week or ten days old.

When a calf is about twelve hours old, one pint of milk and water mixed in equal quantities may be given to it. This is to be repeated three times a day, making the night interval as short as possible. The milk is gradually increased in quantity until, when the calf is about four days' old, it is getting three pints of milk plus a little water. The new milk is still gradually increased until about the tenth day, when separated milk is added instead of water. Now, the new milk is decreased in quantity and separated, plus some cream equivalent takes its place.

When rearing young calves, any change of food should be made gradually, as it is then less likely to have ill-effects.

There are many cream substitutes, some of which are good and others worthless. One of the easiest to use, and which gives very good results, is one part of ground linseed plus two parts of wheat meal; this must be scalded before being added to the milk. Other substitutes which have been proved good are: whole linseed well boiled, cod-liver oil, besides some of the patent foods. A calf can soon be taught to drink by allowing it to have a finger to suck for the first time or two.

Some dairy farmers who sell milk or make cheese find rearing calves on milk a costly business; so after the first few days, instead of using milk, they use thin oatmeal gruel or sweet whey to take the place of the separated milk.

Feeding calves by hand means extra labor, but this is more than compensated for by the extra amount of milk available.

Sometimes if a young heifer has not much milk it is advisable to allow the calf to suck her, and when it is a month or six weeks old, to take it away and replace it with two young calves. Some cows will, in this way, rear several calves during the milking season, but others will not allow any calves but their own to suck them, so this method does not always answer.—M. C., in 'Farmer and Stockbreeder.'

Renovation of Old Orchards

Quebec Has Soil of Most Favorable Character, Says Prof. Bunting.

'Not all, but many, of Quebec's old orchards can be made profitable by pruning spraying, and cultivation,' declared Prof. Bunting in his talk on the orchard renovation problem, to the short course. 'Trees past forty years of age, large-trunked, high, and often with hollow trunks, will hardly pay for the trouble expended, but younger than this, the orchard may become the greatest asset on the farm,' he continued.

'Pruning comes first and let it be from the top downward, bringing apples within reach and letting sunshine in to keep fruit healthy and to give it proper color. Keep all the fruit spurs, short thicked many ringed shoots with large buds, on the main branches that are possible. Remove egg rings of tent caterpillars when pruning.

'Then scrape with a hoe or a tool for the purpose the rough bark from the trunk and larger limbs. Codling moth harbor is removed, and the spray can get at the bark lice and other insects.

'First spray with the dormant lime sulphur one to ten commercial or 1.03 specific gravity just before the buds burst. Cultivate as soon as the ground is ready to plough well, ploughing four, five or six inches deep and to the centre of the rows away from the trees. If the land is in a worn-out condition, a dressing of barnyard manure, wood ashes in addition, about five hundred lbs. per acre will be highly beneficial. If the barnyard manure is not to be had a broad casting of seventy-five pounds of nitrate of soda will be highly beneficial.

'If the varieties are not good ones, varieties like Fameuse and McIntosh may be top-grafted in, using branches of two inches or less in diameter for the work, and working one-third of the tree for three years. The work is done just as growth starts, the scions being cut the fall previous, and kept cool in moist sawdust over winter.

'Before the blossoms open, another spraying is in order, lime sulphur one to twenty-five commercial strength or 1.008 sp. gravity. This may have two or three pounds of arsenate of lead per barrel if there are caterpillars or measuring worms. As soon as the blossoms fall, another spray must be applied immediately 1.008 strength, with two pounds of arsenate, being sure to send spray with high pressure into where the flower was of every apple.

'Continue cultivation till July 1, and sow crimson clover, buckwheat or rye for a cover crop immediately. When the crop is ripe and well colored, it should be carefully picked, carefully graded into fancy, number one, two, and culls. The fancy and number one of McIntosh and Fameuse should be box packed and wrapped before packing. Twos should be barrel packed, and threes kept off the market.

'Quebec has a soil and climate favorable for growing fruit of the highest quality, and markets are increasing for the best. If she follows the methods here laid down success is sure.'

Feeding Pigs on Uncooked Meal

In the course of experiments conducted at the Agricultural Station, Clonakilty, Ireland, an effort has been made to ascertain if pigs could be fattened successfully on meal fed raw. It is said that the majority of pigs in Ireland are fattened with meal, potatoes, separated milk or buttermilk, the former two foods being fed cooked. There is a tendency, however, to revert to raw meals, and with successful results. Prejudice favors cooking both meals and potatoes. When preparation of the food takes place in a special boiling-house or in the open, the cost is highest.

The women folk usually do the work on the small farms, the boiling of the food being done on the kitchen fire. At times pig-feeding has been given up owing to the trouble involved in the preparation of the food. It may be said that when potatoes have to be cooked, it costs little more to cook the requisite quantity of meal. But during part of the early summer, when pig-fattening is most successful, potatoes are not, as a rule, available for pig-feeding.

In the experiments referred to, raw meal was tested against meal cooked into porridge. Four tests were made. The pigs were carefully weighed at the outset and divided into two lots. The pigs chosen were either from one litter or two, when the latter, being equally divided. The raw meal was merely damped with cold water and mixed with separated milk at the time of feeding. The meal consisted of maize and barley, principally the former, both being coarsely ground. The pigs selected were from eleven to fourteen weeks old.

The experiments were conducted from September to April and no advantage is apparent in the cooking of food.

Given an equal quantity of food, pigs fed on raw meal made an increase in live weight of 104 lbs., or rather over 6 lbs. per pig more than the lot fed on cooked meal, i.e. the pigs fed with raw meal required approximately a 1-4 lb. less dry matter to put on 1 lb. increase in live weight than the pigs fed with cooked meal. In addition, they killed 1 1-2 percent better.

The results were thus briefly summarized:

1. Pigs can be fattened successfully with raw meal.
2. The average daily gain in live weight was greater when meal was fed raw than when cooked into porridge.
3. When meal was fed raw, less food was required to put on 1 lb. increase in live weight.
4. The proportion of dead to live weight was higher in the case of the pigs few with raw meal, i.e., they killed better.
5. Raw meal can be fed to pigs after weaning, say at eleven to twelve weeks old.
6. On raw meal pigs clear up their food well, look clean and healthy, and handle firm.
7. Pigs fed with raw meal require less litter and cleaning than those fed with cooked meal.—'Farmer and Stockbreeder.'

CULTURE OF BUSH FRUITS.

(By Professor Bunting.)

'Black currants should yield five or six thousand quarts per acre and with a steady and increasing demand black currants are bringing twelve and more cents a quart. It costs three cents per quart to pick them. With profitable soil and climatic conditions available labor, and convenient market, the growing of this and other bush fruits is very profitable' said Prof. Bunting in the lecture on 'bush fruits' to the Macdonald college short course.

'For red, black, and white currants,' he continued, 'a heavy loam soil on a northern exposure, retentive of moisture, but not under standing water much of the year is the optimum location. Good annual dressing of barnyard manure, with unleached ashes further make for success. Planting distances of six by five feet are good, and pruning should remove all weak and low growing canes, all with borer holes in them, leaving only nine canes each fall when the work is done—three of these have grown the same season, three are two years old, and three are three years old. The best fruits are borne on two and three year old canes.

'The currant worm, which is the worst pest, is easily destroyed by prompt spraying with two pounds of arsenate of lead to forty gallons of water when the first currant leaves are very small and again dusting the plant with fresh hellebore when the fruit begins to ripen.

'Gooseberries' requirements are the same and profits from them large, but the picking is difficult. English varieties are very subject to mildew.

'Red raspberries of the King and Herbert varieties are hardy, the King early, the Herbert late, and very productive. Never plant on low land on which water lies as it is fatal. Moisture holding capacity is, however, essential. Plant in six foot rows three feet apart, select a few canes and keep the others down. Cut out bearing canes as soon as the season is over. Make the young growth stocky by early pinching and cut back to four or five foot heights in early spring. Frequent cultivation until after fruiting is essential.

SHORT COURSE IN HOME SCIENCE

There are still a number of vacancies for the Spring Short Course in the School of Household Science, Macdonald College, P.Q., which will commence on March 25th, and extend to June 12. The course includes work in cooking, home nursing, household accounts, household administration, household furnishings, laundrying, millinery and needlework; with either dairying, horticulture or poultry as an optional subject; and some lectures in bacteriology, biology and chemistry, as pertaining to home problems. These courses are tuition free to farmers' daughters belonging to the Province of Quebec. The other expenses are board and lodging $4.00 per week, and laboratory fee for the course $5.00. For other residents of Canada, the tuition for the course is $25.00. Full particulars will be sent on application to the Macdonald College, P.Q.

Heifer's Record

Holstein Gave 18,000 Lbs. of Milk in Ten Months.

'De Kol Mutual Countess,' a registered Holstein three years three months of age, owned and developed by G. A. Brethen, Hillcrest Farm, Norwood, Ont., has been making things lively in the eight months after freshening division of the R.O.M. tests conducted by H. F. Association.

Commencing her seven-day official test 295 days after freshening, and over five months bred she produced in one week 415.8 lbs. milk, 15.382 fat, equivalent to 19.50 lbs. butter, 80 percent. fat. In 14 days, she made 816 lbs. milk, 38 lbs. butter.

Her seven-day record exceeds that of the best heifer in her class in America (as reported in the latest official Blue Book, 1911-12), by 54 lbs. milk and nearly three lbs. butter, while the best senior three-year-old reported lacks 37 milk, and over two lbs. butter of equalling the seven-day production of this Canadian heifer. No heifer in Canada under five years old have ever come within 100 lbs. milk or four lbs. butter of equalling the record of 'Countess.' Only one H. F. cow, any age, in Canada has ever equalled her fat production, while to date not a single H. F. cow in even the mature class has nearly equalled her record for such milk and fat in either seven days of the 14 days officially tested.

No Holstein cow under five years of age, in the world, reported last year equalled both the milk and fat production of this heifer with second calf. Only three cows, any age, last year exceeded her, and these include the champion and third largest yearly butter-fat producers the world has ever known.

No H. F. cow, any age, in the world, to our knowledge beginning test, 295 days after freshening and over five months bred has ever produced 415.8 milk and 19.20 butter in seven days' official test.

The fact that this heifer was not saved up for such a test, but merely made above records in the course of her ordinary R.O.P. test in which she has over 18,000 lbs. milk and 600 fat in first ten months (nearly equalling 12 months' production of best heifer of her class in America last year) shows the wonderful staying powers of this heifer, and is all the more creditable.—'Canadian Farm.'

Big Price for Champion Shire

At Tring Park, Herts, England, a selection of thirty-two animals was offered for sale from the famous Shire stud owned by Lord Rothschild. Tring Park has been the home of some of the most noted animals in the history of the Shire breed, including the famous stallions, 'Birdsall Mevestrel,' 'Girton Charmer,' 'Childwick Champion, ' and quite a string of champion mares. The sensation of the day was the sale of the two-year-old colt, 'Champion's Goalkeeper,' a son of 'Childwick Champion,' which was reserve champion at the Royal last year and first at Ashbourne. He was purchased by Sir Walpole Greenwell for 4,100 guineas ($21,625). Hitherto the highest price was the sale of 'Tattondray King,' at the late Lord Egerton's dispersal four years ago, for 3,790 guineas ($19,900).

Champion Steer Dressed a Record

Excelled in Great Characteristic of Aberdeen-Angus.

Glencarnock Victor, the grand champion steer of the 1912 International Live Stock Exposition at Chicago, shown by Mr. J. D. McGregor, of the Glencarnock Stock Farm, Brandon, Man., was in the opinion of the English judge an ideal butcher bullock.

The champion dressed out 70.7 per cent, which is the record. This dressing per cent. of such high class beef is the characteristic for which the Aberdeen-Angus have been noted for many years, and it is this point more than any other that makes the breed the prime favorite with packers, butchers and consumers.

The fineness of grain and remarkable marbling with just enough outside fat on above round makes it about perfection in beef production. Beef of this kind is what is in demand. Patrons want enough marbling through the lean to give juiciness, tenderness and flavor, without excessive outside fat. Bright red meat that is fine grained and well marbled is always in demand and is economical to the consumer at good prices.

Beef of this kind is not plentiful. Most of the beef sold is too lean. It has no marbling of fat and has very little outside fat, thus, it is dry, tough and lacking in flavor when cooked.

Experiments have not been able to show that different kinds of feed or manner in feeding produces the desired mixture of fat with lean. The ability to produce a large proportion of lean or red meat well marbled with fat is without question possessed in a higher degree by Aberdeen-Angus than any other breed. The breed has possessed this quality for generations, and on this point probably more than any other, it has been instrumental in becoming the most popular butchers' bullock.

The feeder likes the Aberdeen-Angus because they make rapid gains and sell at top prices; the packer likes them because they kill a higher per cent of high-priced meat and sell readily to wholesale or retail butchers; the butcher likes their carcass because they cut up without waste and please his customers; and the consumer likes them because they are economical, delicious and nutritious. —Farm and Ranch Review.

Will Pay Freight on Live Stock

A scheme specially to encourage the smaller stock breeders, or amateur class of exhibitor, was adopted by the Central Canada Fair directors, at their annual meeting this month. The Fair Association will pay freight charges, from the last point of shipment, on all live stock coming to Ottawa's 1913 exhibition from points in the Provinces of Ontario and Quebec. In some instances, the freight will be from some other fair, and in others, from the home of the exhibitor. The animals will also be conveyed home, without charge to the owner.

A feature of the Dominion Exhibition in Ottawa last year, was the payment of freight rates up to a hundred mile radius of Ottawa. The experience was very gratifying. Hence the extension of the policy, involving the assumption, by the Exhibition Association, of all freight expense for a large number of exhibitors. The directors concluded that a concession of this kind would prove a greater incentive to the common farmer or non-professional exhibitor than any inducement in prize money. It is the aim of the association to distribute the premiums among as many breeders as possible and to stimulate the breeding of exhibition live stock everywhere.

The directors give credit to the farm newspapers for what is regarded as a splendid innovation for the next Ottawa exhibition. The necessity of arousing the small breeder to compete for prizes and the advantage of placing him as nearly as possible in a position of equality with the established stockman were forcefully urged in the press. It is the desire of the Ottawa Exhibition management to meet the views of the farming community in all such cases and co-operate when possible.

In providing for the payment of transportation charges, right into Ottawa, the management does not, of course, cover express rates.

LOCATION FOR ORCHARDS.

'Good location for an industry often cheapens production, as good location for a merchant often spells success. Location of an orchard upon the best site and in good soil gives that orchard a great handicap over all others. Low spots, southern and western exposures, poor drainage, very light soil, — all these largely diminish one's chances of success in orcharding,' said Mr. Clement, in one of the concluding lectures to the Macdonald College short course.

'Windbreaks,' he continued, 'should be of evergreen and close, with the lower part clear to allow air drainage. Their prevention of parts bare of snow, of falling apples in autumn, and of excessive drying in summer, are their points of usefulness. Their position should be west or north-west.

'Sinkholes endanger early spring and late fall frosts, and low places, unless close to bodies of water, are to be avoided always. Northern exposures, good air drainage, western windbreaks, a loam soil with a porous subsoil will greatly facilitate and render effective the best orchard practice.'

'Sod culture,' said Prof. Bunting, 'is for this region perhaps best. Cutting the grass early in the season and letting it lie makes a very good mulch. The sod method always gives good color to the fruit, and, with the high quality varieties grown in Quebec, this is most to be desired.

MILK FROM HOLSTEINS.

The secretary of the British Holstein Cattle Society furnishes particulars of some noteworthy milk yields by cows of the Holstein breed. In one case the yield was 1,788 gallons in fifty-eight weeks, and in another 1,692 gallnos in forty-six weeks. He states that two other cows gave averages of 1,351 gallons and 1,342 gallons respectively in their last lactations.

Ayrshire Tests

The following Ayrshire cows and heifers have registered in the Record of Performance Test since the annual report of the Ayrshire Breeders' Association, which was given last week:

Name of cow. Owner.	Lbs. Milk.	Lbs. Fat.	P.C. Fat.	No Days.
Evergreen Maid 2nd—27277, Edwin A. Wells, Sardis, B. C.	12,012.75	484.58	3.72	365
White Floss of Montebello—24555, Hon W. Owens, Montebello, Que.	11,144.5	442.37	3.96	324
Betsy—15129, Hon. W. Owens, Montebello, Que.	10,880.5	443.06	4.07	348
Little Queen of B. C., Edwin A. Wells, Sardis, B. C.	10,233.	374.	3.65	365
Miss Blanch—24693, John A. Annear, Lower Montague, P. E. I.	9,680.74	434.21	4.49	332
Betsy—15129, Hon. W. Owens, Montebello, Que.	9,190.	341.45	3.71	365
Little Jean of Hickory Hill—15331, N. Dyment, R. R. No. 2 Hamilton, Ont.,	9,139.8	324.05	3.54	347
Queen of Fairview, 25259, Jos. Thompson, Sardis, B.C.	8,919.25	347.58	3.89	299
4-YEAR-OLD CLASS.				
May of Stockwall, 29533, the Hon. W. Owens, Montebello, Que.	10,077.5	366.00	3.63	304
Beauty of Montebello, 2456, the Hon. W. Owens, Montebelloñ Que.	10025.5	343.94	3.48	335
Detonia's Arpeggis 3rd, 25,446, Edwin A. Wells, Sardis, B.C.	9,996.5	376.01	3.76	359
Ethel of Stockwell, 29,638, the Hon. W. Owens, Montebello, Que.	9,614.5	368.23	3.83	303
Stony Croft Lady Helen, 25,443, Alex. Hume and Co., Menie, Ont.	8,860.25	377.85	4.27	357
3-YEAR-OLD CLASS.				
Springhill White Beauty, 28757, Edwin A. Wells, Sardis, B.C.	12,502.25	559.73	4.56	364
Violet of Hillview 2nd, 29844, N. Dyment, Clappison, Ont.	10,226.	421.3♦	4.12	365
Silver Maid of Eden, 26937, Edwin A. Wells, Sardis, B.C.	9,832.75	369.23	3.65	353
White Rose, 26614, the Hon. W. Owens, Montabello, Que.	9,573.	380.50	3.97	340
Miss Flora of Barclay, 29542, H. V. Vanderhoof ,Huntingdon, B. C.	8,047.25	824.29	3.53	354
Edith of Springbank, 31384, A. S. Turner and Son, Ryckman's Corners, Ont.	7,585.05	281.29	3.70	331
New Year, 29577, Wooddisse Bros., Rothsay, Ont.	7,361.75	356.79	4.84	365
2-YEAR-OLD CLASS.				
Primrose of Tanglewyld 2nd, 32758, Wooddisse Bros., Rothsay, Ont.	8,509.75	378.28	4.44	365
Heather Belle of Hickory Hill, 31978, N. Dyment, R.F.D., Hamilton, Ont.	8,336.4	327.99	3.93	365
Annie of Montebello, 31857, the Hon. W. Owens, Huntingdon, B.C.	8,009.5	298.47	3.72	329
Springhill Miss Owens, 28931, H. W. W. Vanderhoof, Huntingdon, B.C.	7,936.5	267.47	3.37	345
Ruth of Montebello, 31858, the Hon. W. Owens, Montebello, Que.	7,730.	308.8	3.99	332
Pearl Stone Marigold of Springbank, 30503, Jas. Thompson, Sardis, B.C.	7,544.25	298.88	3.96	365
Lochfergus Banquet, 33260, J. A. Pringle, Huntingdon, Que.	7,294.5	293.33	4.02	348
Barcheakie Helen, 28173, Robert Noharey, Russel, Ont.	7,151.5	285.64	3.99	365
Beauty of Craigielea, 30710, A. S. Turner and Son, Ryckman's Corners, Ont.	66,15.35	271.52	4.10	301
Bessie 20th of Neifyeth, 32129, W. W. Ballantyne, Stratford, Ont.	6,611.5	302.22	4.57	365
Annie May, 33081 H. C. Hamil Box Grove, Ont.	6,504.75	285.08	4.39	365
Lady 2nd, 32976, A. S. Turner and Son, Ryckman's Corners, Ont.	6,352.65	266.69	4.19	342
Tulip of Craigielea, 30712, H. C. Hamill, Box Grove, Ont.	6,338.	259.34	4.09	342
Meg of Oakland, 32138, George Stokes, Tweed, Ont.	6,000.	251.33	4.18	352

Milking Shorthorn Cow, 'Darlington Cranford.' Winner at many English Dairy Shows.

Britain Grows More Wheat

It is shown in a Government return that the wheat area in the United Kingdom has increased by 11.8 percent in ten years, and the average yield per acre is 33 bushels. In Australia it is 12 bushels, in Canada, 17 1-2 bushels, India 11 1-2 bushels, and in New Zealand (with much the smallest acreage) 29 bushels.

In the United Kingdom there were in 1911 increases of 100,000 cattle an 687,000 pigs, and decreases of 680,000 sheep and 61,000 horses. In Australia sheep increased by 1,038,000.

The wheat fields of the British Empire extended by 1,071000 acres a diminution in New Zealand being nearly counterbalanced by the increase in the United Kingdom. Taking all the countries there was a net addition of 7,974,000 acres to the area under wheat, following an addition of over 15,000,000 acres the previous year.

PRUNE APPLE TREES IN NEW STYLE

The pruning demonstration at Macdonald College the last Friday in January was not the cow-tailed kind. The three demonstrators of the horticultural department do not believe in pruning trees up into the air. They started at the top of the trees, corrected their tendency to grow so high, and thinned out the branches all the way down till your hat could have been thrown through, left as much growth as possible on the large limbs, even some headed back sucker growth, and walked around the tree heading back long and straggly growths with long-handled pruners.

The short-course students also tried their hands at the larger trees, being directed to leave no stubs and to cut back to an upward growing branch rather than half-way of any growth. This thinning process was the distinguishing feature of the large-tree pruning. The shortening was only practised on the sucker growths, and this was to induce them to form fruit spurs. The thinning process aimed at continuing fruit spurs on the main limbs as long as possible. This and the low heading, it was stated, was the best way to get fruit picked cheaply.

Young tree growths were shortened somewhat, and there was also much thinning of weak and wrongly-directed growths, and where the winds are bending the trees one way this was largely corrected by pruning.

INSECT PESTS AND THEIR CONTROL.

(By Prof. Lochhead.)

By means of a lantern slide lecture Prof. Lochhead, of Macdonald college, clearly demonstrated that there are two kinds of insect enemies and insect friends. 'They are biters and suckers', he said, 'and if your leaves are not eaten don't waste paris green on them. Dormant lime sulphur just before buds burst in spring and soap washes or tobacco washes after growth starts are the only effective remedies.

'Biters will die from arsenate of lead or paris green poisoning and the lead should be applied with summer lime sulphur to trees for scab, and paris green with bordeaux to vegetable crops that need it. Just as soon as apple blossoms fall get the spray on to be effective for codling moth. Plum curculio, tent caterpillars and canker worms can be kept down by fall banding, and tent caterpillars destroyed by breaking egg bracelets off when pruning.'

Suiting pictures to his words the Prof. showed how to bait cut worms with poison bran, how to cut out black knot, and how the friendly predacious insects attack our enemies, and how the parasites lay their eggs on the backs and in the bodies of our worst enemies.

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The other Unit is E.M.F. 125; R.P.M. 400; Amperes 140; 17½ K.W., or about 23 horse power.
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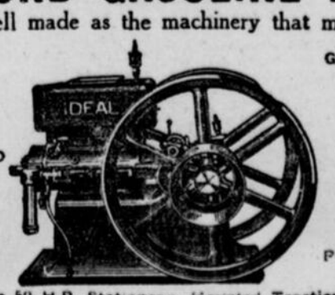

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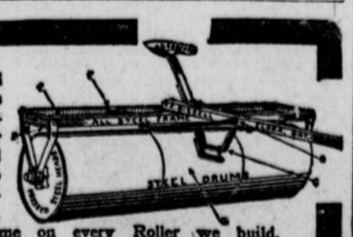

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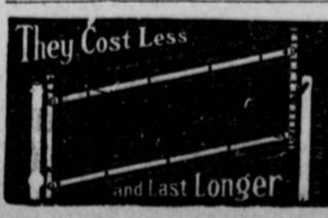
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POULTRY

Natural Incubation

(By M. A. Jull, Macdonald College, Que.).

On many farms, the number of fowls kept is too small to warrant the use of an incubator. When setting hens, it is important that proper surroundings should be provided. Where good eggs are used, and poor hatching results are secured, this can often be attributed to poor accommodation.

To get the best results from sitting hens, the nest should be large and roomy, and not too far from the floor. A box, about eighteen inches square, and about a foot deep, should be half filled with moist earth, or an upturned sod, and care taken to hollow out the earth somewhat in the center. The moist earth approaches nearest to nature, and helps to retard evaporation of the egg-content during incubation. See that the earth in the corners of the box slope towards the centre, so that the eggs cannot roll out of the nest and get chilled. Then place a small quantity of fine cut straw, hay, or excelsior in the nest. Care should be taken that sufficient straw or hay be placed in the nest, so that the moist earth does not chill the eggs.

The room where the nests are placed should be well lighted but cool. Lots of room should be provided for exercise when the hen comes off. Yearling or older hens are more reliable than pullets, as sitters and medium-sized hens are best for incubation purposes, because they are less liable to crush eggs, than if large, heavy hens are used.

A dust-box should be provided, said box should be at least eight inches deep, and filled to within two or three inches of the top with earth or road-dust mixed. A handful or two of powdered sulphur sprinkled in the dust-box is also helpful.

The eggs should be examined frequently, to see if they have been soiled. Should this happen, wash them in water of 90 degrees temperature, and dry before putting in nest. Dust the hen, when first setting, and on about the 17th day, with a good dusting powder.

Place a pan of whole corn, or corn and wheat, near the nest, some clam or oyster shell, and about every other day, provide green food. Change the drinking water frequently.

Immediately after the chicks are removed, the litter should be taken out of the box and burnt, the box washed or disinfected, and place din the sun to dry before using again. Setting a hen on a nest that has been previously used is an unprofitable proceeding, for red mites will generally put in an appearance, and they are easier to rear than chickens.

By having the nest-box a foot deep, the chicks are not liable to get out, and probably get chilled; or as sometimes happens, a hen will leave ten chicks in the nest, to mother one that has fallen out.

Upon removal, which should take place twenty-four hours after the laste hick has hatched, the first feed may consist of dried crumbs, crushed egg-shell, or oatmeal, with water to drink. Various other kinds of feeds may be used, such as commercial chick feed, hard boiled egg, bread and milk (the bread being squeezed dry), etc. When buying chick feed, if possible, purchase it without the grit added. The latter is very heavy, and some samples contain more grit than necessary.

The hen with her brood should not be disturbed too frequently during the first few days after hatching. As the chicks develop, they require less restricted quarters, but it is wise to keep the mother hen confined. Chicks should not be allowed to run through long, wet grass or grass heavy-laden with dew. Where the grass is long, it is advisable to cut short a small space around the chicken coup.

PIGEON FOODS AND FEEDING

Good Grain Necessary, While The Birds Relish Mortar, Gravel, Dried Codfish and 'Salt-Cat.'

In the matter of food for pigeons, we must be particular if we would be successful. 'The best is none too good.' It is no economy to feed cheap grain, for its very cheapness denotes its impurity and imperfection. Many opportunities are offered the fancier to buy this low-priced grain, and when the temptation coes to cut down expenses in this way, it is hard to resist, but a close examination will show the imperfections that must certainly exist to render it so much cheaper than sound grain. A little experience will convince one that the pigeons know the difference between good and poor food. If fed the latter they will eat no more than they are actually obliged to, to sustain life, and, in seeking for palatable morsels, will waste the greater portion of the cheaper quality. While flying at large, pigeons undoubtedly eat much grain that, if fed to them under artificial conditions in which most fancy pigeons live, would produce disease and sickness; but, as the pigeons treated of here are fancy birds and supposed to be in confinement, we must cater to them accordingly. No parents would expect their children to thrive on the refuse of the grocer, the baker, or the butcher, and why should our pets be expected to do well on the refuse of the mill and elevator. With the best of grain, there will be some waste, but when the health of the birds is considered, it is cheapest in the end.

Good, sound red wheat, small Canada peas, buckwheat, small kerneled Yankee corn, also what is known as Kaffir corn, millet, and hulled oats, and, if possible to procure them, tares and dari; these last are foreign grains, and, while not absolutely necessary, help make a variety. As a special treat, a little hemp, canary, and rape seed can be given. I never found pigeons take kindly to barley and rye unless actually starved to it. Place a mixture of rye, barley, wheat, and Kaffir corn before them, and the wheat and corn will all disappear, and the barley and rye be left. Where they can do it, these grains will both be thrown out of the feeding pan or trough.

In addition to having the grain of the best, care should be taken to have it dry and hard. New grain but a short time from the fields will scour and purge, and, naturally, cause weakness and emaciation. While pigeons at large visit the grain fields and seem to feed with impunity on the newly harvested grain, those in confinement show its bad effects almost immediately. Stale bread soaked in waer, mashed and then mixed with wheat brain until all the moisture is absorbed, is very much relished, and a little cayenne pepper sprinkled on it occasionally is beneficial. One writer tells of making a corn bread loaf once or twice a week, and, after baking well and adding a plentiful supply of red pepper, crumbles it up and feeds it to the pigeons. They like a change, and these mixtures all come in as a substitute for the grains. Large kerneled corn should always be avoided, especially for the smaller varieties, for they often choke from trying to swallow the large kernels. I have frequently seen small birds like owls and turbits running about the loft with mouths open wide, and, on examination, found a large kernel of corn lodged in the throat, which had it not been removed would undoubtedly have killed them. I have occasionally found them dead from this cause on the floor of the left.

SOME WAYS OF FEEDING.

The manner of feeding is a disputed question. While some advocate the use of hoppers and feeding-pans, where food can be kept constantly before them, others prefer to feed from the hand scattering it about the floor or, if a fly is attached, on the ground. Where one is able to visit the loft several times during the day, the latter method, to my mind, is the best, as the birds can more easily be fed the variety desirable to be given them at the time, and they are not so liable to become excessively fat. But where one is able to visit the pigeons only morning and night, then a hopper becomes a necessity, especially during the breeding season. To supply the variety desirable, several hoppers should be used ,with one or two kinds of grain in each; then the birds can choose which they prefer. When feeding soaked bread, a shallow vessel is best, because it cannot be easily upset.

When practising feeding by hand, instead of feeding directly on the floor, a platform can be constructed fro mfour to six feet square and raised about six inches from the floor, the supports being well under the platform, so that, if mice infest the loft, they cannot reach the grain. The hoppers can also be placed here if desirable, when it is necessary to use them for feeding. The food of pigeons should be varied according to the time of year and the locality. In the north, where the cold of winter is severe, more nitrogenous food should be given, such as corn, peas, and buckwheat; while in warmer climates, less corn, peas, and buckwheat, and more wheat, millet and less heating food. In cold weather, the pigeons should go to roost with full crops, thus enabling them to withstand the cold of the long winter nights.

While pigeons are supposed to be strictly granivorous, they relish an occasional ration of green food, are fond of lettuce, young onion tops, and young peas just starting from the ground, as I have found many times to my discomfiture. I am inclined also to believe they have a taste for animal food, having often observed pigeons kept near the ocean fly to the beaches and work industriously for a time, picking up something very gratifying to heir taste. I have never opened the crop of such a one to examine it, but am convinced that they feed at such times on diminutive shell fish or mollusks found among the stones on the shore. They will also eat fat bacon, and the fat of ham when furnished them cut in small cubes, and, I am inclined to believe, when flying at large they pick up small grubs and worms.

In connection with good food, pure water is a necessity. Many fanciers have running water in their lofts which would seem to be all that could be desired, and yet at times I have seen the pigeons drink from a stone fountain standing near, which suggested the idea that the running water was too cold for them. However, except in freezing weather, I believe that, where possible, running water is the most desirable, as a pure supply is then always assured. Observation will suggest to the fancier the best manner in which to supply it, whether in a trough, a shallow tank or pool, or a succession of small vessels leading one into the other.

THE PIGEON'S TASTE FOR SALT.

I believe the pigeon is the only one of the gallinaceous family that is fond of salt; to gratify this taste, some fanciers tack a piece of salt codfish to the wall of the loft, near the floor, so that it can be easily reached, and it is astonishing how eagerly it is sought, and how soon it will disappear. Some keep a lump of rock-salt convenient for their use. This should be occasionally moistened to enable them to peck it more easily. The old fanciers counted much on what is known as the 'salt cat,' made by mixing one peck of dry loam, one handful each of flour, ground cloves, fennel seed, dill, cumin, fenugreek, and powdered asafetida three double handfuls common salt, and one double handful bay salt; mix this well together and then add water enough to make it into a stiff dough. Divide into cakes, allowing it to dry and harden in the sun, care being taken to keep it dry, or it will disintegrate and crumble to pieces. One or two of these cakes placed in the loft will be eagerly welcomed, and its rapid disappearance will indicate how fond of it the birds are.

Gravel is also one of the necessary articles to provide for pigeons in confinement; when at liberty they can procure it themselves, but, when confined, it must be provided for them, being necessary to assist in preparing the food for digestion. Ground or crushed oyster shells and very coarse sand mixed together will answer the purpose; a little broken charcoal mixed with it will be found an acceptable addition. Broken bone, of the size of wheat can also be furnished. Old lime mortar is another article they appear to be fond of. Not that taken from inside walls because that contains hair, but such as is taken from foundation walls. What it contains that is so acceptable it is hard to explain, but, as no ill effects seem to arise from their using it, it may be fair to conclude it is of service to them.

While I have mentioned this varied 'menu' for their use, it is not necessary that all should be continually before them, but it can be varied to suit the judgment of their keeper. By giving the careful attention that pigeons in confinement require, he can soon decide under what manner of treatment and with what bill of fare they succeed the best. In this connection, it migh be added that many fanciers keep pieces of iron in their drinking vessels, thinking it adds a tonic effect to the drinking water. Some keep a piece of roll sulphur in the water, and others occasionally add a small piece of quick-lime to the same. I have found what is known as the 'Douglas mixture,' an excellent tonic where birds are debilitated and out of condition, and a litle added to the drinking water occasionally has a good effect upon all. It is made as follows: add one-half ounce of sulphuric acid to five-eighths of a pound of green vitriol or copperas, dissolved in two quarts of hot soft water; when cold, add two quarts cold water, making in all a gallon. Use in proportion of a tablespoonful to a pint of water. It should be kept in a stone jug or glass bottle. It imparts a slightly chalybeate taste to the waetr, and is especially beneficial in he spring.

Artifical Incubation

The Importance of Temperature and Humidity.

By M. A. Jull, Macdonald College, Que.

Briefly stated, all that is required to hatch eggs artificially is a temperature of 100 1-2 degrees at the centre of the eggs (102 degrees to 103 deegrees by contact.) At the same time the eggs should be immersed in still air (quiescent atmosphere) containing moisture of a relative humidity of fifty to eighty percent.

This atmosphere should be changed sufficiently often to carry off the waste gases eliminated by the developing eggs. Any excess of ventilation beyond this may be deleterious. There is a great difference in the various types of incubators manufactured. The use of the standard makes will prove more satisfactory. Many machines have been placed on the market which will hatch successfully for one or two seasons, and then practically become worthless. They have been constructed of cheap materials, have not been put together very well, and cannot be relied on to give satisfactory hatches season after season. Then again, there are some machines placed on the market which, as regards manufacture, are all that can be desired, but fail to give good results simply because the temperature-regulating device is cheap, flimsy and unreliable. Therefore, it is wise to take no risk with inferior makes, but secure durable and efficient machines with which to do this important work.

There are many different kinds of machines, but a description of all of them is quite impossible in a publication of this kind. They are nearly all constructed on similar principles, and along the same lines.

The hot-air and hot-water incubators usually hatch with equal success, each involving the same general principles, with slight variations of minor importance.

Much depends upon the location of the incubator, for the reason that influences external to the incubator may influence the hatch.. The incubator cellar should be well ventilated, thus providing for an abundant supply of oxygen for the developing chicks. Although fresh air is essential, direct draughts through the cellar should be avoided. The cellar should be clean and sweet smelling.

The most successful incubator rooms are built half in the ground and half above ground, because of the more equable temperature obtained. A house four feet in the ground, and three or four feet above, makes an ideal place for the incubator. Where this is not possible, the incubator house should be built on the north side of a house, barn or building, and the windows placed on the north side.

OPERATION OF THE INCUBATOR.

The degree of success in incubation depends to a great extent upon the operation of the incubator for the first week. It may be well to point out that it is very desirable, especially for amateurs, to follow the directions of the manufacturer more or less closely. It is very important that the thermometer used should be absolutely correct, and should be tested before setting the machine.

The incubator should be started a few days before the eggs are to be placed in the egg chamber, so that a temperature of 103 degrees may be readily maintained. The temperature, which the thermometer should register, however, depends somewhat upon its position in the incubating chamber. The eggs should not be placed in the incubator until a fairly uniform temperature has been maintained. An important fact which has to do with the maintaining of a uniform temperature is the flam The wick of the incubator lamp should be trimmed in such a manner as to give a broad, even flame, the corners of which are slightly rounded. When the wick is in use it should be trimmed in the following manner: With the fingers rub off the charred portion carefully and light. If an even flame does not show as the wick is turned up, remedy the defect and then round off the corners of the wick so that no smoking will result.

The eggs should be turned often, twice a day being generally found sufficient. Usually two tests are made, on the seventh and sixteenth day. It is generally advisable to supply moisture during incubation. The object of supplying moisture is to prevent the eggs from losing too much weight. Many fully-formed chicks die in the shell because of lack of moisture. The chicks are weak, and the shells are very hard, consequently the little chicks are unable to force their way out.

Regarding the practice of cooling the eggs, no set rules can be laid down as to the exact time to be allowed for cooling. Some operators get good results without cooling, others with slight cooling, and yet again, others cool very freely and get satisfactory results. A lot depends on the time of year, temperature of the room, and also of eggs, as to how long it is advisable to cool.

At hatching time the incubator chamber should be kept dark. The chicks should not be removed from the incubator until about twenty-four hours after hatching.

Egg Laying at Victoria

Two Months' Results in Inter national Contest.

The following is the report of the Second International Egg-Laying Contest, held under the supervision of the Provincial Department of Agriculture, at the Exhibition Grounds, Victoria:

TOTAL EGGS LAID FROM DECEMBER 2, 1912, TO FEBRUARY 2, 1913.

CLASS I.—NON-WEIGHT VARIETIES.

Pen.	Owner.	Breed.	No. of Eggs.
1	O. P. Stamer, Cowichan	Anconas	125
2	V. Cleeves, Hagan P.O., Saanichton	W. Leghorns	141
3	R. W. Russell, P.O. Box 430, Nanaimo	W. Leghorns	111
4	A. Unsworth, Sardis	W. Leghorns	151
5	E. A. Orr, Chilliwack	W. Leghorns	103
6	V. H. Wilson, Koksilah	W. Leghorns	129
7	J. Emery, Sidney, B.C.	W. Leghorns	116
8	W. Senkbeil, Britcola P.O.	B. Minorcas	0
9	F. P. Hearns & Son, 1557 11th Avenue, Vancouver	Anconas	32
		W. Leghorns	88
10	H. Nicholson, Turgoose P.O., Saanichton	Brown Leghorns	35
11	C. N. Borton, Summerland	S.S. Hamburgs	123
12	A. H. Anderson, Laity Road, Port Hammond	W. Leghorns	137
13	Mrs. Cross, 2138 Belmont Avenue, Victoria	W. Leghorns	156
14	A. Easton, Duncan, B.C.	W. Leghorns	208
15	Norie Bros., Cowichan	W. Leghorns	173
16	J. Amsden, Box 1, Deerholme P.O.	W. Leghorns	221
17	E. Soole, Cowichan	W. Leghorns	164
18	Seymour Green, Duncan, B.C.	W. Leghorns	71
19	J. E. Baines, Saanichton	Buff Leghorns	107
20	J. Allen, Box 48, Fort Langley		

CLASS II.—WEIGHT VARIETIES.

21	R. Wilson, Langley Prairie	Barred Rocks	29
22	L. F. Solly, Westholme	W. Wyandottes	148
23	A. C. Lovekin, Glengarry Farm, Metchosin	Barred Rocks	58
24	O. E. Henning, Head, Nebraska	Black Orpingtons	103
25	Joseph Arnould, Sardis	W. Wyandottes	113
26	J. Wood, 1153 Caledonia Avenue, Victoria	Buff Orpingtons	64
27	Dean Bros., Keatings	W. Wyandottes	126
28	W. Miller-Higgs, Sooke Way, near Victoria	W. Cor. Game	2
29	J. Dougan, Cobble Hill	S. C. Reds	129
30	F. North, Sidney, B.C.	Col. Wyandottes	88
31	G. Adams, Box 840, Victoria	W. Wyandottes	36
32	C. W. Robbins, Chilliwack	Buff Orpingtons	114
33	Ferd. Matthews, Kamloops	Barred Rocks	103
34	O. B. Ormond, R. D. No. 3, Victoria	R. C. Reds	109
35	H. E. Waby, Enderby	Barred Rocks	120
36	Dr. W. H. B. Medd, Mount Tolmie	Black Orpingtons	16
37	Mrs. E. McC. Mottley, Kamloops	S. C. Reds	96
38	W. H. Van Arum, 2390 Cadboro Bay Road, Victoria	W. Orpingtons	24
39	A. E. Smith, Maywood P.O., Victoria	S. C. Reds	112
40	S. D. Evans, Box 201, Penticton	W. Orpingtons	19

Average price of eggs, 45c per dozen. Pen temperatures, highest 60 deg., lowest 20 deg., mean 39.53 deg. Rain fell on 8 days, and 2 inches of snow recorded.

The following pens in Class I. laid the largest number of eggs during the month: 15 (115 eggs), 17 (110), 18 (109), 4.. 16 (96), 14 (94), 12, 2 (93), 1 and 3 (85). The following also laid 6 eggs on one day——Pens 12 and 14.

The leading six pens in Class I. are as follows: Pens 17, 15, 16, 18, 14 and 4. Pen 16 displaces Pen 6; 14 ousts Pen 7, and Pen 4 moves up to sixth position. Pen 8 still remains the wooden spoonist.

The fight between Pens 17 and 15, from present appearances, would look as if it is to be a matter of stamina, as both pens are of the same strain. Pens 2, 10 and 19 are also of related blood.

The following are the star performers in Class II.: Pens 32 (107 eggs), 24 (98), 29 (94), 27 (93), 39 (90), 35 and 24 (89), 37 (88).

The leading six pens are as follows: 32, 29, 27, 35, 32 and 25; and the following contestants laid 6 eggs on one or more days: 32 (twice), 37, 29, 25.

Broodies: Pens 34 (2 birds), 33 and 27 (one each).

Pen 36 commenced laying on January 21, Pen 40 on January 10, and Pen 28 on February 1 and 2.

Pen 34 produce eggs of a deep brown color, and are closely followed in this particular by Pen 37.

Owing to the abundance of natural animal food, the proposition of milk albumen has been reduced five percent. The yards have been heavily manured for several years past, and worms are present in abundance.

On February 2, the largest daily total was recorded—112 eggs.

W. H. STROYAN, Poultryman. J. R. TERRY, Secretary.

GROWING CHICKS.

They should have plenty of free range, and should not be confined to small yards.

The Selection of Breeding Stock

Vitality in Parents Necessary Both for Chicks and Eggs.

The breeding season is at hand. It might be well to consider a few things which should be remembered in the selection of breeders for this season, and in the rearing of the breeding stock for next year.

The selection and care of the stock intended for breeding purposes lies at the very foundation of your success in the poultry yard. A single error in the coming season may tear down all that you have been a life time in accomplishing, either in the perfection of a strain of high layers, or in the production of a desired color of plumage, or of a certain type of fowl of any variety. This being true, I cannot too strongly urge upon you, both farmer and fancier, the very great importance of being careful in the selection and care of fowls which you intend to use for breeding purposes. I cannot impress upon you too forcibly that this is the most serious problem which we have to deal with in the poultry business to-day. It is more important than housing, feeding, incubation or brooding, and other problems with which we have to deal. The care and selection of your breeding stock affects all phases of the industry.

Selection should be emphasized and spelt with capital letters. It should begin with the eggs which are placed in the incubator, or with those entrusted to the hen. The eggs should have a firm shell, should be smooth, of uniform color, and of reasonably good size for the variety it represents. You again make a selection at testing time, culling out the infertile eggs, and those containing dead or weak germs. The next selections is made the day the chick is hatched. The weak, runty, crippled chick should never be allowed to live. They may overcome their weakness to a certain extent, but the chances are they will be a menace to your flock, a 'delusion and a snare' all through life, and later they may feather out and recover from their weakness to some extent and if you happen to be short on first class birds for your breeding pen, one of these may slip through, and if there is anything in inheritance of weakness or that 'like begets like,' the character of weakness will more than likely be transmitted to the offspring, so the elimination of any evidence of weakness at hatching time or later if it develops, may save you from many sleepless nights and from financial loss later in your history as a poultryman. Spot it, mark it, and eliminate it, wherever it occurs. If you don't care to kill the chickens, mark them, and separate them into a separate pen and fatten them for market as you do chickens culled out for disqualifications or for other reasons.

There is another reason why you should eliminate all sickly or runty birds from your flock. People who visit your place will remember longer and make more remarks about two or three worthless birds which you may have left in your flock, than they will of the hundreds of strong, husky individuals which they may see there. Then when the pullets and cockerels are assembled to go into the winter quarters, you should again make another selection. Cull out those which have been slow to feather, slow to mature, and those which are small-boned, lacking in vitality, and very much undersized.

I consider the question of vitality of the breeding stock to be the first and most important factor to be taken into consideration in selecting your stock for breeding purposes. Without vitality, a hen cannot be a good egg-producer. Without vitality, the fowl cannot make an economical use of the food which you give it. Without vitality your percentage of mortality is certain to be very high. Unless you and I are of the kind 'who know it all,' we are certain to make more or less mistakes in our methods of feeding, housing, yarding, and other operations in the poultry yard. Even to do the very best which most of us know how to do, we are still defying nature more or less at all times, and the hen cannot withstand mistreatment and wrong methods and be a good producer and keep it up unless she has vitality, coursing through every vein of her body.

More is required of the modern hen in proportion of her weight than any other class of farm animals. The destiny of the chick is largely determined before the egg is laid. Most of the lack of fertality and low hatching power the egg and the weakness and high mortality among the chickens is due to lack of vigor in the parent stock. This very fact has brought about the failure of many poultry enterprises. You can never produce a high laying strain, you can never get that rich, brilliant luster which you so much desire on the plumage of your show birds if those birds are out of condition or lacking in vitality.

POULTRY QUERIES.

Poultry Editor, 'Witness,:—I have a few Wyandottes and they gave satisfaction this winter; what is your experience with the Wyandottes for summer layers?

I am having trouble with meat rations; we have been grinding beef and calves meat up, and feeding it raw, occasionally hanging it up not ground. Sometimes we give sour milk. I always seem to be short of meat, although we have used a large quantity, I find that raw meat and bones being fed that troughs is despatched quickly, and in the pens with forty birds, it is impossible to make a ration hold out, without mixing it with other foods, such as cut cabbage. Then again, there is too much scrambling for it. I can see the advantage of your dry feeding system, but I am afraid of the cost of meat scrap in hoppers. Could you give me an idea of the quantity of meat scrap forty Wyandottes would consume in a year?

I feed liberally with grain, and use hoppers of bran. I intend to use hoppers for grain this summer, in medium-sized runs, and occasionally I have a pail of skim milk. I want to adopt your system of breeding entirely, but would like to know first whether I can afford to do so. I use grit and shell hopper, but I put charcoal in the third section. Is the charcoal essential when hens have prepared meat scrap? Would that section of the ordinary grit hopper hold a day's ration for thirty or forty hens? If not trespassing too much on your valuable time, would you be kind enough to give calculation of the amount of food a pen of forty Wyandottes would consume in a year?

H. W.

Answer.—Whit. Wyandottes make good summer layers, and are a very good all-round fowl. I am sorry I cannot give you the quantity of meat scrap that forty hens will consume in a year. In feeding the raw meat and green bone you will find that they are always greedy for it, and I would not think of giving them all they required. We feed green bone every day, just a moderate quantity, say two or three handfuls to twenty-five hens. In addition to this they have in the dry mash hopper about 1-8 of ration meat meal. They also get a little milk occasionally, and sometimes we give them a little meat scraps from the college kitchen. I fed dried beef scrap in the hoppers, and the trouble was they did not eat enough to suit me, so I ground what I had and mixed into a dry mash and fed green bone in place of it. You are probably giving the hens sufficient. I would not think of feeding them all they will eat. In adopting any system of feeding, it should not depend largely upon the cost of feed as much as the difference between the cost of feed and the eggs produced. Charcoal is good for the hens. They will not eat much of it, but if you have it before them all the time they will take all that is required. The section of the hopper, I think, should hold more meat scrap than 30 or 40 hens would eat in a day. Mine could not empty it in less than a week, and that is the reason I changed it and fed green bone. A hen usually consumes about 100 lbs. grain or meal during the year. We feed here probably two-thirds of the ration whole grain. The other is made up of a bran or dry mash.

M. A. J.

Editor:—I have just noticed a swelling on the head of one of my cockerels. The swelling is between the eye and his beak. It is about the size of a common white bean, only round in shape, and the lump seems hard. He breathes hard as if he had a cold and water runs out of his nostrils. He eats pretty well, but is inclined to stand round in the corners.

After putting him with my flock of hens, I noticed some of them acted in the same way as he did, as if they had a cold and water running out of their eye. I have put the rooster and sick hens by themselves and they seem to be getting better of the cold in their head, but the lump is still on the rooster and it is very red, and that eye is partly closed.

Will you kindly advise me through the 'Witness' what to do and oblige,

Yours truly, Mrs. F.W.

Answer.—The swelling over the eye of one of the cockerels is no doubt the result of a cold. If you use a little permanganate of potash, about a spoonful to a quarter of water and dose the head well and give some of this in the drinking water of both the sick and well birds you ought to have no further trouble. It might be well also to give the sick birds a little tonic, such as red pepper, ginger or mustard, and a dose of salts given to all the birds on a fine day would help get rid of any cold which may be in the flock. To syringe the head with coal oil is also good.

—M. A. J.

Mr. Jull, 'Witness':—Will you kindly give me some advice regarding fowl. We are thinking seriously of buying either White Rocks or White Orpingtons, which do you consider the best breed, we want a white fowl that will lay a fair number of large, buff-colored eggs, and when chicks will develop early and be a good table fowl. Are either of these breeds Rock Combs?

B. W.

Answer. — White Rocks and Orpingtons are good fowls. The White Rocks are more popular in this country. They lay a fairly good buff-colored eggs and are also a good table fowl. The White Orpingtons have not been used to any great extent in this country as yet, though they are popular in the Old Country. They do not seem to be as popular here as some of the other breeds. Neither have rose combs. White Wyandottes are good utility birds, rose comb. They do not seem to lay quite as large or uniform an egg as the White Rocks, but seem to be much more popular.

M. A. J.

'Weekly Witness':—Would you kindly inform me if you have books or pamphlets on 'Poultry Raising' and if so, what the price is. If you have not I would be much obliged if you would tell we where I can procure them.

W.

Answer. — You can secure pamphlets on 'Poultry Raising' from the various Agricultural Colleges of Agriculture. Macdonald College, Que., has published a bulletin on 'Farm Poultry,' which you could secure by addressing them. Also you can get poultry literature from the Poultry Department of the Ontario Agricultural College, Guelph, Ont. The Department of Agriculture, Ottawa, Ont., and the Poultry Department, Central Experimental Farm, Ottawa, Ont., will be glad to supply you with whatever they have.

M. A. J.

FARMERS' SALES AND WANTS

ADVERTISING RATES.—Under this heading advertisements will be inserted without display at a cash-with-the-order rate of one cent a word per insertion, twenty-five cents being the minimum amount of an order for a single insertion, and forty cents the minimum amount for orders of more than one insertion. SIX consecutive prepaid insertions will be given for the price of FOUR, a number or a single letter to be counted as one word. When replies are to be addressed in care of the 'Witness' Office, an additional charge of twenty-five cents is made.

Copy for insertion in these columns should be in the 'Witness' office not later than Friday morning to secure proper classification in following Weekly Edition.

FARMS AND OTHER LANDS.

REAL LAND BARGAINS. ALL Close to Warman. Good soil, water, shipping facilities, school; easy driving distance from City of Saskatoon; three-quarter (480 acres) of 2—39—5 W. 3rd. Considerable cultivated. Practically no stones, slues or scrub; $18.00 and $20.00 per acre in separate quarters. Worth $30.00. Two quarters in 4—39—4 W. 3rd; two miles from Warman. Nearly all cultivated. Worth $36.00, goes for $22.00. A. E. ELLIOTT, Warman, Sask.

CASH FOR YOUR FARM, NO MATter where located. I bring buyer and seller together. I charge no commission. If you want to buy or sell, address H. F. LINDE, Box 44, Wadena, Sask.

FRUIT FARM PLANTED IN Peaches, Plums, Cherries, Grapes, Currants, Raspberries, just coming into bearing; Lake Front, North Grimsby. Three of the best in the district one mile from Grimsby Village; good buildings; plenty water; ideal situation for home and others from four to one hundred and fifty acres; between Winona and Grimsby. PETER BERTRAM, Fenton Fruit Farm, Grimsby, Ontario.

FARM AND TOWN PROPERTIES For Sale; Garden of Ontario, the most southern part. Here is where winters are short, summers are long, without frost; richest soil; unsurpassed for growing grains, fruit and vegetables; natural gas for heating. For information, apply to A. W. ROSS, Box 181, Blenheim, Kent County, Ontario.

SNAP. — 160 ACRES, PARTLY IMproved. Good soil; good water; within three miles of town. Only $21 per acre. Quarter cash. Balance, half crop payments. A. E. ELLIOTT, Warman, Sask.

PORT ALBERNI, B.C., AND DISTRICT. FOR SALE, FRUIT and POULTRY FARMS,

ranging from $25.00 to $200.00 per acre.

For full particulars, write to

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Real Estate and Insurance. | P.O. Box 60 | Engineers and Contractors.

Reference—Royal Bank of Canada.

SHAFTESBURY HOTEL LIVERPOOL

A First Class Temperance Hotel, Homelike and modern Adjoining Central Hall, and Roscoe Gardens, and near Stations. Mount Pleasant Cars from Landing-Stage stop at the door. Cab fare 1s. References: Rev. Dr. Briggs and Rev. Dr. Crews, of Toronto.

EGGS AND POULTRY.

EGGS FOR SALE—AT INTERNAtional on Silver Wyandottes won 1st cock, 1st hen, 1st cockerel, 1st pullet; 1st pen; 15 eggs, $3. Mrs. B. M. WEES, Sarnia, Ont.

EGGS FOR SALE — AT WINTER Show, won Bank of Commerce medal on White Wyandottes, all varieties competing; 1st display, 1st hen, 1st cockerel, 1st pullet; 15 eggs, $3; Utility pens, 15, $1.50; 50, $3; 100, $5. BURT WEES, Sarnia, Ont.

FOR SALE, AT REASONABLE Prices, Cockerels, pairs and trios, S.C. Brown Leghorns, Rhode Island Reds, Buff and Barred Rocks and Black Orpingtons. Eggs, $2 per setting, or two settings, $3. My birds were winners at London, Toronto and Guelph this winter. Please mention this paper. WM. MOORE, 19 Oxford street, London West, Ont.

PRIZE WINNING CRYSTAL WHITE Orpingtons. Hatchings Booked. Fertility; safe carriage guaranteed. One sitting, 13, $3. Two, $5. Four, $9. Larger quantities, matter of correspondence. Motto: "A Satisfied Customer. O. E. KENDALL, Cranbrook, B.C.

REGAL WHITE WYANDOTTES, Utility and Exhibition combined. We are paying special attention to the egg-laying qualities of our birds, besides their being true exhibition specimens, and winning in the strongest kind of competition. Eggs from three pens at $2.00 per 15. Exp. prepaid on two settings. We guarantee satisfaction. GEO. P. STIRRETT, Hymers, Ont.

HALEYDOTTE STRAIN OF BREDto-Lay White Wyandottes are a superior strain of Heavy Winter Layers. Eggs, $1.50 per 15; $2.75 per 30; $4.00 per 50; $7.00 per 100. Baby Chicks, 25c each; $11.50 per 50; $20.00 per 100. A. HALEY, Box 245, Burlington, Ontario.

BOOKS, POST CARDS, ETC.

NEBRASKA HOMESTEADER, THE funniest song out — just out. Describes the sod-house life of a bachelor, snakes, fleas, and all. Words and tune, ten cents. Full sheet music, fifty cents. SPECIALTY PRESS CONCERN, Regina, Canada.

25 HANDSOME EASTER CARDS, Only 25c. Beautiful designs. Gold and silver embossed; no two alike. All sent postpaid. Our customers wonder how we do it. Money back if not delighted. EMPORIUM CONCERN, Beebe, Que.

SUCCESSFUL LESSONS IN POULTRY RAISING.—Twenty complete lessons. The Successful Poultry Book. Treaty on the care of domestic fowls. This book is sent free on request. O. ROLLAND, Sole Agent, Des Moines Incubator, P.O. Box 2363, Montreal, Dept. 2.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE, FOUR PRAIRIE STATE Incubators, 3 of 240-egg size; 1 of 140-egg size. Used two seasons. Good as new. Prices $25 and $18, respectively. These machines have hatched as many as 80 percent of the fertile eggs. Also, four Prairie State Hovers, for brooding, $5 each. Reason for selling, am quitting the farm. A. A. KNIGHT, Ashburn, Ont.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

$100 MONTHLY, MAILING CIRCUlars. Instructions, 25c. CLARENCE EDGAR, Brockville, Ontario.

MISCELLANEOUS.

OUR LATEST PUZZLE MAILED Free, to introduce in Canada. Prizes for solution. Stamp, if convenient, to DOUGLAS IMPORTING CO., Dept. E., 2124 St. Andre Street, Montreal, Que.

LEADING SCHOOLS AND COLLEGES

Insure Success

for future years by spending a few months of 1913 in one of our schools, or by taking one of our excellent Home Study Courses. Our free descriptive Catalogue will interest you. Write for it. Address, W. H. Shaw, President, Shaw's Schools, Toronto.

WHY NOT

decide now to attend the reliable

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Up-to-date methods, individual instruction. Commercial, Shorthand, Typewriting and Penmanship a specialty.

Write for catalogue (A).

T. W. WAUCHOPE, Principal.

F. E. O'FLYNN, B.A., President, Belleville, Ont.

SPRING TERM

from March 25th following Easter, merges into our Summer Term in all Departments of "Shaw's Schools," Toronto—Central Business College with Four City Branch Schools,—The Central Telegraph and Railroad School, and Shaw's Civil Service School. Free catalogue explains courses and advantages. We invite you to write for it. W. H. Shaw, President, Head Offices, Yonge and Gerrard Sts., Toronto.

The Philosopher of Folly.

(BY SHERWOOD KART.)

OLD FLINDERS.

As buckets of ashes he bears to the lane the neighbors have never heard Flinders complain; twice weekly he tramps through the snow or the rain to put out his carload of cinders. The weather may play him the meanest of tricks; the blizzard may rage like a thousand of bricks, but out to the lane at a quarter to six come buckets of ashes and Flinders. E'en when as the city is wrapped in repose, he dresses himself in a suit o' clo'es, and down to the regions of darkness he goes, to start at his hoisting and hauling. At last he emerges from cloudlets of dust, his hand-me-downs rent and his galluses bust, his necktie askew and his collar all mussed, while round him the ashes are falling; yet if at this duty his knuckles he skins, or mashes his fingers or dints up his shins the habit of angrily swearing; though cinders he breathes till his lungs are a wreck, though dust he consumes past the limited peck, though icicles drip down the back of his neck, no words show that Flinders is caring. If carting a canful he suddenly slips, no hasty expressions escape from his lips—no long exclamational series of rips or short interjectional rousers. If half of the mess in the kitchen he spills, he ne'er uses language with trimmings or frills; his neighbors in fear need not flee to the hills, when Flinders burns holes in his trousers. Whenever a pint of hot cinders may shoot with malice intent in the top of his boot, where most of us say things old Flinders is mute—and mute has he been since a baby. If Flinders had only the power of speech, his words at such times out to Izzard would reach. The story of Flinders a lesson should teach and point us a moral too, maybe.

BACK TO THE LAND.

The building lots are laughing in the valley, on the hill; the garden plots are calling from the plain; through all the weary winter they have slumbered mute and still, but now they're calling us aagin. The suburb subdivisions have as ubtle luring song which carries through the atmosphere for miles and plays upon our fancies till for elbow-room we long, where kindly Mother Nature ever smiles. We sigh for sweet seclusion with a hammock and a book beyond theb usy city's rush and roar; in fancy we can picture how our little home would look with honeysuckles growing by the door. We long to hear the lifting of the pigeons in the trees; we hunger for a stretch of level lawn; we sigh to catch the buzzing of the busy bumble bees around our cottage windows at the dawn. We crave to view a vista of some quiet woodland dell where buttercups and meadow grasses grow—some scene of rural beauty where the big mosquitoes dwell, and wander unmolested to and fro. How joyful and how pleasant would the satisfaction be to potter round our little garden plot as soon as we had finished off our late suburban tea, and nit our own potato-bugs a swat! We long to push a mower through a quarter-mile of grass to pick a bushel basket full of weeds; we long to feed in plenty from our homegrown garden sass as pictured in the catalogues of seeds. We long to wake up early and to listen to the rain, and think of all the varied kinds of mud we'll gather on our persons as we hustle for our train—the back-to-nature fever's in our blood!

THE FIRST SPRING ROBIN.

The First Spring Robin soon will be appearing; he's now upon the borders of our land, and all eftsoon the papers will be cheering, and spreading forth the news to beat the band. From southern climes to uswards he is winging, from where the swaying peanuts scent the breeze; from where the gorgeous pelicans are singing; from where the tarpons chatter in the trees. The First Spring Robbin knows and does his duty; he heralds the return of spring to earth; he leaves his southern home to tropic beauty, of ease and plenty, music, warmth and mirth, and nothward at this time he comes careering, so all the best birdologists affirm, to watch for any signs of the appearing above the ground of Mr. Earl E. Worm. When cheerily he flies from bluff to thicket, or hurries past each burg upon his way, as merry as a grass-fed summer cricket, the people raise a rousing hip-hooray. The farmer throws the papers in the corner and hoes him forth to mend his hoe and spade; the plumber rumbs away to beat Jack Horner; there's bustle in the avenues of trade; the lumber-jack sings gaily by the river; the butcher knocks a nickele from our bill; the grouch forgets his rheumatiz and liver and leaves the orphans something in his will. To all of us the robin is a starter; we gladly hail his coming from the south. Alas! who notes the wormous wriggling martyr the First Spring Robin carries in his mouth!

MILITANTICS.

From Britain's shores came shouts and roars from village, town and city; the men they've sent to Parliament have our sincerest pity. All bent and grey they go their way and daily grow forlorner; they can't forget a suffragette may lurk around the corner. In two and threes, with trembling knees, they hurry to their duty; they madly race to reach their place, pursued by youth and beauty. It seems to vex the gentler sex to see them run for shelter; it hurts their pride to see them slide for safety helter-skelter. It is, I ween, a curious scene which M.P.'s oft take part in—to see them rush through crowd and crush, and then to see them dart in through guarded doors amid the roars of militantic laughter, while female cheers burst on their ears, and jar each ancient rafter. Oh, ne'er, I wot, could be forgot the views which meet our vision as members pass the gates of brass pursued by wild derision. Just see Lloyd George like lightning forge ahead and pass the portals, while at his head come chunks of lead, and bricks and jeers and chortles. See Churchill fool a ladies' school intent to smash his topper; upon the right in headlong flight, see Asquith come a cropper! As they debate affairs of state the bravest patriot trembles when women's cheers burst on his ears—he knows the foe assembles! Oh, not for me to be M.P., and hie me to Westminster, to lose my life in frantic strife with some misguided spinster.

INAUGURATION AUGRIES.

Oh, Woodrow to-day is happy and gay; at home in the White House he's smiling; but little he recks the quarts and the pecks of troubles that toward him are piling. He joyously stands and lists while the bands their strains of sweet muic are blending; the multitude's cheers sound good to his ears—but this sort of thing has an ending. Alack and alas! to-day will soon pass and afterwards cometh tomorrow, when things will look grey, and go the wrong way, and all will be trouble and sorrow. His ermine and lace, his mitre and mace, to-day he is gleefully wearing; to-morrow he'll ride with tears in his eyes, to try out his talents at swearing. From now on and hence will Woodrow commence to find he has got a new master; to-morrow they'll balk at some of his talk, and tell him he ought to move faster. Two corners a day henceforth he must lay, from now till a twelvemonth from Lammas; his part he must take, asleep or awake, in swallowtails, tweeds or pyjamas. His walk must be straight, his manner sedate; there must be no lapse in his grammar, or long lettergrams will hand to him slams, and anvil will echo to hammer. To punish his sins he'll see all his grins in all of their aspects and phases; the papers will print his eyes both asquint, and make him feel madder than blazes. Vile 'Woodrow' cigars will perfume the cars, and oh, how his namesakes will bore him by making his hall a port of free call—he little knows what is before him!

THE POWER OF RESISTING PAIN

(From 'T.P.'s Weekly.')

A curious instance of a self-performed operation comes to us from Italy. A naval doctor at Toulon, named Reynault, has operated upon himself for hernia. This has led to the publication of a remarkable article in 'Domenica del Corriere' (Milan), a special translation of which will enable the reader to imagine how the human race, and not least a Latin people, may bear physical pain.

MILITARY SURGERY.

Certainly the majority of such instances remain unknown, or are known only within the restricted circle of a hospital or clinic, where they serve as food for conversation for a few days between doctors and patients. It may chance, however, that one instance—as, for example, that of Dr. Reynault, who operated upon himself—may stand out as an episode more noticeable than other in the history of surgery. General Giovanni Battista Albert, at the crossing of the Beresina, had been struck by a ball in the head, and fell to the ground. The surgeons attended to him where he fell. It was a matter of a moment, and no sooner was he bandaged than the general took up once more the command of his brigade. General Arrighi, who was afterwards created Duke of Padua by Napoleon I., at the Battle of St. Jean d'Acre was thrown to the earth by a shot which cut his carotid vein. One of his gunners placed his finger upon the wound to stop the flow of blood, and the hemorrhage ceased. Dr. Larrey then arrived, and bound the artery at once. The wounded man was carried to the ambulance, but shortly after, he escaped and returned to the battle. Napoleon Bonaparte was only wounded twice: once in the Libyan Desert by the kick of a horse, and once at the siege of Ratisbon; but upon neither occasion would he even interrupt the march. General Daumesnil suffered the amputation of a leg whilst smoking his pipe. When the operation was finished the only remark was: 'Good! It annoyed me!'

HEROIC SURGERY.

In 1813, Rebsomen, afterwards military governor of the town of Dieppe, found upon the battlefield of Hanau a man who was at the point of death. It was his own son. Rebsomen laid him across his own shoulders and bore him to Larrey's ambulance. The young officers' blood was flowing from eighteen wounds! 'Save him for me!' said the father pleadingly to the surgeon. Larrey set himself to the task, and amputated first an arm and then a leg of the unfortunate man. But there was no more linen for the bandages. The doctor used his own cravat and his own shirt, and then had recourse to pieces torn from soldiers' uniforms. The patient bore horrible suffering without making a complaint. The unhappy father then replaced upon his back this human trunk and carried it to a neighboring hovel. Two years after, Larrey received a visit from the son of Rebsomen, who supported himself upon one leg only, and held his crutch beneath the one remaining arm. And one must add that this one remaining arm permitted him to hold a flute, upon which he was a finished player!

In the Napoleonic Egyptian campaign General Sully commanded the infantry. A bullet smashed his knee, and the surgeon amputated the leg on the spot where the general had fallen. Suddenly there sounded a cry:—'The English are coming!' The surgeon found himself alone with the wounded man, but, at a short distance, there was a deep trench. It was no time for hesitation. He lifted the wounded man, and, with him, concealed himself in a kind of burrow. There he finished his medical treatment and his bandaging, and then asked Sully:—'General, have you any strength left?' Upon Sully's replying that he was capable of doing anything, the surgeon (who was Baron Larrey himself) placed him upon his shoulders and bore him to general quarters.

COURAGEOUS DOCTORS.

Doctors in general have much courage. I know some real stories of this highly meritorious class of men. A typical case of stoicism is that of a French surgeon, Bolban, operated upon by the famous doctor of Napoleon III., Nelaton, and who directed the operation himself. Bolban, during the operation, and whilst he had his thorax open, said to Nelaton:—'Cut higher up!—there, that's right! Take care!—and now tie the artery . . !' Nelaton had lost his sangfroid and was trembling. 'Don't lose your courage! Pull yourself together!' said Bolban—'but go gently, and take care, you are working near the heart!' Not long ago, Professor Reclus, of Paris, was operating upon a colleague for a whitlow of a gangrenous form. The patient was heard by Reclus himself and his assistants repeatedly saying:—'Scrape the bone well, that nothing infectious may remain!'

In connection with the recent Italo-Turkish war, a high official told of real prodigies of valor, and of cases of resistance to pain which were quite marvellous—and, indeed, often heroic, on the part of Italian soldiers, officers and privates alike.

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Mr. Peter La Pierre, Assistant Postmaster, Touchwood Hills, Sask., writes: "The fall before last, I was very much troubled with pimples on my face and back. My back was literally covered with them, and I could not lie on it at night, they were so painful. One day my sister advised me to use Burdock Blood Bitters, so I got two bottles, and before I had taken all the first one, the pimples had nearly disappeared, and now I am completely cured."

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MEMORIES OF THE TOWER OF LONDON

'A Tragedy in Stone and Other Papers'---Mystery Lurks in Every Crevice.

(From the 'Nation,' London.)

Old memories infuse something almost physical into the buildings they pervade. In D'Annunzio's 'La Citta Morta,' the modern excavator becomes contaminated by the reddish dust that has covered the sin-laden relics of the Atrides. In the same way, it is not difficult to imagine the sense of sin and the sense of loss, clinging closer than ivy to the walls that have imprisoned those who most passionately longed for freedom in life. Few buildings are more permeated by such memories than the Tower of London, with which Lord Redesdale became officially associated in 1874.

For eight centuries the Tower has claimed, dispassionately from each generation, its criminals and its victims. Tragedy lurks in its every crevice and corner, as though no fresh draught of sunlight could ever dispel its sentinel shadows. There are many excellent studies in this volume, including a particularly interesting note on Leonardo da Vinci. There are, too, several papers on Japan, of which country Lord Redesdale has such rare and first-hand knowledge; but the paper which gives its title to the book is the one most deeply impressed by the author's personality. It is not given to many to discover the remains of dead queens; but, in 1876, the author, in conjunction with other official excavators, happened upon the exact burial place of that Queen whose ghostly wanderings round the site of the old scaffold on Tower Green have perturbed generations of young sentries.

The cemetery of the Tower has preserved all the sadness of unfulfilled history. But whereas many have been condemned to it, mourning to the last for the youth that was being snatched away—as Monmouth mourned—the traditions of the block are, on the whole, the traditions of English courage at its best. No one had felt the terror of approaching death more keenly than Monmouth; but when the actual moment arrived, his nerve was far better than the headsman's. Trying the edge of the axe with his nail, the Duke exclaimed, 'I fear it is not sharp enough.' After this he gave Ketch six guineas, observing, 'I pray you do your business well; do not serve me as you did my Lord Russell. I have heard you struck him three or four times; if you strike me twice I cannot promise you not to stir.' Monmouth refused to have his eyes bandaged, and, after praying, laid his head on the block with perfect calm. 'And yet for all this,' writes an eyewitness, 'the botchery dog did so barbarously act his part, that he could not at fyve stroaks of the axe sever the head from the body.' The horrible bungling continued, and in the end the axe gave place to the knife, while the executioner added a grim phrase to the English language.

Katharine Howard is said to have been dragged shrieking through the corridors of Hampton Court, so terror-stricken was she at Henry VIII.'s latest caprice of death. But when the time approached, she asked that the block might be brought to her, so that she might understand how to lay her neck upon it gracefully. And after this rehearsal she, in the words of a contemporary, 'made a most Godly Christian end that ever was heard of, uttering her lively faith in the blood of Christ only, and with Godly word and steadfast countenance, desired all Christian people to take regard unto her worthy and just punishment.'

More than one died, like Sir Thomas more, with a 'mocke.' The great bishop noticed the weakness of the scaffold, whereupon, in the words of the 'Chronicle,' 'He said merrily to the lieutenant, 'I pray you, Mr. Lieutenant, see me safe up, and for my cominge downe let me shift for myselfe.' Sir Thomas More bandaged his eyes with his own hands, and then laid his head upon the block, after which, signing for moment's delay, he moved his beard aside and uttered a last gibe at authority: 'Pity that should be cut! That has not committed treason!'

But one person haunts the Tower more persistently than all the others—more even than poor Katharine Howard and the good, wise Lady Jane Grey; more than the great Bishop; more than Monmouth, and Northumberland and Essex. On May 18th, the day before her last act, Anne Boleyn exclaimed: 'Mr. Kyngston, I hear say that I shal not dye afore noone, and I am very sory therefore; for I thowth to be dede by thys time and past my payne.' On being assured that there would be no pain, the Queen said, 'I have hurd say the exec'ir was very gud, and I have a lyttel neck.' And she laughed heartily as she placed her hand upon her 'lyttel neck.' On the scaffold she preserved the same tranquility; but when the linen cap was placed over her hair, she exclaimed, 'Alas! poor head!' In a very brief space thou wilt roll in the dust and the scaffold.' The 'lyttel neck' was severed in a single stroke; but the laughing courage of her race, which the dull brutality of Henry could never quell, was strangely to haunt the Tower of London. It is no wonder, then, that these nineteenth century searchers felt awed on nearing the hiding place of the bones of Anne Boleyn.

'There was a thrill of emotion upon everyone present when, at two feet from the surface, we came upon the bones of a woman from twenty-five to thirty years of age, as Dr. Monat certified. Anne Boleyn was twenty-nine years old at the time of her death, and here could be no doubt that this was, indeed, the unhappy queen.'

The graves of Lady Jane Grey and Lord Guildford Dudley, however, are still undiscovered.

DANUBE'S LARGEST BRIDGE

Roumaniars Protecting It From Injury By Bulgarians.

Travellers from Roumania describe the extraordinary precautions which the authorities are taking to protect the great Danube railway bridge between Fetesti and Chernavoda. This, the last and largest of the Danube bridges, is, with its approaches, nearly ten miles long, and the eastern part, where the river is crossed, has twenty spans, the longest of which is 200 yards.

A large force of Roumanian police, writes the Vienna correspondent of the London 'Standard,' is told off to see that no attempt is made to damage the bridge by passengers in the trains crossing it. Two policemen are stationed in every carriage whose duty it is to see that the prohibition against opening the windows is strictly enforced, it being feared that some Bulgarian might drop a bomb on the bridge even at the risk of destroying himself. Several torpedo boats are continually on duty to prevent any attempt from being made to damage the pillars.

This bridge would, of course, play a a very important role in case of hostilities between Roumania and Bulgaria.

The Council of the Senate of Cambridge University have received through Professor Newall, from a donor who desires to be anonymous, an offer of £10,000 towards the permanent endowment of a chair of astrophysics at Cambridge University, provided the University is willing to supplement this sum by an endowment to raise the emoluments of the chair to £800 a year.

HOW TO OBTAIN GOOD DIGESTION

The Stomach Must be Toned and Strengthened Through the Blood.

The victim of indigestion who wants to eat a good meal, and he will suffer if he eats one, finds poor consolation in picking and choosing a diet. As a matter of fact, you cannot get relief by cutting down your diet to a starvation basis. The stomach must be strengthened until you can eat good nourishing food. The only way to strengthen the stomach is to enrich the blood and thus tone up the nerves that control it. The only way to enrich the blood, and tone up the nerves, and give strength to the stomach—strength that will enable it to properly digest any kind of food—is through a fair use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. The one mission of these Pills is to make rich, red blood, that reaches every part and every organ of the body, bringing renewed health and activity. The following case illustrates the value of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills in indigestion:

Miss Lottie Carr, of Lequille, N.S., says: 'For several years I have been a great sufferer from chronic indigestion. At times I almost loathed food, and no matter how hungry, I found that to eat even lightly was followed by great distress and often nausea. I tried many so-called cures, but did not get more than temporary relief, and naturally I was going down both in health and strength, and was greatly discouraged. While in this despondent condition I was advised to try Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. I doubted that they would cure me after so many other medicines had failed, but as I wanted health, and the Pills were highly recommended I decided to try them. I am thankful now that I did so, for after taking Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for five or six weeks every vestige of the trouble had left me, and I was again blessed with the best of health. From my own experience I believe there is no case of indigestion Dr. Williams' Pink Pills will not cure, if given a fair trial.'

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

NAVAL CAREER OF PRINCE ALBERT

Training of Young Prince is of a Thoroughly Practical Character.

SYSTEMATIC ROTATION IN COURSES OF INSTRUCTION

The 'Cumberland' Cruise---Earlier Sailors of the Royal House.

(From the 'London Times.')

The departure of Prince Albert in the 'Cumberland' marks a further stage in the naval training of the young Prince. It is just four years ago last week that he entered the Royal Naval College at Osborne, where he remained for two years, since when he has completed two further years' training at Dartmouth. The circumstances in which Prince Albert makes his first cruise at sea marks the influence which has been made in his case and in that of his elder brother, who is not to follow the naval profession. While the Prince of Wales, after leaving Dartmouth, was promoted to the rank of midshipman without further examination, and made a special cruise of about three months in the Hindustan, one of the battleships of the Home Fleet, his younger brother was embarked as a naval cadit in the training cruiser for one of her periodical cruises, in accordance with the ordinary rule of the service. It is manifest that Prince Albert's naval career is to conform to the routine of the Navy, as did that of his father until affairs of State necessitated His Majesty's discontinuance of active duty.

TRAINING OF THE PRINCE.

The course of training which Prince Albert will undergo in the 'Cumberland' is of a thoroughly practical character, and forms a part of the educational curriculum of all naval cadets before they begin active service as officers in the Fleet. At Osborn and Dartmouth he was well grounded in physics and mathematics was made familiar with various kinds of engines and the other mechanical contrivances with which ships of war are provided, and generally acquired something more than a redimentary knowledge of the subjects essential to the culture of the naval officer. Now he proceeds from the class room and workshop to the quarter-deck and engine-room platform of a modern cruiser where afloat he will find theory and practice blended in a singularly effective manner. In a thoroughly nautical atmosphere he will live a simple, healthy life, with such comfort as is possible under the conditions of service for junior officers on board a man-of-war. He will mix with youths of his own age, and enjoy the educational advantages of foreign travel in pleasant circumstances, while at the same time he will learn habits of obedience and command, the responsibilities which attach to any duties he is called upon to perform and the art of governing himself as well as others. In short, he will receive a training admirably adapted to prepare him for the part he will be expected to play in his chosen profession.

The training of a cadet on board a cruiser lasts for six months, but as a rule the vessel is brought home for a short interval between two voyages, one of which is usually made to the West Indies and the other to the Mediterranean ports. On an average during the cruise two days are spent at sea in each week. There is a systematic rotation in the various courses of instruction, the youngsters being divided into two classes, one of which is either at seamanship, engineering, or school, while the other is learning gunnery, torpedo, compass, signals, anchor work, and so on. All cadets have to take sights when the ship is at sea and to do duty to the engine-room the greater part of the instruction being under the naval officers of the vessel. At the conclusion of the six months' cruise the cadets are examined and the place of each in order of merit is determined by the aggregate results of the two parts of the examination, that which followed the course at Dartmouth College and that after the training in the cruiser. Then comes promotion to midshipman, and the actual duties of a sea officer begin in a ship of war.

PRINCES IN THE NAVY.

The difference in the procedure followed in the case of Prince Albert and that of the other Royal Princes who have adopted the naval profession is, of course, mainly due to the changed conditions of naval education and training. King George, for example, with his brother, after they had completed two years in the 'Brittania' training ship, made a voyage round the world in the 'Bacchante.' But after that voyage, while his brother left the sea. King George, during his naval career, conformed closely to the usual custom, and so far as promotion was concerned owed little to the advantage derived from his exalted rank. Therein his naval career differed form that of his uncle, the Duke of Edinburgh, who was a pupil of Captain Harris in the 'Illustrious', the predecessor of the 'Britannia, but who, much to his after regret skipped the grades of sub-lieutenant and commander and became a captain in the Navy at the age of 22. His early promotion deprived him in later years of opportunities of active employment, although he was universally recognized as a capable organizer and able tactician. It is not likely that the mistake of too early advancement will be made in the case of Prince Albert, in whom the naval spirit appears to be strongly developed, and who will not wish to be deprived of full and varied opportunities of exercising his abilities in his profession.

It has been recognized for many years as quite in the fitness of things that younger sons of the Royal House should be put into the Navy. It was not, however, the custom to send them to sea at an early age, and as a rule they advanced very quickly to the highest ranks. James II., admittedly an efficient naval administrator, cannot be said to have had early training afloat, although he had the good fortune to command in a great naval battle. Of the House of Guelph Prince Edward Augustus, a younger brother of George III., went to sea at the age of 19, was posted in the following year, and after only four years' service hoisted his flag as second-in-command in the Channel. It is interesting to note that Prince Edward was entered on the ship's books as a volunteer for wages and victuals, and his original commander, who afterwards became his flag-captain, was Lord Howe. Prince Edward's brother, Prince Henry Frederick, also entered the naval service as a midshipman when he was 23 years of age, and was likewise made a captain before he had been many months at sea. He was a flag officer under the age of 25. While the training and services of these two Princes cannot be compared with that of William IV., he also affords an instance of early promotion. Born in 1765, he became a post captain in 1785 and a rear-admiral in 1790, but he entered the Navy at the age of 13, and in his initial cruise in the Prince George he took part in Rodney's action with Langara before the relief of Gibraltar, as well as in two minor engagements in which vessels were taken from the enemy, one of the captured ships being renamed William in honor of his presence on the occasion.

It is understood that after the cruise to the West Indies the Cumberland will visit the Mediterranean, and among other places will call at Malta. The cruise will last until towards the end of July.

TIME NOW OF THE UNSHED TEAR

Once Kings Were Not Above Expressing Their Distress By Weeping.

(E. Clephan Palmer, in the 'London News and Leader.')

One of the most conspicuous features of modern life is the change which is happening in the expression of emotion; and there seems to be no doubt that the time will come when all the crude methods—the tears, the downcast eyes, the outbursts of passionate anger, the broken voice—will disappear entirely.

Though women are still inclined to cling to the old methods, men have already learned to express feeling more subtly. Something of the progress made can be judged from a comparison between the present day and, say, the sixteenth century. Unluckily historians tell us little about the ordinary people, but from what they say about kings and queens and princes a fairly good idea can be gained of how the people showed their feelings. We know, for example, that Henry VIII. constantly burst into tears; that when the Duke of Anjou was being pressed to marry Elizabeth he 'retired to his cabinet and bestowed half a day in shedding tears; that when the funeral service was being preached on the Regent Murray of Scotland 'there was not a man in all that iron crowd but was in tears,' and that when James I. was angry he 'wept like a fresh beaten babe.' If kings and princes could show their feelings so crudely, it is pretty certain that the people had no more subtlety.

To-day emotion is on a very different level. Is it likely that King George in any conceivable circumstances would burst into tears when addressing Parliament—as Henry VIII. did? It may be suggested, of course, that events were more stirring then, and that if there were the same events to-day there would be the same emotion But the whole aspect of modern life goes to show that there would be nothing of the kind. What orator would dare to say to a modern English crowd, 'If you have tears prepare to shed them now.'

It is clear that there was a time when men wept almost as freely as women. Even as late as Dickens the hero was allowed to burst into tears for camparatively trival reasons, and right up to the middle of the nineteenth century there was scarcely a hero of fiction who did not need a handkerchief at some time or other. It was the same on the stage. Men were constantly speaking in a broken voice, or rushing out of the room in tears, or burying their heads in their hands.

What a change to-day! Emotion must be subtle now or nothing. Women may still weep a very little, but men must do nothing more obvious than light a cigarette or go out for a game of golf. In the old days a man in tears was an ordinary event, but now he is looked at askance, and blamed, as an actor is blamed for forgetting his part. There are no longer any manly tears. The 'iron tears' that fell down Pluto's cheek would not be put down now to praiseworthy susceptibility to music, but to weakness, calling for a visit to a doctor.

It is not that men are less emotional. It is probable, indeed, that they are more emotional than ever. But they are more artistic. They have come to look on tears as clumsy, and they prefer more indirect methods, such as taking a sudden interest in something irrelevant, or kicking over a chair, or making a joke. They are right, of course. Tears, like all primitive things, were well enough for a more or less primitive state of society, in days when men took no interest in the expression of emotion and were what is called natural.

But now something more is expected. Watch a man at a theatre when a woman on the stage bursts into tears. He is uncomfortable, and looks away—not because he feels sorry for the woman, but because he regents so clumsy an expression of feeling. He wants to have his emotions touched, but these tears and these sobs do nothing for him. Even the gallery feels in sympathy. But everyone knows how a subtle suggestion of grief by a clever actress will give the whole audience a lump in the throat.

Fortunately the actors and actresses of to-day are learning that they must keep pace with life, and express emotion more delicately and with more restraint than in the old days. There is not half so much sobbing on the stage as there was, say, fifty years ago. Novels, too, are no longer wet with the tears of their heroines. Authors recognize that the old symptoms of emotion are no use. Their heroine must be dry-eyed and bewildering. She must not show her feelings in the old obvious, elementary way. She must not blush. She must not swoon. Above all, she must not burst into tears.

She may, in fact, do very little except laugh, and make epigrams, and argue. Instead of weeping, she talks. Until thirty or forty years ago she never talked. Meredith was the first to allow her to talk, and she has talked ever since. She shows her emotion in words, subtly and at length. She is brightest when most unhappy and epigrammatic when her grandmother would have collapsed. The innocent reader expects every moment to see her weep, but instead there comes a quiet epigram, or a page of talk, and she does not even consent to walk out of the room.

We seem, in fact, to have come to the end of tears. They have said all they have to say, and must now give place to words. They must join all the other dead emotions that litter the Middle Ages. There is no need for them now. They were given a good climax by Jane Austen, and they cannot very well be revived. They are not beautiful. No artist has ever painted tears. No poet has ever said anything in praise of tears.

They cannot express sorrow so well as dry and painful eyes, or anger so well as a head thrown back. They served very well before the days of educated expression and emotion, but now they are as old-fashioned as a Cromwellian chair. Emotion must be more delicately suggested, more subtly insisted on. Tears are no good.

RHEUMATISM KEPT HIM IN BED

Suffered Tortures Until "Fruit-a-tives" Cured Him

McMILLAN'S CORNER, ONT.,
Sept. 30th, 1910.

'Your remedy, "Fruit-a-tives," is a perfect panacea for Rheumatism. For years, I suffered distressing pain from Sciatica or Sciatic Rheumatism, being laid up several times a year for days at a time. I went to different doctors who told me there was no use doing anything—it would pass away. They gave me mustard plasters and other remedies that did no good. Plasters took no effect on me—except to blister me and make raw spots. I took many advertised remedies without benefit, but fortunately, about two years ago, I got 'Fruit-a-tives' and they cured me.

Since then, I take 'Fruit-a-tives' occasionally, and keep free of pain. I am satisfied 'Fruit-a-tives' cured me of Rheumatism and they will cure anyone who takes them as directed. If this letter would be of value to you, publish it.'

JOHN B. McDONALD.

Indeed, this letter is of value to us, and to the thousands of sufferers from Rheumatism, Sciatica, Lumbago and Neuralgia. It points the way to a certain cure. 50c. a box, 6 for $2.50, trial size, 25c. At dealers or from Fruit-a-tives Limited, Ottawa.

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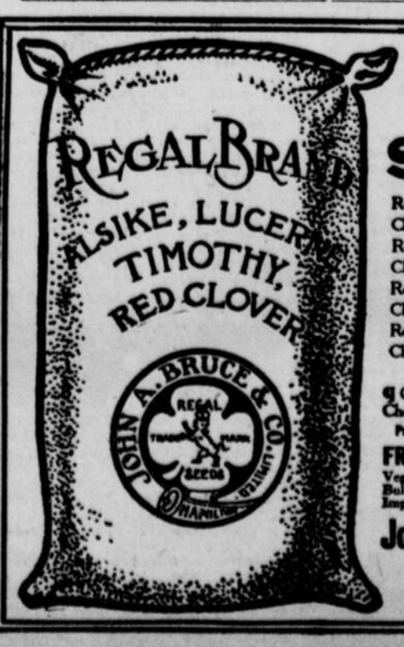

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A MAGAZINE PAGE FOR HOME-MAKERS

SPRING SEWING FOR THE CHILDREN.

Dear Editor of the Home Maker's Department.—As I have a family of small children to care for, and find it very hard to get any one to assist with the sewing, I would be pleased and grateful if you could publish some helps on the making of children's clothing. Also some ideas on blouse making. If possible I would like a reply soon, as I want to get my sewing done in March. Thanking you in advance, I am,

A MOTHER OF FOUR.

There never was, I think, a time when mothers could dress their little ones more simply and beautifully. But nevertheless the stitches to be taken are almost innumerable, and when one has four little ones to sew for and all one's own clothes besides, it is wise to make up one's mind in the very beginning that the easiest way is the best. Fortunately the simple and easy and sensible clothes for children are the most fashionable, and the mother who, to save time, money and strength, turns her back resolutely on frills and lace insertions, elaborate embroidery and a multitude of tucks, will find her children are dressed as those who have need to limit their expenditure of money or time, dress their children.

It is wisest to choose for each child, one simple pattern with good lines and make it up in a cheap material first, fitting or changing it, and adapt it to the figure of the child. See that the belt comes exactly where it should, neither too high nor too low. Fit the neck easily yet simply and get the shoulder line right. Try and arrange for lengthening in the hem of the skirt, in the width of the cuff, and if the child is growing fast, and it seems necessary, run in pleats on the shoulder, after the seam is closed, but do not make the whole garment two sizes too large for the child. Especially is this inadvisable in making up a best or party dress, for it will not look well while new and when the child has grown large enough the dress will be shabby. A little thoughtful planning will make it possible to let it out instead of making it awkward now.

When you are sure the dress is becoming and simple and that you have it as nicely made as is possible, then make your good material up in the same style. The difference in color and material will give the better ones quite enough distinction, and you will be able to cut out and run up not only without tiresome planning and fitting, but even in most instances without basting. You will have saved money enough by avoiding lace and trimmings and time enough by avoiding elaborate patterns to be able to add several extra dresses to your usual supply. This will do away with worry over washing that does not get sent home in time and will give you a chance also to add a variety of color that will please the little ones as well as their proud relatives.

If you are in doubt choose white always, for it does not soil any quicker than the light colors, and it can be made perfectly clean, also it does not fade with the sun. For the little girl, soft barred or dotted muslin, mull, or voile, made with wide tucks and hems is dainty for the afternoon or a party dress, but the heavier materials are considered smarter for ordinary wear. Pique, Bedford cords and cotton corduroy are among the most favored materials, and these are also most suitable for the small boys' frocks.

For every day wear for the little ones from one to six years old, girls as well as boys, nothing is more fashionable than the sensible modest little rompers. You can make them for the younger children by a one-piece pattern with pleats on the shoulders that give a little fullness and make them slightly more girlish looking. For the little lad and older children there are patterns with slightly more making to them, but which wear a little better and are more convenient in many ways, and there are others more suitable for the smallest baby of all. There is no dress so easy and so good for the little one or so saving of labor for the mothers and nurses. A long sleeved, warm flannel combination with long stockings under a pair of blue serge rompers will keep a child warm in mountain breezes or sea air, while an oppressively hot day will have no discomfort for the child in his little undershirt and thin gingham or linen rompers. And this is only part of the joy of it, for think of the days when each little one meant an addition to the weekly work of six and eight white frilled petticoats and ten pair of white frilled drawers, not to mention white flannel under petticoats and white tucked dresses, or the sewing. Some of the rompers may be made of one of the soft materials that do not require ironing, and others for afternoon wear, of pink or blue chambray, or heavier material in white or color. They will look dainty and repay the use of good material.

For occasions and Sundays when a little more ceremonious dress is required for even the younger children there are daintily simple little dresses for the girls, those with a pleat on the shoulder or a bias band of material used to outline the neck, trim the opening and sleeves and form the belt.

Whether making these dresses of white or color, make also bloomers to match, and you will be delighted with the effect. This is again a saving in sewing and laundry, and one that is fashionable.

The frocks for the small boys are different only in that they are always opened at the centre or side of the front. They are a little straighter, a little more mannish in cut and instead of bloomers they may have straight little trousers finished only with a hem at the knee instead of knickers, gathered by an elastic or into a band as those for the girls always are.

For the older girls' play suits, there are instead of rompers, simple little frocks with bloomers to match and in navy blue prints trimmed with white bands or in a dainty self colored material, they are very attractive as well as simple.

One pretty model intended for heavy material, whether in wash goods or woollen, has almost the severity of a coat. It has the back of the collar large and square, which is always becoming to a child's slender figure, and in front, the newer style which brings the collar down in a long sweep to the low belt. This has long sleeves pleated into a cuff and may be worn with a high or low necked guimpe or front.

An always useful little dress is one made with square cut neck and short sleeves. It is as simple almost as the old-fashioned pinafore, and can, if made of dark print or gingham, be used in place of it. When made of white or fine material and worn with a little muslin or all over embroidered guimpe it is fine enough for a little princess.

There are of course always, for both boys and girls, the sailor suit which has never gone out of fashion, though the middy suits, for a while took its place, and will be worn again this summer. For the boys also there are simple blouse and shirtwaist suits that will comfort the small lad who thinks sailor suits babyish.

The question of blouses we will have to take up in another issue, as our space is limited.

Home Cookery

CHEESE—ITS FOOD VALUE —HOW TO SERVE IT.

In spite of its great food value, cheese is much neglected. This is partly due to the fact that it is far too often served in an unattractive way and also that when cooked it is in such a fashion as to make it quite impossible for most people to digest it. When, however, its high nutritive value is considered (it contains as much or more proteid or flesh forming material as meat), it is certainly worth while taking the trouble to prepare it in such a way as to make it both attractive and digestible.

In European cookery particularly Italian cookery in which by far the majority of savory dishes include at least a little, cheese is intimately mixed with the other ingredients, becoming softened and diffused in the cooking and readily digested. Here in Canada in the few dishes in which it is used it is grated over the top and baked and hardened into a coating that would 'induce chronic dyspepsia in the stomach of a wild boar.'

The Italian 'Parmesan' cheese generally prescribed in recipes is really a skim-milk cheese, which is the reason cream is advised to be used in the same recipes. If you will use a good Canadian cheese or Cheshire or Cheddar all of which are whole milk cheeses you need not use the cream. As the cheese must usually be grated or crumbled, you can use up even the dry outside and the last remaining pieces.

If cheese is to be eaten uncooked, let it be fresh, soft and moist, as the latest experiments of dietetic authorities prove it to be much more digestible in this condition. A small piece which is being cut from daily should be wrapped in a cloth damp with vinegar. Larger pieces or a whole cheese should have buttered paper put over the cut places and the rind rubbed first with a cloth then with butter or melted fat to keep it from mildew. Cheese for grating may be put in a paper bag in a dry place.

One should remember in cooking cheese that it requires as little as an oyster. It should merely be melted. When combined with milk and eggs the result should be a tender smooth custard. Cheese cannot hurt anyone when cooked in this way unless partaken of immoderately.

CHEESE RECIPES.

Cheese Balls or Meringues—Mix together two ounces of grated cheese, salt, pepper and cayenne to taste, one ounce of flour and the well-beaten yolk of an egg. Whisk the white to a stiff froth and add it lightly (or in place of the flour and whole egg use the frothed whites or two eggs). Shape into small balls, or take up in teaspoonfuls, and drop into a pan of hot 'smoking' fat (deep) and cook to a golden brown color. Drain and serve on a dish paper or folded serviette. Grated cheese may be served with these.

Scalloped Cheese.—Trim crusts from three slices of bread and butter them well. Have ready half a pound of grated cheese. Put the bread and cheese in alternate layers in a baking dish, sprinkle the top with cheese, salt and pepper, and pour over it four well beaten eggs mixed with three cupfuls of milk. Bake as you would a bread pudding in a moderately hot oven.

Kase Kartoffeln, (Cheese Potatoes).—Butter a deep fireproof baking dish, put in a layer of slices of cooked potatoes, sprinkle over some grated whole milk cheese and about two tablespoonfuls of milk mixed with one or two eggs. Continue thus until the dish is quite full, season each layer with salt and pepper, cover the last layer with grated cheese, pour over the remainder of cream and eggs. Sprinkle over some grated rusk, and bake in a fairly hot oven to a golden brown. Send to table on the dish in which the potatoes are cooked.

Swiss Ramequins. — For six persons, take eight small slices of stale bread, one cupful of milk, one egg, half a pound of mild soft cheese, half a teaspoonful of salt, a dash of cayenne pepper, and two tablespoonfuls of butter. Beat the egg very light and add three-quarters of the milk. Dip the egg in this mixture and let it stand on a plate long enough to absorb all the milk and egg. Rub one tablespoonful of butter over a scallop dish or platter, place the bread on it and set in a cool place. Cut the cheese up fine and put it into a small saucepan with the seasoning and the remainder of the milk and butter. Place this pan in another containing boiling water and set on the stove. Stir the contents of the small saucepan until melted, and while waiting put the soaked bread into the oven. When the cheese is melted, take the bread from the oven and spread the hot mixture over it and again return to the oven for five minutes longer. Serve as soon as taken from the oven.

Plain Ramequins. — Take two tablespoonfuls of grated cheese, one tablespoonful of butter, two tablespoonfuls of bread crumbs, four tablespoonfuls of milk, a quarter of a teaspoonful of mustard, quarter of a teaspoonful of salt, two dashes of pepper and one egg. Cook the crumbs in the milk until soft, then add the butter, mustard, salt, pepper, cheese, and the yolk of the egg. When all the ingredients are well mixed, stir in the white of the egg, beaten to a stiff froth. Put the mixture into paper or china cases, filling each case but three parts full, and bake in a moderate hot oven for from five to six minutes. The ramequins should puff up high above the edge of the cases, and should be served as soon as they are done, or they will fall. It is safest to have a paper cone that will fit over the ramequins, as they are carried from the stove to the table, if there is danger of cold air striking them, as they are so delicate they cannot be carelessly handled.

Cheese Custards. — Take six tablespoonfuls of grated cheese, two tablespoonfuls of butter, four eggs, one cupful of milk with a teaspoonful of cornstarch dissolved in it, and salt and pepper to taste. Beat the eggs very light and pour over them the heated milk and cornstarch with a pinch of soda in it. While warm add the butter pepper, salt and cheese and pour into greased custard cups. Bake in a quick oven about fifteen minutes, or until a light brown. Serve at once with bread and butter as a separate course.

Roman Pudding. — Butter a baking dish and line it with cooked macaroni, coiling the macaroni round and round, quite closely. Have ready any remains of cold cooked veal, ham, chicken or game cut up into dice, and one ounce of Parmesan cheese; season it with pepper, salt, a grate of nutmeg, and a very little grated lemon peel, moistening it all with two eggs and a gill of white sauce or cream. Mix it all well together, adding in as you do so an ounce of grated cheese, and fill the dish with this. Cook for half an hour, and serve with good brown gravy poured over.

CORRESPONDENTS' DEPARTMENT

Questions and Answers on Practical Cooking.*

Dear Madam.—Please tell me how to tell whether fish is fresh or not. I thought I could tell by the smell, but I got a stale fish that smelt quite good. Also please give me a recipe for devilled sardines.

A YOUNG HOUSEKEEPER.

The smell is never a sure guide if the fish has been kept on ice, for it may smell fresh and yet change as soon as it is taken from the ice. Stiffness, redness of the gills, and brightness of the eyes, which should not be sunken into the head, are better signs. Fish with scales should have the scales intact, or nearly so. If the scales are deficient they may be stale or bruised, so that they will not keep. In flat-fish the skin should be smooth and moist, and adhere closely to the flesh if blistered it is a bad sign.

Devilled Sardines are a very simple and a nice change from the usual thing. Get the largest kind and drain them well, laying them on heavy brown paper after pouring off all the oil you can. Mix a teaspoonful of dry mustard, a salt spoon of cayenne, a half teaspoonful of salt and a tablespoonful vinegar; put this in a saucepan and stir it till it is smooth and then lay in a few sardines at a time and heat them; serve very hot on strips of toast. This is a good chafing dish recipe.

Dear Editor.—I have two cake recipes which I thought some one else might like. I have kept the marble cake three months and the fig cake keeps well too. Besides, they are a good size and useful in a large family. The Home-Makers' page has been a help to me quite often.

Wishing you success, Mrs. John MacNeill, I., A.

Marble Cake — Light part—4 cups of sifted flour, 2 cups of sugar, 1 cup butter, 1 cup milk, whites of six eggs well beaten; 4 full teaspoons cream of tartar, 2 level teaspoons soda, 1 level teaspoons salt. Dark part —2 cups of flour, 1 cup brown sugar, 2 cups molasses, 1-2 cup butter, 1-3 cup sour milk, yolks of 3 eggs, 1 teaspoon cinnamon, 1 teaspoon cloves, 1 teaspoon nutmeg, 1 teaspoon soda, 1-2 teaspoon salt.

Fig Cake—Light part—2 cups of sugar, 3 cups flour, 1 cup milk, 1-2 cup butter, 3 eggs (I make it with four whites and two yolks, using the other two yolks and the one left over from frosting for dark part), 2 teaspoons cream of tartar, 1 teaspoon soda, 1-2 teaspoon salt. Divide in equal parts and bake in two pans the same size.

Dark part of Fig Cake—1 cup of sugar, 2 cups flour (use part to roll fruit in), 1-2 cup milk, 1-4 cup butter, yolks of three eggs, 1 teaspoon nutmeg (rounded), 1-2 teaspoon cinnamon, 1-2 teaspoon cloves, 1 teaspoon cream of tartar (rounded), 3-4 teaspoon soda, 1-2 teaspoon salt, 2 tablespoons molasses, 1-2 cup currants, 1-2 cup raisins (chopped), sprinkle of citron. Bake in the same sized pan as others and put together with a filling of figs, 1 lb. chopped figs, 1 cup brown sugar, 1 cup water. Boil till thick and spread between cakes. Ice this cake with chocolate icing.

These are good recipes for the sort of cakes that are such a comfort to have on hand when unexpected guests come or in the busy time of housecleaning and moving. They will keep well and are indeed rather better the second week than the first. For the benefit of those who have not made a marble cake, I may add the advice to use pans about three inches deep, putting in alternate layers of the light and dark mixtures, and finish by smoothing the top one level with the back of a spoon. Ice with white icing and marble with a little melted chocolate or a little cochineal or liquid carmine, put on with a feather while icing wet.

Dear Madam.—Will you kindly tell me how to make the real 'Cafe au lait.' I have met a French gentleman who declares it is never served now, though I thought it was 'Cafe au lait' that was always served at breakfasts in this country. Could you also give me some recipes using coffee as flavoring.

Mrs. L. S., Montreal.

Possibly your French friend has enjoyed the delights of 'le petit cafe au lait'—of which Rochefancauld wrote with enthusiasm, indeed almost affection, but there are few indeed who know it now. The recipe given by Anger says: The first principle is to make it entirely without water. Let your milk be of the purest, bring it to the boiling point, pour it (if possible) into the bowl from which you intend to drink your coffee. Have a thin butter muslin well washed. Stretch this over the bowl, covering the boiling milk; on the muslin put as much freshly ground freshly roasted coffee as your individual taste may desire. Then drop this slowly into the milk and quickly cover the bowl, so that the vapor may not evaporate before the operation is complete. In a few minutes uncover the bowl, withdraw the muslin bag slowly so as not to disturb the liquid; then add sufficient sugar or none as you may require and drink it at once. This served with crisp crusty rolls is indeed delicious.

Coffee Pudding.—Take 6 oz. brown breadcrumbs, 3 oz. butter, 4 oz. castor sugar, 2 tablespoonfuls strong coffee, 1 teaspoonful ground cinnamon, 1-2 pint milk, 3 eggs, 1 teaspoonful grated lemon rind, and a pinch of salt. Boil up the milk and pour over the breadcrumbs; add the cinnamon, the finely grated lemon rind, and a pinch of salt. Work the butter and sugar to a cream, add the eggs one at a time, mix in the soaked breadcrumbs and the coffee, and add also a little grated nutmeg. Put the mixture in a well-buttered mould, cover with a buttered paper, and steam for about two hours. Unmould the pudding on a hot dish and serve with fruit syrup or custard sauce.

Coffee Sauce for Puddings, etc.—Melt 1 oz. of granulated sugar in a saucepan, when of a dark amber color, add half a pint of milk and two tablespoonfuls of strong coffee, boil up and sweeten to taste with castor sugar. Boil up and strain. Serve hot or cold.

Walnut Coffee Cake.—Half cup butter, one cup of sugar, half cup of strong made coffee, one and three-quarter cups of flour, two and a half teaspoons baking powder, whites of three eggs, three-quarters of a cup of walnut meats, broken in pieces.

*Housekeepers are invited to write to the Editor of the Home Page asking for suggestions; recipes will be given on request, and we will be pleased to have favorite tried recipes sent for publication in this column.

PETER'S FORTUNE.

(By David Lyall.)

There is more nonsense talked about money than about anything else in the world. From time immemorial filthy lucre has been a peg for the wise and the foolish to hang their saws upon. And what is the sum total of all their wisdom? Why, that the man who has learned to be content with such things as he has, has solved the money problem, and always has enough. There are people, however, for whom poverty is beneficial. Peter Alden was one of these; one of the most delightful of men, simple, childlike, lovable, and with a real gift for the brush. He was a black-and-white artist, in the days when black-and-white work had a standing of its own in the magazine world, before the camera fiend had ousted him. Peter made a decent living—nothing more; but his tastes were not extravagant, and, if his wife had been like-minded with him, he would have been as happy as a king. Peter had married unwisely, as a good many do, but it was his nature to make the best of everything, and he never once failed in loyalty to his wife—though she was a thorn in the flesh to some of us, and made our pilgrimages to Peter's house at Purley Oaks a doubtful pleasure.

We used to speculate among ourselves how the match had ever come off. Marshall inclined to the hoary tradition that she had been a landlady's daughter, while Wardrop, a keener student of human nature, fully believed that she had proposed to Peter, and that he had not had the courage to refuse her. Peter himself never enlightened us, and I believe that all our guesses fell short of the actual truth. Anyhow, she was not Peter's mate. Peter was small and shrinking, with a mop head and sharp, refined features, accentuated by a half sad, half humorous mouth. Emmeline—such was her ridiculous name—was a large, towsy person, with a high color, and a loud taste in clothes. She kept Peter's house well enough, however, gave him good food to eat, and looked after the physical well-being of Jack and Ermyntrude, the two children that had blessed their union. But she was always grumbling and slinging at Peter his inability to make more money.

Peter had the true artist soul, and pot-boilers were his abhorrence. If somebody had guaranteed him food and shelter and sufficient bodily covering, and he had been permitted a free hand with his art, he might have, in process of time, become a great artist, or at least painted one picture that would live. But he never had a chance, artistically speaking. He was a pot-boiler from first to last. One Sunday afternoon Marshall and I rode out to Purley Oaks on our bicycles to look up Peter, whom we had not seen for several days. We concluded that he must be ill, since the few hours he spent with his friends were the only things that kept his spirit warm for his work. He was not actively unhappy in his home, understand; he was far too good tempered and philosophical for that; but it gave him no inspiration. Marshall was a leader writer on the 'Tribune,' and was quite aptly described by the Major's wife as a solid person. He was very fond of Peter, and always wishing something could be done for him.

The house at Purley was his wife's. It was a brand new brick atrocity, that had been presented to Emmeline by her uncle, a speculative builder, and had nothing to recommend it except that it cost him nothing. But that, I believe, is a drawback. Every self-respecting man likes to be master of his own house, in the literal as well as the figurative sense. The Chestnuts was a small bandbox, wedged tightly in a row of similar bandboxes, on the side of a little hill, and there was not a tree anywhere near it. It had a little sandy patch in front, where long, straggling nasturtiums of the climbing variety grew rankly. Behind, Jack had a cricket pitch, on which we all played from time to time, because we liked the boy, and he was his father's son. Emmeline opened the door to us before even we had pushed our bicycles through the green gate into the nasturtium patch, and we saw at once, from the expression of her florid, not unhandsome, face that something had happened. She had on a very bright blue frock that afternoon, much trimmed with a kind of cheap lace, and I remember yet how garish it looked against the flame of the nasturtiums that framed the door.

'We've come to look up Peter, Mrs. Alden,' I said quickly. 'There can't be anything wrong with him, or you would not be beaming like that.'

'Am I beaming? It's the first time I've had anything to beam about since I became Mrs. P. Alden. He's all right. He's been overwhelmed with business—lawyer's business—for three whole days. His uncle in California has died and left him a fortune.'

'Hurrah! Three cheers for the uncle and for Peter! Where is he?' cried Marshall, as excited as any schoolboy over an unexpected tip. Peter appeared at the moment, smiling rather ruefully over his wife's capacious shoulder, and in a minute we were in the walnut dining room, looking at ourselves in four feet of sideboard glass, and hearing Peter's news.

Six thousand pounds was the sum of his good fortune, left by his mother's brother, a squatter in Queensland. Marshall immediately got out pencil and paper to make calculations.

'Supposing you only invest in consols, Peter. They're good just now. Mine are bringing me four and a half. That gives you over two hundred a year extra. It'll do, old chappie, and you'll be able to set out afresh on the quest of the infinite.'

Emmeline did not understand this allusion to Peter's buried ideals; but I could see her waxing a trifle impatient.

'To invest in a proper house for his wife and children is Peter's first duty, Mr. Marshall; and he's going to do it, you bet,' she said decidedly. 'My Uncle Septimus, who has been so kind as to let us live rent free here since we married, was in last night, and he's willing, being a relation, to let us have one of his houses.—Hill Brow—a great bargain. Fifteen or sixteen hundred, he's menioned; and it's a beautiful place, with big oriel windows, and a tiled hall with a fireplace; also grounds. You could hardly call half an acre a mere garden. Oh! it's a lovely place! It'll be settled to-morrow, Peter, you should put on your hat, and take your friends up to see it while I get tea; then we'll talk it over when you come back.

'My slavery is out, of course,' she said, with one of her facetious vulgar touches. 'But when you come to Hill Brow you'll find a smart parlormaid, and, who knows? maybe a boy in buttons.'

We escaped gladly, for the shadow of Hill Brow was already descending on our spirits.

The reality was a lot worse than our direst imaginings. It was a monstrosity of a house, without a redeeming feature, double-fronted, and faced with white stucco and ornamental woodwork—a thing which hit you in the eye, and which was as far removed from all Peter's ideas of a place to live in as anything under heaven.

'You'll never do it, Peter!' said Marshall.

Peter winked both eyes violently—a habit of his when he was feeling a little nervous.

'Well, you see, Emmy has set her heart on it, and I owe something to her. I've lived in her house for a long time.'

'And loathed it!' put in Marshall, who was nothing if not outspoken. 'If she's got to live in yours now, it should certainly be something more to your taste. Heavens! Peter, you'll never do another stroke of work if you come in here.'

'I'll rig up something at the back, where I shall look out only on the wood,' said Peter hopefully. 'After all, a man needn't be in bondage to the roof that covers him, need he, David?'

He appealed to me because his spirit was sore, and he wanted a little relief from Marshall's biting candour.

'It's nice and airy. It'll be a healthy house,' I answered artlessly. 'And if you build the studio with a blank wall to the front you might do.'

We paid no more heed to the house, but proceeded to plan the studio, a pursuit so fascinating that we were late for tea. We had arranged what we would say to Emmeline, though Marshall wanted me to interview her privately and point out to her how much better it would be for Peter if they looked for an old house further in the country. But she wouldn't listen, and her arguments, from her point of view, were unanswerable.

She had been brought up in a big suburban house; she had stepped down to marry Peter; now her chance to justify her choice had come.

'That woman will bust Peter's six thou. in no time, David,' remarked Marshall, as we rode away from the gate. 'Don't you see it spin, every stiver of it? Neither of them know the value of money. Hill Brow and a page in buttons, and Peter—oh, lor!'

It all happened. But Peter got his studio. And when all the cost of housing was paid, his little fortune was reduced by about one-half. As he was then actually earning not more than three pounds a week, it will be seen that there was not much left to keep up an enlarged and expensive household. Emmeline got her parlor maid and her boy in buttons, and had days at home in the new Chippendale (save the mark!) drawing room, and wore a tea gown from Liberty's which cost six guineas.

Where she collected the people from we never could make out; but we stopped going to Hill Brow on Sundays, because there was always a tribe in the Chippendale drawing room to whom we could not find anything to say. Even the studio was not immune from their onslaughts. Emmeline used to bring her laughing crowd out there to show them Peter's workshop, very much as she might have exhibited a cage containing some amusing animal. We saw Peter shrinking further and further into himself, he winked his eyes more desperately than ever, and smoked more tobacco than was good for him. Marshall, who loved the little man dearly, got so that he wouldn't speak about him at all.

It lasted just five years, and the last year was one of duns and debts and misery. The other Sunday Marshall and I went out to see them in the old nasturtium patch, and found Peter a lot happier. The fortune was all spent, save what was invested at Hill Brow. So far, the only person who seemed to have actually benefited by Peer's windfall was the speculative builder, Uncle Septimus.

But her failure to manage Peter's fortune was good for Emmeline. It has made her a humbler and kinder woman. She is trying just now to make up to him for it; and when we came out of the nasturtium patch last Sunday, Marshall remarked that there might be hope for Peter yet.—'British Weekly.'

THE GARDEN

NOTES BY A PRACTICAL MAN

PLANTING A HEDGE.

The time of year for spring planting is near at hand and no doubt some are thinking of planting a permanent hedge of some variety. As this is work which will have to stand for a generation or more it cannot be done too well.

Too many amateurs seeing how small are the shrubs sent them for planting stick them hastily into unprepared soil or, at best, turn over only a few inches. The result is not only slow growth, but a stunted hedge, which no amount of surface dressing will ever after make thrifty and flourishing.

It is a good plan to dig a trench about two feet wide with a depth of two feet six inches at least. If the original soil is of fair quality, only well-rotted manure need be added and well mixed in. If the ground is very stony, and also if it is heavy clay, it will have to be taken out and replaced in your trench by good prepared soil. In no other way can you get the best results. If you are putting in a cedar hedge you will find that nothing suits it so well as the black mould of the swamps, which is its native place.

You will save yourself much trouble if in planting your hedge you use your garden line. Do not trust your eye, however true it is for there is room for an amazing amount of wobbling even inside your two feet of prepared ground.

In judging the distance to be left between the individual plants in your row you must be guided by the size to which the variety you have chosen will grow. One thing often overlooked in hedge-planting is the fact that it takes a few years for a hedge to assume its true character.

Once your hedge is in and growing, keep it free from weeds and cultivated regularly, and it will repay you in the speed of its growth

HARDY SHRUBS FOR SPRING PLANTING.

While you are looking over your lists with a view to putting in flowering shrubs this spring, it may interest you to know that the following varieties will prove satisfactory almost anywhere in Quebec.

The bush honeysuckle (Lonicera Tartarica), the different varieties of lilacs, syringa vulgaris, the mock orange (Philadelphis Coronarius), the hardy hydrangea (Paniculata grandiflora), the bridal wreath (Spirea Van Houttei), the snowball (Viburnum opulus), Weigelia Rosea, barberries (Vulgaris and Berberis Thunbergi), and, for a purple leaf, the Berberis Purpurea, the Siberian Pea tree (Caragana Arborscens). These are hardy in the Montreal district.

COVER UP YOUR WASTE PLACES.

If you have an ugly fence or a rocky terrace an unsightly corner you wish to hide, or a sunny gallery you wish to shade, you can do it beautifully with the help of quick-growing climbers.

Among the annuals which will serve you well for this purpose are the Cobaea Scandens, Canary Bird Creeper (Tropaeolium Canariense), Nasturtium Climbing, Japanese Hops, Moon Vines (Ipomoea Grandiflora), Ornamental Gourds, and the Morning Glories.

All these should have the trellis or whatever you desire to have them climb on, prepared where the seed is sown. It is a curious fact that if when they first appear above the ground they have nothing to cling to they will receive a check which no later attention seems quite to overcome.

FLOWERS FOR SUMMER.

If you want a fine showing of annuals for bedding purposes you will find the following a good list: Sweet Allyssum, Snapdragon, Asters, Gaillardia Picta, Candytuft, Summer Cypress, Ten Weeks Stocks, Sweet Tobacco, Petunias, Phlox Drummondi, Portulaca, Salvias, Marigold, Dwarf Nasturtium, Pansies and Zinnias.

Most of these are good for cut flowers also, and constant picking of the flowers will only increase the bloom, but, if in addition to these you have Cornflower, Early Cosmos, Single Dahlias, Marguerite Carnation, Baby Breath, Gypsophilia Elegans, Single Sunflower Dwarf, Sweet Peas and Mignonette, you will never lack for flowers the whole summer through.

These annuals for cut flowers may be made to flower right along throughout the whole summer by cutting off the flowers regularly, and never allowing any to go to seed.

Do not pull the flowers but cut them, using a sharp knife or a pair of scissors. Often great damage is done to the plants or to the roots in pulling flowers.

THE GLADIOLUS.

First and best of all the bulbs to be planted in the spring for summer flowering is the gladiolus. These have been wonderfully improved in cultivation, and those who knew only the varieties of thirty years ago would be amazed could they see the change that has been made in them

If you have not been growing gladioli get a few bulbs from your seedsman when you order your seeds, and you will, I think, find that a trial of them makes you eager for more.

Do not set them out too early. Wait until all danger of frost is over, as they are not hardy here. Plant them about the end of April or the middle of May. Give them good soil with a fair amount of moisture at the roots, and they will reward you with great spikes of beautiful bloom that whether in the garden or cut, have splendid

BULBS IN THE WINTER.

Sir, — Will you kindly give me information as to how to care for bulbs received too late for last fall's planting? They are: Narcisius, crocus, snowdrops and hyacinths. If I plant them in pots for house plants, will they do well and bloom this summer if transplanted in the garden, or would they be all right planted in the garden this spring without starting them in the house? Would they bloom this summer if so treated, and, if not, will they keep, hung high in the cellar, until next fall? Please state what treatment is needed for each kind, also depth of planting, and tell me how to keep them in water with no earth? Please answer these questions as fully as possible, as I am altogether at a loss to know how to deal with them, and am anxious to have them do well, as I am very fond of flowers.

MISS M. T.

It is too late now for your bulbs to do well in water or earth as house-plants. It would have been wiser to plant them for that purpose as soon as you received them, for bulbs resent being kept long out of the ground. Your best plan now is to plant them in pots or boxes, get them plumped up and started, and then set them out in the garden. You would risk losing them altogether by keeping them, however carefully, now that the spring is coming.

Use a well-drained sandy loam, and plant them just deep enough to let their crowns appear at the surface. Set the boxes away in a cool, dark place, until the roots have formed and the shoots begin to push up. Do not let the soil become dry, but keep it moist rather than wet. When the shoots begin to show up well, you can bring the boxes out into the light, but do not try to force them with heat. Give them plenty of air on fine days, and they will probably be ready as soon as you can work your garden. In setting them out, disturb the roots as little as possible.

BEST VEGETABLES IN SUCCESSION.

Name.	Early.	Second.	Main Crop.
Artichoke (Jerusalem)			Tubers in fall like potatoes.
Asparagus			Palmetti, Purple Argenteuil.
Borecole			Green curled Scotch.
Brussels Sprouts			Early Market or Matchless.
Beans, wax.	Wardwell..	Golden Podded.	Yosemite Mammoth Wax.
Beans, green.	Stingless.	Longfellow	Red Valentine.
Beans, pole	Giant Asparagus.	Homestead	Scarlet Runner.
Beans, Lima			Burpee's Bush Lima.
Beets, round	Early Egyptian		Crimson Globe.
Cauliflower	Early Erfurt	Dry Weather	Autumn Giant.
Cabbage	Early Express.	Winningstadt	Improved Brunswick, Autumn King.
Cabbage, red			Red Dutch.
Cabbage, Savoy		Green Curled	Drumhead.
Carrot	Early Shorthorn	Nantes	Scarlet Intermediate, St. Valery.
Celery	Paris Golden.	White Plume	Winter Queen and Giant Red.
Corn, sweet.	Peep o'day	Golden Bantam	Country Gentleman, Zigzag Evergreen.
Cucumber	White Spine.	Davis Perfect	Fordhook Famous.
Egg Plant			Black Beauty, New York Purple.
Endive, salad			Green Curled.
Leek			Musselburgh.
Lettuce	May King.	Golden Stone	Hanson White Co's Lettuce.
Melon			Montreal Nutmeg.
Onion	Silver King	Prizetaker	Red Wethersfield.
Onions, sets			
Parsley			Moss Curled.
Peas	Gradus	Daisy	Telephone, Marrowfat.
Potatoes	Six Weeks	Cobbler	Green Mountain.
Parsnips			Hollow Crown.
Pepper	Neapolitan	Cardinal	Chinese Giant.
Radish	Early Scarlet.	Rosy Gem	Ne Plus Ultra and Icicle White.
Squash	Summer Crook	Bush	Warted Hubbard, Hubbards.
Tomatoes	Earliana	Jewel	Beauty, Stone, Ponderosa.
Turnip	Snowball	Model	Golden Ball, White Stone.
Swede Turnip			Laing's Garden Swede.
Spinach	Viroflay	Longstanding	Prickly or Victoria.
Veegtable Marrows.	Bush	English	Long Green.

THIS WASHER MUST PAY FOR ITSELF.

A MAN tried to sell me a horse once. He said it was a fine horse and had nothing the matter with it. I wanted a fine horse, but I didn't know anything about horses much. And I didn't know the man very well either.

So I told him I wanted to try the horse for a month. He said "All right," but pay me first, and I'll give you back your money if the horse isn't all right."

Well, I didn't like that. I was afraid the horse was'nt "all right" and that I might have to whistle for my money if I once parted with it. So I didn't buy the horse, although I wanted it badly. Now, this set me thinking.

You see I make Washing Machines—the "1900 Gravity" Washer.

And I said to myself, lots of people may think about my Washing Machine as I thought about the horse, and about the man who owned it.

But I'd never know, because they wouldn't write and tell me. You see I sell my Washing Machines by mail. I have sold over half a million that way. So, thought I, it is only fair enough to let people try my Washing Machines for a month, before they pay for them, just as I wanted to try the horse.

Now, I know what our "1900 Gravity" Washer will do. I know it will wash the clothes, without wearing or tearing them, in less than half the time they can be washed by hand or by any other machine.

I know it will wash a tub full of very dirty clothes in Six Minutes. I know no other machine ever invented can do that, without wearing the clothes. Our "1900 Gravity" Washer does the work so easy that a child can run it almost as well as a strong woman, and it don't wear the clothes, fray the edges, nor break buttons, the way all other machines do.

It just drives soapy water clear through the fibres of the clothes like a force pump might.

So, said I to myself, will do with my "1900 Gravity" Washer what I wanted the man to do with the horse. Only I won't wait for people to ask me. I'll offer first, and I'll make good the offer every time.

Let me send you a "1900 Gravity" Washer on a month's free trial. I'll pay the freight out of my own pocket, and if you don't want the machine after you've used it a month, I'll take it back and pay the freight too. Surely that is fair enough, isn't it.

Doesn't it prove that the "1900 Gravity" Washer must be all that I say it is?

And you can pay me out of what it saves for you. It will save its whole cost in a few months in wear and tear on the clothes alone. And then it will save 50 to 75 cents a week over that in washwoman's wages. If you keep the machine after the month's trial, I'll let you pay for it out of what it saves you. If it saves you 50 cents a week, send me 50 cents a week 'till paid for. I'll take that cheerfully, and I'll wait for my money until the machine itself earns the balance.

Drop me a line to-day, and let me send you a book about the "1900 Gravity" Washer that washes clothes in 6 minutes.

Address me personally, K. T. Morris, Manager, 1900 Washer Co., 357 Yonge Street, Toronto, Can.

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Swedes	20c lb.	Radish	25c lb.
Parsnip	25c lb.	Onion	$1 lb.

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WORLD'S WELFARE

In Benares

Scenes on the Banks of the Sacred Ganges.

(By the Rev. Robert F. Horton, in the 'Daily Chronicle,' London)

At Benares you realize that Hinduism is a living thing, and it presents itself with a beauty and pathos which are astonishing to the visitor who has thought of it only as antiquated idolatry.

Just now the Ganges is low, and the long flights of steps, the Ghats, are bare almost to the bottom; but in the ruined colonnades and embankments, and a temple actually slidden into the water, the power and ravages of the river in flood are seen. We embark on a miniature boathouse, and seat ourselves on the roof; and we are slowly rowed up the stream, as far as the tree-covered terrace where Warren Hastings took refuge from the outraged people of the city; then down the stream to the Mosque with its tall minarets which Aurungzeb erected to flout the Hindus and rebuke their idolatry. But neither Warren Hastings nor Aurungzeb, neither Moslem nor Christian, neither East nor West, has made any appreciable change in the customs, the rites, the religious ideas which find their picturesque expression in that mile or more of river front.

The bank is steep and rises to the height of 200 feet. On it rise temples, with their carved sikras and gilded summits, jumbled together with palaces, flat roofed, piled high on solid and imposing battlements, and a motley of steps and terraces, and gateways, through which the river is reached from the city. The buildings are yellow, or terra cotta colored, and otherwise decorated, so that the effect is hardly less beautiful than that of the Grand Canal. Sacred bulls are tethered in many places, to which the people salaam. Everywhere are the gay colors in which India delights. Garments of bright orange, blue, magenta, iris colors, and dazzling white make the whole scene brilliant in the morning sun.

BATHERS IN THE GANGES.

The pandits recline under their umbrellas, comfortable and serene, exacting toll from the bathers who come down to the water at their allotments. Here a long row of women with a man or two crouches on the very brink; and a Brahmin priest, naked but for a loin cloth, passes from one to another and gives them the sacred mark. They put the water of the river on his feet and kiss them; then they drink the water which has touched him from their hands. One woman rises up, her arms straight above her head, and makes obeisance. The priest gives them some directions—mutters his mantras—and waves his hands in token of dismissal.

Though it is not easy to distinguish the ordinary washing and bathing from the sacred function, there is enough of the manifested act of worship to give to the scene an air of solemnity. Men and women are mixed; but no one regards anyone else. Each is engaged in his own ablution, physical or spiritual. Here a woman crouches, splashing the water on her face and making mystical marks on forehead and breast. Here a man stands in the water, revolving, and folding his hands together each time in his revolution as he faces the sun. Here is another man in a red cloak standing up to his waist and muttering with a whirring sound. There he stands daily from 3 a.m. to noon, and has done so for nine years. His eyes are bleared with the sun! all expression has left his face. He is like a mechanism of devotion.

In another place young men, muttering their prayer, plunge into the stream and return to their little matted platforms. There must be three dips to accomplish the necessary purgation. As the bathers return through the narrow street they shrink from contact with the passer-by, for if they touch they must return and repeat their washing.

At the Burning Ghat several pyres are lighted. A still form covered with a thin white cloth lies on the steps waiting to be committed to the cleansing fire. In a few minutes the ashes will be cast upon the sacred stream. A little way off still stands one of the Suttee pillars, where, before the British Government interfered, the widow burnt herself to death in the pyre of her dead husband.

THE DEVOTION OF THE HINDUS.

A beautiful Jain temple, quite new, rises up just above, and gleans white against the intense blue; and in the heights of the sky white doves are wheeling; on the roofs and trees are kites and vultures. The Jain wears a veil over his mouth, lest he should inadvertently swallow and kill an insect. Hinduism required the widow to die with her husband. And Hinduism without sign of mourning commits its dead to the pyre, and their ashes to the river.

Is it from a profound faith that death is impossible, that the dead fare on after death and return to fresh incarnations? And are these fakirs torturing themselves in unutterable ways in order to secure a better incarnation, or even the blessedness of escaping personal being altogether? It is hard indeed for a Christian to enter into the mind of Hinduism, to reconcile its incongruities, to conceive its aspirations. But one thing a Christian must feel at Benares, especially in early morning visits to the temples, and that is a conviction of the sincerity, the self-sacrifice, the devotion of devout Hindus. At the great festivals these Ghats are thronged with hundreds of thousands of pilgrims, who crowd into the river, well content if the urging mass from the shore push them into the deep water so that they are drowned. The Government, with a hard, matter-of-fact beneficence, provide police boats, which put out and piteously rescue these ready martyrs.

The city is full of sacred learning. Pandit Johnson, as he is called, of the Church Missionary Society, preaches from time to time in Sanscrit; and the Hindus crowd to hear the Christian Pandit showing them the good things in the Ssastras, though his object is to demonstrate that they were but types and forecasts of Christian truth.

Hinduism is entrenched in the castes, the rites, the customs, the love, of thousands of years. Buddhism arose in its bosom; but Buddhism has been cast out. Only a stray sculpture here and there in Benares and the ruins of Sarnak remind the visitor that Buddha ever existed. Islam invaded and conquered and ruled India for hundreds of years, leaving exquisite monuments of its architecture and a community of 60,000,000 followers of the Prophet. But Hinduism and Benares remain the same. Mother Ganges is divine; to wash in her waters and to drink of them is better than the teaching of the Prophet. Another religion is now appealing to Hinduism. In the city are Christian colleges and schools. Perhaps the most respected man in the city is Mr. A. C. Mukerji, the town clerk, and honorary pastor of a Christian church.

THE CENTRAL HINDU COLLEGE.

When India becomes Christian, as it will some day, Benares and Ganges will appear to have been the types of the City of God and of the River which flows from the throne of God. It seems manifest to the visitor today that though Hindus do not accept Christianity, Hinduism is accepting it. When Hinduism, with its passionate devotion and its metaphysical genius, has become Christian, the Christianity which emerges may be better than the Christianity which rests on Judaism and on the polity and philosophy of the Graeco-Roman world.

Meanwhile by far the most notable thing in Benares to-day is the Central Hindu College, founded by Mrs. Annie Besant, for the purpose of educating Hindus and teaching them the real meaning of their own religion. The buildings are put up largely by wealthy Hindus, whose names appear on the rooms they have given. In the large hall of the college there is a stained glass window to the Trinity, viz., Brahma, Siva, and Vishnu, (with his wife.)

More than a thousand boys and young men are here under instruction; the teachers are largely honorary; Theosophists drawn from all over the English-speaking world. Graduates of English Universities are showing to Hindus what they had not seen before in their religion, with the incidental advantage of discrediting some of the features of Hinduism in being. A boy coming to this school already married must pay double fees.

At the Central Hindu College the doings at the Ghats, the Monkey Temple, and other features of the religious life of the city are treated as accretions and corruptions. The primitive Aryan faith is set forth as the religion best suited to India. Thus incidentally Mrs. Besant becomes a direct opponent of Christian missions. She asks her Indian audiences why they allow these alien teachers to enter their homes and to train their children. She has even induced the temples of Benares to prohibit non-Hindus from entering them; though the priests who were accustomed to get a few annas from visitors make light of the prohibition. Will this revised Hinduism regenerate India? That is a question hardly less interesting than the other; Will the British rule in India, which has accomplished such amazing and beneficent results, continue when it has made the country a nation capable of self-government?

For the moment Mrs. Besant's work is probably the most serious obstacle in the country to Christian missions. But probably no keen and far-sighted observer is misled by appearances. The real force at work in India is Christianity.

THE APOSTLES' CREED.

Assailed By Professor Baumgarten.

(From the Berlin Correspondent of the 'Christian World,' London.)

Dr. Otto Baumgarten, of the University of Kiel, next to Professor Harnack the best known of German liberal theologians, has been engaged in holding meetings in Berlin to protest against the use of the Apostles' Creed, either in the services of the German Evangelical Church as they are performed in public, or in semi-public services such as baptism, confirmation, marriage, etc. The movement against this Creed, known in Germany as the Apostolikum, is increasing in strength, and already the Evangelical churches of some of the Federal German States have arranged for modifications of the famous document which are calculated to give relief to tender consciences.

In his Berlin lectures Professor Baumgarten declared that the Creed is not an Evangelical confession in any sense of the term and at the present critical period in the history of religion there must be no loading of the consciences of good Protestants with Credos which are not Protestant, and which are not the expression of our religious experiences and belief. In its tendencies, in its origin, in its entire conception, the Apostolikum is a product of the Catholic Church. It consists of sentences for which, it is true, support is sought and found in the Bible; but the selection of the passages supporting the Creed is the work of the struggling Catholic Church in conflict with distinct enemies and heresies, and these enemies and heresies no longer exist as perilous to the Christian Church.

In the Apostolikum, according to Baumgarten, there is much which possesses no authority for the Evangelical Church, and much omitted which is essential for Evangelicals. Both of these faults are the necessary outcome of its Catholic origin. The Catholic and the Evangelical both speak of the Holy Catholic Church, and mean totally different things—the Catholic meaning the visible church on earth, the Evengelical the inward community of faith. And when we consider the sentences of the Creed which follow we must be struck with the essential differences between Catholic and Evangelical — the latter takes as his standard a personal trust in divine power, the former faithful submission to alleged facts established by external authority. Nothing that is subject to historical investigation can be the groundwork of our faith.

Since Lessing's time accidental historical truths cannot serve as eternal truths of the reason. For example, the Miraculous Birth cannot be accepted simply to begin with, because we have learned to esteem higher the state of marriage and the fact of human birth. Are we to believe that someone who has been crucified has also been dead and buried? Or are we to believe that Jesus suffered under Pontius Pilate? Let us suppose that to-morrow some ancient manuscript is discovered in which it is shown that Christ was not crucified at all, but met His death in some other way. What, then, about our belief? Has God arranged that the sacred history is never to be upset in any particular?

Baumgarten subjected the various clauses of the Creed to a searching criticism, and at the conclusion of his lectures his immense audiences showed their approval by demonstrative applause.

The Life Heroic

I like the man who faces
what he must
With step triumphant and a
heart of cheer;
Who fights the daily battle
without fear;
Sees his hopes fail, yet keeps
unfaltering trust
That God is God, that, some-
how, true and just,
His plans work out for mor-
tals. Not a tear
Is shed, when fortune, which
the world holds dear,
Falls from his grasp: better,
with love, a crust
Than living in dishonor;
envies not,
Nor loses faith in man; but
does his best,
Nor ever murmurs at his
humbler lot.
Who with a smile and words
of hope gives zest
To every toiler; he alone is
great
Who by a life heroic con-
quers fate.

—Sarah Knowles Bolton.

THE CHILD SLAVES OF PERU.

The rubber horrors are just now attracting the attention of the Christian world afresh to the terrible condition of affairs general in the South American Republic of Peru. One of its most crying evils is the prevalence of child slavery. In Geraldine Guinness's book, 'Peru: Its Story, People, and Religion,' concerning child slavery we read: 'All over the Sierra there are little child slaves. In Arequipa there are some three thousand of these Indiacitos, or little Indians, and four-fifths of their number are cruelly treated; while the good treatment of the remaining one-fifth, with rare exceptions, consists in the fact that they are not brutally beaten, and do not suffer much hunger. There have always been a few Indians who have brought their children to Arequipa to give them for a few years to those who promise to teach them to read. During the drought of 1904 the maize crops failed, and cruel-eyed starvation stared into the Indian homes. Then it was that the Indiacitos were taken by the thousands to towns and given away or sold for a few shillings, to save the mothers and other little ones in the mountain huts from death and starvation.' In Peru there is no blossom in its child life; and that childhood has produced more craven-hearted men and women than are to be found anywhere on God's earth outside pagan countries. For Peru is nominally, at any rate, a Christian country, but over it hangs the blight of cruelty, superstition and Romanism producing a tale of horror such as can scarcely be equalled anywhere else on the inhabited globe. — 'The Presbyterian Examiner.'

BOARDING-SCHOOL UNDER DIFFICULTIES.

A missionary in West Africa, writing in the 'Herald and Presbyter,' tells humorously of a problem in connection with the girls' boarding-school of this mission. It seems that the girls in the region are nearly all married young; their husbands are not willing for them to come to school, but the girls want to, so they run away. Mr. Johnson writes: 'There are 43 in the girl's-house attending school and thirty of them are married. Three of them have babies in arms and one of them has two grandchildren with her in the dormitory . . . I have refused to accept a good many of the runaways that come asking to be taken into the school, but of those that I have accepted I have not had to turn any over to their husbands when they came for them. I have had to do a great deal of talking . . . but I have won out each time.' These African husbands are at least willing to examine the higher education as applied to wives.

MORMON INVASION OF CANADA.

Says the Rev. William Shearer, of Calgary, in the 'Presbyterian Reiord': 'Twenty-six years ago this dangerous and obnoxious system planted itself on the choicest soil, in the sunniest belt of southern Alberta. To-day that feeble branch has become a solid trunk with deep roots and wide-spreading branches.' He then goes on to name these six stages of development: The purchase of 67,500 acres of land to be settled by Mormons, the erection of an academy at Raymond, the establishing of a 'stake' (Mormon for county), and the erection of a temple costing some $250,000, for the practice of secret rites, and 300 Mormon missionaries are on the way to 'evangelize' that far North-West.

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Address all subscriptions for this work to Labrador Fund, care of John Dougall & Son, 'Witness' Office, Montreal, stating with the subscription the object toward which it is to be placed.

THE SERMON.

THE CHURCH OF THE LIVING GOD.

Preached at Summerside, P.E.I., February 9th, 1913, by the Rev. H. J. Fraser, B.D.

1 Tim. 3: 15.

The question often occurs to the mind of the Christian worker: What qualities must a Church possess and exhibit in order to attract the attention and command the respect of the modern world? While thinking upon this it occurred to me that they would be such qualities as should be inspired by this assertion. We belong to 'The Church of the Living God.' We worship not at the tomb of a dead saint, the shrine of a departed glory, but before the throne of the Almighty.

1. Perhaps the first quality to appear in a Church inspired by the thought of this text would be what a man likes to call masculinity. We have been reading lately, however, about those women who are bearing half the brunt of the Balkan war. They are carrying provisions and ammunition to the forces at the front. They are nursing the wounded, burying the dead, and themselves dying in the fighting line, without hysteria, self-pity, or complaint. We have seen their like at home, and our term is too narrow. The quality is that which is displayed by men and women who are strong, and who hold the cause for which they work and fight more dear than life.

We shall not command the respect of the world by proving ourselves fond of comfort. A church whose attendance is decimated by a little shower of rain on Sunday morning, and whose members cannot be persuaded to undertake difficult or unattractive duties, is very unlikely to win the allegiance of the outsider. Nor will we commend ourselves by over-sensitiveness. A man ought to be quite as thick skinned in his church relationships as he is in his business. When John comes home to his meal and surveys your dishes with querulous mien, you say: 'He needs more exercise or a tonic.' And when a church becomes hypercritical, as the dictionary says, or 'picky,' as my mother would say, it needs precisely the same thing. 'O Zion, get thee up into the high mountain,' Thou art the Church of the Living God. Up, survey thy heritage in the length of it and in the breadth of it; and then return to thy task with a bigger mind, an enlarged view of thine opportunity, an intensified compassion for the needs of a world. If anybody thinks that church membership is not a man's work let him remember that the Church of the Living God confronts every human problem that is, on its surface or in its depths, moral and spiritual.

2. Another great quality which should be manifest in a Church inspired by this description is loyalty. We have had opportunity to declare ourselves in favor of church union and we did so. For the present, however, our best service will be rendered by loyalty to our own denomination. We sometimes meet these broad-minded fellows who do not believe in confining their interest to any one organization. When the Presbyterian collector comes their way they are not Presbyterians, and when the Methodist collector calls they are not Methodists. I wish simply to say that a man usually exhibits his friendliness toward all other churches best by a definite and indisputable loyalty to his own

Loyalty is a grace which manifests itself in different ways. It is a vital matter that church membership should mean something, and that the church member should be distinguishable from the worldling. It is very easy to sneer at the narrow abstentions of Puritanism; but Puritanism had a great principle in its bosom. It may not be necessary for the Christian to forego popular amusements, but his whole life before the world must be lifted above the mean and the questionable. The world is looking for a higher standard of life from the man who bears the name of Jesus, and no church will command or long maintain its respect which does not show definite fruits from its faith.

The family idea should also be strong among church members. People refrain from personal remarks and criticisms upon the conduct of members of your family because they know you would resent them and defend your own. It sometimes seems as if there were more unkind gossip bandied about among members of the individual church than there is in the world outside. The members of the Church of the Living God ought to be jealous each of the other's reputation as well as of their own. People may be turned away in disgust by the carping spirit and the disloyalty toward one another which often mar our church fellowship.

3. A third great quality which should naturally be stimulated by meditation on our text is confidence. One hears a good deal in certain quarters about the decline of the spiritual life. We sometimes sing: 'Revive thy dying churches, Lord.' I always feel that the hymn expresses an unfortunate and a false sentiment. It is quite true that the religious life of the devotional, pious type has declined. Witness the average prayer meeting, or the majority of modern homes. We rightly lament over these symptoms; but we cannot admit that they justify the expectation of death. The churches are not dying. The pendulum has swung away from the devotional to the practical, and the churches were never so tremendously concerned about their work, or so energetically engaged in it, as they are now. Every social student and humanitarian worker will tell us that it was time for a change. We have been criticised for a whole century for our complacent piety in the presence of heart-rending need. When the churches find their place in the social economy and have harnessed their organized power to the slow and lumbering train of human progress they will find their prayer life again, for they will realize their need of it. In the meantime, let us remember that we belong to the Church of the Living God, and, so long as we justify that description by our desire and labor for the Kingdom in the world, we need not fear senility or dissolution.

Confidence lies at the very heart of Christianity. One recalls a scene on a Galilean hill where the lowly Nazarene exclaimed to the few ordinary peasants who sat about him: 'Ye are the salt of the earth. . . . Ye are the light of the world.' There was nothing apparent either in the situation or in the men to justify these sweeping assertions, but they have been fulfilled already. Confidence marked the life and teaching of the Master from first to last. There were times when the visible constituency of the Kingdom in the world was pretty much all afloat in one little boat on a stormy little sea. But: 'Fear not, little flock, it is your Father's good pleasure to give you the Kingdom,' was ever His characteristic word.

Some of the Church's most serious trials have arisen out of timidity and lack of confidence. When Darwinism swept over and captivated the scientific world, numberless church people cried: 'We are undone if this become the accepted theory.' They fought hysterically against it; but the fear of Darwinism did the churches more harm than the thing itself. The rise of historical criticism produced a like panic which has hardly yet passed; but the fear of its issues, the exaggerations of its opponents, and the resulting pugnacity of some of its defenders, have done far more to destroy faith than the examination of scripture in the light of modern knowledge.

In short, if the Church is to command the respect and win the allegiance of the world, she must be inspired with an holy optimism. Her appeal will fail if her own members habitually point to her weaknesses, a mighty one, that the work in which she is engaged is a work for the strongest, most heroic men and women, and that, as the Church of the Living God, she is destined to become 'fair as the moon, clear as the sun, and terrible as an army with banners.' When she returns to the heroic mood of her early days, she will exhibit the same primitive power to arrest and constrain a heedless world.

Our Stewardship for 1912

(By Dr. Grenfell.)

(Continued.)

Dear Mr. Editor:

At Battle Harbor also, as well as at St. Anthony, quite a number of cases of beri-beri, with pain, paralysis and other distressing symptoms occasionally preceding death, have been found. We have been importing whole meal bread; and through Mr. Browning, of St. John's, have had made large quantities of sailors' hard bread, soda biscuits, sweet buns, etc., out of this same flour, and have been giving out samples all along the coast. It has been clearly demonstrated that this bread, with the salts in the pericarp of the grain, which is usually cleaned off, will prevent, or cure the trouble if it has not advanced too far. I have a pathetic case of complete paralysis and atrophy not diagnosed two years ago.

At Indian Harbor our hospital has been more used than previously. Dr. Harry Paddon, of London, England, has joined the staff, and has made this place his headquarters for work. He has done much good service during his long vacations on the North Sea on the mission hospital vessels. Here he has taken hold with characteristic energy. This summer Miss Gilchrist was working with him as nurse and matron, and also for part of the time Mr. Babbitt, of Amherst. Having had more patients than the hospital would hold, with the open-air lean-to for tuberculosis patients, and still other patients sleeping on the 'Yale,' he decided that he must have more ward space. The only available room was the mission room, which is part of the hospital building. We were unable to promise him any money to enlarge or alter. He had opened up a new avenue of work by having social gatherings at times, and giving the visiting fishermen and settlers the kind of good time that the men in the North Sea love so much. So he did not feel like parting with that room at any price. The end of it was that these two volunteers decided to put in the alteration themselves at their own expense, and also to add a water supply to the hospital. The entire frame for the new building, and all but the sheathing and finishing, was donated by the Government, so that the cost will not be great. The social and mission room will be apart from the block; the old room by being opened into the kitchen will give a bathroom, office, and male ward—all very much needed. This will be without any expense to the general fund.

The beautiful power yawl 'Yale,' which besides doing all our work, is subsidized on her journey to carry the government mails, adds greatly to the efficiency of Indian Harbor. She had the great misfortune this year to run ashore in the dark and fog, but owing to her great strength and honest construction, though she was eleven days ashore, the only hole through her was made as she drove over her own anchor. Her insurance will cover all her damages.

At the close of the season I brought down Miss Coates from Battle Harbor, who was to remain as nurse and matron for Dr. Paddon for the winter. We had been loaned by Mr. G. R. Marshall, of Stewiacke, Nova Scotia, a block of three houses at Mud Lake, Labrador, a settlement of about a hundred people, at the mouth of the Grand River, where large pulp mills are shortly to be erected. The 'Strathcona' transported the supplies and fittings for this temporary headquarters. It is chosen with a view to seeing if this would not be the best place in which to locate a permanent winter headquarters for our work in Labrador. Dr. and Mrs. Wakefield have also joined the Labrador staff for the winter, and this will enable the little hospital at Mud Lake to have one medical officer always at home while the other travels. Thus those in difficulty and trouble will always know at least where one doctor can be reached. All the people of this bay, inclusive of the Hudson Bay Company's posts, and of Revellon Freres, their great rival fur-buying company, are delighted at the arrangement, and all round the bay they are collecting money to try and make this hospital a permanency among them. No doubt, this scheme will be greatly aided if the pulp and lumber companies once succeed with their operations. The doctors will have lots of hard work, many hundreds of miles of snow and ice to travel, but they will have great opportunities, and what can make life more worth while than that? I had the honor of sleeping the first night in the new building, Miss Coates having gone ashore and fixed up a couple of rooms the very day of our arrival. It was delightful to find in the settlements several of our returned orphans, whose opportunities afforded by our orphanage and school had made them right hand helpers away down in Labrador.

Then comes the hospital at Harrington. There Dr. Hare and his staff are so far from our centres that down there. Dr. Hare is hoping to work by an out-nursing station at Paul's River, and in summer at Old Fort. The Reverend Mr. Burgett, of the Episcopal Mission is guaranteeing the expense, and I had undertaken to find a nurse to work with our staff as still another colleague. But the distance and poor communication have made it impossible to begin this year. I am, however, looking out for a nurse to volunteer to begin that work. The station is half-way between Sister Bailey's station at Forteau and Harrington itself. It is on the telegraph, and we can guarantee that she will be well treated and beloved for what she can do, even if she has not any gift for making speeches.

Next in order comes our last little hospital at Pilley's Island. This, too, is so far away that I have only visited it once this year. It was made possible by the unselfish devotion of Dr. Harrison Webster, and Dr. Hugh Greely, both of Harvard, and by the volunteer assistance of Miss Forbes, Miss Cabot, and other good nurses. The effort was made first in response to a deputation from Notre Dame Bay, where the fishermen told us that they could get no help in time of need, and even when a doctor could be brought over he was so long in coming and so uncertain, and often not to be found at any price, that they felt they would pull together and guarantee upkeep and expenses, if we would secure the doctors and supervise the work. The Government added a small grant, and with characteristic pluck and devotion the two doctors set to work. They literally fitted up the place with their own hands to save expense, and with the nurses put up every imaginable convenience to make the place succeed. We were unable to assume financial liability, the committee already having their hands full, but the Boston Committee gave a handsome grant of $1,000 to start with. Dr. Greely's friends and other friends contributed a good deal more, and this with the fishermen's money of nearly $3,000 earned by, and subscribed to the work, enabled the doctors to pay all expenses by the time for which they had volunteered had elapsed, and there were a few dollars in the treasury.

Our good friend Dr. Primrose, of the staff of the Toronto General Hospital, had meanwhile been hunting for a successor to Dr. Greely, and as a result this hospital, under the care of Dr. Benson, of Toronto, is now in swing again.

The multiplicity of calls on my time this year, involving three special trips to St. John's, has prevented my visiting him and his work since his arrival as I should have liked. But it is a source of infinite satisfaction to me to feel that that harbor of refuge is open. There is, now that Tilt Cove is abandoned, no doctor between him and St. Anthony, or south for many miles, that is over at least one hundred and fifty miles, with several thousand people scattered along.

It is all very well to go to people and talk of loving them for Christ's sake, but we feel that Dr. Benson's very presence and work tells that in the eloquent language of all who try to help their neighbor, and so follow in the footsteps of our Divine Master.

Miss Bailey's faithful service at Forteau is so keenly appreciated that other lonely stations are asking for a similar service. It makes all the difference having some one you can run to in case of sickness even if it is not a doctor. This summer Miss Woolley, of Smith College, helped her with her little school. She did beautiful work, and is even now helping Miss Bailey out with some small additions that have become imperative as her work grows.

Another feature of extension this year was Mr. Wiltsie's work at Spotted Islands. A volunteer medical student, in his third year, he was well qualified to render aid to those who came to him. No one can realize till they have been to Labrador for a summer how many fingers, thumbs, and even hands, are destroyed through ignorance of simple antiseptics. uSch work as Mr. Wiltsie did was made ten times more valuable by the spirit in which he worked—voluntarily, at great cost to himself and entirely out of love to Christ, and a realization of what that calls for as an interpretation.

WILFRED T. GRENFELL.

(To be continued.)

Sunday School Lesson

(By Dr. G. Campbell Morgan.)

ISAAC AND REBEKAH.

March 23, 1913.

Lesson—Genesis xxiv.

Golden Text—Proverbs, iii., 6.

'In all thy ways acknowledge Him, and He shall direct thy paths.'

Our lesson opens with a further illustration of the faith of Abraham. He was old, and well stricken in age,' and evidently felt that the time for his pilgrimage was drawing to a close. Through varied experiences he had been brought into a fuller fellowship with God By the way of the call which he had obeyed, he had been brought into covenant relationships and had been admitted to a profound communion. He was soon to depart, and the arrangements which he made with his steward concerning the marriage of his son were those of faith. The covenant which Jehovah had made with him concerned the seed and the land. In fulfilment of the Divine promise, the son had been given. It was all-important that two matters should be carefully observed; first, the seed of faith must not be contaminated by the corruption of the people of Canaan; and, secondly, the son given must not depart from the land which was promised as a possession.

These matters constituted the burden of his charge to Eliezer. First, no wife was to be taken for Isaac from the Canaanites. When Eliezer suggested that perhaps a woman of his own people from beyond the flood might not be willing to come, and asked if, in that case, he should take his son to her, Abraham strictly charged him that he was not to do so. In all this he acted in obedience to the will of God, as it had been revealed to him, and in harmony with the covenant, and that by faith.

It is interesting to notice in this connection how time ever reveals the overruling of circumstances by God. This Eleazer was the man who he was afraid would succeed in the days when Divine promise of a son was delayed. Now he is seen undertaking the commission of seeking a wife for Isaac, in order to the preservation of the seed.

Thus Isaac, the son of Abraham, and Rebekah, the daughter of Bethuel, were united. In their union they both acted upon the principle of faith; Isaac in his consent to the method adopted by his father, and Rebekah in the venture she made as she turned her back upon her father's house, and went to the new land to share in the fortunes of those who were living on the principle of faith in God. This should never be lost sight of in any consideration either of Isaac or Rebekah. He was a man of quiet and meditative life, lacking much of the force of character of his father, but on more than one occasion we have the clearest evidence of the strength of his faith. Whatever there may have been of human cleverness and scheming in Rebekah, as subsequent years manifested, her definite, 'I will go,' in response to the appeal of Eliezer, was distinctly a venture of faith, for the principles and practices of the life of Abraham must have been well known to his blood relations.

THE TEACHING.

This whole story is full of western color, and has in it much of beauty. Its main value is that of its revelation of the abiding necessity for loyalty to the principle of faith. Faith is not for the great crises of life alone. It is alike necessary for the ordinary and commonplace experiences. It must be the active principle in all enterprises and choices. Indeed, in the life of faith every smallest event is in some sense a crisis, leading on to other things. Every link in the chain is important. If in any matter, however apparently trivial, there be deflection from faith, then the whole set and current of the years is changed. No hour arrives in the life of those who are yielded to God, when sight is a sufficient ground upon which to take action.

While all this is true, this story also reminds us that faith is rational. Whereas arrangements and choices must be made upon the principle of faith, faith demands that there shall be arrangement, and that there shall be choices. It compels thought and consideration. That is not faith which allows things to drift, or blindly trusting to some choice, hopes they may turn out well. Faith discerns the true line of action, and carefully guards against the possibility of wandering from it. Faith demands that the life of the companion shall not be chosen from a corrupt race, and insists upon it that the seed of promise shall abide on the land of promise. Thus faith guards against two wrong principles of action—that of arranging according to sight and human calculation, and that of failing to make use of the gift of reason which God has bestowed upon men.

THE GOLDEN TEXT.

The golden text is well chosen, crystalizing the main value of this story. It first declares the true condition of all life, and explains it, the declaration in itself being an explanation, 'In all thy ways acknowledge Him.' The acknowledgment of God in all the ways means first of all belief in Him, that is faith; but it also means the reasonable action of adjusting all the activities of life to that belief. God is not acknowledged merely by the intellectual conviction of His existence and government, but by life submitted to that government, and thus linked to all the resources of His being.

In its second part this declaration affirms the Divine side of the covenant, 'He will direct thy paths.' That is the answer of God to the activity of faith. Wherever a man acknowledges Him, He responds. Let Abraham and Isaac, in mutual consent, seek a wife for the continuity of the Divine programme, and let them do it in the acknowledgment of God; then in answer to faith He will direct the path of Eliezer to the woman of His own choice, and thus maintain and continue His fellowship with His people.

G. CAMPBELL MORGAN, D.D.

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SUGGESTIVE QUESTIONS ON THE SUNDAY-SCHOOL LESSONS.

(By Rev. T. S. Linscott, D.D.)

(Copyright, 1912, by Rev. T. S. Linscott, D.D.)

The Bradley-Garretson Co., Ltd., Publishers, Brantford, Ont., Canada.

March 23, 1913.

Isaac and Rebekah. Gen. xxiv.

Goden Text.—In all thy ways acknowledge him and he will direct thy paths. Prov. iii., 6.

(1.) Verse 1—Should a good old man be as bright in his mind and as glad in his heart as when he was younger? Why?

(2.) Verses 2-9—What would you say is the value of a faithful workman or foreman or an absolutely trustworthy confidential secretary to an employer?

(3.) What, if any, value is an oath over a straight promise to bind the conscience of an intelligent man?

(4.) Isaac was thirty-six years old when Abraham, his father, sent his servant to seek him a wife. Would you say that every man should marry, and if so, at what age?

(5.) If a son is not interested to get a wife, ought his parents put pressure on him to do so?

(6.) What importance should be attached to nationality, family and religion, — compared with personality in choosing a wife or accepting a husband?

(7.) How much does God do in the selection of the wife of a truly good man?

(8.) Would you say or not, and why, that all true marriages are made in heaven?

(9.) Verses 10-20—If an industrious man in an honorable calling constantly seeks help from God, may he wits safety quiet his heart from all anxiety and be assured of success? Why?

(10.) How much consideration ought a woman, when her hand is sought in marriage, give to her suitor's worldly possessions?

(11.) If two salesmen, both Christian men of equal ability, start out to sell goods, and one prays for success with every prospect, while the other does not, what would be the difference, if any, in their degree of success?

(12.) Whether a man is rich or poor, which woman would make him the better wife, other things being equal, one who knows how to work, or one who has been raised in luxury without work? Why?

(13.) Verses 21-28—What is the difference in the restful assurance produced by faith and that which comes from faith being actually realized through fact?

(14.) Verses 29-42—Who was Laban and what part does he play in Bible history?

(15.) Why is it that presents form such an important part in courtship and marriage?

(16.) Why is it unwise in these days for cousins to arry?

(17.) Verses 43-49—Of two young women, the one frank, cheerful, communicative and obliging; the other timid, reserved and self contained, which is the more likely to get a good husband? (This is one of the questions which may be answered in writing by members of the club.)

(18. Verses 50-53—Why would you say or not that all the good things which we got come from the Lord?

(19.) What effect does a devout recognition of God's benefits have upon our generosity?

(20.) Verses 54-61— What can you say in favor of the man who is in a hurry to get home as soon as he has finished his business?

(21.) Verses 62-67—When you know a man meditates in the fields at night how would you estimate his general character?

(22.) What great historic significance is there in the marriage of Isaac and Rebekah?

Lesson for Sunday, March 30, 1913. Review—The God of Our Fathers.

CAN LAUGH AT LIFE'S MINOR ILLS

Since Dodd's Kidney Pills Cured Her Kidney Disease.

New Brunswick Woman Tells How She Was Rescued from Ill Health by the Twin Remedies, Dodd's Kidney Pills and Dodd's Dyspepsia Tablets.

Neguac, Allain P.O., N.B., March 7.—(Special)—Mrs. Joseph G. Savoy, a well-known resident of this place, whose ill-health has been a matter of much concern to her friends, is telling of the cure she found for all her troubles in Dodd's Kidney Pills and Dodd's Dyspepsia Tablets.

"My health is fine now," Mrs. Savoy says, in an interview. "The pains are gone from my side and back, and when I go to bed I can sleep. Before I started using Dodd's Kidney Pills and Dodd's Dyspepsia Tablets I could not eat anything heavy such as meat, but now I can eat practically what I please with no ill effects."

Mrs. Savoy was in a generally run-down condition, and her cure came about by using the natural remedies. Dodd's Kidney Pills cured and invigorated her kidneys, thus purifying her blood and improving the circulation.

Dodd's Dyspepsia Tablets insured proper digestion of her food, thus furnishing the body with the nutrition it required. Women with healthy kidneys and sound digestion can afford to laugh at the minor ills of life.

THE PATH OF GLORY

A ROMANCE OF THE FRENCH AND INDIAN WAR.

By PAUL LELAND HAWORTH

(Copyright, Little, Brown, and Co., Boston.)

SYNOPSIS OF PREVIOUS CHAPTERS.

On the eve of the French-Indian war, George Washington, in company with Charles Randolph, a young Englishman, an Irishman, Barnaby Currin, Jacob Van Broom, a Dutchman, and a number of Indians, is the bearer of a menacing letter from the British governor of Virginia to the Chevalier de Saint-Pierre, commander of a fort near Quebec, accusing the French troops of encroaching on British territory. The envoys are gallantly entertained by the Chevalier and his beautiful daughter, Alfrede, but Captain Reparti, commander of another French fort, shows hostility. There is a small clash of arms in which Reparti is defeated, but escapes. The Chevalier and his daughter are enticed from home, and the daughter is captured by Indians, but rescued in the nick of time by Captain Randolph and his companions. She is returned to her father, and temporarily prevents an attack on the Virginians by the French-Canadians and Indians. In a massacre inflicted against the British by Reparti, Barnaby's family are taken prisoners. Randolph, who is a captain in the army, and Barnaby, a lieutenant, set out and liberate the captives, but they are unable to find Barnaby's little boy. In a battle with the French Randolph is wounded and taken prisoner by Captain Reparti. After his recovery he is conducted to Quebec where he again meets Alfrede. Randolph is accused of planning to set fire to Quebec and is imprisoned, and later sentenced to death. Alfrede and her friends visit him, and Randolph declares his love for the girl. Capt. Reparti, the supposed perpetrator of the plot, promises to secure a reprieve for the prisoner on the condition that Alfrede consents to marry him, and she promises. But Jacob Van Braam, Randolph's loyal friend, challenges Reparti to a duel, an dthe Frenchman is seriously wounded. The Marquis de Montcalm interferes to prevent Randolph's execution, and the Englishman remains in prison for several months. Alfrede and her friends plan to effect his escape, which is accomplished with the connivance of the Marquis, but Randolph is forced to remain in hiding. All the while he is eager to join a British fleet which is at Quebec, and finally he ventures out at night, but while going through a wood, he stumbles over a man. The two, supposing each other to be enemies, wrestle, when Randolph is overcome, he recognizes that the other is Barnaby Currin, who has been scouting for the British. They then make their way to the river and board a British ship, where Randolph is introduced to General Wolfe, who announces his decision to attack Quebec.

CHAPTER XXXIII.

THE PATHS OF GLORY.

It was evening of the day following. Eight bells were striking on board the 'Sutherland' when a lithe young man of twenty-four, in the uniform of a naval lieutenant, climbed the ship's side and entered the cabin. 'Jacky' Jervis he was called by his fellows then, but for the deeds he afterwards performed he lives in history as one of Britain's greatest admirals, the Earl of St. Vincent.

'Egad, Jacky,' exclaimed Wolfe affectionately, springing up and grasping the lieutenant's hand, 'I'm glad to see you.'

'I was told that you had sent for me,' said Jervis tentatively.

'Yes, Jacky, I have a commission I want some one to undertake, and I know of no one but my old schoolmate at Swindon's to whom I wish to intrust it.'

'Whatever it may be, I am yours to command.'

'Tis somewhat sombre in its nature,' said Wolfe soberly. 'To-night we go on a desperate undertaking. In case I should fall, I want you to see that these papers come into the proper hands. One is my will; the others are notes to my relatives and friends.'

He handed the papers to the lieutenant; then, after a moment's hesitation, he opened his coat and shirt and took from next his heart a little square packet, which he proceeded to open, disclosing to view the dainty miniature of a girl with luxuriant wavy hair, sweet aristocratic face, and a full round throat, about which a dark ribbon of velvet was tied in a graceful bow.

'Tis Miss Lowther,' said Wolfe, with feeling. 'She is to wed with me if I return. If I do not, my will provides that the picture is to be set in jewels to the amount of five hundred guineas and returned to her. I want you to be my messenger. 'Twould be sad to lose her, for she is sweet and good and fair, yet somehow I feel she is not for me.'

So serious was the young commander that Jervis did not attempt to make light of his forebodings as figments of the imagination. He merely said: 'If you would wear an old uniform instead of this splendid new one you have on, which is certain to catch the attention of the enemy's sharpshooters, I should think your chances for surviving were infinitely better.'

'Tis not that I wish to appear conspicuous, Jacky,' said Wolfe. 'But I feel that it will encourage the men. God knows they have had enough to shake their faith in me.'

'But they are loyal still, God bless them!' said Jervis, with feeling. 'They would undertake to storm Hades, with you to lead them.'

All was by this time ready for the execution of the great and hazardous plan. About nightfall vessels had been sent up the river as if for an attack on Pointe-aux-Trembles, the object being to toll the French troops under Bougainville away from the vicinity of the spot appointed. The siege guns on Point Lévis were working as usual, and below the city Admiral Saunders was bombarding the Beauport lines and manoeuvring flotillas of boats as if for a landing. On board the 'Sutherland' and the vessels lying near her were thirty-six hundred men, and at Goreham's Post, at the mouth of the Etchemin, lay twelve hundred more in readiness to be ferried across the river if the first detachment succeeded in effecting a landing.

Time dragged slowly, as it always does on the eve of great undertakings. But about eleven o'clock seventeen hundred men were quietly embarked in some large bateaux and other boats lying alongside the squadron. One bateaux next the 'Sutherland' must most engage our attention, for in it sat Wolfe and his staff (including now both Randolph and Currin), Captain Chads, the naval officer to whom the management of the landing had been intrusted, and Captain De Laune and twenty-four volunteers who were to undertake the desperate task of climbing the cliff and surprising the guard at the top.

Presently a single lantern appeared in the main topmost shrouds of the 'Sutherland.'

'Tis the signal for the other boats to draw abreast of us,' whispered Randolph to Barnaby.

Through the gloom came the soft splash of oars, and soon the whole flotilla had reached the rendezvous between the 'Sutherland' and the south shore.

'What think you, Captain Chads,' asked Wolfe, when this movement had been executed: 'has the tide began to ebb?'

'Not yet, but we shall not have long to wait,' was the answer.

Half an hour passed; then Chads said to apetty officer who stood waiting at the rail: 'You may raise the other, Williams.'

The order was at once obeyed, and a second lantern appeared above the first.

'Give way,' said Chads to the oarsmen; and the boat carrying Wolfe and the forlorn hope began to drop downstream, followed by the others. Across the river at Cap Rouge the French sentinels remained unsuccessfully unaware that the final expedition against the citadel of New France was under way.

Up to midnight the stars had shone clearly, but now the sky was mercifully overcast, and a favoring southwest breeze had sprung up. On either side, as the flotilla dropped quietly down with the ebbing tide, appeared dimly the precipitous cliffs that hemmed the river in. From far to the eastward came the roar of the batteries on Point Lévis and of Saunders' guns as he bombarded the Beauport lines from vessels lying in the Basin of Quebec, and now and again a shell trailed like some huge meteor across the heavens toward the city.

For a time all in the foremost boat sat silent, each man communing with his own thoughts. All felt the strain; all wondered what the next few hours would bring forth. Presently the melancholy ideas that oppressed him proved too much for Wolfe to endure in silence.

'Gentlemen,' he said, in a deep subdued voice, 'the situation we are in is so novel that one can, I suppose, be pardoned for having strange thoughts. For the last hour there has been running through my mind some lines contained in a poem recently published in a little book given me by a dear friend just before I left London. I wonder if you know it? 'Tis entitled an 'Elegy Written in a Country Churchyard'; its author is one Thomas Gray.'

Verse by verse he recited. The sound of the gently dipping oars and the soft ripple of the current mingled with his mellow voice but did not drown it. All listened as does an audience at some great opera, when the perfect voice of the singer expresses the supremest emotion in the gamut of passion or of suffering. And there was not one but remembered to his dying day how the young commander's feelings mastered him and how his voice broke as he quoted the immortal stanza:

'"The boast of heraldry, the pomp of power,
And all that beauty, all that wealth e'er gave,
Await alike th' inevitable hour:
The paths of glory lead but to the grave."'

He made no attempt to recite more. 'Gentlemen,' he said, after a pause, 'I would rather have written those lines than take Quebec to-morrow.'

Out of the blackness loomed the dark outlines of a vessel lying in the centre of the stream.

'Tis the sloop 'Hunter,' said Captain Chads, when the foremost boat was within half a cable's length. 'Oh! what are the crew doing?'

'I believe they take us for the enemy,' Wolfe exclaimed, in great alarm. 'See, they are running to quarters and seem to be training guns on us. If they fire, our enterprise is ruined.'

'What boats are those?' demanded a hoarse voice from the 'Hunter.'

'British; for God's sake, don't fire!' cried Chads.

'Stand off till I make sure,' came the stern order. 'What is the countersign?'

'Victory,' said Chads quickly.

'Come nearer,' said the speaker, evidently still unconvinced.

Willingly enough, Wolfe's boat drew alongside. 'We are friends, Captain Smith,' called the commander. 'I am General Wolfe. We are on a secret expedition.'

'Gad!' exclaimed the captain. 'You had a close call! I came near giving you a broadside without troubling to challenge you. I took you for a provision convoy that a couple of deserters say the French are expecting down the river to-night.'

After the boats left the 'Hunter,' it became necessary for them to steer in toward the north shore in order not to be swept past their destination.

'Qui vive!' sharp and menacing came a challenge from the darkness at the foot of the cliff.

It was a breathless moment. Discovery spelt failure. But there was in the nearest boat a quick-witted Highland officer who, having served on the Continent, knew French perfectly. He had also heard the colloquy with the captain of the 'Hunter.'

'France!' he responded without hesitation.

'A quel regiment!' demanded the voice.

'De la Reine,' replied the Highlander, in subdued tones.

Probably the sentinel did not hear the answer, for he said: 'Why do you not speak louder?'

'Keep quiet, comrade,' said the Highlander, still in French. 'These are the provision boats. I fear we shall be heard.'

Satisfied with this plausible answer, the sentinel said no more. Vastly relieved, the English passed on. Randolph and Currin directed the midshipman at the tiller where to steer, and in a few minutes Wolfe's boat grated upon the narrow beach. The general himself was the first man to spring ashore, closely followed by Randolph, Currin, and Captain De Laune, and the twenty-four volunteers. Three light infantry companies under Colonel Howe, brother of him who had fallen at Ticonderoga, were landed to support the attempt.

The critical moment had now come. Above towered the bold cliff which must be scaled and mastered. In many hearts were doubts and misgivings, but two little figures stepped to the head of the volunteers and led the way toward the rocky spur up which the attempt was to be made. Who were these figures? Who should they be but those two comrades whom we have followed in hazardous marches along the Riviere aux Boeufs, beside the swift Monongahela, and down this very cliff that frowns so blackly before us? Creeping through the thicket that skirted it, the party arrived at the foot of the spur.

'Take your time, men,' said Randolph, in a low voice. 'Keep cool and avoid loose stones. We shall reach the top with ease.'

With muskets slung at their backs, the volunteers followed the two Virginians. Roots, bushes, and the trunks of trees furnished welcome assistance. Now and again some dislodged rock went tumbling down the cliff, but the splash of the falls of the little brook Saint Denis mercifully deadened the noise. In five minutes Randolph, Currin, and Captain De Laune were on the summit. The men were following close behind them.

From along the cliff came the challenge:

'Qui vive!'

'France,' said Randolph, anxious to gain even a minute's delay. Barnaby dropped back into the shadow.

'Le mot d'ordre?'

'La victoire,' replied Randolph, mumbling the words so that there were unintelligible. 'I command a relieving party, mon enfant. You may call off the other guards. We will care for les Anglais if any come.'

Fortunately the sentinel was a slow-witted habitant, unaccustomed to the usages of war. Though still suspicious, he waited until other dark forms began to appear over the brow of the cliff, and one man, unaware of the sentinel's proximity, uttered an incautious British oath.

Instantly the sentinel raised his fusil. But before he could fire there leaped out from behind a neighboring tree an agile form. The sentinel went to earth with his throat clutched in the iron grasp of Barnaby Currin. In a minute the astonished man was bound and gagged.

In the time thus gained all the volunteers and part of the light infantry had reached the summit. Then from further up the cliff arose the wild shout:

'Les Anglais! aux armes! aux armes! les Anglais!'

Two or three shots rang out. The volunteers and Howe's infantry sprang toward the white tents that were becoming faintly visible in the increasing morning light. Then were confused cries, a volley of shots, a glimpse of scurrying, half-dressed forms; and the camp was taken. To the anxious army below went down a hearty British cheer.

Soon the men came swarming up the cliff. The path was cleared. The remaining troops on the ships—which had dropped down the river with the tide—and the detachment from Goreham's Post were landed and likewise climbed the cliff. The Samos battery above the cove bellowed harshly for a time, but was stormed by Howe and his light infantry. By a little after sunrise the British army was drawn up in order of battle on the Heights of Abraham.

At last Fortune had smiled!

CHAPTER XXXIV.

THE FATE OF A CONTINENT.

Resplendent in his new uniform and attended by his staff, including Randolph and Barnaby, General Wolfe was moving down his line of battle.

'Our chance has come,' he said exultantly to the commander of each regiment he passed, 'at last we are where they must fight us! Let every man do his duty, and this will be a glorious day for England. Double-shot your muskets. But do not fire until the enemy are within forty paces. After the first volley, reload, advance twenty paces, fire again, then charge!'

The men caught his spirit. Despite discouraging failures, they had never yet lost faith in their ardent young leader. Presently a company of the Forty-seventh struck up to the tune of 'Lillies of France,' a song which had been much heard during the early days of the campaign, but which had fallen into disuse since the disastrous repulse at the heights of the Montmorency, where its composer, Sergeant Ned Bostwood, had fallen. Soon the whole battle line was singing:

'Come, each death-doing dog who
dares venture his neck,
Come, follow the hero who goes to
Quebec;
Jump aboard of the transports, and
loose every sail;
Pay your debts at the tavern by giving
leg-bail;
And ye that love fighting shall soon
have enough;
Wolfe commands us, my boys, we
shall give them Hot Stuff!

'Up the River St. Lawrence our troops
shall advance,
To the Grenadiers' March we will
teach them to dance.
Cape Breton we've taken, and next we
will try
At their capital to give them another
black eye.
Vaudreuil, 't is in vain you pretend to
look gruff,—
Those are coming who know how to
give you Hot Stuff!

'With powder in his periwig, and snuff
in his nose,
Monsieur will run down our descent
to oppose;
And the Indians will come: but the
light infantry
Will soon oblige them to betake to a
tree.
From such rascals as these may we
fear a rebuff?
Advance, grenadiers, and let fly your
Hot Stuff!

'When the Forty-seventh regiment is
dashing ashore,
While bullets are whistling and cannons do roar,
Says Montcalm: 'Those are Shirley's,
—I know the lapels.'
'You lie,' says Ned Botwood, 'we belong to Lascelles'!
Tho' our clothing is changed, yet we
scorn powder-puff;
So at you, ye b——s, here's give you
Hot Stuff!'

While the refrain still rose along the line the ridge ahead began to be thronged with white uniforms. Randolph looked attentively at the standard fluttering over them, and saw that, in the language of heraldry, it was quarterly first and fourth feuille-morte, second and third vert; over all a white cross.

'Those troops belong to the battalion of Guienne. I recognize the standard,' he said to Wolfe.

'Let them come,' said the commander gayly. 'I am happy to see them.'

The white-coated gentry extended themselves along the ridge, but otherwise made no hostile demonstration. Swarms of Indians and Canadians soon made their appearance, however, and, creeping along under cover of the woods and thickets, opened a galling fusillade on the English wings.

At this Barnaby began to grow restive. 'If I had my old rifle here,' said he to Randolph, 'I would kinder like to mix in that.'

'Be patient,' said Randolph, laughing. 'It is not often that one can serve on the staff of a major-general. For this once you must fight according to the rules.'

Presently the firing of these sharpshooters became so heavy that Wolfe threw out skirmishers to oppose them and ordered the regiments that were most exposed to lie down. Light showers fell at intervals, but the men continued in high spirits, and patiently awaited the event. Meanwhile every eye watched keenly the crest of the halfway ridge. More columns of regulars and of motley clothed militia came in sight and deployed. Artillery began to ply the English lines with grapeshot. At intervals the solitary English six-pounder that had been dragged up the cliff bellowed a defiant reply.

'T is evident they mean to fight!' cried Wolfe delightedly. 'We shall not have long to wait.'

It was now near ten o'clock. The clouds which hitherto had obscured the sky were passing away and giving place to a flood of warm sunshine that lit up the brilliant uniforms and glittering weapons of the two armies and illumined the gorgeous crimson, yellow, and purple foliage of the woodlands in the stupendous amphitheatre in which one of the great scenes of history was about to be enacted. The plateau on which the armies stood formed the stage. To the British left, gradually rising tier upon tier, lay the northern range of the blue pine-clad Laurentians; while to their right

THE CHURCH.

The stars within the night's dark deep
were drowned.
The winds from the cave of Aeolus had
flown,
And fields of Peace with leaves and
twigs had sown.
While rain cut sinuous channels in the
ground.
Deserted were the streets—I heard no
sound,
Save a child's voice; and as a boy doth
try
To find a hidden locust by its cry,
I followed that thin voice until I found
Two ill-clad children, safe from the
storm's harm
On the church-steps they held each
other fast.
An impulse drove them to that sheltering arm,
And told them 'twas the home of Charity—
Where Innocense is hidden from the
blast,
Where storm-tossed souls can nestle at
her knee.

ALEXANDER LOUIS FRASER.

stretched away league upon league of undulating upland sweeping up to the yet more distant southern range, whose wider semicircle curved in to meet its northern counterpart and make the vast mountain ring complete. Across the arena to the right the great river, full-charged with Britannia's might, ebbed and flowed past the Rock of Quebec, the bulwark of New France and the prize of victory!

As he watched the enemy's lines Randolph saw ride out from them, on a splendid black charger, a cavalier wearing a shining cuirass and the full uniform of a lieutenant-general of the French king. For some minutes the officer surveyed the English position, which was only partly visible because of the rough ground; then he turned and rode slowly down the front of his own line, brandishing his drawn sword, and apparently calling on his men to do their utmost. And from the waiting ranks came thunderous cheers of:

'Montcalm! Montcalm! Vive notre général!'

No Roman emperor ever received such a salute from gladiators about to die. A lump rose in Randolph's throat; he felt strangely troubled. 'Should either leader fall,' thought he, 'I shall be sad, for I love them both!'

Before Montcalm finished his course, the English line, at an order from Wolfe, moved forward a hundred paces in order to commit both armies to close and decisive action. Then, with Randolph and Currin and other aides, the English general moved once more along the front of his line.

'Be firm, my lads,' he kept saying to the men. 'Do not return a shot till they are within forty yards of your guns. Then you may fire.'

And as he passed on huzzas that rivaled the cheers which greeted his great opponent rent the air. Soldering their muskets, the men stood as if on parade.

The bullets fired by the Canadian and Indian sharpshooters were now flying thicker than ever, and as Wolfe turned to come back from the left, one struck him in the wrist. Wrapping a handkerchief which bore the monogram 'K. L.' around the wound, he kept on without a word of complaint. From behind bushes and knolls, and from the edge of cornfields, puffs of smoke shot incessantly, for more than one skilled rifleman had marked the young commander as his prey. Near the middle of the line Randolph and Barnaby saw him stagger; but to their anxious questioning he gave no answer, and, heedless of a bullet in the groin, kept on down the line, pouring out his spirit in the animated exhortations that spring from that deep emotion which none but warriors can feel and none but heroes can utter. At last he took his stand on a little knoll between the Twenty-eighth and the Louisburg Grenadiers, whence he commanded a view of nearly his whole line.

From this point of Randolph and Barnaby saw the enemy sweep proudly down from the ridge. The French regulars — victors of Oskegon, of William Henry, of Ticonderoga — were in the centre; the Canadian regulars and militia were on the wings. As they moved forward, the French shouted loudly and waved their weapons. The English six-pounder daringly planted in front of the line, plied them with grape, and the bagpipes of the Highlanders sent back a shrill defiance; but the English troops stood in ominous silence, waiting.

'There he is!' cried Barnaby, whose keen eyes had been seeking the approaching array for a hated figure.

'Where?' demanded Randolph, with no less eagerness.

Barnaby silently pointed to a gigantic figure that strode ahead of a battalion of colonial troops, over whom waved a banner which Randolph recognized as that of Montreal.

'Good!' said Randolph grimly. 'He is almost opposite us.' And he drew his sword.

The French advanced rapidly at first; their onslaught bade fair to be furious. But it was not long before the effect. The Canadians had not advery silence of their opponents had itsvanced a hundred paces when they beban to fire without orders, and then to throw themselves on the ground to reload. These tactics impeded the advance without causing the British much loss, disorganized the line of battle, and furnished an opportunity for those who were disinclined to come to close quarters to slink off and join in the skirmishing attacks upon the British wings. Randolph and Barnaby saw Reparti and other officers remonstrating with their followers, but so averse were the Canadians to a fight in the open that they melted away like snow beneath a summer sun. The battalions of French regulars kept bravely on, but soon their own ranks broke out in disordered long-range firing.

Undismayed, the French officers led their men forward, waving their long espontoons and shouting words of encouragement. Fearful for their now exposed flanks, the two battalions on the left inclined to the left, and the three on the right to the right; thus, split in two, the densely massed French line of battle moved forward with less assurance toward the waiting line of British bayonets. This movement threw the small remnant of Canadians who had gathered round Reparti further to the English right, and brought the battalion of Royal Roussillon opposite the knoll where stood Wolfe and his staff. Rapidly the distance diminished. Randolph could see the battalion colors of blue, red, yellow, and green, with white crosses upon which were embroidered golden fleur-de-lis, and the black three-cornered hats, red and blue collars, and black stocks of the men. The surging ranks broke forth in wild bursts of smoke, and now and again some stricken British soldier sank with clattering gun to earth. But the British discipline was wonderful. Now the French were within a hundred yards, yet not a shot had been fired by that grim battle line. Eighty yards. . . sixty . . . fifty . . . forty-five . . . forty . . .

'Fire!' rang out the voice of Wolfe.

The British muskets rose, and there thundered forth a volley so perfectly delivered that it sounded like a cannon shot. Again, with the precision of clock work, the well drilled men reloaded and moved twenty paces forward. The dense smoke of the first volley had lifted somewhat, disclosing a scene of havoc. Again belched forth a terrible volley. The French went down by hundreds. Their ranks began to crumble.

'Charge!' shouted Wolfe, springing in front of the Louisburg Grenadiers.

The English regiments gave a mighty cheer and dashed in with the bayonet; the Highlanders shouted their fierce slogan and fell to with the claymore. Some brave French men endeavored to stem the rush, but not many. Most who had fallen raised the sauve qui peut!

Randolph and Barnaby were dashing madly forward with the grenadiers in the hope of meeting Reparti. But the longed for encounter which a few minutes before had seemed probable had been rendered impossible by the split in the French line. The few Montreal militia who advanced in the final charge were thrust far aside toward the river by the battalion of Royal Roussillon. Before this battalion gave way, the militia fled from the field, bearing Reparti with them. Balked of their hoped for prey, the disappointed Virginians fought in the melée with whomever opposed them, and came presently upon two British grandiers thrusting savagely at a young officer who was defending himself with his sword. The combat was too unequal to be long maintained. One of the grenadiers ran his bayonet through the officer's left arm; the other was about to give a finishing thrust when Randolph caught the musket.

'Yield, Lieutenant Lusignan, for the sake of those who love you!' he cried.

Reluctantly the young officer gave up his weapon. 'Mon Dieu! I may as well,' he said bitterly, 'for the day is lost.'

It was true. The whole French army was a disorderly mob flying wildly for safety, and from all parts of the field arose the cry, 'Miséricorde!' In five minutes the fate of a continent had been decided!

With Barnaby's assistance, Randolph helped Lusignan back from the shambles toward the rear. They had not gone far ere they came upon a little knot of men gathered round a prostrate form lying upon the coat of a grenadier.

'Who is it?' asked Randolph, but even as he uttered the words he saw the officer's face—and it was the face of him who but a few hours before had said: 'The paths of glory lead but to the grave.'

'He was struck just as the charge began,' said Captain Curry, of the Twenty-eighth. 'The wound is mortal.'

A surgeon was doing what he could, but the young general's head was sunk forward on his breast, and in his unseeing eyes was that glassy look that accompanies dissolution.

Suddenly, from a little knoll in front, some one shouted: 'See how they run!'

'Who run?' asked Wolfe, rousing himself.

'The French, sir. Egad, they have given way everywhere.'

'Go, one of you, to Colonel Burton,' said the dying man: 'tell him to march Webb's regiment down to Charles River to cut off their retreat from the bridge. Now—God be praised—I will die in peace!'

A moment more and his soaring spirit took its flight.

At almost the same moment Montcalm, mortally stricken and supported in the saddle by two grenadiers, entered Quebec through the St. Louis gate. 'Oh, Mon Dieu! Mon Dieu!' screamed some frightened women, 'the marquis is killed!' 'It is nothing, it is nothing,' he said reassuringly. 'Do not grieve for me, mes bonnes amies.'

He was taken to a house, where the surgeon who examined his wounds told him that he could not live beyond the morning. 'So much the better,' said the dying soldier. 'I am happy that I shall not see the surrender of Quebec.' To his secretary he confided messages to each of his beloved family in far away Candiac, arranged that his papers should be delivered to his friend Lévis, and devoted his last hours to preparing for the death that a little before dawn came to his relief. All was confusion in the city, but an old man called 'Bonhomme Michel' contrived to fashion a rude coffin out of a few boards; and when evening fell, a little procession composed of the commandant and officers of the garrison, citizens, and sorrowing women and children followed the coffin in dismal silence and fallen walls, to the chapel of the Ursulines. There, in the pale light cast by a few torches, the priests murmured the Libera Me, Domine, in which the nuns behind the grating joined with trembling voices. Then the body of the greatest general and noblest gentleman who had ever served New France was laid to rest in a grave that had been partly hollowed out by the bursting of a shell. Again had the saying been fulfilled: 'La guerre est le tombeau des Montcalm.'

Thus, one in victory and the other in defeat, died gloriously the two heroes of this great war. Posterity has paid equal honors to both. In the governor's garden at Quebec stands to-day a shaft of stone fittingly erected as a single great memorial and typical of the feeling with which each is regarded. On one side is the single word 'Montcalm'; on the other, 'Wolfe'; while on the pedestal is carved:

MORTEM VIRTUS COMMUNEM
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(To be Continued.)

Sick Headaches——

are not caused by anything wrong in the head, but by constipation, biliousness and indigestion. Headache powders or tablets may deaden, but cannot cure them. Dr. Morse's Indian Root Pills do cure sick headache in the sensible way by removing the constipation or sick stomach which caused them. Dr. Morse's Indian Root Pills are purely vegetable, free from any harmful drug, safe and sure. When you feel the headache coming take

Dr. Morse's Indian Root Pills 42

PILES Do not suffer another day with Itching, Bleeding, or Protruding Piles. No surgical operation required. Dr. Chase's Ointment will relieve you at once and as certainly cure you. 60c. a box; all dealers, or Edmanson, Bates & Co., Limited, Toronto. Sample box free if you mention this paper and enclose 2c. stamp to pay postage.

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

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Time was when disease was thought to be due to the direct influence of evil spirits, and exorcism and magic were invoked to cast it out.

Science has taught us wisdom. The evil spirits exist still. We call them "Disease Germs," and they also must be cast out. Once lodged in the stomach or intestines, fever with its hallucinations, or biliousness with its aches and pains, is the result.

ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT'

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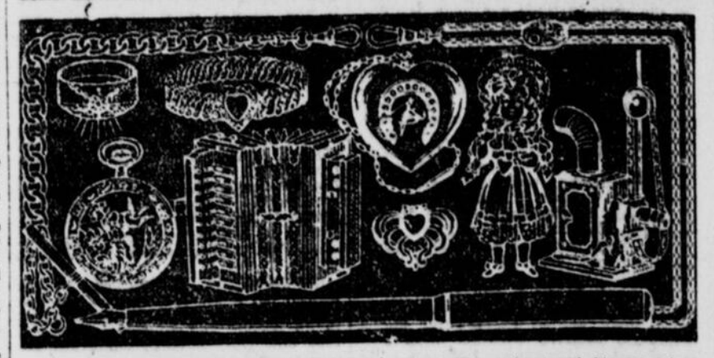

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CHILDREN'S CORNER.

A GRAIN OF SAND.

'Mother! Mother! There's something in my eye! Please take it out, quick!'

Flossy came hurrying to her mother's room. Her blue eyes were bloodshot, her eyelids swollen, and the tears were running down her cheeks.

'Why, what is it?' asked her mother as she put her arms around the child.

'I don't know; it's an awful big thing. The wind blew it in my eye a minute ago.'

The mother looked again. Then she examined the eye carefully but could find nothing except tears.

'I don't see anything in it, dearie.'

'But it's there, mother; please get it out. It makes me so uncomfortable.'

The mother looked again. Then she bathed the hurt eye with warm water and told Flossy to keep it closed for a time; but the poor eye did not get any better. Something was in it—something as big as a marble, Flossy thought.

'Well, Flossy, I think we had better go to Dr. Wright and see what he can do,' said her mother, after trying everything she could think of for the relief of her little daughter.

Dr. Wright was the good doctor Flossy loved, and she stood very quietly with her face in the light as he kept her eyelid open.

'Ah!' said the doctor, and in an instant he held his instrument toward her, 'here it is!'

'Where?' asked the mother. 'I don't see anything.'

'I don't either,' said Flossy; 'but my eye does not hurt any longer.'

'It's just a tiny speck of sand,' replied the doctor; 'too small to see, unless you know where to look for it.'

Some days after, Flosy was fidgeting about the room where her mother was sewing. It was rainy weather out of doors and Flossy was in a bad humor, nothing pleased her.

'Please don't, Flossy,' said her mother, over and over again. 'You make me very uncomfortable. If you don't stop worrying you must go away by yourself.'

Flossy sat down by the window pouting. In a little while her face brightened and she came to her mother and put a little soft kiss on her cheek.

'I'm like that grain of sand, mother, don't you think so?' she said.

'What do you mean?'

'I'm not very big, but I make people uncomfortable when my temper gets in the wrong place. I love you, mother, I love you truly, and I would not hurt you as that sand did me for anything. The sand could not help itself, but I can, and I will, right away.'—'Our Boys and Girls.'

SYNOPSIS OF DOMINION LAND REGULATIONS.

Any person who is the sole head of a family, or any male over 18 years old may homestead a quarter section of available Dominion land in Manitoba, Saskatchewan or Alberta. The applicant must appear in person at the Dominion Lands Agency or Sub-Agency for the District. Entry by proxy may be made at any agency, on certain conditions, by father, mother, son, daughter, brother or sister of intending homesteader.

Duties—Six months' residence upon and cultivation of the land in each of three years. A homesteader may live within nine miles of his homestead on a farm of at least 80 acres solely owned and occupied by him, or by his father, mother, son, daughter, brother or sister.

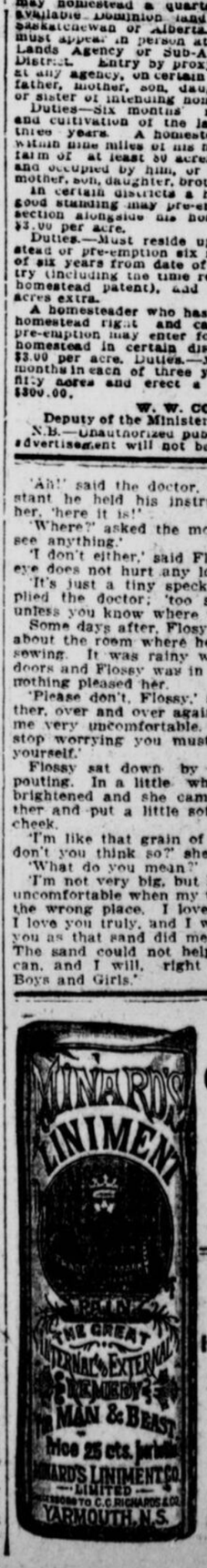
In certain districts a homesteader in good standing may pre-empt a quarter-section alongside his homestead. Price $3.00 per acre.

Duties.—Must reside upon the homestead or pre-emption six months in each of six years from date of homestead entry (including the time required to earn homestead patent), and cultivate fifty acres extra.

A homesteader who has exhausted his homestead right and cannot obtain a pre-emption may enter for a purchased homestead in certain districts. Price $3.00 per acre. Duties.—Must reside six months in each of three years, cultivate fifty acres and erect a house worth $300.00.

W. W. CORY,
Deputy of the Minister of the Interior.

N.B.—Unauthorized publication of this advertisement will not be paid for.



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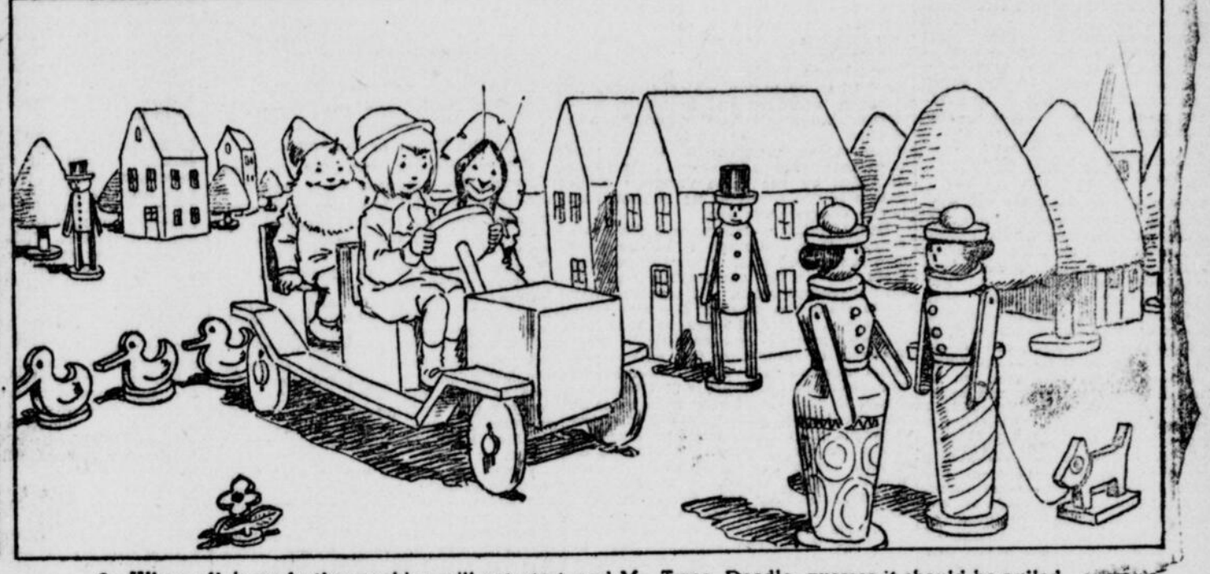
OUR WEEKLY PAGE OF FUNNY PICTURES

MR. TWEE DEEDLE

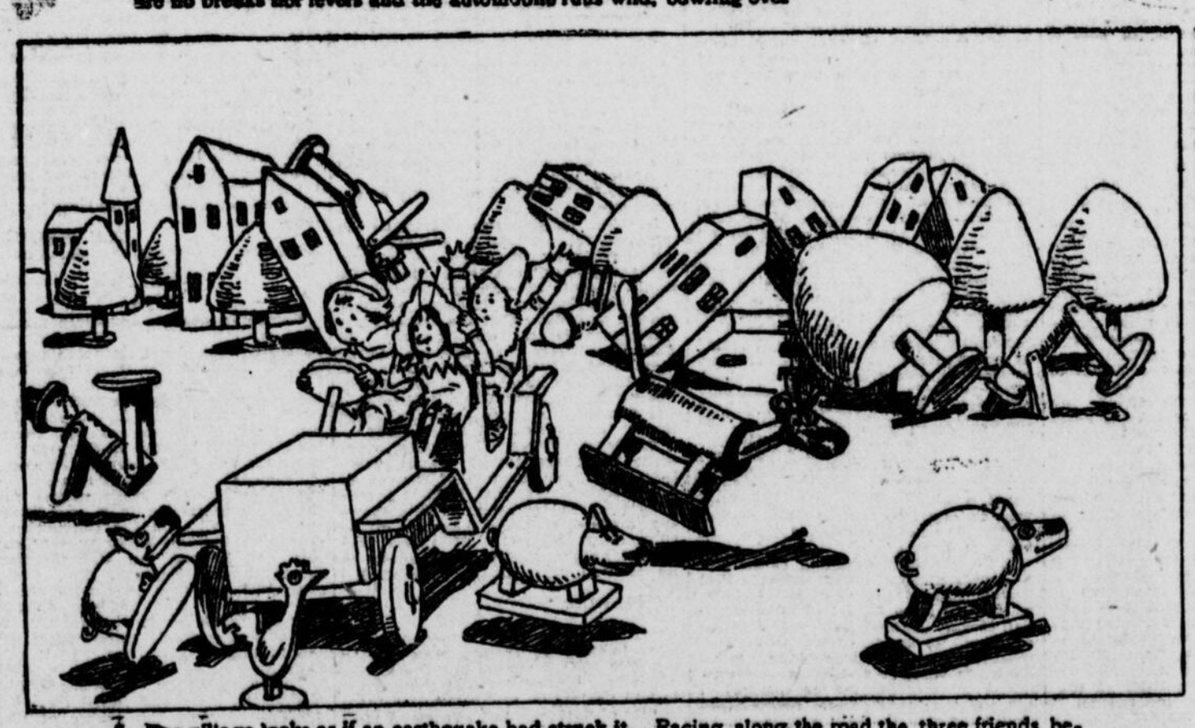
1—While strolling through Wooden-Wooden Land Dickie finds an automobile. He hurriedly seeks his friends and invites them to join him in a ride.



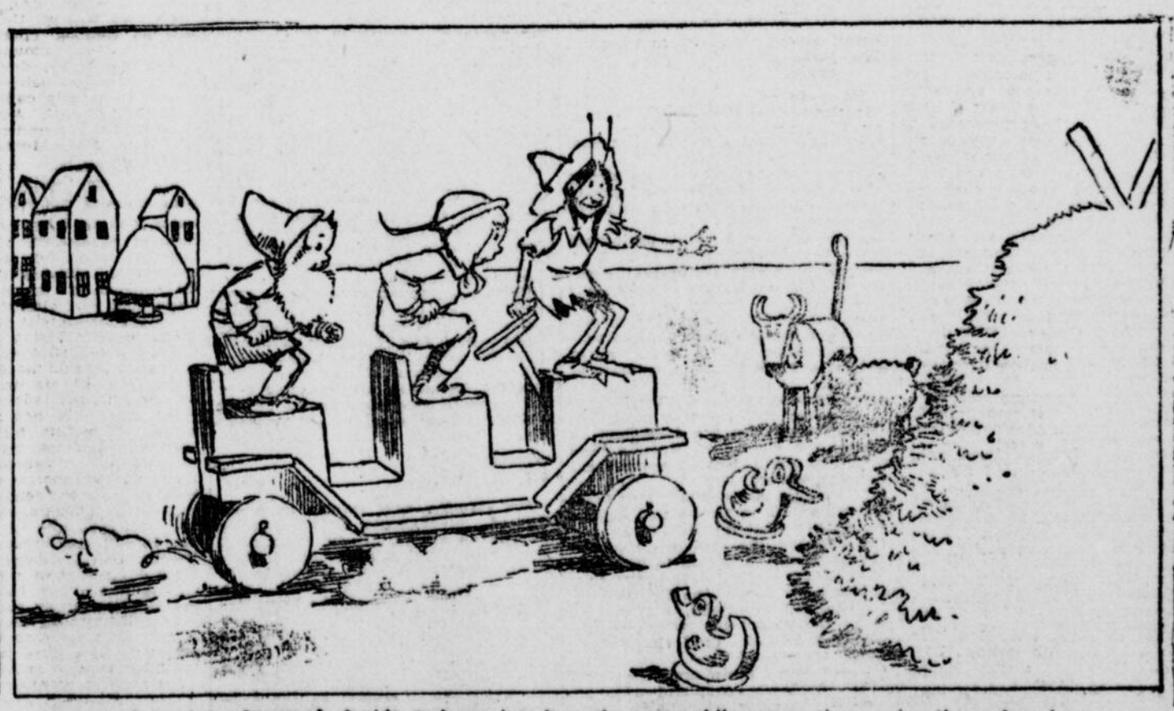
2—When all is ready the machine will not start and Mr. Twee Deedle guesses it should be pulled by a string. Just as the three friends are about to get out the car starts without warning—

3—and knocks down Mrs. Ashe and Mrs. Birch. Dickie, greatly alarmed, tries to stop it, but there are no breaks nor levers and the automobile runs wild, bowling over

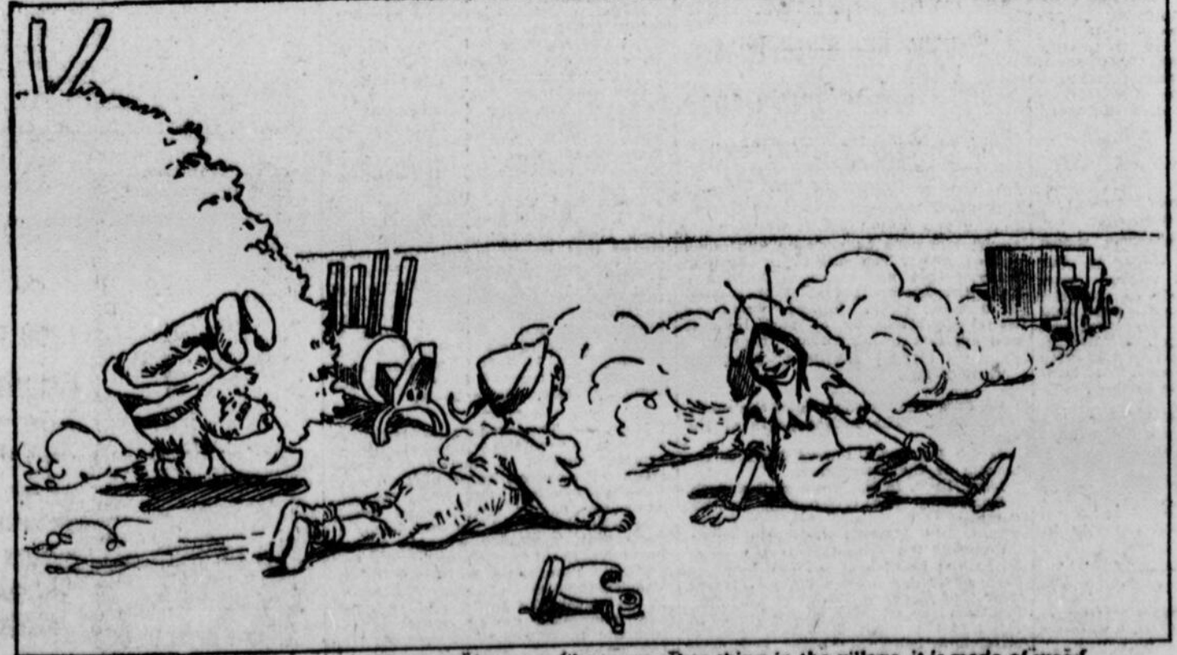
4—men, women, houses, trees, dogs, and wreaks destruction upon everything in its path



5—The village looks as if an earthquake had struck it. Racing along the road the three friends become anxious for their own safety and



6—seeing a haystack decide to jump into it as the automobile passes, thus saving themselves from possible injury. They jump, but to their surprise



7—bounce off on to the hard ground because, like every other thing in the village, it is made of wood. Mr. Giggle finds his bottle of magic medicine and applies it to their bruises, and, as the medicine is made of mothers' kisses, their hurts are speedily cured.

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JOHN GRUELLE.

8—Mr. Twee Deedle examines the auto and discovers that the heat from their bodies caused it to run away, so they decide that by placing their hands on it at intervals they can get back to the village and repair the damage done by their wild ride.

LETTERS FROM READERS

SOCIALISM AND CHRISTIANITY.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—I have read with interest the letters on Socialism recently published in the 'Witness.' Some of the writers appear to think that Christianity has proven to be something of a failure, largely because professing Christians have not given sufficient attention to the alleviation of the social wrongs from which so large a portion of the earth's population is suffering. On the other hand Socialism has been condemned as savoring too much of materialism. It is admitted on all sides that adverse social conditions do exist, differences of opinion arising as to the cause and remedy. So long as we confine ourselves to philosophizing on the questions we shall not arrive at any true solution of the problems before us, but if we turn away from man's reasoning, and take instruction from Him who knows what is in man, we shall learn true wisdom. The Bible, that book which gives us not only a revelation of God, but also a revelation of God's estimate of man, throws much light on these subjects. Let us be guided by the light, lest we be found walking in darkness.

A SCHEME FOR SOCIAL BETTERMENT.

I should like to present for the consideration of your readers two questions, a correct answer to which should give us a true basis on which to work out an effective scheme for the social betterment of the masses. 1. For what purpose was man created? Was it that he might live sumptuously and contentedly on this earth all the days of his natural life? 2. What is the location of the cause of human misery? Is it in man's surroundings, or in man himself? A well instructed Presbyterian would doubtless answer my first question as follows: 'Man's chief end is to glorify God and enjoy him forever.' That answer is undoubtedly founded upon the declaration of the Creator as set forth in the Scriptures. In his constitution man differs essentially from all other creatures in that he was created in the image of God. He is an intelligent being, has the power of choice, and is possessed of a moral nature. Man is dependent upon power, answerable to authority, and capable of communion with unseen spiritual reality. In the days of man's innocency perfect harmony existed between him and his Creator, but when that harmony was broken by the introduction of sin man's troubles began and they have been multiplying ever since. Had it not been for the introduction of sin into man's experience he would have been enabled to exercise dominion over the fish of the sea, the fowls of the air and the beasts of the earth, with delight to himself, and glory to his Creator. Man was created for dominion. He was destined to subdue the earth, and govern it. Through the transgression of its first head, Adam, the whole race failed to 'make good.' Seeing this our Creator in kindness provided the race with a second head, even Jesus Christ, through whom it may attain to the desired success of which it fell short under its former head. God has made his Son both Lord and Christ and has committed unto Him all authority both in heaven and upon earth. 'He must reign until he has put all enemies under his feet.' To Him every knee will be made to bow, 'and every tongue shall confess that Jesus is Lord, to the glory of God the Father.' It is the present duty of man to acknowledge the headship and authority of Jesus Christ, and to submit to his rule. It is man's first duty and highest privilege to seek the kingdom of God. Material prosperity is in itself no real advantage, and material adversity no real enemy of man. Many a man has in the face of great adversity attained to greatness of character, which in the final reckoning, counts for more than bank accounts, stocks and real estate. Man as a spiritual being cannot live by bread alone.

CAUSE OF HUMAN MISERY.

In answer to my second question, I would locate the cause of all human misery in man himself, and not his surroundings. Long ago his Creator pronounced this judgment upon man: 'The Lord saw that the wickedness of man was great in the earth, and that every imagination of the thoughts of his heart was only evil continually. And the Lord said, I will destroy man whom I have created from the face of the ground; for it repenteth me that I have made him.' 'By one man's disobedience sin entered into the world, and death by sin, and so death passed upon all mankind, for all have sinned.' Sin is the cause of all our woe. Therefore, any measure designed to relieve human misery in order to be effective must take account of sin.

Right here it is well to mark the difference between Socialism and Christianity. Socialism locates the cause of human misery in man's surroundings; in adverse social conditions resulting from 'man's humanity to man.' The cure suggested is the abolition of Capitalism, and the substitution therefor of Socialism, a social order wherein wealth, produced by the joint efforts of all men, should be for the benefit of all. The majority of Socialists take no account of the inherent depravity of man and his consequent inability to make the most of even the best social order that many be established for his benefits. It is true that Mr. H. G. Wells, who calls himself a socialist, expresses his conviction that 'with people just as they are now, with their prejudices and ignorances, no Socialist state can exist, no better state can exist than the one we now have with all its squalor and cruelty.' Mr. Wells hopes for the development of a 'Collective intelligence', which must be developed by sound teaching. He affirms his belief that when man has become educated up to a point of intelligence and humanity in which he can appreciate the principles of Socialism, then the substitution of an ideal Socialism for the present faulty social order may be advantageously effected. Practically all Socialists teach that man has within his own power the remedy for the social ills which now afflict the race, and that this remedy must be effected through the exercise of human brotherhood, and democracy, which means faith in man.

Christianity, unlike Socialism, seeks to alleviate for the present, and finally entirely abolish human misery on the earth by recognizing sin as its cause, and smiting that with a deadly blow. This stupendous work was not committed to the hands of man. None but a god is equal to such a task.

CHAS. SEGSWORTH.

Fort Frances, Ont.

Co-Operation.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—The school of life has some great teachers on the staff, and one of the greatest is named experience. One of the most important lessons experience teaches us, is that of co-operation as an aid to progress. As in ordinary school life some are quick and others are slow to learn the lesson. Those who learn and apply that earning to all the events of their daily life, are those who succeed. The question for us to decide is whether we pay a high price for individual experience, or take a lesson from the experience of others at a much cheaper rate. To-day there is a furious outcry against the trusts. What are trusts, how can we define the term? My conception of a trust, is a corporation created, organized, and supported by an aggregation of wealth, the source of which is the accumulated savings of individuals. Instead of a spirit of impotent anger towards a ravenous monster of our own creation, if we learn the lesson which the trusts can teach us, it will be of greater benefit. One thing they teach us is the value and power of co-operation. Another lesson is that co-operation is either a blessing or a curse: depending chiefly upon the underlying motive which controls the direction of co-operation. Where the motive is a purely selfish one, looking wholly and solely to the financial benefit of the few, by the exploitation of the many, then such co-operation is a decided evil; and should be denounced and resisted by all available means. There is another co-operation which, because the motive is unselfish, is of great benefit to the many. I refer to the kind of co-operation which enables us to build churches and hospitals, supports missions, feeds the hungry, and clothes the scantily clad, and does other equally humane deeds. Countries are built up by co-operation, and defended by the same means. Education is the result of it; in fact, this is the co-operative age.

Human history has passed the communal stage, although it is the hope of some to revert to it; and is passing from the purely competitive era to that of co-operation. It remains with us to make the most of the new state of things. For the reason that the methods must vary according to what we wish to co-operate for, no cut and dried scheme will fit all conditions and circumstances; nor will I here attempt to give one. I only wish to point out the lesson, and to state that the principle is one that must be accepted and acted on if we would advance as a nation and as individuals. If we would destroy trusts, it must be by the weapons they use. We must fight them by the means they use.

The great danger in co-operative enterprises is in the machinations of financial pirates, who by wrecking or other methods, in many instances gain control; and that which is nominally co-operative, becomes the feeding ground of a clique or an individual. This danger should be guarded against through the by-laws of such associations, which should be expressly framed to prevent it. For instance, the number of shares in such concerns should be limited, so that no one person should have a controlling number, and non-transferable. If a member wishes to sell out his shares, they should be disposed of through the executive, and sold to other individuals under the same conditions, subject to ratification by the other shareholders.

Failure to work by some such system has resulted in dissatisfaction and dissolution of previous co-operative concerns, which started out with every prospect of success. While the management of any business enterprise must remain, as hitherto, in the hands of one or several persons, yet the shareholders should insist on a supervising executive consisting of members elected annually, all serving in rotation. This would tend to the growth of a spirit of responsibility and individual pride in growth of business; and such an enterprise would be bound to succeed.

W. H. BRAMLEY.

Bath, N.B.

WOMAN SUFFRAGE.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—Being in favor of woman suffrage, I would like to give some reasons, make some comparisons, and suggest some ways in which we could gain our ends.

SOME REASONS WHY WOMEN SHOULD VOTE.

(1)—For the same reason that men vote.

(2)—Because they are not so strong as men physically, and are unable to protect themselves from men trying to harm them.

(3)—Because men are prejudiced against women and partial to men.

(4)—Because men are unjust to women, and always have been since the world began.

(5)—Because human nature is selfish, and no one person or class of persons should be in the power of, or ruled by, one other person, or class of persons.

(6)—Because women don't belong to men, and are not owned by men.

(7)—Because men are dependent on women, and could not live on, and people this earth, beyond the present generation without them.

(8)—Because men can only stop them by force, which is wrong and unjust, because they can't retaliate.

(9)—Because the men in opposition to them would be afraid to hit them if they could hit back; to prove this, why don't the men of the British Empire, England especially, try to dictate to the Americans whether they shall vote or not (ask the Americans).

(10)—Because there are other men in the world who can, and will, hit back for the women, example (the people of the Western U. S., New Zealand, etc.).

(11)—Because women, being human, have an equal right with men, to the pursuit of life, health and happiness.

(12)—Because women, being women, know their needs better than men know them, and not being allowed to vote, are unable to make them known.

And for many more reasons for which I have not time or space here.

A COMPARISON OF SUFFRAGE AND NON-SUFFRAGE COUNTRIES.

As I have lived for 10 years in one of the Pacific Coast States, I would like to make some comparisons between them and this country, also Great Britain. Women there have more prestige than they have here; men are more chivalrous to women, the standard of living is much higher, there is less poverty and misery. There is less difference between the upper and lower classes. The people are less conservative. The men vastly outnumber the women. Domestic servants' wages average $35 a month, against $18 here. Farm hands' wages average $35 a month, against $18 here. Living is just as cheap here. Laboring men earn at least $2 for 9-hour day, and I often paid my men as much as $2.50, or 35 cents an hour. Work is always to be found without trouble, and three out of four people visiting there, stay for good.

SUGGESTIONS TO WOMEN VOTERS.

If the women voters would emigrate to those countries where they have the vote, they will be assured of a hearty welcome, and by so doing will build up those countries, draining the others at the same time, of their best blood, so that they will force them to follow suit or go on the blink (because men cannot live without women). Also, they should be loyal to their friends, meaning the men of those countries that give them suffrage; and I would like to make a little prophecy, which is, that suffrage has come to stay. The most prosperous countries in the world have it (example, the Western U. S. and New Zealand), and the worst have not got it (for example, Turkey). And as for myself, I will certainly choose to live in those places where they have it, and I certainly believe that if it is put to the vote of both sexes, that all the provinces west of the great lakes will vote it in.

JOHN AUSTIN.

Montreal, March 7, 1913.

Note.—Our correspondent's conclusions are good, but his reasoning is bad. He has not shown that the blissful conditions which he attributes to certain Western States are in any way due to the women having votes, or that they did not exist before the women had votes, or that they do not exist in similar States where the women do not have votes. Would it not have been equally good or rather equally bad reasoning, if he had said that all these benign conditions exist there because women are so scarce in those States, and that people valued women more because there were not enough of them?

The Ballot and the Home.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir, — Having recently become, through the kindness of a friend, a reader of the 'Witness,' I beg to compliment you on its independent attitude, a property sadly lacking in so much of our journalism. I have been greatly interested in your page of 'Letters from Readers,' particularly letters re 'Socialism' and 'Woman Suffrage,' subjects which are agitating, in a greater or less degree, nearly all nations of the civilized world. I am prompted to express my views on the latter question, not from any desire to rush into print, but through reading and desiring to refute the absolutely absurd arguments presented by Mr. G. W. Fleming in his recent letter.

I may say at the outset that I am whole-heartedly in favor of extending the franchise to women on equal terms with men, because it seems to me to rest on the eternal principles of right and justice. Every objection yet met with, when tested by these principles and analyzed in the light of common sense and reason, stands shabbily forth as a petty prejudice, a shallow sophistry or a fearfulness of change.

THE BALLOT AND THE HOME.

Mr. Fleming seems to think he has settled the whole question by expressing it in the form of a proposition in geometry — a sort of up-to-date or down-to-date political Euclid. He begins by saying: 'I believe women's place in the economy of life is more important than that of men. I believe their agency as a moralizing, Christianizing and refining force is infinitely greater than that of men.' So, Mr. Fleming, while not only admitting its existence, but extolling the strength of this great 'moralizing, Christianizing and refining force' would exclude that force from exercising its influence through the ballot. Extremely consistent that attitude!

He then goes on to say: 'That force is wielded not by the ballot, but in the home, and the home is the only thing in life worth living for.' Very true, so far as it goes, but the writer does not appear to even glimpse at the vital point. Are not the laws of the state (in theory at least and approximately in practice) concrete expressions of the will of the electorate as summed up in the ballot? Do not these laws affect the home? Do not the great public questions, which are ever arising or assuming new aspects, affect the home? What about the tariff, the high cost of living, the regulation of the liquor traffic, strikes, education, and marriage and divorce laws? Do any of these or any of the other great national questions not affect the home? After due consideration, surely any thinking person must come to the conclusion that what the ballot says is of intense interest to the home. Then Mr. Fleming seems to forget, or ignores, the fact that there are thousands, yea millions, of women to-day working outside the home. Are we going then to bar the female sex from voicing their opinion re matters which so vitally affect them; not only the wives and mothers in the home, but the multitudes of workers without?

Further on Mr. Fleming says: 'The world has at last adopted practically universal male suffrage.' Yes, the world, with a few exceptions, now permits the most ignorant, unintelligent and unscrupulous of males to exercise the franchise, at the same time forbidding the noblest, best-informed and most intellectual of the opposite sex.

WOMEN AS VOTERS.

Mr. Fleming next frames up a series of suppositions as to whether women, as voters, are of greater, of less or of equal intelligence in comparison with men, and proves to his own satisfaction that which ever hypothesis may be true, the result remains the same, namely, that our lady friends have no right to the franchise.

Now in my humble opinion there is a tremendous amount of tommyrot written and spoken re the relative intelligence of men and women, as qualifications for the right to vote. In the history of the British and other great nations achieving responsible government, do we find that the granting of various extensions of the franchise to the different classes depended upon the proving that these new voters were to equal or increase the voting 'standard,' as Mr. F. calls it. We find nothing of the kind. The persons concerned clamored then as women are clamoring to-day for a voice in the management of the state, and finally their claims had to be recognized and their demands satisfied, in the same way that the demands of the women suffragists will have to be satisfied at last by the granting of their desires.

SOME QUEER MALE VOTERS.

Again, does Mr. Fleming imagine that the bulk of our present-day male voters are intellectual giants? How much independent thinking is represented in an election result? In the great reciprocity election of 1911 I know of an elderly elector who cast his vote, so he said, 'for Sir John A.'s Government.' He actually wasn't aware that Sir John A. Macdonald had passed on to his reward years ago. I know of another, a colored person, who is wholly illiterate and one of the most simple-minded individuals in existence. He is an implicit believer in witchcraft, and can be made to believe the most incredible tales, so long as the narrator keeps a straight face. Yet no one dreams of depriving such of their right to vote. There is enough sound sense in the masses and in the leaders of thought to keep the country progressing in the right direction.

In conclusion, Mr. Fleming says: 'If more intelligent (that is, the women), why should men vote at all? Why not take away the male vote and give it to the women only? Which, of course, is absurd.' Well, what is the difference in absurdness between that first proposition and the position of those opposed to equal suffrage? If it would be so unthinkably absurd to bestow the franchise on women only, supposing that women were more intelligent than men, is it not equally as absurd to grant it to men only, even supposing that men are more intelligent than women?

Again, there are some who say that in those countries where women have already been granted the suffrage, they have failed to achieve all the great reforms they had hoped for. Well, New Zealand is generally conceded by students of modern political economy to be one of the very best (if not the best) governed countries in the world, and New Zealand has enjoyed equal suffrage for twenty years. Of course, that country can give many other factors a share of the credit for her enviable position, and still have some left for her suffrage laws. It would certainly tend to witness that the women's votes have been an aid and not a hindrance to the country's advance.

But here again I wish to point out that from my viewpoint, at least, I fail to see why women suffragists should need to prove that they will immediately obtain all the reforms they advocate before they ought to receive the right of voting. These arguments, like the one re the quantity of intelligence required for marking the ballot, is trifling beside the great question, is it right and just that women should enjoy the privilege of voting or is it not?

I noticed that one of your readers, in sending in his vote on your referendum re some of the great public questions of the day, said that he was heartily in favor of granting the suffrage to Canadian women, but was strongly opposed to granting it to that sex in England. That position strikes one as being supremely illogical. As a question of moral right, surely the women of Great Britain have an equal claim to the franchise with those of Canada, and on account of conditions there, industrial and otherwise, their actual need of it is, I should say, considerably the greater.

Women everywhere are clamoring for the vote and with an ever-increasing intensity. Let their wishes be granted. They will not ruin the nations. Neither, do I imagine, will they usher in the millennium. But I do think that the granting of this boon will be a step onward in the mighty march of progress. Sensible men do not wish to play the part of Mrs. Partington attempting to stem with a mop the irresistible rise of the incoming tide.

CECIL BOYD.

Canso, N.S., Feb. 19, 1913.

Unseemly Facetiousness Alleged.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—In the newspapers of Canada and the United States, especially the eastern ones, there seems to be, towards the female suffrage movement, a certain facetious disapproval. More or less veiled, it is the animus of countless smart paragraphs. As millions of women are taking the question seriously, it deserves respect even from its opponents. Militancy being unknown on this side, there is not that excuse (and such a cowardly one) as in England, for hostility.

What a commentary is it, therefore, on manhood, that some thousands of women, of all classes, met together for a serious and worthy purpose, were unable to march unmolested through the streets of Washington. The exposure of women to such embarrassment and indignity is a sure way to create the militant spirit. They were not even treated by the seventy thousand spectators with the consideration which would have been extended to a procession of a negro barbers' union.

FAIR PLAY.

Note.—The negro barbers would not have minded some jostling and banter, and the scribes would not have recorded it. Some of the marchers at Washington were evidently overwrought. One from Pennsylvania said the crowd was good natured and she saw no trouble. There is, of course, to be an investigation, and we shall probably get at the truth.

THE NAVAL BILL.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—I have been an elector in South Waterloo for twenty years, and have gone through the riding a number of times, and as I have been greatly interested in the Naval Bill now before the House of Commons, and in reading Mr. Borden's reply for the Government, it made my Canadian blood boil to think that Mr. Borden would deliberately say that we Canadians could not man the ships for a navy, and that we have not the courage of men in the Mother Country. Permit me to say that we have plenty of young Canadians right here in my own riding who have ten times more courage than all the Englishmen that ever came into the riding. I would like to tell Mr. Borden that Sir Wilfrid Laurier and his colleagues are not the kind of men that talk glibly about such an important question as the one in question at present. Then I would like to tell my honorable friend, Mr. Borden, that I do not think that Sir Wilfrid Laurier is animated with a sincere desire to spend $35,000,000 of the people's money without first consulting the people, and if Mr. Borden thinks that this measure should not be submitted to the people, then let him try it, and we in South Waterloo will show him where he is getting off at.

A SUBSCRIBER.

Kaysville, Ont.

Note.—Our correspondent is mistaken in thinking that Mr. Borden accused Canadians of lack of courage. No Canadian statesman could possibly do so. When they are needed Canadians will face the music. But it is very hard indeed to get Canadians to fill the ranks of any permanent service. Our Canadian Navy found this. The English shilling a day does not work here.

Better Than a Navy.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—Slaughter the Germans? Or, how about buying $35,000,000 worth of tickets and settling them in our Northwest. About a million new citizens might be introduced to the British Empire with such a sum, and a corresponding loss to Germany, and a million Germans happily settled in the Canadian West would be a greater asset to the Empire than a few Germans sent to the bottom of the North Sea.

Canada's best way of helping the Empire is not to stop up her own natural development with unnatural burdens, but rather to do what Britain can no longer do herself, to draw off the surplus population of Europe and make them British. But heaping up the cost of living is not the way to do it.

A. Y. J.

AUTHORITY OF THE SCRIPTURES.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—In your literary review I notice some remarks on a book by Col. Turton on 'The Authority of Scriptures,' in which he very well backs up the truth of the same; but I don't see why he need put up such a poor defence for that passage in Joshua—for it is little better than an apology for the statement—'Sun, stand thou still on Gibeon and, thou moon, in the valley of Ajalon.'

Joshua appears to have driven his enemies to the east of Gibeon, which he came to defend, and stood at a point where the evening sun hung low in line with that city—which was a great city—to the west, while a half-moon showed faintly towards the south in line with the valley of Ajalon.

It would be evident, I think, to the casual observer, that Joshua would like to have the day drawn out so that he could slaughter his enemies before they escaped; so, in his fervor, he spoke the momentous words, with possibly little prospect of fulfilment.

It seems, then, that the common translation of the Hebrew words for 'Stand thou still' would be 'Keep thou silent.' But, then, how often do we have, even in English, to say nothing about the apparent intricacies of Hebrew, words whose meaning can only be told by their association.

Take, for instance, the words, I will deliver myself. Do they mean that the man would express his sentiments? or perpetrate a personal jail delivery? or hand himself over to justice?—with other probable meanings. It can only be decided by the context. And here the context is emphatic for the standing still—'And the sun stood still and the moon stayed till the people had avenged themselves on their enemies. . . . and hasted not to go down about a whole day . . . and there was no day like that before or after it, that the Lord hearkened unto the voice of a man.'

Where is there anything to suggest a continuance of darkness?—that Joshua wanted the sun hidden again, as it may have been in the previous hail storm? It makes not the slightest difference to us, nor did it to Joshua, whether the actual sun and moon stood, or whether the effect was produced by a reflection or otherwise; but the man that cannot believe that God could stay the rolling of the earth for twelve hours needs freshening up. Then there was the retreat of the shadow on the dial of Ahaz—what about that?

J. H. PALMER.

Treesbank, Man.

THE LOCATION OF SHEOL AND HADES

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—The enclosed notes of a sermon by Canon Howitt, of St. George's Church, Hamilton, Ont., I send you, hoping you may think it worth while to print in your widely read and much valued paper. The subject is one that many people are eager to have any light thrown upon, and it is treated in a sane, clear, logical way, and would doubtless be of real interest and comfort to very many people.

(MRS.) MARY J. JAMES.

Toronto 1913.

Ps. 63-9. The lower parts of the earth.

Ez. 31-14. The nether parts of the earth.

Jonah 2, 2 and 6. I went down to the bottom of the mountains.

Matt. 12-40. In the heart of the earth.

Eph. 4-9. The lower parts of the earth.

Phil. 2-10. Persons under the earth.

Compare with this Col. 1-20. I. Sam. 28, 15 and 19 with 25-1, Num. 6-29 and 30. From the above texts it seems clear that Sheol or Hades is a subterranean place situated in the centre or heart of the earth. This has been the consistent belief of both Jews and Gentiles, i.e., Christians. Euthemius Zigabertus says Hades is a place under the earth apportioned off to the souls of the 'dead.' That Sheol is connected with the earth seems to be proved by the fact that when the earth is destroyed at the end of the millennium and when the new heavens and earth are brought in, then Sheol or Hades is destroyed likewise, Rev. 20, 11-14. That is He that has the keys of that which holds the body, and that which holds the souls of the departed Compare Rev. 20, 13-14, Acts 2, 27-31. See Article 3 of the Creed. He descended. Christ has the keys of death, and of Hades.

The Old Testament saints were prisoners in Sheol till delivered by Christ.

Job 3-18. There the prisoners rest together.

Zec. 9, 9-12. I have sent forth thy prisoners out of the pit. Turn you to the stronghold, ye prisoners of hope.

Heb. 2, 14-15. Deliver them who all their lifetime were through fear subject to bondage. 1. Pet. 3-19 with 4, 6. He went and preached unto the spirits in prison. Matt. 16-18.

Ps. 79-11. Margin. The sighing of the prisoners.

Is. 61-1. To proclaim liberty to the captives, the opening of the prison.

St. Cyril says: 'He descended into the subterranean places, that thence He might liberate the captives.' Catech. 4.

St. Agustine says 'It does not seem absurd to believe that the ancient Old Testament saints who believed in Christ and His then future coming were kept in places far removed indeed from the torments of the wicked, but yet in hell, until Christ's blood and His descent into those places delivered them.' De Civ Dei, Lib 20, chap. 15.

Te Deum: 'When Thou hadst overcome the sharpness of death Thou didst open the kingdom of Heaven to all believers.' I. Pet. 3, 18-19 is the epistle for Easter evening. This shows the interpretation and judgment of the Church of England. This text was quoted as proof of the 3rd article in its original draft as first published.

TARTARUS.

Tartarus is only mentioned once by name in the New Testament in 2 Peter 2-4. For if God spared not the angels when they sinned but cast them down to hell (Tartarus) and committed them to pits of darkness to be reserved unto judgment. R. V. It would seem to be the lowest abyss of Hades in which the ungodly dead are reserved unto the judgment day.

Hades is divided into two compartments, which are separated by a great, fixed and impassable gulf. The one reserved for the good under the Old Testament, but now since the death of Christ no longer tenanted, is called Paradise. The other, the abode of the unrighteous, is called Tartarus. St. Luke 16, 23-26. Deut. 32-22. Psa. 86-13. Prov. 15-24. Tartarus was the name given by the Greeks to the abode of the dead.

Enoch and Elijah Where did they go? 1. Not to heaven. Jno. 3-3, Heb. 11-5, 13-39. Reasons: It is distinctly stated that Enoch is not yet entered into the eternal inheritance. Heb. 11-39, with 9-15. 2. Enoch and Elijah left this earth with mortal bodies of flesh and blood, which cannot inherit the kingdom of God. I. Cor. 15, 47-50. 3. They are yet to die as the two witnesses. Rev. 11, 8-12. Therefore they cannot have reached heaven and the heavenly state. Luke 20-36.

Note. — The writers of Scripture necessarily used the language and conceptions current in their day. Their ideas with regard to things unseen were very vague, and many expressions are rather poetry than prose. One writer declared his own bones to have been 'curiously wrought in the lower parts of the earth.' He had probably seen some vertebrate fossil. The Hebrews also conceived the waters to be under the earth and regarded the mountains as extending as far into the under waters as they did into the upper air. Hence the way of saying that the prophet Jonah had gone down to the greatest depths. He had also been to Sheol. Isaiah speaks of the great ones of the earth in Sheol getting up from their thrones to greet with jeers the arrival of the King of Babylon and to tell him how worms are now spread under him and worms cover him.

A SUPERSTITION PRACTISED

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—I am enclosing you an article which I have taken from a Ruthenian newspaper here, which you may deem either amusing or interesting. And just let me say a word in regard to your paper. If I got no news from the homeland except your editorials, I would feel that I was getting a fair gist of what goes on to make our country, and from an honest viewpoint. And I know that I am only one of thousands, when, as I read my paper, I say, 'God bless the editor of the 'Witness' and help him to keep the flag high.'

T. E. WELSH.

Rokszyce, P. Olszany, Galicia, Austria, Feb. 15, 1913.

1913.

People in general associate misfortune with the number '13.' The present year commenced the thirteenth, and so it is thought it must be fatal. Previous years ending with this unlucky number, always brought a great change to mankind. In the year 1713 war broke the power of the French king, Louis XIV., and in the year 1813 came the fall of the famous Napoleon.

From this, however, we must not conclude that the years ending with this unlucky number have been unfortunate for all. On the contrary, the year 1813 brought calamity to Napoleon and France, but was fortunate for Russia and England. Yet, on this year 1913, all eyes look with fearful apprehension. And nowhere do they fear so much as in Germany. And not only the simple people there, but the intelligent look toward it with anxiety.

The cause is this: To William, King of Prussia, there once came a Russian prophet. During the course of their conversations, the king asked him if he could tell when all the small German states would unite in one great empire. The prophet gave the year 1871. The king then asked him if he could give him the year of his death, and was told that it would occur in the year 1888. Made inquisitive, the king asked him still further if the German Empire would fall, and if so when. To this the prophet answered that in a certain year the German Empire would become involved in a great war, which would be its downfall, and gave the year 1913.

'How do you know this?' the king asked. The prophet's answer was: 'Add to the year 1871, all its figures once, and you have the year of your death. And add to the year of your death, all the figures of that year and you have the year of the fall of the German Empire.'

Thus 1871	1888
1	1
8	8
7	8
1	8
1888	1913

The first two prophecies have been fulfilled. In the year 1871 all the German states united under the rule of the Prussian king, who adopted the title of German Emperor. And in the year 1888 William died.

This year, 1913, all the Germans greatly fear lest the third prophecy be fulfilled also. The Poles, on the other hand, put great faith in it. They hope, with the aid of Russia and France, to succeed in bursting the German Empire.

Note.—We would suspect that there are 'fakirs'—excuse the word, there is no other quite as good—in Galicia, as well as elsewhere, and that this prophecy was made after the events

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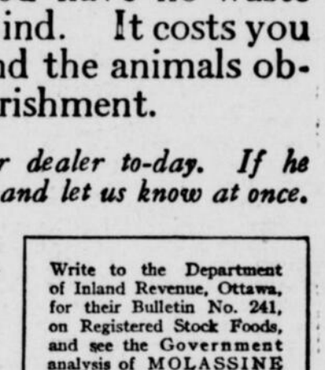

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that have been fulfilled. Far from looking for war and ruin, we have no doubt that most Germans are looking and longing for continued peace; 1913 will be the best of all years in the world until 1914 shall dawn.

A SUGGESTION.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—Will you allow me, through your columns, to suggest the propriety of providing for thoughtful and scholarly persons, a publication that would be open to articles on great biblical, theological, archaeological, and other such topics? So far as I know, Canada has no such magazine, that class of topics being excluded from our excellent 'University Magazine.' When I hear the valuable addresses so often given before the Oriental Society of McGill, and other organizations, and assume that Toronto, Kingston, etc., are similarly favored with (arselves, it seems to me that we ought to have a magazine in which permanent records should be kept of such scholars as Prof. Brodie Brockwell, Dr. Adami, Rabbi Gordon, Dr. Bruce Taylor, Dr. Rose, Dr. Patton, and others too numerous to mention.

Beneath the prominent question of church union, there lie questions of Scriptural exegesis, the proper understanding of which would go far to eliminate obstacles to such a union. The discussion of these questions cannot be left to the secular press, nor to the so-called religious weekly papers, for reasons which need not be.

Of course, the commencement of such a publication means spending much money; but perhaps if an existing publication were expanded to meet the necessities of the case, the evolution would be less costly than a special creation.

With your permission, I throw out the hint. Perhaps some of your readers may care to comment upon it.

JAMES ROY.

March 6th, 1913.

THE SLUMS.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—I read with much interest your editorial in to-day's paper on the above subject. One remedy for slums is to build 'garden suburbs,' such as has been done at Hampstead, North of London, or a 'Garden City' like Letchworth, 35 miles north of London, when cottages with gardens can be rented at very reasonable prices. W. Ewart G. Culpin, the secretary of the Garden Cities and Town Planning Association,' is, I think, in America now on a lecturing tour. As a member of that association, I would suggest that he be invited to come to Montreal to lecture, advise or suggest what might be done to improve local conditions.

ROBERT BROWN.

The Cavendish, 250 Sherbrooke St. W., Montreal, March 1.

LITERARY REVIEW

GREATER ROME AND GREATER BRITAIN.

A comparison of the greatest Empire of the ancient world with the greatest of modern powers affords some remarkable contrasts. It is astonishing how slight is the resemblance between the two, how fundamentally they differ in nature, aims and history. Quite a fascinating study of this subject is found in 'Greater Rome and Greater Britain,' by Sir C. P. Lucas, K.C., B.K., C.M.G. (Clarendon Press, Oxford, 3s. 6d.) Even the terms, province, dominion, colony, differ essentially in meaning from the Roman terms, from which they are derived. The differences are largely due to the changed conditions under which the British Empire has developed. Almost boundless space, immense distances separated by the width of ocean, gives an element of diversity, of love of liberty, unknown to the Empire which centred round the Mediterranean, great as it was.

The founding of youthful nations was also unknown to Rome. The military despotism of which that city was the centre, conquered peoples, sometimes tried to live among them, but did not assimilate with them or found in them new nations, combining youthful nationhood with the older element. The British Empire follows the analogy of the family, with young members growing up, and requires a continual adjustment between youth and age. The Roman Empire resembled the Roman family also, the absolute paternal power of the parent, with complete subjection of all dependent members. Distance, with its problems, has been conquered by the modern means of rapid communication. The parts of the Empire are drawn closer, but so are these parts brought near other nations by the breaking down of the barriers between them. This elimination of distance also emphasizes the two-fold character of the modern Empire, the Empire of settlement and the Empire of rule, the white empire and the colored. New problems take the place of old. Science has played also an important part in the development of waterways and the rendering habitable of districts where sanitary conditions were prohibitive.

In contrast, too, are the modes of expansion in the two empires. The Roman power grew by state action, that of Britain has been largely due to the initiative of individuals or companies, operating independently to the state, though serving it. In political systems, the two differ as radically. In the Roman days the one great cleavage was between slaves and freemen, in our day that has vanished, and a new cleavage has appeared, that of 'class, color and race.' It is said that the Roman Empire was artificial, the British, natural in its growth and structure. This may be true within limits, but nowhere has the world seen such a vast extent of territory artificially united as Canada, for instance, by its railway system. Dread of the artificial leads to a disregard for appearances harmful in its effects on subject people. Summing up, the writer emphasizes the double character of the British Empire and the contrast between the basis of the Roman state, force, and the basis of the British constructive statesmanship. Traders, companies, missionaries have paved the way for a people with the instinct of government. 'The instinct of wise opportunists' will maintain the Empire. Even under such wide divergences of space, character and mode of control, affording the fullest of opportunity for the developing of its parts while making them feel 'that it is worth while to stay in the British Empire.

POEMS, LEGENDS AND LETTERS.

These are the work of Adele Peters McLean, D.U.D.C.T.N., (we know not the meaning of these mystic letters.) The occasion on which each was written and the journal in which it appeared are detailed at the head of the poems. The Mail and Empire, Buffalo Courier and Evening Journal are among the favored mediums. We give two quotations, one in verse entitled 'Epitaph', the other in prose, from the columns of the 'Mail and Empire', August, 1899.

'She was slow in her speech, and
quick on her feet.
In fact, I am sure she could not be
beat;
The young men all knew she was
too good to wed
This preyed on her mind, and mud-
died her head.'

Dear Flaneur:

'I really think that this "Hello" about Kipling ought to be oozing. I have tried to go with the bleating throng, and blot Kipling forever. . . . Who is it suggests Kipling for the Laureateship? . . . However, please tell Victoria that we do not want Kipling for Laureate, and tell everybody that we want a respite from Rudyard Kipling.' 'It is quite evident that our authoress is enthusiastic over her productions. They are published by The Mission Bock Company, Limited, Toronto, $1.00.

IMPERIAL HOME REUNION ASSOCIATION

We have received the second annual report of the Winnipeg Association. This is an organization of recent growth, but of much value and great promise. Its object is to assist heads of families domiciled in Canada to bring out their wives and children sooner than it would be possible were they financially unaided. It is a movement that has been widely noticed in the press and that is spreading rapidly—especially in the new towns of the growing west. Applicants must be satisfactory as to character, conduct and employment. Two hundred and fifty seven were approved last year, who deposited $10,691.65 of a total of $33,860.81. The wives and children assisted totalled 914. The money is loaned at the rate of six per cent per annum. From inquiry among applicants for assistance it has been found that $100,000 a year has been going to the old country, in the form of remittances for support, which, owing to the immigration of the beneficiaries will now remain and be expended in Winnipeg. Office: Winnipeg Industrial Bureau.

THE MYSTERY OF THE BOULE CABINET.

The tale of this particular mystery is as its title would lead us to expect, a detective story. The Boule Cabinet, a glorious specimen of that craftsman's work, is introduced to the reader in the old-time mansion of a New York collector. He is not the owner of this cabinet, which in some mysterious way has been delivered into his hands, instead of an inferior one purchased by him in Paris. Around this centre the writer weaves a tale of plottings, and counter-plottings, of inexplicable sudden deaths, of criminal wits matched against detective wits, to the undoing of the latter. A noted French criminal who calls himself l'Invincible, and a shrewd New York reporter, are the principals in the solution which, of course, the prospective reader would not wish a reviewer to unfold. 'The Mystery of the Boule Cabinet,' by Burton E. Stevenson, author of 'The Marathon Mystery,' (Dodd, Mead and Company, New York, $1.30, postpaid $1.43.)

THE ART OF THE VIENNA GALLERIES

It is a pleasure to recognize an idealist whenever we find him. To compile a handbook to the art galleries of Vienna might so easily have become a mere piece of mechanical labor that such an attempt at philosophic criticism as Mr. Preyer offers to us in The Art of the Vienna Galleries, should meet with a hearty welcome. Taking up in detail the various public and private collections of paintings in Vienna, which, by the way, are too little known he deals with them historically, and makes them serve as texts for his critical remarks, wherein he is often decidedly constructive and always sympathetic. The volume is illustrated by nearly fifty full page reproductions of masterpieces in painting, and an excellent though brief biography is added. The reader will find that this is no cold book of facts, but rather the sympathetic expression of a keen mind, playing freely across a wide field of beauty.

A BORROWED PLUME OF THE 'DAILY NEWS.'

No doubt, the present war between Bulgaria and Turkey has given the opportunity for a reprint of a thirty-six-year-old article of news, and thus ally to resuscitate an incident of journ- to resuscitate an incident of journalistic bickering. In 1876 Mr. O'Donnell was writer on foreign affairs for the 'Morning Post.' At a time when the Balkan States were supposed to be tranquil, Mr. O'Donnell received, through a Vienna correspondent, news of the Bulgarian uprising. He at once wrote up the news he had received. The Editor refused to print it until after consultation with Mr. Borthwick. The latter,afraid of risking false information, had an interview with Mr. Disraeli, as a result of which the article was refused. This was on May 26, 1876. The 'Spectator' accepted the rejected article, which appeared in its columns on June 3rd, being by a long period the first news of the Bulgarian rising to be published in the London press. Later the 'Daily News' was given credit for priority, and ever since has endeavored to hold it. Mr. O'Donnell reprints the article in full, with an introduction of which we have given the summary, hoping it will make an end of the long-fabled priority of the 'Daily News.' The booklet is published by Arthur L. Humphreys, 187 Piccadilly, W., London, price sixpence.

THE SPELL OF HOLLAND.

The Spell of Holland. By Burton E. Stevenson, with illustrations from photographs by the author. L. C. Page & Co. Price, in box, $2.50; same, three-quarters Morocco, $6.00; postage, 15 cents.

Interesting alike to the traveller and the untravelled is this latest addition to the 'Little Pilgrimage Series.' The tourist, already acquainted with the spell of Holland, will indulge in many a moment of keen satisfaction and pleasure at scenes of reopened and echoes of past experience awakened by its pages. Those not acquainted with the country itself will find great pleasure in the descriptions of everyday life, legends, and traditions, while to those expecting to visit Holland in the near future, it may serve as a useful guide. It is a book written from actual experience, and the experience of one who is appreciative of what is best and most worthy of notice in this interesting land of canals, dikes, and windmills.

THE SILVER LINING.

Another poet who fails to captivate is Annie Rodd, who takes the liberty of incorporating in her book of verse and essays, dear old familiar poems. The religious note predominates in these verses, but piety is not always poetry and there is no field in which it is more difficult to find untrodden paths. The Silver Lining, by Annie Rodd, (The C. M. Clark Publishing Company, Boston, Mass.)

ALSO RECEIVED.

'Canada and Sea Power,' by Christopher West (McClelland and Goodchild, Toronto); 'Collections of the Nova Scotia Historical Society,' (William Macnab & Son, Halifax, N.S.); 'Bulletin of the Efficiency Society' (The Engineering Societies' Building, New York); 'The Canadian Association for the Prevention of Tuberculosis'; 'Fourth International Congress on School Hygiene,' (Dr. Thomas A. Storey, College of the City of New York, New York); 'On the Consciousness of the Universal and the Individual,' by Francis Aveling; 'Industrial Combinations and Trusts,' edited by William S. Stevens, Ph.D.; 'Social Religion,' by Scott Nearing, Ph.D., (The Macmillan Co., New York); 'Making Good on Private Duty,' by Harriet Camp Lounsbery, R.N., (J. B. Lippincott Co., Montreal); 'The Labor Gazette,' issued by the Department of Labor, February, 1913, (C. H. Farmelee, Printer, Ottawa); 'New Wine and Old Bottles,' by Constance Smedley, (T. Fisher Unwin, London).

Literary Notes

A NOVEL COMPETITION.

Messrs. Hodder & Stoughton, St. Paul's House, London, E.C., announce a prize novel competition for colonial authors for the best novel, the scene of which is laid in their colony or dependency. The novel may picture the present-day conditions or past history of the country.

The sum of £1,000 will be divided as follows:

Class 1—Prize of £250 for the best novel submitted from a native or resident of the Dominion of Canada and Newfoundland.

Class 2—Prize of £250 for the best novel submitted from a native or resident of the Commonwealth of Australia and New Zealand.

Class 3—Prize of £250 for the best novel submitted from a native or resident of the Empire of India.

Class 4—Prize of £250 for the best novel submitted from a native or resident of British Africa and any other colony or dependency not included in Classes 1, 2 and 3.

The following are the rules of the competition:

The competition is open to all writers, wherever at present residing, who are connected with the colony or dependency by birth or by residence of not less than one year. No author may submit more than two books.

The novels submitted must be the original work of the competitor, or—should they have been written in collaboration—of the competitors, and must not have been previously published in any form whatever. Translations and adaptations from foreign writers will not be considered.

The adjudicators will be as follows: Class 1, Canada, Sir Gilbert Parker; Class 2, Australasia, Charles Garvice, Esq.; Class 3, India, A. E. W. Mason, Esq.; Class 4, Africa, etc., Sir H. Rider Haggard.

If in the opinion of the adjudicator none of the novels submitted is worthy of a prize, the publishers reserve to themselves the right to withhold the prize offered in that particular class.

Particulars may be obtained from local booksellers or from Messrs. Hodder & Stoughton, Limited, 17 Wilton Avenue, Toronto, or Messrs. Hodder & Stoughton, St. Paul's House, Warwick Square, London, England.

'Picturesque Dalmatia' is the first of a series of papers in the 'Century' on 'Skirting the Balkan Peninsula,' by Robert Hichens. The issue has its full share of politics, past and present. Col. William Conant Church's 'The Arbitration of the 'Alabama Claims,' which is accompanied by a series of cartoons from 'Punch,' has as its complement of more recent history articles on 'Grover Cleveland and His Cabinet at Work,' by Hilary A. Herbert, Secretary of the Navy in Cleveland's second Administration; 'The Kind of Man Woodrow Wilson Is,' by W. G. McAdoo, and 'Woodrow Wilson as a Man of Letters,' by Bliss Perry. Max Smith contributes a chatty account of 'Toscanini at the Baton'; 'Pierre Loti concludes his 'Impressions of New York'; and James Davenport Whelpley discusses 'The Trade of China.' Joseph Pennell furnishes a group of lithographs of 'The Capitol at Washington.' The fiction includes an instalment of Frances Hodgson Burnett's 'T. Tembarom'; 'The Assassin,' by Horace Hazeltine, and 'The Mystery of McGinniss, as Related by Finerty,' by Charles D. Stewart.

An entirely new type of venture in the realm of periodical publications is the 'Constructive Quarterly,' edited by Silas McBee, and described as a journal of the 'Faith, Work and Thought of Christendom.' Number one, just issued, is in the familiar solid looking magazine form, encased in grey covers which seems to be the monopoly of the learned reviews. The publishers are the George H. Doran Company, of New York, and Henry Froude, of the Oxford University Press.

In his introduction the editor states that the journal has been founded on the conviction that a constructive treatment of Christianity will make for a better understanding between the isolated communions of Christendom. It is called the 'Constructive Quarterly,' because of the attempts to build on what the Christian Churches are actually believing, doing, and thinking.

The plan of the 'Quarterly' is to bring together members of all communions who will write constructively of the Christianity they profess and practice in order that others may know their communion as they themselves would desire to have it known. It is not neutral territory that is sought, but rather common ground, where loyalty to Christ and to convictions about Him and His Church will be secure from the tendency to mere compromise or to superficial and artificial comprehension.

A dozen or so of able publicists on both sides of the Atlantic contribute to the first number. There are: William Porcher Du Bose, S.T.D., D.D.; Wilfrid Philip Ward; Archbishop Platon; Dr. Friedrich Loofs; M. Georges Goyau; the Rev. John J. Wynne, S.J.; the Rev. W. P. Paterson, D.D., LL.D.; Shailer Matthews, A.M., D.D.; Francis John McConnell, D.D.; William Landay, D.D., LL.D.; Benjamin Wisner Bacon, Litt. D., D.D., LL.D.; Arthur Henderson, M.P.; and Robert Elliott Speer, D.D. The editorial board of the new quarterly is composed of many distinguished men in different communions.

The 'Outing' magazine for March is the transition number, when the stories of sport and pastime among wintery conditions begin to give place to the claims of spring, with motorboat and canoe again returning to their own.

Belmore Browne continues his fascinating series on the ascent of Mount McKinley, while a review of 'longshore whaling in the Grenadines, where the big fish are chased by daring crews in open boats, is full of spicy adventure. Horace Kephart proceeds with his analysis of the Southern Highlander, and traces to the odd folk of the hills, whose creed of 'Do without,' is their most remarkable attribute, a certain kinship with the mountaineers of other countries.

A number of practical articles on the outdoor life are presented, flavored with a little fiction. Altogether, the March number is likely to be popular with the particular classes for which it caters.

The sportsmen of both sexes, as the Irishman put it, will find much of interest in the March number of 'Rod and Gun,' and the mere rambler on highways and byways is also well provided for in the issue. 'After Caribou with the Utchekats,' by J. R. Fraser, is a bright sidelight on hunting conditions in our Far North, while Miss Madge Macbeth gives us a totally new sort of look at the Gaspe peninsula and its quaint people.

Other articles of notable prominence are: 'The Alpine Club of Canada,' 'A Glimpse of the Rockies,' 'An Eastern Black Fox Ranch,' and 'My First Moose,' the last a story of Quebec.

There are many other nice features in the March number, and, as a whole, it is a very creditable production, what it sometimes lacks in literary merit being well outbalanced by its fund of human interest.

A new novel by C. N. and A. M. Williamson, entitled, 'The Love Pirate,' is published by Messrs. Methuen, London. The heroine of the story, the Princess di Sereno, beautiful and young, sails for America to visit California, her father's native land. She reaches New York and is plunged into an adventure of which Nick Hilliard, a young Californian, is the hero. All unconsciously she becomes the 'love pirate,' who takes Hilliard from the Spanish woman who adores him. The hero conducts the heroine through exciting adventures, and a drama of love and jealousy leads at length to a happy ending.

The Land of Footprints. By Stewart Edward White. Doubleday, Page & Co., New York. Mr. White shows his readers a new Africa, by simply describing the continent as it is. He makes no attempt to impart thrills by breath-holding, hair-raising episodes that never occurred. He points out that hunting in 'closed territory' implies no special privilege beyond securing a permit, so that the authorities may keep track of hunters. Though on a hunting expedition, he does not forget to notice the natural beauties and picturesque bits of scenery such as only Africa can show.

Capt B. Granville Baker is bringing out, through Seeley and Service (New York), 'The Passing of the Turkish Empire in Europe,' illustrated by sketches from his brush and pen.

Smith and Elder (London), promise this spring a new Life of Jane Austen, based on the memoir by J. E. Austen-Leigh, the letters published by Lord Brabourne, and other family documents, some of them never before published. The book is written by two members of Jane Austen's family, W. Austen-Leigh and R. Austen-Leigh.

Macmillan's (New York), spring list includes 'Pictures and Their Painters' by E. V. Lucas.

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NEWFOUNDLAND MAY SHARE IN NAVAL DEFENCE

Ancient Colony Also to Remove Duty From Tea, Sugar and Salted Meats.

St. John's, Nfld., March 6.—With a view to participating in the naval defence of the British Empire, the Newfoundland Government has opened negotiations with the Imperial Cabinet.

An announcement to that effect was made yesterday by the new governor, Mr. Walter Davidson, C.M.G., in the Speech from the Throne at the opening the Colonial Legislature.

Governor Davidson also gave notice of the Government's intention to remove the duty from tea, sugar and salted meats.

This, it was declared, would represent the abrogation of $400,000 in duties annually, the largest reduction in taxation at one time in the colony's history.

GRAND TRUNK PACIFIC.

Bill for Completing Prairie Section Stands for Senate's Third Reading.

Ottawa, March 6.—The Senate in committee yesterday discussed the bill authorizing the Government to fix the time for completing the prairie section of the Grand Trunk Pacific. The Hon. Mr. Lougheed said the original act of 1905 provided that the Government should fix the time for completion. He gave assurance that the Government and the company both wanted this bill passed to raise funds by disposing of bonds on the London market.

Sir George Ross maintained it was a bad principle to give the Government power to 'make terms and conditions' when extending time for construction. Circumstances were unusual, however. The bill was needed by the company undoubtedly. It had passed the Commons, and if the Senate adopted it it would become law and the company could get the funds. If the Senate amended the bill, as he believed it should be, it might not become law for a long time, as it would have to return to the Commons, where the state of business was so uncertain. He therefore would not amend.

The legislation was reported from committee and stands for third reading.

Second reading was given bills granting divorce applications. By William Froste, William Monds, Charles F. Farling, Jessie W. Hearns, Louise M. R. Ridge, Edward M. Creighton, Mabel Lacey, Nathan L. Nathanson, and Fanny M. Gogarty.

In committee on Senator Power's bill to enable an incorrigible youth to be transferred from juvenile delinquent legislation, he offered an amendment suggested by the Department of Justice, which would not allow a youngster under fourteen to be so dealt with.

The amendment was adopted and the bill reported from committee.

Gets Power From Moon's Rays Now

And Mr. F. Shuman Says Rays of Sun Will Supercede Coal.

London, March 6.—A prediction that the sun's rays will one day supersede coal as a source of mechanical power was made by the American inventor, Mr. Frank Shuman, at the London meeting of the Sun Power Company, which was formed some time ago with an authorized capital of £300,000 to work his sun-power pumping plant.

Shuman stated that after the initial cost the maintenance of a sun-power plant was practically negligible. He added that the power can be so stored as to be available throughout the year. Prof. C. V. Boys, the company's consulting advisory expert, mentioned incidentally that he had been able to obtain power from the moon's rays.

Opens Archives of Inquisition

Pope Gives Access to Even Most Secret of Them for Historical Research.

Rome, March 6.—The Pope has consented to make accessible for purposes of historical research the secret archives of the Congregation of the Inquisition.

Heretofore these archives have been absolutely invisible and permission to examine them was refused a short time ago, even to Abbott Gasqueta, Mgr. Duchesne, and other prominent ecclesiastical historians.

EARL GREY ADVANCING CAUSE OF IMPERIALISM

(Canadian Associated Press.)

London, March 6.—The London County Council has granted Earl Grey a three years' option on the Aldwich site for a term of 99 years at an annual rental of $250,000.

Asked who had made themselves responsible for the rental of $15,000 a year during the period of option, Earl Grey explained that he and his personal friends, who were indirectly interested in the Overseas Dominions, had undertaken to provide the money, and had already subscribed $50,000, which was more than sufficient.

He will now consult the overseas governments with a view to the utilization of the sit for imperial purposes.

Earl Grey lays great stress on the term 'self-governing,' because he intends to restrict the negotiations to those dominions which possess responsible government, and also because he holds the opinion that in the not distant future the Crown colonies and dependencies will be placed in a separate department under a separate minister.

TELLS STORY OF TRAGEDIES OF THE ANTARCTIC

Dr. Mawson Wires Details of Death of His Two Companions in Exploration.

LIEUT. NINNIS FELL INTO HUGE CREVASSE.

Dr. Xavier Mertz, the Swiss Ski Champion, Died From Malnutrition.

Sydney, N.S.W., March 6.—Details of the tragic ending of Lieut. B. E. S. Ninnis, of the Royal Fusiliers Regiment, and Dr. Xavier Mertz, champion ski jumper of the world, who met their deaths in the frozen South Polar regions while members of the Australian Antarctic expedition, were told in a wireless telegraph message received here from Dr. Mawson, the leader of the expedition, who also suffered great hardship. The wireless message despatched from Adieland says:

'On Dec. 4, 1911, while we were exploring a new coast line three hundred miles to the southeast of our winter quarters, Lieut. Ninnis, with a dog team and with almost all our food, disappeared in an unfathomable crevasse.

'Dr. Mertz and myself, with an inadequate supply of provisions and with six starving dogs, then started over the plateau for our hunt. Bad weather retarded our progress and we subsisted chiefly on dogs.

'On Jan. 17, 1912, Dr. Mertz died, the cause of his death arising from malnutrition.

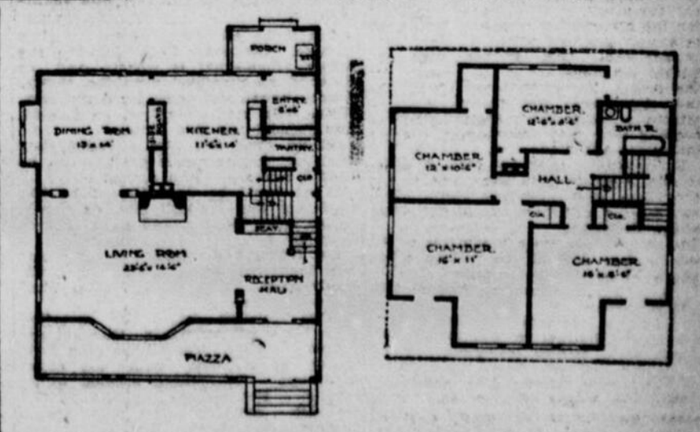
'On Feb. 7 I arrived at the hut alone, having travelled through snow and fog, and having miraculously been guided by Providence through the heavily crevassed areas.

'The steamer "Aurora" waited at the base until the weather conditions made it no longer safe. She left a few hours before my arrival at the hut. Six men were left there by the "Aurora" to prosecute a search for the members of our party.'

St. Petersburg, March 6.—The tercentenary of the election in 1613 as Emperor of Russia of Michael Feodorovitch, the first of the present line of Romanoffs, was celebrated to-day with much pomp throughout the Empire.

A Bungalow Type of Cottage

The cottage shown to-day is 34 ft. in width and 37 ft. in depth, covering over the front piazza. It is liberal in proportion with large sized rooms and amply provided with closets, pantry, etc. It is estimated to build this cottage complete, exclusive of heating and plumbing, for $4,200. The walls are low, but the second story rooms are kept the full height at the sides, the roof angles being cut off for storage purposes. It is simple of construction and has a low pleasing homelike appearance. The shape of the roof is one that is easy to keep clear of snow and ice, there being no bad angles or valleys for leakages. The construction is of wood throughout, sheathed, papered and sided on the outside, back plastered between the studs and plastered again on the inside. The floors are of hard wood throughout, using oak on the first floor and Washington fir on the second floor. The casings are designed to be of Washington fir and stained dark Mission. There is one central chimney with two large flues providing for the kitchen, heating plant and fire-place in the living room. The main staircase extends up on the right hand side from the reception hall with platform and short section of stairs from the kitchen, giving the combination arrangement. The basement stairs are beneath. The living room at the left of the reception hall is 23 ft. 6 in. in length by 14 ft. 6 in. in width, having a wide bay window in front with three windows opening onto the front piazza and two windows at the side, making a very light and cheerful room. This room connects with the dining room through a wide columned arch. The dining room has a pretty projected Dutch window with wide sill for flowers also there is a sideboard opposite. The kitchen is of ample size, with cupboard, pantry and entry room, and open onto the rear porch. There is a good full basement under the house with heating plant and laundry. The bath room is on the second floor with the plumbing located directly over the kitchen. This house may be painted white or a light cream color and the roof green, the effect will be very pretty and appropriate.



A Prince of Curdom

A boy and a dog were at play on the wide green lawn of a country home. The boy might have been six years old. His bright curls were blown about his rosy face, and his dark eyes shone with abounding health. The white sailor suit he wore, the dainty shoes and stockings, the broad hat of fine straw, all denoted the child of wealth and care.

The dog was in sharp contrast with the child, and the surroundings. He was a rough, tousled specimen of the sort commonly called cur—good sized, with stocky, ungraceful legs, and a stubby tail that wagged incessantly. An indescribable nose now and again found its way into the palm of the child's hand. With all charity it was possible to accredit the ungainly beast with but one redeeming feature—a pair of honest eyes that looked out from behind his unaristocratic brows with unbounded good nature and affection.

Little David had found the dog one day just outside the driveway gates, a poor, half starved, forsaken creature that licked his hand and mutely asked pity.

David's heart was touched. He brought the animal to the house, fed him, bathed him, and comforted him, and ended by christening him Prince a forlorn prince, without a pedigree and without a heritage. After this the lovely child and the uncomely dog became closest comrades.

Indulgent parents looked on disapproving, yet admiring, and studied together how they might dissolve this unsuitable partnership without wounding the tender heart of their darling child.

On the lawn a little arm was thrown around a rough, hairy neck, and a pair of rosy lips brought close to a cocked, hairy ear. 'I want to tell you something, Prince.'

The ear went up a trifle higher, and a warm, red tongue made a light moist dash across the child's neck.

'I'm sure you'll be glad, Prince, I've got it all thought up. Are you listening? It's 'most my birthday, you know, and father always brings me a present; but this time, doggie, I'm going to ask him to bring you something for you—all for you! Do you understand, Prince?'

The stubby tail patted the turf gently, but delightedly, and the dog looked interested.

'I'm going to tell you what it is, Prince, though you do have the surprise now. Just listen—' and the rosy lips were brought still closer to the cocked ear—'a collar!'

A happy little laugh, followed by a responsive bark, frightened the birds from the overhanging branches.

'That will show you belong to some one, Prince. Dogs that belong to someone always wears collars, you know. And you belong to me now—forever and ever.'

Prince brought the stubby tail down hard twice on the turf, as though reiterating the last word.

The sound of an automobile on the driveway made the pair look up.

'There's father!' cried the boy, and the child and dog raced across the lawn pell mell to meet the tall, pleasant looking man who sprang from the car and came toward them.

'How's my David?' he asked, lifting the child in his arms to kiss him. 'And—how's the Prince of Cur-dom, too?'

'We're just splendid, father,' answered the boy, embracing the big brown head with all his might, 'and we've got something to ask you—haven't we, Prince?'

Prince gave two short barks as if to say, 'We have.'

'What now?' asked the father. 'Shall you make me promise? Let us sit in the shade and hear all about it.' And, with a light kiss on the bright curls, he lifted the boy gently to the ground.

Seated beneath the great elm, with one hand in his father's, the other on the dog's rough head, David preferred his request with serious, hopeful eyes that looked straight into the loving ones above him.

'You see, father, I might lose him without the collar,' he ended, 'but when he has a collar with "Prince" on it, "a Prince of Cur"—I don't b'lieve I like the name you call him so well, father. We could put it "a Prince—a Prince that belongs to David." I think that would be nice, don't you? Then everybody'd know he's my dog. A silver collar with "A Prince that belongs to David" on it. Wouldn't that be beau-ti-ful! Oh! will you get it, father? I most know you will.' And the hand that stroked the dog was raised to clasp its mate behind the big, down-bending head.

The man's countenance became somewhat perplexed, and his eyes studied the shadows on the turf for a space while he remained silent.

A shade of doubt dulled a little the radiant expectancy of the child's face, and he repeated, 'Will you get it father?'

'Birthdays, David, are times for surprises, you know, so I mustn't say just what will happen then—something nice, I'm sure. Just wait and see—one, two, three days, that's all.'

David seemed quite satisfied and said, 'Prince and I'll wait very patiently—won't we, Prince?' And on the suggestion that they go find mother, the trio crossed the lawn in merry mood, and were soon lost to view behind the clematis vines that drooped over the low piazza.

The evening before the birthday David's father returned from town earlier than usual. The boy did not see him when he arrived. In a large field at the rear of the house was an artificial pond stocked with fish. Thither the boy, accompanied by Prince had gone.

It was a lovely spot. The waters from the upland springs, held captive in a deep green bowl, seemed sweetly resigned to imprisonment, and laughed into the face of the sky. The banks were lightly shaded by rock maples. On the farthest side the trees thickened with the ascending slope, until they formed a little grove at the crest of the declivity.

So simply rural was the effect of all that it was difficult to believe other than that nature had dropped the little lake into the pretty hollow and held it there.

The touch of man's art was discernible in a diminutive boathouse and bath-houses, faintly traceable among the leaves. On the bank lay a gaily-painted canoe, the paddle carelessly thrown across the seats.

Here was David, sitting on a round stone, his tiny toes almost touching the water, while hook and line, and box of worms, furnished material for the exciting game at hand. Prince, prone on the ground, with nose in paws, guarded two or three small fish, proof of the little angler's patience and industry.

David was permitted to visit this place alone, and to fish from the shore; but farther his liberty did not extend. On no account was he to go in or on the water unattended, and the child, accustomed from babyhood to obedience, never thought of the slightest infringement of the rule.

Just as he was laying his fourth catch before Prince he heard his father's voice calling him from the house, and, hurriedly gathering up fish and tackle, with a 'Come, come, Prince, father's home!' ran eagerly up the bank.

From the side lawn the parents watched their darling's coming. David caught sight of them when he reached the rim of the green bowl—his father's tall form, and the white gown of his mother against the green background. But as he drew nearer he saw that they were not alone. A third figure made up the little group, a four-footed something—yes, a dog!

Breathless, David forgot all but the last as he stood before them, nor heeded Prince's persistent nose congratulating him on the finish of the run, but whose furtive eye showed that he was not unmindful of the intruder.

The new-comer was a beauty—a superb collie, silken and glossy of coat and shapely of limb. The finely outlined head, the graceful neck, the delicate nose and velvet ears, all bore evidence of the dog's high bred origin. As canine beauty goes there seemed nothing lacking in the regal animal. And, as a finishing touch, around the beautiful neck was clasped a collar—a collar with bright silver mountings.

'O-o-ah!' exclaimed David, 'where did he come from?'

'This, David,' said the father, laying his hand on the head of the new dog, 'is your birthday present.'

'O father! he is lovely, but—but I've got one dog, and maybe Prince'll feel bad. Of course I'll always love him best, though, and—perhaps he won't care.'

'Would you, Prince?' looking affectionately into the brown eyes.

The mother stooped down and, putting one arm across the collie's neck, beckoned the boy to her side.

'Come, darling, read what's on the collar,' she said.

David knelt, and, holding the collar between two chubby hands, slowly read, 'A—Prince—that—belongs—to—David.'

'Why, this is Prince's collar!' he exclaimed, an expression of mingled delight and perplexity on the small face.

'You do not understand, David,' said the mother. 'This is the new Prince; he is to take the place of the old. You will love him just as well in a little while. We cannot keep both, and when you come to know the beautiful new Prince you'll soon forget the ugly old one.'

'Oh, no, no! mother. Prince must always be my very best dog. I don't think he's ugly—he's just beautiful when he looks into your eyes. I can't lose my own Prince. Don't say that, mother!' and the little face, half resentful, half-frightened, wholly pathetic, hid itself in the dog's furry side.

A season of gentle remonstrance and attempted persuasion followed, but David could not be moved. 'I want my own Prince! I want my own Prince!' was ever his cry; and the ready tears of childhood overflowed his bright cheeks, and moistened the old Prince's dull, rough coat.

The parents, seeing nothing was to be gained by prolonging the trying scene, decided to dismiss the subject, and to take the matter into their own hands. The short memory and natural rebound of childhood, together with the presence of the new playfellow, could not fail, they thought, to adjust matters when once the old dog was out of sight.

So David was pacified for the moment. Other surprises on the morrow were tactfully suggested, and then left him under the trees apparently content, in the companionship of the old friend and the new—the two Princes.

The birthday dawned clear and lovely, and the early sunbeams sought by every chink and crevice to enter the shuttered window of David's pretty room. Fully an hour easlier than was his habit, they found the small boy lying with wide open eyes from which every trace of sleep had vanished. A vague uneasiness had troubled the last dreamful hours and now that the weariness of yesterday had all but passed, the usual light morning slumber refused to weigh down the eyelids; and David found himself gazing at the shaft of sunlight that lay like a golden bar suspended between the window and his pillow. His first thought was of Prince—the dear old Prince! and he almost wished the new dog had not come. An undefined fear lay at his heart—of what he could not tell.

But he would like to seem glad for the beautiful gift. Father had meant to make him happy. But father and mother had not understood when they spoke of sending Prince away. Perhaps grown up people couldn't understand little boys and dogs.

But now he'd get up and dress himself without waiting for anybody, and go find his Prince. Maybe he was unhappy with the proud new dog sharing the shed with him. At any rate he'd go and find him, and show him he loved him more than ever.

Just as he was beginning the awkward task of dressing he heard his father's voice in the hall, and that of Jenson, the gardener. Something in the low tones startled him, and he hurried to the door, which was slightly ajar.

'Let it be all over before the boy wakens, Jenson. Take him to the maple grove—that is remote—and be merciful as possible,' were the words. Breath would not come for a moment. Then, with trembling lips, he gasped, 'My Prince! my own Prince!'

Would they kill him. Would they bury him in the maple grove?—and he should never see him again?

What could he do? Should he run to father and beseech him, or should he go after Jenson and save Prince himself?

But father had returned to his room; the door was shut. Jenson had already gone. He must go after him! He must save Prince!

With feverish haste he wrestled with his small garments. The buttons would not stay. The ribbon of a little yellow shoe broke with his eager straining. Everything seemed to go wrong. But, never mind—the one purpose remained—he must save Prince.

A dishevelled, half-dressed little figure finally slipped down the broad stairway. It paused just long enough at the shed door to make sure only one occupant was within, the beautiful collie. It sprang up to greet the visitor, but David pulled the door shut and hurried on.

Across the field in the direction of the pond he sped, scanning the intervening space as he ran; but no trace of man or dog was visible.

When he reached the rim of the green bowl his eyes followed the footpath that led to the other side. It was empty.

How long would it take him to traverse it? Should he be too late?

A thought struck him—the canoe! There it lay at the water's edge, a light shell that he could easily push out. His father had often let him take the paddle—he knew how—and it would save much time!

For once all regard for prohibitions was gone, swept away by the overruling idea—he must save Prince!

The feat of launching was not so easy, but it was accomplished. And a wild little boatman, wet to the knees, with glowing cheeks and dilated eyes, pushed the canoe farther and farther out into the water.

The voyage was slow and painful, but with numberless readjustings of the unruly paddle, and by dint of much straining, the shore gradually receded.

As the tiny craft was nearing the farther side, a the flame of hope in David's breast growing brighter, there suddenly rang out on the still morning air a rifle shot, followed in a moment by another—then silence!

The paddle dropped from the boy's hands. A haze seemed to gather before his eyes, and he would have thrown himself on his face. As it was his weight fell prone against the side of the canoe, and almost immediately, the treacherous shell floated away bottom upward, while the blue disturbed waves leaped about a little figure that rested on the surface for a moment—then sank from sight.

In the grove Jenson had tied the unresisting dog to a stout sapling by a piece of hempen rope. Only after he had withdrawn a short distance and raised the rifle did the animal's trustful eyes change their expression to one of suspicion and fear. But he sought to make short work of his task and end the suspense for both. He sighted the animal's breast and fired, but a bounding leap at the moment led the bullet to pierce the muscle of a fore leg and then to pass directly through the strands of the rope. Thus weakened, they parted with the strain, and Prince fled wildly down the slope, leaving in his wake a trail of blood. A second shot went wild.

At the house David had been missed, and the alarmed parents instinctively turned in the direction of the grove. When they reached the pond they beheld with agonized eyes, far out on the water, the floating canoe—the morning sun shining on its upturned keel.

With sickening dread they hurried along the path to the opposite shore. Jenson from the slope, and the parents from the pathway, sighted at the same moment two objects on the grassy bank close to the water's edge—a dog and a child. Prince, dripping with water, and faint from the loss of blood and great physical strain, lay with head heavy on the turf, a dimness over his half-closed eyes. David, with torn blouse, showing traces of rescuing teeth, was unconscious—his pretty head lying close to his friend's breast.

The picture told its own story. Little more need be said. The child David was restored to consciousness, to life and health. With grateful hearts the loving parents watched his recovery. And upon Prince was bestowed scarcely less care than that lavished upon the child. He was carried to a bed beneath the same roof that covered his little master; the wounded limb was carefully dressed, and everything done for his comfort. And so it came about that his return to health, though slower, was in the end quite as complete.

The second morning David was permitted to visit him. The stubby tail wagged more feebly, but with the same old welcome, and the honest eyes lighted with the glad, loving look that made David think him 'beautiful.'

The boy put his arms around the stretched-out neck, and his hands touched something hard—a collar. He pushed away the rough hair and beheld its bright newness, its silver mountings. He turned it gladly to the light and read the words on the silver plate—'A Prince that belongs to David.'—'Our Dumb Animals.'

B.P. AND HIS BRIDE.

Although he has been married some weeks now, the facts only just seem to have come to light how General Baden-Powell—the hero of Mafeking as he is better known—came to meet his bride, who before her marriage was Miss Olave Soames.

Some years ago the General was walking across the park when he noticed the remarkable swinging walk of a tall girl in front of him. He was so struck by her manner of walking and the poise of her head that, with the instincts of the scout, he stalked her for more than an hour without seeing her face.

The General believes thoroughly in the theory that the character of a person can be accurately judged by the way he or she walks and by the way the hands are managed.

He there and then decided the girl he had stalked came up to his ideal of perfection in womanhood. On his journey around the world he saw the same girl walking up and down the deck of a West Indian steamer. Of course it is ancient history now that the couple became secretly engaged before the end of the voyage, and strangely enough they are now living in a flat built upon the site of the house where Miss Soames lived when she took her walks in Hyde Park.

The General and his wife are looking for a permanent country house, as neither of them is ever happy very long in the city. Mrs. Baden-Powell is said to walk on an average twenty miles a day, accompanied by her dogs. She and her husband have been paying a round of country house visits, and their open devotion is very noticeable to their friends.

THE 3rd SCOUT LAW.

Patrol Leader Robert W. Beer, Cannington Troop, Somerset, England, has been awarded the Medal of Merit for the following act. He was cycling down the High Street at Cannington, when he saw a brewer's lorry coming towards him at a furious rate. Seeing that no one was in charge, he jumped off his bicycle and managed to seize the rein of one of the horses. After being dragged some distance he succeeded in stopping the runaways by bringing the wheels of the lorry against the kerbstone.

BANQUET TO MR. EVANS.

The Scoutmasters' Club held a banquet in honor of Mr. D. J. Evans, the retiring provincial secretary, at the Edinburgh Cafe, on Thursday, February 27th. Twenty-two S. M.s and A.S.M.s sat down about 8.25 p.m. to partake of the good things that had been provided, and for some time there was little noise save the tinkle of knives and forks, with an occasional burst of sound which indicated that Seasick Bill had made a joke, or had tried and failed in the attempt.

At the head table the centre chair was occupied by S. M. Ascah, vice-president of the club, who acted as toastmaster in the absence of the president. The other places were filled by the speakers of the evening. It was found that the places were filled more completely by these gentlemen at 9.30 than at 8.30—for obvious reasons.

The menu cards had been carefully drawn up for the occasion, and a copy is given below. Mr. Evans offers a reward of one prune to any scout who can make out all the badges drawn thereon, and tell their connection with the items of grub.

After the last drop of coffee had been disposed of, and the order for extra ambulances had been sent in, the chairman arose in his well known stately manner and proposed the health of the King, which was drunk

to the strains of 'God Save the King,' played on the piano by Prof. Evans. As His Majesty was not able to be present in person, there was no reply to this toast.

The second toast was to 'Our Guest,' and was proposed with great eloquence by S. M. Stevenson. After Mr. Evans' health was drunk (for he's a jolly good fellow), S. M. Allen was called upon, and in a very neat and Westmount-like speech, presented him with a pair of military hair brushes as a token of the esteem in which the S.M.'s Club held him. Mr. Evans, in his reply, gave his idea of the scope and future of the scout movement, and made an eloquent plea for a continuation and possible increase of co-operation among the S.M.'s and provincial secretary to ensure future success. His speech was heartily applauded.

The last toast, to the 'Scout Movement,' was proposed by Prof. N. N. Evans, honorary scoutmaster of the McGill Troop, who started in at the beginning of life on the earth and traced its history down to the present day, all in fifteen minutes. The toast was drunk to the dregs, which means the dirt in Montreal water. The reply was given by S. M. Paterson, provincial secretary, and after another try at the National Anthem, the guests made their way homewards pronouncing blessings on the heads of those who arranged the banquet, and on the cow who gave up her life to provide the beef therefor.

The committee who had charge of the arrangements consisted of A.S.M. Seton and Bailey, and S. M. De Pery. They deserve great praise for their efforts, which resulted in a most successful affair.

A BLIND TROOP.

'Scouting for Boys' is now to be embossed in Braille type. A troop of Scouts has been started at the Wavertree Institute for the Blind.

1912 CENSUS.

The returns from the annual census of the Boy Scouts in the British Empire, taken in September, 1912, are now complete, so far as can be ascertained at headquarters, although certain local associations, especially from overseas, have not yet sent in their reports.

The following are the figures:

	1911.	1912.
England	102,460	116,362
Scotland	14,427	15,251
Ireland	1,713	2,505
Wales	5,301	4,597
	123,904	138,715
Overseas	37,855	40,473

The total includes all ranks, and is an increase of 17,429 on 1911.

One of the most encouraging aspects of Scouting in Toronto this year is the manner in which Troops are beginning to help one another in various branches of work. Quite a number of senior boys from the older troops are now going weekly to the meetings of some of the newer Troops and instructing the juniors in signalling, first aid and other lines. This is splendid; it develops the true Scout spirit, and gives the boys a chance to put into practice that little clause of the Scout law which is so easily forgotten: 'A Scout is a brother, not only to the other Scouts in his Troop, but to every other Scout.'

Annual Meeting of Dominion Council

The annual meeting of the Dominion Council of the Scout Movement was held in Ottawa on Friday, February 28th, at 4 p.m. The meeting was held in the Railway Committee room of the Senate and was attended by representatives of all the Provinces.

The chair was taken by Lieut.-Col. A. P. Sherwood, commissioner for the Dominion, and the first business was the reading of the annual report by the secretary, Mr. Gerald H. Brown. This report showed a total of 40,000 scouts in Canada and this number would probably be increased by several hundred if the reports were complete from all the provinces.

His Royal Highness the Duke of Connaught, Chief Scout for the Dominion, arrived at the meeting about 4.30 and spoke for several minutes. During the course of his speech he presented the King's colors which are competed for annually and are held by the troop having the largest percentage of King's Scouts in the Dominion. The colors were won this year by the 1st Paris troop, Ontario, who show 29 King's Scouts out of their troop of 30. The flag was received on their behalf by Mr. H. G. Hammond, Provincial Secretary for Ontario.

Reports were given by representatives from each of the provinces showing the advance which the movement has made during the past year. A great difficulty is found in keeping track of the progress of the individual troops where no provincial secretary is employed. In these provinces, most of the visiting work is done by the Provincial Commissioners, some of whom reported having taken long trips last summer merely to see how different troops were getting along.

A discussion took place of the relationship between the scout movement and the Cadet movement and a committee was appointed from the Dominion council to make a careful report of what should be the attitude of the scout movement towards the cadets.

The meeting adjourned at 6 p.m.

The representatives of the Province of Quebec were Col. Burland, Provincial Commissioner, Col. Cole, District Commissioner, and Mr. E. R. Paterson, Provincial secretary.

A GOOD TURN.

The keeper of a small general store near the Hertfordshire Troop's headquarters recently died very suddenly, leaving a widow and two daughters to manage the business as best they could. They had no male friends to help them, and the Scouts therefore came to the rescue. Every evening from seven o'clock till closing time a Scout came on duty and did whatever was required of him in or out of doors. The whole troop thus participated in the 'good turn.'

THE OWL

JOTTINGS.

The Dominion Council of Boy Scouts had an 'annual' meeting last week.

Methinks it is time.

Judging by some of the speeches made by the heads of the scout movement, some of the gentlemen either forgot they were attending a scout council or were affected, unconsciously, by the military atmosphere of Ottawa.

To these men I would suggest an early acquaintance with that useful manual, 'Scouting for Boys.'

If, after that, they are still convinced their views are right, I would suggest that they allow someone else who is more in sympathy with the true scout spirit to govern this organization.

'The dinner given to Mr. Evans by the Scoutmasters' Club was a very pleasant affair.

The Rev. Mr. Ascah should have that watch of his put right.

One scoutmaster was so tickled to death with his roast beef and peas that he immediately bombarded the provincial secretary with suggestions for another feed.

But why, yes, I say, why not have another officers' feed.

Surely last year's success warrants a repeat.

'Aye, aye!' says Bill?

Baseball is not the only sport at the Drill Shed.

Now that Mr. Lyman has the Central Division in training once a week for the Burland trophy.

Bulls, magpies, etc., are riddled to bits hourly.

All roads lead to Westmount to-day.

Judging by the advance sale of tickets the 1st Westmount Troop will have their exhibition full to the brim.

By special request reserved seat tickets have been sent to Korp and Kell.

Both of whom will paint lightning sketches.

The hard work that has been put in by the boys of the Westmount Troop will, I hope, be rewarded this afternoon by big crowds.

'Tis not in mortals to command success. But we'll do more, Semporius; we'll deserve it.'

THE OWL.

ST. JOHN'S TROOP.

The 1st St. Johns Troop of Boy Scouts gave their second annual concert in the Baldwyn Hall on February 23rd, and those who braved the storm that was raging spent a delightful evening. There was a good house too, and the enthusiastic applause with which each number was greeted showed unstinted appreciation. The Scouts gave an exhibition of first aid work under the direction of Patrol Leader M. Murphy, and a barbell drill which they went through with fine precision. The troop trumpeters, Corporal Rex Moore and Scout Lee gave several bugle calls which were heartily encored, and the scouts closed the entertainment with a camp scene, 'Early morning in Camp.'

The Rev. A. H. Moore, M.A., gave a short address, which, he said was only designed to 'fill in,' and at the close of the camp scene he appeared before the footlights, as the full troop was mustered on the stage, and asking Acting Scoutmaster Lorne Thayer to send for the commanding officer of the troop, Scoutmaster Bull came forward, and Mr. Moore, as chairman of the local association, expressed the universal appreciation of the work which the Scoutmaster is doing for the troop and presented him with a cheque for $50.00, from the citizens of St. Johns and Iberville, as a small testimonial of their appreciation of his work and of the value to the community of the existence of the troop of Boy Scouts. The boys gave the Scoutmaster three hearty cheers and the National Anthem closed a most enjoyable and well rendered programme.

SONG FOR BOY SCOUTS.

(By C. S. Bompas.)

Here's a health to the boy who is merry and wise,
Nor fears to meet hardship or labor,
But cleaves to his vow that whatever winds blow,
He'll hold out a hand to his neighbor!

Perhaps he is dull, for adversity's pull
Often leaves ugly tempers behind it;
He sees not the light 'mid those dark clouds of night,
And' tis you who must help him to find it.

Refrain—Here's a health to the boy, etc.

In this wide world of life there is tumult and strife,
And some can't keep out of the fire;
Sing a song with the few who are steadfast and true,
Help the grovellers out of the mire!

Refrain—Here's a health to the boy, etc.

Keep brave heart to the end, every man 's your friend,
Ever smile at Dame Fortune's disfavor;
With your back to the wall you must fight till you fall,
For your faith and your King and your neighbor.

Refrain—Here's a health to the boy, etc.

On Wednesday night, the 40th (1st Mount Royal), journeyed out to Kensington, for the purpose of trimming the Kensington troop at a game of hockey. The game proved a complete surprise to the north enders, who, although they put up a fine game, went down to a 5—1 defeat. After the game the 40th proved themselves by far the superior of the Kensington boys in the way they made the beans disappear. The line up was as follows:—

40th (1).		37th (5).
G. Bindley	Goal	C. Ross
L. Walker	Point	R. Walker
C. Cope	Cov. point	D. Ross
B. Welch	Rover	G. McConnell
L. Bartlett	Centre	W. Eddy
A. Dobson	Right	J. Hughes
M. Ferguson	Left	W. Armour

Referee, S. Gillard; judge of play, H. Bowell. Musician and chief rooter, the Wampus.

Last Saturday the 3rd Lachine met Longueuil in an exciting hockey match which resulted in a tie. A six man game was played on account of the failure of one of the Lachine players to turn up. The teams lined up as follows:

Longueuil (1)		Lachine (1)
A. Brown	Goal	S. Jennings
E. Parr	Point	A. Bridges
J. Smith	C. Point	A. Jennings
A. Knowles	Centre	D. McLean
V. Knowles	Right wing	R. Bartlett
W. Haines	L. Wing	J. P. Dawes

On Saturday afternoon, March 1st, about 60 Scouts assisted the Executive of the Montreal Ski Club in keeping the track cleared at the annual Ski Jumping Competition. The Troops represented were the 5th, 9th, 11th, 12th, 14th, 20th and 21st. The Scouts did their good turn by being lined up along the two sides of the track, behind the ropes, to keep the crowd from swarming all over the place as they did last year. Quarter-master A. Corner and P. L. Binmore, of 2nd Outremont acted as orderly buglers, giving the signal for the jumpers to start. Their services must have been appreciated, for they report that they were invited to wet their whistles with Bovril after the competition.

A school for aviation has been started in England by Frank Clarke, chief of the Third Erith B.P. troop, assisted by L. H. Harris, an aviator of Erith. Mr. Harris has taught the Scouts how to make their own aeroplanes and has instructed them in the method of flying. The Scouts have constructed their own aeroplanes in the course of six lessons at the nominal cost of one shilling each machine. They have just had their first lesson in actual flight. The boy who can make his own aeroplane travel 25 yards or more passes the test for the aeroplane badge.

A letter has been received from the Rev. Hollis H. Carey, of Jonquières, who is thinking of forming a troop there.

Word comes from Toronto that Mr. E. H. Forman drops in occasionally to the Toronto Scoutmasters' Meetings to tell them how things are done in Montreal.

New Glasgow, P.Q., is thinking of forming a troop under the leadership of the Rev. George H. Gagnon, rector of St. John's Church.

Provincial Headquarters is in correspondence with Mr. Archie L. Sisco, of Mansonville, P.Q., who is acting as Assistant Scoutmaster to a newly-formed patrol, of which the Rev. James Kenworthy will be scoutmaster. The boys are looking forward to passing the tenderfoot test within a short time. Gerald Percy is patrol leader.

Wanted — Engagements for the Evans and Paterson Entertainment Troupe of Aged and Infirm Provincial Secretaries. Specialties: Blowing out electric fuses when the lantern starts; missing the train; waiting forty minutes for the next train at 20 below zero. For references apply to the Montreal South Troop.

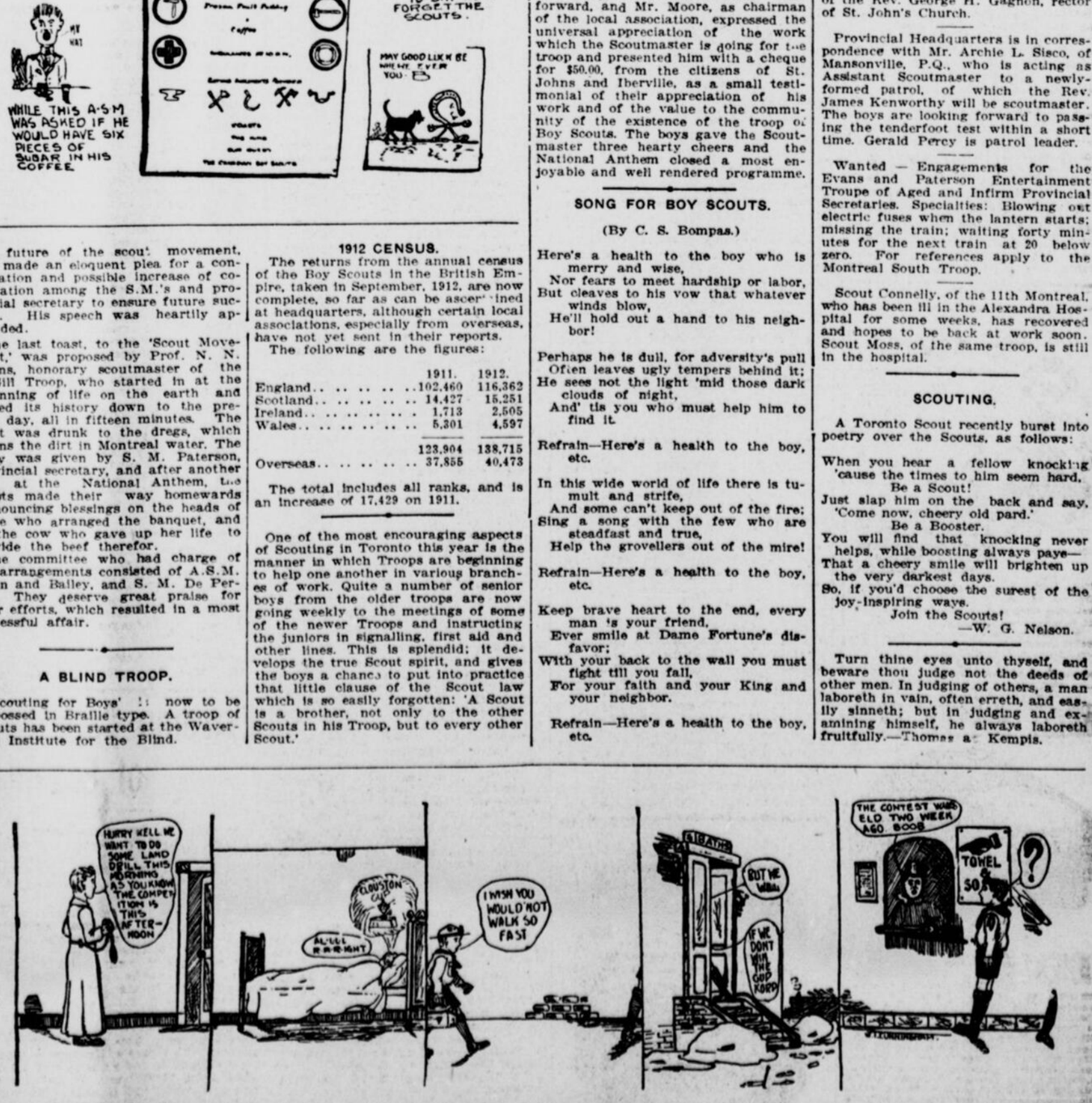
Scout Connelly, of the 11th Montreal, who has been ill in the Alexandra Hospital for some weeks, has recovered and hopes to be back at work soon. Scout Moss, of the same troop, is still in the hospital.

SCOUTING.

A Toronto Scout recently burst into poetry over the Scouts, as follows:

When you hear a fellow knocking
'cause the times to him seem hard,
Be a Scout!
Just slap him on the back and say,
'Come now, cheery old pard.'
Be a Booster.
You will find that knocking never
helps, while boosting always pays—
That a cheery smile will brighten up
the very darkest days.
So, if you'd choose the surest of the
joy-inspiring ways.
Join the Scouts!
—W. G. Nelson.

Turn thine eyes unto thyself, and beware thou judge not the deeds of other men. In judging of others, a man laboreth in vain, often erreth, and easily sinneth; but in judging and examining himself, he always laboreth fruitfully.—Thomas a Kempis.



KORP AND KELL, OR THE LONE PATROL.

ENGLISH

Big Snake Killed..

A big snake more than 3 feet long, was killed by Mr. John Wood, of Chettiscombe, Devon.

Died at 100.

The death is announced of Mrs. Mary Phythion, of Rochdale, aged 100 years. Deceased was born at sea.

Early Strawberries.

A strawberry plant bearing fruit was found in Chambercombe Woods, Ilfracombe, North Devon.

Found Burnt to Death

An old woman named Diana Roberts was found burnt to death in her home at Bamford near Heywood.

Warden and Vicar.

Mr. A. H. Snape churchwarden, was at Derby Assizes awarded 1s. damages for libel against the Vicar of Melbourne the Rev. L. P. Robin.

World's Largest Ice Rink.

It is stated that the Tournament hall, Liverpool, is to be converted into an ice rink, and that it will be the largest artificial skating rink in the world.

Tramwaymen's Wages Raised.

Birmingham Corporation have granted their tramway drivers and conductors an increase of 2s. a week in wages. This means an additional expenditure of £3,000 a year.

Accused of Firing Father's Factory.

On a charge of setting fire to a boot factory at Shepshed, near Loughborough, of which he was manager, Thomas Smith, son of the proprietor, was committed for trial at the assizes.

Porter Killed by Train.

At Luton Great Northern Railway Station a porter named Thomas Stringthorpe, was knocked under a train which was just starting out of the station and killed.

Fatal Boiler Burst.

The heating apparatus boiler at the Britain Hill Unitarian Church, Heywood, Lancashire, exploded, and Mr. John Clegg, the caretaker, was scalded so severely that he died.

Big Mill Fire.

Damage estimated at £10,000 was done by a fire at the Bank Top Mill of Messrs. Paley Limited, at Preston. Three hundred workers escaped uninjured by an outside ladder.

Fen Landmark Destroyed.

A Fen landmark disappeared when a four-sail windmill was destroyed by fire at Emneth, near Wisbech. It was the property of Mr. F. J. Racey, a miller and baker.

Fell Into Submerged Dyke.

While a man named Peacock was driving through floods between Whittlesey and Thorney, Lincolnshire, his horse suddenly disappeared into a submerged dyke and was drowned, Peacock himself being rescued.

Wife's Frenzy.

Mrs. Gertrude Barnes, wife of Albert Barnes, of Alfreton, an engine-driver on the Midland Railway, committed suicide by cutting her throat after having previously attacked her husband and child with an axe as they were in bed.

Statue of His Wife.

Erected by a Leeds man to the memory of his dead wife a white marble monument in Lawnswood Cemetery represents the porch of their house. On the step is the figure, almost life-size, of the dead wife in an attitude of welcoming some one into the house.

Jail For Solicitor.

Sentence of three years' penal servitude was passed at Staffordshire Assizes upon Frederick William Richardson, 38, solicitor, of Burton-on-Trent, for misappropriating money belonging to clients, including two spinsters who have been left almost penniless.

Death in Post Office.

After handing in a parcel bearing a Croydon address at Croydon Post Office an elderly woman named Elizabeth Baker suddenly expired. The address on the parcel was that of her sister, who was sent for by the Post Office officials to identify the body.

Hanged in a Church.

William Jackson aged 67 years, was found inside Bowburn Wesleyan Church, near Coxhoe Durham, hanging by a rope fastened to the rails above the basement. Jackson, a widower, resided with his daughter, who is caretaker of the church. He was a retired railway policeman and keeper of the Coxhoe Golf Links.

Children's Long Walk.

Linda Benton, aged 6; Ida Farrow, aged 6, and William Farrow, aged 5, walked from Peterborough to Whaplode Drove, a distance of sixteen miles, to see their grandfather. The children, who undertook the journey unkown to their parents ,arrived exhausted, and, after being fed and rested, were driven home again.

Memorial to Mr. W. T. Stead.

A commission to execute a bronze medallion portrait of Mr. W. T. Stead, who was drowned in the 'Titanic,' has been accepted from the committee of the Journalists' Memorial Fund by Sir George Frampton, R.A. It will be placed on the Embankment. A replica will also be sent to New York.

Young Couple's Fate.

The bodies of Heber Weston, a grocer's assistant, and Laura Edyvean, daughter of a hairdresser, have been recovered from the canal at Radcliffe, Lancashire. They went to a local picture hall, and were last seen going in the direction of the canal towing-path, which leads towards the girl's home.

The Annual Interruption.

For the third time the annual dinner of the Ashford (Kent) Fire Brigade was interrupted the other day by an alarm of fire. The firemen left hurriedly, changed into their uniforms, put out a fire at an outfitter's shop caused by waste paper, and returned to finish the meal.

Hoist By His Own Petard.

On the charge of attempting to blow open a safe at the Theatre Royal, Breck road, a young man named Alfred Smith, was at Liverpool committed for trial. His lips and chin were covered with plaster, and it was alleged he had used gunpowder for blowing open the safe, and had been injured by the explosion.

Veronal Case.

An open verdict was returned at the conclusion of the adjourned inquest which had excited great public interest, concerning the death of Mr. Hugh Eric Trevanion, the wealthy young man who died from veronal poisoning at his flat in Grand Avenue Mansions, Hove, on September 11.

Two Killed in Car Wreck.

An automobile accident occurred near Burley in the New Forest, which resulted in the deaths of Mr. Swayne of Southbourne, Bournemouth, and Mrs. A. Wentworth Malin, wife of a Boscombe solicitor. Mrs. Swayne and the chauffeur, who were also in the car, were injured, but not seriously.

What a Shock Did.

A young woman, Lily Curl, of Ashford, Kent, who, has been deaf and dumb for twenty-one years, is now recovering both speech and hearing. The young woman's brother drowned himself and the shock of his tragic death is regarded as responsible for the miraculous recovery his sister is making.

Another By-Election.

By the death of Mr. Robert Cameron, a vacancy has been caused in the Parliamentary representation of the Houghton-le-Spring Division of Durham. At the General Election in December, 1910, Mr. Cameron was returned unopposed. In January, 1910, the figures were: Cameron, (L.), 10,393; Streatfeild, (U), 4,382. Liberal majority 6,011.

Eating With Her Feet.

The remarkable sight of an armless old woman named Pearce eating with her feet was witnessed at the annual dinner given by the Royal Antediluvian Order of Buffaloes at Eastbourne, to the poor people of the town. She wore her wedding ring on one of her toes, and plied her knife and fork with great dexterity.

Tobacco Growing in England.

Attempts are being made in earnest to start the tobacco-growing industry in England. A Peterborough farmer has ordered ten ounces of tobacco seed—enough to plant several acres; there is an experimental plantation at Crookham, in Hampshire, while Lord Iveagh has decided to plant twenty-five acres with tobacco seed on his estate near Bury St. Edmunds.

His Continental Trip.

Arthur George Wix, late secretary of the Wellingborough Co-operative Society, was committed for trial to the Northampton Assizes on a charge of embezzling various sums amounting to nearly £800 of members' money. It was stated that the accused had over £100 upon him when arrested at Boulogne, and was brought over under an extradition warrant.

Finest Esplanade in England.

Southend Town Council has decided to complete the Western Esplanade scheme at a cost of £30,000. The promenade portion will be ready by the summer of 1914, but the gardens, comprising three acres, adjacent to the pier, which was included, will take about three years to finish. The entire promenade, will be eight miles long—the finest and widest in England.

Mother of 22 Children.

The body of a woman named Hannah Johnson, who was the mother of 22children, 17 of whom are alive, was recovered from the river at Blyth. She was 46 years of age. At the inquest her husband, a shipyard caulker, stated that he left home on February 11. He admitted having struck her, making her nose bleed, but that, he said, was because she attempted to hit him with a poker. The jury returned an open verdict.

'He That Loseth His Life.'

The Rev. E. T. Griffiths, M.A., vicar of Cam and rural dean of Dursley, Glos., died suddenly while preaching in Cam parish church. Mr. Griffiths had selected as his text the words, 'He that saveth his life shall lose it; he that loseth his life for My sake shall save it.' He had referred to the death of Captain Scott and his party at the post of duty, when his voice failed, and he fell down the pulpit steps dead. A day or two before he had seen a physician for a heart affection.

Death of Law Lord.

Lord Macnaghten, a Lord of Appeal in Ordinary, died in London in his eighty-third year. He was a son of the late Sir Edmund Macnaghten, Bart., of Dunderave, Co. Antrim. Lord Macnaghten was educated at Trinity College, Cambridge. He rowed twice in the University boat race, and won the Diamond Sculls at Henley in 1852. He represented the division of Antrim in the Conservative interest from 1880 to 1887, when he was created a Law Lord with a life Peerage. He was chairman of the Legal Council of Education since 1887. He was chief of the Clan Macnaghten. His eldest son, the Hon. Edward Charles Macnaghten, K. C., succeeds to the Baronetcy, which came to Lord Macnaghten on the death of the latter's eldest brother two years ago.

'Th' Owd Death List.'

Known as 'the gilt-edged five,' Messrs. Charnley, Forest, Fryars, Slater, and Wood, were elected unanimously at Manchester to the board of management of the Blackburn Philanthropic Friendly Society ('Th' Owd Death List'). Originally there were 22 candidates, but with the exception of the successful five not one got a vote. The society, which extends over the whole of Lancashire and parts of Yorkshire and Cheshire, has a membership of 350,000. Members of the board of management are paid £333 per annum, and are elected for life, and there was keen competition for the vacant positions. The candidates went to infinite trouble to get their supporters into the meeting, for voting was by show of hands. Thousands of voters were conveyed to Manchester by special train. About 5,000 gained admission to the meeting at the Free Trade Hall, and another 2,000 were turned away.

SCOTTISH

Footballer's Tragic End.

Mr. Archibald Harper, who played football for Fulham in the season 1908-9 was killed by a fall of stone at the Milhall Colliery, Stirlingshire.

Four Missing

A collision between two Dundee steamers, the 'Edinburgh' and the 'London,' occurred on the North Sea, and, as a result, four men are missing. The accident happened during a fog.

Mother's Terrible Crime.

A painful double tragedy is reported from Wishaw, Lanarkshire. A Mrs. Smith, after quarrelling with her husband, cut her own throat and that of her daughter Hannah, aged 14. Both succumbed to their injuries.

The Law's Long Memory.

At Buckie Police Court a local cattle dealer pleaded guilty to a charge of breach of the peace committed over six years ago. The accused was dismissed with an admonition. He had been out of the district in the interval.

Was Cut in Two.

A distressing accident occurred at the sawmills of Messrs. James McGregor & Son, Newton-on-Ayr. Two men were in the act of placing the trunk of a tree into position for sawing, when one of them, William Gallocher, laborer, of Ayr, slipped and fell against a large circular saw, with the result that the body was cut in two. Gallocher was 23 years of age and leaves a widow and one child.

C. P. R. Man Drowned.

The dead body of a man was found floating at Stornoway. On being brought on to the pier it was identified (by means of the watch and other articles as that of Mr. Norman Morrison (48 years), residing at Benside, near Stornoway. Mr. Morrison who had been missing since December 27, was employed as a foreman surfaceman with the Canadian Pacific Railway Company, and was in Lewis paying a visit to his friends.

Four Brave Fishermen.

An interesting ceremony took place in Annan Town Hall in connection with the bravery of four Annan fishermen, who in a recent gale patrolled the Solway Firth all night in search of a schooner reported to be in peril. Conceiving that such bravery was worthy of recognition, Provost Foster brought the matter to the notice of the Royal National Lifeboat Institution, and he presented each of the fishermen with a £1 note, awarded to them by the institution.

Future of Ancient Relic

The Marquis of Bute has purchased the old tower and what otherwise remains of the Church of St. John the Baptist, Ayr, for £1,950. It is understood that the relic has been bought for the purpose of its preservation, and it is probable that it will be placed in the custody of some public body. It is known that the tower dates from the twelfth century, and that only seven towers of the same style and age now remain in Scotland.

Frauds on Clergymen.

At Greenock a corporal of Hussars named Frank Christie pleaded guilty to several charges of fraud. Clergymen were the accused's victims. He called upon the Rev. Thomas H. Martin, Sauchiehall street, Glasgow, and pretended that he was a member of the Baptist congregation in Belfast; that he was an officer's servant sent to Scotland on regimental business—understood to be the search for a deserter—and that he had been robbed of all his means. He induced Dr. Martin to give him 10s. Christie then proceeded to Greenock, and carried out similar frauds on three clergymen. Sheriff Welsh passed sentence of three months' imprisonment.

Infant's Long Voyage.

With the aid of the Allan Line officials a happy domestic union has just taken place. Recently the mother of John Duncan McDonald, aged six months, died in Detroit, Mich., and the relatives in Scotland were keenly desirous that the infant should be brought to them. Circumstances prevented anyone connected with the family from undertaking the journey, but the Allan Line undertook to send a special stewardess the 3,500 miles to bring the child to Glasgow. Both arrived a few days ago by the 'Scandinavian.'

Sequel to Lover's Quarrrel.

An attempted murder took place at Kirkcaldy, as the result of which Mary Clark, a pithead worker, about twenty years of age, lies in Kirkcaldy Hospital perilously injured. The girl was proceeding home from her work when she met William Petrie, nineteen, factory worker, who resides on the same stairhead as the girl. The two had been sweethearts for some time, but appeared to have quarrelled. Petrie, it is alleged, took a razor from his pocket, and before the girl was aware had cut her throat. He afterwards proceeded to the police office and gave himself up.

Pioneer Woman Doctor.

A memorial to Dr. Sophia Jex-Blake, the founder of Edinburgh Hospital for Women, has been unveiled at the hospital. Miss Mair sketched the career of Dr. Jex-Blake from the time when, 1869, she came to Edinburgh with four like-minded eager students in search of medical education and graduation, which they hoped to find at the hands of Edinburgh University. But Edinburgh University did not rise to its great calling, and the honor of being first to admit women did not belong to Edinburgh, but to Ireland.

IRISH

Another Big Salmon.

A salmon weighing 54 lbs has been taken from the River Barrow, near New Ross.

Galway Transatlantic Port?

The Midland Great Western Railway is interested in a $7,500,000 scheme by which Galway will be made a trans-Atlantic port.

Lady Clerk of Union.

The Castlederg Guardians, on a final vote, have elected Miss Mitchell clerk of the Union and District Council, and executive sanitary officer by fifteen votes to two for Mr. Robb. There were eight applicants for the position.

Plenty of Nominations.

John Boston, a leading Belfast publican, was committed for trial for presenting a forged nomination paper at the municipal election. He was nominated for thirteen councillorships and seven aldermanships, but received no more than 134 votes in any ward.

Street Names in Gaelic.

At a meeting of the Athlone Town Council an application was received from the Gaelic League to have the street names put up in Irish. The borough surveyor said he had the plates now ready, and they would be put as soon as the weather got fine.

Music for the Mad.

At Monaghan Asylum Board meeting notice of motion was given by the Right Rev. Dr. Day, to provide a piano for the asylum, as he stated it was of great importance that the patients shoud have as much entertainment as possible in order to make their lives pleasant.

Born Fighters.

'I earn my money like a horse and spend it like an ass', declared John Carroll, who, with his brother Joseph, was summoned at Longwood Petty Sessions for drunkenness. Acting-Sergeant Dunne said that the brothers 'When they got real full and had no one to fight, fought amongst themselves.'

Oldest Coroner Dead.

The death has taken place in Derry of Mr. Thos. Lindsay, stated to be the oldest coroner in Ireland. Mr. Lindsay, who was eighty-three years of age, was appointed coroner of Derry City in 1872. Owing to the state of his health he was unable to be conveyed to the poll at the recent election.

Overwhelmed by Storm.

The dead body of Patrick Kelly, a farmer of Knockfawn, has been found on the roadside at Shantully, near the borders of Monaghan County. Kelly visited Middletown a few nights before and on his way home was overtaken by the storm, and died from cold and exposure.

'Poteen' Manufacture.

The poteen 'industry' in Donegal, which it was thought had been stamped out, would seem to be revived. Two captures of stills have just been made by the Inishowen police. The last was discovered in the mountain district of Glengad. All engaged in the 'industry' made good their escape.

Evicted Tenant Restored.

Mrs. Mary Reynolds, Bawnboy, has been restored to her holdings on Colonel Betty's estate from which she was evicted some years ago. Possession was given on payment of two years' rent (18 pounds) and costs, and security being given for the future payment of the rent.

Mother's Race for Baby's Life.

The story of a two-year-old child's terrible death from burns was related at an inquest at Mullingar. The mother went out shopping, and on returning found the child a mass of flames. Catching up the child, she rushed from the house towards the hospital. Her own clothing caught fire, and she was only saved from death by the assistance of neighbors. The child was dead when it arrived at the hospital.

Captain Drowned While Fishing.

Drowned while fishing in the lake at Waterson, Athlone, Mr. Harris Temple's place, the body was found of Captain Charles Cameron, son of Sir Charles Cameron, the Dublin city analyist. When the boat capsized Captain Cameron was landing a fish. It is thought that the weeds prevented him from rising to the surface. Forty-six years of age, Captain Cameron saw considerable service in India with the Royal Dublin Fusiliers. Two years ago he was transferred to the Cameron Highlanders. He is a kinsman of Cameron of Lochiel.

St. Patrick's Day.

At a meeting in Dundalk Town Hall it was announced that a great majority of the traders were in favor of going on as usual with business on St. Patrick's day. Mr. J. M. Johnson resented abuse which, he declared, had been levelled at traders, and, referring to a statement that in a certain quarter a list would be kept of those who chose to open their premises with a view to future action, he held that it was a 'dishonest threat.' The chairman said no doubt under an Irish Parliament St. Patrick's day would be made a general holiday all over the country.

The Married Man.

At Mohill a young man named Edward Smith, of Rossmore, Drumlish, was returned for trial, on bail, charged with shooting at and wounding his father, Terrance Smyth. The father's deposition was to the effect that on Saturday night he went to bed when he heard his son coming home on the car drunk from Longford. The son went upstairs, told him he had got married, and that he and his wife would be the 'bosses' there, and then pulled him out on the bedroom floor. Witness ran downstairs. His son followed him into the kitchen, and, putting two cartridges into double-barrelled gun, placed in under his arm, saying he would do for him. The gun went off then, and the charge went between witness' legs, the shot entering the flesh.

WELSH

Miner's Wages Not Increased.

Lord St. Aldwyn, the independent chairman of the South Wales Coal Conciliation Board, has refused the owners application for a decrease of 1 1-4 percent and the men's application for an increase of 2 1-4 percent on the standard rate of wages of 1879.

Sign of Sobriety.

At Llanrwst a Rhyl man was sentenced to a month's imprisonment for stealing a coat and a bunch of keys from the Haul Inn, Eglwysbach. Mrs. Jones, the licensee's wife, when asked whether the prisoner was sober at the time, replied: 'Certainly; he ordered bread and cheese.'

Workhouse Tragedy.

At Forden (Montgomeryshire) workhouse the nurse and industrial trainer, Miss Bright, was found drowned in a large water tank at the top of the building from which the water supply is derived. Miss Bright was in her sleeping attire, and quite immersed in the water. She had been engaged at Forden for over twenty years, and was a much-esteemed official.

Memorial to Welsh Patriot.

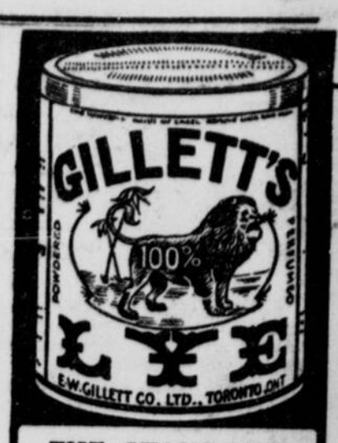
A replica of the bust of the late Mr. Tom Ellis, executed by Sir Goscombe John, which has been place in the Brymbo Council schools, was unveiled by Mrs. Tom Ellis, widow of the Welsh patriot. The Rev. E. K. Jones, who presided over a large company, expressed the hope that in course of time the central hall of those schools would be filled with the busts and other memorials of Welsh heroes.

Anti-Boxing Agitation.

Fred Welsh, the light-weight champion of the world, gave a boxing exhibition at the Carnarvon Pavilion to an audience which numbered about 1,000. The nature of the exhibition had provoked much adverse criticism among Nonconformist leaders in the town, and, had time permitted an endeavor would doubtless have been made to put a stop to it. The agitation may lead to county council candidates being asked to make the exclusion of boxing exhibitions a condition to granting theatrical licenses.

Welsh National Anthem.

A committee, of which Lord Pontypridd is chairman, is making an effort to perpetuate the memory of the author of the words of the Welsh National Anthem, 'Hen Wlad fy Nhadau,' and of his son, who composed the music. The romantic story of the composition of the anthem by James James, who wedded the music to the words written by his father, Evan James, is well known, and since it was first sung at a local eisteddfod fifty-six years ago it has been rendered thousands of times at Welsh gatherings all over the world. The committee aim at raising a fund of £3,000 for fostering instrumental music among Welshmen, and to erect a statue to the composers.



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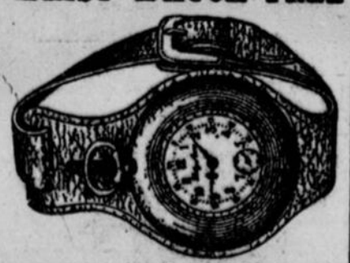

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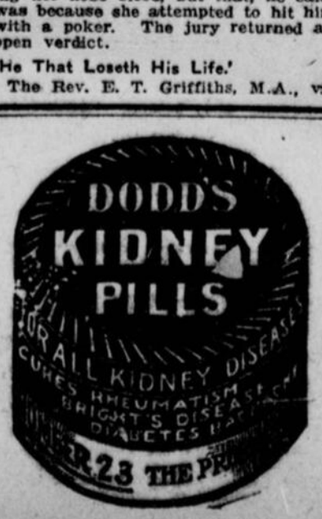


Extreme Case of Eczema

So quick to relieve the itching, so certain to heal the sores, it seems a waste of time to try other preparations in treating eczema and salt rheum when Dr. Chase's Ointment can be obtained.

You may know of many cures brought about by this great ointment, for it has a record unparalleled in the history of medicine. This letter is a fair example of many received.

Mr. Wm. Angus, postmaster, Logoch, Man., writes: 'My father was almost covered with salt rheum or eczema, and, though he doctored and tried almost everything he could hear about, he only got worse. Someone advised Dr. Chase's Ointment, which he used, and to his surprise and relief, after using three boxes, he was cured, and has never had it since. My wife was also cured of salt rheum on her hands by the use of Dr. Chase's Ointment, after other treatments had failed.'

A FIREMAN'S PERIL

How Zam-Buk Delivered Him

At 215 Fraser Ave., Edmonton, Alta., lives W. P. Mahy, a former member of the local fire brigade, who has wonderful cause to be thankful for the curative powers of Zam-Buk. He says: "A serious skin disease broke out on my face, and spread until I was in a terrible state. The spots and little ulcers were frightfully irritating, and yet when scratched or rubbed they bled and smarted. Shaving caused me agony, and sometimes I would have to go two weeks without a shave. I tried home-made remedies, herb salves, and various other preparations, but the sores got no better. When Zam-Buk was mentioned I had little faith that it would be able to do me any good. My case seemed such an obstinate one. I gave it a fair trial, however, and the first box made such a wonderful change for the better that it gave me encouragement to continue. I did so, and to cut a long story short, Zam-Buk, in the end, quite cured me. My face is now clear of all traces of the terrible disease, which troubled me for so long."

Thousands of sufferers from eczema, blood poison, ulcers, chronic sores, piles, ringworm, cold sores, cuts, burns and skin injuries, have been relieved and cured, as was Mr. Mahy, by Zam-Buk. As a balm for all skin injuries and diseases it is without equal. All druggists and stores at 50c box, or post free from Zam-Buk Co., Toronto, for price. Refuse harmful substitutes.

Local wholesale depot, 144 Craig St. West.

The 'Witness' Pattern Service.

To obtain these patterns fill in coupon given at foot of this department, send it to us with ten cents in stamps for each pattern wanted, and they will be sent to your address. Allow one week margin beyond time necessary for return of mail, as orders are handled in rotation.

The home dressmaker should keep a catalogue scrap book of the daily pattern cuts. These will be found very useful to refer to from time to time.

9502—A SIMPLE HOUSEWORK DRESS.

Pink and white checked dimity was chosen for this model. Gray and white striped seer sucker, or brown and white gingham in check or plaid effects, likewise plain gingham, percale or chambray, would be effective. The spacious pockets will be found a great convenience5. The pattern is cut in 6 sizes: 32, 34, 36, 38, 40 and 42 inches bust measure. It takes 4 yards of 44-inch material for the 36-inch size.

9505.—LADIES' KIMONO OR LOUNGING ROBE.

Blue cotton crepe, with facings and girdle of white silk was used for this design. The yoke and sleeve portions are cut in one, and joined to the skirt portions, which are arranged in two deep tucks at each side. The model is graceful and adapted to silk, lawn, dimity, cashmere or henrietta. The pattern is cut in 3 sizes: Small, medium and large. It requires 4 1-2 yards of 44 inch material for a medium size.

9510. A BECOMING FROCK FOR THE GROWING GIRL.

Brown galatea, with trimming in brown and white, was used to make this desirable model. The design will develop equally well in gingham, chambray, serge, cashmere, linen or silk. The closing is in front where the waist fronts cross, and under the front platt of the skirt. The sleeve may be finished in regulation bishop style with the neat band cuff, or in shorter length with the deep pointed cuff. The pattern is cut in four sizes, 8, 10, 12 and 14 years. It requires five yards of 36 inch material for a 12 year size.

9508. A NEAT AND BECOMING HOUSE DRESS.

Blue galatea with trimming in blue and white striped, was used for this model. The yoke facing and collar may be omitted. The sleeve may be finished in full length or with pointed cuff in shorter lengt. The skirt is a five gore model with plaits in front at knee height, and finished at the centre back with an inverted plait. The design is suitable for galatea, seersucker, chambray, gingham, linen, and other cotton fabrics, also cashmere, henretta, silk or velvet. The pattern is cut in six sizes, 32, 34, 36, 38, 40 and 42 inches bust measure. It requires 7 yards of 36 inch material for a 36 inch size.

9511. A STYLISH AND BECOMING GOWN.

Grey serge was used for this design, with figured silk in white and grey for the under sleves, collar, and yoke portions of the tucker. The design is attractive, with the inserted revers, that are trimmed with fancy buttons. The skirt is a four gore model. The lines are simple and pleasing. Broadcloth, silk, velvet, voile, corduroy, linen, and other wash fabrics are appropriate for this design. Blue linen with braiding in white on chemisette and under sleeve portions, would develop this model very attractively. The skirt and waist may be finished separately, or as a one-piece gown. The pattern is cut in five sizes, 34, 36, 38, 40 and 42 inches bust measure. It requires 1 3-4 yards of 27 inch material for the tucker, and 7 yards for the dress, for a 34 inch size.

'Weekly Witness' Pattern Coupon.

Please send me

Pattern.	Size.
No.....	.....
No.....	.....
No.....	.....
No.....	.....

for which I enclose.....cents.

Name .....

Street and No.....

P.O. .....

Prov. .....

For blouses, etc., give bust measure in inches.
For Skirts, etc., give waist measure in inches.
For Misses and Children give age only in years.

N.B.—Be sure to cut out the illustration and send with the coupon, carefully filled out. Price 10 cents, in postal note or stamps for each pattern, unless otherwise specified. Costumes usually consist of two separate patterns, and hence call for twenty cents.

Address: Pattern Department, 'Weekly Witness and Canadian Homestead' Witness Block, Montreal.

'Weekly Witness' Pony Contest

WON BY GORDON MACKENZIE, A CARDINAL BOY.

Prefers to Take His Prize in Cash, and Gets $100.

Probably one of the happiest boys in Canada to-day is Gordon Mackenzie, of Cardinal, Ont., who won in the 'Weekly Witness' Shetland Pony Contest. The first prize was a Shetland pony or $100.00 in cash. Gordon desired to take the $100.00.

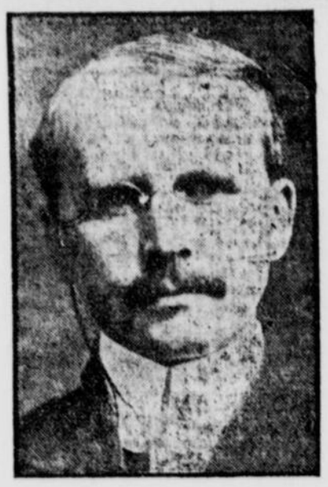
Gordon certainly deserves the highest praise for having come out at the head of so many competitors.

While every boy earned profits from the sales he made during the contest, we wish that each boy could have received a large prize as well. However, we have great pleasure in announcing that the leaders of nine divisions are each getting a gold watch. Their names are as follows:

James Lloyd Fraser, New Glasgow, N.S.
Keith Lee, Cobden, Ont.
Clarence McCrea, Peel, N.B.
Lloyd Giles, Lloyd, Ont.
Gussie McLeod, Sydney Mines, N.S.
James Vance, Ingersoll, Ont.
Howard C. Mills, Kindersley, Sask.
Donald Robinson, Kingston, Ont.
Lawrence E. Purdy, Regina, Sask.

During this Shetland Pony Contest many thousands of copies of the 'Weekly Witness' were sold at five cents a copy, and the Editors desire, therefore, to thank very sincerely all the competitors for the splendid work they did in introducing the paper into new homes, and creating such a demand for the 'Witness' that the paper is receiving the benefits in all its various activities.

GORDON MACKENZIE.



MR. JOHN H. ROBERTS.

DOMINION ALLIANCE ANNUAL CONVENTION AT MONTREAL

President Rejoices in Co-operation Between the French and English-speaking Forces---Secretary Deals With Brewers' Memorandum to the Royal Commission.

A large number of delegates arrived in Montreal on March 10, to attend the annual convention of the Dominion Alliance, which opened at 2.30 o'clock this afternoon, at the Central Y. M. C. A., Drummond street, with the presidential address of ex-Ald. S. J. Carter.

With the accumulating strength of the temperance movement in this Province as well as in every other section of the country, these annual councils-of-war becoming increasingly interesting to all who are desirous of seeing the evils of the liquor traffic curtailed, and ultimately removed altogether as far as legislative enactment can effect that object.

There is a confidence among the temperance workers in Quebec province that some advance at least will be made when the Royal Commission now investigating the situation and studying suggestions for the improvement of the License Act, makes its report. The worst phases of the present conditions have been brought clearly before the commission by the temperance forces, and various requests submitted for the purpose of curtailling these evils.

Besides the officials of the Alliance and the delegates there will also be present to take part in the discussions two exceedingly able leaders in temperance work—Mrs. Deborah Knox Livingstone, state president of the Rhode Island W. C. T. U., who will tell of the great victories being secured in the United States and the means that are found the most effective, and Mr. F. S. Spence, Toronto, president of the Dominion Council of the Alliance, who is one of the strongest and best informed temperance leaders in Canada, and has recently visited all the provinces and obtained first-hand information as to the progress and prospects of the fight all over the Dominion.

Mrs. Livingstone and Mr. Spence are both very effective public speakers, and their addresses will be heard with interest by all who attend the sessions of the convention.

PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS

Ex-Ald. Carter delivered his presidential address as follows:

'I am happy to say that the interest in temperance cause is in no way diminishing in our province, the past year has brought together the different organizations, both French and English, Roman Catholics and Protestants for united action, our relations being most harmonious and cordial, which means much for the future success of our cause. The benefits derived from the early closing of drinking places are generally admitted, and reformers need have no fear of the Government being influenced by the liquor interests to make any modifications in our present law. If any change, it will be to further shorten the opening period.

EX-ALD. CARTER,
President of the Dominion Alliance.

'It is to be regretted that our efforts before the License Commissioners have failed in most cases to prevent the granting of licenses to undesirable applicants, we have been disappointed as to results in this respect.

'The License law gives the License Commissioners great discretionary powers if used in the right direction would be an everlasting benefit to the community.

'The Royal Commission appointed by the Government to inquire into the working of our presense license system with a view of perfecting the regulations governing the sale of strong drink, has done considerable work. It is most gratifying to note the complete co-operation and unanimity of action with the Anti-Alcoholic societies of this province. Our intercourse has been most happy and cordial, this mutual understanding must mean that the Protestants and Roman Catholics of this province are ready to join hands in every moral movement which we all welcome.

'It is not necessary to mention that our secretary 'Fighting Bobs,' is often found in the storm centre. We all admit that he is not lacking in courage. His recent exposure of the Frisco Soda Water affair, which you have seen accounts of in the press, has been reported to the City Council for investigation, which I hope will settle the rumors that have been current some time envolving our police administration.

'In passing, it is well to note the disappointments that has resulted in our Local Option Campaign in the Townships, where in former years, have stood in the front rank against the licensed bar-room; this goes to prove that educational side of our work must not be lost sight of.'

SECRETARY'S REPORT.

Mr. John H. Roberts, secretary, in presenting his annual report stated that the temperance forces were glad to see the return of the Gouin Government at the elections last year, because the government had sided to some extent at least with the temperance people and against the liquor forces.

Referring to the Royal Commission, he said in part:

'Your secretary has appeared before the Royal Commission twice in Montreal and has been asked by the Royal Commission to make a reply to the memorandum submitted by the brewers of the Province. This he will do at the next sitting. This document of the brewers is a remarkable one, remarkable for its evasion, omissions, misrepresentations. Its chief motive is selfishness and its main appeal was for the adoption of beer as a temperance drink and the discouragement of spirits. This is a position we can never endorse believing, as we do that the difference between beer and spirits is only a difference of degree and that the use of the lighter drink leads to the use of the more and highly-alcoholized one. The brewers have sent a copy of this memorandum to every clergyman and doctor in the Province, and, when our official reply is made by your secretary, the same should be printed and circulated throughout the province.'

He referred to the great unity among the temperance forces when they appeared before the Commission here.

'There can be no doubt that the temperance forces of the province are absolutely united in their demands, and that there is a corresponding disunion among the liquor forces. This is our opportunity. Let us maintain this unbroken front and press for legislation based upon this programme of reforms at the next session of the Legislature.

'One result of the many conferences with our French confreres was the expression of a desire for still closer co-operation betwen the French temperance forces and ourselves. After some pourparlers between the presidents of the Anti-Alcoholic Leagues of Montreal and Quebec and your secretary, who acted in consultation with the president, the executive committee considered the matter and reached the decision expressed in the terms of the following resolution:

'"That this executive committee of the Dominion Alliance (Quebec Provincial Branch) deeply appreciate the cordial relationships which have hitherto existed between the Anti-Alcoholic Leagues of Montreal and Quebec and the Dominion Alliance, rejoices at the large measure of success which has attended the united efforts of these bodies and hereby expresses its willingness to unite with the organizations aforementioned in the establishment of a permanent joint committee representative of the Anti-Alcoholic Leagues of Montreal and Quebec and the Quebec Provincial Branch of the Dominion Alliance, whose objects, this committee understands, shall be to consider and recommend policies and methods of work and agitation that may be carried out by the associated bodies and their affiliated organizations."

Dealing with law enforcement, he said: 'This most difficult part of our work has received much attention during the year. The licensed grocers practically all of whom were selling small flasks of spirits containing less than the half pint allowed by law, have almost entirely discontinued such sale, and a serious evil has thereby been minimized. Complaints have been made regarding various infractions of the law, and the operations of the Early Closing Law closely watched. There is probably no law better observed in Montreal and the province generally than the Early Closing Law, and there can be no doubt that the wholesome fear of the more lawless section of the liquor dealers of the Alliance is a vital influence in having the law respected. There are great drawbacks to its successful enforcement (1) the fact that the grocery stores are allowed to remain open after the hours in which drink may be legally sold have passed and (2) the selling of liquor with meals in hotels when the bars are closed. These are two grave evils. The first will be met by the separation of the sale of drink from the sale of groceries, the second requires an amendment to the License Law, which would forbid the sale of drink entirely in hotels when the bars are closed. It would be no hardship for any person to go without drink between eleven at night and seven in the morning, or from 7 p.m. on Saturday till 7 a.m. on Monday. The law at present permits the hotelkeeper to sell liquor to his bona-fide boarders or to travellers sojourning in the hotel, but only in the dining room or the rooms of the guest. This privilege has been so much abused that it should be taken away, and the pleasure or convenience of a few sacrificed for the common good. The License Law should also be amended so that the patronage of the dining rooms of licensed hotels by the women of the pavement of shadows should be made an offence for which the licenseholder could be punished. Such women must eat, but it would tend to the creation of less scandal, if they were not permitted when known to eat in licensed hotels. At present the view of the License Commissioners is that these women must eat somewhere, they cannot be prevented from eating in hotels. This may be true, but the result is that dining rooms become rendezvous, the women's resort to these places to find patrons, and men frequent them to find willing victims. The waitresses too, often act in collusion with the women, tawing a commission on their earnings.'

The spread of temperance in the Province was described as follows:

'Sixteen whole counties are 'dry' in the Province out of 1,168 municipalities, 859 of them are free from the barroom. Compared with last year this shows an increase of 92 municipalities and three counties for the 'Dry' side. Brome County, Bedford, and Lennoxville put up strong but unsuccessful fights for No-License.'

Concluding, Mr. Roberts said:

'It is a very tired man who faces this convention to-day. I have borne the burden and heat of the battle and given myself unstintedly to your service. When you elected me as your secretary you called me to an exceedingly high and honorable position and I greatly prize the place you have bestowed upon me. I had rather be secretary of the Dominion Alliance than Mayor of Montreal. But I am an overburdened man. The task of raising the funds of the Alliance, which belongs, of course, to the executive has rested upon me and upon me alone. To collect as I have collected in the last year nearly five thousand dollars is no mean work. It absorbs my time, it interferes with my efficiency, it is breaking down my health. I gave the convention warning a year ago that my work was suffering because of this tremendous task of raising every dollar with which to pay all the running expenses of the Alliance. I told you then that we were running a business without capital. Is it any wonder if working under such conditions your secretary is not able to run the machinery as perfectly as is desirable, to comply with every demand, and to satisfy every critic? To be without a fund with which to meet exigencies is be compelled to collect the money with which to do the work while the work is being done, and to bear the burden alone with demands growing daily is not what this convention wishes, I am confident. Our work cannot be tabulated in dry statistics; it never can be recorded of what is involved in the executing of a work such as this report has outlined. There are delicate negotiations to handle, innumerable interviews with public men and officials; constant writing for the press; platform and public work, some Sundays four or five services to address. I mention these things not because I want to work less hard in the future, but because I believe that when this convention realizes that my efficiency is suffering and our progress is impeded it will give me a more adequate support than I have yet received and relieve me from much detail work that I may be freed for the larger duties and opportunities of my position.

Wonderful Values in Spring Embroideries From "Murphy's," Montreal

Many of the most exclusive and delightful patterns in the new Embroideries received for Spring have been set aside for our out-of-town patrons.

We have purchased thousands upon thousands of yards, enabling us to secure the lowest prices possible and exclusive patterns.

You can buy these embroideries at the same prices as our city customers, for we pay all transportation expenses.

1000 yards of 27-inch Swiss Muslin Flouncing in a pretty eyelet design with Filet insertion set in, giving a dainty lacey effect. Regular .50 value.
Special **.29** a yard

300 yards of 5-inch Insertion in a pretty combination of eyelet and blind embroidery. Regular .15 a yard. Special per yard ..**.07½**

300 yards of handsome 12½-inch Swiss Muslin Edging in a very pretty eyelet design. Regular .25 a yard.
Special **.18** a yard

300 yards of 3¾-inch Insertion, combination of blind and filet embroidery. Regular .12 a yard.
Special per yard..... **.06**

300 yards of dainty Fancy Beadings, 1 inch wide. Regular .10 a yard.
Special .... **.05**

1000 yards of 27-inch Flouncing Swiss Muslin Combination of eyelet and blind embroidery. Regular .35 a yard.
Special ..... **.23**

350 yards of 8½-inch Edging on cambric, suitable for trimming underwear. Regular .19; Special price per yard **.10**

Transportation Charges Prepaid

The John Murphy Company Limited

We Trim Hats Free of Charge

MARCH SUBSCRIBERS

Subscribers whose address labels are marked MAR. are asked to kindly attend to their renewal AT ONCE. Nothing i sever lost by renewing a little in advance, as extension invariably dates from the expiry of present subscription. On the other hand, an overdue subscription will mean interruption in the service and vexatious delay in replacing the name on the mailing list. A word to the wise, elsewhere in this issue, or write for particulars.

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

More Camorrists Are Arrested

Charged With Numerous Robberies and Two Murders Near Naples.

Rome, March 10. — The police of the town of Portici, four miles south of Naples, have arrested 71 Cammorrists to a criminal association.

They are charged with numerous robberies and two murders.

MAN WHO MADE RICHES FROM RAT POISON IS DEAD

Trenton, N. J., March 10.—E. S. Welles, who made a fortune out of the preparation known as 'rough on rats', of which he was the originator, died at his home at Glen Moore, N. J., Sunday. He was born at Morgantown, W. Va., 72 years ago. Within a period of four years he rose from extreme poverty to a position of affluence through his invention of the poisonous concoction which caused the death of millions of rodents, and became one of the most widely advertised articles in the world.

Anarchist Attempt on Life of King and Queen of Italy

Authorities Belittle Mishap Which Befel Royal Train, But Passengers Declare It Was Caused by Bomb or High Explosive.

Rome, March 10. — Despite the strict censorship and repeated denials and explanations of Sunday's 'Slight accident' to the Naples express, when King Victor Emmanuel and Queen Helena were on board on their way to Rome, it is generally believed that it was the result of an anarchist attempt to injure the Royal party.

It was announced that a piece of iron had become detached from the Royal car and struck violently against the other one, which was wrecked. This explanation, however, is not believed. The first official version was so obviously absurd that it almost served to corroborate the suspicion that the affair was the work of anarchists.

The second explanation is more plausible, but it does not explain how all the doors of the second class car immediately behind the Royal car were completely smashed and its sides perforated.

The first explanation stated that the damaged car was empty. Later it was acknowledged that there were on board several passengers, who were undoubtedly detectives, as none of them would talk when they arrived in Rome. The damaged car had previously been examined by inspectors aboard the train who returned at midnight to Caserta where they made an expert examination.

The few passengers aboard the train are convinced that the accident was caused either by a bomb which was thrown by anarchists, or by rifle shots carrying a high explosive. There is no doubt about the 'accident' being mysterious, and it is well known that shortly after it happened the first news which reached the Government was to the effect that an anarchist attempt had been made on the life of the King and Queen.

The accident occurred at 2.30 p.m., just after the train had passed the station.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES AND DEATHS.

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

Annual subscribers may have announcements of birth, marriages and deaths (without extended obituary or verses) occurring in their immediate families, free of charge, in which case name and address of subscribers should be given.

BIRTHS

ARCHIBALD — To Dr. and Mrs. Edward Archibald, 160 Metcalfe street, on March 3, 1913, a daughter.

COCKBURN — On March 2, 1913, to Mr. and Mrs. Arthur A. Cockburn, 170 Turner street, Ottawa, a son.

GLASSCO — At Winnipeg, on March 1, 1913, to the wife of John G. Glassco, a daughter.

HOCKEN — On Feb. 27, 1913, to Mr. and Mrs. H. Hocken, 415 William avenue, Winnipeg, a son.

HOWDEN — At Clearview Farm, St. Louis de Gonzague, on Monday, March 3, 1913, to Mr. and Mrs. James Howden, twins (a son and daughter).

McCARTNEY — On March 2, 1913, at North Georgetown, a daughter to Mr. and Mrs. F. A. McCartney.

PHILLIPS — Born at the home of Mr. and Mrs. V. H. Phillips, Vancouver, a son. Both doing well.

TEMPLETON — To Mr. and Mrs. H. Templeton, 68 Rochester Street, Ottawa, on March 2, 1913, a daughter.

TRENHOLM—At Blue Bonnets, P.Q., on March 2, 1913, a son to Mr. and Mrs. J. L. Trenholm.

MARRIED.

BURNETT — ROBERT — On March 3, 1913, in Olivet Baptist Church, Montreal, by the Rev. Joseph Sullivan, B.D., Francis C. E. Burnett, engineer, and Germaine Robert, both of this city.

CARKENER — SHAW — On Wednesday, March 5, 1913, at the home of the bride's parents, Lachute Mills, by the Rev. J. H. McConnell, B.D., Elizabeth Maud Shaw to Reuben J. W. Carkener, of Glengarry, Ont.

McCLENAGHAN — SMAILL — At the residence of the bride's mother, on Feb. 20, 1913, by the Rev. W. T. B. Crombie, Mr. Wm. D. McClenaghan, of Bethune, Sask., to Maggie Isabel, daughter of Mrs. A. A. Smaill, of Elgin, Quebec.

SCOTHORNE — GRANT — At Halifax, on March 5, 1913, by the Rev. J. Appleby, A. Scothorne, of Revelstoke, B.C., to M. E. Grant, of Milford, N.S.

WALLACE — CRAIG — At the residence of Mr. Robt. A. Craig, jr., North Gower, Ont., on March 4, 1913, by the Rev. J. Holt Murray, James Alexander Wallace and Annie Etta Isabella, only daughter of the late Hugh L. Craig, all of North Gower, Ont.

DIED.

ADDISON — On Monday, Feb. 24, 1913, at 38 St. Clair avenue East, Toronto, Ont., Eliza Addison. 'Her end was peace.'

AITCHISON — On Feb. 28, 1913, at the Sanitarium, Clifton Springs, N.Y., Lily Marion Aitchison, Supervisor of Drawing in the Public School of Winnipeg, third daughter of the late David Aitchison, Sheffield, England.

CAMPBELL — On Sunday morning, March 2, 1913, Hector Campbell, of Lachine Que., beloved husband of Agnes Reid, in his 57th year, youngest son of the late George Campbell, of Cromarty, Scotland.

CARMENT — At Rossearn, Blairgowrie, Scotland, on Feb. 11, 1913, Elizabeth, eldest daughter of the late Rev. Jas. Carment, M.A., Comrie, in her 63rd year.

COUSIN— At Quebec, on March 1, 1913, Ann Brennan, widow of the late Henry Cousin.

DARLINGTON — Deeply lamented, on Sunday, March 9, 1913, William Darlington, aged 58 years.
Birmingham and Frome papers please copy.

DAVIES — At Montreal, on Tuesday morning, March 4, 1913, William Allen Davies, in his 65th year, eldest son of the late W. H. A. Davies.
'Asleep in Jesus.'

DUNCAN — At the Montreal General Hospital, on March 6, 1913, Elizabeth M. Duncan, eldest daughter of the late William D. Duncan.

DUNCAN — At her late residence, Apartment 2, Lincoln Apartments, on Sunday, March 9, 1913, Jean Paterson, widow of the late Robert Duncan.

GRAHAM— Suddenly, on March 3, 1913, Henrietta Skinner, widow of the late Thomas Graham, in her 54th year.
Ottawa and Winnipeg papers please copy.

HALE — On Feb. 15, 1913, at Bitchet Green, Charles George Hale, formerly of the Stock Exchange, London, and Ivy Hatch, Ightham, in his 31st year.

HALL — On Saturday, March 8, 1913, at Mystic, Que., James M. Hall, aged 77 years.

HALL — At Island Pond, Vermont, on Sunday, March 9, 1913, Martha Buchanan, aged 63, wife of the Rev. Thomas Hall, and mother of Mrs. C. G. Macartney, 436 Wood avenue, Westmount.
Kingston and Toronto papers please copy.

HAROLD — At 236A Wood avenue, Westmount, on Tuesday, March 4, 1913, after a short illness, James Harold, a native of Forres, Morayshire, Scotland, in his 78th year.
Halifax and Toronto papers please copy.

HOWDEN — At Clearview Farm, St. Louis de Gonzague, on Monday p.m., March 3, 1913, infant son of Mr. and Mrs. James Howden.

HUEY— At Lachute, P.Q., on Monday, March 3, 1913, at the residence of her aunt, Mrs. Mary Painter, Agusta (Gussie) Huey, aged 32, daughter of the late James Huey, of New York.

IRVING — At San Francisco, Cal., on Feb. 27, 1913, of pneumonia, Alex., second son of the late Andrew Irving, of St. Lambert.

KERNS — At Burlington, Ont., on Mar. 6, 1913, Lieut.-Col. Wm. Kerns, aged 72 years.

KIRKPATRICK — On March 9, 1913, at his late residence, 163 Mansfield street, Montreal, John Everett Kirkpatrick, in his 86th year.

KNIGHT—At the Grace Dart Home Hospital, of tuberculosis, on March 7, 1913, Joseph Richard Knight, aged 26 years; born in Croydon, London, England.

LOGAN — At Waverly, Mass, on March 4, 1913, George Dawson Logan, of Chicago, formerly of Montreal, youngest brother of Mrs. John Armstrong, Montreal, and Mrs. C. S. Josselyn, Hanson, Mass.

MacGREGOR — At Cote St. George, on Feb. 24, 1913, John A. MacGregor, after a lingering illness, aged 46 years.

McADAM — In this city, on March 4, 1913, Sofia McAdam.

McBAIN — At Port Dover, Ont., on March 5, 1913, Mary Morrison, wife of the late Rev. J. A. F. McBain, D.D., in the 59th year of her age.

McINTOSH — On March 7, 1913, Alice Estelle, youngest daughter of Angus J. McIntosh.

MOLSON — On Friday, Feb. 28, 1913, at No. 36 Linton Apartments, William Markland Molson, in his eighty-first year.

MUNN — At the age of 85, Jonathan Munn, late of Quebec, after a lingering illness.

QUINN — At Little River Road, Quebec, on March 4, 1913, Rose Campbell, widow of the late Thomas Quinn, in the 75th year of her age.

RIDDELL — At Mille Isle, Que., on Feb. 27, 1913, Robert Riddell, aged 69 years.

RIDOUT — At South Durham, Que., on Feb. 28, 1913, of pneumonia, Mrs. G. L. Ridout, in her 69th year.

ROWE — At Louise, Quebec, on March 7, 1913, Margaret Millar, widow of the late Robert Rowe, in her 81st year.
Lachute papers copy.

WHITE—At Chicago, Illinois, on March 4, 1913, after a short illness, Mrs. J. M. White, sister of Mrs. J. S. McLachlan, of this city.

IN MEMORIAM.

ALLEN — In loving memory darling Tom, beloved son of John and Frances Allen, who died on March 10, 1908, aged 11 years.
'Let not your hearts be troubled.'

THE 'WEEKLY WITNESS' is printed and published at No. 140 St. Peter street, in the City of Montreal, by John Redpath Dougall and Frederick Eugene Dougall, both of Montreal.
All business communications should be addressed John Dougall & Son, 'Witness' Office, Montreal, and all letters to the Editor, should be addressed 'Editor of the 'Witness.'