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GOVERNMENT TO BREAK STRIKE BY LEGISLATION

Conferences Fail and Minimum Wage Bill Will be Introduced Tuesday--Many More Idle This Week.

London, March 12.—The disputants in the British coal war which since the beginning of the month has involved the throwing out of employment of over two million men in England, Scotland and Wales, and has caused the greatest distres among the population, met again to-day in a round table conference.

The meeting was a momentous one, as it established the fact that the long standing deadlock had been broken. It took place at the Foreign Office at three o'clock this afternoon under the presidency of Mr. Asquith.

The coal owners of the federated district, which comprises the purely English collieries, who had already signified the concession in principle of a fixed minimum wage for miners, found no difficulty in accepting the Premier's invitation. They had, however, to wrestle strenuously with the Welsh and Scottish coal masters in order to induce them to modify their opposition to a conference with the men from which the miners had expressly barred the discussion of the principle of a minimum wage.

There are still many difficulties in the way of an immediate settlement of the dispute, but the fact that the two parties have again come together, and that negotiations are proceeding, has served to brighten the atmosphere and bring about a feeling of hope.

GERMAN MINERS FIGHT.

Berlin, March 12.—Collisions between the strikers, the police and the non-strikers are reported to have occurred to-day in six or eight localities in the coal regions. The most serious conflict was near Hamborn, in the district of Dusseldorf, where, according to despatches, a mob of 2,000 strikers, who were waiting for the workers, threw stones and bottles and fired revolvers at the detachment of forty policemen who were on guard, injuring five of them. The police then charged with drawn sabres, injuring many of the strikers.

The workers were stoned, and the police used their sabres in dispersing the crowds of strikers at many other points, but the number of casualties is not reported.

London, March 12.—The National Miners' Federation unanimously decided last night to accept the Prime Minister's invitation to meet the coal owners and the representatives of the government at a round table conference, at which Premier Asquith will preside. The acceptance was coupled with the reservation that the principle of a minimum wage will be excluded from the discussion. It is understood that this means that the granting of a minimum wage will be assumed to have been conceded, but it does not imply that the schedule of minimum wage rates drawn up by the Miners' Federation will not be discussed.

TIME LIMIT FOR AGREEMENT.

The most hoped for from the conference is that some basis of agreement will be reached for the fixing of a minimum rate, which will be submitted to a ballot of the miners. That the strike will continue for at least another week is now regarded by the most optimistic as inevitable.

It has practically been determined that the coal strike must be ended by agreement, or immediate legislation will be invoked to bring about compulsory peace. A time limit for the negotiations is demanded on all sides, and Thursday is expected to see parliamentary action unless the extremists on both sides relax in the meantime to enable a settlement by consent.

At present almost the entire nation is under notice to quit work. Including the miners, there are probably 2,000,000 persons already idle, and should the strike be prolonged throughout next week perhaps half of Great Britain's workers will be unemployed. The distress is widespread now, and the drain on funds is so great that some of the unions are already showing distress signals. The courts are refusing to grant judgments and summonses, on the ground that the common necessaries of life are beyond the reach of many of the poor.

GERMAN STRIKERS INCREASE.

Essen, Germany, March 12.—The number of strikers in the Westphalian district has increased. It is estimated that 75 percent of the miners are out. The coal mine owners' association held a meeting, and recommended that the members invite committees of the workmen to confer with them at the earliest possible date.

Practically no disorders have occurred, except at Recklinghausen, where 400 strikers came into collision with the police, and at Schmidtherst, where a strike-breaker was killed by a knife stab in a fight with strikers. At Recklinghausen seven strikers received sabre wounds, and one of the strike-breakers had an eye knocked out.

New York, March 13.—With conferences to-day in New York and London steps may be taken which will lead towards adjustments of the world-wide coal situation, which finds a million miners on strike in Great Britain and a threatened strike of thousands of hard and soft coal miners in the United States. In England all branches of industry are affected by the strike, and it is estimated that the work army totals two million persons. Possibilities of strike in this country has already made itself felt in premiums of $1 a ton paid for anthracite.

Shipments of soft coal from the bituminous regions to the seaboard are delayed by recent bad weather and a car shortage.

President John P. White, of the United Mine Workers of America, and a committee of hard coal miners, were prepared this afternoon to confer with a committee of operators who will officially reply to the demands for higher wages and other concessions presented two weeks ago by the miners. The operators have already announced that the demands would be refused. Both sides insist that they will 'stand pat.'

'I shall have nothing to say until the operators have officially answered the demands,' said President White. 'Certain it is that I hope we come to some agreement. This much I will say, that the miners committee is quite satisfied with the situation and if necessary we are prepared to quit work.'

Some operators believe that the detailed reply to the miners' demands will make it possible for a submission of modified demands by the miners, which will lead to a compromise of the situation.

London, March 13.—Although nothing definite was achieved at the joint conference of the coal owners, miners and cabinet ministers yesterday, the prospect of a settlement of the coal strike is decidedly brighter. The executive of the Miners' Federation met late last night and adopted a resolution recommending that the federation agree to Mr. Asquith's plan for a joint conference in the various districts for the settlement of the minimum wage proposals, on the understanding that none of the districts resume work until a national settlement is effected.

Should the federation, as is expected, adopt this recommendation it will be a decided step forward, as a general agreement on a minimum wage is likely to have considerable influence on the obdurate Scotch and Welsh owners.

The Prime Minister again had an audience with the King and informed His Majesty of the proceedings at the joint conference.

The extent to which the strike is curtailing railway services is indicated by the fact that the North-eastern Railway alone has suspended 1,369 trains. It is estimated that the unions, excluding the miners, are paying out $250,000 weekly to those out of employment, while 160,000 men are working on short time. The funds of the North Wales Miners' Association are almost exhausted, and the association has been obliged to stop strike pay. In Scotland some isolated raids on bakers, coal and wood stores are reported.

DISORDERS IN GERMANY.

Berlin, March 13.—Collisions between the strikers, the police and the non-strikers are reported to have occurred yesterday in six or eight localities in the coal regions. The most serious conflict was near Hambern, in the district of Dusseldorf, where, according to despatches, a mob of 2,000 strikers, who were waiting for the workers, threw stones and bottles and fired revolvers at the detachment of forty policemen who were on guard, injuring five of them. The police then charged with drawn sabres, injuring many of the strikers. The workers were stoned and the police used their sabres in dispersing the crowds of strikers at many other points, but the number of casualties is not reported.

Figures issued yesterday show that the increases of wages demanded by the miners cannot be granted owing to the financial position of the mining companies.

London, March 13.—The conference between the British coal mine owners and the delegates of the striking miners under the auspices of several members of the cabinet, and presided over by Mr. Asquith, was resumed this morning at the Foreign Office, and satisfactory progress is said to have been made. No details of the proceedings have been made public, but the Premier at noon expressed his gratification at the course the negotiations were taking. The morning session lasted for two and one half hours, and the participants then adjourned for luncheon.

STRIKERS AND POLICE CLASH.

Berlin, March 13.—The coal miners strike in the great German coal fields of Westphalia has taken a most serious turn, and has resulted already in a fatal conflict between the police and the striking miners in the district of Herne. The feeling among the men who have struck work is increasing in intensity owing to the rigid repressive measures of the authorities.

From several quarters come reports of serious disturbances, and the miners who remain at work have to be strongly protected by police.

London, March 13.—The distress which has been caused throughout England, Scotland and Wales as the result of the great coal strike which affects one million miners and over a million men employed in other trades, is becoming very acute, more particularly in Wales. In that country practically the whole life of the people depends upon the output of the coal mines. In the city of Cardiff alone the chief constable reports that 700 families are in immediate need of relief, and in all the mining towns now that the strike pay of the miners has been cut down by the miners union there will be need for assistance unless a settlement of the dispute si quickly reached.

The men on the railways and those connected with other industries are now being discharged daily by hundreds, the notices to quit which were given them when the coal strike began now expiring. The notices generally ran for a fortnight.

GERMAN STRIKE STILL GROWING.

Berlin, March 13.—The strike in the Westphalian coal fields where over 200,000 miners have left work, appears to be spreading, some of the men who had hitherto remained at the pits now joining their striking comrades. The general demand is for a fifteen percent increase of wages which the mine owners declare that they are unable to meet.

London, March 14.—The delegates of the coal owners and the striking miners, who number over one million, assembled again to-day at the Foreign Office, under the presidency of Premier Asquith, who was supported by several members of the Cabinet, for what must be the deciding joint conference between the masters and the men who are trying to reach a settlement of the coal dispute.

Obviously the period of general discussion has ended, and unless the disputants are in a position to give replies to Mr. Asquith's proposals, which will furnish a basis for the continuance of the negotiations, with prospects of a settlement by mutual consent, compulsory legislation is bound to follow swiftly.

The magnitude of the strike is almost inconceivable. It has affected in a direct way, counting only the miners and the other men thrown out of work, with their families, over four million people. In other respects it has paralyzed practically the whole life of the nation. Prices of food have gone up, fuel is virtually unobtainable, railways have curtailed their services, shipping has been held up, and every branch of industry stopped to some extent.

300,000 IDLE IN GERMANY.

Berlin, March 14.—The German coal strike is spreading rapidly to other coal fields besides these in West phalia. Over 300,000 miners have now laid down their tools, and the socialist unionists are being joined in many places by the members of the Christian Miners' Union.

The feeling against the authorities is growing in intensity owing to the killing of two miners by the police in the course of disturbances at Herne and Buer. No disorders have been reported up to noon to-day.

New York, March 14.—A London cable to the New York 'Times' says: While the opinion in the best-informed quarters is that Great Britain has been saved from a prolonged national coal strike, it is feared that the affects which have already resulted are much more serious than the public generally has an idea of.

To begin with, it will take at least a fortnight, according to good judges, to effect a settlement along the present projected lines, and in the meanwhile the slow paralysis of the industries of the country will be eating its way to the heart of general prosperity like a canker.

Again, the settlement of the present labor trouble will not be a palliative, but an incitement to further industrial unrest, and, though another great strike may not come immediately, the example set by the miners is bound to be followed by other labor federations.

The most serious disturbance that has yet occurred in England in connection with the strike is reported from Haydock, Lancashire. A large crowd of strikers from the Earlstown district first went to the Wood pit with the object of preventing firemen from filling the tubs with coal. Driven away by the police, the strikers then went to the Princes pit. After committing some damage they returned to the Wood pit. The crowd now numbered 1,000, and occupied the pit head.

Forty policemen, who were sent to dislodge the rioters, were met with a fusilade of stones. Three policemen were injured and taken to an hospital. The police were finally able to outflank the crowd, but were unable to arrest any one.

A large number of additional police have been sent to Haydock.

The London 'Times' to-day publishes a special article, showing the severe financial loss inflicted on practically all the railways in the United Kingdom by the strike. The receipts, compiled from returns issued yesterday, of twenty-four companies, show a decrease of about 2,500,000. About 85 percent of the decrease is due to freight traffic. Some railways in colliery districts suffered decreases of more than 70 percent.

It is estimated that since the coal strike began Great Britain has lost the sale of 190,000 tons of bunker coal to the world's coaling stations. A member of the Mercantile and Shipping Exchange says: 'Orders for this vast quantity of coal have gone to the United States, and by the end of the month ships chartered specially for the purpose will have delivered that quantity of American coal to coaling stations abroad.

'Even more serious than the loss of that amount of trade is the fact that it is very probable, when the strike is over, that people abroad will go on buying American coal, so that our own colliers will suffer a permanent loss.'

The following particulars of the amounts of coal going from America to these coaling stations are given:

Gibraltar, 17,000 tons; Buenos Ayres, 32,800; Naples, 10,500; La Plata, 24,000; Genoa, 11,000; Las Palmas, 37,000; Marseilles, 14,900; Rio Janeiro 22,950; Port Said, 12,300; Algiers, 6,000, and St. Vincent, 5,200.

AMERICAN SITUATION.

New York, March 14.—While the members of the miners' committee, meeting to-day to consider the complete refusal by the operators of their demands for a twenty percent increase in wages, recognition of the union, an eight hour work day, and other conditions at the mines, were uncommunicative, they expressed the opinion that the counter proposal made by the operators yesterday to continue the present working agreement for three years, was made for the purpose of paving the way for a compromise agreement. The present agreement is objectionable to the miners, but the counter proposal of the operators gives an opportunity to open the matter with the miners, which may lead to compromises. There were also reports today that the hard coal miners' committee would ask when they meet with the operators to-morrow for a further extension of time in order to await the result of the conferences between the bituminous operators and their miners in the west next week.

Should neither side yield, the question of strike will be taken up by what is known as the policy committee at a meeting to be called later. This committee, made up of anthracite and bituminous miners, has the power to recommend a strike, but following such recommendation the question has to be put to a referendum vote of the miners.

London, March 14.—The thirteenth day of the coal strike ended without a settlement having been reached. The joint conference of the representatives of the miners and the mine owners and members of the cabinet adjourned last evening until this afternoon 'in order to consider certain proposals made by the Prime Minister,' as the announcement put it.

Concerning the nature of the proposals and the results achieved at the conference, which lasted five and a half hours, the Government is persisting in its policy of rigid secrecy, and divulges nothing; but there are indications that some progress in the direction of peace has been made, and that the miners have receded from the position that they have heretofore maintained that the only basis of a settlement would be the owners' acceptance of the federation's schedule of minimum wages.

REFUSED PREMIER'S PLAN.

And Breakdown in Negotiations Expected To-day.

London, March 14.—According to information published in the London morning papers, Mr. Asquith has been trying to persuade the miners to return to work on a basis of a five shillings minimum wage for men and a two shillings wage for boys, leaving further adjustment of the minimum wage question for subsequent negotiation. The miners' conference yesterday morning rejected this proposal, but the joint conference at the Foreign Office having failed to arrive at an agreement, the Premier, it is stated, as a new issue of the difficulty now suggests that the Miners' Federation should agree to a ballot on this proposal.

Even should the federation accept, however, it will not remove the objection of the Scotch and South Wales owners, who persistently decline to discuss a minimum wage in any shape or form.

As a result of these reports the outlook is gloomy, with every prospect of a breakdown of the Foreign Office conference to-day. Traffic returns of the railways of the United Kingdom for the past week show an aggregate decrease of $2,500,000 owing to the strike.

Rioting occurred yesterday at a colliery near St. Helens, Lancashire, three policemen being wounded. Although there are nearly 2,000,000 workmen idle, including the miners, this isolated case is the only sign of disorder anywhere. It was expected that Parliament would debate the coal situation to-day, but owing to the prolongation of the conference, the debate is now impossible before Monday. The most serious views of the situation are being expressed in the lobbies of the House of Commons.

AMERICAN SITUATION DARK.

Indications Point to Strike in Pennsylvania.

New York, March 14.—The anthracite coal operators and the United Mine Workers of America alike profess tonight unyielding adherence to their attitudes concerning the miners' demands. 'The situation looks very blue and the indications point to a strike,' declared President John P. White, of the miners. The operators say positively that they will make no concessions.

With the formal rejection of the miners' demands and the counter proposition that the present agreement, which expires March 31, be continued for three years, the operators' committee of ten adjourned yesterday afternoon until Friday noon. Adjournment was taken upon request of the miners' Officials, who will meet in the meantime, consider the operators' reply and plan their procedure. This, it is expected, will be announced at the joint meeting of the miners and the operators' committee Friday.

'I can say this much,' said President White yesterday afternoon, 'we will not make any modification of our demands. Beyond that I cannot tell what will happen.'

The operators' reply, made public during the afternoon, is a document of approximately 2,500 words. It deals with the demands seriatim and in detail.

New York, March 15.—'All negotiations with the anthracite coal operators are off,' declared John P. White, president of the United Mine Workers of America, at the adjournment of the meeting this afternoon between the miners and operators, in which the miners declined the operators counter proposition. 'I look for a general suspension of work on April 1,' he added.

London, March 16.—The failure of the conferences between the striking British miners and the coal owners which have been proceeding for several days under the presidency of Mr. Asquith to reach a settlement of the coal strike has brought Great Britain to the realization of the serious position of other industries besides the one directly affected.

In many places manufacturers have only kept their works going by means of extraordinary efforts. They will now no longer be able to do so, and within a few days hundreds of thousands more men and women will be added to the two million and over already idle.

This morning the Great Western Railway Company shut down its construction works at Swindon, throwing out of employment 10,000 skilled mechanics. The London and Northwestern Railway has given notice that after Monday a large number of cars will cease running, while many other railway lines and factories have been compelled to give their men notice to leave.

At Sheffield many of the works have only continued in operation during the past week by the most careful hoarding of coal, but even with this over 25,000 men in that city have been discharged, and on Monday it is feared that practically every factory in the town will be closed.

London, March 16.—The Government's efforts to secure a settlement of the coal strike by effecting an agreement between the coal mine owners and their employees have failed. After three days of joint conferences the negotiations were broken off last evening, and the legislative action now will be invoked to secure a minimum wage for all the underground coal workers. In making this announcement to the conference yesterday Mr. Asquith said:

'The Government have done all in their power to secure a settlement of the controversy by an agreement, and they have come to the conclusion, with great regret, that this is impossible, and that other measures must therefore be taken.'

The official account of yesterday's conference, issued last night, says that Premier Asquith pointed out that the stoppage of work in the coal mines had now lasted more than a fortnight, and was producing incalculable inconvenience and loss, and in some parts of the country actual suffering. Though happily it had not been attended by disorder, the Premier added, considering the number of persons directly or indirectly affected by the dispute, the situation was growing every day more serious and would continue a menace to the well-being of the country as long as it lasted. After reviewing the abortive attempts to secure a settlement of the strike by an agreement between the interested parties, the official report continues:

MR. ASQUITH'S STATEMENT.

Mr. Asquith stated that the Government would ask from Parliament a legislative declaration that a reasonable minimum wage, accompanied by adequate safeguards for the protection of the employer, should be made a statutory term of the contract of employment of people engaged in underground coal mines. As regards the important question how such minimum wage may be ascertained for any particular area, the Prime Minister, without pledging the Government to any precise form of machinery, indicated that district minima should be locally fixed by a joint board of each district, consisting of representatives of employers and employed with a neutral independent chairman who might be selected by the parties themselves, or, if necessary, by the Government. Such a body would, in the opinion of the Government, afford what they have always regarded as all-important — a means for securing an end to the controversy between the employers and employed.

'The proposals of the Government will include provisions to secure promptitude in the presentation of cases of the parties and adjudication of them.'

After the adjournment of the conference the Miners' Federation met and issued a statement to the effect that they had been empowered by their executive committee to consider the Government's bill in order to safeguard the interests of the workmen. The statement declared that the Federation would not advise a resumption of work until a satisfactory bill as passed by Parliament.

The miners' delegates express satisfaction at the turn affairs have taken.

GOVERNMENT BILL ON TUESDAY.

The Government's minimum wage bill will be read in the House of Commons on Tuesday, hurried through all the various stages, and probably become a law by the end of the week. It is understood that it will virtually establish a court of arbitration to each district, and provide penalties for employing men or working them below the minimum fixed by the district boards. The Labor party is opposed to compulsory arbitration, and on this ground probably will oppose the bill. It will be unable to defeat the measure, however, as it is believed if the proposed safeguards are deemed adequate the Conservative Opposition will not embarrass the Government by opposing the bill. Everything, however, still depends upon the exact terms of the bill, which are not yet known.

CAUSED COLLAPSE.

Enoch Edwards, president, and Thomas Ashton, secretary of the Miners' Federation, in interviews last night, both agreed that the collapse of the joint conference yesterday was mainly due to the opposition of the Welsh and Scotch mine owners, and that nothing was left to end the strike but a resort to legislation. They say that they hope before long the miners will resume work under conditions they have striven so long to obtain.

GOVERNMENT MAY WORK MINES.

London, March 16.— The 'Daily Mail' says the Government's minimum wage bill will empower the Government to re-open and work mines whose owners decline to operate them under the minimum wage scale. The paper adds that the bill is not an empty threat, and that it closes the controversy.

UNITED STATES SITUATION.

New York, March 16.—'All negotiations with the anthracite coal operators are off,' declared John P. White, president of the United Mine Workers of America, at the adjournment of the meeting yesterday afternoon between the miners and operators, in which the miners declined the operators' counter proposition. 'I look for a general suspension of work on April first.'

'Will there be a strike?' he was asked.

'I cannot say as to that,' he replied.

The meeting between the miners and operators was brief. Mr White read to the operators the miners' reply to their rejection of the miners' demands. It was received without comment, and the meeting adjourned without delay. None of the operators were willing to talk.

London, March 18.—Mr. Asquith announced in the House of Commons today that the government would introduce a minimum wages bill for miners to-morrow. He will ask the House to read it a second time on Wednesday and complete the remaining stages on Thursday.

The Premier said the bill would provide for the payment of a minimum wage to persons employed underground and would include the arrangements incidental to that measure. In the opinion of the government the passage of the bill by Thursday was imperative in order that the House of Lords might consider it on Friday and the royal assent be given to the act on Saturday.

THE GENERAL SITUATION.

London, March 18.—The British national coal strike, in which one million miners have joined, still continues to paralyze the industries of Great Britain and to affect seriously those of other countries. Both coal owners and men maintain their obstinate spirit and there seems little probability of a rapid solution.

Meanwhile besides the miners over 1,500,000 men in other trades have been thrown out of work owing to lack of fuel to run the factories. An increase in the prices of necessaries consequent on the virtual stoppage of freight shipments has caused much distress to the workers' families.

The action of the government in introducing legislation providing for a minimum wage for miners, taken in consequence of the impossibility of securing a mutual agreement between the coal owners and the miners is criticized in some quarters and is likely to lead to a considerable amount of opposition.

THE FRENCH MINERS' ACTION.

Denain, France, March 18.—A large number of coal miners in this district of the Department of the Nord voted to-day to go on strike, in spite of the decision of the French National Miners' Federation against such a step. The Union officials are trying to prevent the spread of the movement throughout the region, which includes Anzin, the centre of the greatest French coal field.

London, March 18.—Many of the British miners now on strike will return to the pits in the course of this week, according to the opinion expressed in some quarters where it is believed that by Monday next operations will be in full swing in the collieries in many parts of the country.

The men's leaders, however, have informed the government that there will be no resumption of work until the Minimum Wages Bill for underground workers has passed through Parliament.

THE 'TIMES' COMMENT.

The 'Times,' which cannot be accused of friendliness towards the ministry or of socialistic sympathy, indicates the attitude which even the most conservative people of Great Britain have adopted through alarm over the industrial and social conditions when it says: 'We cannot criticize a bill in detail before it has appeared, but we unfeignedly regret the necessity of compulsory legislation to which the government has been driven. At the same time we are not disposed to blame them for taking the step. It is our belief that it was right to attempt to secure a settlement by agreement and in justice to Mr. Asquith we readily recognize his great perseverance and tenacity in sticking to a most disheartening and laborious task. Nor do we think that anyone else would have met with any greater success. The charge of bungling which has been brought against him seems to us pointless.'

London, March 18.—The settlement of the coal strike seems not unlikely to involve a serious political crisis. The Opposition party in the House of Commons have been expected to adopt an attitude of benevolent neutrality towards the government's minimum wage bill. The Conservative organs, however, are beginning to hint that unless the government's measure proves to be a 'strong' one, such benevolence cannot be counted on, but the Opposition will be free to treat the bill as a contentious measure. As it is practically certain that any bill acceptable to the Labor party would be distasteful to the Conservatives, long and heated debates may arise before the government is able to drive the bill through parliament. Even if the fate of the government itself does not become involved, predictions are being made that the strike will be ended by disintegration or exhaustion before the bill becomes a law.

William J. Thorne, M.P. for West Ham, declares that if the strike lasts six weeks the trades unions of the country will be bankrupt. Much may depend on the attitude of the Irish party. John F. Redmond the Irish parliamentary leader, will be placed in a difficult position. Nearly all the Labor and Socialist members of the House of Commons are Home Rulers, whose sympathy he desires to retain, but he would almost be compelled to support the government because a coalition of the Conservatives, Laborites and Redmondites against the Minimum Wage Bill would wreck the government and ruin the chances of securing Home Rule.

SAXON MINERS THREATEN.

Berlin, March 18.—It is expected that about 15,000 coal miners will go out on strike in Saxony. The Hanover miners at a meeting at Bersinghausen yesterday were notified of the employers' refusal to advance wages, and decided to strike immediately. About

GENERAL STRIKE THREATS.

London, March 18.— The question of a general strike of all labor unions in Great Britain in May, which, it is claimed, will develop the greatest industrial disturbance ever known, is certainly being discussed by the labor leaders, but no decision has been reached. The threat is apparently prompted by the fear that an attempt is contemplated to restrict, or remove, the workmen's right to strike by repealing the Trade Disputes Act of 1906, and introducing compulsory arbitration. Any such attempt, says Mr. Appleton, secretary of the General Federation of Trade Unions, will be met by action which will put such a proposal out of court for the next generation.

Several important union questions are due for settlement in May. They involve the interests of the shipwrights and boilermakers and the engineering, building and other trades and that month has accordingly been chosen as the most favorable time for a concerted movement. Everything indicates that a long period of industrial unrest will follow a victory of the miners.

COAL OPERATORS REFUSE DEMANDS BY MINERS—BIG STRIKE FEARED



At a conference of the anthracite coal operators, held in New York, a special committee of ten was named to draft a formal answer to the demands made by the union mine workers. The committee was instructed to deny all the demands.

While this ultimatum seems to be final, the committee was clothed with wide powers, and the impression prevails that the ultimatum will be softened by a counter proposal offsetting the principal demands of the mine workers and explaining reasons why the petition of the union representatives cannot be agreed to.

The action of the operators evidently means a countrywide strike. Among those who attended the conference were George F. Baer, W. H. Truesdale, E. B. Thomas and other well known operators.

THE KING'S GENEROSITY

Crippled Boy Receives Help and Encouragement From Nation's Head.

New York, March 14.—A London cable says:—A Welsh lad, Idris Thomas, who recently had both his feet amputated owing to tuberculosis has received from King George a gift of money to enable him to buy artificial feet.

The boy painfully made his way to Buckingham Palace yesterday for the purpose of personally thanking the King, who, however, at the time was absent. Hearing of the call, and the lad's disappointment the King sent for him, and received him to-day when the King gave him a scarf pin as a memento of the occasion, and sent him to the Treloar Crippled Home, where he will be taught a trade.

INVASION OF BRITAIN

Dramatic Scene in British Commons When Members Hear Some Truths

London, March 13.—A dramatic scene was enacted in the House of Commons yesterday. The Government was being criticised for its alleged unpreparedness for war, whereupon the Hon. J. B. Seely, Under-Secretary for War, held up a sealed envelope, which contained, he said, information which any member could have under pledge of secrecy, as to how within a few days on an order for mobilization 150,000 men could be despatched abroad with ammunition and stores for three months. And, he added, in the opinion of the General Staff, when this expeditionary force had left the country, taking into account the relative strength of the navy and the surrounding circumstances, the country would be quite safe from invasion.

NEW ORDER.

King Places Ambassadors' Wives in Higher Position.

London, March 14.—An interesting change in court precedence has been ordered by King George whereby the wives of ambassadors will take rank with their husbands. Hitherto the wives of ambassadors to the court of St. James had no rank of their own. If they attended the courts unattended by their husbands they were obliged to take a low position in the procession, coming after the junior ministers.

The continued indisposition of Whitelaw Reid, the American ambassador, as well as the illness of Marquis Imperali, the Italian ambassador, placed the wives of those two diplomats in an embarrassing position. At the last court Mrs. Reid refrained from attending.

King George immediately cut this red tape and through the master of ceremonies issued the new order referred to this week, so that Mrs. Reid would be able to personally represent her countrywomen at Thursday night's reception. It is not expected, however, that she will be present, as she is remaining with her husband at West Park, where the ambassador is confident he will be able to shake off the bronchitis from which he is suffering, and which he has not been able to get rid of in London.

'A-3' DISASTER.

Death of Men Lost in Submarine Was Instantaneous.

Portsmouth, England, March 13.—The verdict of the coroner's inquest into the cause of death of the officers and crew of the British submarine 'A-3' which was held at Hastar Military Hospital today, was that their death was due to drowning. In the course of the evidence it was ascertained that in the submarine's collision with the depot ship 'Hazard', on February 2, the submarine was pierced in the upper part, where a hole from six to eight feet in length and a foot in width was found. The death of the victims was probably instantaneous.

NAVAL ESTIMATES.

London, March 13. — The estimated expenditure on the British navy during the coming year, according to the report of the overnment laid on the table of the House of Commons yesterday afternoon, is $220,427,000, a decrease of $1,535,500 on the amount spent last year.

The estimates for the current year are disappointing, as there were expectations of a large reduction. That this amount may be considerably exceeded in indicated by Mr. Churchill's statement that the estimates were framed on the assumption that the existing programmes of the other naval powers would not be increased. In the event of such increase supplementary estimates would be necessary.

The new construction includes four large armored ships eight light armored cruisers, twenty destroyers and a number of submarines. The personnel will be increased by two thousand men. On April 1 there will be under construction ten battleships, six cruisers, eight second class protected cruisers, 31 destroyers and 15 submarines.

THE ROSS RIFLE.

London, March 15.—Charles Ross writes from the Ritz Hotel anent the rifle dispute:—'As I understand the matter, Canada contends for the right of her government to decide a pattern for her arms, and for the right of her men to use their arms as issued. From the correspondence which has passed between the Dominion Rifle Association and the National Rifle Rifle Association it would appear that the new National Rifle Association's rules do in effect prevent the Canadians from using the arms as issued to them. Were the two principles above cited not involved, it would be a simple matter for the Canadians to comply with the N. R. A. rules by using their new mark three rifle, details of which have been kept secret. It is a source of deepest regret that this unfortunate misunderstanding has only arisen after a series of brilliant victories by Dominion teams.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

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

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

FEARS FOR MRS. PANKHURST

Daughter Afraid Militant Leader Will Break Down in Jail

New York, March 13.—Miss Sylvia Pankhurst, the English suffragette, who has just arrived in New York from the west, will curtail her lecture tour in this country and return to England within the next fortnight.

'I am much worried over my mother,' said the younges daughter of the militant leader, upon her arrival. 'From reports of the treatment she is receiving in Holloway prison I have fears for her health. This is the first time my mother has been forcibly fed in prison. Such treatment of prisoners has resulted in ruined health and even death.

'This week's despatches have said that my mother, with others arrested, have been confined to the "punishment cells." This means dark, cold cells, underground, with nothing but the stone pavement to lie upon. It is difficult to understand why the British Government treats its suffrage prisoners worse than it does prisoners convicted of crime.

'Premier Asquith is to blame for the situation. Two-thirds of the House are pledged to support suffrage, and three-fourths of the cabinet have declared in its favor. It is the stubbornness of Mr. Asquith that makes matters so bad.'

London, March 13.—Ten of the suffragettes who were committed for trial by the police magistrate at the Bow Street Court on March 2, on a charge of smashing windows during the women's suffrage' demonstration on March 1, were sentenced to-day at the London Sessions Court to terms ranging from four to six months' prison.

The women were tried in the Superior Court, on account of the damage caused by each of them having exceeded the value of $25.

THE SUFFRAGETTES

Conspiracy Charges Pressed in Court.

London, March 14.—Mr. and Mrs. Pethick Lawrence, joint editors of 'Votes for Women,' Mrs. Emmeline Pankhurst and Mrs. Mabel Tuke, were brought up again to-day at the Bow Street Police Court, on a charge of conspiracy in connection with the recent window smashing campaign in the streets of London.

Mr. Archibald Henry Bodkin, counsel for the treasury, produced a mass of documentary evidence, which he declared unveiled such a mischievous extensive and deliberate conspiracy as must insure the committal of the accused for trial at the Old Bailey Sessions, under the criminal law. The defendants, he declared, were engaged continuously in inciting other persons to acts of violence and damage. No less than $20,000 had been paid by them for the hire of halls for meetings, the sole object of which was to instigate so-called militant protests. He estimated the funds of the Women's Political and Social Union, of which the defendants were the leaders, at $572,000.

TELEPHONE TREATIES.

London, March 14.—Postmaster-General Samuels, speaking at a dinner to the Associated Chambers of Commerce last night, confirmed the report that he would shortly reduce the telephone rates between England and France by half.

He is looking forward to establishing an Anglo-Dutch telephone service, and through Holland he hopes soon to be able 'to be on speaking terms' with Germany.

LLOYD GEORGE MUST GO.

London, March 14.— The 'Daily Sketch' announces the formation of a 'Lloyd-George Must Go League,' in financial circles to obtain the resignation or dismissal of the minister 'whose financial policy has already inflicted heavy losses on a large section of the community, and whose attacks on capital in his election speeches have done not a little to bring about the present state of unrest.' The promoter says the movement is organized by a serious body of business men, 'who have had enough of it and want no more.'

NEW BISLEY RULES.

London, March 15.—A new Bisley regulation says no part of the wrist or hand may touch the ground in rifle shooting. The Council regrets that owing to lack of funds it will be unable to send a team to Australia this year.

CANADIAN NAVY.

London, March 13.—In presenting the naval estimates before the House of Commons yesterday, the Hon. Mr. Winston Spencer Churchill, the First Lord of the Admiralty, mentioned that the development of a naval policy by Canada was at the moment somewhat uncertain. Until the proposals of the new Dominion Government were formulated, Mr. Churchill said, it was impossible to say how far the organization of the recently constituted Royal Canadian navy will be modified, but the Admiralty will earnestly co-operate in any scheme of enabling Canada to take real and effective part in the naval defence of the Empire.

WANTS CANADIAN LAW.

London, March 13.—At the Associated Chambers of Commerce, Mr. Hamar Greenwood moved that the Canadian conciliation labor and industrial disputes investigation acts should be adopted in Great Britain, which, he declared, would do something to make sudden strikes impossible. The motion, however, was lost.

FISHERY RECOMMENDATIONS.

London, March 12.—In the House of Commons to-day Sir Edward Grey, the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, said Mr. James Bryce, the British ambassador at Washington, was communicating with the Canadian and American governments regarding The Hague fishery recommendations. The correspondence was still continuing.

DUKE BREAKS SHOULDER.

London, March 14.—The Duke of Marlborough yesterday met with an accident while hunting at Melton Mowbrey, Leicestershire. He was thrown from his horse and had his shoulder blade broken.

BRITAIN'S NAVAL POLICY

Winston Churchill Speaks Directly to Germany in House of Commons

London, March 18.—Winston Spencer Churchill, First Lord of the Admiralty, to-day introduced the naval estimates for the coming year in the House of Commons. The appropriations called for an amount to $220,427,000, a decrease of $1,535,000 from the amount spent last year.

The First Lord accompanied the introduction with a straight talk to Germany promising an augmentation or a retardation of British naval construction to correspond with Germany's naval programme. He said he regretted the necessity of referring specifically to Germany, but continued: 'The Germans are a people of robust minds whose strong masculine good sense and high courage, who do not recoil from and are not offended by plain, blunt facts if they are expressed with courtesy and sincerity.'

Mr. Churchill then went on to tell of the conditions under which naval competition would be carried during the next few years, prefacing his remarks by the statement that the 'two to one' standard was not necessary at present, although it would possibly become so.

The 'two power standard' has been extended by some of its supporters,' continued Mr. Churchill,' to include the United States, and by this means it has lost both good sense and reality.

The First Lord laid down a sixty percent superiority in battleships and battle cruisers of the Dreadnought type as compared with the German navy as a convenient basis for the next four or five years. He pointed out that Great Britain at present possessed an enormous superiority in pre-Dreadnought vessels, but as these declined in fighting value the British ratio of new construction would have to rise above the sixty percent standard. Every addition Germany makes in the way of new ships would accelerate the decline in value of the pre-Dreadnought vessels, and necessitates the augmentation of new British construction so as to meet the existing German naval law.

Mr. Churchill said that it would be necessary for Great Britain to construct four and three Dreadnoughts every year alternately for the next six years. 'If we are now as it seems to be confronted with the addition of two new German ships in these six years we propose to meet the addition upon the higher ratio of superiority by laying down four additional ships in the same period.'

THE ROYAL OUTRAGE.

Several Arrests Made in Connection With Attack on King of Italy.

Rome, March 18.—Several arrests have been made in connection with the attempt to assassinate King Victor Emmanuel last week. Among those taken into custody is Nicholas Tacito, a Roumanian, who was mentioned in a report sent the Government by the Italian consul at Geneva, recently as being connected with a plot hatched there to kill King Victor Emmanuel and also Premier Giolitti and Foreign Ministerd Marquis di San Giuliano. Tacito was arrested in Rome.

Antonio d'Alba, the man who fired the shots at the King, was interrogated again yesterday in an endeavor to obtain a better insight into the attempted assassination. He admitted that he had used thirty-five cartridges in target practice preparatory to his attempt to kill the King, but refused to say where the practice was done. He again insisted that he is alone responsible for the attempt. Some persons declare it to be their belief that d'Alba's mind has been affected by the Turco-Italian war, and that after reading an account of the last fight between the Turks and Italians at Derna, d'Alba exclaimed, 'How many men are sent to the front to be butchered'

POPE'S NEPHEW.

Has a Fighting Disposition and is Now in Dsgrace.

Rome, March 18.—The Pope has accepted the resignation of Count Pecci, nephew of the late Pope Leo XIII., who recently challenged Prince Altieri to a duel, from command of the Pelatine guard of honor. The Count will at the same time remit his rank of lieutenant in the Noble Guards. Therefore his connection with the Holy See will be entirely severed. By a special concession of the Pope the Count is granted a pension. The Pope, in alluding to the dueling scandal with which the Count was connected, hinted that he intends shortly to make a public manifesto against duelling.

DUCHESS OF BUCCLEUCH.

London, March 18.— The Duchess of Buccleuch, mistress of the robes to the Queen, died yesterday morning at Dalkeith House, Dalkeith, after a short illness. The funeral services will be held on Wednesday.

The Duchess of Buccleuch was the wife of William Henry Walter Montagu-Douglas Scott, K.C., P.C., K.T., sixth Duke of Buccleuch, and eighth Duke of Queensberry . Before her marriage to the Duke in 1859 she was was Lady Louisa Jane Hamilton, daughter of the first Duke of Abercorn. The Duchess is survived by the Duke, five sons and two daughters.

MOROCCO TROUBLE.

French Minister Leaves in Endeavor to Arrange Final Settlement.

London, March 18. — The London 'Times' has the following despatch from its Paris correspondent: 'M. Reynault has left Tangier for Fez, to negotiate a treaty for a French protectorate over Morocco.

'The last Spanish proposals on the question of territorial compensation are regarded as unacceptable, and amount to a rejection of the French demands. The ministers were in council yesterday under the presidence of M. Fallieres, and it is understood that they unanimously agreed that the Spanish proposals could not be entertained.

'It is admitted that the situation might become seriously complicated if France were to occupy the territories to which she lays claim in the Spanish sphere, and if Spain were either to forestall or counteract this move by occupying Tetua and Arzilla.

'Those who continue to believe a rupture may be avoided, point out that quite apart from the general interests of Great Britain in the Madrid negotiations, the renewal of British good offices would be directly relevant, so long as the question of the status of Tangier remains unsettled.

'According to a message from Fez, published in the 'Temps', the Sultan is reported to have had an attack of neurasthenia, and wanted to abdicate, but was dissuaded from carrying out his intention.

THE PEACE OF EUROPE

Situation Once More Gives Rise to Anxiety

London, March 16.—The 'Daily Telegraph' this morning in a paragraph under the head of 'The Peace of Europe' says:

'In diplomatic circles the European situation is giving rise to considerable anxiety. It is understood there is the possibility that an acute crisis already is engaging the attention of more than one of the great powers.'

PANIC IN ST. PETERSBURG.

London, March 16.—War rumors based upon misleading information of an alleged concentration of Russian troops on the Austrian frontier caused a severe panic on the Bourse at St. Petersburg on Friday, according to a despatch to the 'Times' from its correspondent in the Russian capital. 'The War Office denies any such movement of troops,' the correspondent continues, 'and the rumors apparently were the results of a premature disclosure of orders sent to the Kazan military district to transfer 9,000 troops in the province of Voronozh, to the Caucasus as a precaution due to the continued advance of the Avatolian army corps to the Russo-Persian border.'

KING FOREGOES VISITS.

London, March 16.—All the projected visits of King George and Queen Mary to foreign courts have been abandoned for this year.

The change in the royal programme is attributed officially to the coal strike, but in all probability the tension in Anglo-German circles and the possibility of the occurrence of unpleasant incidents if the King and Queen appeared in Berlin have more to do with it than the labor trouble in the British Isles.

MOROCCO NEGOTIATIONS HALT.

Paris, March 16.—The Spanish Government's reply to the last French note on the subject of Morocco is a flat rejection of France's request for territorial compensations in that country. Spain merely offers what amounts to a rectification of the frontier from which France would gain nothing. The 'Temps' says today that if this is Spain's last word on the subject of Morocco it is difficult to foresee what will be the next step in the negotiations.

TEN DROWNED.

Terrible Story of the Toll of the Sea.

Shelburne, N.S., March 18.—One of the worst stories of the season heard on this coast in years was that told by the ten survivors of the American fishing schooner 'Patrician,' when a few minutes after midnight Saturday morning they knocked at the door of Capt. McCalpine's house, Jordan Bay, Shelburne, and told him that of the crew of twenty men who had set sail from Shelburne in the morning, ten were dead. The schooner had crashed on Dull Rock, two miles off, at ten o'clock, and Captain William Harding and nine of his crew had perished in the boiling sea.

Ten others, more fortunate, got into three or four of the dories, some of them without oars, and with their eyes turned to the shore the fishermen drifted or steered thitherwards as best they might. One of the boats upset, and the men were thrown into the water, but they grasped the dory, and, regaining command of it, moved along the tremendous sea towards the shore, which the ten men reached shortly before midnight, not a soul besides knowing of their fierce struggle for life and of the fate of the ten who had died.

The drowned—Captain Wm. Harding, Charlesville, Pubnico; John Goodwin, Bear Point; Albert Goodwin, Bear Point; Holman Hopkin, Woods Harbor; Jas. Hickerson, Wood's Harbor; Clarence Torry, Snag Harbor; Michael Jenning, South Boston; Wm. Gill, Boston; Jos. Robiseau, Surettes Island; Geo. Sharpe, Bonavista Bay.

The saved — Evan Devine, Charlesville; Freeman Nickerson, Bevan; O'Connell, Shag Harbor; Geo. Burrette, Surrettes Island. Aston Turpin, Shelburne; Alphonse Landrigan, Cape Pine, Nfld.; Harry Birt, Boston; Nelson Hilford, St. Margaret's Bay; Ernest Elliam, Port Hatland; Wm. S. H. Malone, Gloucester. The schooner had 70,000 pounds of fish, and she was owned by Parker, of Gloucester.

OH, MISS SEARS!

You Could be Forgiven for Winning a Race, But Never for Dressing Like That.

San Diego, Cal., March 12.—Miss Eleanor Sears, the millionnaire bachelor maid of Boston, rode 'Joe Ross' to victory in a quarter-mile dash on the Coronado track yesterday. Lady Reginald Herbert, riding 'Hawkeye,' was a close second. A big crowd witnessed the race.

Lady Herbert got away a length in the lead, with the inside track. Miss Sears's clever horsemanship won her the race, for as they rounded the turn and came into the stretch, she sent her horse into the lead and gradually drew to the front until she crossed the wire, two lengths to the good. A number of other society women were expected to appear in the race, but all decided to avoid the formidable competition involved.

Miss Sears was 'dressed to win the race,' she told her friends. She used a regulation English riding saddle, and rode stride, with the stirrups well up. She was dressed in a reddish-brown pair of pegtop trousers, tan army leather leggings, a plaid cap, and khaki colored blouse, with white silk sleeves. She rode with all the grace of a well-trained jockey, and was standing high in her stirrups and leaning well over the neck of her horse as she crossed the wire.

NINETEEN MISSING.

San Diego, Cal., March 11.—Six vessels of San Diego fishing fleet with their crews numbering nineteen men are missing to-day. No word has been received from them since they put to sea early on Saturday morning. The forty mile an hour gale which swept the coast on Saturday is believed to have scattered the fleet.

JUDGE HAD A NARROW ESCAPE

Sent Bomb by Mail, But Saw Character of Package and Called Police.

New York, March 18.—An attempt to kill Judge Otto A. Rosalsky, of the criminal branch of the Court of General Sessions, with a bomb came within a hair's breadth of being successful Saturday night. It was only a defect—said to be a small accumulation of dirt—in the mechanism of the infernal machine which the justice had unsuspectingly opened that saved his from probable death or certain injury. The bomb later exploded while being examined by Inspector Owen Egan, of the bureau of combustibles, wounding Egan about the face and arms and almost blinding him.

The intended victim of the explosion is one of the most conspicuous members of the New York judiciary at present, having lately received a great deal of publicity in connection with the Brandt case. It was Judge Rosalsky who sentenced Brandt to a 30-year term for burglary at Mortimer L. Schiff's room in 1907, and who later reversed his action.

The attack upon the jurist is the first case of such violence attempted against a judge here within memory, and it set the whole machinery of the police department speedily at work upon the mstery.

BOMB SENT BY MAIL.

The bomb came in the regular mail, delivered by a postman to Judge Rosalsky's apartments at about 3.30 o'clock Saturday afternoon. It was accepted by the colored maid and placed on the table in Judge Rosalsky's library to await his coming. There was nothing suspicious about the package. Its dimensions were about 6 by 4 by 4 inches, and it was neatly done up in brown wrapping paper, bearing the picture of a well known department store. The address was typewritten.

It was an hour after the receipt of the package that Judge Rosalsky reached him home and unsuspectingly began to open the package while talking to his wife. He took off the wrapper and found a plain white pasteboard box, not unlike an ordinary collar box. Judge Rosalsky's own story of what happened follows:

'I took the cover off without the slightest care. My first glimpse at the contents of the box was enough. I backed out of the room as quick as my feet would carry me, calling out to my wife and brother: "Why, it's a bomb." I ordered that no one go near the library. Some one suggested that w put the bomb in water. "No," I said, "No one but an expert shall handle it. There are some machines which go off when submerged in water."

'I rushed to the telephone and summoned the police, and called headquarters with a special request for experts on bombs. Egan—poor Egan—whom I have known for twenty years, came with David I. Kelly, superintendent of the bureau of combustibles.

'"Be careful," I told Egan as he picked up the open box, "you have got the real thing there. Why take chances by tinkering with it here? I value your life as much as my own. Have it taken somewhere where you can make the usual expert tests on it."

'But Egan went to work examining the bomb cautiously as it lay on the library table. He took out a little wad of tissue paper, which I believe contained fulminating mercury. At that moment I was called out to the telephone, and a moment later I heard the bomb go off in the library. The shock of it almost stunned me, butt I rushed in and found poor Egan staggering about, bleeding profusely.'

ANNEXATION OF KEEWATIN

Constitutional Defence Association Demand Separate Denominational Schools

The petitions being circulated throughout Quebec by the Constitutional Defence Association in favor of provision for the establishment of separate schools in the district of Keewatin, to be annexed to Manitoba, read as follows:

'That, before passing the bill, now before the House of Commons, purporting to annex a part of Keewatin Territory to the Province of Manitoba, the Government and Parliament of Canada make such provision, by an express statement in the aforesaid bill, or by a special law or by any other constitutional procedure to the same effect, as will preserve and ensure for the future in that part of the aforesaid Keewatin Territory, the guarantees and power, from the point of view of the right to separate and denominational schools, which are ensured to it by and in the law of the Northwest Territories now applicable to the present case.'

Circulars are also being sent out with these petitions signed by the secretary, Mr. W. H. Wickham, who suggests that Protestants as well as Catholics be asked to sign. The circulars are sent to the various parish priests, who are asked to allow the movement to develop as far as possible among the laymen, although it is stated that the bishops would welcome such a move, while the Catholic hierarchy, for weighty reasons, does not wish to take the lead.

The circular says in part:

'Keewatin may some day contain a large Catholic population. The maintaining of Catholic separate schools, without the right to a share in Government and municipal grants, by people, who are forced to pay taxes for the public schools, will be a real hardship, and in sparsely settled districts, a practical impossibility. Thus the Catholic education of thousands of Catholic children, and consequently their faith, will be imperilled for all time, because the rights, if scattered now, are not likely ever to be restored.

'Your reverence may know of other ways, apart from petitioning, in which public opinion may be influenced in favor of the cause. Letters to the local press, lectures, mass meetings, addresses to the member representing your constituency or the Commons, or to the senator of your district, resolutions passed by Catholic societies, are by means employed elsewhere.'

Later on it says:

'The costly experience of the past must not be repeated, nor must we leave unheeded the warning from France and Portug. The same anti-Catholic spirit that triumphed there is at work here, and we shall maintain religion in our schools only by union and vigilance.'

There is also this sentence:

'Care should also be taken that no considerable number of names should be written by the same hand.'

THE 'MAINE'S' LAST VOYAGE

Famous War Vessel Finally Buried With Full Naval Honors.

Havana, March 18.—Under lowering skies, and a heavy, tumbling sea, the old battleship 'Maine,' resurrected after 14 years' burial in Havana harbor, plunged with her colors flying to her everlasting rest, six hundred fathoms deep in the sapphire waters of the Gulf of Mexico on Saturday. The sinking of the hull was carried out precisely as planned, marking the end of the great work begun more than a year and a half ago.

Her decks, covered deep with flowers and palms and a great American ensign floating from a jury mast, where the mainmast formerly stood, the 'Maine' put to sea on her last voyage. On deck stood Captain John O'Brien, famous as 'Dynamite Johnny,' skipper of the filibustering steamers 'Dauntless' and 'Three Friends,' acting as the 'Maine's last pilot.

As the wreck passed the American squadron the crews maned the rails, the marines presented arms, the scarlet coated bandsmen on the quarter deck played the national anthem, while minute guns boomed a requiem.

In the meantime the wrecking crew went aboard the hulk and made ready to carry out the arrangements for the sinking, which consisted of opening numerous valves in the bottom, operated from the deck, the large sluice-ways in the bulkhead and all the doors in the two permanent bulkheads remaining in the ship.

Precisely at 5 o'clock, a whistle sounded from the 'North Caroline' and a gun was fired. The crew instantly threw open the valves, and with Captain O'Brien jumped aboard a tug alongside, which steamed a little distance away. Then all eyes in the great fleet were fixed on the wreck, the crews of the warships lining the rails. All was silence but for the wash of the heavy seas.

For ten minutes no change was visible in the trim of the great rusty, battered hulk, which pitched heavily as the huge rollers struck her. Then she was seen to be sinking at the bulkhead end. Soon the waves began to wash over her deck. As she remained pitching and wallowing, each moment settling deeper and deper, the stern was seen to rise. In a few seconds the hulk was almost vertical, showing first the propellers and then the full keel. The next moment there was a flash of blue and white, as the great ensign flying from the mast struck the waves and disappeared. Simultaneously the decks were blown up by the air pressure, and with incredible velocity the 'Maine' plunged down, leaving no trace save flowers tossing on the surface of the sea.

WESTMINSTER ROBBERY.

One Suspect Seems to Prove an Alibi.

New York, March 15.—Several witnesses were called before United States Commissioner Shields yesterday in an effort to establish an alibi for John McNamara, otherwise known as 'Australian Mack,' who is accused by the Canadian authorities of burglary committed on Sept. 15 last at New Westminister, B.C., but who, according to yesterday's testimony, was in this city on the day the New Westminster branch of the Bank of Montreal was plundered by safe-breakers.

Richard J. Butler, a former state assemblyman, testified that he was introduced to McNamara in a Broadway café on Sept. 16, 1911. Butler fixed the date of the introduction because it was the day after the Flynn-Morris prize fight. John Bibbon, a steward at a café, and three others all testified that McNamara was in this city when the burglary occurrred in British Columbia.

The hearing will be continued next Wednesday.

ONE OF THE EARLIEST SETTLERS IN MANITOBA.

Winnipeg, March 13.—Archibald Wright, 70 years old, Godfrey avenue, Tuxedo Park, St. James, one of the earliest settlers in Manitoba, is dead. He was president of the Winnipeg Saddlery Company.

Mr. Wright was born in Largs, Scotland, coming to Manitoba as long ago as 1869. He thus came through the Riel rebellion and other troublesome times.

Settling on the south side of the Assiniboine River, he once owned a large tract of land just outside of the present city limits. It was from him that the Assiniboine park was bought by the city five years ago, and also part of Tuxedo park property.

He has been practically retired from business during the last few years, being a saddler previously.

He leaves a widow, three sons, R. J. Wright, J. A. Wright and S. M. Wright, and three daughters, Mrs. G. Smith, Birdie and Edith.

LAWRENCE STRIKE ENDS.

Lawrence, Mass., March 18.—So great was the rush of mill operatives back to the looms and spindles this morning after the strike of nine weeks that several departments were unable to accommodate more than a small part of the operatives, and thousands were obliged to return to their homes.

To-day marked the initial end of Lawrence's great textile war in which 22,000 mill hands were on strike at one time. There are still between 3,000 and 4,000 operatives holding out for increased wages that will equal the advance offered by the mills against which trouble has been declared at an end.

The strike is still in effect especially against the Zverett, Arlington, Pacific, Lawrence Duck and Uswoo mills. At these mills about one-half of the operating force appeared ready for work.

The persons still on strike were actively engaged in picket duty.

FATAL TRAIN WRECK.

Rochester, N. Y., March 12.—In a rear-end collision between two freight trains on the New York Central, two miles north of Macedon, at two o'clock this morning, the conductor of one of the freights was killed in his caboose.

ATTEMPT ON LIFE OF KING OF ITALY

Shot at by Anarchist, But Uninjured.

Rome, March 14.—A dastardly attempt to assassinate King Victor Emmanuel of Italy was made by an anarchist in Rome this morning.

The would-be regicide chose for his attempt the anniversary of the birthday of the late King Humbert, the father of the present King who himself died the victim of an assassin's blow at Monza on July 29, 1900.

The King was fortunate enough to escape the shots fired at him from a



KING VICTOR EMMANUEL.

revolver. They were several in number, and were aimed from a very short distance.

One of His Majesty's bodyguard, however, who was in the immediate vicinity of the King was dangerously wounded.

The unsuccessful attempt to assassinate the King was made as His Majesty with Queen Elena were proceeding from the Palace to the Pantheon to take part in the annual memorial service in honor of the late Humbert.

The royal carriage was preceded and followed by an escort of cuirassiers. The procession was passing along the Via Lata when three shots rang out from amid the crowd.

Consternation was on every face. The soldiers following the carriage immediately dashed forward, and as they did so their commander fell from his horse.

The wounded officer was moved to one side by some of his men while the others dashed up to the royal carriage where they found the King and Queen siting calm and unmoved.

Meanwhile the crowd seized the man who had fired the shots and attempted to lynch him. He was so badly handled that he was scarcely able to answer questions when he was handed over to the police.

The royal procession was not stopped for an instant, but proceeded toward the Pantheon where the mass for King Humbert was completed without further incident.

After the conclusion of the service the King and Queen returned to the Quirinal along the same route as they had taken when the attempt at assassination was made.

On their arrival at the Palace the King learned for the first time that the commander of his escort, Major Lang, had been seriously wounded, and His Majesty at once started for the hospital where he was lying to pay him a visit. He travelled in an open automobile, and showed no signs of having passed through an ordeal.

The man who had fired the shots had in the meantime been taken to the police station the policemen having great difficulty in passing through the crowds of people who showed intense anger, and desired to wreak immediate vengeance.

At the police station in spite of the man's bad condition owing to the mishandling he had received from the crowds he was submitted to a keen interrogatory. He declared that his name was Antonio Dalba, that he was 21 years old, and that he was a stonemason. He described himself as an 'individualist anarchist,' and said that he had made the attempt on the King's life as a protest against the organization of society.

All the circumstances lead to the belief that the assailant of His Majesty was not concerned in any plot of an organization, but that his deed was the outcome of his own individual aberration.

Rome, March 14.— The impression made throughout the city by the outrage on the King is one of the deepest concern. The announcement of the attempted assassination struck the Romans the more keenly, because it was made on the anniversary of the birth of the late King Humbert, and in the midst of solemn church memorial. The spot near the Corso where Antonio Dalba attempted his regicidal act has been surrounded ever since the outrage by excited crowds waving Italian flags and shouting Long live the King.' A large number of people also proceeded to the internal, where they made another demonstration.

Eyewitnesses of the outrage on the King say that it occurred at a few minutes after eight o'clock this morning. Antonio Dalba reached the spot from which he made his unsuccessful attempt to assassinate His Majesty shortly before that hour. He rode a bicycle, which he deposited in the doorway of the Salviati palace. When the royal procession was passing and cheers were raised by the throngs on the sidewalks, Dalba nervously drew a revolver.

Then with a trembling hand he pulled the trigger four times, but only three of the cartridges went off. The Queen was seated on the side of the carriage nearest to the would-be assassin, and if the bullets had been wel aimed she probably would have been the victim.

The King appeared to be trying to reassure the Queen, who turned pale and threw her arms around him as though she wished to protect him. He tried to comfort her by saying, 'Be tranquil. It is nothing,' and seemingly reassured, she sat back as the procession went on to the Pantheon.

The King said on his return to the palace 'Another man belonging to no country—a man without a fatherland.'

ONE THOUSAND BEHEADED IN PEKIN AND TEINTSIN

Terrible Tale of Butchery—Headless Bodies Lie in Streets—Situation Serious at Canton—New Leaders Declare Ability to Control Situation Within a Few Days.

London, March 12.—That a thousand decapitations have taken place at Pekin and Tientsin in the past week is officially admitted, says a Pekin despatch to the 'Daily Telegraph.' Only the brush of Gustave Doré could do justice to the hideous picture the streets present. Bodies, in great heaps, lie in agonized attitudes, the heads, literally hacked off, lying where they rolled. The very mules and ponies snort and refuse to approach the terrible objects, over which the rabble stands and gloats.

DANGER AT CANTON.

Hongkong, March 12.—The situation at Canton, where revolters under Luk, a brigand chief, are endeavoring to oust the local and provincial governments, is regarded by the consular authorities here as most alarming. European missionaries have been ordered to quit the city at once and all available river vessels are being pressed into service to bring refugees to this city. The 'Honam' yesterday brought 1,700 passengers, and the 'Fatshan' carried 1,300 more.

Several British boats are waiting at their piers in Canton to-day. On account of the danger of sudden trouble, they are keeping steam up, ready to depart on the instant if necessary. The gunboats stationed off Canton are cleared for action, and even the stokers are armed to the teeth.

The fighting at Canton began with an attack by brigands several days ago, and has continued constantly ever since in various parts of the suburbs.

The Hongkong Government is keeping itself fully advised of the situation.

Nankin, March 12.—Tang Shao Yi was to-day formally elected Premier. The constitution as amended approves twelve portfolios. President Yuan Shih Kai reports that the situation at Pekin is not alarming. Tang Shao Yi also is confident that order will be restored.

Reports to the War Office say that the conditions in the provinces of Shen Si and Shan Si have been greatly exaggerated.

Ex-President Sun Yat Sen, Tang Shao Yi, Yuan Shih Kai and other leaders give assurances that within a few weeks they will demonstrate their ability to control and to prove that the Chinese are amenable to reason and desire peace.

ARMED PEACE IN PEKIN.

Pekin, March 12. — Armed peace holds sway throughout the city. The legation quarter is closed and cannons have been mounted on the walls. Sunday the old style troops started disorders and were ordered yesterday to proceed to Tungho. They tore down the Republican flags a few hours before the inauguration of Yuan Shih Kai as president of the republic. Many natives followed suit, and for a time the authorities were confronted with a serious situation. The Manchu garrison and part of the third division are now acting as a bodyguard to President Yuan.

The Manchus hold the site of the destroyed gate to the Imperial City with cannons, permitting only merchants to enter. Shooting occurs occasionally and decapitations daily. Frequently at night time fires are visible in the hills from the city walls; probably the houses of farmers are being looted. Few shops are open and the wealthy Chinese remain in the legation quarter. If the leading men were not able to take refuge behind a foreign gun whenever trouble occurred, peace might come more quickly.

TWO YEARS BEFORE CHINA HAS PEACE

Present Reign of Anarchy Must Burn Itself Out, is Opinion

Pekin, March 14.—General Shen Yun, who, under the Empire, held the post of governor of the province of Shen Si, is marching at the head of ten thousand troops from the province of Yansu to Pekin in order to restore the Emperor to the throne. The commander of the Emperor's guards at the palace received a message to this effect yesterday.

In view of the seriousness of the situation caused by General Sheng Yun's movements, President Yuan Shih Kai has sent envoys to meet him and explain the present situation.

It would seem that there is no government force, present or prospective, capable of terminating the prevalent anarchy. There is little hope among the legations that the coalition Government will be successful in ending the mutinous pillaging which is now sweeping over the North. One minister said yesterday that it must burn itself out like a prairie fire. It is the general belief that order cannot be restored within two years. The breaking up of the country by secessions is considered not merely a possibility.

There are now not less than six hostile armies in the field. These comprise the Northern and Southern armies, which the present disorders show are not agreeable to the forced compromise that their leaders are now negotiating with the Manchu troops, hich remain a distinct body apart from the others; the Mongols who in large bands are fighting the Chinese garrisons in the North; Gen. Sheng Yuan's army, composed largely of Mohammedans, and, in the province of Yunnan, an army of independents.

Gen. Sheng Yuan's exact position is not known, but according to a missionary letter recently received from Sian-Fu his followers are decimating populations and wiping out whole districts. Consular reports from Yunnan state that the independent party is in control of a part of three provinces, and that up to the present time it has confined itself largely to outlawry.

The diplomatic representatives in Pekin are pessimistic because of the apparent feebleness of the Chinese as administrators and disciplinarians.

ENTERTAINED EX-PRESIDENT.

Nankin, March 13.—The foreign residents and missionaries in Nankin gave a reception yesterday in honor of ex-President Sun Yat Sen. The members of the Cabinet, the Pekin delegates, Yuan Shih Kai's representatives, the Governor of Nankin, and the British, American and German consuls attended. More than one hundred foreigners were present. There were no speeches, but Dr. Sun informally expressed complete confidence in the restoration of order throughout the country within three months. He expected a rapid development in foreign trade and improvement of foreign relations. He believed that the opium traffic would be completely stamped out in China within two years. After his retirement, he said, he would make this one of his chief endeavors.

The War Department is working day and night planning a distribution of the troops for the purpose of restoring order. Reports generally are encouraging except from Canton, but the outbreak there is believed to be sporadic.

AT LAST.

The Aeroplane Has Arrived in Politics, and France Leads the Game.

Paris, March 13.—All Paris is talking of the Parliamentary candidature of Vedrines, the popular aviator, who is wooing the constituency of Limux in the south of France, as an independent Socialist.

Vedrines announced to-day that he was certain of 7,000 votes, which would give him a majority. He will begin canvassing in an aeroplane to-day, dropping from the machine copies of his electoral address, in which he says he is a national defence candidate, and contends that what is needed in the Chamber is a practical airman in order to give advice on the administration of the national aviatin fund now being raised in France.

EXPECT ATTACK ON SALONIKI

Italy Wearied of Continued Drain on Resources to Push Campaign

Benghasi, Tripoli, March 13.—More than a thousand Arabs were killed and another thousand wounded, according to Italian advices, in the course of one of the stiffest encounters of the war, when the Italians, yesterday, stormed and occupied two oases situated to the north-east of the Fojat, which were strongly entrenched, and held by a large force of Arabs.

The Arabs defended their positions with the utmost bravery, but were finally routed by the Italian troops at the point of the bayonet.

Over four hundred Arab corpses were left on the battlefield and the Italian officers reported that an enormous number were carried off by the retreating enemy.

The loss of the Italian troops is given as three officers and 25 soldiers killed, while they also had seven officers and 55 soldiers wounded.

THE TURKISH ACCOUNT.

Constantinople, March 13.—Edhem Pasha, the Turkish commander in the district of Benghasi, reports to the Turkish War Ministry an important Turco-Arab success at Tobruk. He says that the Italians were driven out of their positions and retreated to their ships after a battle which lasted eleven hours. Edhem Pasha estimated the Italian casualties at 2,000 killed and wounded.

The Turkish losses were also very heavy, including many Arab women, who were carrying supplies of ammunition to the Turkish troops in the fighting line.

Edhem Pasha's report probably refers to the battle which took place on March 11, when the Turks and Arabs attacked the Italian works outside the town of Tobruk, and according to the Italian reports were repulsed after five hours' fighting. The Italian loss was given as 13 killed and 73 wounded.

The battle reported by the Italians to-day to the north-east of Fojat was evidently a new fight in the neighborhood of Benghasi, which is 236 miles from Tobruk.

London, March 14.—While there is nothing to hand to confirm reports that were current yesterday of an Italian naval attack on Salonika, little surprise would be created were news of the opening of hostilities in Turkish waters to come at any moment.

A Rome despatch says there now seems no hope that the powers would be able to influence Turkey to accept terms of peace such as Italy would consider favorably. The tone of the Italian press is becoming very embittered. The demands of the Nationalist papers for immediate decisive naval action irrespective of any consideration of possible European complications are becoming urgent, and even the semi-official and usually pacific 'Tribuna' prints a leading article over the signature of its editor sneering at the futile efforts of the powers toward mediation, and hinting that the time has come for Italy to use all the means at her disposal to finish the war at once.

It is an open secret that there is urgent need of action, firstly on account of the drain of money, the official reports of the expense of the war having grossly understated its real cost, and, secondly, owing to the fact that the approaching hot season in Tripoli will greatly exhaust the Italian troops, who are not acclimated.

FAMOUS ADMIRAL DEAD.

Paris, March 15.—Vice-Admiral Jules Marie De Cavelier de Cuverville died yesterday from injuries received last week when he was knocked down by a waggon. Admiral Cuverville was born in 1834. He was decorated in 1855 for bravery at Sebastopol, where he was seriously wounded. He took part in several campaigns, served for a time as naval attaché at London, and became a rear-admiral in 1888. He had written extensively on naval affairs.

GERMANS AGAIN ANGRY.

Berlin, March 15.—The note issued by Winston Churchill, First Lord of the Admiralty, in presenting the naval budget, in which he said that the estimates were framed on the assumption that the existing naval programme of other naval powers would not be changed, but that if they were supplementary estimates, would be submitted to the British Parliament, has made the German jingoes angry. Their newspaper organs are printing some warm comments, one daily calling it 'impudent British bluff.'

The 'Post' urges the government to answer Mr. Churchill immediately by publishing the new naval bill in its original form and at the same time issuing a statement in regard to the unbearable pressure which Germany has silently suffered from England for years.

'That might mean war,' says the 'Post.'

AUSTRALIAN POLE HUNTERS

The 'Aurora' Returns After Leaving Strong Landing Parties

Hobart, Tasmania, March 13.—The ship 'Aurora,' which sailed from this port on December 2 last with the Australian Antarctic expedition, under the leadership of Dr. Douglas Mawson, aboard, returned to Hobart yesterday. The 'Aurora' is commanded by Captain J. K. Davis. She landed two separate parties at two points in the Antarctic regions, one under Dr. Mawson on January 19, and the other under Dr. Wilde, who is a veteran of the Shackleton and Scott marches, on February 19.

The 'Aurora' found no trace of the Clarie Coast, from which it is concluded that it was an ice barrier, that has broken up since Durville's discovery in 1838. The 'Aurora' left Antarctica on February 21, and will return in the spring.

Some of the best known British explorers are with the parties landed by the 'Aurora,' which mustered 25 men in all. The most advanced feature of the equipment is a monoplane, in charge of Lieut. Watkins, who has taken part in a number of aviation meets. Speaking of the value of the aeroplane in exploration, Dr. Mawson said prior to the departure of the expedition:

'An aeroplane can fly over an ice crevasse or a ridge as easily as over anything else, whereas a party on foot might have to search a long time to find a pass, and an aeroplane can do a journey of 150 miles in three hours.'

Lieut. Ninnis, of the Royal Fusiliers, who is an expert on surveying and sledging, and a Swiss, Dr. Merz, an adept with the skis, are included in the expedition, and Australians and New Zealanders complete the complement.

MOROCCO ONCE MORE

Spain and France at Loggerheads Over Settlement of Certain Territory

London, March 15.—The 'Daily Telegraph's' Paris correspondent wires under last night's date: 'Bad news has been received here from Madrid this evening. The Spanish Government is reported to have refused all the chief French requests for compensation in Morocco, in particular the cession of Cap Deau, in the French zone of influence, or of Cabo de Agua, in the Spanish zone, and the rearrangement of the frontier between French and Spanish Morocco on the River Lukkos, southwest of Al Ksar, asked for by France, is also rejected. Not only that, but Spain requests a rearrangement of the frontier in her favor in the Muluya watershed.

'This is a holiday here, and official opinion is unobtainable, but I can say with assurance that the French Government will not accept these terms.'

For some time past there has been the question pending of organizing a French protectorate over Morocco irrespective of Spain. If Spain proves unamenable she will simply be ignored by France in the matter.

THE FASHIONS.

French Government and Use of Bird Feathers.

New York, March 13.—A Paris cable says:—'Unlike their English sisters, French women are in no danger of being prohibited from wearing birds' feathers in their hats.

The French government has notified the British government that it cannot see its way to support the proposal to forbid the sale of the feathers and plumage of certain wild birds. Such action it is believed would have grave consequences to an industry on which alone 50,000 French working women depend for a living, and which in commerce represents over $20,000,000.

NEEDS THE MONEY.

Probably That is Why King Alfonso Contests This Will.

Paris, March 12.—In October last Albert Sapene, formerly mayor of a small town near Toulon, bequeathed to King Alfonso six hundred thousand dollars. The testators next of kin expected that His Majesty would renounce all claim to the estate, but Afonso was represented yesterday in an action brought in connection with the will.

The relatives maintain that Sapene was insane when the will was drawn. The verdict will be given in a week.

CARUSO WINS.

Milan, Italy, March 15.—The breach of promise suit against Enrico Caruso, the operatic tenor by Pasquale Ganelli, in behalf of his daughter, Eliza, for $50,000, was disposed of to-day. The court gave a verdict for Caruso, but condemned him to pay the costs of the action.

AVIATOR KILLED.

Berlin, March 15.—Herr Witte, the well-known German aviator, who took a prominent part in the last Berlin aviation meeting at Johannisthal, was killed this morning. He was making a flight in the vicinity of the suburb of Teltow, when his Wright biplane collapsed and fell from a considerable altitude, killing him instantly.

PORTUGUESE RISING.

Lisbon, Portugal, March 13.—A sensation was caused to-day by the announcement that a large part of the tenth regiment of Portuguese Infantry at Braganza, on the north-eastern frontier, had crossed the border with their arms and joined the Royalists. Other regiments stationed in the north have been removed, the Government fearing that the Royalists propaganda has wakened their loyalty.

GOING TO MADRAS.



THE NEW GOVERNOR OF MADRAS AND HIS FAMILY.

Lord Pentland, who has been recently appointed Governor of Madras, was well known as Captain John Sinclair before he was raised to the Peerage three years ago. He was military secretary to the Earl of Aberdeen in Canada, and married in 1904 Lady Marjorie Gordon, only daughter of the Earl and Countess of Aberdeen. They have two children, the Hon. Margaret Sinclair, born in 1905, and the Hon. Henry John Sinclair, born in 1907.

BIG STEAMERS IN COLLISION

Crash in the Fog and Serious Results Narrowly Averted.

New York, March 13.—In a collision almost head-on in the fog at the entrance to the lower bay, late yesterday, the coastwise steamship 'City of Savannah,' of the Ocean Steamship Company, and the smaller steamer 'Navahoe, of the Clyde line, were seriously damaged. The 'Savannah' liner's bow of steel was ripped open as though it were so much cardboard for more than twenty-five feet along the starboard side, and the 'Navahoe's' bow was crumpled up for a distance of ten feet or more. Several passengers on the 'City of Savannah' were thrown violently against the rails and deck fittings by the force of the compact, but no one was seriously injured.

The accident occurred about four miles off the Ambrose Channel light ship at 4.40 o'clock as the 'Savannah' liner was outward bound and the 'Navahoe' was arriving. While the vessels were disengaging themselves from what looked to the passengers to be a disastrous collision, the accident was reported to the city by wireless. Tugs were despatched to the scene, and the Sandy Hook life savers went out to stand by. Although each steamship was able to proceed under its own power, the tugs acted as consorts until both vessels safely reached their piers, which by coincidence are adjacent.

Captain T. L. Dreyer of the 'Savannah' liner, told the reporters at the pier that he was steaming his vessel out cautiously with fog whistles blowing, when suddenly through a bank of mist a steamer was seen almost upon him. Captain Dreyer said that he signalled that he would keep his course, but he declared that the other vessel did not heed the signal and in a moment it appeared that the 'Navahoe' would strike the 'City of Savannah' amidships. By a quick turn of the helm to port Captain Dreyer avoided such a blow, but the vessels met almost bow-on. The damage to the 'Savannah' liner is believed to be all above the water-line, but the 'Navahoe' had listed badly by the time she had reached her pier, and it is believed she took water. Captain Dreyer, of the 'Navahoe,' would not allow any one aboard his ship to-night to talk of the accident. The 'Navahoe' left Georgetown, S.C., on Thursday.

STARTLING FIGURES

Steel Investigation Shows Profits of 240 Percent.

Washington, March 12.—Figures intended to show that subsidiary railroad companies allied with the United States Steel Corporation, by high freight rates, earn large dividends which go to stockholders of the Steel Corporation, and that such railroads which are an advantage to the Steel Corporation over competing concerns that own none, were submitted to the Stanley Investigating Committee yesterday.

An effort to shut out opinions of the witness as to reasonableness of certain rates was made by Republican members of the committee, but it failed when the committee supported the decision of Chairman Stanley by a strict party vote. Statistics presented by Mr. Freer showed high freight rates on ore roads and large earnings. The Duluth, Missabe & Northern Railway, he showed, in 1910, made a return of more than 240 percent on its capital stock when the ore rate from the Minnesota mines to Lake Superior was eighty cents a ton. The Pittsburg Steamship Company, another Steel Corporation subsidiary, which carries ore down the lakes, it was shown, made large earnings.

'The profit to the steamship company in the handling of the ore was twenty-four and a half cents a ton,' Mr. Freer declared. 'That profit on the total capitalization of $20,500,000 is sixteen percent.'

Mr. Freer said that coal and other commodities were carried merely to reduce the expense of transporting the ore.

MISSING EXPLORERS.

Lost Since 1910 and All Hope Now Abandoned.

Seattle, Wn., March 14.—Mail from Herschel Island in the Arctic Ocean and points on the MacKenzie River received at Dawson, Yukon territory, says that Hubert Darrell, the explorer, who went eastward in 1910, from the MacKenzie, has been given up for lost. No word has come from the explorer since his departure.

TWENTY-FIVE HURT.

Big Railway Wreck in Iowa and Many Injured.

Dunkerton, Iowa, March 14.—Twenty-five persons were injured, thirteen seriously, and one probably fatally, in a wreck on the Chicago and Northwestern Railway, three miles east of here this morning. The train struck a broken rail on a curve. Fourteen passengers were taken to a hospital in Waterloo.

ROOSEVELT AND PANAMA CANAL

Canadian Club of New York Hears Interesting Address

New York, March 13.—Before several hundred members of the Canadian Club who assembled at the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel last night for an informal smoker, John F. Wallace, the first engineer of the new Panama canal, paid his respects to William Nelson Cromwell, and, by indirection, to ex-President Roosevelt, in no uncertain terms. Of Mr. Cromwell the speaker said that 'he was the Bunty who pulled the strings of the Roosevelt administration in all affairs pertaining to the canal.'

Mr. Wallace characterized the inaction of the United States in the matter of Colombia's claim for reparation for fomenting the Panama revolution and the seizure of the canal zone, 'as the blackest stain on this country's history.'

'Until we take off our hat,' he declared, and apologize to that government, we have no right to pride outselves on our achievements in the canal zone.'

Mr. Wallace is now chairman of the Westinghouse, Church, Kerr Company. He prefaced his remarks by saying that he was going to talk on canal matters confidentially, and for the first time in six years. He was evidently laboring under the impression that there were no reporters present. But when approached by the reporters of several papers afterward, he said that he would stand by all he had said. His address proved the principal feature of the evening, and was interrupted by frequent applause when he criticized the actions of the Roosevelt administration.

MOONSHINERS KILL THREE

Roanoke, Va., March 14.—Meagre reports have reached here of the assassination to-day at Hillsville, the remote county seat of Carroll county, of Circuit Court Judge Thornton Massie; Sheriff Lewis Webb, and Commonwealth's Attorney William Foster, by a mob of mountain outlaws, one of whose number was to have been tried to-day on the charge of illicit distilling.

A pitched battle followed the attack of the mountaineers, and several citizens are reported to have been seriously wounded. After their murderous assault upon the court officials, the moonshiners left for the mountains and had a good start on the hastily organized posse of citizens which is in pursuit.

More killings are likely.

KILLED ROBBERS.

Express Messenger Distinguishes Himself.

San Antonio, Texas, March 14.—An express messenger named Trousdale balked the robbers of a Southern Pacific train near Sanderson early yesterday, when he trapped two highway men who had held up the train and killed them. The robbers boarded the train, No. 9, westbound, a few miles east of Sanderson. The mail and express cars and the locomotive were detached from the passenger coaches.

Then the engineer, under cover of the robbers' guns, was compelled to run the two or three coaches ahead of the remainder of the train.

One of the robbers took the express messenger, Trousdale, back to the train and kept him under guard, while the other robber covered the crew in the cars ahead and started to rifle the safe and express boxes.

Trousdale is said to have employed the old ruse of signalling to an imaginary person back of his captor. When the robber turned, Trousdale grasped a mallet, and before the highwayman could shoot, dashed out his brains.

Then, arming himself with the dead robber's gun, Trousdale waited for the return of the other bandit. After he had rifled the express boxes the second man returned to the coaches. Stepping from cover, Trousdale killed him.

All of the stolen property was recovered and the train proceeded.

Trousdale is a young man, recently promoted to the express run. He lives in San Antonio.

The bodies of the robbers were taken to Sanderson. They are unidentified.

A MUSICAL JURY.

Richmond, Ky., March 12.—Isaac Lakes sang himself out of jail here when he rendered 'On Jordan's stormy banks I stand,' before a jury in the Circuit Court room. He was indicted for disturbing public worship by singing too loudly. Several continuances had been granted on account of the absence of witnesses, so the judge suggested that in lieu of testimony the jury be allowed to pass judgment on the prisoner's voice. The prisoner acquiesced, and standing in the witness stand he sang with all his might. The jury retired and immediately acquitted the defendant.

FURTHER DETAILS OF POLAR DASH

Congratulations and Honors Begin to Come in for Captain Amundsen

New York, March 12.—A cable to the 'Tribune' from London this morning says: Further details of the great dash for the South Pole are given by Captain Roald Amundsen. Evidently the statement attributed to him that he attained a height of over 16,000 feet was a cable error, for he mentions now that the greatest elevation was 10,750 feet.

Amundsen says Sir Ernest Shackleton is wrong in thinking that he had given the name 'King Haakon VII. Land' to the plateau that the English explorer had named after King Edward VII. It was a different plateau altogether, and in any case, he thinks, he had a right to give what name he liked to the land at the Pole.

Amundsen talks of another expedition to explore King Edward Land and the Antarctic continent generally, but he himself has work to do in the Arctic.

The nomenclature of the regions discovered by him shows him to be fond of Satanic names, and having called one place Devil's Glacier, he calls another the Devil's Dancing Hall.

Manson's expedition, to which he is presenting twenty-one dogs, he considers quite safe. He has a camera with him, and his photographs of the Pole should be of great interest.

HONORS FOR AMUNDSEN.

New York, March 12.—A cable from Rome says: The Italian Geographical Society, of which Captain Amundsen is an honorary member, will award to the Norwegian explorer its grand medal.

The Duke of the Abruzzi and Admiral Cagni are among those who have cabled congratulations to Captain Amundsen.

CONGRATULATIONS FOR AMUNDSEN.

New York, March 12.—A London cable says: Major Leonard Darwin, presiding at a meeting last night of the Royal Geographical Society, said amid applause that since the last meeting those present had heard that the courageous Norwegian, Captain Amundsen, who was known to many of them, having lectured before the society, had succeeded in his endeavor to reach the South Pole.

Major Darwin then read the following telegram, which had been sent to Captain Amundsen at Hobart by himself as president of the society:

'On behalf of the Council of the Royal Geographical Society, I congratulate you upon your magnificent journey and successful attainment of the South Pole.'

The applause which greeted the reading of this telegram showed, the chairman added, that the society concurred in the Council's action in sending the telegram.

AMUNDSEN'S FINANCES.

Christiania, March 12.—It is announced that Captain Roald Amundsen's debts on account of his South Polar expedition amount to approximately $18,000. A special committee which has been appointed has sent out an appeal to Norwegians to subscribe this amount so as to enable the committee to cable Amundsen at Hobart that his debts have been paid. Later a national subscription for the benefit of the explorer will be opened.

New York, March 14.—A cable despatch from Hobart, Tasmania, to the New York 'Times' says: 'Captain Roald Amundsen announced to-day a change in the programme of his future journeyings outlined by him several days ago. At that time the explorer, fresh from the trials of his Polar trip, announced that he proposed to continue almost forthwith the Arctic voyage on which he started out when he left Christiania, and from which he turned back to make his dash to the South Pole.

Instead of taking the 'Fram' directly around Cape Horn and up through Behring Strait into the Arctic, as then announced, Captain Amundsen has decided to remain for a while in Argentina, and there write a book this year, telling the full story of his journey to the South Pole. This does not mean that he has abandoned the plan of completing his Arctic trip, on which he is still eagerly set. He says he will finish his book and thereafter deliver lectures throughout Europe and America, sailing from San Francisco, where he will rejoin the 'Fram,' in July, 1913, to take her and her sturdy crew up through Behring Strait and once more into the Arctic seas.

The Arctic voyage, Captain Amundsen expects, will take several years.

CONVICTS ATTEMPT ESCAPE

Desperate Struggle in Toronto Union Depot.

Toronto, March 12.—Four daring criminals made a desperate attempt to regain their liberty when the Grand Trunk train was about to pull out for Kingston at 9.10 this morning. They were long term convicts, and were heavily handcuffed and shackled. They were being transferred to Kingston Penitentiary from Stony Fountain, Manitoba, where they worried the authorities by their frequent attempts to escape. 'Send police officers and a patrol waggon to meet the train from Sault Ste. Marie, as there are four long sentence men aboard bound for Kingston penitentiary,' was a telegram that the police received yesterday afternoon.

Constable Hunt went through the train before the prisoners arrived, and cleared out the passengers who were sitting in the smoking compartment of the combination car. Then the four prisoners were put on the train.

'Do you want a cigarette, Brown?' asked one of the guards of one of the prisoners.

'Yes,' replied the prisoner.

When the guard put his hand in his pocket the prisoners jumped up as if on a pre-arranged signal, and struck the guards' head.

The passengers who had been turned out of the smoking compartment heard the noise, and immediately gave the alarm. Back came Constable Hunt closely followed by the two detectives.

By that time one of the guards was badly beaten. His head had been banged several times by the men raising their handcuffs and bringing the metal ornaments down with their full weight on his skull. The police rushed in and struck right and left with their batons. The convicts were fighting madly, and in the face of overwhelming odds put up a battle until they were battered almost into insensibility.

In the struggle one of the convicts got his feet free from the shackles.

The prisoners are all long term men, undergoing imprisonment for violent crimes. Brown is in for ten years for shooting a Winnipeg police officer, and a companion named Kelly is doing seventeen years for the same offence. The third, named Bonner, is under sentence of eight years, for horse stealing, and Jones, the last of the quartette, is the man whose sensational abduction and ill-treatment of a Snowflake, Man., school teacher, caused such an uproar several months ago, and earned him a term of seventeen years.

DYNAMITE INDICTMENTS SUSTAINED

Judge Refused to Dismiss Charges Against Any of the Labor Leaders in Court

Indianapolis, Ont., March 13.—Demurrers to indictments against forty-six defendants in the Government's prosecution of the dynamiting conspiracy were filed before Judge A. B. Anderson by counsel for the indicted men when they were arraigned in the federal court yesterday. Eight of the fifty-four defendants were not present.

Elijah Zoline, of Chicago, one of the attorneys for the defence, began the argument in support of a motion to quash the indictments on the ground that many of them charged the same offence of conspiracy to transport explosives from state to state illegally.

Judge Anderson interrupted Mr. Zoline with a statement that the motion to quash the indictments on the ground of confusing multiplicity 'was absurd.'

'These defendants will never go to trial without thoroughly understanding what they are charged with,' said he. 'They will not be embarrassed or confused in this court. The motion is over ruled.'

Attorney Alfred Hovey then attacked the indictments, denying there was a showing that the defendants had unlawfully conveyed explosives on passenger trains. He declared there was no violation of federal statute unless explosives were transported on common carriers concealed in unmarked packages and maintained the indictments did not so aver.

'Do counsel for the defence contend,' commented Judge Anderson, 'that if I pack a valise with dynamite and carry it on a passenger train without misrepresenting what I have, say to New York, that I am not violating the federal law? I cannot read the statute in any other sense than that I would be committing a crime.'

Walter Ball, of Muncie, Ind., replied this was the contention, and that when the statute defined that it was illegal to ship explosives only if effort were made to conceal or mislabel the character of the shipment, it made the same stipulation as to an individual carrying explosives on a train.

Mr. Ball further argued that the act of 1908 governing inter-state transportation of explosives repealed the act of 1866 and that as the indictments are defective. He also maintained that as the conspiracy charged was alleged to have been consummated in 1908, the statute of limitations had run against prosecution.

THE LEVEL OF LAKE MICHIGAN

Business and Shipping Organizations Draft Resolutions

A meeting was held in the Harbor Commissioners office, Montreal, of representatives of the various business and shipping organizations of the city, for the purpose of drafting a set of resolutions, and formulating an argument to be used by the Canadian representatives, against the proposed diversion of the water of Lake Michigan by the Chicago Sanitary Board. The Hon. Henry L. Stinson, Secretary of War, has set aside the 27th of this month on which date he will hear the argument of the Canadian representatives against the proposed scheme. Major Stephens stated that these resolutions could not be made public, until they had been submitted to the Department of Marine and Fisheries. Among those present at the meeting were Major G. U. Stephens, President of the Montreal Harbor Board and Commissioners C. C. Ballantyne, and L. E. Geoffrion, and John Kennedy, harbor engineer, representing the interests of this port. The Shipping Federation was represented by Messrs. Andrew A. Allan and Thomas Robb. The Board of Trade was represented by Messrs. R. W. Reford, L. Henderson, Geo. Hadrill, G. F. Benson, B. C. Stewart, of the Great Lakes Transportation Company; James Nelligan, of the Canadian Lake Line; C. J. Smith, of the R. and O.; G. N. Smith, of the Grand Trunk Railway Steamship Company; Guy Toombs, of the Canadian Northern Railway Steamship Lines, and Mr. Armand Chaput who represented the Chambre de Commerce.

Major Stephens explained exactly what this proposed work in Chicago would mean to all those interested in maintaining the level of the Great Lakes, and said that engineers had estimated that it would lower the level of the lakes, from four to six inches. The Minister of Marine has appointed Mr. John Kennedy, Mr. J. Stewart, of Ottawa, and Mr. V. W. Fornett, Dominion Ship Channel Engineer, to represent Canada at Washington.

ALBERTA PREMIER IS HIGHLY PLEASED

Edmonton, March 12.—Premier Sifton returned to Edmonton yesterday. The Premier said that his visit to eastern cities had been chiefly in connection with railway business.

Visiting Winnipeg, Ottawa, Toronto and Montreal, Mr. Sifton has interviewed the officials of the railways which have received a guarantee of bonds from the Alberta Government, the C. N. R., the C. N. W. R. and T. and G. T. P. branch lines company, and the Edmonton Dunveigan and G. C. Railway.

'What was the outcome of those interviews?' Mr. Sifton was asked. 'The results were very satisfactory,' he replied. 'I think I shall be safe in saying that at least 600 miles of steel will be laid in the province this year. The assurance I have received amply justifies the promises we made in the Legislature when the railway policy was under discussion.'

A PLAIN BUSINESSLIKE STATEMENT WAS MR. WHITE'S FIRST BUDGET

Chief Points Were a $39,000,000 Surplus—No Renewal of Steel Bounties—No Tariff Changes—Total Receipts for Year $136,000,000.

MONDAY'S SESSION.

Ottawa, March 12.— The Canada Grain Act, which has occupied so much of the attention of parliament during the present session, was finally disposed of with a third reading last night, but not before the government majority had been called upon to negative a whole series of amendments moved by the Opposition, including finally the six months' hoist.

The first amendment came shortly after eight o'clock, when Mr. R. Cruise, Liberal member for Dauphin, moved to strike out the clause giving the Grain Board wide discretionary powers in connection with the distribution of cars. On a vote of 89 to 47 a government majority of 42, this was rejected. Dr. Schaffner and Mr. W. H. Sharpe, two Manitoba Conservatives, voted with the Opposition.

An amendment by Mr. Levi Thompson, of Qu'Appelle, to substitute the sample market clause of the bill for one providing that the commissioners should, apart from Winnipeg, choose the points at which sample markets are to be established, was negatived on a vote of 92 to 46, a government majority of 46. On this occasion Dr. Schaffner and Mr. W. H. Sharpe voted with the government.

Then several amendments were rejected on division, including one by Mr. McCraney, of Saskatoon, objecting to the grain trade being made to bear the cost of the operation of the act; one by Mr. Knowles, of Moose Jaw, to prohibit anyone owning or operating an elevator being interested in buying and selling grain, and one by the Hon. Frank Oliver, to prevent the commission collecting the expense of administering of the act without the supervision of parliament.

Then finally Dr. Cash, of Mackenzie, moved the six months' hoist. This was seconded by Mr. McNutt and supported by Mr. McCraney, Mr. Martin, the Hon. Frank Oliver and Mr. Knowles.

All united in agreeing that while this was undoubtedly a serious step to take, it was in keeping with the views of the farmers of the West, who are convinced that the bill as amended by parliament is worse legislation for the farmers than the Manitoba Grain Act, which is at the present time in force. They further gave as one of their principal reasons for moving the hoist that the bill does not go any further in the direction of government ownership of terminals than the bill of last session. In view of the definite promises made by the Premier when in the West, they felt that the farmers had a right to expect more. The strongest exception was taken to the grain distribution clauses, which all the opponents of the bill declared would deprive the farmers of something that they had fought for years to secure.

Mr. Arthur Meighen, the only ministerial supporter to speak on this motion, said that the hoist had been moved in defiance of the promise of the minister to establish what was practically a system of government ownership. He believed that the Liberals were really opposed to government ownership. At 12.30 the division was taken, and Dr. Cash's amendment was defeated on a vote of 88 to 44, a government majority of 42. The bill was then given a third reading.

When the House met, Mr. Knowles read the following telegram:—

Moose Jaw, Sask., March 9, 1912.
W. E. Knowles, M.P.,
Ottawa:

While fullest discussion was afforded before Senate Committee last year, farmers are fearful that through the influence of elevator and transportation companies at Ottawa, farmers' friends will be handicapped and their interests sacrificed. Our association is ready to send a delegation if in your opinion their cause may be assisted.

FRED W. GREEN,
Secretary Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association.

Mr. Knowles explained that this telegram related to the Canada Grain Act, which is now practically ready for a third reading. He said that the delegation which the Grain Growers proposed to send could be in Ottawa by the end of the week, and asked Mr. Foster if he would hold over the third reading of the bill until after their arrival.

Mr. Foster, in reply, said that the farmers could rest assured that their interests would be safe in the hands of the government.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier—'But the farmers do not seem to think so.'

Mr. Foster added that he did not think it necessary to delay the third reading of the bill. He will be glad to discuss the matter with representatives of the farmers, and if any vital change was decided on it could be made when the bill is being considered by the Senate.

Mr. Martin, of Regina, inquired as to the truth of the report that the pay of members of the North-West Mounted Police Force is to be increased.

Premier Borden replied in the affirmative. The necessary order-in-council, he said, had been passed.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier asked if the increase was to take place at once.

'Yes,' was the Premier's reply.

Mr. Lapointe, of Kamoaraska, complained that many returns which had been requested of the Postmaster-General had not been brought down.

The Hon. L. P. Pelletier said that so many had been asked for that it was impossible to have them all prepared.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier remarked that it was no wonder, because there had been so many dismissals.

MR. BICKERDIKE AND QUEEN'S BILL.

The bill to nationalize Queen's University at Kingston was then taken up. Mr. Nickle, of Kingston, giving a detailed explanation of its object. He explained in referring to the opposition which it had met, that it never was intended to be offensive to Hebrews. He expressed the hope that the day would never come when Queen's would close its doors against men of any creed. The College, however, he said, was fostered and endowed by Presbyterians and he thought that they were within the sphere of their rights when they asked that it should be distinctively Christian.

Mr. Bickerdike, of St. Lawrence Division, Montreal, promptly took strong objection to the bill. He referred to Mr. Nickle as a 'persecutor of the Jews,' and argued at length to show that the bill being an educational one was outside the jurisdiction of the Federal Parliament. He asked that it be referred to the Minister of Justice for an opinion as to whether the House had authority to deal with it.

The Hon. C. J. Doherty then arose and explained that the matter had already been referred to the Justice Department by the Private Bills Committee, but they were told that it was not the proper function of the department to advise parliament on such a question. However, in his opinion the bill could be dealt with upon its merits by the House. It was private legislation, he said, and the House had dealt with similar legislation three times in the past. He suggested that the bill be allowed to pass without regard to its constitutional aspect.

Mr. Bickerdike next objected to the words 'national and undenominational,' which appeared in clause three.

Mr. Doherty said he sympathized with Mr. Bickerdike's stand that the word 'national' be dropped.

Mr. Nickle explained that the word 'National' was being used merely to give expression to the fact that the institution had ceased to be provincial.

The Hon. H. R. Emmerson said he was opposed to the word 'national' in the clause if any restrictions were being placed upon Jews or any other sect from becoming members of the teaching staff, etc.

MR. BICKERDIKE ARGUES STRONGLY.

It was finally agreed to strike out the word 'national.'

At this junction a sharp passage at arms took place between Mr. Bickerdike and Mr. Nickle, as to whether the bill had the endorsation of the Presbyterian Church. Mr. Bickerdike held that it had not, while Mr. Nickle argued to show that the bill itself was framed by three committees composed of leading Presbyterian clergy and laymen. He warmly replied to Mr. Bickerdike's statement that he was the 'persecutor of the Jews,' and charged that the member for St. Lawrence was, by his opposition to the bill, setting Jew against Gentile.

After some further discussion clause three was allowed to stand.

Further opposition was encountered when clause 20 was reached, which states that the university must be 'distinctively Christian.'

Mr. Bickerdike said that this was simply a law which prohibited the university from employing a Jew.

The Hon. Frank Oliver said that as a Presbyterian he wished to protest against the assertion that the Presbyterian Church intended to insult any one or any body of persons. That church, he said, had always stood for justice and tolerance.

Mr. Bickerdike's amendment was then voted down by 25 to 8, and clause three was also passed. The bill was then reported to the standing committee.

Bill 69, to incorporate Queen's Theological College, was given its third reading.

ORIENTAL IMMIGRATION.

In reply to a question by Mr. H. H. Stevens, of Vancouver, the Minister of Agriculture said that 16,902 Chinese, 13,768 Japanese, and 5,142 Hindus had entered Canada through British Columbia ports up to date. The number of these immigrants during the last fiscal year was, Chinese, 5,-254; Japanese, 436, and 1 Hindu. The Hon. Mr. Burrill also said that the departmental records showed that Dr. Sundar Singh had landed at Halifax on March 12th, 1909, on the SS. 'Virginian.' An order had been issued for his deportation, but had not yet been executed. Dr. Singh had not complied with the immigration laws.

DOMINION LOANS.

A. K. Maclean, of Halifax, asked for particulars as to the last Dominion loan. 'A loan of £5,000,000,' replied the Hon. W. T. White, 'bearing 3 1-2 percent; due July 1, 1950, with option to redeem on or after July 1, 1930, on six months' notice, was recently placed on the London market to replace a 3 3-4 percent loan of £5,-000,000 issued in June, 1908. Of the latter loan £4,681,870 12s. 4d. is now outstanding and redeemable May 1 next. The final payment on the new loan will not be made until 29th of April next. It was underwritten and issued at 98.'

TUESDAY'S SESSION.

Ottawa, March 13.—At 12.30 last night a division was taken in the Commons on the amendment to the third reading of the Manitoba Boundaries Act, moved by Mr. Mondou, Conservative-Nationalist member for Yamaska. The object of the amendment was to declare that nothing in the bill should prejudicially affect any rights now possessed by the minority, Roman Catholic or Protestant, in the District of Keewatin, to be aded to Manitoba. When the vote was called seven Nationalists and seventeen Liberals voted for the amendment, while the adverse vote, which included both Mr. Borden and Sir Wilfrid Laurier, was 160, or a majority of 136 against the amendment. The Nationalists who voted for the amendment were: Mondou, Lamarche, Sevigny, Paquet, Guilbault, Barrette and Bellemere. The Liberals who voted yea were: Proux, Boyer, Molloy, Demers, Michaud, Lapointe (Kamouraska), Lapointe (Montreal), Seguin, Tobin, McCuaig (West Kent), Power, Papineau, Marcil (Bonaventure), the Hon. Chas. Murphy, Ethier, Delisle, and the Hon. Dr. Beland.

The chief speeches previous to the vote were made by Sir Wilfrid Laurier and the Hon. F. D. Monk. Sir Wilfrid Laurier said that the proposed amendment was ineffectual. That even if it were adopted it would not give the minority any rights they do not now possess unless rights that they do not possess under the Manitoba Act. He said that he was speaking as an individual, and did not wish to interfere with the rights of anyone to vote as they thought best. As for his own policy, it is to-day the same as it was in 1897. At that time he refused to stand for a policy which would interfere with the autonomy of Manitoba. He would decline to stand for such a policy to-day. He declared that the only proper policy was one of moderation and conciliation.

The Hon. F. D. Monk, in reply, repeated the assertion made by him in a previous speech, that he had looked into the question of the vested rights of the minorities, and had decided that they have no vested rights. He advised those who were behind the amendment to not insist in making demands where they did not have a good case, for to do so would only prejudicially affect the rights and the privileges of the minorities.

The Hon. Dr. Beland moved that the bill be sent back to committee to have inserted an amendment providing that a conference of representatives of the Dominion and Manitoba Governments should be held to determine what vested rights exist in the district to be added, and to decide what steps should be taken to protect these rights.

Hon. Dr. Beland then moved that an hour in support of the amendment, the Hon. Robert Rogers replied. He said there was no need of such a conference, the whole matter had been discussed in 1906. He declared that the settlement of 1897 was not satisfactory to any citizen of the Dominion, whether Roman Catholic or Protestant. The minister intimated that right would be done by the minority and that the result would be peace.

At 4 a.m. Dr. Beland's amendment was defeated on a vote of 107 to 52, a government majority of 55.

Standing room was at a premium in the galleries, and practically every seat in the House was occupied when the Hon. George P. Graham entered the Chamber, with Sir Wilfrid Laurier on his right, and Mr. D. C. Ross, of Middlesex, on his left. Sir Wilfrid introduced Mr. Graham, who took his seat amidst a veritable storm of cheers from the Liberal benches. Upon Mr. Graham's desk was placed a huge bunch of red roses, while the Opposition members wore red roses in their coat lapels.

The echoes of the cheers for Mr. Graham had scarcely died away when Mr. John Webster, of Brockville, who defeated Mr. Graham in that riding on Sept. 21st, entered, and was given a counter demonstration by the Conservatives. Then the Liberals cheered again for Mr. Graham, and it was some minutes before quiet was restored.

MANITOBA BILL.

The Manitoba Boundary Bill was then introduced for its third reading Mr. Borden drew attention to a statement made by Mr. Pugsley while the House was in committee the other day to the effect that was an uncertainty about the description of the boundaries in one respect. He had called the matter to the attention of the Dominion Geographer, and also the attention of the Dominion astronomer. They had looked into the matter very carefully, and while they were inclined to think that the description as at present contained in the Bill was free from ambiguity, they nevertheless suggested an alteration which removed all possible doubt. The Premier moved that section 7 of the Bill be struck out. Mr. Mondou, of Yamaska, then moved an amendment that a clause be inserted in the Bill declaring that nothing in the Bill shall affect any right with respect to any denominational or separate schools which exist at the present time in the territory being added to Manitoba.

Mr. Lamarche, of Nicolet, in seconding the amendment, said that the demand embodies in the amendment moved by the member for Yamaska was based on constitutional grounds and was in the best interests of the future peace and harmony of all classes in the province concerned. If such school rights were not granted to the minorities of Keewatin at the present time, then sooner or later, he said, these same minorities would rise up and demand that their rights should be protected. Mr. Lamarche proceeded to argue at length that Parliament had in this case power to alter a constitution of the province. The British North America Act provided for such power when a new province is being created or when the boundaries of a province are being extended. He further contended that the momentnew territory was annexed the laws of the annexing power becomes those of the annexed territory, and that therefore in the present case Manitoba would not be compelled to respect separate school rights in her new territory.

Mr. E. M. Macdonald, of Pictou, followed briefly. In his opinion he said Mr. Lamarche's amendment was superfluous and entirely unnecessary. He thought, however, that the House had a right to know what the government's opinion was upon this matter.

MR. DOHERTY REPLIES.

The Hon. C. J. Doherty, in replying, stated at the outset that he concurred with the opinion held by Mr. Macdonald that Mr.. Lamarch's amendment was superfluous.

Mr. Doherty then contended that the whole question was one of law. He had no desire to disguise his sympathy with the sentiments of those who stood behind this amendment. A right is a sacred thing, whether it is the right of a majority, a minority or an individual. It had been asserted in some quarters that the Government had made certain promises to those in sympathy with this proposal. He had personally made no promises. The Government, however, recognized its duty in protecting constitutional rights, but it must first be ascertained whether or not such rights really exist.

THE LEGAL ASPECT.

Mr. Doherty then entered upon a discussion of the constitutional aspect of the case. He laid much stress upon the circumstance that no Council for the district of Keewatin had ever been named. This to his mind was the crux of the whole question. He was not disposed to criticise the late Government for not having taken action in this regard. It had been assumed, and perhaps rightly, that the time had not come to name a council. Reverting again to the claims of those who support the minority contention, the minister remarked that only those living in a fool's paradise could find any vested rights for the minority.

Mr. Proux, of Preston, inquired as to the opinion of Mr. Cahan, of Montreal, in support of minority contention.

THE RETORT SARCASTIC.

The Minister replied that Mr. Cahan had given his opinion as one lawyer. As for himself he did not propose to be frightened away from doing his duty by the opinion of lawyers, or the opinion of lawyers who edit papers or who write from the Press Gallery.

In concluding, Mr. Doherty said that great as was his respect for the sincerity of those behind the agitation now going on for the insertion of a clause in the bill that would protect the rights of the minority of Keewatin, he, nevertheless, thought that they were being carried away by an overwhelming sentiment and blind belief in their own opinions without regard for the views of others. The Government had done its full duty and had endeavored in every possible way to respect and protect the rights of the minority in Keewatin without in any way imposing legislation upon the Province of Manitoba, which might be unjust and unconstitutional.

Mr. Rainville, of Chambly and Vercheres, was the next to take the floor. In opening, Mr. Rainville reviewed the stand taken by Sir Chas. Tupper on the Manitoba school question in 1896, and declared it as his belief that the Conservative party of to-day were just as anxious to do justice to the Catholic minority in that province to-day. He would point out that the late Government had drafted a bill for the annexation of Keewatin to Manitoba just as it is drafted by the present administration, and nobody was heard to protest.

MR. CODERRE OPPOSES.

Louis Coderre Conservative member for, Hochelaga, who followed opposed the amendment for the reason that it would be politically impossible to extend the boundaries of Manitoba with such a clause as the one proposed in the bill, because Manitoba would not accept. He believed in the high patriotism of the premier of Manitoba. In the past Mr. Roblin supported the remedial policy of Sir Charles Tupper. When he came into power in Manitoba in 1897 the settlement had been made with Premier Greenway and his hands were tied. Premier Roblin in his patriotism had ordered that British flags must fly over all the schools of the province. Thanks to the policy of the present Federal Government; he hoped the day would soon come when that flag will fly over children enjoying the same rights and liberties.

SIR WILFRID'S POSITION.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier followed. The Opposition he said had already moved an amendment dealing with the financial terms of the agreement as contained in the bill, and had been accused by the Premier of putting forward a mere political device. If it was his desire to play at mere political strategy in connection with this matter he would do so to the best of his ability, but there was no occasion for anything but a clear cut stand, and he intended to take such a stand now. Everyone would agree that Manitoba is entitled to an extension of her boundaries both in the interests of the Province and the Dominion as well. The construction of the Hudsen Bay Railway would make the organization of municipal and civil life imperative, and therefore it was necessary that the territory should be added to one of the provinces, and Manitoba was the province entitled to it. No one would contend that it would be advisable to form a new province. The necessity of an extension of the boundaries having been agreed to the next thing to do was to see that Manitoba should get either her public domain or its equivalent in money. Anything more than a fair equivalent would constitute a violation of the rights of the other provinces. He was afraid that in some respects Manitoba had been removed from a position of equity to one of favor. The Premier had in this connection raised problems which he had never dreamed of in his philosophy. Already troubles are arising. While that is the Premier's own concern, remarked the Opposition leader, I cannot be indifferent to the fact that while in one way Manitoba has been treated extravagantly on the other hand she has received treatment which will not be pleasing to people who respect the rights of the provinces.

Sir Wilfrid then remarked that the Minister of the Interior had stated that the boundary question could not be settled because the Manitoba government was Conservative and that he had desired to penalize that province. He would like anyone to quote one word he had ever said to justify such an imputation. When Manitoba asked that the boundaries be fixed he had suggested a conference of the representatives of the provinces interested. At that conference Manitoba and Ontario represented by men who were not his political friends had made demands. The Hon. Walter Scott, Premier of Saskatchewan, a political friend had also made demands on behalf of his province and he had said to his friend Scott that the territory belonged not to him but to Manitoba and Ontario. He had given this decision as a matter of fairness and equity. Now Ontario has been granted access to Hudson Bay and Saskatchewan has asked for a similar concession. He failed to see on what ground the demand be denied.

At this point Speaker Sproule said that on the third reading remarks made should be confined to the amendment under discussion.

STILL ON SAME PLATFORM.

Sir Wilfrid agreed with the ruling and then proceeded to deal with Mr. Mondou's motion. Previous speakers he said had commented on his previous statement that he was within the lines of Torres Vedras. It was true he had taken that position, but it was not with the idea of staying there. Like the Duke of Wellington he was willing to come out and attack the enemy. He had not considered it advisable to do so before because of the fact that the debate on this phase of the question had been confined practically to the members to the right of the speaker, and he did not care to interfere in a family quarrel.

Half turning to his followers Sir Wilfrid then stated that he approached this question not as the leader of the Opposition but as an individual. He did not desire to interfere with the right of anyone to follow the dictates of his own conscience. 'I will leave it to the judgment of all,' he said and my attitude has been well known for 16 years, that I stand on the same platform as that on which I stood in 1897. I would not then interfere with the autonomy of Manitoba, I would not now in opposition interfere with the autonomy of Manitoba.'

Sir Wilfrid then expressed the opinion that Mr. Mondou could not have approached the question of preserving the rights of the minority in a more ineffective manner. The insertion of the proposed clause would not add anything to the rights of the minority more than they now have under the Manitoba act. The Minister of Justice had said that it was a matter of law. Sir Wilfrid agreed. But the Minister of Justice knows that for sixteen years it had been made a political question. At every election in Que. since the Manitoba settlement it had been stated in Quebec that the settlement had been no settlement, and that as soon as a Conservative government was returned to power the minority would get back their rights. The settlement was to be torn up, and a complete system of separate schools returned in Manitoba. He had also been accused during all these years of betraying the rights of the minority. 'In stating this I am not exaggerating the case' added Sir Wilfrid.

'No class in this country,' he continued, 'can claim to have rights superior to those of any other class, and whenever there is a clashing of interests, as unfortunately there have been too many in the past, then it becomes the minority to be moderate, and the majority to be just and generous.

'Sir, if the speeches which we heard from the mouths of the Hon. Minister of Public Works, and the Hon. Postmaster General had been delivered by them in the Province of Quebec during the days preceding the late campaign, then I venture th sseriante paig, then I venture the assertion that the result would have been different.

'Heaven is my witness that so far as I am concerned that defeat of Sept 21 has never caused me a moment of dismay. I regret it for the party, and stil imore for the country, but for myself I do not care. I do not know that even now that I am grateful for my defeat, since it has resulted in giving to this country and to the province of Quebec especially, the measure of the men who opposed me. It has shown the people of Quebec that all those loud protestations and denunciations were merely shams and snares to deceive them for political purposes.'

Sir Wilfrid next gave an historical review of the Manitoba School question in 1896-7. For the past fifteen years it had been contended, he said, by his opponents in the province of Quebec that the settlement entered into with Manitoba in 1896, was contrary to a direct order of the Privy Council of Greet Britain. He would say without fear of contradiction, that the Privy Council never issued any order for the restoration of separate schools in the Province of Manitoba such as existed before 1890. The Privy Council had simply asked that such steps be taken to give such relief as was deemed necessary for the preservation of peace and good-will, and which would settle the question upon a just basis. But there was no order as has been represented in Quebec to restore separate schools. Sir Wilfrid then treated briefly the remedial legislation proposed by the Conservatives at that time, and said that if an attempt had been made to enforce it upon Manitoba that province could have constitutionally opposed its enforcement.

'How?' asked Sir Wilfrid 'turning towards Mr. Monk, 'does the Minister know that Mr. Roblin is so well disposed? He himself has told us that Mr. Roblin did not tell him so. Was it telepathy or a little bird that had whispered it in his ear?

Sir Wilfrid concluded with a glowing peroration.

'When the storms of the ocean have been raging, when the waves have been roused to fury, all of a sudden the wind ceases to blow, the clouds vanish from the horizon, and the sun shines again warm and bright. But though peace now reigns above, peace is not yet restored to the waters below, and for a long time the billows continue to be tossed by the internal fury imparted to them by the storm. Though the storm itself has long abated, it is a long time before the serenity of the heavens is reflected on the placid bosoms of the deep.

'Sir, we know only too well from the teaching of history, and from our own experience in this new country, that the passions which rage in the human heart far exceed in violence that of the wind and waves.

'We know from our own experience, as well as the experience of other countries, and from the whole teaching of history, that when in any community popular passions have been driven to earth, even though the causes of them may be removed, still for a long time the community continues to be torn by their violence, and it is only by slow degrees and by mutual forbearance that peace and harmony again recover their placid sway. It is in the light of this experience that I have endeavored to guide the destinies of the party to which I belong since that party entrusted me with that task. I have learned from history that the best method of vindicating the most sacred causes is by moderation and respect towards others, as well as respect of ourselves. Whatever the reward of my efforts in that direction, the policy which I maintained in office I shall maintain in opposition.

'Never shall I raise my hand in any way so that discord shall come in this land, and for these considerations I shall vote against the amendment.'

The Hon. F. D. Monk followed. After the full expression of his views which he had given last week, he said, he did not think it hardly necessary that he should speak again on this occasion.

'But, Mr. Speaker,' he said, 'I cannot allow the statements of my Rt. hon. friend to go unchallenged. I knew that when he stated the other day that he had retired within the lines of Torres Vedras, that he would be chased out of those lines. But I must confess that I was curious to know how he would manoeuvre. I did not think that he would follow the example of the noble duke whose name is coupled with Torres Vedras, but that in issuing from those lines he would do considerable gliding.

'I wish to correct also,' he continued, 'some of the impressions which the Rt. hon. gentleman may have given the House; and perhaps I might venture to suggest very humbly to my right hon. friend that he must really put some check upon what is nothing more nor less than but the senile habit of lauding himself in speaking of the past.'

There were loud Liberal jeers at this statement, but Mr. Monk continued. The leader of the Opposition, he said, had drawn a somewhat amusing picture of Mr. Monk and his colleagues from Quebec endeavoring to obtain by entreaty and by prayer and persuasions the introduction of some guarantee clause in the bill. Well, that might have been the mode of procedure in the late cabinet, but they had not yet acquired the habit. Numerous attacks had been made upon him, but he was not in a resigning mood, and was rivetted, barred and bolted to office more than ever.

As for the claim that the minority in Keewatin have vested rights, he had looked deeply into that claim and could find no basis for it. A commissioner had been named to govern the territory to be added to Manitoba, but he had never been given a council, and had never been authorized to legislate. Therefore the claim of vested rights fell to the ground. Should the minority insist on obtaining things impossible the result would be prejudicial to their interests. In closing, Mr. Monk vehemently declared that there was no discord in the cabinet in connection, and expressed the hope that the country would soon hear the last of the controversy.

Mr. E. B. Devlin, of Wright, in opening, remarked that any one weighing the words which had been spoken by the leader of the Opposition and the Minister of Public Works would readily know where senility rests. He criticized the Minister for having declared that the school settlement had not been used against Sir Wilfrid Laurier in Quebec. It reminded him of the words of William Shakespeare: 'You make such a sinner of your memory as to believe your own lie.'

The member for Wright, while declaring that he was a believer in separate schools, said he was thoroughly in accord with a policy of conciliation. To insert in the clause the amendment proposed by Mr. Mondou would be to nothing more or less than to take the Province of Manitoba by the throat. The province could not be expected to accept any such provision, and, therefore, he would vote against the amendment.

Mr. Gauthier, Liberal, St. Hyacinthe, and Mr. Boulay, Conservative, of Rimouski, followed. Both declared themselves to be against the amendment. The division was then taken. The amendment was supported by seven Nationalists and seventeen Liberals, a total of 24, while 160 Conservatives and Liberals voted against it, the majority against being 136.

WEDNESDAY'S SESSION.

Ottawa, March 14.—The initial budget speech of the Hon. W. T. White, Canada's new Minister of Finance, delivered in the House of Commons yesterday afternoon, was a business statement pure and simple. For a first effort, the speech was a very creditable one, and he was, on its conclusion, accorded generous applause by the members on both sides of the House. Mr. White spoke at considerably greater length than was the habit of his predecessor, the Hon. W. S. Fielding, and placed on the pages of 'Hansard' more details in the way of figures and explanations, but in presenting his main figures was quite as clear and concise, if not so eloquent, as the former minister.

The three chief points in Mr. White's speech were (1) the announcement that the surplus will total $39,000,000, which will be sufficient to meet all capital expenditure, and wipe $1,150,000 off the public debt, (2) the statement that despite the requests which have been made by the steel interests, the expired bounties on steel will not be renewed, and (3) the expected declaration that in view of the appointment of a tariff commission to collect data there will be no tariff changes.

The Minister of Finance did not undertake to make any definite prediction as to what the revenue, expenditure and surplus for the fiscal year commencing on April 1 next will be. He anticipated, however, without going into figures, that there will be an increase in the revenue corresponding to the increase which has occurred during the current fiscal year, and that it will be sufficient to cover all current expenditure and a large portion of the capital charges

The total receipts for the current year ending March 31, Mr. White placed at $136,000,000. The expenditure on consolidated revenue account at $97,-000,000. Capital expenditure will make up all of the difference, but $1,150,000, and this will represent the amount of debt reduction. These figures mean that during the current year Canada has more than paid her way.

Mr. White elaborated his speech with statistics of trade immigration, etc., all tending to show that the Dominion is in a very prosperous condition. He adhered to the belief previously expressed by him that Canada had done the right thing in rejecting reciprocity and dwelt with some emphasis upon the importance of the home market.

Mr. A. K. McLean, junior member for Halifax, was the chief financial critic for the Opposition. He congratulate the minister on the fair and lucid manner in which he had presented the budget, and agreed with the minister that the financial condition of the country was one which should afford gratification to both the late and present governments. Mr. McLean reviewed the Liberal regime and commented on the circumstance that Mr. Fielding, in sixteen years, had surpluses aggregating nearly two hundred millions. Becoming more critical, he said that the finance minister should keep an eye on some of his ministers, notably the Minister of Militia, who were inclined to be extravagant. If they were not curbed there



THE HON. W. T. WHITE.

would not be such a large surplus next year, he declared.

Mr W. F. Maclean, South York, who followed, after complimenting both the new finance minister and the new Opposition financial critic, said that he regretted that no mention had been made by Mr. White of the necessity of making provision for Imperial defence. He declared that Canada should contribute each year from its surplus to the Imperial navy, and also go ahead with the construction of a navy with shipyards on both the Atlantic and Pacific coasts. The billions of money which would be required for the development of Canada, he said, would all have to come from England, and it was a stigma upon the Canadian people that they were doing nothing for the Motherland. What was wanted in connection with this matter, he said, was strong leadership in parliament. He for one would never consent to settling this all important question of the defence of the Empire by a vote of the people. It was the duty of parliament to decide what action should be taken. Mr. Maclean advocated a contribution of ten millions annually until a navy is built.

Mr. Verville, of Maisonneuve, moved the adjournment of the debate, which will be concluded to-morrow.

It was agreed that morning sittings will not commence until Monday next. There will be no Saturday sitting until Saturday, March 23.

Mr. Morden, in reply to a question by Sir Wilfrid Laurier, stated that the government proposed to introduce a couple more government measures, but that they would not be bills of any great importance.

At the outset Mr. White, said it was a matter for congratulation for members of the House regardless of the politics that the prosperity of the country had been continued in such abundance. He outlined his plan of arrangements in three sections; the fiscale years of 1910-11, 1911-12 and 1912-13.

He pointed out that the revenue of 1910-11 was a record figure as was also the expenditure for that year, and showed that in the past few years the general financial results did not materially differ from the anticipations of previous budget speeches. In discussing the arrangement of previous budgets he made the observation that bounties should have been charged to consolidated fund expenditure. In 1910-11 the net debt of the Dominion had been increased by $3,733,505 which considering the circumstances he considered comparatively small.

The revenue for 1911-12 up to the end of February was $120,645,616 to which might be added the revenue for the current month, and the revenues for 1911-12 received subsequent to the closing of that fiscal year. The Minister of Finance then announced, a midst applause from both sides of the House, that he anticipated the revenue for the current fiscal year would reach the total of $136,000,000. Up to the end of February 1912 the total expenditure had reached $77,1 -,-824, an increase of $6,567,953 over the corresponding period last year. Taking into consideration supplementary estimates and the requirements in the balance of the fiscal year, he estimated that there would be a surplus of consolidated revenue over consolidated fund expenditure over $39,000,000.

Taking into consideration the revenue for the year, and expenditure, including both the capital and special expenditures, he looked forward confidently to a reduction of the national debt of $1,150,000 as a result of the year's operation. While admitting that a substanial surplus would be more or less open to criticism, the minister said he favored the substanial surplus. It was not certain that the country should always enjoy its present prosperity, and it was well that the country should have revenue in access of the current expenditure.

THE LOAN QUESTION.

Mr. White remarked that for some years past Canada has been passing through a period in which her loans contracted at earlier dates had been maturing, and provision has to be made from time to time for their renewal or for to meet the maturities. I wish to refer, he said, to a loan which was made upon my predecessor in November 1908. That year coming after the trying times of 1907 was a difficult year for successful finance, and instead of issuing the standard security of the Dominion Mr. Fielding had in 1908 when a loan fell due, issued in order to meet an obligation a short date loan of £5,000,000. The rate of interest was 3 3-4 percent. It was effected in June 1908, and was payable on the 1st of May 1912. Therefore they had maturing for payment this coming May, a loan of £5,000,000. In connection with this loan Mr. White explained that an offer was made to the holders, of a conversion into 3 percent inscribed stock due in 1938, and a portion amounting to £120,850 was so converted. That portion held in the sinking fund of another loan was cancelled and there remained a total of £4,681,870 to be provided for on the 1st of May.

Mr. White then explained that for some time past or since last fall he had been closely watching the London Money Market for an opportunity of making a successful flotation. During the past few months as a result of threatened international complications there began a withdrawal of gold, and in order to meet the situation the Bank of England was forced to advance it's rate to 4 percent. On the other hand the Eastern situation was anything but reassuring. Recently the Bank of England rate however dropped to 3 1-2 percent, and the Government from the advice of the Bank of Montreal issued on the 24th of February last upon the London Market a prospectus. They had underwritten a loan at 98, that also being the issue price. Mr. White, said that it was a matter of congratulation to the country in view of recent occurrences that they were able to obtain such a good price as 98 for 3 1-2 percent standard security.

Continuing Mr. White explained on the 1st of October there falls due a sum of £1,235,000 of the 4 percent loan issued in December 1907. There would then remain only two loans to be provided for until 1930 or during the next eighteen years. Mr. White then dealt briefly with the finances of the eastern section of the Transcontinental Railway. Up to the 31st of March he said, there had been expended in cash on this undertaking $95,422,583,44. For the current year he estimated that the outlay would amount to about $22,500,000. Mr. White further said that at least $100,000,000 additional would have to be expended for the completion of the road. Mr. White said that he gave these figures not from any partizan standpoint, but because he conceived it to be in the interests of the Domonion, as he did not desire there should be any disturbance or misgiving with regard to the very large amount of capital expended upon this road. Mr. White then took up trade statistics. The total trade figures for the past nine months he said amounted to $711,199,802.

Mr. White then gave figures showing our trade with the Mother Country and the United States, and the increase which had taken place since 1904. In 1904 our total trade with Great Britian and Ireland was $204,-422,24. In 1910 it was $244,916,91. In 1911, $246,896,636. Already in 1912, it has reached $211,779,362.

TOUCHES ON RECIPROCITY.

The minister made just a passing reference to reciprocity. He declared that the defeat of that measure had been due to national as well as economic reasons. 'The economic and political feature of the last year,' said Mr. White, was the rejection by the Canadian people of the reciprocity agreement negotiated with the United States by the late Government. This subject has been so fully discussed not only in Canada, but in Great Britain and the United States, that I shall content myself by saying that the causes for the rejection of the agreement were both economic and national. In a period of the greatest prosperity our people were naturally loath to enter upon an experiment, the alleged advantages of which appeared to them to be, to say the least, dubious. With the great growth and development of Canada under the policy of protection, to the farmer as well as the manufacturer, the people came to realize the advantages of the home market and of our inter-provincial trade built up at the enormous cost of energy and capital on lines rendered necessary by the economic condition under which the country has developed during so many years of growth and progress. That they also feared the loss of their fiscal independence was also apparent. The rejection implied no hostility on their part to the great republic to the south. On the contrary, I believe the relations between the two countries will continue in the future, as in the past, to be of the most friendly and neighborly character.'

THE TARIFF QUESTION.

Mr. White touched very briefly on the tariff. He said that in view of the legislation, which has been passed this session, providing for the appointment of a permanent tariff commission, whose duties it will be to gather data with a greater degree of certainty than it has ever been gathered before, he had no tariff changes to propose. Many applications for changes in the tariff had been received, and while some of them were doubtless worthy of consideration, none were of such urgency that they cannot wait. Mr. White commented on the inadvisability of interfering with a tariff in times of prosperity. This was a point which must be considered.

Mr. E. M. Macdonald: 'Do I understand that my honorable friend does not mean to propose any resolutions in regard to the tariff bounties on iron and steel.'

Mr. White: 'My honorable friend understands correctly that it is not my intention to propose any resolutions in regard to the tariff or bounties.' In conclusion, the Minister of Finance said: 'It will, as I have said, before, be gratifying to all that the material prosperity with which we have been so highly favored, still continues to be our portion. Despite the various vicissitudes through the western wheat crop has passed and the unusual heat experienced in the Province of Ontario during the past summer, the field crops of Canada show a bountiful yield, and with the high prices prevailing for practically all its products the great basic industry of agriculture continues in a flourishing condition. Almost every department of trade and commerce shows expansion. Our mines are wonderfully productive. Our coast fisheries, notably the Atlantic, have enjoyed a good catch and high prices. Our manufacturers are thriving, and new industries are springing up throughout the whole Dominion. Railway construction, especially in the West, proceeds apace, preparing a way for settlement in districts not yet opened up, and for trade with other markets than we now enjoy. Our increased bank deposits, clearings and circulation, the amount of public and private buildings evidenced in municipal and business structures, extensions to manufacturing plants and residences in almost every part of the country will all attest that the general prosperity of Canada at the present time is very great.

Our Dominion continues to be the land of hope and promise to the homeseeker. During the last year, our immigration from Europe and the United States reached an average of nearly one thousand a day, bringing their capital, their intelligence and their energy to assist in the great task of developing the resources of Canada.

(Continued on Page 5.)

A PLAIN BUSINESSLIKE STATEMENT WAS MR. WHITE'S FIRST BUDGET

(Continued From Page 4.)

and building up her nationality. Under the conditions which I have described, and with every prospect for their continuance, the future of Canada looks bright indeed. In the enjoyment of peace, plenty and prosperity her energetic, loyal and patriotic people look forward with hope and expectation to an ever great and greater future.' (Applause.)

Mr. A. K. McLean, of Halifax, after complimenting the Minister of Finance on the incidity moderation and fairness of his first budget speech, noted that it contained little of a controversial nature, and was for the most part made up of financial data, for which the ex-Minister of Finance and not the present minister was responsible. Liberals could heartily join in the congratulations on the prosperity of the country. The new Government had but reaped the harvest that others had planted.

The prophecies of the government when in Opposition, said Mr. McLean, had been doleful and dreary at the opening years of the late government's regime, and during the fifteen years which it had remained in power the present Prime Minister and Minister of Trade and Commerce had protested against the rise in expenditure, and declared that the government was riding to financial difficulty. But now the Minister of Finance had estimated the expenditure for the coming year at over 149 million dollars. This did not include supplementaries, which it would be safe to estimate at 25 millions. This would bring the expenditure of the new government in its first year in power up to 175 millions, which, as the Minister of Trade and Commerce would say 'was going some.' Were the protests of the government when in Opposition merely party frothings? The government had started wrong. The colleagues of the Minister of Finance, the latter would find, were expensive in their habits, and he would warn him to keep an eye on their inroads on the treasury for the aid of provincial politics. The Minister of Railways was likely to cost the country some money because of his old relations with Sir James Whitney; the Minister of the Interior had already cost the country two millions, given as a gift to the province of Manitoba.

Mr. McLean treated particularly in this regard the condition of the western provinces to-day for lack of better facilities and wider and closer markets, and spoke of the day when the three prairie provinces would be producing 400 million bushels of wheat. What then would they do, in the face of the competition on the markets which were now open to them, for markets in that day, which was no further distant than three or four years at the rate of present production?

PRESS COMMENTS

Toronto, March 14.—Commenting on the Hon. W. T. White's first budget speech, the 'Gobe,' this morning, editorially says: 'The voice that announced Canada's greatest surplus was the voice of Mr. White, but the hands that fashioned it were the hands of Mr. Fielding. The first budget of the new Minister of Finance presented yesterday at Ottawa indicated clearly how sound and sane had been the policy of his predecessor. Under Mr. Fielding money was found for the vast expenditures upon canal deepening, the construction of the National Transcontinental Railway and the erection of public buildings throughout the Dominion on an adequate, perhaps in some cases, even on a lavish scale, yet at the end of a period of expansion without precedent in the history of the Dominion, the Liberal party turns over to its predecessors in office a fiscal system that produced during the past year a surplus over current expenditure that will probably be about three million dollars more than the total revenue of the Dominion in 1896, when the Conservatives went out of power.

THE 'MAIL AND EMPIRE.'

The 'Mail and Empire' says: 'The Hon. W. T. White's budget speech contained no announcements of new ways and means proposals, or of measures for adding or subtracting assistance to home industry. Nor were such announcements expected. On the contrary, it was generally taken for granted that there would be no changes, whether pertaining to revenue, taxes, or to the aiding of industry. Mr. Borden's pre-election statement that, antecedent to tariff revision there must be investigation by a tariff commission and the introduction early in the session of a bill to create a tariff commission—which bill has recently passed the House—prepared the public for the deferring of all tariff legislation to a subsequent session. So general was the assurance on this point that there was not the slightest precautionary check in any department of the country's import trade on the eve of the budget. In some quarters there may have been speculative buying of Steel shares on the chance of an interim renewal of the bounties, but for that the government was in no sense responsible.'

SUPPLEMENTARY ESTIMATES.

Ottawa, March 14.—The supplementary estimates for the current year, brought down yesterday, includes the sum of $1,200 to provide for the salary of a commissioner of commerce, with the rank of deputy head. This is an entirely new appointment, and while the duties to be assigned to the office have not been defined, it is altogether likely it is intended to relieve to some extent from the shoulders of the Minister of Trade and Commerce some of the fast increasing routine work of the department.

FREE TRADE LEAVEN.

(Canadian Associated Press.)

London, March 14. — The 'Westminster Gazette' notes that the agricultural members loudly cheered the Hon. W. T. White's declaration in the Canadian House of Commons last night, that iron and steel bounties would not be voted, and says it looks as if free trade leaven is at work in Canada.

THURSDAY'S SESSION.

Ottawa, March 15.—The budget debate came to a close last night after two days' talk, which commenced with the speech of the Hon. W. T. White, Wednesday afternoon. The discussion dragged along quietly throughout the afternoon, but livened up in the evening when the Hon. Frank Oliver crossed swords in a verbal war with several of the Conservative members.

At one stage of the proceedings such a row was created that the Speaker had to appeal to the members to observe more closely the proprieties of debate. Mr. Oliver, with his customary vehemence, declared that Canada had been a big loser by the rejection of reciprocity, and that the government during its five months' term of office had been negligent of the interests of the west.

It had been slow, too, in taking steps looking to the relief of the grain blockade, and had injured the interests of the farmers by the changes made in the Grain Act.

The Conservative reply was made by Mr. W. F. Cockshutt, member for Brantford, who expressed regret that the Minister of Finance had not seen his way clear to renew the bounties on steel. It would, he said, have cost the country only a couple of millions to re-establish the bounties until the tariff commission could make its report. If the commission found that the bounties were not required they could then be abolished.

Mr. Cockshutt declared that the defeat of reciprocity had been a blessing to Canada, and criticized the British preference as it exists at present. What was wanted, he said, was a give and take preference, such as had been advocated by Sir Charles Tupper.

Other speakers were Mr. Verville (Maisonuve), Andrew Broder, of Dundas; E. W. Nesbitt, North Oxford; Mr. Bellemere, of Maskinongé; Mr. Lanctot, Laprairie; Paque, L'Islet; and Martin, Montreal.

Government bills and supply will be taken up to-day.

When the House met the Hon. J. D. Hazen, Minister of Marine and Fisheries, introduced a bill to amend the Fisheries Act. Its purpose is to allow the owners of the gasoline fishing boats to run such craft without a duly certified engineer.

The Hon. F. D. Monk announced that Her Royal Highness the Princess Louise has presented to Canada, through the Governor-General, a valuable oil painting of the Duke of Kent, great-grandfather of His Majesty the King. Mr. Monk said that the painting will be hung in the National Art Gallery, at the Victoria Museum. The government in accepting and acknowledging the gift had conveyed the thanks of the Canadian people.

DEBATE CONTINUED.

After a number of minor questions had been answered the debate on the budget was continued by Mr. Verville, of Maisonneuve Division, Montreal. Mr. Verville, at the outset, in replying to Mr. Maclean's statement, made last evening, that the thirty-nine millilion dollars surplus should be used for the building of naval ships, said that in his opinion the interests of the people and the development of Canada could be better forwarded if this surplus were used for the reduction of taxation. Proceeding, Mr. Verville touched upon reciprocity to show how it would have brought about a revision and equalization, and stated as his belief that if it had not been for the introduction of side issues and the waving of the flag, the measure would have carried. He next proceeded to analyze at length conditions existing in the big steel industries of the Dominion, pointing out the amount of wages paid, of the money invested in the various companies, the preferred and common stock, and the enormous dividends being paid to shareholders as a result of the high protection enjoyed.

Mr. Andrew Broder, of Dundas, followed. In opening he complimented the last speaker upon the budget of information which he had given the House, as to economic conditions, but he regretted that Mr. Verville did not have the moral courage to make the same speech during the years when the government of which he was a supporter was in power. The member for Maisonneuve had painted a gloomy picture of trusts, mergers and combines throughout the land, and in doing so he had only defined a legacy which was left the country by the late government when they went out of power.

Proceeding Mr. Borden said that if the Liberals during their fifteen years in office had done their duty Canada would not now be importing four or five of the most important of agricultural products. The production of the farms, he said, had been decreasing because of the lack of farm labor, and the late government had never successfully addressed itself to the task of bringing that class of labor to the Dominion. This was one of the most serious problems which the new Minister of Agriculture has to face.

MR. OLIVER AND THE CONSERVATIVES.

The Hon. Frank Oliver, who followed, said that the Conservatives were disposed to complain of conditions in Canada as they had found them, and yet only a few months ago their election slogan had been 'leave well enough alone.' They had been in power for five months, and had not changed the fiscal policy of the late government in any one particular. He did not anticipate any changes to the advantage of the plain people. The proposals of the late government during the elections had been met by a party absolutely in alliance with the combines. The combines had won, and the government would not desert its friends.

Mr. Oliver was proceeding to explain what benefit would be derived from a lowering of the tariff on food stuffs, when Mr. Burnham, of Peterborough, asked him how he considered the removing of the duty on food stuffs would affect the farmer.

Mr. Oliver started in to explain that when combines exist such as the canners combine there is no relation between the price paid by Mr. Marshall, of Elgin, who inquired if the member for Brandon was aware that the price of canned tomatoes was higher in the United States than in Canada.

Mr. Oliver—'There is no good of my arguing the question with the hon. gentleman.'

'No,' interrupted Major Currie, 'for he knows the business and you do not.'

'Well in that,' came back Mr. Oliver, 'he has the advantage over the member for Simcoe.'

RECIPROCITY AND COST OF LIVING.

Mr. Oliver next dealt with the effect that reciprocity would have had on the West, and the great loss which the prairie farmer was being made to suffer by its rejection.

'Does the hon. gentleman not know,' interrupted Mr. Sharpe, of Lisgar, 'that when he was asking for reciprocity the price of wheat was lower in North Dakota than it was in Manitoba.'

'It is not a question of what the price of wheat was last September, it is a question of what the price of wheat has been ever since, and what it is to-day,' replied Mr. Oliver. 'The member for Lisgar knows,' he added, 'that hard wheat has sold ten cents a bushel higher in Dakota during this entire season than it has sold in Manitoba.'

'That is because reciprocity did not carry,' persisted Mr. Sharpe. The prospect of reciprocity lowered the price of wheat in the United States last fall, and had it carried the member for Brandon is not sure that we would be able to get the price that is being paid for wheat there now.'

'Well it was worth giving a trial,' retorted Mr. Oliver.

Does the member for Brandon honestly think that we would be getting the same price that is being paid there now?' asked Mr. Sharpe.

'Absolutely so,' replied Mr. Oliver.

How much wheat does the United States export? queried Mr. Burnham.

'Not one pound of the kind we are discussing,' replied Mr. Oliver, 'and if by hon. friends wants any special information regarding that matter let him ask the member for Lisgar.'

'I do not understand,' said Mr. Burnham.

'Well then I am sorry for you,' concluded Mr. Oliver who proceeded to further discuss the benefits that would accrue from the rejected trade agreement.

In conclusio Mr. Oliver accused the Government of having neglected the interests of the West in regard to the grain blockade. Had the lower rates to Duluth and Minneapolis been secure in November, instead of in March the loss would have been practically nothing. The Government claimed that it was busy and had not time to deal with these matters. Time had been found, however, to redraft the Canada Grain Act and to take from it practically all the provisions giving protection to the farmers of the West. The farmers were told not to complain and to be friendly with the elevator men and the railways. He declared that the time had come to secure for the country lower taxes and expansion of trade.

MR. COCKSHUTT AND THE BOUNTIES.

Mr. W. F. Cockshutt, of Brantford, complimented the Minister of Finance for the manner in which he had presented his budget statement, but announced that he proposed to have a few words of criticism to offer in regard to one or two things that had been omitted. He would take exception to the non-introduction in the budget of a renewal of the bounties on iron and steel. That was the chief matter in which the people of the country were concerned, and yet the minister had failed to touch on it. As the matter stands the iron and steel industries received during the fifteen years of a so-called free trade government more than it was going to receive from a so-called protectionist government. If the iron and steel industry required a renewal of these bounties for a couple of years, the Government should not have hesitated to take such a step. Two million dollars would have paid the bounties for a couple of years, and if, at the end of that time, the tariff commission decided that the industry did not require the bounties they could be removed.

BRITISH PREFERENCE.

Mr. Cockshutt next dealt with the British preference. If reciprocity had carried, he said, then the preference would have been killed beyond a doubt. Sir Wilfrid Laurier held a different view, but it was too plain, and the people of Canada were not deceived.

Mr. Nesbit, of North Oxford, who followed ,took strong exception to a statement of Mr Cockshutt's to the effect that the farmers of Ontario voted against reciprocity because they wanted protection

'So far as the farmers of Ontario are concerned,' he said, 'they do not care one iota about your protection If they voted against reciprocity it was not the desire for protection that made them do so' It was the sectional cries that made them do so'

'I am still in favor of reciprocity' he concluded, 'and sooner or later it must come, or else there will be trouble.'

YUKON RAILWAY.

Ottawa, March 15.— Mr. Borden was waited upon last night by a deputation, consisting of Sir Rodolphe Forget, Edward Bristol, M.P. Toronto and Dr. Alfred Thompson M.P. for the Yukon. They asked for a government subsidy for a line of railway which it is proposed to construct to the Yukon. The proposal is to build a railway from Haines Mission to Fairbanks Alaska skirting the coast for 40 miles to the Canadian boundary with a branch line to Dawson. The necessity for a railway in the territory it was proposed to serve was emphasized and a liberal subsidy for the portion of the line which would be in Canadian territory asked for. Mr. Borden said that the proposal would receive the serious consideration of the Government.

FRIDAY'S SESSION.

Ottawa, Ont., March 15.—Parliament spent practically all the Friday session discussing the estimates of the Northwest Mounted Police and Marine and Fisheries Departments. The efficiency and heroism of the police force was testfied to by both sides, and the recent action of Government in proviiding an increase in the pay of the force received the approval of Sir Wilfrid Laurier, leader of the Opposition, who expressed the view that it would soon be necessary to extend the outposts of the force further north.

Mr. Borden agreed.

A. K. McLean, of Halifax, asked the Government to provide annuities for the mother and sister of Inspector Gerald who perished on the Dawson-Macpherson trail last winter with four of his men. Dr. Thompson, member for the Yukon, asked that the families of Fitzgerald's comrades be also considered.

Premier Borden intimated that the requests made would be granted, and stated that he would make announcement before the close of the session.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier intimated that he would support the proposed expenditure.

VACANT SENATORSHIPS.

Mr. E. M. Macdonald, of Pictou, asked the Prime Minister when the government intended filling the vacant senatorships in the province of Nova Scotia.

Mr. Borden replied that the matter was being given careful consideration and that the announcement would be made in a few days regarding the appointments.

The Hon. R. H. Emmerson asked if the report which appeared in the press to the effect that Dr. Daniel, St. John, N.B., had been called for the Senate as successor of Senator Wood was correct.

'No appointment has been made,' answered the Premier.

'What about the appointment of a Solicitor-General?' asked Mr. Macdonald.

'If my hon. friend can suggest a name for the position I will give consideration,' was Mr. Borden's rejoinder.

'I am afraid you have too many names from which to choose now,' said Mr. Macdonald.

Mr. Borden then said that as regards the appointment of a Solicitor-General he had nothing further to say than what was announced by him some weeks ago.

MR BORDEN MAY TRAVEL.

Ottawa, March 15.—It is possible that shortly after the session is over Mr. Borden will leave on a trip to England. His plans are not definitely made, however, and this cannot be stated definitely.

The Hon. J. D. Hazen, will leave for London at the end of the month to confer with the admiralty in regard to Canada's naval plans. The Hon. Robert Rogers, Minister of the Interior, also proposes to visit Great Britain this summer in connection with immigration matters and other government business. Several of the ministers propose to visit the West during the parliamentary recess.

QUEBEC GOVERNMENT BELIEVES IN TEMPERANCE SAYS SIR LOMER GOUIN

Quebec, March 14.—Sir Lomer Gouin declared in the Legislative Assembly yesterday afternoon, that the Government had amended the Quebec License Law because it was an administration that believed in temperance, and that the amendments had been made at the instance of the temperance societies despite the opposition which had been offered to the amendments by the Conservative members.

Sir Lomer's statement was made in reply to an attack by the Opposition on the system followed by the Government in disposing of liquors which are confiscated for illegal sale.

SALE OF LIQUOR.

Mr. Bernard, of Shefford, on a motion for copies of correspondence said that in the Public Accounts it appeared that the Government was disposing of the liquor which they confiscated for a few cents a bottle.

Messrs. Lavergne, Prevost and Giard attacked the Government criticising the way in which the license law was administered.

Mr. Giard expressed his surprise at the Government, as he said that they were conducting a wholesale liquor business by disposing of whisky for a few cents a bottle.

The Hon. P. S. G. Mackenzie, Provincial Treasurer, said that the Government was obliged by article 1030 of the Code to confiscate liquor and sell it to the highest bidder.

The bill to authorize the Government to contribute to the payment of the interest, and to pay the sinking fund on the amounts borrowed by municipalities for the improvement of their roads was passed in Committee of the Whole, and the third reading deferred until Mr. Tellier, the leader of the Opposition, be present.

There were two important votes taken on amendments proposed by the Opposition to the resolutions relative to the salaries of the Civil Service Employees.

MR. LANCTOT'S SALARY.

Mr. Armand Lavergne moved in amendment to the resolutions that the salary of Mr. Chas. Lanctot instead of being increased to $6,000 be placed on the same basis as the other Deputy Ministers, namely $4,000.

This amendment was defeated on a strict party vote.

Mr. Giard then moved in amendment that the resolutions to increase the salaries be made to apply to all the employees of the Government throughout the Province whether interior or exterior.

This amendment was defeated on a vote of 48 to 15. Messrs. Langlois, of St. Sauveur; Godfroy Langlois, of Montreal; Seguin, of Ste. Marie, and Doris, of Napierville.

At the evening sitting Private Bills were taken with the result that the bill to amend the charter of the City of Westmount, and the bill to amend the charter of the Montreal Tramways Company were both reported with progress after having been discussed in Committee of the Whole.

The death of the late Mr. E. L. Tache, Deputy Minister of Crown Lands, was then referred to in appropriate terms by the Hon. Jules Allard, Minister of Crown Lands, and Messrs. Prevost, Lavergne, the Hon. P. S. G. Mackenzie, and Sir Lomer Gouin spoke eulogizing the memory of the deceased member of the Civil Service.

Quebec, March 15.—The temperance question was brought up in the Legislative Assembly yesterday afternoon by Mr. Jean Prevost, who asked what the Government intended to do in connection with the requests of the Licensed Victuallers' Association of Montreal.

Sir Lomer Gouin, after referring to the requests of the delegation, said that nothing would be done by the Government until they had received representations from the temperance societies relative to the question.

INSURANCE MATTERS.

There followed a long debate on insurance, which was brought up by Mr. Sauve, of Two Mountains, who said that the Government, through not having proper inspection, permitted certain companies, which had since gone into bankruptcy, to make dupes of the public and to fleece them of their money.

The debate brought forth a long speech from the Hon. P. S. G. Mackenzie, provincial treasurer, and the debate was taken part in by Mr. Prevost and Messrs. Leclerc, of Quebec Centre, and Tourigny, Arthabaska.

MR. MACKENZIE'S SPEECH.

Mr. Mackenzie charged the Opposition with trying to make political out of the bankruptcy of these mutual insurance companies, and with endeavoring to make it appear that it was owing to the fault and negligence of the Government that these companies came to an end. He would point out that the general law providing for the organization, inspection and control of insurance companies under which these companies in question came into being was enacted by their predecessors, under the provisions of 45 Vic., Chapt. 51, as contained in the Revised Statutes of Quebec, 1888.

The following conclusions were deducible from the general provisions of that act:

1. The mutual system of insurance was evidently to be the rule.

2. Mutual companies were permitted, after passing the required by-law, to affect insurance upon the cash premium principle for a period not exceeding three years upon farm and other non-hazardous property, and for one year or less upon any other class of property.

3. The amount of such cash insurance in any one year was to be limited, so that the cash premium received during any one year would not be in excess of one-half of the amount payable in respect of premium notes or undertakings on hand on the 31st day of August of the previous year.

4. All the property and assets of the company, including premium notes or undertakings, were held to be liable for all losses which might arise under insurance for cash premiums, thereby pledging the deposit notes given by the mutual members for all the liabilities of the company.

5. While permission was also granted to the companies to create or possess, according to the provisions of this law, a guarantee capital or reserve fund for the security of the policy holders, it did not provide mandatorily for the creation of such guarantee capital or reserve fund.

6. The law also provided that the directors in making assessments might provide for the creation and maintenance of a reserve fund in order to render assessments more uniform, and to aid the members in years of heavy losses. Such a fund was to be administered by the directors in the most advantageous manner to the company, but at no time to exceed $100,000, including the value of the buildings containing the office of the company.

WHAT INSTIGATED COMPANIES.

Under the provisions of this law, said Mr. Mackenzie, many companies started their existence, and by careful business methods and a close adherence to the statutory provisions, and through careful administration and inspection, succeeded in amassing large reserves, in giving the benefit of minimum insurance to their patrons and in doing a successful mutual and cash business.

Before the coming into force of the new law there were fifteen of this class of companies in all, and there were a number of other insurance companies also. All of them with the exception of six, survived the application of the new law. These six were of recent organization and growth. They were: The Canada Mutual Fire Insurance Co.; La Fonciere; La Provinciale; the Providence; the Jacques Cartier and the Dominion.

Under the new law provision was made that it was the duty of the President, the general manager or the secretary of the mutual fire insurance companies, annually on the first of October or within one month thereafter, to prepare and deposit in the office of the Provincial Treasurer a statement under oath of the condition of the company on the 31st day of August previous. A careful system of inspection was provided under an inspector who should visit the head office of every company at least once a year examine the statement of the company, verify the same by the companies books and report to the Provincial Treasurer, as to all matters requiring his attention and decision. It was particularly the duty of this inspector to see that the general law applicable to the companies was carried out, and that the companies were solvent.

Article 5382 of the Revised Statutes provided the test as to the solvency of the company, and the duty of the inspector in connection therewith in the following words:

'If it appear to the inspector that the assets of any company are insufficient to justify its continuance of business or unsafe for the public to effect insurance with it, he shall make a special report on the affairs of such company to the Provincial Treasurer, and he shall in all cases make such report whenever the liabilities of a company exceed their available assets by ten percent.'

This article was repealed and replaced by another which reads as follows:—

'If it appear to the inspector that the liabilities of any company, including matured claims and a full reserve or reinsurance value for outstanding policies estimated or computed on the basis mentioned in the next preceding article, exceed its assets, or that its assets are insufficient to justify its continuance of business or that it is unsafe for the public to effect insurance with it, he shall report the fact to the Provincial Treasurer.'

The active duties of the inspector were concerned in the organization of their companies, their inspection, liquidation, and the general supervision of their affairs. He was also obliged to guard against the companies issuing policies exceeding $5,000 on one risk, and to see that they did not effect insurance in cities and towns in a sum exceeding 25 percent of the total insurance effected by them. He is also supposed to see that the amount of cash insurance in any one year was limited by the companies so that the cash premiums received were not in access of one-half the amount payable in respect of premium notes or undertakings on hand on the previous 31st day of August.

According to Mr. Mackenzie the fundamental fault of these companies and that to which their downfall might be ascribed, is the fact that they neglected to create or possess a guarantee capital or reserve fund for the security of the policyholders. Their management was weak, and in their eagerness to obtain business in competition with stronger companies, they cut their rates and were not sufficiently careful in the selection and inspection of risks. Correspondence between the Department and the companies during the last five years which show that the inspector of insurance had continually reported the facts and that these had been remedied on instructions from the Department. There were some who claimed that these companies should have been put out of business long before they were, but it would have been impossible to force them into liquidation under the old law.

After the coming into force of the new law and inspection revealed the fact that the companies could not provide with its provisions for three reasons. They had no reserve fund created, and it was impossible for them to create one. Second. They had no capital stock. Third. They were unable to make the deposits required by the new law.

With the exception of the Canada Fire, all the companies decided voluntarily to liquidate their affairs. Shortly after this the liquidators, in order to realize the assets of the companies, began to take action against the policyholders. In order to prevent hardships and unnecessary costs, the government decided to intervene, and to prevent a multiplicity of lawsuits and litigation, the inspector made arrangements with the liquidators that further proceedings should be delayed until final judgments had been rendered in a number of the cases that had been instituted. The main points at issue were the legality of the assessment; the legality of the liquidation; questions arising as to the form of the deposit notes and policy, and questions as to the liability of the members as to losses and expense incurred prior to the signing of deposit notes. Two judgments had been rendered in opposite senses, and the judgments against the companies were still pending before the Court of Review.

Mr. Mackenzie concluded by saying that the action of the government had put a stop to the reckless institution of hundreds of actions which would certainly have followed had it not been for its intervention.

SASKATCHEWAN AND GRAIN.

Regina, Sask., March 12.—The Legislature yesterday afternoon unanimously adopted a resolution introduced by A. H. Smith, Moosemin, protesting against the enactment of subsection E of clause 207 in the Grain Act Amendment Bill, which leaves to the discretion of the board of grain commissioners the variation of provisions for car distribution.

Before passing to consideration of the Redistribution Bill, Attorney-General Turgeon briefly explained the principles upon which redistribution is based. Both population and area had been considered, and, leaving out the cities, the average population per riding was 8,700. In reference to the representation of the three city constituencies, he considered Winnipeg, West Toronto and other cities to show that in cases of cities where population was dense, representation was not based upon population. Mr. Haultain said that so far as a very large portion of proposed redistribution was concerned it did not offer much room for criticism. He considered that there was a tinge of jerrymander in three or four constituencies. He did not think, however, that there had been much jerrymandering.

ONE RAILWAY SOLD TWICE

Two Different Companies Now Claim They Own the C. and G.

Ottawa, March 12.—The Railway Committee of the House of Commons is going to be the scene of a fight for the possession of the Carillon and Grenville Railway, the twelve miles of antiquated line which connects Carillon and Grenville, on the Ottawa river. It appears that several of the directors recently disposed of the railway to the Canadian Northern, while others effected a deal whereby it was supposed to be handed over to the Central Railway of Canada.

In connection with the first mentioned sale there is a dispute as to whether the stock was disposed of in trust or outright. On this point the shareholders are divided. When the railway committee met to-day the representatives of both deals were on hand to have their agreements ratified. It is claimed that through the acquisition of central rights by the Central Railway it will be entitled if its legislation passes to claim eight hundred thousand acres in the way of a land grant from the Ontario Government. The committee decided not to proceed with the consideration of the bill till the respective claims of the companies can be looked into.

RICH MANITOBA.

Provincial Treasurer Reports Big Surplus.

Winnipeg, March 13.—The Hon Hugh Armstrong, provincial treasurer, brought down the financial statement in the Legislature yesterday afternoon. Again there is a huge surplus, amounting to $492,426.29, made up of a surplus of $451,363.79 on the consolidated revenue, and $41,063.50 from the sinking fund. This surplus is shown in spite of large deficits in connection with the operation of the telephones and elevators. The estimates for the current year show a proposed expenditure of $5,056,345.74, which includes $2,207,000 on public buildings. The estimated revenue is $2,930,347.06.

The annual report of the telephone commission, which was also submitted to the Legislature, shows a total of 37,160 subscribers in the province. The revenue is $1,280,662.18, made up as follows:—Exchange service, $962,574.82; toll exchange, $302,655.48; real estate rents, $1,243; interest earned, $14,159.88. The total expenditure was $1,072,594.08. The total assets of $9,637,768.26.

The report of the telephone commission, which was also submitted, shows the cost of operation and maintenance for the year $183,900.58, while the revenue was $99,755.35.

The number of bushels of grain handled through Government elevators during the year was 5,051,922. No attempt was made to discuss either the budget or the telephone and elevator reports by members of the Opposition at the session yesterday. T. G. Morris is expected to open the debate on the former subject to-day.

MILITIA NEWS.

Ottawa, March 13.—It is understood that the milita department will shortly announce an increase in the allowance of cooks in camp. The pay of cooks for the 16 camp days last year was $1 a day. It has been stated that this is to be increased to $1.50 a day. The proposed increase is the result of a general protest from the officers of the various corps in camp.

It is stated that last year local officers in command of companies at Petawawa had to pay from their own pockets from $2 to $2.50 a day to their cooks. The allowance was only $1 a day and in many cases officers could not get cooks for their companies at this price. They demanded from $3 to $4 a day, and the officers had to foot the difference. The companies of every corps have their own cooks and several of the officers commanding companies paid as high as $50 from their own pockets to procure good cooks for their men.

The men of 'B' squadron, P. L. D. G., are receiving a new issue of ceremonial equipment.

Lieuts. Tinkster, Mills, Askwith and Rogers, of the 5th P. L. D. G., will take the course of instruction at Stanley Barracks, Toronto.

Lt.-Col. A. T. Shillington, M. D., A. M. C., president of the Association of Medical Officers of the Milita, has donated a very handsome trophy for competition by the various field ambulance corps, at the medical concentration camp at London, which will be held from June 1 to 18. The conditions and rules of the competition for the trophy have not yet been announced.

An inter corps rifle league is being formed among the members of the Headquarters' Staff Rifle Association. In this league teams representing the staff clerks, ordance, and other departments will compete the team having the highest aggregate of scores winning a trophy which one of the staff officers will donate.

COMING ELECTION.

British Columbia Nominations Closed Yesterday..

Vancouver, B.C., March 15.—There were no surprises yesterday in nominations for provincial honors for election, which will occur two weeks from yesterday, March 28. The Hon. Thos. Taylor, of Revelstoke, Minister of Public Works in the last government, was the only minister re-elected by acclamation. Mr. T. W. Shatford, Conservative, of Smilkameen, was also returned unopposed.

In the last legislature, of forty-two seats, the Opposition consisted of one Liberal and two Socialists.

An independent view would suggest that the Liberals may get three or four seats, but there are Conservatives who are betting that not a single Liberal will win. Unless the Conservatives fail from apathy to vote in Vancouver and Victoria, there seems little chance for Liberals in either of these cities. There is a strong public wish, even amongst Conservatives, to see John Oliver and Brewster, who are leading Liberals, elected, so that there will be efficient opposition to handle debates in the House. But the overwhelming certainty of the return of the McBride Government on the new railway policies makes the return of any Liberal a very difficulty matter. Nominations from Comox and one or two other remote ridings could not be obtained last night.

WANT SALOONS OPEN LATE ON SATURDAYS

Deputation From Licensed Victuallers' Association Visits Quebec

Quebec, March 14.—Urging that the amendments made to the Quebec License Act, two years ago, relative to the closing at 7 o'clock on Saturday evenings, be revoked, and that the hotels be permitted to keep open until eleven o'clock on Saturday evenings, a delegation composed of the members of the Licensed Victuallers' Association of Montreal waited on Sir Lomer Gouin this morning.

It was maintained by the delegation that by the early closing of licensed hotels other abuses had grown and multiplied, and that it would be in the interests of good morals and temperance to have the early closing provisions revoked.

Sir Lomer Gouin said that he would submit the request to his colleagues. It would be hard, he said, to make any changes before having submitted the matter to a commission who would make a thorough study of the situation and report to the government. The delegates were very reticent in giving information. They held the interview behind closed doors, and refused to be drawn out after the interview.

NEW PARTY PROMISED

Manitoba Catholics in Fighting Mood to Organize for Rights

Winnipeg, March 14.—Twelve hundred Catholics, representative of the laity of the Roman Catholic church in Manitoba and Saskatchewan, in conference here last night, showed themselves in fighting mood.

Manitoba Hall was crowded to the door, and as speaker after speaker denounced the action of the Federal and provincial governments on the question of separate schools, they were received with cheers. All ties of party allegiance, declared the various speakers of the evening are now to be thrown to the winds. A new party—the party of the church—is to take the field. That party is to see to it that Catholics have their representatives in the House. The one aim, and the declared policy of this new party is to be against any government that will not give Catholics their true rights.

Two resolutions were adopted at the meeting, one setting forth historical rights and principles which have been guaranteed to Catholics in the West since the province of Manitoba was formed; the other, a strong protest against the present school system in Manitoba claiming that the treatment of the Catholics at present was, in the words of one of the speakers, 'nothing short of robbery.' The first resolution is a demand for separate schools in the new part of Manitoba, and the second is a demand for separate schools throughout the entire province.

GEORGIAN BAY DELEGATION

Ottawa, March 14. — A Manitoba delegation asking the government to undertake the early construction of the Georgian Bay Canal, at twelve o'clock to-day waited upon Premier Borden and several of his colleagues in the Railway Committee of the Commons this morning. The deputation was 500 strong, and was introduced to the ministers by Mr. Gerald White, member for North Renfrew, and the principal speakers included A. E. Fripp, M.P., W. J. Poupore, ex-M.P., R. W. Reford, of Montreal; E. M. MacDonald, member for Pictou, and Geo. S. May, president of the Ottawa Board of Trade.

The memorial presented by the delegation set forth the usual arguments in support of the Georgian Bay Canal project. The ministers present, in addition to Mr. Borden, were the Hon. W. T. White, the Hon. L. P. Pelletier, the Hon. J. D. Monk, the Hon. Frank Cochrane, the Hon. J. D. Hazen and the Hon. C. J. Doherty

Mr. Gerald White, introducing the delegation, said that it included delegates from as far west as Regina, and as far east as Sydney, Cape Breton.

The Right Hon. R. L. Borden dwelt upon the importance of the construction of the canal from a transportation standpoint. The great problem confronting us at the present time was transportation. The Government fully realized the great necessity and importance of the early building of the canal.

However, such a great question must be dealt with in a businesslike way, that they should not plunge into its construction. They should secure a possible knowledge regarding the size and character of construction, etc., so that when they embarked upon the work, they would have a full knowledge of its feasibility.

His colleagues and himself fully realized the importance, he said, in conclusion, of the problem of transportation. At the very earliest opportunity they would take the matter into earnest, sincere consideration, fully impressed with the necessity of its early construction. He believed that the construction of the Canadian Pacific Railway was just as important to the east as to the west, and so it was with the Georgian Bay Canal. He was not disposed to discuss the relative merits of the Georgian Bay or Welland Canals. Both projects would receive the fullest consideration. If they should come to the conclusion that the construction of both waterways was desirable, then he believed the resources of the country and the enetrprise of the people would warrant the construction of both.

MONTREAL BILLS PASSED.

Quebec, March 14.—The legislation committee to-day approved the bill presented by Mr. M. J. Walsh, of Montreal, to have the City Council of Montreal appoint an Irish Catholic representative to the Catholic School Commission of Montreal.

Mr. Walker's Bill concerning the payment of an indemnity to members of municipal councils and Mr. Dupuis's Bill concerning the erection of residence in contracts for sales on the instalment plan, were both passed.

LEGISLATURE PROTESTS.

Regina, March 12.—The Legislature has unanimously adopted a resolution protesting against the enactment of subsection E of clause 20 in the Grain Act Amendment Bill, which leaves to the discretion of a board of grain commissioners the variation of provisions for car distribution.

ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTION RATES

——ALL IN ADVANCE.——

DAILY WITNESS, $3.00.

WEEKLY WITNESS AND CANADIAN HOMESTEAD, $1.00.

WORLD WIDE, $1.50.

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

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

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

ADVERTISING RATES.

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

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

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

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.

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

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

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

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

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

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

If this is not done such change cannot be made.

Address all business communications

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

SAMPLE COPIES.

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

EXPIRING SUBSCRIPTIONS

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

MARCH, 1912

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

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

The Witness.

TUESDAY, MARCH 19, 1912.

President Taft has done another splendid thing for the cause of peace that will go far to counteract the political effect of the Senate's action limiting the peace treaties, and to prove that his aspiration for international peace is not limited to words. With his army on the border of Mexico he found himself unable to stop the importation of arms into Mexico that he knew were being taken there to support rebellion. Finding himself blocked in this incredible way by the law of his country, and unwilling, like Mr. Roosevelt, to override the law, he made an urgent appeal to Congress to pass a new law empowering him to suppress such shipment. The Senate has passed a bill drawn by Senator Root that is as broad as could be desired. It not only empowers the President to stop such shipments, but makes it a criminal offence to make them with a penalty of two years' imprisonment or a ten thousand dollar fine. It is confidently expected that the House will concur. This action will make not only Mexico but every Central American Republic more stable, and will put an end to a scandal that has drawn on the United States a great deal of ill-feeling among its weaker neighbors.

The representations of the Board of Trade in favor of a scheme by which the Intercolonial Railway will be enabled to extend its business connection to the Georgian Bay are in keeping with the good advice which the late Government received continuously in these columns when the Transcontinental was being proposed. We insisted that, however important it might be to open our back country—and we own that the wisdom of this has been proved by discoveries since then—the first need of the country was relief for the western harvest, and that the first railway building should be the extension of the Intercolonial to the Georgian Bay. To representations of this sort Sir Wilfrid Laurier deprecated any extension of the Intercolonial on the score that government railways did not and would not pay. Instead of that, the government deliberately planned a line at the country expense to supplant the Intercolonial in its own territory. If time has proved the need of the Transcontinental it has much more proved the need of the Intercolonial extension which was comparatively a very small undertaking, one which had sure business in sight, but one which was not, of course, wanted by the other railway interests. The Board of Trade has now reported in favor of a plan that would not be open to Sir Wilfrid's objection to a government railway, namely, the construction of a line by the Central Railway of Canada, with a fast working agreement with the Intercolonial. This development is most desirable.

The Ontario-Manitoba boundary problem does not seem to be done with when Manitoba and Ontario are both satisfied, and when Quebec ministers are silenced. There is going to be a Nationalist agitation over it in Quebec, the force of which has yet to be determined. And then there is Saskatchewan which is declaring that by every argument urged for giving Ontario access to a navigable port in Hudson Bay, Saskatchewan has an equal claim. Nay, she formally avers that it is not a claim at all, but a right. This assertion requires a process of reasoning that is not clear to us. Is the right inherent in Saskatchewan, or does it rest on the fact that Ontario's like demand has been acceded to? When we begin to talk of rights, if Saskatchewan has a right to stretch an arm across the northern end of Manitoba to reach the bay, has not Alberta a like right to stretch an arm across her north? In view of the great value set by the West upon this problematical Hudson Bay navigation, our sympathies are certainly with Saskatchewan in this claim. Without weighing her absolute claim, she seems to have quite as good a one as the devouring giant of Ontario. The question for her is whether under the good old rule that they should take who have the power she can enforce that claim.

The 'Devoir' says Mr. Pelletier, Mr. Borden's Nationalist postmaster-general, thinks of resigning his seat as the result of Nationalist criminations against him for not supporting the Manitoba Boundary bill without a guarantee of separate schools in the new territory; thus testing his right to represent Quebec county in the Commons. This does not look probable. Mr. Pelletier is not of the sensitive sort by any means, and the conditions are too precarious for his colleagues to advise such a move as a strategic one. He holds his seat now by only forty majority, and he has no doubt lost forty votes of those to whom his principal appeal was made at the election. That, however, would not settle the matter. The condition created by such a resignation would be a curious one. Nationalist opposition would have been the cause of it. The opposition that he faced at his election was Liberal. To defeat him, would the Liberals vote Nationalist, or the Nationalists vote Liberal? If he was defeated, would it be a victory for Liberalism or for Nationalism? If the Liberals turned him out they would be voting for Mr. Bourassa. If they did not they would be supporting their well hated enemy Mr. Pelletier. In so far as the Nationalists were the cause of his defeat, they would be voting for Sir Wilfrid Laurier, whom Mr. Bourassa has taught them, if they could only believe him, to regard as an enemy of their people. It would be a funny jumble. The only honest way would be for the Nationalists to put up a straight Nationalist, and the Liberals a straight Liberal. But in that case there would be no need to hold an election, as the result would be known beforehand.

Evidently the proprietors of some of the moving picture houses in the city are at last beginning to appreciate that the average British subject does not care to see the Stars and Stripes constantly before him, and to see his own flag put in the background, and even at times insulted. Something unfortunately new is that one of the leading picture theatres in the uptown district is at present treating its patrons to an English made film, which portrays the gallantry of two British tars in saving the Union Jack from insults by a gang of brigands. So scarce have been these films in the past that the appearance of this on the screen brought forth an outburst of enthusiasm seldom seen in a moving picture palace. The British made film is more numerous in Montreal now than before, and the audiences attest their appreciation of the change.

A motorman was exonerated for killing a child. If the motorman was not to blame, then are the company and the city guilty. The child running behind a going car was run over by a car going the other way. This is a death trap which has brought many people, far more wary than children, within sight of eternity. Is it right that amid all the turmoil of our streets such hidden dangers should lurk, while, in addition, noiseless motor cars are whizzing past in the spare spaces. If it is always possible to stop a car at a crossing; so it is always possible to have it at a governable speed while passing another car. A community that sees nothing wrong in such fatal conditions is governed by Speed—the god of our century, and not by humanity. Till this evil is controlled every poor mother will have to keep her children indoors, no matter how crowded and unwholesome the conditions, no matter how alluring and revivifying and essential to health the outer air may be. It was Montreal that sacrificed that child on the altar of its Moloch.

Another man has discovered how to overcome gravitation, and so well-informed a paper as the New York 'Sun' devotes two columns to a description of the remarkable performance. His exhibition was given by means of a machine which he called a 'synchronizing interrupter,' and an electric current. Above this machine he placed a balance with over three pounds of copper in one scale, and nothing in the other, and the weight went up. Then he put in twelve pounds of different metals and again they went up. After this he took a bowl half filled with water in which gold fish were playing, and at the bottom of which lay a sheet of aluminum, and placed it over the machine. Presently the aluminum floated. Then it rose into the air and came to rest half an inch above the water. Pushed back into the water it immediately floated into the air again. These phenomena are entertaining though they were discovered more than twenty years ago. The alternating current that produces our lights will perform these same feats if led a few times around a bar of soft iron by an insulated wire. Of course, gravity is only overcome by this means in the same sense as it is overcome when a person lifts a twelve pound weight off the floor. This new inventor of an old discovery of a curious magnet does not however speak of it as the common magnet that it is, but as a wonderful contrivance which has cured nerve diseases, neuritis, kidney trouble, pneumonia, scarlet fever and diphtheria. Sickness seems to induce credulity, and the ignorant sick are receptive to any strange device by which anyone will promise them relief. The incident is a good illustration of the necessity of keeping intelligent the practice of medicine that was so recently threatened in our legislature. Scarlet fever and diphtheria are not things with which anyone can be allowed to play with, with a magnet.

GOOD TIMES.

The frequent appeal of the Liberals to the prosperity that they had given the country, and Sir Wilfrid Laurier's more moderate claim that Providence seemed always to favor him, must have a boomerang effect if things go on under the Conservatives as they are doing. Of course it is to be recalled that for a time after the Liberals came into power the conditions were largely those that characterized the previous regime, and the results were in like manner discouraging. And it may be said that the splendid prosperity that Mr. White is able to congratulate the country upon is necessarily the result of conditions created by Liberal rule. To this it will be retorted by the Conservatives that the Liberals wanted to change those conditions, and that they, and with them the people, would not let them. But whether the change then proposed would have altered those conditions for the worse or for the better, there was, even during the election, hot as it was, hardly more than one opinion. There was no denying that to sell more freely and buy more cheaply would have added to Canadian prosperity, so far as it went. Most people will concur in the judgment universally passed outside of Canada that the Canadians had sacrificed a substantial gain to a sentiment. It will certainly take all the prosperity of which Mr. White can boast to comfort the farmers of the west for not being able to market the splendid harvest of which reciprocity would have largely relieved them. On the contrary, it will rather add to their resentment. And the country as a whole must remember that the whole of the prosperity in which it revels is due to its harvests, and that it is greater or less according to what those harvests yield it. The prosperity of the country is not governed in any great degree by government policies, but by the abundance of nature and the demand for its products. Government measures can do very little at best, but it is probable that almost no measure could have been offered the country that would have done more to enhance the value of its production than the one which the country recently rejected, under impulsion from the privileged interests, which Mr. White represents.

CHAOS IN BRITAIN.

The strike conditions in Great Britain are getting desperate, and the consequences, as we have constantly said, can hardly fail to be radical. There never was a more socialistic proposal made by the present or any other British Government than the contemplated act to enforce a minimum wage and arbitration, and two strange things are notable with regard to this act. One is that, though it is far more socialistic than any before it, the Conservative Opposition press supports it. The other is that the Labor men oppose it, and do so on account of its most socialist element. The reason why the Conservatives support it, much as they abhor it, is that they realize that the alternative is that the task of doing something and getting scolded on all hands for not succeeding would fall upon them, and they have no alternative plan to propose. The reason why the union men oppose it is that while the socialist principle of community control is all right so long as it means the destruction of existing authority, it is all wrong when it means any limitation of their own authority. Labor leaders in other employments have announced that any attempt to pass a regulation requiring compulsory arbitration, or one making the unions responsible for the breaking of their agreements, will result in such a cessation of labor as will make the passage of such a law impossible. In other words these leaders are to be free to dictate and exact, but are not to be dictated to by representatives of the public or to be required to carry out any agreements they may make. A Welsh leader has bluntly stated their case when he said the power is in the hands of the men; it is the question with them how they will use it.

There is enough truth in this to be terrible, in view of the precarious hold Great Britain has on the world's coal trade, which is her only stand-by for maintaining her existence. But it is a proverb that nothing terrible is as bad as it looks. These organizations seem for the time being to have in their hands the absolute power once exercised by the gentry over the common people, and might be tempted to use it as tyrannically. But when we remember the saving common sense at the base of the Englishman's nature, we cannot suppose that the despotic attitude just described would not break down the solidarity of unionism. The men are having time to think and, though it is very hard to think straight in the midst of a great body of one-sided opinion in which every one's thought exaggerates that of every one else, still reason is reason, and if people will have collective instead of individual action and rule, they should be willing to accept the collective action of the nation. It would indeed be galling to leaders accustomed to nothing but support to their decisions, warm in proportion to the strength of their demands, to have to come before a tribunal which considered other interests than those to which they appeal, but it must be plain to all that other interests have to be considered.

Looking at the thing from the outside it seems to us that no worse turn could be done the colliers than grant them all they might under such conditions ask. British coal would become dearer and the buyers of it abroad would seek it from other sources. Similar demands everywhere else are their only protection against loss of business. All transportation and manufacturing would feel the check and the products of industry would be less in demand. The colliers would be the first but by no means the last to feel the disaster brought upon Great Britain. They themselves would find occupation leaving them, and would begin emigrating. But that would only be the beginning of distress. Their unlimited success would spell Mene, mene, tekel upharsin to Great Britain. It is under such conditions, which they must faintly see, that the British Opposition is painfully considering what it can do. To take up the task of government just now is the last thing it wants to do. The Opposition leaders will support the government measures until they see a rift in the cloud. They are placing their hopes in the early exhaustion of the strike through lack of funds and general reprobation. When they think they see that coming, they will begin to worry the government that they may take advantage of the reaction that is sure to come with it, like that which came with the return of Charles the Second. And have they not a remedy which the Liberals have rejected? Their cure is protection. They will secure more work to everybody at higher wages by protection. How they are going to do this without making everything dearer and losing their foreign markets they have never, with all their eloquence, explained, and indeed never can. But this 'more work and higher wage' cry is very captivating, and in the misery which will result from this strike the people will jump at anything. Once in power, it will be imperative with the government to bring about the results they have prophesied. There will be a momentary galvanic activity. But then what?

PARLIAMENTARY AND CIVIL WAR

Mr. Lamarche, a Nationalist member of Parliament, has been thinking out a way to get back on Sir Wilfrid Laurier and the Liberals for forcing a vote that caused a split in the Nationalist ranks. Sir Wilfrid was the mover of the resolution which, while it did not commit his own followers to anything definite, forced the Nationalist members to vote against the Government, except Mr. Mondou, who did not vote at all, while the two Nationalist ministers had to vote with the Government. The result of this was not only a parliamentary split, but a revolt in the country under Mr. Bourassa against the two ministers who had deserted the Nationalist flag. All the while the Liberals were unembarassed, having voted as simple oppositionists for a motion condemning the Government in very general terms. To describe this attitude of theirs Mr. Lamarche recurred to the graphic phrase which had been employed by Sir Wilfrid Laurier with regard to it: hiding behind the lines of Torres Vedras. He is the tactician who is to draw them out from these entrenchments, which he proposes to do by a specific amendment to the Manitoba Boundary Bill, declaring that nothing in the constituent act of the Province of Manitoba 'shall affect any right or privilege 'with regard to denominational or 'separate schools which any class of 'persons have at the date of the passing of this act by law or practice in 'the territory added to the province 'under the provisions of this act.' This will, of course, have to be voted down by the Government party, but they cannot be placed worse in the eyes of the clericals than they are already. It will certainly not be relished by Mr. Monk and Mr. Pelletier. But what it is meant to do is to force the Liberals to line up for or against separate schools in Manitoba. This is fair tactics. The Liberals have talked a good deal of Nationalism that they did not feel, fearing for loss of votes among the simple people, and now they will have to get beyond sunny ways and say whether they really want separate schools in the new Manitoba or not, and if they say yes, commit themselves to a policy which in power they could not carry out.

Meantime Mr. Bourassa is proclaiming through his own province a rebellion among the French-Canadians if separate schools are not forced upon Manitoba. We have no reason to believe that the Roman Catholics of Manitoba are suffering under any practical disabilities, though their intransigent archbishop has at all times been most wrathful over the existing condition. Mgr. Langevin did his utmost to stir up the Province of Quebec in 1896 to vote against Sir Wilfrid Laurier and in favor of Sir Charles Tupper, because Sir Charles had, in the sure and certain hope of gaining this province, undertaken to force separate schools on Manitoba. What was the surprise of both Sir Charles and the Archbishop to find their ticket voted down in this province by a very big majority. The whole outbreak is an appeal to race sentiment rather than to any real sense of need. The French in Manitoba have separate schools in point of fact as much as anywhere else. Even in New Brunswick, the province which entered federation with a permanent provision in its constitution against ever having separate schools, has them in practice wherever the Roman Catholics are in sufficient numbers to carry them on, and better schools, too, than they would have under a separate school system. What more could they wish than what Mr. Robidoux, member for Kent, reports. Religious instruction is permitted in the schools, and teaching of French in French text books prevails. A French history of Canada is used in the schools. Some of the schools are carried on by nuns, and a French department exists in the normal schools. This is the state of things as set forth by the repatriation agents of the Government among the Acadians in the United States to win them back to their own country. Such being the case, the Bourassa rebellion is absolutely a factitious and sentimental one. But Sir George Cartier went further in the rebellion way than even Mr. Bourassa. He actually shouldered a musket in 1837. But he lived to dine with the Queen and become a very loyal baronet.

IS CANADA CHRISTIAN?

It is a question whether it was even good political tactics, in the representative of a constituency such as that of Mr. Bickerdike, to denounce the word Christian in the charter of a Canadian university as an insult to the Jews. Both the words 'national' and 'Christian' appeared in the characterization of the venerable Queen's University in the new charter that is being sought for it. The word national appeared simply to declare it to be an institution of national scope—one that could rightly come to Ottawa for its charter. Ontario has its provincial university at Toronto, and no doubt those interested in that admirable institution looked with some jealousy on the broader aspirations of Queen's. At all events the word national was struck out. Had it remained there might have been just so much color for objecting to the word Christian, that it declares Canada a Christian country, and that might be offensive to infidels, Mormons, Buddhists and Jews, who can rightly claim that all religions here are equal before the law.

But that word 'national' having been removed, it is beyond us and will be beyond the understanding of the majority of Mr. Bickerdike's constituents to know why a Christian university should not receive a charter as such. The university was not even asking for money, but merely for leave to carry on its existence as what it is, but leaving out its distinctively Presbyterian limitations. To declare this an insult to the Jews is the most preposterous thing ever said on the religious question in our Parliament. Those Roman Catholics who sided with Mr. Bickerdike in objecting to giving Queen's University the characterization of Christian must have done so from the very narrowest of sectarian grounds. They certainly could not object to it on the national ground that a religious adjective was an insult to the rest of the population. On that principle the Ottawa University within a stone's throw of where they were speaking and voting is an insult to all denominations but the Catholic. We make bold to say that if there had been an application for a charter for a Jewish university, Mr. Bickerdike would have been its busiest advocate. It would never have occurred to him, or to us, or to any Christian, that such an institution was an insult to Christendom. Had he needed support in such a matter he should have had ours.

Apart from what Christians may think of his position, we are certain that it does not speak the mind of the Jews, even on the broader question of using the phrase Christian, nationally. We assume that every reader of the 'Witness' will give it credit for having at all times, and in the most determined way, defended the absolute equality of all peoples and of all religions and non-religion before the law, so long as these did not introduce polygamy or other crimes. Still the Jews have never as a people shown themselves offensive towards the religion of the country, taking its institutions as facts which they accepted on coming to it. The last position in which they want to be placed is that which would be inevitable if they were understood to be seeking to dominate our institutions and to be making claim on their own behalf that Canada was not to call herself, what she is, a Christian country. These will not, we think, thank Mr. Bickerdike for his volunteer championship.

THE WESTWARD OUTLET.

The other day we showed the necessity of opening a grain route westward from Alberta, as this offers the best promise of relief of a grain blockade that promises to grow rapidly worse unless extraordinary measures are taken. Vancouver believes that with a reasonable grain rate for the four hundred miles that separate her from Calgary, she could more than compete with the long winter haul of two thousand four hundred miles from Calgary to St. John, and have an advantage over the long haul more than to balance the heavier charge for the longer water route. Of course, the Canadian Pacific pooh poohs such a suggestion, as it prefers the long haul. If the Railway Commission does not see its way clear to reduce the westward rates on grain to some sort of proportion to the eastward rates some other means will have to be found, and their jaws pried open from the grip they took on the profits of the grain crop by aiding the Conservatives to defeat reciprocity and so securing themselves in the long haul.

Independently of the European market Vancouver must some day be a great outlet for the Alberta crops. China's growing requirements of flour are not generally realized. A subscriber draws our attention to the fact that on her last trip out the 'Minnesota' took 510,000 bags of flour from the Western States to the port of Hongkong, a load that sank her so deep in the water as to prevent her going to her regular anchorage. During the last few weeks 1,250,000 bags of flour have gone to this single port of China. There is no reason except the railway rates why Vancouver, with an elevator and a flour mill, should not at least share this trade. The farmers of much of Alberta may look forward with some hope to the opening of the Grand Trunk Pacific to Prince Rupert, and of the Canadian Northern to Vancouver, both of which are being constructed with grades that will not necessitate prohibitive tolls. Only such relief as this seems to offer can avert a check in the prosperity of farming, such as will be a disaster to the whole country. It is up to Vancouver.

EDUCATION IN ONTARIO.

Social economists in Canada and the United States have been studying the rural problem in both countries during the last five years with an energy unknown before. The varied and complex moral, social, economic, physical, intellectual and religious conditions, as they actually exist, are being examined with method and thoroughness; and many important conclusions have been reached. It is a hopeful and promising sign of the times. The rural problem in both countries is one that calls for the best thought and most active moral energy of the higher citizenship. It is also a significant sign that all those who are studying the question at first hand are agreed that the two great essentials of the time are, first, a vast improvement in rural education and, secondly, the more general adoption of the principles of scientific agriculture. This is recognized, also, by the author of 'The Church of the Open Country,' whose work we recently reviewed, and which is well worthy of study as presenting the subject in all its aspects. Neither the proposal that rural education should be much better than it is, nor the one that scientific agriculture should become more general, is new, but neither is the less true on that account. The essential point is that conditions are making them more true every year.

It is for this reason that what each of our provinces is doing for education, and more particularly for rural education, becomes of more and more importance from thinking Canadians. There is some substantial progress in things educational in Ontario, to judge by the report of the Minister of Education just issued. More money is being expended on the schools for one thing. The cost of primary education alone in that province has risen in five years from about $6,100,000 to $9,300,000. The expansion of New Ontario, and the increased cost of building, account for some of this increase, but at the same time the teachers' salaries are being increased substantially. From 1905 to 1910 the salaries of male rural teachers in the public (primary) schools of Ontario increased by $106, and those of the female teachers by $120. The increase for all the primary teachers of the province in the same period was $197 for the male teachers and $135 for the female. Last year alone the increase was $24 and $32 for the male and female teachers respectively. The total number of teachers was 10,518, and of these 5,743 had received Normal school training and 745 Normal college or Faculty of Education at the universities. Of the remainder, a considerable number had received the training of the special model schools.

Salaries in the public schools are much higher than those of Quebec. The average salary for male teachers in the rural public schools of Ontario, corresponding to our elementary schools, was $508 in 1910 and for the female teachers, $431. As practically all of our rural elementary schools in Quebec have female teachers only, the essential comparison is with the salaries of the female rural teachers of Ontario. The rural salaries in the same school year (1910-11) were $136 for the Catholic teachers and $233 for the Protestant. The Ontario average, therefore, is eighty-five percent more than that received by our Protestant teachers, and more than treble the average received by our Catholic teachers. Taking cities, towns and country into consideration, the average salary for male teachers in the public schools of Ontario was $1,224 for those holding first class certificates, $690 for the second class, $468 for the third and $412 for those holding temporary certificates. The corresponding figures for the female teachers were $591, $531, $405 and $365. The first lesson from these figures is that the school boards pay according to the quality of the certificate or diploma. The next is derived from the statement of the report that the higher certificates are replacing the lower in the public schools of Ontario. This is the natural result of recognizing that the more highly trained teacher is worth the higher salary. In 1910, forty-one more teachers held first class certificates than 1909; 799 more held second class, and 601 fewer held third class certificates. This is a good kind of evidence that the educational conditions in Ontario are advancing.

KNOWLEDGE IS WEALTH.

At the meeting at the Technical School in Montreal, the Rev. Dr. Barclay remarked that such a large audience could not have been gathered together four years ago to take an interest in educational affairs. It is certain that interest in education is on the increase, and in the best direction. We have always had political school questions, like the present one of Keewatin, stirring up whole sections of the people, but unfortunately too many of those thus sectionally aroused have cared little for education, and been blind to the remediable defects of the schools at their own doors. There is now, however, a sounder and more promising kind of interest throughout the Dominion in every form of education, from the primary to that of the technical schools and the universities. In the cities and towns which are centres of manufacturing, the demand for scientific training is becoming more general, and as a consequence there is more interest in this training. The manufacturers of Canada, indeed, are much more alive to the need of scientific aid than they were fifteen years ago. The services of the chemist, for instance, in the iron and other industries are much more in request; and it is within the same period, also, that many of the great lumber and pulp firms of the country have realized that the forest engineer is an immediate economic helper as well as a conserver of forest wealth for future generations.

Economic considerations have enhanced the value of scientific education in the manufacturing centres. Economic considerations in agriculture also must soon have weight for the uplift of the rural school, as scientific method is as much needed now in agriculture as in manufacturing. The day of mere exploitation of the soil must pass. The wand of science is now an economic necessity. The general occupation of the good soil everywhere in Canada and the United States, together with the advancing prices of farm produce, have brought more and more of the poorer soils under cultivation. With the constant expansion of the cities and towns, and their greatly increasing absolute and relative consumption, the produce of the poorer soils is likely to be more and more in demand. Now the salient economic point is that while the poor soils may yield some profit when prices are high, even under poor cultivation, it is certain that they can be made to yield much more profit under proper methods of cultivation. This has been abundantly proved in Europe, and it has been proved in some parts of Canada and the United States. Indeed, several of the most successful achievements in scientific intensive farming were accomplished on abandoned 'worn-out' farms in New England. But the indispensable means for the general adoption of scientific method in agriculture is education of the right kind, and that calls for a better rural school.

SASKATCHEWAN ELECTIONS.

The approaching provincial election in Saskatchewan might have been looked on elsewhere as a purely provincial matter had Mr. Haultain, in what appears a somewhat desperate plea for help from Ottawa, not reminded the Conservatives that if they won the election they would be able materially to help Mr. Borden in the next Dominion election. This argument, which was used in an appeal for active organization and mobilization made by Mr. Haultain in a speech to his followers last September, can hardly have been urged with any hope that the introduction of national issues would strengthen him in the province. He himself at first refused to support Mr. Borden on reciprocity, no doubt feeling then that his doing so would be fatal to his political hopes. It is regarded rather as a bid for eastern help, and eastern money, and especially government expenditures as determining factors in the election. But for whatever reason it was done it was only to be expected that his opponents would greedily make use of it to make reciprocity the fighting issue to the side tracking of the purposes for which a provincial election should be held. While this is most unfortunate for the province, the Liberals can hardly be blamed for forcing the fight on these lines.

All winter the people of the prairies have been having daily forced on their attention the differences of prices being paid for grain at Minneapolis and at Port Arthur. This is called the 'spread,' and some papers give it daily prominence. The following table is from the Regina 'Leader' of March 7. The first column of figures gives the prices for grain in store at Port Arthur, and the second for grain in store at Minneapolis:

No. 1 Northern	98	109
No. 2 Northern	95	107
No. 3 Northern	90	105
No. 2 C. W. Oats	41	50
No. 3 Barley	61	130
No. 4 Barley	50	120
Feed	46	100
No. 1 N. W. Flax	184	204

As Minneapolis No. 1 Northern is only equal to Canadian grain graded as No. 3, the difference—the 'spread'—is actually eight cents greater than appears, being no less than nineteen cents on wheat. The difference, it will be seen, is seventy cents a bushel on barley, and twenty cents on flax. This very visible and direct loss to the farmers is calculated by Minister of Agriculture Motherwell to aggregate twelve million dollars that might just as well be reposing in the farmers' pockets. To this is, we presume, to be added their loss through the detention and deterioration of that part of their crop that would, under reciprocity, have found its way to market by way of Min-

neapolis, and which is still on the farmers' hands, to their great distress. It will be very interesting to note how Saskatchewan will vote if this issue is kept in front.

A GAMBLE IN LAND.

In Southern Alberta large areas of good land that have been held for a long time on a grazing lease at a rental of one or two cents an acre are about to fall back into the hands of the government, and will be thrown open for homestead entry this spring. While these lands have been in use for the raising of range cattle, the use has been as inefficient as the low rental indicates. Many acres went to the feeding of a single animal, and to all appearances the land lay idle; in the meantime the settlers, going in around the boundaries, and expanding railway systems, have given to these lands a value far greater than the general value of Dominion lands in the vicinity, and some choice sections have a value thousands of dollars greater than that at which they are to be sold. Naturally where such certain bargains are to be had as amount to nothing short of an offer on the part of the government to give two or three dollars for one, there will be a great rush of anxious purchasers. A greater rush than were one of our department stores to advertise that all goods would be sold for a quarter their cost price on the following day.

On the days preceding the date that will be advertised by the Dominion Government for the sale of these lands men desirous of acquiring them for use, and a large number of speculators will flock to the towns named as land offices. Then during the day or two before the sale they will begin to form in line in front of the agency. As hour follows hour, both night and day the line will increase in length, and physical endurance will be tested to the utmost. The scenes enacted in such lines where the stake held up by the government is immediate affluence to the few winners are neither nice nor elevating. It is suggested now that the government obviate this extraordinary method of getting rid of its land by copying the method adopted in the United States of substituting for the waiting line a national lottery for the land of each section opened to settlement. As the only reason for either the waiting line or the lottery is that much is to be given for little, both could be done away with by simply selling the lots at auction, according to the value, instead of selling all at one price, whether on a hill top or in the valley. An auctioneer, if put in charge, would both enrich the public treasury and put an end to the fostering by the government of what is essentially a gamble.

APPEAL FROM PHILIP TO PHILIP.

The Supreme Court of the United States has just rendered such a surprising decision that it is expected an appeal will be taken. The Attorney General the very day of the announcement of the decision, being unable to move in the matter himself, wrote to the defendant against whom the case was given suggesting that he appeal. The decision was given by a majority of four to three. Justice Lurton wrote the decision of the majority, and Chief Justice White wrote the dissenting opinion of the minority. The chance for an appeal from this decision of the Supreme Court lies in the fact that the recent death of Justice Harlan and the absence, on account of the sickness of his wife, of Justice Day, left only seven members, and four constituted a majority. An appeal is it appears allowed from the Supreme Court short-handed to the Supreme Court with nine members sitting. For a reversal of the decision both Justice Day and Mr. Pitney, recently appointed by the president, but yet unconfirmed by the Senate to fill Justice Harlan's place, would have to side with the minority. The appeal, if taken, is peculiar, as even very important cases have been accepted at the hands of what would have been a minority of the full bench.

The case in question was that of a mimeograph company who sell their machines on condition that only ink purchased from them shall be used in the machines. Their plan of profits was similar to that of he Shoe Machinery Company who sell certain of their machines which are indispensable to the manufacturers, only on condition that no other machines than theirs shall be used, and that even the nails used must be purchased from them. The majority decision was in the company's favor, on the ground that they had the right to either wholly or partly suppress their patent; so that the market for the materials employed by the machine was of their creation and tributary to them. It was a long, carefully prepared statement based upon English decisions as well as those of the courts in the United States.

The Chief Justice in his dissenting opinion holds that this is practically legislating to extend patent rights to embrace some of the rights of contract, and by a combination of the two greatly to facilitate the formation of monopolies. He told how he had bought a razor recently, to find on getting it home that his purchase had been illegal according to the new interpretation, as he had not paid the full consideration that according to the terms of sale to the vendor should have been demanded of him. For the decision reaches further than to secure the monopoly in its demand that manufacturers use in their machines only materials supplied by the patentees. It covers the right of the vendor of any patent article to fix the selling price of the article, so that it will be illegal ever to sell it below that price. And probably even makes legal the right of the razor manufacturer to stipulate that his razors must never be resharpened. As the Chief Justice puts it: Take a patentee 'selling a patented engine. He will 'now have the right by contract to 'bring under the patent laws all con-'tracts for coal or electricity used to 'afford power to work the machine. 'Take a patented cooking utensil. The 'power is now recognized to bind by 'contract one who buys the utensil to 'use it in connection with no other food 'supply but that sold by the patentee. 'The illustrations might be multiplied 'indefinitely. They are not imaginary.'

Though the decision is already only two days old bills have been introduced in congress to remedy the situation created. Legislative action would seem to be the better remedy for the monopolistic servitude of a vast industry thus created. An appeal to a full court, especially should it prove successful, would throw distrust on all previous decisions of the court rendered by four out of seven. It would also throw doubt on the usefulness of sitting in future except with a full bench. As nine members sitting has been the exception rather than the rule of recent years an awkward situation would result. Ina ny case it is probable that the present House of Representatives would hurry to pass such legislation, so strong is the sentiment in the country against combinations in restraint of competition. Such legislation seems to be needed in view of other decisions than this one. The Supreme Court of California, at the instance of the San Francisco grocers' combine, found it unlawful to sell canned goods at cut rates, to the great indignation of the buyers. It is not so certain that such bills would pass the Senate, which is usually on the side of privilege, or, if they did, that they would not be declared unconstitutional on similar grounds to the present decision. It would be within the competency of any British Parliament to pass such remedial or interpretative legislation, but it is a principle of the United States constitution that no legislation is valid that interferes with any existing contract.

A CURIOUS MINISTRY.

A petition with twenty thousand signatures was presented to the Manitoba Legislature asking that a referendum be taken on the question of abolishing the bar. Mr. G. H. Malcolm moved to give effect to the petition. After a long discussion the House divided, and the motion was lost on a vote of twenty to fourteen. Every Liberal voted for the referendum, while the Conservatives, with the exception of only two, opposed it. In no Canadian legislature has the question of temperance ever been so clearly defined between two parties, and we may judge the situation as much by the arguments advanced as by the result of the . Premier Roblin roundly denounced a referendum to 'Abolish The Bar' on the ground that were the referendum taken and defeated it would throw open the sale of liquor in both bars and stores in the districts that are now dry under local option. It would no doubt be within Mr. Roblin's power so to word the referendum as to have this effect, but it would only be with malign intent that he would do it. He could draw it so that a large adverse, lar[illegible] foreign vote in Winnipeg would override the decision of the remotest municipality that had adopted local option. As it would be in his power to do this it would be far more easily in his power to have the 'Abolish The Bar' referendum taken in such form that it would have no retro rade effe[illegible] on ground already gained.

Premier Roblin had another objection to the referendum. He stated that to abolish the bar was to create a worse drinking evil than that which existed. This is a theory that has been so loudly proclaimed by the emissaries and supporters of the trade that it has received a good deal of credence. If the bar were abolished the individual, it is contended, would get his liquor by express, a dozen bottles at a time, and tipple at home at all hours. There is a plausible sound to the objection, but we have never heard it advanced from actual experience, while we know of a great deal of testimony to the contrary. Notably a series of articles in the 'Catholic Record,' in which the editor, in reply to a priest in the west as to the results achieved by local option, replied that if it was to be judged by such results as were achieved in Ontario it was undoubtedly admirable. Any one who has had to do with drunkards knows how much the chance smell or chance sight has to do with indulgence. Mr. Roblin was hard up for an argument when he based his opposition on such weak ground.

As if this was not bad enough. As if it was not enough of an affront to the temperance sentiment of the province, Mr. Coldwell, who holds the portfolio of Minister of Education, had to rise to champion the bar. Is this not a fine example for the youth of Manitoba! What used to be looked on as the most highly moral province of Canada has a minister of education, who, on account of this utterance, would not be tolerated as a school teacher in British Columbia, where every teacher has to teach the evils of drinking and smoking. To make his offence worse, Mr. Coldwell opposed the repression of the bar by glorifying its very worst feature, the treating habit. This he spoke of as being instigated [illegible] one of the 'noblest impulses of human nature.' If there is any generosity at all in the treating custom it is largely exercised at the expense of the mother, wife or children. It is more often a direct theft of their rights than it is a purely generous action. When the bar-tender treats the arriving guest, as is an imperative custom in some places, he does it to necessitate the return treat, in the hope that the two drinks will 'start something.' The impression so carefully fostered by bartenders that it looks mean to drink alone is at the bottom of a great deal of treating. That and the hope of a return drink is the basic reason for the treat as tendered in the village bar. While these incentives also hold good in the city, there is in the country more often added to them the desire for company.

The course of the Conservatives in casting their votes against this referendum, coupled with such speeches as were made in defence of that action, should be seized by the Liberal Opposition as a grand fighting plank, and kept before the people. That province having long ago adopted the principle of leaving prohibition to the will of the people, as expressed at referendum elections, the legislature had no re sonable ground for opposing such a reference to the whole people as would find what might be the people's will for the whole province. The fact that the Conservatives were afraid to put it to the test is an acknowledgment that they feared to know the will of the majority, that they were in fact convinced that the vote would be for prohibition, and so create what any party that realizes the dominance of liquor over elections might, if not strong in the conscience of the people, regard as an awkward situation.

THE BLEACHERS.

The Presidential election in the United States is being carried on in fine sporting style. Since Col. Roosevelt chose to use the metaphor of the prize-fight in announcing his candidacy, and said he had thrown his hat into the ring, reporters and political agents have taken the cue and are talking the language of the ring. The other day Mr. Roosevelt's manager, Senator Dixon, saw a fine chance to make political capital by challenging President Taft's manager, Mr. McKinley, to stake the fate of their respective candidates for the nomination of each state on the popular vote in state. This system of elective primary is the legal method in New Jersey, Washington and some other states, and is one of the policies of the progressives for which Colonel Roosevelt stands. When the proposal was made what more natural than that Mr. McKinley should parry after the best traditions of the ring by refusing to discuss the matter until Senator Dixon could show official credentials and prove himself Mr. Roosevelt's bona-fide manager. After these pleasant preliminaries were concluded Mr. McKinley replied to the challenge that it was not fair to change the rules of the game after play had begun.

Shortly after this a speech was made by a Mr. Campbell, of Kansas, in Concord, New Hampshire, in which, again following the phraseology of the sporting field, he said, that the Republicans did not believe in 'an appeal from the umpire to the bleachers.' Mr. Roosevelt seized this expression, without reference to the context, and treated it as the answer to his challenge, to put the presidential nomination to the popular vote. Taken in that light it gave him the very handle he wanted to accuse the Taft supporters of distrust in the judgment of the rank and file of the party. If, as it seems, Mr. Roosevelt thought he was punching a dummy, he must have been intensely surprised at receiving a return blow that is likely to have a lasting effect on the campaign. Mr. Campbell replied that it was not a popular primary that he referred to in the quoted speech, but that he had likened Mr. Roosevelt's proposal to appeal court decisions to the popular voters, to 'an appeal 'from the umpire to th bleachers.' That is to say, an appeal from an umpire who has had years of training in the rules of the game, as well as a technical training of vision, an appeal from such an umpire unstirred by the desire to see either side win, and standing in the best possible place to see the play, to the very partisan judgment 'of the random crowd who throng the unroofed portion of the stand at the far end of the field. The simile could hardly have been more appropriate or one that would be understood and appreciated by a larger number of people. To cap it, however, and make it stick in the mind Mr. Campbell has coupled it with the awful example of the recall of a judicial decision given at the trial of Christ. After Pilate had given Him a judicial trial and found no wrong in Him, he referred the question to the vote of the people, who, under interested and malignant inspiration, cried: 'Crucify Him, crucify Him.' It seems impossible that Mr. Roosevelt's campaign for the reference of judicial decisions to the popular vote can survive these two 'deadly parallels.'

PARCELS TO BORNEO.

There are those who complain that the British people living on their islands are an insular people, and not only do not know but do not care to know how the rest of the world wags, especially the British Colonies. If there is an atom of truth in the charge it is certainly not reflected in their postal laws. For the very purpose of making an imperial tie, the British post office not only adopted the 'penny an ounce' letter rate, but adopted what is called the 'triple system' of imperial British parcel rates. These rates are one shilling for three pounds, two shillings for seven pounds and three shillings for eleven pounds. Put into cents per pound, these rates amount to eight cents per pound for packages of three pounds, seven cents per pound for packages of seven pounds and six and a half cents per pound for packages of eleven pounds. It may be objected that this rate is a losing one, only put on to strengthen the imperial tie. If so, all honor to those who have done it. There is, however, nothing to indicate that this is the case. The British Post Office has a large annual surplus. Its parcel post rate inside the kingdom is only two cents a pound. Its parcel rate throughout the rest of Europe is about eight cents a pound, though here the railway hauls are long and there is expensive handling at foreign customs offices and over foreign government owned railways. From many careful comparisons we would gather that this triple system was not far from a cost rate.

At this rate, which as above shown runs from six and a half to eight cents a pound, the Government will carry packages by sea around the world to India and distribute them by rail over a country that is not so much smaller than Canada. It will carry them right around to New Zealand or to the savages of British North Borneo, in the Pacific. It will carry them to British East Africa, on one side of Africa, or to the Gold coast, on the other side. The British Government supplies this excellent and cheap mail service right into the heart of savage Africa. Far Northern Nigeria, which runs almost up to Lake Tchad, in innermost Africa, enjoys it. So do Uganda and Zanzibar, and such little out of the way places as Tortola, the Falkland Islands and the Caicos Islands. In fact, distance is no bar whatever. If in some cases, like Australia, there are higher tolls charged, it is because the local Government would not join with the Imperial Government in establishing the rates.

It will perhaps be more astonishing to many to learn that the Britisher enjoys the privilege of mailing parcels to the farthest confines of Canada at this rate of six and a half to eight cents a pound. Yet our post office charges us sixteen cents a pound to mail a parcel from one part of our own country to another. As we have shown before, there is only one reason for this. It is a rate purposely maintained by the post office to its own financial disadvantage for the very purpose of preventing Canadians from mailing packages that the express companies may enjoy the privilege of their carriage and announce every year, as they just have done, net profits of a million dollars on an investment of only four millions. How long the people of Canada will stand for this treatment it is hard to say. Mr. Pelletier is doing his best to stave off a demand for it by using up the present post office surplus in starting rural routes. The country wants rural routes, but it should be clearly understood that this in no way lessens the demand for a parcel post. Indeed, it strengthens that demand. Had we a parcel post rate fixed not on an exclusive but on a revenue basis the Postmaster-General would have a bigger surplus to establish many more rural routes.

England has been far-seeing enough to establish cheap letter, parcel and telegraph rates with her colonies, the last of which was done at a sacrifice. Have we in Canada no need of binding together the sentiment of our widely strung-out provinces? Is it not as necessary that British Columbia should be facilitated in her connection with Alberta and Alberta with Nova Scotia as it is that English people should be able easily to send gifts or receive tokens of esteem from the British settlers in the outlying corners of the world? The parcel post it must be recognized is not a mere shopping business. It is very largely used as the truest manner of keeping up friendship. Witness, for instance, how full the mail bags are at Christmas. Had we reasonable rates, packages would be sent in great numbers throughout the year, attesting thought and friendship. If established in Canada it would be a very great help to break down the almost insurmountable barriers that divide our population into sections. Canada and the United States are the only two civilized countries in the world that maintain the rate of sixteen cents a pound. If Canada does not hurry she will have the proud distinction of calling herself the only country that refuses to adopt modern postal regulations.

STREET SIMPLIFICATION.

Now that the spick and span new street signs stare at us from every corner, citizens have an opportunity to see for themselves under what a debt of obligation the committee on renaming of streets has placed them. No one will argue that it was not necessary in incorporating new streets by the score to see that there was no duplication. Simplification would naturally be the watchword of the wise men, who spent many weary hours in wrestling with this knotty question. No one complained when the result of their labors was long-delayed, for it was not an easy task by any means, but now that the practical result of their work is forced upon the vision and into the lives of the citizens, it is fitting that a grateful public should remember the men who have made the names of our streets so easy to recall to memory, to pronounce and to spell, choosing especially such as would trip lightly on the tongues of visitors and strangers to the city. The civic committee on re-naming of the streets last year consisted of Ald. Lariviere, chairman; Aldermen L. A. Lapointe, Emard, N. Lapointe, Drummond, Letourneau, Monahan and Marcil. Here are a few of the simplifications: Labelle street, simple and easily remembered, but of necessity changed because of duplication, becomes Avenue de Chateaubriand; Aqueduct street, in St. Paul Ward, becomes Rue de la Verendrye; William street, Emard Ward, Rue Jacques Hertel; part of St. Urbain street, for no reason at all, for it is not duplicated, becomes Avenue de l'Hotel Dieu; the St. Catherine road, Mount Royal Ward, becomes Boulevard Ste. Marie, according to the official report in the 'Municipal Gazette'; Simard, in St. Denis Ward, becomes d'Aillebout; St. Francois Xavier, Longue Pointe, Montee de Boucherville; Sherbrooke avenue, St. Denis, de Normanville. Vinet, Longue Pointe, regarded as three streets, has three names. Here they are, Souligny, Lepailleur and Contrecoeur. Not bad names as substitutes for a simple name of five letters, are they? Then we find Logan in Longue Pointe becomes Tanguay; Lasalle, in St. Denis, de Lanaudiere; Morin, in St. Denis, Francoise Barry; Mount Royal, in Longue Pointe, Louis Frechette; Rachel, in Longue Pointe, de Montarville; Davidson, in Emard, Boulevard Monk; Cedar, in Notre Dame de Grace, Charles Wilson; Dorchester, Longue Pointe, Honfleur. Even such an enemy of their country as the Boer president was considered by the aldermen worthy of having his name perpetuated in this way, so Vercheres, in Rosemount becomes Paul Kruger. The question of race should not enter into this matter, but it forces itself on our attention when we find that out of thirty-three streets and avenues, formerly known by numbers, only one has received an English name, Princess Louise. This hints at the influence that the English-speaking members must have wielded over the committee's deliberations. This much credit must be given the committee; it was not absolutely impervious to criticism. It did some remedial acts after the first publication of the atrocities. It allowed Molson avenue, Notre Dame de Grace, to remain after it had been determined to call it Rue Forbin Janson; instead of calling Pacific avenue, in the same ward, Etienne Parent, it bestowed upon it the name of our Royal Governor, Connaught; it restored English names to other streets in that new ward that had been robbed of them, and it allowed Huntly street, in St. Denis, to remain Huntly, instead of becoming St. Valier. But it took away Hanover street's name and made it part of University—a proceeding entirely opposite to that which the committee adopted in giving the best half of St. Urbain street a name that seems to those unused to it, irrevelant. By the same rule why was not the next street to Hanover, Brunswick, wiped out and made part of Union avenue? It is a pity to lose such respected and long-established names as Hanover and Brunswick and Aylmer and Shuter and Oxenden.

INTELLECTUAL PERDITION.

We quote the following editorial remarks from the 'Saturday Evening Post,' a Philadelphia paper, which claims to have a circulation of a million and three-quarters. It appears in a page that has Benjamin Franklin's picture in the heading as founder of the paper, and is worthy of consideration as a sign of the drift of the time: 'We are much 'pleased to hear that out of a Harvard 'class in comparative literature, con-'taining about a hundred students, 'not one could tell when Aristotle 'lived, though half a dozen guessed 'that the period was subsequent to '1840! Knowing when Aristotle lived '—or anything else about him—is one 'of the least profitable uses to which 'lay human brains can be put. 'It is a fine testimonial to the under-'graduate's intelligence that his real 'studies in comparative literature are 'confined to the batting averages of 'the two major leagues just about in 'proportion as the faculty tries to 'palm off Aristotle on him!

'Learned persons are continually 'asking why people don't read more 'books of permanent value. The an-'swer is obvious. Being minded to 'read improving books, people turn 'to some learned person's list of the 'twenty or forty "best." The list is 'sure to contain some of the dullest 'and least profitable works that are 'accessible to a modern lay reader. 'People conclude that, if those are the 'best, they will get along without any. 'For example, there is much more 'meat for the ordinary reader in any 'single extant Greek tragedy than in 'all classical speculative writings 'combined; but fifty representative 'lists of the "best" will mention philo-'sophy twice to every mention of 'tragedy. As we recollect it, Aris-'totle is rarely found among the "best" '—probably because, even to the learned who compose the lists, he is only 'a prodigious name. The first thing 'undergraduate students in comparative literature should be taught is to 'avoid reading most of the classics, 'in order to retain a proper admir-'ation for them.'

Not as a joke, but seriously, this man, writing for millions of the youth of the United States, and unfortunately for many in Canada, deems the study of the professional baseball league of more importance than the reading of the classics, and commends college students who slight a knowledge of the great men of the past to form an opinion on who is the best batter of the present. The writings of Aristotle, of whom the writer of the article seems to have no more knowledge than the name, were for centuries considered of almost equal weight with the Scripture. He was the one man of whose writings a knowledge was necessary to an education. In the history of the world's mode of thought and principle of life his writings fill a large section. That students should be taught to avoid reading most of the classics and follow sport is to teach the youth of the day that they are doing well in giving themselves to the veriest trifle of the moment. To teach them, as Aristotle teaches in the very first chapter of his ethics, that happiness is the chief aim of man, and there to shut the book and shut out the beautiful superstructure he built upon it, showing how it could be attained only by training the soul to love to walk in ways of perfect fame.

It is this very lack of knowledge of the classics, of the serious thought they stimulate, and of a comprehensive knowledge of the history of the past that is the greatest danger overhanging the United States to-day. No people who had known the history of the depreciation of currency as a mode of repudiation of debt, of which Aristotle tells us the beginning in his history of Athens, and which continued its course in Europe till the English, Scotch, French and Italian pounds are but small fractions of their former weight, would have been so egregiously led astray by Mr. Bryan's doctrine of free silver. The tragedy of the death of Plato, as related by Aristotle, has surely at the moment a lesson for those who are advocating mob justice. The doctrine laid down in the passage from the 'Saturday Evening Post' is one that has a great deal of prevalence. It is the idea that a native of the United States is self-sufficient in everything, able for any problem or any task, needing no knowledge of the past nor any regular training. The Goths and Vandals merely broke the statues; this editor would dethrone the spirit of the world's heroes, who, despite him and sport, will still march on.

$60,000,000 ON NEW TRACKS

C.P.R. Have Planned to Construct 10,000 Miles of Railway Lines

Further particulars of the statement that the Canadian Pacific Railway may spend sixty millions on new lines by Mr. G. J. Bury, vice-president, at Winnipeg, have reached headquarters. The statement was made in response to the request of a delegation from the municipalities of Bolton, Shellmouth and Shell River, headed by Premier R. P. Roblin, to extend its line from Russell north for fifty miles to serve the municipalities mentioned.

They were told by the vice-president that the project could not possibly be entertained this year, as the company could not hope to accomplish any more work than it had already on the programme for 1912. It was not a case of money, for he could have all the money necessary to build the lines and make improvements in the West, but it was a case of material and labor. It was not a case of shortage of cars or engines that kept the crop from being moved, but the real reason was that the company did not have enough lines on which to move its trains. They had all the cars that were required, but they were no good when they could not be moved.

This year the company was facing an extreme situation, and there were two ways to act—one was to go ahead and double the present terminal facilities and build more double tracks, and the other was to go ahead with branch lines and build those extensions which delegation after delegation had asked for. If the branch lines were built the congestion would just be as bad as ever, and the only solution of the grain blockade was to double the tracks and go ahead with extending terminal facilities as quickly as possible. In so doing the company were considering the general welfare of the country, as there were many districts where the company might have entered and made a good deal of money.

Mr. Bury intimated that the company had planned for ten thousand miles of lines all over the country, but these could not be constructed until the main lines were double tracked, and in shape to cope with the traffic from all over the system. But under the circumstances the company had to see to the needs of the settlers most in want first, and that was the policy which the company had adopted, and which would be followed right along. There was no doubt that the company would have to build a great many branches through Manitoba when the boundaries were extended, and engineers were now busily engaged forming plans for the extensions that would be necessary if the Hudson's Bay outlet proved the success that was anticipated.

RUSSIAN CONSUL DEAD

After a short illness of about three weeks, the Hon. Nicholas de Struve, for the past eleven years Imperial Russian Consul for Canada, passed away March 14 at the Homeopathic Hospital, Montreal. The late Mr. de Struve has been in indifferent health for some time, but only lately the nervous trouble with which he had been afflicted, became sufficiently aggravated to be serious.

The late Mr. Nicholas de Struve was born at Chateau Falls, near Reval, Russia, in 1862, was educated at the Public School of Odessa, the Royal Colege, Stuttgart, Germany, and the Imperial University of St. Petersburg.

He commenced his career in the Department of Public Instruction, and was engaged in investigating the educational systems in Sweden, Denmark and Holland for his Government. He was also entrusted with the education of His Imperial Highness Prince Alexander Romanoffskky, Duke of Leuchtenberg. In 1894 he was transferred to the Foreign Office, and appointed Vice-Consul at Frankfort-on-the-Main, Germany, was created Councillor of State in 1900, and selected Minister of Foreign Affairs to establish the first Imperial Russian Consulate in Canada.

THE SUPREME COURT.

Ottawa, Ont., March 13.—In the Supreme Court yesterday the appeals which came up together from the judgments of the Exchequer Court, Quebec Admiralty district, in the cases of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company plaintiff, verses the steamship Kronprinz Olav, defendant, and of the steamship 'Montcalm', defendant, against Johan Bryde, plaintiff, were heard. The actions were taken for damages caused by the collision of these two large steamers in the mid-channel of the St. Lawrence River at Channel Patch Shoals, north of St. Jean Port Joli, which occurred about 5 o'clock in the morning on the day of the 24th of September, 1910. The 'Montcalm' was proceeding up the river with the young flood, and lad en while the 'Kronprinz' was coming down in ballast and against the flood, both vessels at about the same speed There is no complaint as to lights, but each vessel charges the other with failure to observe narrow channel rules of navigation at a point where there was a bend in the channel.

The cases were tried together by Mr. Justice Dunlop, local judge in Admiralty, with a nautical assessor, and both actions were disposed of by the judgment rendered on the 13th June last which held both ships in fault, condemned each to pay $2,000 being one-half of the whole damages suffered by both ships and its own costs. The railway company and the steamship 'Montcalm' was in no way to blame for the collision and should not be condemned to bear any part of the damages or costs. The respondents the 'Kronprinz' Olav and Bryde its owner have given notice of cross-appeal contending that the 'Montcalm' was alone to blame for the collision, and should therefore bear all damages and costs. Holden, for the appellants; Mellish, K. C., and R. O. McMurtry, for respondents.

ORANGEMEN CONVENE IN LONDON

London, Ont., March 13.—The Orangemen are swarming into the city today, and at noon it was estimated that four hundred and fifty members of the organization from Oshawa on the east to Fort France on the west were here to take part in the deliberations of the society.

There are more coming, and the Grand Lodge officers declare that the session is the largest in the history of the order. The reason is given that many large questions affecting the country are before the public mind at the present time.

The Black Knights were in session this morning. Resolutions on the Ne Temere decree, the bilingual school question and separate schools were considered and carried unanimously.

In his annual report Grand Registrar Fennell refers to the fact that the convention is meeting in London after sixteen years.

The total membership of the Black Knights is now 3,048, a net increase of 176 during the year.

J. Lovelack, grand master, in his address stated that the past year had been one of great unrest in both province and Dominion. The order had been busy combatting the marriage question and the bi-lingual school question at home, and the Home Rule problem in the old land. The joint legislation committees report, which will be presented at a later session of the Grand Lodge, he said, would deal fully with the first two questions, but he took advantage of the opportunity to place himself on record as believing that the feeling of the Grand Lodge was that Canada should have 'one school, one flag and one language.'

Referring to the Home Rule question, he said: 'I feel that I voice the sentiments of this Grand Lodge when I say that our brethren in the Old Land have our undying sympathy in their efforts to prevent the passage of the Home Rule Bill for Ireland, and that our hopes and our prayers are being exercised on their behalf, and if need be our personal and financial assistance. The very soil of Ireland is sacred to us, because of the traditions of the past. Not only is it consistent for Irish Orangemen and Protestants to oppose Home Rule, but it is consistent for Orangemen and Protestants of every nationality, because the passage of that Bill means ultimately being ruled from the Tiber instead of the Thames. The Dublin Parliament would be largely under the control of the priesthood of the Roman Church.'

Mr. W. M. Fitzgerald, grand secretary, reported a total of ninety-nine lodges added in the jurisdiction of the Grand Lodge of Ontario West in the past five years, and these lodges hold real estate to the value of $454,280, and other property to the value of $98,422. After presenting a glowing report of the condition of the order, he continued: 'In conclusion, may I be permitted to say, and urge upon the brethren, that at this time close watch be kept upon the members of both Houses of Parliament. Many questions of vital importance, which not only affect the family life, but also the great educational system of our country, are at stake. The scales hang in the balance; Rome is on the warpath, ever vigilant and cunning. Shall we be less true to our heritage. Let us take no uncertain position. Let there be no hesitancy in informing our representatives where we stand, and to all who prove false toward keeping Canada British to the core, with one marriage law for the Dominion and with the English language, the language for the schools of Ontario. Be he Tory or Grit, when the day of reckoning arrives, let no quarter be shown.

W. H. Taylor and A. W. Wright, grand auditors, reported receipts for the year to have been $13,123.19, and expenditures $7,917.64, leaving a balance on hand of $5,205.55 to commence the new year.

GRAIN ELEVATOR DESTROYED.

Cleveland, Ohio, March 12.—The grain elevator and warehouse of the Moody & Thomas Milling Company, at Sixty-third stret and Kinsman avenue, were destroyed by fire last night, causing a loss estimated at a hundred thousand dollars. The insurance was about seventy-five thousand dollars. A defective flue is said to have caused the fire.

'WORLD WIDE.'

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

ALL THE WORLD OVER.

The Conquest of the South Pole—The 'Sun,' New York.
Coal War Considerations — The 'Christian World,' London.
The Strike—The New Machine for Making Crowds Think — Gerald Stanley Lee, in the 'Westminster Gazette.'
Aundra and the Strike—H.H., in the Glasgow 'News.'
Mr. G. Bernard Shaw on Ireland — Ulster and the Roman Church — The 'Christian Globe,' London.
Welsh Disestablishment — The Home Secretary on the National Claim—The 'Morning Post,' London.
Mr. Bonar Law and Mr. Balfour — The 'Christian World,' London.
The Defeat of the Treaties—The 'Evening Post,' New York.
Campaign Humors — The 'Times,' the Sun,' the 'World,' the 'Evening Post,' New York.
Woman Suffrage—Mr. Lloyd George's 'Red Herring' — By Miss Christabel Pankhurst, in the 'Standard,' London.
The New Man—Emilie H. Marshall, in the 'Daily Express,' London.
Pankhurst's Disease — The 'Sun,' New York.
St. Patrick and His Day — Michael MacDonagh, in 'T. P.'s Weekly,' London.

SOMETHING ABOUT THE ARTS.

The Jewels of the Madonna—The 'Evening Post,' New York.
Nationality in Art — The 'Academy,' London.

CONCERNING THINGS LITERARY.

Outposts — Riccardo Stephens, in the 'Westminster Gazette.'
Birds of the Bible—The 'Morning Post,' London.
From the Sea to Fleet Street—'Public Opinion,' London.

HINTS ON THE PROGRESS OF KNOWLEDGE.

A Mechanical Violin Player—The 'Scientific American,' New York.
The Childhood of Animals — Instinct and Intelligence—The 'Mail,' London.
Testing Potatoes—Youth's Companion,' Boston.
A Gasoline Can that Can't Explode—The 'Technical World Magazine,' New York.

PASSING EVENTS.

THINGS NEW AND OLD.

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

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

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POWER STOCKS AGAIN TO FORE MARKET STRONG

The strength of the stock market which was a feature of the latter end of last week contained in evidence today.

Power and Shawinigan were again well to the front, the former ranging between 193 3-4 and 194 1-2, while the latter got as high as 131.

Canadian Pacific was slightly down from its recent height and Richelieu was firm. Iron preferred was selling at 105 cash, while the common was quiet at 57.

There was a fair volume of trading in bank shares, while bonds were quite active.

STRONG MARKET IN AFTERNOON WALL STREET UP

A number of shares of Shawinigan were sold at 131 this afternoon, while Power continued around 194 1-4. The market was not active. Crown Reserve sold as high as 315, and Canadian Pacific was stronger.

New York, March 18.—Wall street 3 p.m.—Various groups of stocks began to show vigorous strength in the afternoon, and the market generally gave a good account of itself. United States Steel raised steady, and touched 67 1-4. Harriman and Hill stocks were also in favor, and the other well known issues were all conspicuous at intervals.

MONDAY MORNING BOARD.

Bank of New B.—3 1-4; D. Iron Pfd.—3 1-2.

Dividends declared Bell Tel. 2 p. c. payable April 15th record March 25th.

Halifax Electric 2 p. c. payable April 1st record March 20th.

Rich. and Ont.—25 at 121; 75 at 120 3-4; 55 at 121; 50 at 120 3-4.

E. Can. P. and P.—20 at 35 1-4.

Shawinigan.—58 at 130; 25 at 130 1-4; 50 at 130 1-2; 100 at 131; 25 at 130 3-4.

Detroit.—170 at 60.

Pacific—75 at 232 3-4; 25 at 232 7-8.

Bell Tel.—10 at 147.

Soo Com.—100 at 138 7-8.

Illinois—8 at 90 1-2; 10 at 90.

Winnipeg Railway—50 at 265.

Toronto Railway.—50 at 133 1-4.

Power—50 at 193 3-4; 100 at 194 1-2; 1 at 194 3-4; 100 at 194 1-2; 50 at 194 3-4; 100 at 194 1-2; 100 at 194 1-4; 125 at 194 3-8; 50 at 194 1-4.

Rio—45 at 116 1-4; 28 at 116; 5 at 116 1-4; 105 at 116.

Porto Rico—50 at 78 3-4; 15 at 78 1-2; 85 at 78 3-4.

Textile Pfd.—5 at 100.

Cement Pfd.—1 0at 89; 17 at 88 3-4; 56 at 89.

Sawyer M. Pr.—15 at 92.

Conservators—50 at 40 1-2.

Ogilvie Com.—30 at 130 1-2.

Steel C. of C.—25 at 33.

Steel C. of C. Pr.—150 at 88 1-2.

Cement Com.—50 at 28.

C. Reserve.—300 at 3.15.

Steel Corp.—5 at 56 3-4; 95 at 57.

Can. Loco.—13 at 34.

Iron Pfd.—10 at 104 3-4 cash; 95 at 105 cash; 10 at 104 3-4 cash; 55 at 105 cash.

Sher. W. Pfd.—5 at 94 1-2; 6 at 94 1-4; 5 at 95.

Scotia Pfd.—13 at 125.

Bank Mont.—5 at 245.

Royal Bank—2 at 229 7-8; 1 at 230.

Bank Com.—56 at 215 1-2; 50 at 216; 4 at 215 1-2; 23 at 216.

Merchant Bank.—20 at 196; 5 at 196 1-2.

Cement Bds.—$1,000 at 100 1-2; $100 at 100.

Power—4 1-2 percent; $1,000 at 100; $2,000 at 99 3-4.

Street Railway Bs.—$2,000 at 100.

Rico Bds.—$1,000 at 91 1-4.

Laur. Bds.—$2,000 at 110.

Canadian Cots. Bds.—$1,700 at 84 1-2.

AFTERNOON BOARD.

Woods, Pfd.—50 at 122.

Bell—15 at 147 1-2.

Detroit—25 at 60 1-8.

Sherwin, Pr.—5 at 95, 15 at 95 1-4.

Shawinigan—10 at 130 5-8.

Mackay, Pr.—5 at 80 3-4.

Union Bank—7 at 160, 3 at 159 1-2.

Quebec Bonds—$1,000 at 77.

Afternoon board .. .. N.. N.. N....

Steel com.—10 at 57.

Crown—200 at 310, 25 at 315.

Ottawa—25 at 147 1-2, 10 at 148.

Locomotive—15 at 34.

C.P.R.—5 at 233, 17 at 233 3-4.

Locomotive pfd.—15 at 34.

Richelieu & Ont.—50 at 120 3-4.

Steel Common—10 at 57.

Car, Preferred—20 at 105, 5 at 105.

Power—25 at 194 1-8, 50 at 194 1-4, 125 at 194, 15 at 194, 15 at 194 1-4, 30 at 194 1-2, 25 at 194 1-2.

Winnipeg—10 at 265.

Soo.—25 at 139 1-4.

Mexican—1000 at 81 1-2.

Havana, Preferred—5 at 112.

Steel San.—25 at 88 1-4.

Coal Bonds—$500 at 99 1-2, $1,000 at 99.

Mexican Bonds—$1,000 at 85.

Shawinigan — 25 at 130 3-4, 1 at 130 3-4, 25 at 131, 25 at 131, 10 at 131, 50 at 131, 50 at 131.

Quebec—10,000 at 77, 1,000 at 77.

Sherwin—1,000 at 101.

Cement—1,000 at 100.

Can. Cot.—6,000 at 85 1-2.

Penman—600 at 94 1-4.

Quebec Ry.—25 at 48.

Crown—400 at 310, 600 at 310.

Detroit—100 at 60 1-8, 50 at 60 1-8, 50 at 60 1-8.

Bell—25 at 147 3-8.

Toronto Ry.—10 at 133.

Laurentide — 25 at 179 1-2, 15 at 179 3-4, 25 at 179 3-4.

LONDON CLOSING PRICES.

London, March 18, 4 p.m.—Consols for money, 77 7-16; do., for account, 77 9-16.

Can. Pac., 238¾; G.T.R. 24⅛.

Bar silver steady 26⅛d per ounce.

Money 3 to ½ percent.

The rate of discount in the open market for short bills is 3⅛ to ¾ percent; do., for 3 months' bills is 3 9-16 to ⅝ percent.

Toronto Cobalt Sales

Toronto, March 18.—Morning Sales.—Charter, 1000 at 26½ future, 2500 at 27 ½ future, 1000 at 28 future, 1500 at 25, 2000 at 25½, 500 at 25⅝, 2000 at 26, 5,500 at 26⅛, 500 at 26¾, 100 at 27, 1500 at 27½, 5000 at 28½, 1000 at 28¾, 4000 at 8; Jupiter, 500 at 52 future, 2000 at 53 future, 2000 at 50, 2000 at 50½, 500 at 50⅝, 500 at 50, 1000 at 51½, 1000 at 52½; Dome Extension, 2500 at 55, 2500 at 55⅛, 1000 at 56, 1000 at 58 future; Foley, 500 at 35; Holly, 10 at 1210 20 at 1200, 200 at 1212½; Moneta, 5000 at 18 1-4, 100 at 17; Pearl, 600 at 23; Central, 200 at 410; Imperial, 1500 at 5¼; Central, 700 at 135, 3000 at 138; Tisdale, 1000 at 2¾; Preston, 1000 at 10, 1000 at 10½, 3000 at 10¾, 5500 at 11, 700 at 11¼, 4300 at 11½; Rea, 800 at 85, 700 at 80, 100 at 75; Standard, 2500 at 24½; Swastika, 100 at 23, 100 at 22¼, 1000 at 24; Vipond, 1500 at 49, 1500 at 49¼; Beaver, 1000 at 47, 1200 at 47½; Chambers, 1,000 at 14; City, 800 at 13¼; Great Northern, 1000 at 12; McKinley, 100 at 172; Nipissing, 20 at 800; Temiskaming, 100 at 41½, 2000 at 10½, 4000 at 41, 500 at 41⅝, 220 at 40½; Trethewey, 1000 at 68, 100 at 67½; Ophir, 3500 at 9.

COBALT'S 1911 PRODUCTION IS 31,507,791 OZ.

Final figures on production of the Cobalt camp for 1911 give 31, 507,791 ounces of silver, thus exceeding the production of 1910 by approximately 1, 000,000 ounces. There were seven mines during the year which produced 1,500,000 and more ounces of silver. These were: Nipissing, 4,627,043 ounces; La Rose, 4,090,157; Crown Reserve, 3, 430,302; Coniagas, 3,272,464; McKinley-Darragh, 2,551,884; Kerr Lake, 2,238,353; Buffalo, 1,644,245. Three other mines produced over 1,000,000 ounces each.

Dividends paid amounted to $8,588,916, or more than half the value of the silver produced. Total dividends distributed to date amount to $30,391,095, not including profits made by privately-owned mines. For the whole period, since its inception, the Cobalt district has produced 125,571,980 ounces of silver, worth $64,317,352.

G.T.P. BECOMING ACTIVE FACTOR IN THE COUNTRY

The extent to which the new Grand Trunk Pacific Transcontinental Railway is rapidly becoming a factor in the transportation business of this country is shown by Bradstreet's, in the fact that there have been ordered for this company since the first of the year no less than one thousand new freight cars. Of these 250 are refrigerator cars, each forty feet long and having a capacity of 60,000 lbs., from the Canadian Car Foundry Company.

The American Foundry Co. is to supply 250 refrigerator cars of the same capacity and dimensions. A Detroit foundry will supply 250 automobile steel underframe cars, and the Western Car Foundry Co. of Chicago will contribute a similar number of the same variety. Delivery of these cars is to commence in April of this year and it is to be completed at the rate of twenty-five cars per day.

No doubt these will speedily be put into commission. The other transcontinental roads are also buying new rolling stock in their effort to keep up with the rapidly growing business of the country.

Growth of International Trade Immense Within the Past Decade or so

The Department of Commerce and Labor, it is pointed out by Bradstreet's, issues periodical reports on the trade of each of the countries of the world and in its annual volume a statement covering the year's trade returns of fifty countries. The last monthly report issued showed that the total trade of these countries had increased from five to six percent over that of the same month last year. Figures given indicate that the international commerce of the world in 1911 aggregated approximately thirty-five and a half billion dollars, against thirty billions in 1907, twenty-four billions in 1904, twenty billions in 1901 and sixteen and a half billions in 1896.

These figures are combination of both exports and imports for all countries to which data are available. And since all articles exported by one country become the imports of another, the value of the merchandise actually moved may be assumed to be approximately half the sum obtained by a totalization of the imports and exports. In any case it will be noticed the commerce of the world has, according to these figures, rather better than doubled in value during the past fifteen years.

FIRST REPORT ON NORTHERN EXPLORATION

London, March 13.—The first report has been issued on the Northern Ontario Exploration Company, of which Bewick-Moreing are general managers, 40,000 out of 100,000 shares being held in Canada.

The operations in Porcupine and elsewhere since incorporation in January, 1911, yielded slightly over $400,000 gross profit.

The directors have written off $200,000 from the cost of the shares since only a limited amount of development work has so far been accomplished.

Cash at the bankers and cash receivable is about $800,000; other assets acquired at a cost of $525,600; capital issued is nearly $600,000; the whole balance of profit realized is being carried forward to the current year for important new business in Alaska and elsewhere now under investigation.

YUKON GOLD

Yukon Gold statement as of Dec. 31 last, shows total assets, $20,248,899; accounts receivable; $321,985; cash, $101,500; bills payable, $127,947; profit and loss surplus, $386,684; against $482,452 previous year

BANK RESERVE LOWER AGAIN

London, March 14—The weekly statement of the Bank of England shows the following changes:

Total reserve decreased £963,000
Circulation decreased 134,000
Bullion decreased 1,097,217
Other securities increased 3,078,000
Other deposits increased 1,135,000
Public deposits increased 103,000
Notes reserve decreased 937,000
Govt. securities decreased 833,000

The proportion of the bank's reserve to liability this week is 42.02 percent; last week it was 44.26 percent.

FOREIGN RATES

Paris, March 18—Closing—Three percent rentes, 93 francs 80 centimes for the account.

Exchange on London 25 francs, 24 centimes for cheques. Private discount rates, 3⅛ percent.

Berlin, March 18.—Exchange on London 20 marks 45½ pfennigs for cheques. Money, 4⅛ to 5 percent. Private discount rates, 4¼ p.c.

ST. JOHN GRAIN RECEIPTS.

St. John, N.B., March 18.— Grain shipments this week, 318,204 bushels of wheat, 28,659 bushels of barley.



SLIPPERY WEATHER.
—Philadelphia 'North American.'

TRADE REPORTS CONTINUE OF A HEALTHY ORDER

Toronto reports to Bradstreet's say all lines of trade continue actively engaged. Wholesalers are still shipping some spring lines, although the bulk of the deliveries have gone forward. Prospects for a heavy season's business continue most satisfactory. There has been little change in the situation as far as drygoods are concerned.

Retail business is quite brisk. The millinery openings were largely attended. A great variety of lines were shown and an excellent business resulted. A steady trade is noted for staple groceries. Values are generally unchanged. Building material is commencing to move well and great activity in this connection is looked for during the next few months.

Architects report they have never before been so busy at this time of the year. Country produce is offering fairly freely at about steady prices. Grain is quiet. Dairy produce continues firm. Collections are about as last reported.

Winnipeg reports say late shipments of spring goods are being dushed forward and general business is reported to show a large improvement upon that of this time a month ago. Retail trade is fair in most parts of the country, and it promises to be heavy when once spring weather sets in. Those wholesalers who have given attention to fall trade state prospects seem altogether good.

Hardware men are busy. General spring lines are being shipped out briskly and a steady flow of orders is reported. It is evident a great amount of building will go on through the season in all parts of the country and the demand for materials will be heavy.

Vancouver and Victoria reports say there is considerable activity in both city and provincial trade and the volume of general business seems to be steadily increasing. Spring shipments of drygoods and other lines are coming forward and retail trade is already well under way. The opening up of industries in the interior is having considerable effect upon local conditions.

There is a good demand for supplies and labor is also in excellent request. It is evident the year will see much building throughout the province and the demand for supplies has already set in.

Hamilton reports to Bradstreet's say general business there is steady. Spring lines at retail are moving rather more freely, although warmer weather is needed to create a general demand.

All local industries are busy and in most lines they have plenty of orders to keep them so for several months. Trade in the surrounding district is fair. Deliveries of produce continue good. Collections are generally satisfactory.

London reports say trade there is steady in character. Spring business is opening out and it promises to be of excellent volume. Labor is generally well employed and factories are busy. Cigarmakers report excellent business. Country trade is generally good.

Ottawa reports say business has improved somewhat during the past week. Country roads are now fairly well opened and retail trade is moving more briskly. Manufacturers seem well pleased with the amount of business moving.

Trade in the district is fair to good. It is the opinion of the wholesale trade that retailers are not heavily stocked for spring and that the sorting trade will be good.

Quebec reports to Bradstreet's say fine weather has had a beneficial effect on trade. The latter is reported of a steady volume, especially amongst the drygoods. Activity is noticeable in hardware circles which is usual at the season.

Wholesale grocers and provision dealers report a good demand and, with the exception of eggs, prices are unchanged. In the city retailers report nothing unusual, staples being in demand.

Local factories are busy and the price of hides are unchanged. Four district failures reported at this point.

MORE DEMAND FOR FRUIT NOW

An increasing demand for fruit of all kinds is one of the features of trade attending the advent of more spring-like weather. Prices are fairly normal, although apples are high.

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

Oranges, Floridas, very sweet, 126, 150, 176, 200, $3.75 per box; Cal. Navels, 96, 112, $3; 126, 150, 176, 200, 216, $3.00; Valencias, 420s, very fine, sweet, $3.75 per case; grapefruit, Florida, $7 per box; lemons, 300s, new fruit, $3.50 do.; 300s, choice, $3 do.; bananas, Jamaica, Jumbos, packed, $2.25 per bunch.

Apples, Baldwins and Ben Davis, No. 1, $5.50 per brl.; No. 2, $4; Spies, No. 1, $5.50; No. 2, $4.25; grapes, Malagas, $6 per brl; pineapples, 30s, $5.50 per crate; 24s, $5.

Prunes, Cal., in 25 lbs. boxes, 40 to 50, per lb., 13c; 50 to 60, 12; 60 to 70, 11c; 70 to 80, 10½c; dates, Hallowii, 5¾c; per lb.; in packages, 7c per pkg.

C. P. R. INCREASE.

The earnings of the Canadian Pacific Railway for week March 7 to 14, show an increase of $430,000.

BAR SILVER STEADY.

New York, March 18.—Bar silver was quoted at 58⅝ cents per ounce to-day.

SUB-TREASURY LOSS.

New York, March 18.—Sub-Treasury lost $71,000 to the banks on Saturday, and since Friday has gained $377,000 from banks.

GIVES ADVICE REGARDING OUR ISSUES ABROAD

Mr. C. A. Choulllon, of the banking and brokerage firm of R. Forget and Company, has returned from Paris with reassuring tidings of the regard of French capitalists towards Canada's stock issues.

While admitting that the strained and doubtful position of international politics in Europe, and the industrial and labor upheaval which appears to be spreading, must necessarily influence the monied class towards economy and retrenchment, there is no real feeling of doubt in regard to the worth of this country's legitimate industrial and other stock issues.

Speaking of the opinion of Quebec Railway on the Paris Bourse, he said that no one was alarmed over the outlook for at present prices most of the Frenchmen had made money with 'Quebec,' and the investors appeared to be willing to wait for a fuller development of what is considered a good property.

Mr. Choillon pointed out that much harm resulted frequently from the unattractive habit of flaying and criticising companies and boards of directors. Whereas, in this country, some scribe on a daily paper might, in a moment of welling anger, pen sarcastic and disparaging words about some company whose stocks were listed abroad, which would be soon forgotten — the effect blown over. Such was not the case in Europe. The affair would be taken more seriously. At any rate, he said, impulsive and unjust criticism of our companies is detrimental to stockholders.

WINNIPEG GRAIN

Following was the course of prices in Winnipeg this morning:

	Wheat.			Oats.	
	New.	May.	July.	May.	July.
Close ...	101⅛	101½	102½	44⅜	43⅝
Open ...	101¼	....	103⅛	44A	43½
High ...	101½	....	103⅛	44B	....
Low ...	101¼	....	102⅝	44A	....
Noon ...	101½	....	102⅝	44B	....

RECEIPTS IN MONTREAL.

Following were the receipts in Montreal to-day reported on the Board of Trade:

	G.T.R. and I.C.R.	C.P.R.
Wheat	7000	——
Corn	1000	——
Oats	——	10,941
Barley	2250	1200
Hay, bales	568	457
Straw, bales	120	——
Butter, pkgs	3	——

FARMERS' MARKET PRICES.—March 15.—The snowstorm prevented many of the farmers from bringing loads of produce to the Bonsecours Market this forenoon, but several farmers from a distance, who left home before the snow began to fall, had large loads of oats, which they were selling at $1.20 to $1.25 the bag; the farmers are asking from $1.75 to $1.85 per 80-lb. bag of potatoes; dealers are selling the 90-lb. bag of potatoes at $2.10 to $2.15 the bag; turnips are 75c the bag; beets $1.10 to $1.25 do; carrots and parsnips $2 do; onions $3 to $3.50 do; cabbages $1.25 to $3 the barrel; celery 75c to $1 the dozen; lettuce 50c to 75c do; rhubarb $1.25 the dozen small bunches. American rhubarb sells at $1 the large bunch, or about 14c per lb.; leeks 30c the dozen; dressed hogs 10 1-2c to 11c per lb.; beef, hindquarters, 8c to 10c do; do. fronts, 6c to 7c do.; dead turkeys 22c to 25c do; geese 16c do; chickens 15c to 18c do; live fowls $2 to $2.75 the couple; pigeons 60c do; tub butter 30c to 35c per lb.; print butter 35c to 40c do; new laid eggs 40c to 45c the dozen; other eggs 30c to 35c do; cream 30c the quart; apples $3.50 to $6 the barrel; cranberries $11 to $12 do; California oranges $3.50 the box; lemons $3 to $3.50 do; Almira grapes $5 to $5.50 the keg; bananas $1.50 to $2 the bunch; hay $12 to $13 the 100 bundles of 15 lbs.; straw $6 to $7 the 100 bundles of 12 lbs.

Canadian Bacon Prices Down in London—Active Trade in Dressed Hogs

In dressed hogs a good trade is passing and as supplies are not in excess of requirements prices rule firm with sales of abattoir fresh-killed at $10.75 to $11, and country dressed at $9.75 to $10 per 100 lbs.

According to cable advices received from London a weaker feeling has prevailed in the market for ordinary selections of Canadian bacon and prices are 1s. to 2s. lower than a week ago at 54s to 59s, but on the other hand the market for long cuts is stronger with prices 2s higher at 56s to 68s.

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

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

Extra pure lard—Tierces, 375 lbs., 11 3-4c; boxes, 50 lbs. net (parchment lined), 11 7-8c; tubs, 50 lbs. net, grained (2 handles), 12c; pails, wood, 20 lbs. net (parchment lined), 12 1-4c; tin pails, 20 lbs. gross, 11 5-8c.

BERLIN BOURSE WEAK.

Berlin, March 18.—Prices were weak on the Bourse to-day.

TIMBER TRADE AFFECTED BY COAL STRIKE

Messrs. Farnworth and Jardine, timber and mahogany brokers, of Liverpool, summarize the state of the market as follows:

Th business of the past month has again been of a steady character. Imports have been moderate in all branches of the trade; stocks are light and values firm, but the situation is menaced by the possibility of a prolonged strike in the coal trade. Freights are firm, and little tonnage offering.

Canadian Woods.—Pine Timber.—Waney first class; the deliveries during the past month have been light, consequently stock is not much further reduced; values remain high. Of second class timber the stock is moderate and values firm. Square Pine—There has been very little demand, and the small stock is firmly held. Oak has been in better demand; stocks are light, values have hardened. Elm has not been imported. There has been little demand during the past month,and the stock is almost exhausted. Pine Deals—The import has been moderate and chiefly to Manchester. There has been a fair consumption in both ports, values are firm and unchanged. Red Pine Deals—Stocks are moderate and values unchanged. Siberian Pine has not been imported during the past month.

MINING MARKET

Mining Exchange quotations reported by Gordon & Shorey:

MORNING SALES.

La Rose, 500 at 395, 300 at 391.
Dome Ext., 2000 at 55.
Crown Chartered, 2000 at 27, 1000 at 27¾, 1000 at 28½, 1000 at 27¾.
Standard, 2,150 at 24, 2000 at 24¼, 100 at 23½, 1000 at 23¾.
Hollinger, 100 at 12121½, 100 at 1220.
Temiskaming, 1000 at 40½.
Pore. Gold, 1000 at 49.
Jupiter, 1000 at 52.
Jupiter Rights, 3000 at 6.
Can. Marconi, 20 at 520.

Granby's New Smelter Will be Built this Year

Granby Consolidated, it is reported, will build this summer smelting works at Hidden Creek, Observatory Inlet, where the company owns a mine with between 10,000,000 and 12,000,000 tons of ore prospected.

LIVE STOCK MARKET, March 18.—About 800 head of butchers' cattle, 450 calves, 50 sheep and lambs, and 1,300 hogs were offered for sale at the Point St. Charles stockyards to-day The offerings of live stock at this market during the week were 1,800 cattle, 1,500 calves, 125 sheep and lambs, and 2,250 hogs.

The damp, muggy weather had a depressing effect on trade, but the prices had an upward tendency all round, excepting for young calves.

Prime beeves sold at 6 3-4c to 7 1-4c the lb.; pretty good animals, 5 1-4c to 6 1-2c, and the common stock, 4c to 5 1-4c the lb.

Calves sold at from 2 1-2c to 5 1-2c the lb.

Sheep sold at 5c to 5 1-4c the lb., yearling lambs at about 7c do.

Good lots of hogs sold at about 8c the lb., but choice lots were held for more.

TORONTO CATTLE MARKET.

Toronto, March 18.—At the Union Stock Yards prices were very strong this morning for all good cattle. About the only drawback was the bad roads. It was impossible to get enough stuff into make a heavy run. Common and medium classes were steady at last week's prices. Stockers and feeders were in fair demand, some sold at extra strong prices.

Good and choice milkers were plentiful, and were in good demand with better prices than they have shown for some weeks. Sheep and lambs were scarce, but the demand was strong with prices steady. Hogs stood another rise of 5 to 10c., but the run is very light. When the roads get better a good run is expected.

Receipts show 87 cars consisting of 1672 cattle, 44 calves, 294 hogs, and 94 sheep and lambs.

CHICAGO MARKETS.

Messrs. J. S. Bache and Company, 29 Hospital street, Montreal, reports the closing prices in Chicago to-day as follows:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Wheat—				
May	101⅝	102	101	101¾
July	98¼	98½	97½	98¼
Corn—				
May	69½	70¾	69⅜	70⅝
July	70¼	71¼	70	71⅞
Oats—				
May	52⅜	53¼	52⅜	52⅞
July	48¾	49⅛	48¼	58⅞
Pork—				
May	1620	1622	1600	1620b
July	1630	1647	1630	1645b
Lard—				
May	942	947	940	947
July	960	967	957	967
Short Ribs—				
May	902	905	897	907
July	907	917	905	917

HAMILLTON MARKETS.

Hamilton, March 18.—White wheat, 89c to 92 per bushel; red wheat, 84c to 92c; spring wheat, 89c to 90; peas, 78c to 80c; barley, 65c to 75c; oats, 45c to 49c; corn, 70c to 72c; cloverseed, $11.75 to $12.00; timothy seed, $8.00 to $8.50; white wheat flour, $4.80 to $5.00 per brl.; strong bakers, $5.00 to $5.70; dressed hogs, $9.00 to $10.00 per cwt.; apples, per bag, $2.00 to $2.25; dried apples, per lb., 4c to 6c; potatoes, per bag, $1.90 to $2.00; butter in rolls, at 27c to 30; do., in tubs, 26c to 26c; eggs, per dozen, 22c to 24c.

FLOUR QUOTATIONS.

Manitoba spring wheat patents, firsts, per brl., in wood, $6; do., in jute, $5.70; Manitoba spring wheat patents, seconds, per brl., in wood, $5 50; do., in jute, $5.20; Manitoba strong clears, per brl., in wood, $5.30; choice winter wheat patents, per brl., in wood, $5.10 to $5.35; winter wheat straight rollers, per brl., in wood, $4.65 to $4.75; do., in jute, at $2.15 to $2.25; winter wheat extras, per bag, in jute, $1.90 to $1.95.

TWIN CITY EARNINGS.

The earnings of the Twin City Rapid Transit Company for the first week of March were $146,459, an increase over the corresponding week last year of $5,581(or 3.96 percent.

G. T. R. EARNINGS.

Grand Trunk Railway traffic earnings from March 8 to 14 show the following increase.

1912 .. ..$901,358
1911 865,280

Increase $36,078

WEEK'S FAILURE RECORD.

Business failures in Canada this week totalled 35, as compared with 34 last week and 36 a year ago.

EGGS CONTINUE CHEAP.

The egg market is unchanged, with Canadian new laid in round lots at 25c to 26c, and in single cases at 27c.

Dividend Increase.

A dividend of 6 percent for the half year ended Dec. 31 has been declared by the Canadian Northern Prairie Lands Company. Former dividends were at the rate of 10 percent per annum.

MUCH WHEAT BUT QUALITY?

Commenting upon the wheat situation in this country the Chicago grain firm of Thompson, Towle and Company say that the Canadian wheat visible is said to contain only around 20 to 25 percent of milling grades, being the lowest percentage ever known, and this condition is beyond remedy.

The problem of caring for the big Canadian wheat crop in the way of adequate storage, elevator and transportation facilities is a difficult one, and they opine that this enigma promises to remain unsettled until government monopoly ceases and individual enterprise is forthcoming.

Statistician Snow reports a duplication of these conditions in Argentina, with resultant serious impairment after harvest, particularly of the wheat crop. The percentage of poor quality wheat in that country is said to approximate that in Canada.

Following were receipts of grain, in carloads, at Fort William and Port Arthur, reported on the Board of Trade this morning, wheat 667 cars as compared with 243 for the same date last year. Grading is as follows:—No. 1 Northern, 17; No. 2 Northern, 61; No. 3 Northern, 116; No. 4 Northern, 120; No. 5 Northern, 65; No. 6 Northern, 93, other grades 85 and winter, 10,

Oats, 214; barley, 23; flax, 37.

Apple Shipments Large this Year

Lunham and Moore reports the exports of apples to Europe for the week ending March 9:

Boston	10,084
Portland	3,185
Halifax	5,888
St. John, N.B.	318
This week	33,606
Coresponding week last year ..	11,982
Total this seaso n..	2,642,303
Total last season	1,605,749

BUTTER AND CHEESE.

The market for dairy produce continues firm and unchanged with choicest creamery at 23½c to 24c; current receipts, 32½c to 33c; western dairy, 27c to 28c; rolls, 29c to 30c.

The cheese market is quiet, with a firm undertone.

Finest western, 15½c to 15½c; lower grades at 14½c to 15½c, and fodders at 14c to 15c.

BALED HAY STEADY.

No. 1 hay, $16 to $16.50; No. 2 extra, $15 to $15.50; No. 3 northern, $14 to $14.50; No. 2 hay, $12 to $12.50; clover mixed, $10.50 to $11.

OAT MARKET FIRM.

Following are prices, in car lots, ex. store: No. 2 Can. western, 53c to 53½c; extra No. 1 feed oats, 52c to 52½c; No. 3 Can. western, 51c to 51½c; No. 2 local, 50½c to 51c; No. 3 do., 49½c to 50c; No 4 do., 48½c to 49c.

DULUTH-SUPERIOR GAIN.

Earnings of the Duluth-Superior Traction Company for the second week in March are $19,910, an increase of $210 or 1.1 percent over the same week of last year.

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK.

Chicago, March 18.—Cattle receipts, 27,000; market steady to 10c lower.

Beeves, $5.00 to $8.75; Texas steers, $4.60 to $5.90; western steers, $5.00 to $6.90; stockers and feeders, $4.00 to $6.20; cows and heifers, $2.25 to $6.60; calves ,$5.75 to $8.25.

Hogs receipts 53,000; market 5c to 10c lower.

Light, $6.60 to $6.92½; mixed, $6.65 to $6.95; heavy, $6.65 to $6.95; rough, $6.65 to $6.75; pigs, $1.75 to $6.35; bulk of sales, $6.80 to $6.95.

Sheep receipts 20,000; market strong.

Native, $3.75 to $5.55; western, $4.25 to $5.60; yearlings,$5.00 to $6.40; lambs native, $5.25 to $7.50; western, $5.75 to $7.60.

INGERSOLL MARKETS.

Ingersoll, March 18.—White wheat, 88c to 90c per bushel; red fall wheat,88c to 90c; peas, 70c to 75c; barley, 60c to 65c; oats, 42c to 45c; corn, 75c to 80c; oatmeal, $3.75 to $4 per cwt.; cornmeal, $3.75 to $4; flour, $2.40 to $2.65; bran, $24 to $25 per ton; shorts, $26 to $27; dairy butter 30c to 35c per lb.; creamery, 35c to 40c; eggs, 20c to 22c per dozen; potatoes, $1.50 to $1.75 per bag; live hogs, $6.40 to $6.50 per cwt.; hay, $15 to $16 per ton; hides, $9 to $10 per ton.

VEGETABLES HIGH-PRICED.

Following are prices of vegetables quoted by wholesalers to retailers: — Potatoes, new imported, very fine, 2½c per lb.; onions, Spanish, large cases, $4.50 per case; Can. Reds, in bags of about 100 lbs., 5½c per lb.; sweet potatoes, in baskets, $3 per pkg.; celery, 5 doz. per case, $5.75 per case; tomatoes, Florida, 6 basket carriers, $3.50 per pkg.

BRITISH CATTLE MARKE.

London, March 4.—To-day's supply of beasts, compared with Monday last, showed increase of 30 head. Trade for English fat beasts ruled slow but steady, late currencies governing most transactions. Scotch cattle made our top quotations, and Irish beasts met slow sale, but showed no alteration in value. Fat cows and bulls met slack demand, but late rates prevailed. Top prices paid per 8 lbs.:—20 to 90 stone Scotch, 5s 2d to 5s 4d; 90 to 95 stone Devons, and 90 stone Norfolks, 5s to 5s 2d; 95 stone polled Dublins, 4s 10d to 5s; 95 stone Waterfords and 100 stone shorthorns, 4s 6d to 4s 8d; 90 stone fat cows, 3s 10d to 4s; 100 stone fat bulls, 3s 10d to 4s; rough do., 3s 1d to 3s 3d. Arrivals—12 Scotch, 124 Irish, 898 Norfolk, Suffolk and Essex; 86 midland, home and western counties; 20 Devon. Increase of 730 in number of sheep and lambs penned, compared with Monday last. English sheep, both wedders and ewes, met slow trade, but prices were firm. Scotch sheep sold slowly at late rates. Lambs showed downward tendency in value, but not quotably so. 6½ to 6 stone Down tegs made 6s 6d to 6s 8 8 stone Scotch sheep, 6s 2d to 6s 4d; 10 stone Down ewes, 4s 2d to 4s 4d; 5 st. Down lambs, 6s 10d to 7s per 8 lbs. Quotations per 8 lbs.:—Beasts, 3s 1d to 5s 4d; sheep, 4s 2d to 6s 8d; lambs, 5s to 7s. Total supply—Beasts 1140, sheep and lambs 5,660, calves 10, mich cows 30.

London, March 4.—Fair supplies, but prices firm for best meat. English beef, 4s to 4s 4d; Scotch sides, 4s 4d to 4s 6d; shorts, 4s 8d to 4s 10d; Deptford and Liverpool killed, 4s 2d to 4s 4d; Argentine chilled hindquarters, 2s 10d to 3s 3d do., forequarters, 2s to 2s 3d. Mutton, Scotch wedders, 4s 3d to 4s 4d; do., tegs, 4s 8d to 5s; do., ewes, 3s 8d to 4s; English wedders, 4s to 4s 4d; do., ewes, 3s 8d to 4s; English lambs, 6s 4d to 7s 4d; veal, 4s to 5s 4d; English pork, 3s 10d to 4s 4d; Dutch do., 4s to 4s 4d per 8 lbs.

OTTAWA MARKETS.

Ottawa, March 18.—Prices took a slight jump on the market on Saturday, eggs going up to 35c a dozen, and butter to 40c a pound. Potatoes were also slightly higher, $2 a bag being asked. This is a jump of 5c a dozen in eggs, 3c a pound in buter, and 25c a bag in potatoes over last market day. It is not thought that the increased prices in these staples will prevail for any length of time. The price of other produce was the same as last market. Beef sold for 8c and 10c a pound. Light pork was scarce. It was a little higher than it has been, 10½c a pound being asked. For veal, 7c a pound was asked, and lamb sold for 15c a pound. Chickens were scarce, selling at $1.25 to $1.50 a pair.

FARMERS' BANK HEARING OPENS

Ottawa, March 13.—The inquiry into the defunct Farmers' Bank and the circumstances which attended its collapse began in the County Court here at eleven o'clock this morning, before the special commissioner, Sir William Meredith, of Toronto.

Evidence in regard to the organization of the bank, the granting of its certificate by the Treasury Board, and the conduct of its business in so far as it came under the survey of the Finance Department, formed the feature of this morning's session, and will be continued this afternoon.

Messrs. Frank Hodgins, K.C., and John Thompson, K.C., are representing the people. Messrs. W. C. Mikel, of Belleville, and I. E. Weldon, the depositors, and Mr. Laidlaw, K.C., of Toronto, the shareholders.

Mr. Frank Hodgins commenced the investigation. The

DOMINION ALLIANCE REPORTS YEAR OF SPLENDID PROGRESS

Further Tightening of Early Closing Law Suggested—Some Interesting Statistics Regarding the Province of Quebec.

The annual convention of the Dominion Alliance was opened on Friday, at St. James Methodist Church, Montreal, with ex-Ald. S. J. Carter in the chair.

The adoption of the annual report was moved by Dr. Bazin, who referred to the recent municipal elections in Montreal, and the defeat of the president of the Alliance (Mr. Carter). He said that Mr. Carter, although he had been removed from the field in which he had accomplished such good work, was perhaps saved for a still greater work in his present position as president of the Dominion Alliance. He reviewed briefly the work which had been done by Mr. Carter in the City Council, and spoke most eulogistically of his determined fight against the liquor traffic. During the course of his remarks he also spoke highly of the achievements of the secretary, Mr. J. H. Roberts.

The adoption of the report was seconded by the Rev. H. Gomery.

The report of the treasurer, Mr. J. H. Cayford, showed that the Alliance had expended during the year $5,902.49, and had received $5,887,000, leaving a balance in the bank of $15. The liabilities of the Alliance were $210.

PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS GIVES EXAMPLES OF OVER-LICENSING.

Ex-Alderman Carter in delivering his presidental address, said in part:

I am happy to say that there exists a most cordial support and co-operation between the Alliance and the Anti-Alcoholic League of Montreal. This is especially true of the Quebec City Branch of this Organization.

In October last your President accompanied by Mr. Roberts and the Rev. T. E. Bourke visited Quebec for Field-Day Work. Addresses were made in all the Protestant churches in the interest of our work. Sunday afternoon a representation mass meeting was held in the Auditorium which was presided over by the Lieutenant Governor of the Province. There were present on the platform, the Mayor and several of the Aldermen of the city. The R. C. Bishop being out of the city was represented by one of the Church Dignitaries. As a result of this visit a branch of the Dominion Alliance was organized in that city. It is gratifying to us that both organizations are co-operating in a satisfactory manner.

We are more than ever convinced that the License Law must be amended so as to compel the License Commissioners in the consideration of applications for restaurants; to refuse all that—are not properly equipped. There are fully 150 licensed restaurants in Montreal, and at least (80) in the City of Quebec that do not conform to the conditions of the License Law, in fact they are only establishments where drink is supplied. These conditions are not at all satisfactory to those who are working for reforms or fair to the License Commissioners themselves who we believe would welcome a change so as to relieve them of what they believe to be a great responsibility.

The Anti-Alcholic League of Quebec City made a very strong representation before the License Commissioners pointing out to them the requirements of the License Law, but in the end licenses were granted to the eighty restaurants keepers who made no pretentions of serving meals. The Anti-A. League of Quebec has taken action in the Superior Court for an injunction to prevent the Treasury Department issuing licenses to those particular places, the case is now pending, and we hope they will be successful.

We believe that if public opinion was properly aroused that the License Commissioners would be forced to curtail the granting in Montreal such a large number of restaurant licenses when in fact they are only equipped as common drinking places.

An Over-licensed Section.

It is deplorable to note in some localities in Montreal the great number of licenses granted, being altogether more than is necessary, even admitting the necessity. For example a section bounded on the West by Bleury street extending as far East as St. Denis, Craig street to the South, and St. Catherine street to the North which you will observe is a comparatively small section, where there are only eight (8) churches and missions, including Roman Catholic and Protestant, having (21) twenty-one moving picture shows, (29) twenty-nine licensed groceries, (69) sixty-nine saloons.

Since last we met the early closing of bars has gone into force, and a marked change for the better has been noted and admitted by all classes of citizens. A debt of gratitude is due to Sir Lomer Gouin and his Government by the whole province for the good results which have followed.

What About the Future

Now what about the future? The first end is the reduction of licenses in Montreal. Every thinking man, even if a drinking man, agrees that there are too many bar-rooms.

The aim of the Alliance is to unite moderate and more advanced Temperance reforms on a basis of good citizenship for the purpose of securing such measures of Temperance reform as public sentiment is ready for. Here is a policy upon which we can unite.

We learn by the evening papers that a strong delegation has waited upon the Government at Quebec to change the law so as to do away with the early closing of bars. I most emphatically protest in the name of the Temperance people of this province against any reactionary measure of this kind, and I hope this Convention will express itself in no uncertain manner against any change that will affect the efficiency of early closing of bars.

MR. JOHN H. ROBERTS REVIEWS THE YEAR AND FINDS IT CHEERING

Mr. John H. Roberts, in presenting the secretary's report, said:

The year that has just ended has, in many respects, been one of the most significant of all the years of the Alliance. Existing for the suppression of the liquor traffic, we have experienced the coming into force of a provincial law which prohibits the sale of intoxicating liquors for twenty-two hours in the cities and towns and twenty-seven hours in the country districts more than was the case before. Thus, roughly speaking, one-seventh of our entire demand has been won, and the years of sacrifice and toil on the part of our pioneer heroes are beginning to yield their overdue harvest.

The Early Closing Law.

On May 1, 1911, the early closing law came into force throughout the entire province, turning the key in the door of every bar-room and licensed grocery (as such) at 11 p.m. on the first five days of the work, and at seven p.m. on Saturdays, and keeping them closed until seven a.m. each morning. The law has been a magnificent success, in spite of the efforts of its enemies to discredit and defeat it. No further proof of its success is needed than that the liquor traffic is demanding its repeal, and has threatened to end the political existence of the government that so splendidly obeyed the will of the people when it passed this epoch-making measure.

The only fault with early closing is that it does not close early enough, and our next demand must be for nine o'clock closing on the first five days and one o'clock on Saturdays, and no bar-room must be opened before nine o'clock a.m.

The Montreal Position.

Montreal still remains Canada's altar of Bacchus. The enormous total of 1,152 wholesale and retail liquor licenses is issued here, and Montreal, with less than half a million people, has more retail liquor licenses than Toronto, Winnipeg, Vancouver, Hamilton, London, Ottawa, Quebec, Calgary, Edmonton, Halifax and St. John put together, although these places have a combined population of more than a million people.

One of the most encouraging features of the year's work has been the awakening of temperance sentiment in the Ancient Capital of the province. In October last the Alliance organised a 'Field Day' there, placing speakers in most of the city pulpits, and holding a great afternoon mass meeting of the English speaking and French Canadian people in the auditorium.

A 'Quebec City, Levis and District Branch' of the Alliance was organised as an outcome of the Alliance Field Day there and has co-operated as far as possible with the French Temperance workers in the crusade outlined above.

PROHIBITION IN QUEBEC.

It is only a matter of eleven or twelve years ago since the province gave a majority against prohibition. But what hath God wrought in the meantime? Seventy-five percent of the municipalities in Quebec are 'Dry.' They are without bar-rooms or liquor shops. Only one fourth of our area remains to be cleaned up although to our regret be it said, that portion includes the cities of Montreal and Quebec. The following is an official compilation of the license and prohibiton situation in the province:

Counties where there are no licenses, last year, 12; now 16.

Municipalities where prohibitory by-laws are in force, last year 307; now, 328.

Municipalities without prohibitory by-laws, but in which there are no licenses, last year, 341; now, 429.

Municipalities in which there is a limitative by-law, and in which licenses have been issued under such by-laws, last year, 31; now, 34.

Municipalities in which there is a limitative by-law, but in which no licenses have been issued, last year, 9; now, 10.

Municipalities in which the number of liquor licenses is limited, not by by-law, but by articles 943 and 968 of the Quebec License Law, last year, 18; now, 18.

Total number of municipalities in which licenses have been issued, including cities and towns, last year, 324; now, 271.

Total number of municipalities in which no liquor licenses exist, last year, 648; now, 767.

Total number of municipalities reported on, now, 1,038.

Percentage of municipalities now 'Dry', 74.89.

Percentage of municipalities now 'Wet', 25.11.

Licenses by Counties.

The following are the licenses by counties: Argenteuil, 15; Arthabaska, 12; Bagot, 5; Beauce, 0; Beauharnois, 28; Bellechasse, 0; Berthier, 12; Bonaventure, 8; Brome, 10; Chambly, 19; Champlain, 21; Charlevoix, 8; Chateauguay, 7; Chicoutimi, 13; Compton, 8; Deux Montagnes, 15; Dorchester, 0; Drummond, 8; Gaspe, 1; Hochelaga, 53; Huntingdon, 0; Iberville, 10; Iles de la Mad, 0; Jacques-Cartier, 23; Joliette, 3; Kamouraska, 0; Lac St. Jean, 10; Laprairie, 5; L'Assomption, 10; Laval, 11; Levis, 30; L'Islet, 0; Lotbiniere, 0; Maskinonge, 5; Matane, 0; Megantic, 0; Missisquoi, 22; Montcalm, 4; Montmagny, 0; Montmorency, 0; Montreal, 1,152; Napierville, 8; Nicolet, 4; Ottawa, 88; Pontiac, 19; Portneuf, 0; Quebec, 4; Quebec City, 2,299; Richelieu, 27; Richmond, 8; Rimouski, 0; Rouville, 13; Saguenay, 0; St. Hyacinthe, 24; St. Maurice, 37; St. Jean, 20; Shefford, 22; Sherbrooke, 29; Soulanges, 30; Stanstead, 15; Temiscouata, 8; Terrebonne, 16; Vaudreuil, 16; Vercheres, 9; Wolfe, 6; Yamaska, 5; total, 2,456.

Many Notable Victories.

Notable victories have been achieved by the cause of prohibition in the province during the year, but perhaps none more notable than at Megantic, where after a desperate effort to repeal prohibition the liquor trade could only muster sixteen votes for 'License,' while two hundred and twenty-two were cast for the maintenance of prohibition.

In Sherrington, Napierville County, an absolute unanimous vote for Prohibition was given. Two counties have voted themselves 'Dry' during the year, viz., Drummond and Yamaska, and will enter the 'Dry' column on May 1st next. Brome County has been disappointed in its efforts to secure county-wide Prohibition, its County Council having, within its rights, refused to submit a prohibitory by-law to the electors. There are already signs of a revolt against this tyranny, and it is still true that 'Brome County's going dry.' Hudson lately secured Prohibition by nineteen votes, Lennoxville votes shortly and, from all over the province there come tidings of activity and agitation until it is safe to prophesy that two or three years more will see the end of the legalized liquor traffic in the province outside of its two chief cities.

The Provincial Government.

It is nearly two years since Sir Lomer Gouin our Provincial Premier, informed a deputation of liquor dealers, that his Government was 'a partizan of the Temperance cause.' These were heroic words. If the newspapers have reported correctly, Sir Lomer only yesterday reaffirmed his position to a similar audience, and stands still where he did. The Premier's attitude of sympathy with our cause is not merely one of words, but is one of deeds, and we have no better friend of Temperance than he. Under these circumstances there can be no doubt as to where this Alliance should stand when Sir Lomer again faces the electors. He has stood by us and we must stand by him, irrespective of party politics and personal preferences.

Field Day Work.

The field day work of the Alliance has not developed as widely as was hoped at the beginning of the year. Our claims have been presented in many churches and the people have responded well to our appeals for financial help. But effectively to develop this work at least one field secretary is urgently needed, who shall undertake the securing of the pulpits, the enlistment of speakers and the necessary organization work.

Committees Appointed.

The appointment of committees was then proceeded with and the following names were placed on the respective committees:—

Committee on Resolutions and Political Action.—Mr. J. H. Carson, the Rev. W. T. Halpenny, Mrs. D. Scott, Mr. Thomas Logan, Mr. W. Patterson, the Rev. H. Gomery and Mrs. Bowman.

The Nominating Committee appointed was as follows: The Rev. E. D. Baldwin, Mr. C. Boon, Mr. Norman Morrison, Mr. J. H. Carson, Mr. W. Macleod, Mrs. Ludington, Miss Fields, Mrs. Morrison, Mrs. McLachlan.

State of work and finance committee:

Messrs. S. J. Carter, John H. Roberts, J. H. Cayford, J. H. Carson, John Cunningham, Robt. Donaldson, Robt. Rolland, Mrs. John Scott, Mrs. Ludington Mr. Davis, Mr. C. R. Westgate, the Rev. Mr. Fulcher, the Rev. Mr. McNeil, the Rev. G. W. Fisher, the Rev. T. E. Bourke, Mrs. Cross, Mrs. Currie, Mr. J. Sharkie, Mr. C. D. Baldwin.

Officers Elected.

The annual convention of the Dominion Alliance closed on Friday afternoon, the officers for the past year being re-elected. Mr. S. J. Carter in acknowledging his election as president referred to his defeat in the civic election, saying that the liquor interests had made up their minds to defeat him at all costs. The result was not due to lack of interest in his civic duties or to votes given in the Council.

A suggestion was put forward by Mr. J. H. Roberts that the Alliance should be incorporated during the coming year and more permanence thereby given the organization. A resolution was passed intimating the willingness of the Alliance to co-operate with the government in the event of the suggested Royal Commission being appointed to investigate the conditions under which liquor is sold in this province.

Another resolution, moved by Dr. J. A. Bazin, and seconded by Mrs. David Scott, was to the effect that 'In the opinion of this Alliance in all Federal general elections held hereafter a space should be provided in the ballot papers to enable the electors to declare whether or not they are in favor of prohibition, of the importation, manufacture and sale of alcoholic liquors as a beverage, and whenever 52 percent of the votes cast are in favor of such prohibition, then at the next session of the Federal Houses of Parliament legislation shall be passed in conformity with the express desire of the people.'

It was moved by the Rev. H. Gomery, seconded by Mr. Thomas Logan, that 'This Alliance hereby places on record its belief that the early closing law of the present government has resulted in great benefit to the people of this province, compelling as it does the closing of all bar-rooms at seven o'clock every Saturday evening throughout the province, and on the other evenings of the week in cities and towns at eleven o'clock, and at ten o'clock in rural parts, and all not to reopen before seven o'clock on the following morning of the next business day.

'That this Alliance is of opinion that only people whose personal and financial interests have been affected by the early closing law are now offering opposition to it.

'That as the public good is always to be preferred to the interests of private individuals, this Alliance hereby records its very strong desire that the early closing law in question shall be neither abrogated nor in any manner weakened.'

It was decided to telegraph a copy of this resolution to the Premier, in view of the fact that a delegation representing the liquor interests was waiting on the government.

Mrs. David Scott, seconded by Mrs. C. McFarland, moved that 'The Alliance believes special inspectors should be appointed by the government to inspect from time to time in the cities of Montreal and Quebec all establishments licensed to sell intoxicating liquors and to report in relation in the same places that have not the proper accommodation, that tolerate disorderly conduct and drunkenness and otherwise break this law by selling during prohibited hours.

'And further, that copies of the reports so prepared shall be promptly sent to the License Commissioners concerned. Carried W. P.

'That this Alliance hereby reiterates its belief that licenses to sell intoxicating liquor should no longer be granted to grocery establishments.'

Reports were received from a number of outlying districts, and Mr. Clinton Howard told of the progress of the temperance cause in the United States, and the great change that had been wrought in public opinion.

The officers re-elected were:—Mr. John R. Dougall, hon. president; Mr. S. J. Carter, president; Mr. J. H. Carson, vice-president; Mr. J. H. Cayford, treasurer; Mr. J. H. Roberts, secretary.

CONVENTION OF RURAL MUNICIPALITIES

Regina, Sask., March 12.—The most successful convention in the history of Saskatchewan association of rural municipalities concluded, after three days' strenuous work.

More than sixty resolutions in all were dealt with, many referring to matters of prime importance. Prince Albert was selected as a meeting place for next year's convention. Officers of the association elected were: President, Geo. Thompson, Indian Head; 1st vice-president, Jas. McCowan, Wolseley; second vice-president, A. H. Salmon, Regina; third vice-president, R. Bullis, Weyburn; secretary-treasurer, Jas. Hughley, Radisson.

Executive committee: R. Douglas, Radvers; J. S. Burns, Key West; O. L. Sykes, Swift Current; J. Emerson, Logberg; E. Carss, Lumsden; W. Hewson, Invermay; M. Cameron, Floral; and J. Ryan, Scott; T. McCloy, Prince Albert; F. W. Tobey, Meota.

London, March 15.—A prominent London banker, of Frances Jane Barclay's Bank, has been arrested on the charge of robbing the bank of several thousand pounds, and will be brought up this morning at the Marlborough street court.

Does Your Neighbor Know?

Does Your Neighbor Know the 'Witness'

in its new and enlarged form? If he has not taken it for the past few years,

He needs you to tell him

how much better it is—the same reliable characteristics for which he valued it, but many improvements added.

He needs you to show him your copy

to look over.

Does Your Neighbor Know About the Campaign

the 'Witness' has been making for the doubled circulation that would insure its continuance? If not,

He needs you to tell him

how from one end of Canada to the other the best people of all creeds and parties have testified to the 'Witness's' worth and influence, and have worked to draw in new friends.

Does Your Neighbor Know of the Special Rates

that with a view to securing entrance into thousands more homes we have been making to new trial subscribers in this campaign? If not,

He needs you to tell him

that he can have the 'WEEKLY WITNESS' for twelve months for ONLY SIXTY-FIVE CENTS on trial. Hand him the coupon below, or offer to send his subscription with your own.

NOW IS THE TIME

before spring work becomes too heavy, when sugar-making and sugar parties are in the air, before the roads break up and make driving difficult—NOW IS THE TIME to tell your neighbor what the 'Witness' stands for, what it has meant to you, what it would mean to his home and family to have the 'Witness' coming as a regular visitor.

Now is the Time.

Will You make sure that Your Neighbor Does Know These Things?

Thanking you for your co-operation,

Yours, for ever-widening service,

THE PUBLISHERS.

QUEEN'S UNIVERSITY.

The Aima Mater Society had the busiest meeting of the year on March 9th. In spite of the approaching examinations a large attendance was present to hear the annual reports of the various standing committees and to elect officers for the same for the ensuing year.

THE ATHLETIC COMMITTEE.

This committee reported the winning of the intercollegiate assault-at-arms by Queen's for the third consecutive time. The total income was $9,752, and with this the committee was able to meet all expenses, to pay the small deficits which a few of the subsidiary committees presented, and to apply $1,126 to the debt on the gymnasium. The lease of the land, belonging to the university, on which the skating and curling rinks are built, expired last spring. The Senate has given notice that the university intends to take over these rinks, and on July 1st they will come under the control of the Athletic Committee.

DRAMATIC CLUB.

One of the best reports came from the Dramatic Club, which, in addition to the usual annual performance provided, a charity performance for the Kingston General Hospital, gave a large grant to the gymnasium fund, paid off the deficit of the Music and Drama Committee, and had a good working balance left on hand. It has been decided to use a part of this surplus in providing a prize of $25 for the best original play written by a student during the coming summer. If the judges consider the play winning the prize to be sufficiently worthy an additional $50 will be given, and the play will be presented by the Dramatic Club next session. During the coming summer, therefore, it will be in order to imagine Queen's students in large numbers from the salt meadows of Nova Scotia to the rural schools of Sunny Alberta, taking their first, and we hope not, their last flight into the realm of literary and dramatic endeavor.

THE 'QUEEN'S JOURNAL.'

The thirty-eighth annual report of the 'Queen's Journal,' a newspaper published entirely by the students of Queen's, was presented, and on the whole the present year has been one of unprecedented success. From the editorial and financial standpoints this year's staff faced unusual difficulties. Last spring the Alma Mater Society decided to convert the 'Journal,' which had previously been a weekly magazine, into a semi-weekly newspaper, and the form and character it should take was left entirely to the incoming staff. In spite of the fact that the running expenses have this year risen to well over $3,000, due to the efforts of the staff, the circulation and advertising have also risen, till now there is application for more advertising space than is available, and the demand for many of the editions has exceeded even the optimistic estimate of the editor. It is expected that after all expenses have been paid there will be a surplus of $400. Part of this will go to the general funds of the Alma Mater Society, and the remainder will be used to establish a sinking fund. Next year it is interded to issue literary supplements. It is expected that this will necessitate no change in the annual subscription of one dolla., as by selling advertising space in the supplements this department may be made self-supporting.

THE DEBATE COMMITTEE.

This committee was again able to report an intercollegiate championship for Queen's. The report also contained the offer by Prof. Greaves of a silver cup for competition in oratory. The constitution of the Debate Committee was so amended as to provide for an annual oratorical competition. In addition to winning the trophy the contestants coming first and second will be presented with a gold and silver medal respectively.

THE PIN QUESTION.

After the reports of all the standing committees had been received, the well-worn pin question was raised. The committee appointed to consider designs for an official university pin, advised that the pin be in the form of a 'Q,' either plain gold or gold set with pearls, and recommended that the 'Q' with pearls be adopted. The larger part of the audience divided about evenly on the two alternatives presented by the committee, but about half a dozen who were opposed to the use of the 'Q' altogether because of its athletic significance, were able to defeat both alternatives, and in addition a motion that a referendum of the whole student body be taken on the question. It is probable, however, that the referendum is the method by which the vexed question will finally be settled.

The fund for the new women's residence has now grown to $9,000, and new subscriptions are coming in daily. Evidently many graduates and other friends of the university are coming to realize the necessity for such a residence and the value it will be to the university.

Prof. L. F. Guttman, who visited Montreal recently to attend a meeting of the Chemical Society, secured there a gift of one thousand dollars for the Department of Chemistry at Queen's. Dr. Milton L. Hersey was the donor. The money is to be used to instal a vacuum and air blast system throughout Gordon Hall, and to further equip the laboratory of industrial chemistry.

CHINESE FAMINE FUND

Previously acknowledged....	$738.05
Jos. W. Smith, Nashawuak Village....	2.00
Montreal	5.00
Allan Waldroff, Glen Bean....	1.00
Jas. Magee, Glen Bean	1.00
Dand. Chilcott, Glen Bean.. ..	1.00
Mrs. Thompson, Glen Bean.. ..	1.00
S. Rusenstrom, Glen Bean.. ..	.25
Mrs. Chevalier, Glen Bean.....	.25
Nellie Chilcott, Glen Bean.. ..	.50
S. R. S., Lachine..	20.00
Mrs. Jas. Black, Cartier, Que.	1.00
O. D. Fournier, Hull, Que	1.00
Mrs. A. McDougall, Clanwilliam, Man..	4.00
Miss Martha M. Knox, Upper Caverhill..	1.00
Miss Eliza J. Know, Upper Caverhill..	.35
W. H. J. Scringer, Galt, Ont..	6.00
Well Wisher, Peterborough, Ont.	3.00
Wm. McLeod, Shell Harbor, N. S....	6.58
Mrs. Abraham Hemisberg, Pope's Harbor..	5.00
W. D. McLatchie, Ottawa	5.00
S. S. Scovil, Kenora, Ont.. ..	10.00
Mrs. J. Wilson, Whiteside, Ont	1.00
Mrs. T. Parsons, Hillbrook, Ont	1.00
A Widow..	1.00
A. Abraham, Solina, P.Q., Que.	25.00
Ananymous, per Rev. Canon Troop..	3.00
Mrs. Jane De Wolf, Port Grenville, N.S..	5.00
M. L. H., Woodstock, N.B....	1.00
F. M. C., Keating, B.C...	1.00
E. F. M., Avonton, Ont..	1.00
Miss H. Ferguson, Granby, Que..	1.50
D. E. Killins, Murrhville, Ont..	10.00
Fred Moyle, Didsbury, Alta....	5.00
Simon McKinnon, Petrel..	5.00
Total..	$873.48

BRITISH CAPITAL IN WESTERN INDUSTRIES.

Red Deer, Alta., March 13.—W. P. Bull, K.C., of Toronto, and party consisting of Sir William Bull, M.P., of Hammersmith, Eng.; John Cameron, of Greenock, Scotland, and other distinguished British capitalists, were guests of the Red Deer Board of Trade at luncheon. The party propose to establish a group of important industries in the West, and after visiting the principal points, have decided to establish their interests at Red Deer, Alta.

Whirlwind Campaign Rates To Genuine NEW Subscribers For a Twelve Months' Trial

'DAILY WITNESS'. . .Reg. Rate $3.00; for only **$1.00**
'WEEKLY WITNESS,' Reg. Rate $1.00; for only **.65**
'WORLD WIDE'. . . . .Reg. Rate $1.50; for only **$1.00**
'CANADIAN PICTORIAL,' Reg. Rate $1.00; for only **.65**

Or added to any of the others only fifty cents (50c) for the 'Canadian Pictorial.'

'NORTHERN MESSENGER,' Reg. Rate .40; for only **.25**

The rates quoted above for the 'Witness' ('Daily' and 'Weekly') are good only in the case of **BONA FIDE NEW** Subscribers who have not taken either the 'Daily' or 'Weekly' editions for two years; but such New Subscribers to the 'Witness' may ADD one or all of the other publications to their order at the rates here given, even, if they have been taking one or more of these already.

WHY WE GIVE CUT RATES

It is always distinctly understood that special cut rates are merely to induce those who do not know the publication to try it for a year. These rates are not living rates, and it would be quite impossible to allow them for renewal subscriptions, but they are allowed for **Bona-fide New** Subscribers in the confidence that when the time for renewal comes round, the subscriber, who has learned to value the publication, will cheerfully pay the full sustaining rate, or else will make the slight effort needed to entitle him to such reduced rates as are always offered to those who will secure **Two Genuine New** Subscribers.

These special rates to **Bona-fide New** Subscribers are the lowest net rates, and must be remitted direct to the publishers, as they do not admit of the trouble and expense involved by the intervention of an agent.

In sending name, address and subscription at these rates, please state clearly that you are a NEW Subscriber, so as to avoid delay in getting on the list at the dollar rate.

And for Your Own Renewal Subscription to the WEEKLY WITNESS and two NEW Subscriptions (worth $3) for only $1.50

in such cases the other publications may be added for any or all of the subscribers at the rates above quoted.

N.B.—These rates are good for Canada and Newfoundland, excepting only Montreal and surrounding country within a radius of thirty miles.

IF YOU PREFER THE 'DAILY WITNESS'

in future instead of the 'Weekly,' you may do so at the dollar rate providing they send at the same time two other new wsubscriptions, to th eDaily, at the dollar rate, or three new subscriptions to the Weekly at 65c each.

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

Is Your Renewal Due?

If so, you can reduce the cost of your own subscription by getting two New Subscriptions, for though the subscribers each separately would have to send us 65 cents each, we accept a

Club of Three for $1.50.

One being renewal and two strictly new subscriptions.

The reason of this **SPECIAL OFFER** is that the subscriber who takes advantage of it goes to the trouble of introducing the 'Witness' to two homes that do not now take it.

That great kindness is worthy of our best consideration. And thus not only our friend, but two of his friends, enjoy the advantage of the dollar rate.

Other newspapers that take advertising of an injurious or fraudulent character may cut their rates more and yet in the end be more costly to their readers, because of the harm and deception they perpetrate. Such papers have sources of large revenue that the 'Witness' might also have, but refuses for the sake of its readers.

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

COUPON W

I am a bona-fide **NEW** Subscriber to the **'WITNESS,'** neither I nor any member of this household having subscribed to the 'Daily' or 'Weekly Witness' for at least two years, and I will take the .....'Witness' **ON TRIAL** for a year at your special **WHIRLWIND CAMPAIGN** rate of.....as announced below, and which amount I enclose herewith.

NAME .....

ADDRESS .....

.....

Special trial rates: 'Daily Witness,' $1.00; 'Weekly Witness,' 65 cts. Good anywhere in Canada except Montreal and surrounding 30 miles. Post Office or Express Orders or Registered Mail at publishers' risk

The 'Witness' was very kindly brought to my notice by

Name ..... Address .....

NEWS OF THE PROVINCES.

ONTARIO

CROWS AROUND CORNWALL.

Cornwall, Ont., March 11.—A large number of crows were seen in the fields round about here this morning—all flying in a direction away from Montreal.

DEAD AT 92.

St. Thomas, March 12. — James Stuart, formerly of Marshville, Welland County, died here suddenly last night, aged 92 years. He was in good health till the day of his death. Mr. Stuart was a native of Sussex, England.

MOUNTED POLICE BENEFIT.

Ottawa, March 12—Mr. Borden, in the House of Commons yesterday afternoon, in answer to a question by Mr William Martin (Regina) stated that an inerdease of pay would be granted to the men of the Royal North-West Mounted Police.

KINGSTON'S COAL TROUBLES.

Kingston, Ont., March 12.—As a result of four coal dealers being fined for giving light weight coal, the Council has amended the by-law so as to provide for seizure of coal when found under weight. There is a proposition afoot to open a municipal coal and wood yard.

DEAD AT EIGHTY.

Toronto, March 14.—The Rev. Mother Ignatia, who, previous to her retirement two years ago was the Rev. Mother Superior of Loretto Institute of the Blessed Virgin Mary, passed away at Loretto Abbey yesterday afternoon after a lingering illness. The deceased reverend mother was in her eightieth year.

A NARROW ESCAPE.

Kingston, March 14.—Five cases of dynamite which were being thawed out in the office of Guay & Bergeron, of the C. N. R. construction at Perth Road, caught fire, and the building was burned to the ground, together with stores and supplies. Fortunately the dynamite did not explode, and no one was injured.

INVITED TO SPEAK.

Toronto, March 12.—The Rt. Hon. A. J. Balfour, London; Ambassador Bryce, Washington; the Rev. W. Patterson, D.D., Belfast, formerly of Toronto, and the Rev. J. A. Macdonald, D.D., Toronto, are the British speakers invited to address the International Congress on Christian Citizeship, to be held at Portland, Ore., July, 1913.

THE OLD STORY.

Toronto, March 15.—Looking down the barrel of a loaded air rifle to see why the charge had failed to go off, nearly cost the life of Harold Wilkinson, an 18-year-old boy of Trout Creek. As it was, he lost the sight of his right eye, which was removed by Dr. McCullough at St. Michael's Hospital this morning, where the boy had been rushed late last night.

BAPTISTS IN RUSSIA.

Toronto, March 12.—The Rev. F. H. Vining, secretary of the educational committee of the Baptist World's Alliance, is in the city raising funds for the foundation of a large Baptist university likely to be situated in Russia, at St. Petersburg. Mr. Vining states that the Baptists are increasing at a rapid rate in Russia, and that the proposed university will be the first evangelical institution of its kind in the country. The university will cost one million dollars.

'BUSES IN TORONTO.

Toronto, March 12. — Fifty motor buses will be doing a passenger-carrying business on the streets of Toronto in May if the promises of Messrs. Sharp and Halford, London, England, are fulfilled. This firm has asked for the use of the Machinery Hall exhibit on the Park for three months for the storage of their motor business, beginning early in May, and the civic parks and exhibition committee has recommended that they be given the use of the building.

RARE BIRD SHOT.

Toronto, March 13. — A magnificent female specimen of the Bird of Washington, the fourth variety of the eagle as described by Alexander Wilson, the great American ornithologist, was shot yesterday morning near the mouth of the Etobicoke River by Geo. Pearce, 889 Queen street west. The bird was beating up against the east wind, and Mr. Pearce took a shot over a rocky mountain sight at about 30 yards, the bird dropping on the ice just inside the water line. The species is very rarely seen in Canada.

TO FIGHT WHITE PLAGUE.

Kingston, March 15.—Miss Margaret Mong, assistant superintendent of the city tuberculosis hospital, Detroit, has been appointed superintendent of the Sir Oliver Mowat Tuberculosis Hospital of Kingston, her duties to begin when the hospital is ready for occupation. Miss Mong has had several years experience in tuberculosis work, and is qualified to organize as well as supervise the new hospital. She belongs to Smith's Falls, and graduated from the hospital general training school, Kingston, for nurses.

DIED FROM KICK.

St. Thomas, Ont., March 12. — The Rev. George H. Elliott, rector of St. Peter's Church, Tyrconnell, and rural dean of Elgin, died on Sunday afternoon as a result of a horse's kick. Mr. and Mrs. Elliott were driving to Dutton last Thursday to attend the Sunday-school convention, when their horse ran away. After the horse had been caught Mr. Elliott went to examine it to see if it had hurt itself, and the animal kicked him in the abdomen. Mr. Elliott received terrible internal injuries, and peritonitis set in, causing his death.

A WINTER VICTIM.

North Bay, Ont., March 12.—John Rfan, found on the Temiskaming & Northern Ontario Railway track at mileage 19 some weeks ago in a badly frozen condition, after lying out in the snow all night, died at the hospital on Saturday. Very little definite information could be obtained from the patient, who seemed deranged. He claimed to have a wife in Canyon City, Colo., but had not been there for several years. He was walking from Cobalt toward North Bay and was caught out in one of the particularly cold nights without shelter, the exposure resulting in his death.

SUPPOSED DROWNED.

Morrisburg, March 13.— On Monday afternoon, duck hunters ran across an overcoat on the river opposite this place. On making closer examination footmarks were found on the snow leading to the edge. From a letter in the pocket, the garment proved to belong to a young man of this town Williams Burroughs. He was a dredge runner about 30 years old, employed in Western Ontario in the summer, returning every fall to spend the winter with his widowed mother here. Burroughs is said to have been acting strangely of late. The body has not yet been recovered.

MAN'S TERRIBLE FALL.

Belleville, March 14.—George Swener, livery man, of Point Anne, a few miles east of this city, suffered serious injuries on Tuesday night by falling into the quarries at the Canada Cement plant. From 11 o'clock until 3 o'clock yesterday morning the unfortunate man lay, unable to move. A Hungarian workman at the mill heard his groans, and on investigation found him, almost perished, with pain and cold. He was taken to Belleville Hospital, where it was found a number of his ribs had been broken in addition to the collarbone, one rib penetrating the lung, rendering pneumonia a likely consequence.

AGAINST SANITARIUM.

Windsor, Ont., March 12.—The tuberculosis hospital, or sanitorium, which a number of ladies have been endeavoring for some time to establish in this city, will not be established if the Windsor City Council has anything to say about it.

At last night's meeting of the Council a resolution was adopted expressing opposition to the plan to erect the hospital at the proposed site on Bridge avenue. A copy of the resolution will be forwarded to the provincial government. Besides Windsor, the Township of Sandwich West and the town of Sandwich itself have objected so strenuously to the scheme that it will now probably be abandoned owing to its unpopularity.

FIRE RANGERS.

Toronto, March 15.—The office of the Minister of Lands, Forests and Mines handed out a statement yesterday to set at ease students who thought they would have no opportunity at fire ranging this summer. The statement says: 'The fact that an applicant for the position of fire ranger is a student will not debar him from being appointed providing he has the necessary qualifications. The applications of all parties presented to the department will be considered, whether students or not, and the men selected who are best qualified for the position. 'The statement published in the Toronto papers that students would be discriminated against was unfounded.'

QUEEN'S UNIVERSITY BILL.

Kingston, March 15.—Prof. W. L. Grant, of Queen's, has written to the press in reference to a statement made in the House of Commons by Mr. W. E. Nickle, of this city, regarding Queen's University. Mr. Nickle had stated that in the bill of 1903, presented by Principal Grant, clause No. 26 relating to the Christianity test, was identical with cause No. 20, as it appears in the present bill. Prof. Grant says that as his father died on May 10, 1903, his name cannot be brought in to the support of the bill of 1903. The words 'save the profession of Christianity' were agreed upon without his knowledge. The son further declares that his father, heart and soul, would have been opposed to any such a test act.

QUEBEC

COAL SUPPLY SHORT.

Richmond, March 14.—The arrival of a couple of cars of coal has greatly relieved the coal situation, which was rather serious during the past week.

MILLS BURNED TO GROUND.

Danville, March 15.—The saw, planing and grist mill belonging to Mederic Pepin, at Trout Brook, was burned down. The loss was about $3,000, with $1,500 insurance.

RAILWAY BILLS PASS.

Quebec, Que., March 13.—The Railway Committee of the Legislative Assembly this morning passed the bills of the Montreal and Northern Colonization Railway and the Argenteuil Railway Bill.

FARM HELP IS SCARCE.

Brome, March 15.—Owing to scarcity of help many farmers are reported as not going to tap their sugaries this season. This appears to be universal throughout the township.

TO ARREST OPERATOR.

Quebec, March 14. — The Attorney General has given instructions to the Provincial Police to effect the arrest of the railway operator Boal, of Hull, who is accused of being responsible for the recent collision and loss of life.

HAND CRUSHED BY DRAW BARS

Farnham, March 15.—F. Fournier, C. P. R. yard brakeman, in coupling cars, had his left hand (which fortunately had a heavy glove on it) caught between the draw bars, splitting his thumb, hand and forearm.

C. N. R. AND GRANBY.

Granby, March 15.—It is rumored on the street that the Canadian Northern Railway is heading for Granby in the not far distant future. This rumor is given for what it is worth, but being a transcontinental road, it will ultimately seek an outlet to the seaboard, and it is well known that Granby is on the direct or shortest line from Montreal to St. John, N.B.

MONTREALERS WERE FINED.

Waterloo, March 14.—Four young men who belong to Montreal, were each fined $5 and costs, by Mr. Poirier, J. P., yesterday, on a charge of having committed an assault on Mr. Bosquet, at the moving picture theatre. They were under the influence of liquor, and when remonstrated with for creating a disturbance, attacked the proprietor.

DEATH OF MR. E. E. TACHE.

Quebec, March 13.—Mr. E. E. Tache, Deputy Minister of Crown Lands of the Province of Quebec, died this morning after fifteen days' illness. He was a son of Sir Etienne Tache, ex-Prime Minister of Canada. He was 76 years old and had served over half a century in the civil service. He was a talented architect, and was an authority in heraldry, and was the author of the Plans of the Quebec Parliament Buildings.

A LONELY DEATH.

Quebec, March 15.—News of the death of a lighthouse keeper in one of the lonely places of the Gulf was received yesterday by Mr. T. Beland, local agent of the Marine and Fisheries Department. The despatch was a brief one, and contained no details beyond stating that M. Bourque, keeper of the light at Bird Rocks, had been drowned. The deceased was an Old Country Frenchman, and the territory which he watched over was even in summer a desolate one.

NEW STATION FOR RICHMOND.

Richmond, March 13.—Plans and specifications for the new Grand Trunk station have been filed with the Town Council. A special committee composed of Mayor Hudon and Councillors Hayes and McMorine has been appointed to look into the matter, with a view to safeguarding the interests of the town. The new building which it is expected will be modern and up-to-date in every respect, will be erected on the site of the station recently destroyed by fire.

AMENDMENT DEFEATED.

Quebec, March 14.— The bill to amend the charter of the town of Montreal was passed by the Private Bills Committee after the amendment proposed by the city of Montreal to safeguard the city in connection with a contract between the Montreal Park and Island Railway and the Montreal Tramways Company in the case of the annexation of the town of Montreal West, had been defeated. The last meeting of the Private Bills Committee of the legislative assembly was held this morning, when the Montrait Succession Bill and the bill concerning the Laprairie Brick Company were passed.

NEW SCHOOL.

St. Therese de Blainsville, Que., March 13.—A new school building has just been erected by the Protestant Board of School Commissioners for this district to suit the needs of the growing number of children in the community. It was opened last week with a service of praise and prayer, in the presence of Messrs. Gilmour and Hamilton, (trustees), Mr. Morris, the Rev. A. Bowman and Mrs. Kempton, Mrs. Gilmour, Mrs. Morris and Mrs. Bowman. The building measures 35 feet by 24; has accommodation for 52 children; is lined on the outside with brick, and on the falls and ceiling inside with natural wood, and hardwood floor. Standing side by side with the church and manse, the building is a pleasing addition to the street, and reflects much credit on the taste and workmanship of the contractor Mr. James Hamilton, rande Freniere.

NO DATE FOR CRIME.

Quebec, March 14.—Some nineteen witnesses have been examined in connection with the preliminary investigation into the recent mysterious murder of an unknown Italian near Rate St. Paul. The accused, Onofrio Montizano and his wife, Mary, were brought before Magistrate Simard, and it was decided to proceed with the investigation separately in the cases of the man and woman. A. Lachance, M. P., K. C., appeared for the Crown, and Ald. Oscar Morin represented the accused. Jules Gobeil also appeared as counsel with Mr. Morin. There was a great crowd of people present, but the investigation was held with closed doors. Doctors Tremblay and Guilmette gave evidence to the effect that they could not declare the exact date on which the victim was killed, as the body was frozen stiff when it was discovered. This testimony is important for the accused, as it will be very difficult to decide upon the date upon which the tragedy occurred.

NOVA SCOTIA

BIG ORDER FOR CARS.

The Nova Scotia Car Works Company has received another big order for cars. The Intercolonial Railway has just placed an order with the company for 375 steel box cars.

TO BORROW $100,000.

Halifax City Council has decided to borrow $100,000 for the construction of reservoirs and the improvement of the high water service. The sum of $11,500 will be borrowed to enable the city to purchase a motor fire engine, if later they finally determine to buy such a machine.

BROTHERS KILLED.

Sebastian Farrell, brothers, employees at No. 4 colliery of the Nova Scotia Steel & Coal Company, were killed by a fall of coal in the mine. Sebastian was killed instantly, while his brother lived several hours and died in the hospital. Both are natives of Newfoundland and will be sent home for interment.

WELL-KNOWN MERCHANT DEAD

Digby, March 13.—The death occurred at Metafhan of John Mecchi, merchant, at the age of 86 years. The deceased had always been highly respected for his honesty and integrity and was a general favorite in the community. He is survived by a widow and an adopted daughter, Mrs. Adrian Doucet.

MARITIME HORSE SHOW.

The Maritime Horse Show will be held in Amherst April 3, 4 and 5. The show is to be under the auspices of the Maritime Stock Breeders' Association and the winter fair building is to be used. These shows have been run very successfully for two years and this year the prize list has been increased.

A VALUABLE FIND.

Halifax, March 14.—A lady called at the Mines office yesterday and exhibited a small sample of black ambergris which she stated was found floating near the shore of Minas Basin. She stated that some twenty pounds of it was picked up in a lump. An analysis of the sample will be made and if found to be pure ambergris it will prove a valuable find, and some say it is worth a thousand dollars a pound. Ambergris is a substance found floating in the Indian Ocean and other parts of the tropics, and is highly valued in the manufacture of perfumery.

TO USE WASTE LANDS.

Halifax, N.S., March 12.—In the House of Assembly yesterday the government introduced a bill entitled an 'Act for the encouragement of settlement on farm lands,' which provides that the government may buy up lands in farming districts of the province, divide them up into farms and sell such farms upon terms to be approved of by the Governor-in-Council.

For the carrying out of this the government is authorized to borrow the sum of two hundred thousand dollars, and the operations of the government under this act are to be reported by the Provincial Secretary from year to year.

STRIKE BREAKING IN U. C.

Halifax, N.S., March 14.—A measure is now before the House of Assembly, introduced by one of the members from Cumberland, amending the Employers' Liability Act is a strikebreakers' bill. It provides that it shall be illegal for any employer directly or indirectly to bring any workmen into Nova Scotia during a strike or lockout in the province or within twenty days previous to any such strike or lockout without having given notice to such workman of the existence of such strike or lockout. The bill provides that any infraction of this provision shall make the employer liable on conviction to a penalty equal to the expense of deporting said workman from the place where the conviction is made to the place from which he was brought. It shall be presumed by the court acting under the Summary Convictions Act that such notice has not been given until the employer shall prove to the satisfaction of the court that such notice was given to the workman.

ARE THOROUGHLY AROUSED.

Gloucester, March 14.—Fishing interests at Gloucester and along the New England coast are thoroughly aroused in support of the anti-beam trawling movement now under way, which has for its purpose the eradication of the beam and other trawlers from the fishing banks and the prohibition of their catches being marketed in American ports. That the time has come for action if the fishing schooner is to survive and the grounds are to be preserved is the general sentiment of vessel owners, skippers and crews, not only in New England but Nova Scotia and the provinces as well. Captains say incalculable harm is being done by steamers, many schooners and boats being driven out of business.

NEW BRUNSWICK

METHODIST CONFERENCE.

There will be a conference of the Methodist Church of New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island on June 10, at Fredericton. There will be over 150 lay and ministerial delegates in attendance.

BIG INCREASE IN SHIPPING.

There has been an increase of nearly $3,000,000 in the shipping figures for the port of St. John during the past year. Up to date 67 steamers cleared and 81 arrived during the winter port business. The total tonnage was 346,685.

BLESSED WITH TRIPLETS.

Bathurst, N.B., March 12.— At Robertville, about eight miles from Bathurst, triplets were born to the wife of Peter P. Hachey. The mother is a young woman about twenty-four years of age, whose family consists of another boy, besides the triplets, aged about eighteen months.

CITIZENS' TICKET WON.

Fredericton, N.B., March 13.— The civic election resulted in complete victory for the Citizens' ticket. Ald. W. S. Hooper was elected mayor, defeating ex-Ald. W. J. Osborne by 171 votes. Although the Citizens' ticket was victorious, the majorities of some of its members were not large.

ROOSEVELT TOO BUSY.

St. John, March 14.— Theodore Roosevelt, ex-President of the United States, has found it necessary to decline an invitation to address the St. John Canadian Club. In his letter he says that he wishes his friends could realize how impossible it is for him to give any more lectures than he is actually obliged to.

PROGRESS IN MINING.

The Crown lands report of New Brunswick, submitted to the legislature, shows that there has been considerable progress in mining during the past year. The amount of coal raised in the province is practically the same as during the previous year, but there has been some advance in iron mining. The townsite of Drummond Mines, Gloucester county, has been surveyed during the year, and sixty dwellings have been erected, which accommodate a population of about five hundred. There has been an average of about two hundred persons employed in the mines during the year, and 85,741 tons of ore mined, 34,272 tons of which have been shipped away.

PRAIRIE PROVINCES

PUBLICITY DEPARTMENT.

Greater Edmonton is to have a publicity department, and also a civic employment bureau.

CENTRE OF REGINA.

The Regina Board of Trade has, by formal resolution, made the post office the centre of that city.

INCREASED SALARIES.

Edmonton City Council has raised the mayor's salary from $3,600 to $5,000 per annum. The city solicitor's salary was raised from $3,000 to $4,200 a year.

SUNDAY BAND CONCERTS.

Edmonton City Council has decided to have a series of band concerts in the parks during the coming summer. This will include a number of concerts on Sunday.

BRANDON WINTER FAIR.

Brandon, Man., March 12.—Under adverse conditions the management of the Manitoba Winter Fair succeeded in breaking records not only for entries, but also for attendance.

DENOUNCES GOVERNMENT.

Lethbridge, March 15.—The Grand Lodge L. O. L. of Alberta at its annual meeting denounced the Government for the appropriation of public funds for teaching foreign languages in the schools, and also condemned the enforcement of the Ne Temere decree.

EXPECT ELECTIONS IN MAY.

The Conservatives of Alberta expect the provincial elections in May next, and are getting ready for the fight. Premier Sifton has made no announcement regarding the date of the elections as yet.

MINISTER'S SACRIFICE.

Dauphin, Man., March 14.—The Rev. D. Cattanach, a superannuated Methodist minister, and three-year-old Walter Blackburn, the child of a neighbor, were burned to death at the Cattanach homestead. The minister perished while trying to save the child.

GOVERNMENT 'PHONE SYSTEM.

Winnipeg, March 14.—In the Legislature it was announced that the cost of operating the government elevators in Manitoba during the past year was $183,900, and the revenue produced was $99,755. The deficit on the government telephone system was $140,000.

ALBERTA TOWN FIRE SWEPT.

Acme, Alta., March 12.—In a fire which has all the earmarks of being the work of an incendiary, Acme was almost swept off the map at an early hour this morning. The buildings of the Merchants Bank, the Alberta Hotel, A. Couler's tailor shop, E. J. Collins' general store, A. A. McWhinney's pool hall and implement shed, together with the local dance hall, lodge room, and another implement warehouse, owned by L. McCook, were totally destroyed. The loss is estimated at about $125,000, with insurance about $30,000. A fire call was sent to Calgary when the outbreak occurred, but the flames had burned everything they could reach before the fire fighting contingent in a special train reached the town.

DELEGATION OF DAIRYMEN.

Winnipeg, March 14.—A deputation from the Manitoba Dairy Association waited upon the Hon. George Lawrence, minister of agriculture, asking for government assistance in connection with the work of the association. Mr. Lawrence promised that the matter would be brought to the attention of the members of the government.

LETHBRIDGE WATER BAD.

Lethbridge, March 12.—'Lethbridge must have, and is going to have, before the summer is over, a new filtration system for the treatment of the city's water supply. Our water supply at the present time is bad, so we are going to remedy it.' That was the reply made by Mayor Hatch when told that the water supply is contaminated, and that the citizens should be protected.

WILL TAKE CENSUS.

Edmonton, March 12.—The city fathers have taken the first steps necessary for the taking of a complete and accurate census of Great Edmonton. The suggestion of Mayor Armstrong to this effect was unanimously endorsed by the council, and to the commissioners will be handed the contract of making all the arrangements for this undertaking. It is likely that the work will be carried out under supervision of the police department.

MORMONS TO MOVE.

Calgary, March 12.—Three thousand Mormons of Southern Alberta, may leave Canada for Nevada. The colony has prospered in Canada, and the contemplated move is of a political character. The mother church in Utah has arrived at the conclusion that the sects opportunities lie in Nevada in which the church already has a strong foothold, and where owing to the limited population as many Mormons as there are in Alberta could easily control the elections. The mandate for the track southward is said to come direct from President Smoot.

BACK TO MINISTRY AGAIN.

Portage la Prairie, March 13.—The Rev. Patterson, who was the Liberal candidate for the constituency of Portage la Prairie in the last Dominion election in opposition to Arthur Meighen, M.P., has decided to again enter the ministry. The Presbyterian church at Eden extended a call to him, which was sustained at a meeting of the Portage Presbytery and arrangements made for his induction. Mr. Patterson left the ministry some time ago to engage in farming near Neepawa.

DAUPHIN WANTS BRANCH RAILWAY.

A delegation, including the member of the local Parliament for Dauphin, Man., and seventeen others, were very courteously received at Winnipeg by Mr. George J. Bury, vice-president of the Canadian Pacific Railway. The delegation strongly urged upon Mr. Bury the question of opening up a branch into that territory. They set forth the advantages and the necessity from their point of view of such a line at the earliest possible moment. The matter was promised early and careful consideration.

THE NAME 'STRATHCONA.'

Edmonton, Alb., March 13.—So far as the civic officials are concerned, the name of the South Side of the River will be called "Edmonton A." This decision was reached by Mayor Armstrong, into whose hands the matter was placed by the Commissioners several days ago. The Mayor has since written to J. M. Douglas, M.P., at Ottawa, to the effect that the name 'Strathcona' was to be a matter of history, and that the new name was to be put in force. In the letter he requested that Mr. Douglas endeavor to have the change brought about through the House.

IMPORTANT LETHBRIDGE SALE

Lethbridge, Alta, March 14.—A syndicate of the local people have purchased the First Baptist Church property, at the corner of Third avenue south and Ninth street, for which they have paid $20,000. The property will be used for church purposes until desired by the purchasers, when the building will be removed, and it is quite likely that a three story apartment house will be erected there before the end of the year, while the officers of the church will soon call for tenders for the erection of a new house of worship at the corner of Fourth avenue and Twelfth street, where they have owned property for several years past.

DEBATE ON NAVY QUESTION.

Edmonton, March 12.—The debate here between the universities of Alberta and Saskatchewan resulted in a victory for the orators of the neighboring province. The subject was 'Resolved that Canada build and operate an independent navy.' The affirmative was supported by Messrs. Ray and Watson, of Saskatoon, while Otwell and Davidson argued in opposition. At the close of the debate the committee composed of Justice Simmons, Dr. Hyde, of the Presbyterian College, and Professor Broadus gave a verdict in favor of the affirmative. In the arguments the teams were equal, but in the manner of presentation the visitors were superior.

EXPECT RUSH OF SETTLERS

The Canadian Pacific Railway has already commenced carrying settlers west this year, and according to the officials at Edmonton a tremendous rush is anticipated during the spring. April is always the busiest month of the year for immigration, and preparations are being made for the rush when it comes, and if present expectations are fulfilled the accommodation of the immigration hall will be taxed to its utmost. There are no indications that the hall will be enlarged this year, and the officials say that they will have to house some of the immigrants in tents. There are sub-immigration halls at Edson and Entwistle but the latter hall has not yet been opened, although it was expected that it would be ready by March 1, but no effort is being spared to have it ready for the rush.

BRITISH COLUMBIA

DEATH OF A PIONEER.

In the death of Mr. William Nellens, Chilliwack loses one of her pioneer settlers. Mr. Nellens came to Chilliwack during the great Cariboo gold rush and has remained here ever since. He was 69 years of age.

BRIDGE OVER THE KOOTENAY.

If the report of J. E. Griffiths, chief provincial engineer, is favorable, funds to begin the construction of the bridge over the Kootenay River at Nelson will be available. This is the promise made by Premier McBride in the telegram received by Mayor Annable and T. D. Stark, the president of the Nelson board of trade.

HYPNOTIST ARRESTED.

Mayor Beckwith, of Victoria, had R. G. Barnum, a hypnotist, appearing in that city arrested claiming that the show was injurious to the morals of the people. The aorrest was made during a performance at which the theatre was crowded fully, half of the audience being women. The mayor's action has been severely criticized in some quarters, but also heartily commended by many citizens of Victoria.

SOCIALIST CANDIDATES.

At a convention declared by Vancouver Socialists to have been the largest and most enthusiastic ever held in that city, a full ticket was nominated by the party, and a platform adopted. Messrs. W. Bennett, J. Reid, W. A. Pritchard, J. P. Lord and J. McDonald, all of Vancouver, were selected to head the campaign as candidates for the provincial legislature.

LIBERAL CONVENTION.

Mr. George Kennedy received the nomination for New Westminster at the Liberal convention held in St. Georges' Hall in that city, Ald. Dodd was proposed but refused nomination, stating that he was not in a position to run as a representative of the Liberal party as he was a labor man, but that he would support the Liberal party in the fight. Any party was better than the one in power, he stated.

B. C. UNIVERSITY SITE.

The clearing and grubbing of the land at Point Grey, on which the University of British Columbia will stand is almost completed. The M. P. Cotton Company, Limited, contractors, state that they will have carried out the terms of their agreement with the provincial government within the next week. This means that the work has been done in approximately three months, operations having been begun on December 15.

WIFE-BEATER SENTENCED.

For the first time in the history of New Westminster, a wife-beater was sentenced in the County Court in that city. William Clark, of Royal Oak, Burnaby, was given twelve months at hard labor in the provincial gaol and twelve lashes, the latter to be administered immediately on his arrival at the prison. It developed that Clark had been in the habit of beating his wife for the last ten years. Judge Howie handed down the sentence.

C. P. R. ON VANCOUVER ISLAND

Since the Canadian Pacific Railway acquired the E. and N. Railway operating on Vancouver Island, there have been many improvements, and others are contemplated as a prelude to the early opening of the summer season. The company is bringing into use the twelve locomotives which have just arrived on the island from the Angus shops at Montreal, and these being of considerable increased power, the company will be able to secure much better traction power and additional capacity for hauling.

LADY HEALTH INSPECTORS.

In quick succession to the decision to appoint women on the police force of Vancouver (though not for constabulary duty) a request was put forward by a prominent lady of that city to the Health Committee that one or two women should be appointed as inspectors in the health department. The three aldermen present when this matter came up voted on the resolution moved by Alderman Ramsay that this should be done in three months time, and as two of them voted for it the resolution carried. The recommendation has yet to be considered by the full council.

TO KEEP ROADS IN ORDER.

New Westminster, March 12.—With a view of giving the roads of the province more attention than has been the case in past years, the Department of Public Works has provided for the establishment of maintenance gangs, which will be stationed along the route of the Canadian highway, and also on the other travelled roads of the province. The need of a body of men whose chief duty it will be to keep the roads in passable condition, has been felt for a long while, but with the immense area of country waiting to be opened up, this has not been provided for. The cry of the settlers in the newer parts of this province was for roads, and in their clamor for this necessity the call of the older residents in the settled districts, who asked for better roads, was unheard.

MONTREAL

STANLEY STREET CHURCH SOLD

Stanley Street Presbyterian Church, Montreal, was sold on Thursday for $125,000, to Mr. A. G. Fowler Ross, representing a syndicate.

BIG REAL ESTATE DEAL.

For about $500,000 the Castle Blend Tea Company, Limited, has sold part of its property on the north-west corner of St. Catherine and Stanley streets, the price being near $45 per square foot. The deal was put through by Mr. John J. Louson, representing Mr. James Buchenough, who, in turn, was acting for one of the largest trust companies operating in the city.

TRAMLOADS OF IMMIGRANTS.

Immigrants are beginnig to pile into Canada with the approach of spring. Two trainloads from the 'Virginian' came into the Windsor Station March 12, and one trainload went to Toronto, and the other left in a ten-car special for Winnipeg and Western points. They were all from Great Britain. Bonaventure station also, received about 120 of these immigrants to be distributed to Grand Trunk points.

CALLED TO TAYLOR CHURCH.

At a congregation meeting held in Taylor Church Montreal a unanimous call was extended to the Rev. A. C. Manson, D.D., Ph.D., of Second Avenue Presbyterian church, Detroit, Mich., to become pastor of Taylor church. Dr. Manson who it is expected will accept, besides being a strong man in the pulpit is understood to be an energetic and faithful pastor, and will make a worthy successor to the pastors who have filled Taylor church pulpit hitherto.

JEWS MAY INVOKE LAW.

That the Jewish people might question the legality of the Queen's University Bill, which has just been adopted by the House of Commons, is the statement made by Mr. S. W. Jacobs, K.C., who was one of the delegation who gathered in Ottawa to protest against the bill. The clause objected to says that the university shall be 'distinctly Christian,' and that 'no religious test shall be employed save the profession of Christianity.'

ENDED HIS LIFE.

W. N. Carter, a senior clerk in the employ of the London, Liverpool and Globe Insurance Company, Limited shot and killed himself at twelve o'clock noon on Wednesday in a basement vault used by the company for the storage of old files, etc. The unfortunate man, who lived at 1478 St. Urbain street, entered the employ of the London, Liverpool and Globe Company in 1906, coming to Canada from the West Indies. He was twenty-eight years of age.

APPEALS FOR AID.

The Royal Edward Institute has asked the Board of Control to support a scheme for a tuberculosis for which Lieut.-Col. Burland has offered $100,000, on condition that the maintenance be assumed by the government or city. The directors of the institute urge that the city should subscribe at least one-third of the $21,000 which would be required yearly to support the proposed hospital. The Controllers will consider the matter.

NEW APPOINTMENT.

Mr. Richard Grigg, who has been British trade commissioner, with headquarters at Montreal, has been appointed trade commissioner for Canada by the Dominion Government. Mr. Grigg, who is the first holder of the position, will make a tour of the world and visit all the Canadian trade commissioners of Canada, with a view to greatly improving the system. Mr. Grigg will receive a salary of five thousand dollars annually, and have the standing of a deputy minister.

POULTRY BREEDERS MET.

At the monthly meeting of the Province of Quebec Poultry Syndicate, in the Alexandra rooms, March 13. The annual statement showed a balance on hand of $203.11, and coops, etc., to the value of $400. At the next monthly meeting, on April 9, an address on barred Plymouth Rocks will be delivered by Mr. Hodge, late of Hodge & McLuckie, of Toronto, one of the most successful breeders of this variety in Canada, and an address on Rhode Island Reds by Mr. Lewis. Specimens of each kind will be on view.

FARM SOLD FOR $114,000.

Another Cote St. Luc farm was sold March 12, when the Montreal Investment and Freehold Company, Limited, purchased about seventy arpents of vacant land through Ald. Leslie Boyd for $114,000. The farm bears the cadastral numbers 109 and 111, and fronts on Westminster avenue and the Cote St. Luc road, with a double front on the latter thoroughfare. The land is an extension of Montreal West, and is about half a mile from the C. P. R. town of Sortin. The purchasers will subdivide the area and then begin its development and sale.

KEEN ON GOOD ROADS.

Considerable interest in the good roads movement is being manifested by a number of the outlying municipalities. The town of Beauharnois has passed a resolution to borrow $50,000 to pay for the macadamizing of stone roads. By a law recently passed the Provincial Government undertakes to pay half the cost of macadamizing the roads of the province where the municipalities interested pay the balance. Beauharnois accordingly receive another $50,000, which will provide a fund of $100,000 to devote to improvement of its roads. The town of Laprairie has been considering obtaining a sum of $25,000, and this will be settled at the next council meeting.

IMMORAL PICTURES SEIZED.

Michael Internoscia came up for enquette before Judge Leet March 12 on the charge of having immoral pictures in his possession. Captain Belanger was the only witness for the prosecution, and merely repeated the story of the raid in which the pictures were seized. The lawyer for the defence claimed that the search warrant obtained by the officers did not authorize them to seize any pictures, and that the action in bringing this charge against the accused was entirely ultra vires. Judge Leet stated that he had seen the pictures, and considered the officers quite justified in their action. He remanded Internosica until March 19 for voluntayr statement. The accused was admitted to bail of $500.

APPLIED FOR FREE WATER.

A poorly dressed woman who gave her name as Mrs. Jalivert applied to Mr. F. Lesage, superintendent of the city water department, to have water turned on from the city main into her house at Longue Point free of charge. She said that her husband was suffering from tuberculosis in an advance stage, and was unable to work. They had two small children. She told Mr. Lesage that the family had to move from a comfortable home in Maisonneuve to a distant part of the city in order to conserve as long as possible their scanty means of sustenance. Acting on the customary policy of the department in cases of indigency, and Mr. Lesage and Mr. O'Neill, superintent of meters, gave the woman the necessary order to have the water turned on in her home.

MILK DEALERS SELL FARMS.

A temporary shortage in the milk supply with possibly higher prices is threatened about May 1st by the suspension of business by a number of dairies whose proprietors have sold out. Many of these purchases have been made around Grand Pre, and the land will be subdivided into town lots. Dr. Hood, chief of the food inspection department, said in speaking of this that he was preparing a report on the number of dealers who were suspending business this spring. Many, he said, were paid good prices for their land, receiving as much as $125,000 in some instances. It means, he said, that milk will have to be shipped into the city from more distant points, and that the trade will be concentrated in the larger establishments. He did not believe that this would make inspection of dairies more difficult, for the larger establishments.

TO DIE ON WIFE'S GRAVE.

Cutting his throat with a pocket-knife borrowed from a grave-digger in Mount Royal Cemetery, James Elliott, 79 years of age, attempted to end his life on his wife's grave Thursday afternoon. He succeeded in inflicting an ugly wound.

A few minutes later a grave digger heard moaning and turning around found the old man lying in the snow. There was a gash in his neck from which blood was flowing. The grave-digger ran to the office, where he told what had happened, and a call was immediately sent to the Royal Victoria Hospital, and in the meantime one of the sleighs was sent up to the grave to bring the injured man down. At the hospital it is said that the wound is not a serious one. He passed a very good night and is progressing as well as can be expected.

AGRICULTURAL.

RURAL SCHOOLS AND AGRICULTURE

It may be contended that a consolidated rural school will not do more than the present individual school will do in educating boys and girls for the farm. If the consolidated school did no more than the present system does in the curriculum provided then that contention would hold good. But it can be made to do a great deal more. One of the arguments advanced against the teaching of agriculture in rural schools is that there are no teachers qualified to teach it. If we have to wait until all the teachers required to man the public schools in the country are qualified, the millennium will be here before we get started. The consolidated school will help out in this way: By combining half a dozen schools into one well equipped consolidated school, not so many teachers qualified to teach agriculture would be required to teach the pupils in the country. One qualified teacher in each consolidated school would be sufficient, and that one teacher could specialize in agriculture, including nature study, and with an acre or two of ground interest the pupils in plant life and the beauties of rural life in a practical and effective way. The rural school situation, in this country is one of the big problems of the day, and big things and big men with big ideas are necessary to solve it properly. 'To go along as we have been doing is suicidal in so far as retaining the people, young and old, on the land.—'Canadian Farm.'

THE HYGIENE OF CLIPPING HORSES

It is now generally admitted that if a horse is clipped in the spring he will do more work than if forced to 'shed' his winter coat. But the influence of clipping on a horse's health is a matter concerning which there is still some prejudice and misunderstanding. There is a prevailing idea that a horse is liable to catch cold' if he is clipped. In actual practice we find that horses when clipped are much less subject to pneumonia, coughs and influenza than when worked unclipped. The reason is apparent. These diseases are caused by infections which are present in every horse's system. The clipped horse, by being enabled to do his work more easily, retains his vitality and seldom becomes so exhausted as to make a fit subject for an attack of disease.

When an unclipped horse is put to work on a warm, spring day, his muscles soon generate more heat than his skin can throw off. This surplus heat must then be radiated from the lungs, and the overload which is thus thrown on the respiratory tract, if it does not produce pneumonia, or some kindred ill, often leaves a horse with the asthmatic affliction known among horsemen as overheat.

Much of the trouble which some horse owners have with 'scratches' would be avoided by clipping. It is often caused, indirectly, by mud and slush freezing to the long hair back of the fetlocks, thus keeping the skin soaked in a cold, dirty slop.

But how about clipping growing colts? Well, it is the simplest method known of getting rid of the lice which live and multiply on their bodies during the winter months. If all growing colts were clipped in the spring, they would no doubt do better. There would certainly be no harm come of it if they were running loose and had a shelter for night.

In fact, 'a horse worth keeping is worth clipping.' While clipping is of especial value in the instances given above, it is a benefit to any horse to be clipped at the proper time. It makes it easy to keep a horse in proper hygienic condition and in this way tends to prevent disease in any form. —Dr. I. Moyle, V.S., Waterford, Wis.

STANDING FIELD CROP COMPETITIONS

Field crop competitions will be conducted by the members of the Ontario Vegetable Growers' Association in the following classes of vegetables: Celery, tomatoes, onions. The province is to be divided into four districts, as follows: District No. 1, Ottawa, Kingston, Picton and Belleville; district No. 2, Toronto, Dunnville and Simcoe; district No. 3, London, St. Thomas, Aylmer West, Woodstock and Brantford; district No. 4, Sarnia, Blackwell, Stratford, Ojibwa and Tecumseh.

The members of the branches in each district will compete among themselves for the prizes offered in their district. The plots entered for each of the above-named vegetables must not be less than one-quarter of an acre. There must be not less than ten entries in each class of the above vegetables from each district. Members can compete in one, two or all of the three crops mentioned.

This competition is limited to the first thirty members entering in each district. If a member enters in one crop the entrance fee will be one dollar. if in three, one dollar for each crop. These entry fees will entitle the member entering to compete not only for the large prizes offered in his own district, but the district prize winners will be eligible for the provincial competition at the Canadian National Exhibition, Toronto, this fall.

Secretaries of branches, whose members are desirous of entering this competition, must forward the individual entries, carefully filled in with name, post office address, township, concession and lot on or before the first day of May, 1912, accompanied by entry fees for same. Entry forms will be supplied to secretaries of all branches.

Judges will be supplied free of charge by the Ontario Department of Agriculture.

The following are the prizes offered in each district: 1st, $25; 2nd, $20; 3rd, $15; 4th, $10.

The following prizes are to be offered for each crop at the Canadian National Exhibition open to the prize winners in the districts—in celery, in tomatoes and in onions—1st, $10; 2nd, $8; 3rd, $6; 4th, $4; 5th, $3; 6th, $2; 7th, $1. Express charges on the prize winning vegetables entered at the Canadian National Exhibition will be paid by the Ontario Government. As the competition is limited to thirty from each district, members wishing to compete must act promptly.

All communications, entries, etc., should be addressed to J. Lockie Wilson, secretary-treasurer Ontario Vegetable Growers' Association, Parliament Buildings, Toronto, Ont.

GOOD COWS EASILY SPOILED.

Some of the best of cows have been spoiled in the care and management they have received from the man in charge. The dairy cow, like all our improved breeds of live stock, is an artificial production. Man, by careful, intelligent selection and feeding, care and management, has made her what she is. She must still be intelligently looked after if she is to go on, and do well for her owner. The stable in which she is housed in winter should be fairly warm. It must, for the sake of the health of the cow and the consequent wholesomeness of the milk, be well lighted and well ventilated. There should be about four feet of window for each cow. If the windows are placed fairly high the rays will be carried farther across the stable and will be more effectual in cleansing it, and at the same time will make it a more cheerful place for the cows and those who attend them.

DEHORNING DAIRY CATTLE.

The reason often given for not dehorning dairy cows is that it will cause them to fall off in their milk flow. If the cows are properly cared for after they are dehorned they will soon recover from the shock of dehorning, and the decrease in milk flow will not be apparent, as is often thought.

Twelve cows in the herd of the Kansas State Agricultural College were recently dehorned and a record of the milk production of each cow was kept before and after dehorning. The total production for the twelve cows for five days before dehorning amounted to 1,142.5 lbs. of milk. The total production of the twelve cows for a period of five days after dehorning was 1,100.7 lbs. of milk. The total decrease in milk for the twelve cows during the above period was 40.8 lbs. The average daily loss for each cow for five days was only .69 lbs., or about one-half pint. Two of the cows made more milk during the five days after dehorning than they did for the five days before dehorning, the other ten produced less milk after dehorning. On the fifth day after dehorning, all except two cows were producing equally as much and some produced more than they did the day before they were dehorned.

The best time to dehorn an animal is when it is only a few days old by using caustic potash. After the horns have made a fair growth they can best be cut off with the saw or clippers. The animals should be fastened securely in a position where the operator can get at the horns. The best method for fastening the animal is to put it in a chute built for this purpose. In sawing or clipping the horn care should be taken to cut deep enough or the horn will grow out again. The clipping should be deep enough to include a ring of skin and hair. The base of the horn that is amputated should show a ring of hair.

As soon as the horn is cut off some disinfectant should be used on the fresh cut. Pine tar or some of the coal tar dips are good for this purpose. Dehorning should be done in late fall or early spring; at this time the weather is moderate and the flies do not bother the animals.—O. E. Reed, Kansas 'Agricultural College.'

SHELTER AND FEED LOTS.

The results of seven years of experimental work at the Pennsylvania State Agricultural College indicate that an open shed, boarded up closely on three sides, and kept well bedded at all times, is more efficient for fattening steers than the basement of a barn. During the winter of 1909-10 the cattle fed in an open shed made more rapid gains, attained a higher finish, sold for 15 cents per hundred more, and returned 11.6 cents more for each bushel of corn consumed than similar steers fed in the barn. They also required less labor in feeding, and more straw was used in bedding. Results of previous work show that cattle which are fed in groups of ten or twelve each, with ample room at mangers and troughs, make more satisfactory gains than similar cattle tied in stanchions. This indicates that the methods which require the least amount of labor are the most satisfactory in the feed lots.

THE CAUSE OF DISEASE.

One of the great causes of disease of animals is unfavorable external condition for no living thing can thrive unless the surrounding conditions are favorable for its growth. All animals have a certain capacity of enduring unfavorable influence. This capacity is usually spoken of as 'vital resistance.' This may be great or small, but every animal must have more of less or it or it cannot continue its struggle for existence.

It was recognized more than a century ago that impure air induces disease. Impure air is not the cause of disease, but constitutes an unfavorable surrounding condition. The vitiated air of stables reduces the vital resistance of an animal, rendering it less adaptable to the extremes of conditions to which it may be exposed and more susceptible to infection against which it has no sure defense.

Dairy barns are very frequently poorly ventilated. The dairy cow is then not only required to live, but to work under unfavorable influences, and she often falls a victim to such diseases as tuberculosis, pneumonia, bronchitis, colds, etc. Foul air is one of the prime factors in the production of such diseases.

Since the advent of sanitary science in connection with ventilation the air space allowed for each animal has been increased, and a number of methods of ventilation have been devised. The exercise of a little care in such matters will protect the health of animals, prevent premature death, and also make possible the highest working efficiency of the herd.—Press Bulletin, Washington Experiment Station.

MILKING OF COWS.

A cow so milked that she does not enjoy the operation will gradually retire from the business of giving milk. Do not milk her in a cold win, or a hot stable, nor where flies torture her, nor in a muddy barnyard.

THE GROWING OF VEGETABLES

Some Practical Suggestions Regarding Planting—Tomato Requires a Warm, Sunny Situation, While Cauliflower Needs a Cool, Rich Loam.

(By Prof. W. S. Blair, Macdonald College, Que.)

The tomato requires a high temperature for best development, and should be given a warm, sunny situation. A well-drained, sandy loam is best. Well-rotted manure, at the rate of 10 to 15 tons per acre, is advised. If applied in the spring, plough it under to a depth of four inches. Commercial fertilizers, at the rate of 500 pounds per acre, may be used in place of manure. Nitrate of soda may be used to advantage by scattering it broadcast evenly around the plants, at the rate of 150 pounds per acre after the plants have been set.

About the only time growth can be safely forced is during the first month or six weeks after being set in the open, for, at other times the vegetative growth may be made at the expense of fruit production, hence the importance of not over-fertilizing, especially with nitrogenous manure, except during the early growth of the plant. Seed started in the hotbed on the last of March will make good plants for setting outside seven to eight weeks later, or from the 20th to the last of May. The seed is sown in flats, and in two weeks' time the seedlings may be transplanted to 3 to 3 1-2-in. pots, strawberry boxes, or into flats, putting one plant to a pot or box, or spacing the plants 4 inches apart in the flat. Here they remain until ready for planting out, when they are removed and set to the open soil, without disturbing the roots more than is possible. The plants are taken out of the pots by tapping the edge of the pot on something solid, and from the strawberry boxes by cutting the box. They are cut from the flats in squares.

The plants are usually spaced 4 x 4 feet apart. If the intention is to stake the plants and train to one stem, they may be set 3 x. 1 1-2 feet apart. The stakes may be 1 1-2 inches square lumber, or round, small saplings. They should be 5 1-2 feet long, and cost about 1 cent each. At the above distance, about 10,000 plants could be put on an acre. As the plants grow, they are tied to the stake, this being necessary four or five times during the season. All lateral growths which start up from the axil of the leaves are pinched out as they appear, and only the one branch allowed to develop. When the plant reaches a height of five feet, it is pinched off, and no more growth allowed to form, thus throwing all the energy into the formation of fruit. The leaves should not be pinched off, however, as the maturity of the fruit will not be hastened by such a practice.



EAGLETHORPE AMY 5th.

English Dairy Shorthorn Cow, whose record is 13,238 1-2 lbs. in one year, Calving twice within the year, being dry 44 days. She gave 86 lbs. in one day



CASTLEMAIN VIOLET (25802), Imp.

Castlemain Violet is a show cow, and yet a producer, milking 62 lbs. a day. She has good substance, with wonderful refinement, and a perfect wedge shape. Her neck, head and wither leave nothing to be desired. She is loosely jointed, has a very large straight rump, her udder is tremendous, and of fine shape. She was the grand champion at Toronto in 1909, and won the American Breeders' Association silver cup for the champion female at the New England Fair, 1910. She is an inbred Castlemain.

crates without topping, taken to a shed, and allowed to cure for two or three weeks, after which they are prepared for market. The advantage of the crate is that there is a small bulk of onions, together with plenty of ventilation, which is very necessary for proper curing for storage or shipment. They should not be stored in bags or in large piles in bulk. They may be stored in slated bins arranged one above another, 10 to 12 inches deep. If stored, the temperature should be kept as low as possible, and the air be dry.

Onions may be started in flats or in soil in the hotbed or greenhouse 10 to 12 weeks before ready to plant to the open ground, early in May. They will transplant easily, and good large plants will prove most satisfactory. An inch-wide lath, pressed into the soil one-fourth inch deep, with center of rows 2 to 3 inches apart, and the seed sown to get 10 or 12 plants to the running inch of row, is about right. If the seed is sown more thickly, good large plants cannot be expected; 1 1-2 to 2 pounds of seed will give sufficient plants to set an acre, spacing the plants 4 inches apart in rows 1 foot apart. The disadvantage is the expense of transplanting. For securing early onions of large size, this practice is advisable.

CABBAGE.

Any good garden soil will grow cabbage. A warm well-drained sand loam, very rich in plant food, is best for the early varieties. A northern exposure is best for late cabbage, and a heavy soil may be used. The cabbage is a gross feeder, and there is no danger from making the ground too rich. Twenty tons or more per acre of manure can be used, and this may be supplemented with from 500 to 1,500 pounds of commercial fertilizer for an acre. Commercial fertilizer is especially advasable for early cabbage where the object is to develop marketable cabbage quickly.

If the ground has been manured in the fall and ploughed, it should be again ploughed in the spring, and thoroughly worked to a depth of six inches.

For early cabbage, start the seed about the 15th of March. The seedlings are transplanted to 1 to 2 inches apart three weeks later, and will be ready for the open ground early in May. The plants are usually set on the level in rows 30 inches apart, and 18 inches apart in the row. Late cabbage are usually grown from seed sown thinly in a cold frame early in May, and plants from these are set to the field about the middle of June, spacing the plants in rows 32 inches apart, and 20 to 22 inches apart in the row.

The usual maintenance tillage should be given during the summer, and the ground not allowed to become hard or compact, or dry out.

In the storing of late cabbage, cut the heads during a dry day, and store where good ventilation is possible. The air should be kept dry, and the temperature as low as possible. The heads should be placed on slatted shelves far enough apart to store two or three tiers of cabbage, with a good chance for ventilation under the shelves. A confined atmosphere renders satisfactory cabbage storage impossible.

CAULIFLOWER.

The cauliflower requires a cool, rich loam. A Northern exposure is best. Continuous growth is important, and anything that tends to check the plant in any way should be avoided. Dry weather often results in failure, and, where watering is possible, it may be advisable. For early and late cauliflower, start the seed and handle the same as for early and late cabbage except that more care should be given to detail in the development of plants. Like the cabbage, it takes about seven weeks to develop a stocky, properly-hardened-off plant. They may be spaced in the field the same as cabbage.

When the heads are 3 to 4 inches in diameter, the leaves should be tied together over the head, in order to develop a good white flower.

CANADIAN FLAX FIBRE.

The weekly report of the trade and commerce department at Ottawa prints a letter from its correspondent in Britain as follows:—'With the increase in the growth of flax in Canada, a development is being looked forward to in the export of the fibre of this plant to this side. Canadian flax fibre has already been used by manufacturers here and gave fairly satisfactory results for the purposes for which it was intended. It is considered, however, that there is yet room for an improvement in the results obtained from the process used at present for separating the fibre from the straw. In this district the fibre is used mainly in the manufacture of twines, and the opinions expressed by merchants would indicate that an opportunity presents itself for establishing a regular trade from Canada in this product.'

SPRAYING MIXTURES.

The folowing are a number of mixtures suitable for various uses:

Kerosene Emulsion—For sucking insects, cabbage worm and insects with soft bodies. Coal oil, 2 gal.; boiling water, 1 gal.; hard soap, 1-2 lb. Churn thoroughly. Dilute 5 to 20 times before applying.

Paris Green—For insects which chew, Paris green, 1lb.; water, 200 gal. When used on fruit trees, 1 lb. of quick lime should be added. Paris green and Bordeaux can be applied together if desired.

Copper Sulphate Solution—For fungous diseases. Copper sulphate, 1 lb.; water, 15 to 25 gal. Is ready for use as soon as dissolved. This should never be applied to foliage but must be used before buds break.

Bordeaux Mixture—For rot, moulds, mildew and fungous diseases. Copper sulphate (blue vitriol) 8 lbs.; quicklime (good stone lime), 4 lbs.; water, 50 gal. Disolve the copper sulphate by putting in a coarse cloth and hanging in an earthen or wooden vessel containing 4 to 6 gallons of water. Slack the lime in an equal amount of water then mix the two and add enough water to make 50 gallons.

Ammoniacal Copper Carbonate — Copper carbonate, 5 oz.; ammonia (26 degrees, 3 pints; water, 45 gallons. Make a paste of the copper carbonate with a little water, dilute the ammonia with ten to twelve quarts of water, add the paste to the diluted ammonia and stir until disolved; then add enough water to make 45 gallons. This mixture loses strength on standing.

Helebore—For insects which chew. Fresh white hellebore, 1 oz.; water, 3 gallons. This poison is not so energetic as the Paris green and may be used a short time before the sprayed portions mature.

DAIRY NOTES.

For whatever purpose the farmer produces milk care should be taken to keep its bacterial content as low as possible. This may be effected by observing strict cleanliness in connection with the cows, byres, milking and utensils employed.

After dairy utensils have been thoroughly washed they should be steamed or swilled out with boiling water. The natural enemies of bacteria are intense heat or cold and sunshine. Chemicals destroy bacteria or render them inactive, but at the same time unfit the milk for human consumption.

In order to make the prime butter of uniform quality the cream should be properly ripened. If there is any difficulty in ripening the cream naturally, some pure culture starter had better be procured and added to the cream. Every care and attention should be given to the ripening of cream for butter making.

Where butter is made from cream which has not been successfully ripened, successful results are seldom obtained. Streakiness in butter is generally caused by failing properly to ripen the cream, or not washing the caseous matter from the butter.

The acidity developed in the manufacture of cheese is controlled by the use of starter and the regulation of the temperature of the milk or whey, as the case may be. High temperatures, providing they are not so high, tend to increase the percentage of acidity, while low temperatures check the development of organisms which bring about the acidity.

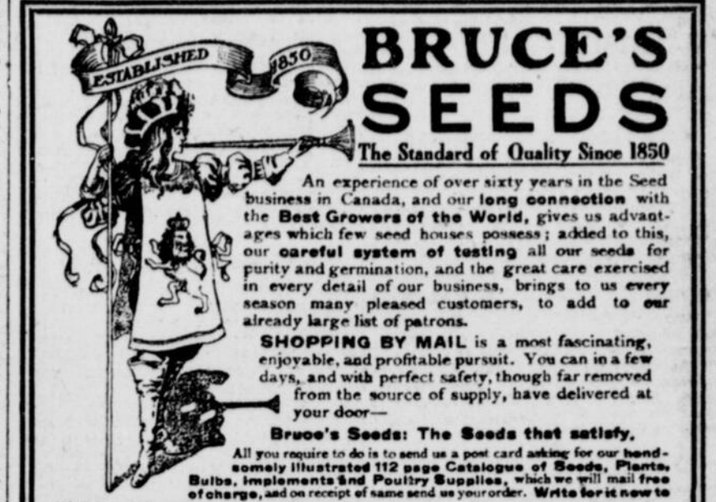
HANDLING OF MANURE IN WINTER.

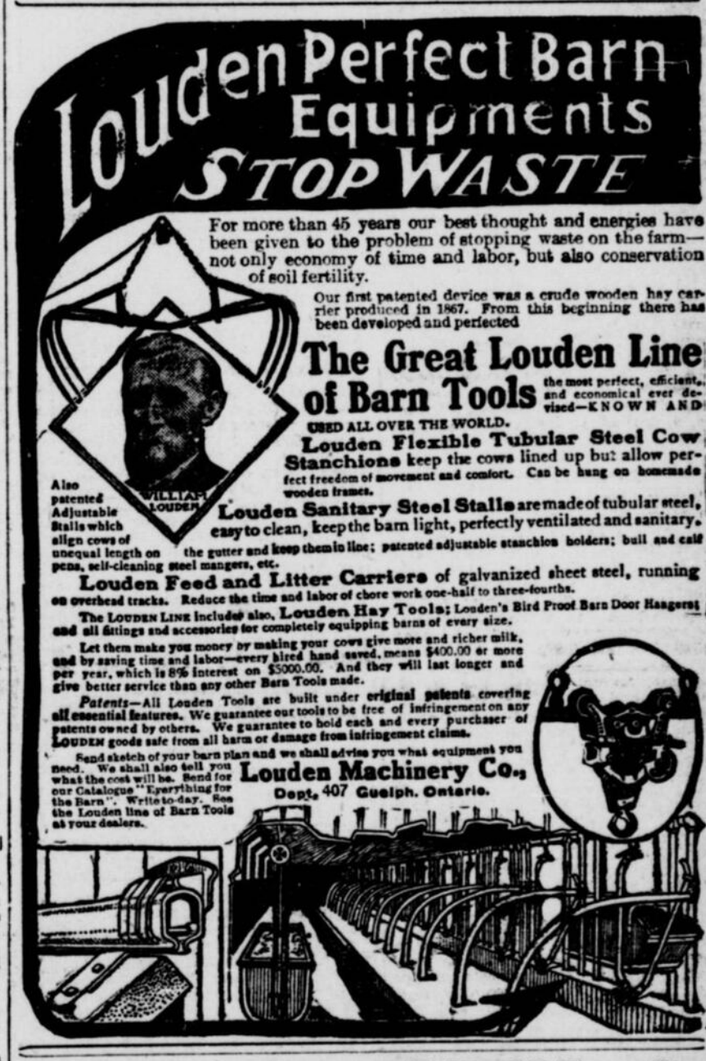
(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—In reply to the enquiry from your subscriber in Saskatchewan, I would say in the first place frozen manure is not losing in value; there is no destruction of organic matter by fermentation, no conversion of its nitrogen into ammonia compounds with subsequent volatilization, and there cannot, of course, be any leaching away of soluble plant food. Seeing therefore that under the winter conditions described by C. S., there could not be any deterioration of the manure (that is, so long as it remains frozen), we may enquire what objections can be urged against the practice of daily spreading the manure on the snow. First, the coating of manure may retard somewhat the melting of the snow and thus cause a few days' delay in the spring in getting on to the land with the horses. This would be accentuated if the snow were very deep. Secondly, if the land is subject to flooding in the spring, or the slope is at all steep, there is the danger of loss from the washing out of soluble plant food. Thirdly, there may be the impracticability of hauling the manure direct to the fields throughout the winter, owing to a great depth of snow. Having all these considerations in mind, we are of the opinion that the plan of taking the manure to the fields throughout the winter and spreading it at once is a good one alike on the score of economy in labor and conservation of plant food, provided that the snow is not so deep as to make the hauling too difficult, that the possibility of a few days' delay in seeding is not a matter of great moment and that the 'lay of the land' is not such as to lead to loss of manurial elements by flooding or washing. A modification of this plan, possessing several good features, is to haul the manure direct to the fields, but to place out in heaps of say 500 lbs. each, which can be spread as soon as the snow has disappeared. Yours faithfully, FRANK T. SHUTT, Dominion Agricultural Chemist.

Ottawa, March 8th, 1912.

















POULTRY

BEGINNER'S MOST DIFFICULT PROBLEM

Is to Secure Suitable Foundation Stock—Purchasing Eggs for Hatching

At this season of the year when so many are thinking are starting into the poultry business it may be well to consider a few of the possibilities in the busines of poultry raising, and also consider some of the disadvantages under which beginners labor. Poultry raising is not an easy or simple business, in fact, it is quite the contrary ,for it is one full of many details, which if they are not given proper attention from the start will make it very difficult for the beginner to succeed. To get suitable foundation stock is the beginners most difficult problem. This is as true for the beginners who wants utility stock as for one who wants exhibition stock. It should, however, afford some consolation to the beginner disappointed in results of purchases of stock to know that the problem of maintaining high quality is the greatest and most difficult problem of the expert breeder. The beginner should buy stock only on inspection or approval, selecting or accepting only stock which is evidently thrifty, and in good condition, well grown and well developed for its age, and kind and free from any serious faults. He should on no account accept any bird that shows an indication of ill health. Every problem of the poultry-keeper is made more difficult when the stock is weak or in anyway unsuitable for the purpose for which it is used. Rugged, vigorous stock will stand mishandling when weak stock will not. From economic considerations, then the beginner should select stock of great vitality.

However since a great many wish to start into the busines this spring the egg question should receive some consideration. Purchasing eggs for hatching is a good and economical way to start, provided, of course, that the beginner knows the quality of stock from which his eggs came.

In regard to the choice of a variety with which to commence poultry-keeping many will want to know which is the best breed. There is no best breed. There are good and poor fowls among all the varieties, and when the general average is considered there will be but little difference. We have, in particular, two distinct types of fowls; first, the egg type, and second, the general purpose type, and it depends to a great extent for what particular purpose the beginner intends to make his fowls serve. If he is after egg production and wants to specialize in eggs, then he would take a variety belonging to the egg type such as the Leghorns, Minorcas and Anconas. Thes are what we call our egg breeds, and have been especially adapted for good egg production. If he wants to produce table poultry or poultry meat as well as eggs, then he would choose a general purpose variety, such as the Barred or White Plymouth Rock, the White Wyandotte, the Rhode Island Red, or the White or Buff Orpingtons. Any of the above mentioned breeds are good money makers, but the one point I wish to make clear is that variety counts for but little. If you have a fancy for a white colored bird you could well afford to choose the White Wyandotte, which is among our most popular and profitable fowls. If you have a fancy for the Barred Plymouth Rock you would probably have better success with this variety than with any other. More important than the variety which a beginner may choose is the strain of a variety. The strain of a variety is simply a family line which has been bred for some particular purpose; for instance, an egg strain of Barred Plymouth Rocks would imply that a particular number or lot of Plymouth Rocks had been bred especially for egg production. So that, when making a choice, the beginner should choose the best possible strain of any variety with which he may start to do business.

This is just an opening remark for articles which are to appear in successive issues. It will be my purpose to give a series of talks on poultry problems beginning with inurbation and brooding, then continuing with a discussion on methods of feeding the chicks the care of the growing stock, feeding for eggs, fattening poultry and the many other phases of the industry. I shall endeavor to discuss the various problems through these columns as they will be taken up by poultrymen in actual practice. As editor of the poultry department I would like to have a good discussion on poultry matters, and I shall endeavor to answer all questions which readers care to ask.

Yours faithfully,

M. A. JULL.

MAKING MONEY WITH POULTRY

The following is a report on three dozen Single Comb Rhode Island Red pullets and three cockerels, from January 1, 1911, to January 1, 1912:

I kept the birds confined in their coops and scratch pens on all cold and stormy days, and never let them get their feet in the snow at any time.

I keep a hopper of dry mash, consisting of bran, shorts, ground oats and corn, and commercial ground meat, before them all the time, and give them fresh water three or four times a day; then in the morning I give them a pint of scratch feed in about eight or ten inches of leaves, straw and hay, to each dozen fowls, and again at 3 or 4 o'clock in the afternoon.

I keep one-half of a Mangel Wurtzel beet cut lengthwise sticking on a large nail in each pen. This I put on fresh every morning and by evening it will all be eaten. I hatch chicks with an incubator, and brood them in a simple brooder of my own make, of which I will be glad to send plan to anyone free of charge, by sending stamp. The little chicks get nothing for the first 48 hours; then I give them a little Commercial Chick feed in a litter of some kind, sometimes chaff, and sometimes alfalfa meal. After the chicks are two weeks old, I give them a hopper of the dry mash, with fresh water always before them, and I am safe in saying that I raise 90 percent of all the chicks hatched; but of course a large percent of the success lies in their having a strong, vigorous parentage, and perfectly sanitary surroundings.

You will notice that in some months the debits are larger than the credits; this is due to purchasing feed in large quantities.

The debit part means all expenses, including every box of tacks or pound of nails, used in construction of coops, exhibition or otherwise, expressage on birds to shows, advertising, etc.

The credit part is for eggs sold or eaten by the family, the sale of stock and the birds eaten by the family at the regular market price, premiums, etc.

The following is a summary for each month:

	Debit.	Credit
January	$ 5.68	$ 8.38
February	6.10	6.84
March	6.99	8.52
April	18.59	15.92
May	7.24	17.82
June	8.15	10.08
July	10.00	13.06
August	10.45	7.92
September	14.23	12.37
October	19.30	27.77
November	13.00	17.69
December	9.59	12.25
Total	$129.23	$158.97
	151.74	122.00
	$280.97	$280.97
Stock on hand Jan. 1, 1912, including coops, incubators, brooders, and birds		$122.20
Profit for the year		151.74

Amount of ground in pens, 20 x 120 feet.

Would like to hear from some others with the actual figures.

This report was received from Mr.



FIRST PRIZE WHITE PLYMOUTH ROCK COCKEREL,
At the Madison Square Garden Show, 1911.

A. R. Higinbotham, and shows what success he has had. Amateurs or beginners could not expect to do as well, though a few fowls, if handled properly, will usually give good returns.

BEST WAY TO START.

The cheapest and frequently the best way to start in the poultry business is to buy a sitting or more of eggs from pure-bred fowls. From each sitting usually seven or eight cicks can be expected, and when these are mated together, a good start is made. Buy eggs from one of the breeder's best pens, because the extra quality the chicks should show will more than repay you for the extra dollars in cost. Most breeders are careful in shipping eggs for hatching, and test the fertility of the eggs of all pens before filling orders. When the eggs are received they should rest in a cool place for one day before being placed under the hen, or in the incubator. This quiets the contents and results in a better hatch.

The sale of day-old chicks is a recent development of the egg business which is increasing greatly every year. Buying chicks saves the time and labor of hatching, and for city folks who want to raise chicks for pleasure and profit, day-old chicks are ideal. It is remarkable how far they can be shipped without loss.

Whitewash your coops when warm weather arrives. Fill a large bucket one-eighth with brown lime. Then add sufficient boiling water to fill the bucket half full, and let this stand to slake the lime. Fill the bucket with cold water, stir well and start the spray pump, or lay the wash with a brush. With a spray pump a person can put the wash into any small corner, besides doing the work more quickly and easily. The pump can be used for spraying lice paint or crude carbolic acid and kerosene, in brooder coops and roosting quarters.

ON VITALITY.

Probably there is no question at the present time which is more important to the poultry world than the vitality of the germ in the egg. Considerable money will pass from buyers to sellers for eggs and satisfaction and success or failure depends almost entirely upon this question. All will admit that crowding and improper care will lessen the vitality of the germ and hatchability of the egg; hence, the contrary is true, good care and sane keeping should make the vitality an hatchability reach 95 percent. I know of one breeder who claims that feeding mustard hulls as a spice in the mash tends to promote the fertility. This seems reasonable but to overdo it would be harmful. And right here is where we Canadian poultry raisers are so apt to make mistakes. When we hear of anything which tends to improve or increase, we at once go at it with so much energy that we overdo it and instead of bettering the condition we spoil the whole thing. There is every reason in the world why the breeding stock and even the laying stock should have some kind of condimental food added to the grain ration, especially so when the fowls cannot get out in the fields and woods where they can pick the wild flowers and herbs for themselves. But, as it is possible to lessen the vitality, may it not also be possible to increase it? Who can answer?

HOW TO BE RICH.

Put all your eggs in one basket, and then place the basket in cold storage.—'Life.'

POULTRY QUERIES.

GOOD BROODERS.

(Editor 'Weekly Witness.')

Sir,—I want a white hen that will be a good brooder and that lays a brown egg? what would be the best kind for me to get. We keep white leghorn hens and they are no good to hatch, that is why I want some others but I want them white. Would you please reply through the 'Weekly Witness,' and oblige,

A SUBSCRIBER.

Answer—Try the White Wyandotte or the White Plymouth Rock, both of which lay a brown-colored egg, and are good brooders. Also the White Orpington.

BLACK SPANISH HENS.

(Editor 'Weekly Witness.')

Sir,—1. Can you tell me where I can obtain a couple of thoroughbred black Spanish hens and a rooster, and what they are worth?

2. Can you tell me where I can obtain a good poultry book illustrated in colors?

S. E. FIELD.

Answers.—1. Try H. S. Rolston, 1004 Seventh Avenue, E., Vancouver, B.C., for White Faced Black Spanish.

2. Write Canadian Poultry Review, Toronto, Ont., and they will doubtless get you whatever you want in poultry books.

FEEDING BROILERS.

(Editor 'Weekly Witness.')

Sir,—It is quite likely you have published the information I am asking for, but if so I have missed it, in my reading of the 'Witness' since I became a subscriber, so I would ask you if you will kindly publish in a summarized form the details or directions for producing 'broilers.' Taking the chick (say, Barred Rock) just hatcher, what is the best method of feeding and care, generally to make it a marketable broiler, also telling the best food and in fact any details you think well. Is there a market for broilers in Montreal, and if so, what class of dealers handle them. Is there a market season for broilers, and if so when is its limit? Is there such a thing as a squab chick marketed or marketable? If there is, give the same information about it I have asked for the broiler. In connection with the question of marketting broilers or squabs, what shape are they sent in? If you can give me this information in practical shape I will be very much obliged and will await your convenience, and remain, yours truly,

WINSLOW KERR.

Ans.—The Mediterranean breeds of fowls are too nervous, and the heavy Asiatic fowls are too lazy for use in successful broiler raising. The Wyandottes are considered the best, but the barred Rocks are nearly as good for producing good broilers. The broiler chick must be well hatched from the eggs of strong, healthy hens, or else it will not stand the heavy feeding that is required to give it the necessary plumpness when eight or ten weeks old. To quote a recent work on broiler raising: 'It is always good business to be very critical of the chicks as soon as hatched, of yourself while hatching proceeds, of the parents, male and female, before eggs are used, of yourself always.' The rapid plan involves taking chicks at four days age and feeding them every two hours, from 6 a.m. to 6 p.m., until the night before killing. For first ten days, moderate meals, except that last evening meal is all they will eat in twenty minutes. After ten days, each meal all they will eat in ten minutes, and no longer, from troughs, where all will have equal chance. During first ten days meals consist of stale bread, wetted with skim milk or water, and crumbled; Johnny cake, moistened and crumbled; rolled oats, partly cooked, but not pasty; green food adlibitum; vegetables, cooked; fresh wood or bone charcoal, often mixed with food, and always available; fine hard grit in food, and always available; boiled rice with grated cinnamon bark, if signs of indigestion appear, and occasionally if no signs. These foods are served to no one more than twice in a day. After ten days the foods are so mixed, bone and cooked vegetable enter largely into rations each day. The grains and milling products used are: Barley meal, ground oats, rice—whole and ground, wheat bran, wheat middlings, as shorts, linseed meal, cottonseed meal. All these are served in mashes, moistened with skim milk or water, generally added boiling and stirred in, then left covered to cool, and served fairly wet but not sloppy nor pasty. Fresh bone or wood charcoal and fine grit are added to mashes and kept whede chicks can easily get them. Another plan is to treat the chicks as if intended for breeder, with plenty of outdoor run and vegetables, until five or six weeks old, then shut them up and feed as in the previous case. These will make large birds and are considered better food than the young forced fed broilers. Really good broiler chicks are in good demand in Montreal during the months of May and June. They should be shipped alive in crates to some of the larger poultry dealers.

LEG WEAKNESS.

(Editor 'Weekly Witness.')

Hopewell Hill, N.B., Feb. 22, 1912.

Sir,—I have a small flock of White Wyandottes, which are causing considerable trouble. Trey have been laying well all winter and have received good care.

Hens which are apparently well will suddenly lose the use of their legs and fall over on one side. Some act as if the trouble was in their backs. They seem to have no pain, but cannot walk. They soon lose their appetites, diarrhoea sets in, and they get very weak.

Several were lame for a few hours and then recovered, but others never got over it, and were finally killed. Kindly suggest some remedy, and let me know if the disease is contagious.

A SUBSCHIBER.

Answer.—It is rather difficult to guess the real cause of such strange and sudden attacks of leg weakness. During the winter months the hens have often to put up with rather uncongenial environment. The ventilation may be very defective; their quarters often are damp and filthy; the necessary grit for the grinding of the food in the gizzard may not be supplied; there may be a lack of vegetables, such as cabbages or beets in their rations, and lastly, but not the least of the evils, they may be overfed, their food given to them in troughs or dishes, where they are not required to scratch for it,, and are consequently deprived of healthy exercise. They should also have charcoal placed where they can get it when they choose. To cure the diarrhoea, give a dose of castor oil, to be followed the next day by a dose of sulphur. Or some of the Douglas mixture may be put into their drinking water to serve as a tonic.

SELL EGGS WHEN FRESH.

Don't hold market eggs for higher prices. You will make more in the long run by selling them promptly when fresh laid. Prices are liable to fluctuate a good deal at this season, and the egg market is subject to sudden slumps in prices in January and February. The new laid egg sells best and brings the best price. Holding them until stale hurts your business.—'The Homestead.'

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.)

O CANADA, TERRE DE NOS AIEUX!

An Ontario reader asks for the original words of 'O Canada,' which are given below. Words by the Hon. Judge Routhier. Music by C. Lavallee:

O Canada! Terre de nos aieux,
Ton front est ceint de fleurons glorieux!
Car ton bras sait porter l'epée,
Il sait porter la croix!
Ton histoire est une épopée
Des plus brillants exploits.
Et ta valeur, de foi trempée,
Protègera nos foyers et nos droits;
Protègera nos foyers et nos droits.

Sous l'oeil de Dieu, près du fleuve géant,
Le Canadien grandit en espérant,
Il est né d'une race fière,
Bénî fut son berceau.
Le ciel a marqué sa carrière
Dans ce monde nouveau,
Toujours guidé par sa lumière,
Il gardera l'honneur de son drapeau,
Il gardera l'honneur de son drapeau.

De son patron, précurseur du vrai Dieu,
Il porte au front l'auréole de feu,
Ennemi de la tyrannie
Mais plein de loyauté,
Il veut garder dans l'harmonie,
Sa fière liberté;
Et par l'effort de son génie,
Sur notre sol asseoir la vérité,
Sur notre sol asseoir la vérité,

Amour sacré du trône et de l'autel,
Remplis nos coeurs de ton sonffle immortel!
Parmi les races étrangères,
Notre guide est la loi:
Sachons être un peuple de frères.
Sous le joug de la foi.
Et répétons comme nos pères,
Le cri vainqueur, 'Pour le Christ et le Roi.'
Le cri vain queur: 'Pour le Christ et le Roi,'

TRANSLATION.

The following translation of Judge Routhier's song is by Mr. George A. S. Gillespie, of Ottawa:

O Canada! our dear ancestral land,
Thy brow is bound with wreaths of glorious hue!
For thy strong arm can wield the warrior's brand,
And keep the Cross in view!
In epic verse thy story will be told
Of many a brilliant field,
Thy valor, with deep faith enrolled,
Of hearth and rights will prove a constant shield,
Of hearth and rights will prove a constant shield,

Beneath God's eye, beside the lordly stream,
With Hope their star, Canadians grow apace,
Ev'n from his cradle bless'd, we well may deem
He comes of a proud race,
And heaven, too, has marked out his career
In this world always new;
And by its light (true guidance near),
The honor of his flag he holds in view,
The honor of his flag he holds in view,

Forerunner of the Christ—his patron true—
From Him he bears the aureole of fire,
For friendship with the tyrant he'll ne'er sue,
Yet loyal—son as sire.
He seeks to keep in truly sweet concord
His pride of freedom still;
His genius speaks its mighty word,
And Truth sits firmly throned on ev'ry hill,
And Truth sits firmly throned on ev'ry hill,

Let our hearts fill from thine immortal breath,
Thou sacred love of altar and of throne!
With those of other races true till death,
Our guide, the law, we own!
Let deeper knowledge make our people one,
Drinking from Faith's clear spring,
And as of yore, while life shall run,
Repeating Viet'ry's cry: 'For Christ and King.'
Repeating Viet'ry's cry: 'For Christ and King.'

DUTY ON CLOVER SEED.

J. M. M.—What is the duty on clover seed from the United States? Ans.—Ten percent.

THE CATARACT OF LODORE.

The following poem, by Robert Southey (1774-1843), is given at the request of A. H. Varney:

'How does the water
Come down at Lodore?'
My little boy asked me
Thus once on a time;
And moreover he tasked me
To tell him in rhyme.
Anon, at the word,
There first came one daughter,
And then came another,
To second and third
The request of their brother,
And to hear how the Water
Comes down at Lodore,
With its rush and its roar,
As many a time
They had seen it before.
So I told them in rhyme,
For of rhymes I had store;
And 'twas in my vocation
For their recreation
That so I should sing,
Because I was Laureate
To them and the King.
From its sources, which well
In the tarn on the fell,
From its fountains
In the mountains,
Its rills and its gills,—
Through moss and through brake
It runs and it creeps
For awhile till it sleeps
In its own little Lake,
And thence at departing,
Awakening and starting,
It runs through the reeds,
And away it proceeds
Through meadow and glade,
In sun and in shade,
And through the wood-shelter,
Among crags in its flurry,
Helter-skelter,
Hurry-skurry.
Here it comes sparkling,
And there it lies darkling;
Now smoking and frothing
Its tumult and wrath in,
Till, in this rapid race
On which it is bent,
It reaches the place
Of its steep descent.
The cataract strong
Then plunges along,
Striking and raging,
As if a war waging
Its caverns and rocks among;
Rising and leaping,
Sinking and creeping,
Swelling and sweeping,
Showering and springing,
Flying and flinging,
Writhing and ringing,
Eddying and whisking,
Spouting and frisking,
Turning and twisting,
Around and around,
With endless rebound!
Smiting and fighting,
A sight to delight in;
Confounding, astounding,
Dizzying and deafening the ear with its sound.
Collecting, projecting,
Receding and speeding,
And shocking and rocking,
And darting and parting,
And threading and spreading,
And whizzing and hissing,
And dripping and skipping,
And hitting and splitting,
And shining and twining,
And rattling and battling,
And shaking and quaking,
And pouring and roaring,
And waving and raving,
And tossing and crossing,
And flowing and going,
And running and stunning,
And foaming and roaming,
And dinning and spinning,
And dropping and hopping,
And working and jerking,
And jiggling and struggling,
And heaving and cleaving,
And moaning and groaning;
And glittering and frittering,
And gathering and feathering,
And whitening and brightening,
And quivering and shivering,
And hurrying and skurrying,
And thundering and floundering;
Dividing and gliding and sliding,
And falling and brawling and sprawling,
And driving and riving and striving,
And sprinkling and twinkling and wrinkling,
And sounding and bounding and rounding,
And bubbling and troubling and doubling,
And grumbling and rumbling and tumbling,
And clattering and battering and shattering;
Retreating and beating and meeting and sheeting,
Delaying and straying and playing and spraying,
Advancing and prancing and glancing and dancing,
Recoiling, turmoiling and toiling and boiling,
And gleaming and streaming and steaming and beaming,
And rushing and flushing and brushing and gushing,
And flapping and rapping and clapping and slapping,
And curling and whirling and purling and twirling,
And thumping and plumping and bumping and jumping,
And dashing and flashing and splashing and clashing;
And so never ending, but always descending,
Sounds and motions for ever and ever are blending,
All at once and all o'er, with a mighty uproar;
And this way the Water comes down at Lodore.

Keswick, 1820.

SKIS.

A Reader, Ontario.—Will you kindly give me full directions for making skis? Ans.—Following is a description of skis, from which it ought not to be difficult to construct a workable pair. The ski is a sort of wooden runner, the length varying from eight feet or less to ten or twelve feet. Each ski should be an inch wider than the sole of the foot, and an inch thick at the middle, from which it grows thinner towards the ends, the front end being curved upwards somewhat like a sleigh runner. The ski is fastened at the middle to the foot by a loop of leather for the toe, and a band which passes from this around the heel of the shoe, thus holding the ski as firmly as possibly to the foot, while leaving full freedom for the heel to rise from the ski, as in snowshoeing. The beginner on skis finds a balancing stick necessary.

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 1912 Prairie State Sand Tray and other new improvements. See for yourself why

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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 311 Montreal, Canada
Manufacturers of the Prairie State Incubators in Canada.

NO STEEL BOUNTIES

The Sarnia Fence Company's Petitions are Effective with the Government.

Sarnia, March 15th.—No doubt it will be gratifying to every farmer who signed the Sarnia Fence Company's petitions against the renewal of the steel bounties, to learn that they have been effective with the government. It goes to prove what a power the farmers are if they will only unite and stick together. The Sarnia Fence Co. sent out 35,000 of these petitions, and the great majority of them reached Ottawa; five hundred thousand farmers told the government that they would not submit to be taxed in favor of a few capitalists. The government realize that the farmers are united in this matter, and the result is that you are relieved of this unjust tax for the present. You must bear in mind, however, that government aid is too rich a plum for the steel interests to let slip without a fight, and they are now making statements to the effect that the opposition to the steel bounties is the work of some New York Steel Corporation, who do not want to lose their Canadian market. This is absolutely untrue; the Sarnia Fence Company is a strictly Canadian Company operated on Canadian soil by Canadians with Canadian capital. This statement is made by the steel interests with the desire to, if possible, counteract the effect of the petitions sent to your member. Without question the steel interests will make strenuous efforts to induce the new tariff commission (which the government propose to appoint) to give them increased protection in the form of additional duty on all iron and steel products, especially fence wire and wire rods. The Sarnia Fence Co. propose to present to the tariff commission the farmers' side of the situation, and if possible persuade them to give the steel interests no further protection at the expense of the farmer. This is a matter in which you are vitally interested, whatever amount of duty or protection which is put on wire must be paid by the farmer as the price of fence must be increased whatever the duty amounts to. Now the Sarnia Fence Company cannot accomplish this without the support of the farmer, and we want you to keep the matter before you and at every opportunity state your views to your member, give him to understand that if he does not oppose the giving of a bounty on all steel and iron products or the placing of a duty on fence wire or wire rods, that you will resent it and if he will oppose this in the interests of the farmer he will have your support. Don't let party politics influence you in this matter, by uniting and standing together against this injustice you will receive proportionate consideration at the hands of the government.

We have decided to continue our special cut prices on Royal Fence for the balance of this season or up to July 1st, 1912.

Yours, very truly,

The Sarnia Fence Co., Limited,
SARNIA, ONTARIO.

VETERINARY.

Conducted by M. C. Baker, D.V.S.

SHOULDER GALL.

L.—I have a mare seven years old, with gall on shoulder for over a year. It is at the cap of the shoulder joint, so rubs continually on the collar, and will not heal. What shall I do to heal it? Would a padding sweat pad be effective? I have tried several 'gall cures.' Ans.—Pad the collar in such a way that it will not come in contact with sore spot. Bathe the part with lukewarm water and castile soap. Apply twice a day a little of the following lotion: Plumbi acetate and zinc sulphate, of each one ounce; mix well in a quart of water; shake before using.

CHRONIC COUGH IN A DOG.

'Subscriber's' dog has a cold since last fall, croupy or husky. Eats well, and looks well. Ten or twelve years old. Seems as if there was something in his throat. Is there danger of tuberculosis? Ans.—Old dogs are very apt to be affected by a chronic cough, which is exceedingly difficult to get rid of. This cough is generally much more troublesome in cold, damp weather, and disappears almost entirely in warm, dry weather. Chronic bronchitis is almost always the cause. The following often affords relief: Muriate of ammonia, one drachm; chloroform and spirits of camphor, half a drachm; glycerine, two drachms; water to make two ounces. Give a teaspoonful two or three times a day. It is not likely to be tuberculosis.

FARMERS' SALES AND WANTS

ADVERTISING RATES.—Under this heading advertisements will be inserted without display at a cash-with-the-order rate of one cent a word per insertion twenty-five cents being the minimum amount of an order for a single insertion, and forty cents the minimum amount for orders of more than one insertion. SIX consecutive prepaid insertions will be given for the price of FOUR. a number or a single letter to be counted as one word. When replies are to be addressed in care of the 'Witness' Office, an additional charge of twenty-five cents is made.

Copy for insertion in these columns should be in the 'Witness' office not later than Friday morning to secure proper classification in following Weekly Edition.

EGGS AND POULTRY.

HALEY'S BRED TO LAY WHITE Wyandottes; bred for constitutional vigor and heavy winter laying; eggs, $1.50 per 15; $2.50 per 30. A. HALEY, Box 245, Burlington, Ont.

BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCKS EGGS for hatching, from prize winning exhibition and utility strain; $1.00 per dozen, straight; orders in rotation. J. R. GILLAM, Bondville, Que.

WHITE ORPINGTON (Kellerstross) and Partridge Plymouth Rock, prize and utility stock, and eggs for sale. Eggs, $3.00 and $2.00 per setting 15. W. A. MATTHEWS, Cannington, Ont.

EGGS FOR HATCHING FROM BARred Rocks, Partridge Rocks, Rhode Island Reds, White Wyandottes, White and Brown Leghorns. Bred to lay. Grow quickly. Fatten readily; $1.50 per 15, $6.00 per 100. Circular free. NORFOLK SPECIALTY FARMS CO., Limited. St. Williams, Ont.

EGGS FOR SALE — FROM THESE three very prominent breeds — Houdans, Cornish Indian Games and White Rocks. Select matings. ZININ SEELY, Iroquois, Ont.

EGGS FROM PRIZE WINNING Stock: $1.50 for 15 eggs, from select matings of Buff Rocks, Buff Wyandottes, Buff and White Leghorns, Blue Andalusian, Buff, Black and White Orpingtons. WM. MUNROE, Grafton, Ont.

A GOOD LAYING STRAIN OF S. C. W. Leghorns. Eggs, $1 per fifteen; $5 per hundred. MARTIN ROBERTSON, Kent Centre, Kent Co., Ont.

'CANADIAN POULTRY REVIEW,' published first of each month. All the poultry news of the Dominion. 64 pages, 50c year. 'Poultry Advocate,' the utility poultry paper. The paper that 'tells you how,' 50c year. Both to one address, 75c one year. Poultry books on various subjects. Address, H. B. DONOVAN, 184 Adelaide St. West, Toronto, Ont.

BRONZE AND WHITE HOLLAND Gobblers, $3.00; Hens, $2.00; Toulouse and African Geese, pairs, not related, $4.00. All varieties Ducks and Guinea Fowls, 80c each. WADE & SON, Sarnia, Ont.

EMPLOYMENT WANTED.

SINGLE MAN, AGED 39, WANTS A situation on a farm. No wages wanted. Will take half what eggs and poultry turns in. Will increase the flock. SAM LEWIS, 527 Richmond street, London.

NURSES WANTED.

WANTED, LADIES TO ENTER IN training as nurses. For terms, etc., apply to the Lady Superintendent, Cornwall General Hospital, Cornwall, Ont.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

FARMER WANTED FOR MOUNT Pleasant Farm, Upper Melbourne, Quebec. Must be experienced and reliable, and capable of keeping up a gentleman's place. Free house, milk, and fuel. Address, stating experience, references, age, family and wages, expected, to A. W. ROBINSON, 35 Church Hill Avenue, Westmount, Que.

SALESLADIES AND SALESMEN wanted; a good income assured, and pleasant employment to devote all or part of your time. Address, S.S., 'Witness' Office.

WANTED AT ONCE, CAPABLE MAN; work on dairy farm; references required as to ability and character. Apply, Box 104, Howick, Que.

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 1-6. References: Rev. Dr Briggs and Rev. Dr. Crews, of Toronto.

FARMS AND OTHER LANDS.

HUNDRED ACRES, LEVEL, NINETY cleared, balance timbered, good soil, first class state cultivation; well fenced; new brick house, frame barn, convenient to school and churches; first class water; 6 miles Burk's Falls, on main road, $2,500. COTTINGHAM BROTHERS, Doe Lake, Ont.

FOR SALE, VALUABLE FARMS. — Eighty-three acres, two miles west of Cardinal; two hundred and fifteen acres one-half mile east of Town of Prescott; best possible locations, on St. Lawrence river, Grenville County, Ontario. Exceptional bargains. Write, J. A. CARMAN, 1154 Corona Street, Denver, Colo.

FARM LANDS. — DO YOU WANT a Ready-to-Work Farm in South-Eastern Saskatchewan? If you give us a chance we can interest you in farm lands, with good soil, in the Carnduff District, just north of the International Boundary, within easy reach of railroads, schools and markets. Do not put this aside; it may be your chance to make good! Come and investigate the conditions, prices and terms, or write to LOCKHART & FOULDS, Carnduff, Saskatchewan, Canada.

TREES, PLANTS, ETC.

RASPBERRY PLANTS. — I HAVE A fine stock of King and Herbert Raspberries, probably the best two hardy, commercial varieties, and also Brighton, Eaton, Marlboro and London. A dozen of any variety sent by mail postpaid for 75 cents. Send for catalogue and prices in quantities. C. P. NEWMAN, Box 51, Lachine Locks, Que.

STRAWBERRY PLANTS. — ABOUT thirty selected varieties, including, in order of ripening, Excelsior, Michel's Early, Springdale Beauty, Bederwood; 3 W's, Senator Dunlap, Glen Mary, William Belt, Parson's Beauty, Meade; Joe, Uncle Jim, Sample, Steven's Late, Nettie, and many others. Any of the above, $1.00 per hundred, mail postpaid; $4.00 per thousand, by express. Send for catalogue. C. P. NEWMAN, Box 51, Lachine Locks, Que.

STRAWBERRY PLANTS, $3.00 PER 1,000; Raspberries, $6.00 per 1,000; Blackberries, $2.00 per 100 and up; 150 Strawberry plants, $1.00, or 200 Strawberry and 50 Red Raspberry plants sent postpaid for $2.00. Gibraltar Black Cap, greatest yielder at Experimental Farm. First class seed corn shipped on approval. Samples on application. Send for circular. N. E MALLORY. Blenheim, Ont.

BOOKS, POST CARDS, ETC.

25 FANCY POST CARDS, Postpaid, 25c. Greetings, Mottoes, Lovers, Views, etc. Beautifully colored and gold embossed. Extra 100 given free. Best value ever seen. Money refunded if not delighted. EMPORIUM CONCERN, Beebe, Que.

BOOKS ON POULTRY, PIGEONS, RABbits, Pheasants, Horses, Cattle, Farming, Fruit, Flowers, Vegetables, etc. Book catalogue free. MORGAN'S PET STOCK SUPPLY HOUSE, London.

"BRAID SCOTS."—THE NEW TESTAment in Braid Scots, by the Rev. W. Wye Smith. Nicely bound in cloth, complete, with glossary, good readable type, printed at Paisley. Price $1.65 postage paid. Address, A. P. NICHOLSON, 68 Beaver Hall Hill, Montreal, P.Q.

AGENTS WANTED.

DO YOU REALIZE THAT FARMERS are now keenly interested in fruit-growing; that you can make big money selling fruit and ornamental trees? There is money in the business if you represent a reliable firm; we want now a reliable agent in every unrepresented district. Write for terms to THE PELHAM NURSERY COMPANY, Toronto, Ont.

MISCELLANEOUS.

BEES — PAY CASH FOR HONEY, Wax and Bees, and sell A. I. Roots and other manufacturers, beekeepers supplies. F. W. BELL, 4 Cherrier street, Montreal.

Valuable Book on Barn Building FREE



Write at once for this valuable book. It contains information that every farmer should have regarding the sanitary housing of dairy cows. It explains every fundamental of correct construction and gives proper dimensions and arrangements. It describes lighting, ventilation, stable floors, and their construction, and contains suggestions about silos, site, appearance, design, linings and feeding equipment. Besides, you will find in this book a number of practical barn plans and other information that may point the way to your saving many a dollar. We have designed many of the finest and most modern dairy barns in this country and this book is based on our long experience and expert knowledge in dairy barn construction. The book contains in concise, clear and condensed form, information necessary to any farmer who is planning to build or remodel. Understand, we send you this book absolutely free without any obligation on your part—just for answering these few questions: Do you intend to build or remodel? How soon? How many cows have you? Will you want a litter carrier? Will you want a hay fork outfit? Send to-day.

BEATTY BROS. Box L. FERGUS, ONTARIO

AMATEUR FILMS DEVELOPED
10 cts. Roll of six Prints up to Post Cards & 4x5 40c. doz.
15 cents for 12 EXPOSURES Full line photo supplies
PHOTO SPECIALTY CO., 590 Yonge St. TORONTO

125 Egg Incubator and Brooder BOTH FOR $10
If ordered together.
Freight paid east of Rockies. Hot water, copper tanks, double walls, 4 double glass doors. Free catalog (11) describes them. Send for it today.
Wisconsin Incubator Co. Box 102 Racing, Wis.

EGGS FOR HATCHING.

We supply eggs for hatching from the **best pure bred stock**, in Rocks, Wyandottes, Reds, Orpingtons and Leghorns, at the **very low price of 60c** per dozen, in lots of 4 dozen and more.

This stock is of the **very best quality, strong, vigorous, farm stock.** Write for Catalogue, either in English or French.

Eastern Township Poultry Farm.
Bondville, or Foster
A. P. HILLHOUSE
Manager.

Province of Quebec
District of Montreal.

SUPERIOR COURT.

No. 4050.

Dame Florence Mabel Love, of the City of Montreal, wife common as to property of George Frederick Cowper, of the same place, Traveller and Agent, Plaintiff,
VS.
The said George Frederick Cowper, Defendant.

An action in separation as to property was instituted in this cause February 29th, 1912.

Montreal, February 29th, 1912.

PATTERSON & JENKINS,
Attorneys for Plaintiff.

LEADING SCHOOLS AND COLLEGES

INCREASE YOUR EARNING POWER
By Attending the Popular
ELLIOTT Business College.
Toronto, Ont. Best place in Canada for High Grade Business Education. Enter now. Open all year. Catalogue free.



PROFICIENCY BADGE EXAMINATIONS.

The interest in the series of examinations at present being conducted is remarkably keen. In every subject a high standard is being maintained, though, of course some badges are more difficult to obtain than others, as anyone who has perused the handbook knows.

Mr. T. Kinnon, the examiner for carpenter and handy man, writes: 'I wish to commend the Scouts on the order and attention displayed throughout the examinations, and also on the splendid showing they made in the various tests. There are two Scouts deserving of special mention



MR. A. G. SHAKESPEARE,
Examiner for Ambulance and Missioner.

for the standard obtained in the Handyman's Badge; these are Scout Davidson, 6th Montreal, (1st Westmount), and Scout Clarke, 14th Montreal (Y.M.C.A.). Clarke having a perfect score.' Of the 36 who were examined in these subjects, 22 were successful.

Owing to the large entry for Ambulance and Missioners (sick nursing), these examinations were held on two separate occasions. The examiner was Mr. A. G. Shakespeare, ambulance instructor to C. P. R., and ex-Sergt. St. J. A. B. O., assisted by Mr. J. Crowley. Mr. Shakespeare writes: 'I must say that I was more than pleased to find how well the Scouts were posted on their work, for, with the exception of one, I found of the 39 for ambulance and the 34 missioner, they were all up to the standard required to gain their respective badges. I should like to emphasize the importance of continual practice to keep up the proficiency.' Mr. Crowley's cooperation made it possible to make these examinations very thorough.

The examining committee have decided that for the ambulance badge, after passing in the practical work, each Scout will listen to a talk covering 'generally the laws of health and sanitation, including dangers of smoking, incontinence, want of ventilation and lack of cleanliness,' thus covering the whole standard set in the test. This talk will be given by Mr. J. E. Merritt, B.P.E., at an early date. Ambulance candidates will be informed of the time and place by their S.M.

Several other examinations have been held, but reports are not to hand at time of going to press.

Successful Candidates.

The following is a list of those successful in the

HANDYMAN'S TEST.

J. Druker, 1st Montreal.
J. Rutledge, 4th Montreal (Longueuil).
H. Oliver, 5th Montreal (1st Outremont).
Mac Stewart, 6th Montreal (1st Westmount).
M. Milne, (6th Montreal (1st Westmount).
F. Frazer, 6th Montreal (1st Westmount).
D. Davidson, 6th Montreal (1st Westmount).
W. Henry, 7th Montreal (2nd Westmount).
W. Paterson, 7th Montreal (2nd Westmount).
T. Binmore, 9th Montreal (2nd Westmount.
I. Florence, 11th Montreal (1st McGill).
T. Ferguson, 11th Montreal (1st McGill).
J. Porter, 14th Montreal (Y.M.C.A.)
E. Clarke, 14th Montreal (Y.M.C.A.
C. Hassall, 16th Montreal.
F. Hale, 20th Montreal.
E. Booth, 21st Montreal.
F. Skelcher, 21st Montreal.

MISSIONER'S.

F. Doughty, 1st Montreal.
H. West, 4th Montreal (Longueuil).
K. Oliver, 9th Montreal (1st Outremont).
A. D. Wills, 5th Montreal (1st Outremont).
D. Wills, 5th Montreal (1st Outremont).
M. St. Marie, 5th Montreal (1st Outremont).
H. Cromble, 6th Montreal (1st Westmount).
G. MacKay, 6th Montreal (1st Westmount).
E. Slessor, 6th Montreal (1st Westmount).
W. Jones, 7th Montreal (2nd Westmount).
W. Paterson, 7th Montreal (2nd Westmount).
G. Binmore, 9th Montreal (2nd Outremont).
A. Corner, 9th Montreal (2nd Outremont).
H. Robinson, 9th Montreal (2nd Outremont).
L. Towers, 9th Montreal (2nd Optremont).
A. Armstrong, 11th Montreal (1st McGill).
I. Florence, 11th Montreal (1st McGill).
T. Ferguson, 11th Montreal (1st McGill).
J. Roberts, 14th Montreal (Y.M.C.A.)
J. Griffith, 14th Montreal (Y.M.C.A.)
— Elsdon, 14th Montreal (Y.M.C.A.)
H. Carriveau, 14th Montreal (Y. M. C. A.)
E. Clarke, 14th Montreal (Y.M.C.A.)
A. Cole, 16th Montreal.
J. McLachlan, 16th Montreal.
C. Hassall, 16th Montreal.
F. Hale, 20th Montreal.
W. McLure, 20th Montreal.
F. Skelcher, 21st Montreal.
J. Davey, 21st Montreal.
C. Sanderson, 21st Montreal.
K. Faulkner, 21st Montreal.
E. Riel, 21st Montreal.

AMBULANCE.

Scouts will bear in mind that badge will not be issued until the talk covering the last clause of the ambulance badge has been listened to. Advice of this will be sent to the S.M. concerned. The following have passed in the practical work:—

J. Druker, 1st Montreal.
J. Rutledge, 4th Montreal (Longueuil).
H. West, 4th Montreal (Longueuil).
D. Wills, 5th Montreal (1st Outremont).
M. Milne, 6th Montreal (1st Westmount).
J. Crankshaw, 6th Montreal (1st Westmount).
E. Slessor, 6th Montreal (1st Westmount).
G. McTeer, 6th Montreal (1st Westmount.
St. Clair McLean, 6th Montreal (1st Westmount).
H. Crombie, 6th Montreal (1st Westmount).
W. Paterson, 7th Montreal (2nd Westmount).
T. Slessor, 7th Montreal (2nd Westmount).



MR. T. KINNON,
Examiner for Handyman's and Carpenter's.

W. Jones, 7th Montreal (2nd Westmount).
L. Eaton, 9th Montreal (2nd Outremont).
G. Stuart, 9th Montreal (2nd Outremont).
L. Towers, 9th Montreal (2nd Outremont).
T. Ferguson, 11th Montreal (1st Gill).
I. Florence, 11th Montreal (1st McGill).
A. Armstrong, 11th Montreal (1st McGill).
P. Mason, 12th Montreal.
W. Todd, 12th Montreal.
G. Smith, 12th Montreal.
R. Dietsche, 12th Montreal.
W. Dietche, 12th Montreal.
H. Carriveau, 14th Montreal (Y. M. C. A.)
J. Griffith, 14th Montreal (Y.M.C.A.)
J. Roberts, 14th Montreal (Y.M.C.A.)
H. Elsdon, 14th Montreal (Y.M.C.A.)
E. Bergeron, 16th Montreal.
W. McLure, 20th Montreal.
F. Hale, 20th Montreal.
R. Brown, 20th Montreal.
S. Babcock, 21st Montreal.
C. Sanderson, 21st Montreal.
J. Davey, 21st Montreal.
K. Faulkner, 21st Montreal.
E. Riel, 21st Montreal.
F. Skelcher, 21st Montreal.

SCOUTMASTERS BUILD BRIDGE.

The session of the S.M.'s Training Course, held last Monday evening, was one of practical work. The men were privileged to receive instruction on bridge building at first hand, from a representative of the permanent force, and at the headquarters of the Engineers where the material necessary was available.

At the Engineers' Armory, Point St. Charles, Capt. Tyrell took the men for two hours of solid work, preceded by a few minutes on the different classes of knots and their uses.

A single lock bridge was built to quarter scale, and each step, and the reason for it, was carefully explained.

First came the making of the trestle. The measurements were first made on the ground, and then the legs, transom and ledger were laid down and the positions where they should be lashed marked off chalk. The square and diagonal lashings were explained, and each man was required to 'tie his knots.' The terms 'frapping turn,' 'chesses,' 'bend,' 'bight,' 'transom,' 'ledger,' and many others are common talk to the S.M.'s now.

One S.M. has decided that his troop must get all the material necessary to do this work.

The club is much indebted to Major Harrison for the use of the Armory, and to Capt. Tyrrell for his willingness to co-operate in this way.

Monday evening next the club will listen to a lecture on the 'Birds of Montreal,' by Mr. I. Gammell, B.A.

NEW DOMINION SECRETARY.

Scouts will be glad to know that the Dominion Council have been able to find a worthy successor to Capt. R. J. Birdwhistle, recently resigned. The following is a copy of the communication received at Provincial Headquarters, giving advice of the appointment:—

Headquarters,
Canadian Boy Scouts,
Ottawa:

March 9, 1912.

You will please note that the Chief Scout has consented to the retirement of Capt. R. J. Birdwhistle from the post of Hononary Dominion Secretary, and approved of the appointment of Mr. Gerald H. Brown, as his successor.

Mr. Brown is Assistant Deputy Minister of Labor, and Past President of the Canadian Club of Ottawa.

All future communications intended for the Headquarters of the Canadian Boy Scouts should be addressed as follows:—

'Gerald H. Brown, Esq.,
Department of Labor,
Ottawa.'

In this final communication from the retiring Honorary Dominion Secretary, Capt. Birdwhistle desires to thank all interested, with whom he has had communication, for the courtesy and kindness with which his efforts have been met, and asks, on behalf of Mr. Brown, a continuance of this, and an earnest co-operation of all towards making the Boy Scout Movement the power for good for which it is intended.

(Signed),
R. J. BIRDWHISTLE,
Late Hon. Dominion Secretary.

MAISONNEUVE TROOP MAKES PROGRESS.

The Rev. Rural Dean Robinson has accepted the chaplaincy of the 8th Montreal. The troop has secured the Basement of St. Cypran's church for headquarters, and will now be known as 8th Montreal (St. Cyprans), and not as heretofore (Maisonneuve and Hochelaga. An increasing interest is being taken in the work, and S. M. Martin is receiving a good deal of encouragement.

DOMESTIC SCIENCE FOR SCOUTS.

On Tuesday evening last some 50 Scouts were privileged to enjoy a very interesting and instructive talk given by Miss J. T. Dow, of the Domestic Science Dept. of the new Technical School.

The Examining Committee had felt that the Cook's badge should be made more thorough and comprehensive, and Miss Dow was approached and very kindly volunteered to co-operate in standardizing this test.

As a first part of the test the Scouts listened to the talk on food values and principles. They learnt Proteid foods—Beef, fish, eggs, milk, cheese, peas, beans cereals—should be cooked at low temperature but that carbohydrates-vegetables, sugars, gums should be cooked at high temperature.

Scouts were glad to hear Miss Dow say that it was a natural and a right thing for a boy who was having lots of exercise to eat 'three times as much as father.'

Water boils at 212 degrees, and if you poke your fire and build up your flame until the water is racing with bubbles the water is still 212 degrees so be satisfied to leave your pot alone if you see it simmering. It doesn't get any hotter with stoking.

There is no reason why you should not enjoy washing dishes if you go about it the right way. If you've been eating egg on a plate, cooking bread on a pan, etc., don't put these dishes into hot water; that only makes the dish harder to wash, because the heat cooks the matter tight on to the plate. Put the dishes in cold water to soak for a time, and you will find all the mushy stuff come off easily and then wash them in hot water.

Miss Dow urged that even in camp cleanliness and neatness in setting the table counted for much. Keep the rubber table cover spotlessly clean. Set the place at table exactly opposite each other. Knives to the right, forks to the left, blades of knives turned in. Serve to the left of the person seated, and only go to the right when you have tea, drinks, etc., to set down.

Time was spent in going over the recipes of the things to be cooked for first class and the cook's badge, and some valuable hints on camp cookery were given.

Endless questions were asked by the Scouts.

On a date to be arranged the Scouts will bring to headquarters two things cooked by themselves without assistance or reference to recipe. And in addition a written paper covering the test will be given. Miss Dow has promised to pass judgment on the work done. The choice of the two things to be cooked will be made by headquarters.

PATROL LEADERS' CLUB.

The monthly meeting of the P. L.'s Club is to be held on Monday evening next, at 7.30 p.m. The first half hour will be a business session, and every P. L. is urged to be present on time. At 8 o'clock the club will join with the Scoutmasters' Club in one of its training course lectures, and listen to a lantern talk on the 'Birds of Montreal,' by Mr. I. Gammell, B.A., of the High School. The meeting will be at Headquarters, 584 St. Catherine street.

The executive of the P. L. Club met on Wednesday, 6th instant, and a programme for the next three months was outlined. A week-end camp for patrol leaders was one suggestion, which met with approval.

MONTREAL COUNCIL MEETS.

On Thursday evening, 14th instant, the Montreal Council met and some important business was transacted. A deal of time was spent in discussing summer camp. A report of the meeting will be found in next week's page.

WESTMOUNT HOCKEY TEAM.



THE OWL

JOTTINGS.

Examinations for proficiency badges have been occupying Scouts all this week, and it will take to the end of next week to finish them.

How many men know how to paint a bath? I am sure I don't.

But that is part of the handyman's test, and when a boy passes that he must be a pretty good handyman.

Other Scouts have been busy dishing up stews, to say nothing of rice puddings.

However, some Scouts have passed well!

Others had no business to attempt to do so, as evidently they were not prepared, there was not even a pretence of careful study.

After the interesting and practical lecture on bridge building, I shall expect to find that S.M.'s are forming pioneer patrols galore.

'What knot is that?' said one S.M. 'Just a clove-hitch,' answered the lecturer.

Perhaps it would be a little interesting if some gentlemen had to pass their tenderfoot Exam.

However, when chalk is cheap we always have an instructive evening.

Spring is fast coming on us now. Hockey is over. Can't we have some combined games amongst the troops?

Or perhaps a Saturday route march?

Repeatedly complaints arise owing to the late hour some boys get home.

I understand most troops dismiss at 9 or 9.15.

This should enable Scouts to get home at 9.45 at the latest.

That is if they don't loiter around for an hour.

Now fellows, if you don't go home directly you are dismissed, you are not playing the game, as you are getting your S.M. in trouble.

I know none of you wish to injure your troop's reputation.

But you will if you can't get home at a decent hour.

Very shortly the time for camping will arrive.

Remember your ninth Scout law and begin on three cents and nickels.

That this page is being widely read is evident from the fact that during the past week the Provincial Secretary has received enquiries from Nova Scotia, Ontario, Manitoba and Saskatchewan.

THE OWL.

WANTED—A BOY.

The Chemistry Department of Macdonald College can place a scout of 15 to 16 years of age. He would be given an opportunity to learn chemistry and perhaps something of the other sciences. The work to be done includes washing chemical dishes, grinding samples for analysis, preparing material for the classes and keeping the stock of chemicals and apparatus in order. Scouts wishing to know something more about this will call at Provincial Headquarters.

MASTER AT ARMS.

Physical Director Clarke sends the following list of those who have passed for their badge. Scout Gould being mentioned as having done especially good work.

H. E. Shill, 9th Montreal, (2nd Outremont); T. Ferguson, 11th Montreal, (1st McGill); I. Florence, 11th Montreal; P. Ironstone, 11th Montreal; M. Stein, 11th Montreal; G. Gould, 14th Montreal, (Y.M.C.A.,) C. Hassall, (16th Montreal); J. McLachlan, (16th Montreal); E. A. Bergeron, (16th Montreal.)

TWO SCOUT PUBLICATIONS.

This week two papers are before the public, one called 'The Scout,' published by private enterprise in Ottawa, and the other the 'King's Scout,' put out by the 2nd Toronto Troop.

The former is practically a boy's paper and contains little information for scouts, the latter is a troop magazine, and is full of interesting Scout topics, and the first issue is fine. We shall look forward to the second.

MOOSE JAW.

2nd March, 1912.

Sir,—There have been a number of examinations held recently for various badges and I am glad to say that the standard set is a fairly high one. We try to make the boys realise that if a badge is worth wearing it is worth working for, and they all seem to appreciate them much more on that account. On Monday, Feb. 26th., a lantern lecture was given at the Y. M. C. A. on the Coronation trip and Windsor Rally, the proceeds going towards the camp funds of the 2nd and 3rd Moose Jaw Troops. The slides shewn were those presented by the Kodak Company, and they were much appreciated by those present. Dr. Salton, who was in charge of the contingent from Saskatchewan, was in the chair, and made some very complimentary remarks upon the Montreal Contingent. The weather has been too bad to permit of much out door scouting being indulged in, but the scouts of all the troops are looking forward to the spring when they can get out and have some real scouting. Sir Robert Baden-Powell's birthday was kept by all the troops in the city. Troops two and three had a united social in the basement of St. Johns' church, when tea was served, and a number of games were played afterwards. Scoutmaster Ashdown, late of St. Martin's Troop, Montreal, was in the city for a few hours the other day, but was unable to remain with us. He was on his way to Winnipeg for a month when he expects to return to Medicine Hat to go in for ranching there.

Yours truly,
Nigel B. Young.

A DISTINGUISHED SCOUT.

Earl March Consents to Act as Hon. Scout Master.

The 20th Toronto Troop, which is commanded by S.M. Kirkwood, has just received a very nice little letter



THE EARL OF MARCH.

from the Earl of March, in which he says he will be delighted to act as honorary scoutmaster of the 20th.

S.M. Kirkwood will be remembered as one of the officers who went over to England for the Coronation festivities. While in England he had the pleasure of meeting the Earl of March.

We trust the 20th, who now have such a distinguished patron, will work hard to uphold this new dignity. The Earl is a Scout through and through and one of the most popular and energetic commissioners in England.

LACHINE SCOUTS GIVE DISPLAY

Parents and friends of the 1st Lachine troop were invited to troop headquarters on Monday evening, 11th instant, when a display of troop work was given. The visitors, to the number of 150, were present, as also were Scouts from the two other troops. In all there were about 300 people present, and over 100 of these were Scouts. An interesting programme was put on, including ambulance work, signalling, whilst a competition in the fireman's lift was successfully worked out. The parents were particularly interested in the tenderfoot initiation ceremony, when six tenderfoots were duly initiated.

The newly-formed bugle band, with its three small and one large drum, was in evidence, doing good work.

The people of Lachine are enthusiastic about the Scout Movement. It seems likely that a swimming tank will be built in that district.

STE. ANNE'S.

Report Presented at Concert by Senior P. L. Thomson.

(Abridged.)

A year and a half ago, the Boy Scouts of Ste. Anne de Bellevue were organized under the guidance of Mr. Ward, bursar of the college. But for various reasons we did not join the main body of Scouts in Canada until last December. Now we try to carry out their principles and laws. The aim of the Boy Scout Movement is not to form a military body, but to teach principles of good citizenship. This aim is best accomplished by combining teachings with the boys' interest in woodcraft, in games, in athletics, in manual training and in fact there is hardly a branch of practical science which the movement does not touch. Camping is often the means to the end, and people in general think that camping is the most important part of the Scout's life. But just as emphatically as it aims to give the boy a good time, the movement aims to increase the boy's knowledge through his interests, and to add to his interests by knowledge of outdoor work. So we plan to do considerable outdoor work as soon as spring comes.

HOW TO BECOME A SCOUT.

For information on all Scout matters write the Provincial Secretary Evans, 584 St. Catherine street, Montreal.

ST. THOMAS CHURCH FORMS TROOP.

The Rev. Canon Renaud, of the St. Thomas church, has for some time been interested in the Scout Movement, but as is the case in so many places had found it difficult to locate the right man to take up the work.

Mr. F. W. Gelling a warranted S. M. has recently arrived from Bristol England, and he with the cooperation of several of the young men from St. Thomas is organizing the work.

At the first meeting 24 boys intimated their intention of linking up with the work.

We shall hope to hear good things of this latest addition to our troops shortly.

THE SUBMARINE SUSAN.

(By Charles A. Sims, in the 'Youth's Companion.')

Some little water had spurted in about his neck through the severed hose; but he got his helmet up beside the old timber, took the knife from the sheath in his belt, and with its handle managed to break the glass on the right side of the helmet.

He now had air. But this supreme effort had almost exhausted him, and for some time he lay in the water, resting his head on the timber.

When he had regained his breath a little, his first precaution was to detach the lead weights from his feet. Meanwhile he heard the pump of the boat going in the water below, and then the screw turning; and he heard the 'Susan' start several times. He expected every moment that we would rise; but as time passed and the sounds ceased, he became anxious. It was Hart whom we at last heard, shouting to us, asking what the matter was. For some reason, he could hear us much more plainly than we could hear him. He understood when we shouted that we could not raise her, and he shouted back all sorts of advice to us, not a word of which we understood.

At last he called to us that he would try to swim ashore and get help; and cutting the anchor-rope of the buoy, he made the effort, supporting himself by the timber and pushing it along in the water.

His feet had hardly touched bottom among the reeds when he heard a gun close by and was plentifully peppered with shot, which, however, failed to penetrate the helmet and thick diver's suit. He shouted vigorously; and a greatly astonished negro—who had taken him for some sort of sea-monster—drew near, begging his pardon most humbly. The negro, who had come down the cove after ducks in a rowboat, was unable to unscrew the helmet, but he agreed to take Hart to Yorktown in his boat, a distance of eight or nine miles. A good sum of money was promised him for haste, and he put Hart ashore in a little over two hours.

At Yorktown Hart succeeded in divesting himself of the diver's suit. He could find no one there, however, who had either a launch or a diver's outfit; but he caught a train for Norfolk, arriving in about an hour and three-quarters.

Inquiry here was a little more successful. A man named Homan owned an old diving-suit, the helmet, air-pump and hose of which were secured, along with the owner's services. Hart also succeeded in hiring a tugboat.

Meanwhile the day was waning; and although Hart got off immediately, the night proved dark and foggy, and they were unable to find the spot where the wreck lay until eight o'clock the next morning. Fortunately for us, the weather continued calm.

The first thing, after all those awful hours of suspense, whivh gave us a ray of hope was the sound of the screw of the tug. It came nearer—stopped—started again—moved inshore—then came back directly over us. 'That's Hart!' McLean cried. Thereupon we all shouted, 'Help!' as loudly as we could, and soon heard faint sounds of reply.

The tug let go two anchors, and in the course of half an hour Hart descended; we heard his bar tapping on the wreck. He had a submarine lantern, and after some difficulty climbed down upon the 'Susan.' He could not now talk to us on account of his helmet, but he rapped on the plates of the boat to encourage us.

What held us down was a large cross-beam beneath which, in pitching forward, the boat had slid for about eight feet. Otherwise the aperture over her was clear.

In the course of an hour Hart succeeded in sawing off the timber. Then the 'Susan' rose to the surface so suddenly that he was carried up with her, and had to drop the saw and throw both arms about the conning-tower.

As soon as we poor imprisoned ones saw daylight at the conning-tower, we lost no time in opening the 'cap.' Never was fresh air more grateful! The air inside the boat had grown very bad, and there was but little air pressure left in the cylinders.

Except for the damage to the bottom hatch, the 'Susan' was quite uninjured. Hart and McLean ran her to Norfolk. Roseberry and I preferred to go on the tug; and, in fact, on reaching Norfolk, Roseberry at once began to pack his bag, to take the night steamer for New York.

'Oh, but Roseberry, you are not going to run off and desert us like this?' Hart and McLean both said to him.

'Yes, I am,' replied Roseberry.

'What, and abandon the "Susan" and all our plans?' remonstrated Hart.

'I have no further use for the "Susan!"' exclaimed Roseberry. 'I'm not fool enough to wait for a third call.'

'Yes, but Roseberry, we have now learned better, and we sha'n't incur such a danger again,' Hart said. 'We have gained experience and are now on the verge of success with her—success and fortune.'

'That's what you said before,' commented Roseberry, hastening his packing. 'No more of it for me!'

'But I call this downright ungrateful to Hart, after his saving our lives!' exclaimed McLean, with indignation.

'I'm grateful all right. I appreciate it,' replied Roseberry.

'I did only my duty and don't expect thanks,' Hart interposed. 'But only think of our plans, Roseberry! Next summer, you know, we are going to take the 'Susan' to Newfoundland. There are wrecks there containing stuff worth millions. In five years we can get rich. The sea is stocked with lost treasure, only waiting to be harvested.'

'The sea can keep its own, for all I care,' replied Roseberry, unmoved. 'I know when I've had enough. Harvey,' he continued, 'are you going back to New York with me?'

I had already decided to do so, and we parted company with Hart and McLean that evening.

I have little doubt that they will go to Newfoundland next summer, and sometimes the inclination to rejoin them is revived in me very strongly. For it cannot be denied, that in spite of all its perils, submarine boating possesses a wonderful fascination.

The end.

THINGS WORTH LEARNING.

Learn to think and act for yourself.

Respect gray hairs, especially your own.

Waste nothing, neither money, time, nor talent.

If you have a place of business, to be found there when wanted.

To spare when you are young, that you may spend when you are old.

To bear little trials patiently, that you may learn how to bear great ones.

To be self-reliant and not take too much advice, but rather depend on yourself.

To keep alive in your breast that little spark of celestial fire called conscience.

To stick to your own opinion, if you have one, allowing others, of course, the same liberty of sticking to theirs.

Puzzles

ENIGMA.

I am a word of three syllables. Firstly I am a conjunction, secondly I am myself, and thirdly I am an intoxicating drink. Completed I am the beginning of anything.

DOUBLE ACROSTIC.

1. A boy's name.. .. ..
2. A boy's name.. .. ..
3. The initials of a place in Australia.. .. ..
4. A word meaning harmony.. .. ..
5. A girl's name.. .. ..
6. Another girl's name .. . .
7. A period of time .. ..

The initials, reading downward, spell the name of a month, and the finals a holiday which takes place in that month.

WORD SQUARE.

1. A river of England.
2. A valley.
3. A girl's name.
4. Orderly.

ANSWERS TO LAST WEEK'S PUZZLES.

Curtailments.—1. Planet, plane, plan. 2. Marsh, Mars, mar, ma. 3. Lather, lathe, lath.

Numerical Enigma.—VIVID—512.

STEP PUZZLE.

Y
He
Pot
Afar
Ralph
German
Officer
Elephant
Garrison

Correct answers to the puzzles of March 9 have been received from Jessie Dobbie.

Newman T. Hunter, Cowansville, also sent correct answers to all of the puzzles.

Jean Cartier answers correctly two of the puzzles. In the Numerical Enigma last week each letter was a Roman figure, the adding together of which brought the total to 512.

Learn to say no; it will be of more service to you than to be able to read Latin.

A FEW INSECT MUSICIANS.

(Helen B. Bell.)

Surely you have heard them—a band of insect musicians—it is a treat! Who are they? Why, the crickets and their cousins, the grasshoppers, locusts and katydids. They all carry fine musical instruments with them wherever they go. So, a concert or serenade can be given at a moment's notice, and I fancy they never make the excuse, 'I can't; I'm out of practice!'

I have been kept awake many a night by the little gloss brown or black house cricket, which, well hidden behind some article of furniture, insisted on treating me to a musical programme.

'I wonder if he makes it with his mouth?' I have asked, and I decided to really find out, and was surprised to know where all the noise came from. You know a cricket is not slender like a grasshopper, but is short and thick, and looks as if he is carrying a little bundle of something under his wings all the time.

Well, near where his left wing-cover joins his body he has three veins on his wing. The largest is rough like a file, and this is his 'bow' for his violin. He—I say, 'he' because Mrs. Cricket can not make music—draws this rough vein across the right wing-cover, which trembles and quivers and gives out sound—his music, in other words.

The field cricket sings all day, when the house cricket (my friend) takes the night for his concerts.

In Spain, crickets are so popular they have little cages for them, like we do for our canaries; but they have only one cricket in a cage, as they will fight if put together.

'The Murmurer,' as Mr. Grasshopper is called—and I don't see why, as his songs to Mrs. Grasshopper are so loud and shrill—makes his music by rubbing his wings together. He has a little piece of skin like a tight drumhead set in each wing, and as he moves his wings these tiny drums vibrate—thus his music.

Mrs. Grasshopper doesn't have a drum in her wings, but listens to her lord's music with her ears, which are on her forelegs! Isn't it queer? Think of having one's ears in such an inconvenient place, as near a knee! Or, as the locusts have, on each side of the abdomen. At least, they have a round plate there, which is supposed to be an ear, on each side.

Mr. Grasshopper sits perfectly still while making his music, looking very grave and quite correct, in his long-tailed dress-suit coat, which he always wears.

Mr. Locust, however, stands on his two front forelegs to sing, and is really a ludicrous sight, as he lifts his hind legs and draws one by one, and then both together, across his wings. The inner side of his hind legs has rough, file-like edges, and the wings thick veins, like cords, and the file of the legs on the cords of the wings produces the sound. He is a finished musician, too, for he can make two tones, and as one or two legs are used, make the music loud or soft.

The beautiful light-green katydid sings only at night, and his song, 'Katydid, flatydid; Kate broke the teapot lid; Katydidn't'; and all the different versions of it, is one of my earliest recollections.— 'Boys and Girls.'

A MISCHIEVOUS MONKEY.

The New York papers report the escape of a pet monkey, in Brooklyn, and according to all accounts the monkey is having fun with the whole neighborhood and spoiling the dispositions of several good policemen.

Ten policemen woh have had experience in climbing trees and dodging trolley cars until they are as active as circus performers, are hard at work trying to catch the monkey. They have been trying for more than a week, but so far the monkey is at large and as flippant as ever, while the upholders of the law are somewhat the worse for wear.

The trouble began a month ago when John Arnold, of 80 Henry street, brought home a monkey which was given to him by the captain of a Brazilian fruit steamer. The animal was put in a cage, but promptly escaped. Then it proceeded to upset the neighborhood.

For a time it confined its efforts to chasing cats. Then it took to visiting the yards in the block. Milk that had just been delivered was found spilled on the front steps, groceries and supplies from the bakeries were either eaten by Jocko or thrown into the street, everything movable was upset, and the neighbors did not like it.

To make matters worse Jocko developed power as a burglar and began regular raids on dwellings. Climbing in through second-story windows he helped himself to anything in the jewellery or clothing line which suited his fancy and disappeared with it. Not satisfied with this he found much fun in destroying things he could not carry away and one of his favorite amusements was to throw hand mirrors and manicure sets into the street.

For a time the neighbors bore it. Then they complained to the police and the detail of officers was sent out to catch the obstreperous simian. Yesterday they thought they had him cornered in a tree in Hicks street, but when they went up after him they found he had shifted his quarters to the roof of a neighboring house.

From this point of vantage he threw coal and stone at the officers.

The pursuit is still on.—Selected.

THE GRAVITY SKATE.

The very latest idea in roller skates is a two wheel model which is propelled by the weight of the skater. It is claimed that twenty miles an hour can be readily covered over ordinary macadamized roads by this device without great strain on the skater's muscles. These skates are operated by transferring the weight of the body from one skate to the other, the operator going through the same movements as if he were treading. The foot piece is attached to a steel shaft which works up and down and is known as the 'motor screw' or worm. As one foot is lifted the wheels remain on the ground so that there is no great weight of the body is put on that foot it drives the motor screw down through the propelling mechanism, which operates the rear wheel of the skate by a beveled gear. The skate is provided with a reverse lever and a brake, the latter operated by a heel. The skate is attached to the foot like an ordinary skate and in addition to that a metal piece extends as high as the calf and is held in place by a strap.

The frame is constructed of aluminum, as are the wheels; the other parts are of steel. Solid rubber tires are used on the wheels.

The skates were tested recently by the Los Angeles police and it is claimed that they are very satisfactory. As thief catchers, they would be unsurpassed, as a man on foot or on a bicycle would have no chance whatever to get away against an officer mounted on these racing skates.—'The Technical World Magazine.'

Life is mostly froth and bubble;
Two things stand like stone—
Kindness in another's trouble,
Courage in your own.
—A. Lindsay Gordon.

LETTERS FROM READERS.

QUEEN'S UNIVERSITY BILL.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—In the Queen's University Bill, section 3 reads as follows:

'The management and discipline of the university shall be in every respect free from all denominational restrictions, and shall be national and undenominational in character.' This can be summed up by saying that Queen's is to be henceforth a Canadian institution and undenominational. No restrictions of any kind ought to be imposed. The dictionary definition of 'undenominational,' which I take from Funk & Wagnall's Standard Dictionary, is given as follows: 'Free from denominationalism; unsectarian.' To be consistent, therefore, and in the spirit of section 3, Queen's could not and should not recognize any sect nor discriminate against any creed. The term 'undenominational' admits of no restrictions; it must be accepted or rejected in its fullest and final sense. Nevertheless, it appears that at the time the Bill was being framed there was a conflict of opinion that brought about a compromise, which is responsible for section 20, which reads as follows:

'The university shall continue distinctly Christian, but no religious test or qualification save the profession of Christianity shall be required of or be appointed for any officer, trustee, member of council or official of the university. Laymen shall be eligible to any position thereon.'

How to reconcile this section with section 3 is a difficulty which I have not so far been able to settle. If a university is to be undenominational, it must be, as already remarked, unsectarian, and to permit the inclusion of section 20 would be a qualification, and the university would be no longer unsectarian.

A rigid interpretation of this section would exclude not only our fellow-citizens of the Jewish faith, but also Unitarians, the nobly reverent Deists, the law-abiding and religious Quaker, as well as the philosophical agnostic. It would, therefore, keep from the Board of Management and the several faculties men who are intensely Christian in practice, if not altogether so in profession, and I boldly affirm that section 20 is directly contrary to the fundamental principle enunciated by the founder of Christianity, which principle we refer to as 'the golden rule.'

Section 20 is unnecessary and arbitrary, and should be excluded from the Bill. Our fellow-citizens of the Jewish faith have rightly shown their dissatisfaction with this measure as framed, and I think their objections are well founded, since while the Canadian Jew could become a student in any one of the several faculties, in the event of a vacancy occurring on the professorial staff of his Alma Mater, and although his qualifications were of the highest, he could not be given the position unless he made a declaration of Christianity.

Your readers and the promoters of the Bill may not be aware that in two of the foremost of Canadian universities instructors of the Jewish faith are employed. McGill has two and Toronto University one. In these cases the gentlemen referred to are graduates of the institutions in whose faculties they now teach. I do not suppose that any one would for a moment think that either McGill or Toronto University are anything but Christian in character, and yet they do not discriminate. I think Queen's could do worse than follow such excellent examples.

It ill becomes those whose faith is founded on the Bible to discriminate against the people who cherish its traditions and teachings. Christianity draws its sustaining power from the vitality of Judaism, and the very founder of the dominant religion was a Jew. Yet his modern disciples frown upon the descendants of those among whom he dwelt and whom he loved.

I am informed that during the debate on the Bill in committee a declaration was made to the effect that the Jews would perhaps some day secure control, and then the Hindoos. I would like to tell the gentleman who made this declaration that the Jew is the most assimilable of racial material. This is borne out by statistics and anteropological data. Under beneficent conditions the specifically Jewish type of countenance relaxes, and he is the first to adapt himself to his surroundings and enter into the national life. This can be verified any day of the week by a comparison between the physiognomy of the Jew, who is Canadian by birth or training and the one who was born and reared in Europe. Our citizens of the Jewish faith have never clamored for separate schools; their faith is strong enough to stand the strain. And yet in spite of the possession of these commendable qualities Queen's thinks that the Jews should be excluded from her teaching staff.

If a vote was taken of the teaching staffs of the universities of this country and the United States, it would be found that very few members are what we call dogmatic Christians. They are Christian in conduct, and I think that is what the founder required. Christianity itself is undergoing mighty changes. The higher critics discredit a good deal of what has for centuries been reverenced by Christians, and a number of German theologians are even questioning the historical existence of Jesus. And yet, in spite of this, Queen's wishes to go on record as being distinctly narrow instead of distinctly Christian. Both Oxford and Cambridge universities have on their teaching staffs Englishmen who profess the Jewish faith, and if these two foremost educational institutions do not discriminate, I fail to see why Queen's should.

Section 25 of the same Bill makes mention of a royal charter granted by Her late Majesty Queen Victoria. I would like the fathers and supporters of this Bill to inform me whether the charter in question contained any provision prohibiting British subjects of the Jewish faith from becoming members of the arts or other faculties?

The whole movement, which has culminated in the present demand for the granting of corporate powers by the Federal Government, is largely due to the desire on the part of the professorial staff of Queen's to participate in the Carnegie Pension Fund, which can only be taken advantage of by universities that are undenominational in character, and I feel confident that if the bill is passed in its present form, application made by Queen's to share in this fund, and the attention of the Scotch ironmaster is called to clause 20, he will most emphatically declare that, by virtue of the said section, Queen's is a denominational university. Andrew Carnegie's views on religion are more deistical than Christian.

DANGER IN A SORE CORN.

When pinched and irritated by a tight boot, serious inflammation develops. Why suffer when in twenty-four hours you can get cured with Putnam's Painless Corn and Wart Extractor. It heals, soothes, cures for all time. Accept no substitute for Putnam's Painless Corn and Wart Extractor. Price 25c.

POPULAR REPRESENTATION IN PARLIAMENT BY RESIDENCE AND TRADE.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

'Sir,—A few days ago the dice were cast in favor of a world wide revolution, parallel to that of 1848-9, when certain nations fought for freedom from serfdom and others for popular representation, especially towards the control of public expenditures. Looking back into the history of the continental countries we seldom hear the dissatisfied advancing their theory in a manner that would give full remedies.

In 1848-49 Hungary fought for the abolition of certain prerogatives of the nobles keeping the peasants in bondage to them and incidentally they fought for dissociation from Austria, whose ruler objected to the granting of equal rights to peasant, Gentile and Jew alike.

Germany fought for the extension of individual rights, so did France and all other countries in a less conspicuous way. Russia gained the abolition of serfdom, and all countries the equality of man before the law.

In this last great upheaval, like in all the previous of 1836, 1789 in France, the peasantry played the most prominent part of the national drama. Industries have been in their industry, and therefore industrial unrest amounted at the most to a riot of local importance, of which no historical notice was taken.

The readiness of the standing armies to suppress the foes of internal peace and prosperity has lessened the chances of a conflagration such as those mentioned during the 'French Revolution, during which simple membership in a prominent family was sufficient proof for conviction, and the application of the guillotine, —a charitable means of dispatching souls to Hades according to the wish of the mob.

The temper of a hungry, half-starved mob was repeatedly satisfied by cruelty against members of Society during the last great political conflagration, and only too frequently without the least provocation, the innocent suffered most.

In the present dispute, labor faces capital, and while capital possesses all means of legislative representation, labor is even denied the righteousness of joining for the mutual benefit in organization commonly called Unions.'

'Unions are associations of men of a certain craft for the purpose of promoting the individual welfare of its members.'

The members of these associations are very rarely educated beyond the needs of their crafts, and when holding office often misinterpret their duties, believing they are bound to fight by means of strikes instead of uniting on the political field by supporting a certain candidate, who, in company with other men similarly elected, could introduce legislative measures in favor of the workingman and the public at large.

In the past, Parliaments have been chosen from the capitalist classes for the Upper House—Herrenhaus, House of Lords, Senate and the like— and from the middle classes for the House of Commons, Chamber of Representatives, etc., but the laboring classes have been utterly forgotten and the time seems to come, when a re-allotment of seats in Parliament is demanded in such a manner as to give representation to each craft, calling and profession, either individually or collectively, in addition to a choice of represetatives by territorial districts.

The execution of this idea would be feasible in this way, one half of the number would be elected by the territorial distribution, and the other half by crafts. Each craft represented by a legally recognized national guild, called union, would be entitled to a corresponding number of members in the legislature of the country. Smaller crafts would be affiliated with those of a parent occupation, for example, pattern makers, joiners, cabinet makers and carpenters would form the 'National Wood Workers' Guild,' and similarly all iron workers would belong to a Guild. Workers in metallurgical, iron and steel works tin, zinc, copper, etc., plants would, owing to the relationship of their calling be one guild. Shopkeepers, tobacconists, druggists and others, and so on. Each citizen must, on exercising or practising a certain trade, calling or profession register his name with the local branch of the guild, called a union of the sub-division, say: 'National Woodworkers' Guild, Branch No. 343, Carpenters' Union, Montreal Centre.' Every citizen should contribute towards the upkeep of these guilds one per cent, or a fraction thereof of his monthly pay or income. The individual member places suggestions or complaints before the local branch, and this branch forwards meritorious cases, after deliberations have passed, to the headquarters of the Union, and from here to the third instance, the Guild. Matters of importance to other guilds to be communicated mutually, and a combined action could follow in presenting salutary bills.

Each guild should have the power of the lower law courts as far as their craft is concerned. Controversies of wages could be adjusted in these courts, instead of using the weapon of idleness combined with the suffering of a starving family, and misery to avenge the actual or fancied wrong of the employees. Reasoning would supplant force, as family feuds of old were supplanted by actions in court.

The sooner a country admits its citizens to representation by occupation, trade or craft, the sooner will that country bury the most damaging and deadliest weapon—'Strike.'

VICTOR OSCAR DE GAIGNE FERRIGNY.

Montreal, March, 1912.

Note.—The above seems an admirable plan for creating an empire within the empire—imperium in imperio—with power to dictate to parliament: to employers, and, worst of all, to the workers themselves, who would thus be forced by law to become members of such guilds and to accept their decisions. If we understand the system aright, the guilds would determine for themselves what wages they would get, and politically all the guilds would work in concert, not in the interests of the country, but in the interests of a single class, and would send to parliament a league of members bound to their instructions, to which governments could do nothing but submit. The same end of having all classes fairly represented without any legal abrogation of personal liberty could be got by the system of proportional representation. Under that system the working men of any constituency could, if agreed, have as many representatives as the number of their votes in that constituency would warrant.

THE IRISH QUESTION.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—Apropos of the Rev. F. Longmore's letter in your issue of the 5th instant, recommending to the Canadian public that excellent book known as 'McCarthy's Priests and People,' as a solution to what Mr. Longmore calls 'The Irish mystery,' permit me to add that McCarthy has since written another treatise which bears more immediately on the question at issue. It is entitled 'The Home Rule Question,' and only costs one penny. I must say I never read anything to equal both productions, coming from the pen of a fearless and most unprejudiced Roman Catholic, and my constant regret is that Mr. McCarthy is not a member of the British House of Commons, where his voice could be heard to greater public advantage. For after all said and done, we Protestants can only speak of Roman Catholicism from an outside point of view, whereas Mr. McCarthy's is a voice from within, and he writes in such a straightforward and logical style that he carries his readers through his books with an interest as delightful as his matter is instructive.

His book called 'Priests and People' still costs 7s. 6d., but there is a cheaper edition just out, costing only 1s., which is 25 cents in Canadian money, while the treatise on 'Home Rule' only costs one penny. Both can be ordered through any Canadian bookseller, and if Orangemen would only try and circulate these two books alone, instead of talking so much on side issues, they would benefit their Orange brethren in Ireland even far more than they imagine. Winston Churchill's speech on Home Rule was the most unstatesmanlike production I ever read from an Imperial point of view. Fancy admitting that one reason why the Irish should have Home Rule is because if they don't get it they'll cause trouble to Great Britain, and will help to turn Irishmen in the colonies and the United States against England! Is it any wonder the suffragettes would smash windows and cause trouble to gain their objects from such a nervous-stricken government of the Winston Churchill type? Again, could anything be more calculated to stir up strife if the Irish do not get Home Rule than such an unstatesmanlike argument? As well say a father should give a bold child everything he asks for instead of putting into operation those domestic laws which, if observed, will develop all that is best in the child, even though they at first appear somewhat vigorous.

No country has done as much for Ireland as England; no country has done as little for Ireland as Italy, yet the majority of Irishmen would rather have the Pope reigning over them than King George V., and would rather bow to the Ne Temere law of Italy than the civil law of the land.

I am glad we have such a splendid paper in Canada as the 'Witness' to herald the cause of righteousness and truth, and I must say of all the papers which have given a detailed account of the Herbert case, none has equalled that given in your worthy paper, as far as I myself have personally read. I heartily endorse the sentiments of Mr Longmore's letter.

H. L.

Note.—We are not sure of our correspondent's analogy of a father's treatment of his child will hold good as a guide for a statesman in these days of majority rule. No party would be willing to consider itself the child that was to be whipped for its own good. It would always be the other lot that should be so treated. A statesman must lead the people if he can, but follow them he must, if he would not step down and out. Ivan the Terrible might shoot down strikers and whip suffragettes, and tell the Catholics what he would do to them if they caused trouble, but in a government of the people the statesman has to deal with the wishes and opinions of every section of the community, and do what he can to make agreement between them, remembering, however, that nothing is settled until it is settled right.

THE PREACHER AND THE TEACHING OF HIS CHURCH.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—After reading your note to A. G. Matteson's letter in your issue of March 3, it seemed to be perfectly right that when teachers and preachers come to the conclusion that the teaching of their church is wrong, like brave men they should teach what they believe to be right and take the consequences, but they should do so at their own expense. So did the prophets of Israel, so did our Saviour and his Apostles. Those in sympathy with them—their disciples—aided them, certainly not those who did not agree with their teaching. Wesley was a devoted churchman, yet he separated from the Church of England and founded a new denomination. It all depends upon whether they are teaching differently from what they agreed to do when they became teachers and preachers, and whether the church can stop their salaries or not. If creeds do not guard against teaching false doctrine, it is either because the creed is not definite enough or because the membership who pay do not consider it sufficient importance to undergo the worry and trouble involved in proving it to be so. It surely is not out of order, however, to call attention to the fact that they are teaching different from what was hitherto believed. In Scotland the Assembly of the Free Church of Scotland previous to 1900 refused to try whether they were teaching according to the standards or not. Surely those who supply the funds have a right to know whether they are teaching according to agreement or not, and if it be found that they are not doing so and still continue in their position, they have the right to do, to separate. Sometimes class influence controls the church, and when that is felt to be the case, the minority has surely the right to act upon its own conviction of duty. When the Reformers left the Church of Rome they were the minority, and majorities are no more the voice of God now, than they were in the days of Noah, when a very small minority were saved. The Reformers appealed to the Word of God as the standard of right and wrong, hence we should be careful how to tamper with it.

M. S.

Johnson, Ont., March 8, 1912.

When the Lungs Are Weak

To every person with weak lungs or who has a family history with records of consumption, a cough or cold is a serious matter.

Coughs have a tendency to hang on. They irritate the weakened membrances and prevent healing. There is always the danger that a cold may get a firm foothold and settle on the lungs. It is so easy under these conditions for pneumonia or consumption to develop.

About the surest means of controlling coughs and colds is by the use of Dr. Chase's Syrup of Linseed and Turpentine. This treatment loosens the cough, allays the irritation and inflammation and thoroughly overcomes the disagreeable symptoms. The success of this medicine has given rise to many imitations. It is only natural to suppose that the original possesses merit of an unusual degree.

THE NE TEMERE DECREE.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—We have had a prolonged discussion, pro and con, on this burning question, but no definite or final solution of the difficulty has been reached. Divesting it of its legal and theological habiliments, let us submit a concrete question:

A certain Mr. Hebert, whose marriage with his wife was recently annulled by Archbishop Bruchesi, because he had been married by a Protestant minister, and who, from the church's standpoint, is, ipso facto, a single man.

Suppose Mr. Hebert desires to marry another woman, goes through the necessary church preliminaries, or procures a license, presents himself before his parish priest, will such priest marry him? We think the public are entitled to a direct answer to this question; it will help to clear the atmosphere, and, judging from His Grace's pronounced views on other aspects of the question, an answer will be forthcoming.

WM. GALBRAITH.

Montreal, March 9, 1912.

Note.—All parties are no doubt anxious to have this matter finally settled. The Hebert case is still before the courts, and we presume no one will attempt to forestall the final decision.

GETHSEMANE.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—Under this heading I notice a poem in a notable religious mazagine Here is a copy of it:—

GETHSEMANE.

In golden youth, when seems the earth
A summer land for singing mirth,
When souls are glad and hearts are light
And not a shadow lurks in sight,
We do not know, but there it lies
Somewhere, veiled under evening skies,
A garden each must some time see,
Gethsemane, Gethsemane,
Somewhere his own Gethsemane.

With joyous steps we go our ways,
Love lends a halo to the days.
Light sorrows sail like clouds, afar,
We laugh and say, how strong we are,
We hurry on, and, hurrying, go
Close to the border-land of woe
That waits for you and waits for me.
Gethsemane, Gethsemane,
Forever waits Gethsemane.

Down shadowy lanes, across strange streams,
Bridged over by our broken dreams,
Beyond the misty cape of years,
Close to the great salt font of tears
The garden lies; strive as you may
You cannot miss it in your way.
All paths that have been or shall be
Pass somewhere through Gethsemane.

All those who journey, soon or late
Must pass within the garden's gate;
Must kneel alone in darkness there
And battle with some fierce despair.
God pity those who cannot say—
'Not mine, but Thine'; who only pray,
'Let this cup pass,' and cannot see
The purpose in Gethsemane.
Gethsemane, Gethsemane,
God help us through Gethsemane.

Certainly the poem is pathetic and beautiful. Yet from my point of view it has three serious objections.

First, it is not true. It is not a universal law that every man has a Gethsemane experience. There are thousands of men who do not know in their own experience what Gethsemane means. For an example of this, I have no farther to go afield than my own father. He was a man of the most upright Christian character. He was abundantly prosperous, too. He never had a serious illness but once. He had a large family, all of whom he saw comfortably settled long before he died. There are thousands of such men.

Then, secondly, it would not be a wholesome thing to have any such law. Would it not induce a habit of looking out for trouble? In many cases we would wonder why we are not exposed to some terrible affliction, and we would be looking for it from every quarter. This would certainly not be a wholesome state of mind. We would be nourishing the spirit of discontent instead of abounding in joy and praise.

Then again and chiefly, we would be degrading the awful sanctity of the word Gethsemane. Ought not that word to be kept sacred to denote the unspeakable suffering of our Lord? No man or angel will ever fathom the depth of woe to which Jesus went down in Gethsemane. Ought we not to keep the word and the experience sacred for evermore? To designate any experience of ours as a Gethsemane! It seems to me a profanation of the word. Yet, sometimes the word has been used to designate a trifling and commonplace suffering. Surely we ought to hold the word as sacred, applying it to that occasion alone.

JOSEPH HAMILTON.

EVOLUTION.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—I have read with some interest the different theories brought forth regarding evolution, and it seems to me that Dr. Brandon's views sound the most reasonable of any. We are told that first comes that which is natural and then that which is spiritual. History has a way of repeating itself. God created this universe in seven days. According to science those days were numerous centuries, and if we are to credit the fact that snails have entirely outgrown their original form, that the four-toed horse at one time existed, etc., it sounds reasonable that evolution has taken place, but of man there is evidently no such trace. The Creator's last work was man, into whom he breathed a living soul, or, in other words, he created a spirit capable of teaching and being taught, endowed with language and reasoning power. Then the flat went forth, cease. Nature had reached its greatest perfection, and the Creator rested.

Now begins the evolution, if I may use the word in this connection, of the spiritual world, and is there not plentiful proof that the spiritual man has evoluted? We are again told that the time will come when the command will go forth: 'Let him who is holy be holy still, and him that is filthy be filthy still, and behold I come quickly.' The spiritual man will have reached perfection, and there will be time no longer.

If man is emblematic and a miniature world within himself, does not this law hold good? We first have the developing of the embryonic life or the perfecting of the natural body. Then comes the developing of the soul, or the perfecting of the spiritual body, and as the perfected natural body entered upon a new spiritual life, may not, as in the case of our Saviour, the perfected spiritual life enter upon a still higher life, the heavenly.

I do not state these as facts, but is there not a possibility of its being true?

E. P. CUSLER.

Note.—No theory of evolution does away with creation in the least degree. Under any theory an intelligent and intelligible and altogether wonderful succession of events must have had an intelligent cause. The new creation that came into the world with man is certainly a new creation, however it may be held to have come about.

HONOR TO WHOM HONOR.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—I would like to call the attention of the public to the fact that it was owing to the untiring efforts of the 'Witness' that we now have a Reformatory Farm at Shawbridge, and a Juvenile Court in the city of Montreal.

Some ten or twelve years ago I published a letter in the 'Witness' describing the working of the Juvenile Court in the city of Chicago, under Judge Tuthil, and asked if they would not interest themselves in the establishment of a similar court in Canada. The matter was taken up at once, special attention was called to my letter, leading judges and lawyers were interviewed and their opinions upon the subject published. Many editorials and letters from myself and others appeared from time to time, until the people were convinced of the necessity of doing something to save the boys and girls from a life of crime and a Reformatory Farm was established, and finally a Juvenile Court, not only in the city of Montreal, but in Victoria, Vancouver, Winnipeg, Toronto, Ottawa, etc. I consider the establishment of a Juvenile Court throughout this great Dominion of Canada will be almost as far-reaching in its benign influence as the unremitting battle the 'Witness' has always waged against intemperance. With best wishes for continued success.

ALEXANDER PROUDFOOT, M.D.

Victoria, B.C.

WORK FOR THE INEBRIATE.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—The letter to the 'Witness' entitled, 'To make drunkards work,' is a step in the right direction. Some time ago I read about an institution in the United States similar to the one you mention, where they could be placed for a term, and the proceeds of their labor keep the family, and also make the inmates of the institution self-supporting. I thought it such a good idea' when I read about it, and often wished there was an institution of that kind in Canada. I intended writing you for information concerning this institution across the lines. They were placed there for a year, and if at the end of that time they could be trusted out, they had their liberty; if not, were kept longer. I am pleased to see the subject taken up in Canada, for it is badly needed, so many men who could provide for their families if kept from the drink. I know of women who have to go out to work at washing or anything they can get to do to provide for the little ones, and the father spends all he makes, or nearly all, at the bar, and young men, too, who squander every cent they can get, regardless of the suffering they cause. It would be a great blessing to the people of this country if there was an institution where these unfortunate ones could be placed away from temptation.

A READER OF THE 'WITNESS.'

A WORD FOR THE SUFFRAGETTES

Sir,—If some of your correspondents who write on evolution, quoting Ruskin so frequently, would read the 27th verse in the first chapter of Genesis, 'So God created man in his own image, in the image of God created he him; male and female created he them,' and explain it, we would be very glad. Also in the 2nd chapter, 7th verse, it is repeated, 'God made man,' etc., and in the third chapter is a word for the Suffragettes. God told Adam what his employment was to be, and also Eve's duties, which, as the Apostle writes, she must not be gadding about, but keep on at instructing the children and looking after their households. Teach the children wisdom, fear God, honor the king, respect magistrates, be good and kind to your neighbor and the poor. If so directed the daughters probably would grow up to be more womanly than to smash windows, causing riots, neglecting their husbands, who God said was to be the ruler, and I feel ashamed of our sex when we have so much freedom in our homes and otherwise, when they deliberately tear down our flags and trample them in the dust. Such should be arrested and punished, as much as for arson, bribery or any misdemeanor.

E.

THE NEEDS OF YOUNG WOMEN.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—It is with pleasure I note in your 'Witness' of Feb. 27, that the Salvation Army have decided to open sixty rooms in Cathcart street, for the accommodation of working women. While we are talking, others are working. I hope this highly intelligent move on the part of the Salvation Army will have the effect of a 'spur' on the ideas of Mrs. Jane Radford, and will bring 'action' in this direction.

F. J. GRIST.

Montreal, March, 1912.

THE SLUM PROBLEM.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.'

Sir,—It is only a little more than two months since I first subscribed to the 'Daily Witness, 'yet I got so accustomed to it, that whenever it does not come in time, I miss it like an old friend whose cherished visit has not come. I got many a good thought and inspiration in this mission of mine from it, and I hope you will excuse me, if I take the liberty to ask you for some advice which I am sure cannot come from a better source than the 'Daily Witness.'

A few days ago I read with great interest your report of an address delivered, if I am not mistaken, by the Rev. Principal Gandier, of Toronto, on the question of the slums. The description of the usual slums as given there with the unsanitary and overcrowded houses, etc., hotbeds for crime and vice, suited the slums of this city of ours exactly; slums are all alike, the only difference being in the size. I also agree with the Rev. gentleman as to the reason of the slums being greed in its most abominable form, raising the rent of the houses in an exorbitant way. But what I would like to know is how this evil could be remedied? We have here in our Presbytery a committee in charge of this work among the foreigners, and a subcommittee dealing with the housing question. Now while we all agree that something must be done, and the sooner the better, we come to the conclusion that it is impossible to force anybody to build houses against his will. Dr. Shearer, of the Board of Social Reform and Evangelism, suggested in his last visit here, that the best remedy would be found in the 'Single Tax' System. Can you explain what this system consists of and how it is worked?

Another great reason for the existence of the slums is—at least here—in the scant wages earned by the men. With an income of $1.45, for a ten hours day no man can afford to pay high rent, and working continuously seven days a week, he needs the best possible food; this being here very dear, he will naturally try to save as much as possible from his rent. In this regard it was suggested that our committee cannot do anything, as this depends entirely upon the men themselves. These again cannot do anything as they are not organized, and they cannot get organized, because they are not allowed to!

We have here a city by-law regulating the minimum wages paid to a workman engaged in any work which is under contract with the city. This minimum is $1.75 for a ten hours day's work. But those men I mentioned as getting only $1.45 are not working under contract with the city, but they work with an immense corporation receiving every year a large subsidy from the Dominion. Is there no law regulating the question of wages? Is it legal to prevent them from organizing and trying to improve their miserable situation in a lawful manner? Is it consistent with our liberty to enslave those poor people, who come here in search of honest work and living wages?

But we have laws, splendid laws, laws galore, only they do not work! We have here in this province a magnificent Workmen's Compensation Act, which establishes a fully adequate relief in case of accident and death. But as it does expressly except the immense majority of our miners and workmen, it does actually only relieve a few privileged companies from their legal obligations!

I do not doubt but you will recognize the importance of these facts because I firmly believe the religious and moral feeling of a man is closely connected with his social standing; misery creates vice, this again crime, which again is transmitted by direct inheritance into the thousand and thousand children growing up in these dreadful conditions. Surely Canada need not have any misery—this incomparable country of ours is rich enough to allow anybody to live comfortably; but as this is not the case, there must be something wrong somewhere. Is there really no help for it? Or are the costs of penitentiaries and asylums to bankrupt Canada?

M. C. A. KINSALE.

Presbyterian Chaplain to the Foreigners.

Sydney, N.S., March 9, 1912.

Note.—The owners of house property do not fix the value of that property. Our correspondent if he had a row of houses would let them to those who would pay him most, and treat the property best. Rents are always high in rapidly growing cities as the demand for houses always exceeds the supply. The only way to reduce rents is to supply more houses. If the rents available will not pay the cost of building houses, no one, as our correspondent says, can force people to build them. One element in the high price of building is dear land, and the other is taxation. If the real estate taxation is put on the houses as well as on the land it is a tax on building. If it is put on the land only, and whether built on or not, it will make people hurry to build, as they cannot afford to pay the whole tax for no revenue. The single tax theory carries this principle to an extreme, and holds that there should be no taxes except those on land. Without entering on that question which is a national and provincial one, it is very desirable that the real estate taxes should not be made fines upon improvements but upon non-improvements. As for the lowness of the wage it seems to be because Sydney is so easily reached by the poor of Europe. It is a little strange that miners should be getting close on four dollars a day in the Rocky Mountains, and only one dollar and forty cents in Sydney. There are just now going on in England negotiations to secure to the miners of that country a minimum living wage in all cases higher than one dollar and forty cents. But it may be generally stated that no combination or organization of labor can increase the rate of wages above that fixed by the supply and demand without keeping poorer persons out of work.

A great deal is now being done by town planning associations for the betterment of cities, and for the creation of garden cities. The following way of going to work is written for a Montreal paper by an architect as having been successfully carried out in the old country. The same rate of interest would certainly not give the same result in Canada; indeed, it would not be feasible. Otherwise the method is admirable: 'One of my relations being interested in this work, went to her friends and asked them to start with her a building fund, given out in shares, on the principle that they should not be allowed to make more than four percent interest. With this money they bought a large piece of land, built practical, well-designed workingmen's dwellings and the first homes were all occupied by people permanently employed by some of the subscribers—in this case often by a widow with a large family, who did for years the washing, another who did the sewing, a third the mother or relation of a good reliable servant, or employee, etc.

'This proving a success, they took a mortgage on their houses and property and went on with building more houses of two different types, the more expensive ones along the main road and with gardens.

'This going on successfully for a couple of years they started to buy up the worst slums in the worst districts of the town, condemned by the local board of health.

'The fund had these houses pulled down and rebuilt on modern principles of health and hygiene, and is working in this direction till to-day and successfully.

'I dare say that at present you will find very few dirty-looking slums in the actual boundary of this little town, and this practical charity proved to be a financial success, too, the shares being valued at present at 160 percent, and some of the inhabitants have become shareowners by buying or left to them at their old age by old employers.

'The fund stands on strict regulations of selling liquor and keeping boarders, etc.'

POTATO WAR.

Toronto Scene of Battle to Break 'Corner.

Toronto, March 13.—Two New Brunswickers came to Toronto recently in control of the potato trust of that province. Ontario potatoes are apparently a thing of the past, and the easterners felt that they had a market to themselves. The price of the New Brunswick potatoes was raised daily and the commission man was compelled to ask two dollars a bag.

Having made a market, and with a good supply on hand, the New Brunswick promoters sent out pedlers through the city and reaped a harvest by disposing of their stock at $1.80 a bag, and thus cutting the feet from under the commission men.

But the commission houses got busy. They imported Irish potatoes, and they then went after the English article. By careful computation it was found that English potatoes could be landed and sold in Toronto at $1.65 a bag, and the corner of the New Brunswickers has been broken. The next episode in the potato business will be watched with more than ordinary interest.

"Do you mean that girl with the spots on her face?"

Overheard in a Street-Car. There's a lesson right there!

Little blemishes of complexion, small sores, eruptions, spots, are not only unpleasant to the person afflicted, but are the first thing noticed by other people.

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Post Office Box 3116,
Montreal.

MISSING RELATIVES

(Letters of inquiry and answers to inquiries should be addressed to 'Lloyd's Weekly, London, Eng.)

Bosman (Rupert) last heard of Blind River, Ontario, 1906. Brother Victor asks.

Dunipace (Elizabeth) née Healy, formerly of Gosport, was living North Motherwell, N.B., four years ago; husband was employed in the mines. Mother, who is ill, and sister ask.

Mills (Beatrice), née Barker, was living in Ontario four years ago. Son Edward asks.

Moran, or Joyce (Joseph and Henry), left Scotland for Dr. Barnardo's Home, Toronto or Montreal, 1890; went to United States five years later. Cousin asks.

Owen (Charles Henry) left Woolwich in 1903; wrote from Desbarato Hotel, Algoma District, Ontario, three and a half years ago. Brother William asks.

Tuffin (Charles), native of Fontmell Magna, Shaftesbury, went to Canada 1886. Sister Eliza asks.

Walker (Arthur Chas.), left Obanstreet, Poplar, two and a half years ago; wrote from Niagara Falls, Christmas, 1910. Father asks.

Winter (Alfred Augustus and Theodore Wallis) were living Coboconk, Ontario, fourteen years ago. Nephew asks

Wright (Albert Charles), bricklayer, late of Fulham, was living at Winnipeg in 1909; may be working on Grand Trunk Railway, from Edmonton westwards. Brother Joseph asks.

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LITERARY REVIEW.

THE GREATEST OF ENGLISH NONCONFORMISTS AND HIS GREATEST BOOK.

The death of Principal Fairbairn, of Mansfield College, Oxford, on the ninth of February, removed one of the most notable figures of modern religious life. A little, homely Scot, with harsh voice, and accent, and no early sign of brilliancy, he rose from being the pastor of a small congregation of the little 'Morisonian' church in Bathgate, Scotland, to the greatest position of power and influence in Britain, compatible with his being a Nonconformist, rose through his own strong personality, magnificent mental power, and indefatigable labor in his study.

He made no brilliant record in college, and it was after he was settled in his first small charge that his thoughtful sermons began to attract the notice of other thinkers. He gave to his little band of mechanics at Bathgate the results of his deepest study, set in words of striking power. The Scotch mechanic of the day was an auditor to appreciate the preacher's best and the congregation grew till the little church was filled. Then another period of service in Aberdeen drew to the Evangelical Union Chapel the choicest spirits of the University. The fact of his being a dissenter from the Established Church of Scotland prevented his appointment as a professor, and he remained with his congregation till he was called to be principal of Airedale Congregational College, Bradford, England. There he remained till 1886, when he was appointed to take charge of the new incorporated Mansfield College, Oxford, the first representative of nonconformity in that stronghold of Establishment and conservatism. The beautiful buildings, not inharmonious with the venerable grandeur of the old university town, the intellectual status the college has attained and the cordial relations that have been established are the chief monuments to the labors of Dr. Fairbairn's principalship.

The tributes which have poured from the press on both sides of the sea since the tidings of his death were published lay stress upon two special points of emphasis, the modest, dignified, yet genial personality which made college or chapel a centre of attraction and himself the heart of every group, whether of young people exchanging chaff or of the greatest minds of his day pouring out the golden grain of ripe, rich thought; and secondly, the magnificent intellectual grasp of the principles of thought which made leaders of men look to him as their master, and which has made his few books the standards of Christian philosophy and the confidence and stay of those who trembled at the assaults of infidelity and of doubt. The destructive critics, German and English, were met by a champion of faith whose prowess in their own field they had to acknowledge superior to their own. He brought theology from the rubbish heap of tradition and placed it once again in its old position of honor among the sciences. Difficulties only aroused determination. When disturbed by early doubt he went to Germany, the headquarters of philosophy at the time, met the best men and went home with a wider faith. It was while still at Bathgate, his first charge, that he began the study of comparative religion, the field in which he was to do his greatest work. No man of his day has approached him in the extend and thoroughness of his information on the religions of the world.

SOLID WORKS.

'The Place of Christ in Modern Theology,' 'Studies in the Life of Christ,' and 'Studies in the Philosophy of Religion and Histry,' had already appeared when he went to India as Haskell Lecturer, fresh from his studies in Comparative Religion. He found that a new viewpoint changed the whole aspect of Hinduism. He now realized the atmosphere in which the Hindu faiths had sprung, and grown. He felt that 'o religion can be known through its sacred books alone, or simply through its speculative thinkes and religious reformers.' He was pulled up short, and begun to realize that every religion in the world must be studied in relation to all others and that it must have a solid foundation in philosophy if it is to satisfy the mind of man. He came home determined to reason out on behalf of the Christian religion a foundation that would stand sure. The result was his greatest book, 'The Philosophy of the Christian Religion.' The main aims of this great work are three, first to establish the position of religion as one of the great facts of life, 'a natural and healthy and not a pathological phenomenon in history,' to vindicate the rationality of religion. The second aim is to define the place of Christianity among religions, and the third to define the place of Christ in Christianity. The whole vast fund of his learning and 'Puritan power of thought' were drawn upon, in preparing this apologia for his faith. He places Christianity in the 'cycle of the historical religions' and by his closely reasoned argument showed that the personal Christ and the metaphysical conception of him as formulated in the creeds were both necessary and complementary parts of the one philosophical truth. The great philosopher, like the practical student of religious phenomena, Harold Begbie, was convinced by a visit to India, that a religion depending on faith without the bedrock foundation of reason was futile and powerles to uplift. In its essence, in the person of Christ as the central truth of Christianity, the Christian religion is rationally related to the nature of man. Finally, by a survey of the history of the Christian church he shows that the position of Christ to-day cannot be reasonably explained, his work as one of the great first causes in the development of civilized society cannot be accounted for except through the acceptance of his Divine Person as the centre of the only world religion. This is not a popular book. It requires the closest concentration of a trained mind to follow the elaborately reasoned argument, but as a guide to those who are themselves to be leaders of men intellectually and spiritually, its value cannot be computed. The seeming conflict between religion and science vanishes like a phantom of the night. Being the result of imperfect knowledge it disappears as fuller light shows that every side of truth only illuminates every other aspect. None is complete without the other. They are complementary, not contradictory.

It is small wonder that the greatest contemporary theologians said when any difficulty arose, 'wait till the Principal of Mansfield has spoken.' His work was to send out men firmly grounded in faith based on reason, to lead the thought of England, and through her thought, lead her action. For the necessary outcome of a true understanding of Christianity and especially of Christ, is the stimulus to action for the welfare of others. His students at Mansfield were the first to have their own settlement, Mansfield House, in East London, and the present tendency to relate Christianity and social service received no little impetus from the teaching of this formal theologian. He united reason, imagination and emotion in one harmonious whole.

Messrs. Hodder and Stoughton have produced a really remarkable edition of this great work in their 'Dollar Library,' a volume of nearly six hundred pages in clear type, on good paper and bound in cloth, at the popular price of one dollar. The issue came almost simultaneously with the tidings of Principal Fairbairn's death, and renders a special service at this time in placing this, the crown of his life's labors, within the reach of all.

ALCOHOLISM AND EUGENICS.

The latest contribution to the cause of Temperance is a story, powerful and terrible, of the havoc wrought by alcoholism, which has a definite mission, a radical remedy to suggest for the great national evil of Britain. 'The Drunkard,' by Guy Thorne, (Sturgis and Walton Co., New York, $1.35), is a study of heredity in its most ghastly form, a terrible parallelism in the career of two men of different character and different station in life who are discovered to be sons of the same father. In the prologue, Dr. Morton Sims, the great specialist in inebriety, is called to Holloway Jail to hear the last confession of 'Hancock, the Hackney murderer,' the night before his execution for the murder of his wife. He knows Hancock as a qualified druggist, apparently a quiet, decent member of society before the commission of his crime. He discovers that he has been a secret drinker, and that it was under the influence of drink that he forsook his devoted and gentle wife for a worthless barmaid, and to clear the way for his guilty passion, poisoned the woman, whose whole heart was his. The doctor has but one question to ask the miserable man, who were his parents? The question drives him to madness, but before his reason gives way in delirium tremens, he reveals the fact that he is the bastard son of a well known manufacturer, who had been himself a secret drinker, though outwardly an honored and respected member of society. That very afternoon the doctor has received a volume of poems by Gilbert Lothian, 'the Christian Poet,' the legitimate son of the same man, and his interest is thoroughly aroused.

The second part of the story describes in fearful detail, the degeneration of one of the brightest minds and most sensitive spirits of his day as Gilbert Lothian, amid surroundings of beauty and luxury, and guarded by the loving care of a saintly and beautiful wife, falls a victim to the hereditary disease within him. He also is a secret drinker as well as an open one. He finds his powers gradually becoming blunted and whets them by the excitement of alcohol, until his moral sense loses its power, and he also turns from his rare wife to a beautiful and witty, thoughtless and ignorant young girl. She adores Lothian's poetry and is fascinated by his attentions, with no thought of evil, yet playing with the elemental fires of a strong nature inflamed by alcohol. He also, while under the demoniac possession of the remorseless fiend, poisons his wife with the most diabolical ingenuity, only to find that he has acted too late to win the girl for whom he had seared his soul. She has been awakened to the wrong and danger of her course, writes her farewell for Lothian, and is married to the youth who has been her lover for a long time. Lothian, like his bad half-brother, is thrown into violent delirium, but recovers, and finally the pure influences of his early life triumph. Repentant and fortified by the strength of religion, he confesses his crime and prepares to submit to the penalty.

The most striking points in the story are the medical diagnosis of the disease as a veritable demoniac possession, due to physical and hereditary causes,—the development of a false 'ego' which ultimately dominates and drives out the real personality,—and, the two-fold remedy prescribed. One, the only permanent individual cure, has been long recognized and receives constant emphasis. This is the religious influence. Science can cure the craving for alcohol, but cannot prevent its recurrence. Religion alone has the power permanently to remove the evil appetite, by what Dr. Chalmers called 'the expulsive power of a new affection.' Science has come to recognize this, but the scientist claims in his turn the interest and co-operation of temperance reformers in procuring the only social remedy, the extinction of the race of drunkards. His theory is that as long as the taint is transmitted from parent to child, no cure of the evil is possible, and the only effective measure is to penalize the poisoning of society by these diseased organisms, to make it a crime for a drunkard to beget or give birth to children. By the joint action of the state and the power of religion, he hopes thus to realize the ideal of a sane and sober nation, freed from the greatest curse of modern civilization. Apart from questions as to the social ills that would certainly flow from this outlawry of marriage, there is the hopelessness of formulating or enforcing such a rule by social regulation, or of reaching just such cases as have been described. It would in practice be demanding the most heroic exercise of conscience from those in whom conscience is held to be so hopelessly impotent from physical causes that our theorist has no salvation for them. Fully admitting drunkenness to be a moral disease, it is to be noted that to treat men's acts as irresponsible and only to be cured by eugenics is really the abnegation of conscience, and therefore is morally perilous. It is notorious that hereditary taints can be worked out and under normal conditions are worked out by nature's processes. But for that there would be no British people to-day. Drunkenness and other moral diseases were more prevalent among our fathers than they are now, and sobriety is notably progressing. We would go the length of segregating drunkards and placing them in wholesome conditions beyond the reach of their enemy, and there giving them an opportunity to reform.

THE STORY OF TECUMSEH.

One of the 'Canadian Heroes' is the Story of Tecumseh by Norman S. Gurd (William Briggs, Toronto, $1.00). It is the second volume of this series of which the first was 'The Story of Isaac Brock,' now in its second edition. They are published under the auspices of the Ontario Library Association. This bringing to the knowledge and within the comprehension of our children of their country's heroes is a work of our growing nationhood that should rejoice all who wish to set before our young people the highest ideals of character and achievement. It is likewise a cause of gratification that the galaxy of this young nation's heroes is one of which it may well be proud; while it also behooves us in this period of material prosperity to see to it that the standards are not lowered. It was unavoidable that this story of the Indian brave should likewise be a history of the War of 1812. What is known of the deeds and personality of the great Shawanoe chief is an inspiration to white men as well as to red. Brave, magnanimous, farseeing, broad-minded, noble, this 'hero of a lost cause' aroused more admiration than pity in the minds of those who read his story. Certainly in every case of contact or conflict with the American, the Indian is by all oddds the nobler, more chivalrous figure. This 'daughter of Britain' may ponder with a rightful pride in her ancestry such a statement as the following: 'Under treaties made long before the revolution, the American Indians were entitled to bounties, and Great Britain, with scrupulous regard to the pledges given, had continued the gifts, though the lands ceded had long passed out of her possession.' Mr. Gurd has made a very pleasing picture of Tecumseh's childhood and youth out of the exceedingly scant and shadowy material at his command. The account of the great chief's efforts to form an Indian confederacy to check the western advance of the Longknives (Americans), his failure to accomplish his great purpose, his union with the British and the splendid service rendered in the war of 1812 form a narrative well worthy the perusal of our young Canadians, and not without a glowing if reminiscent, interest for our veterans.

LITERARY NOTES

Another 'Young Farmers' Practical Library' volume is Dr. H. F. Harris's 'Health on the Farm' (Sturgis & Walton Company, New York). This book considers, first, care of the person, and then sanitation about the house from cellar to garret. The kind of foods—their strengthening properties, etc.—that are best are treated in detail. The important subject of cooking has due attention, as also ventilation. There is, too, an appendix of admirable recipes for cooking the foods recommended.

'The Touchstone of Fortune,' by Charles Major (the Macmillan Company, Toronto), is a story of the court of King Charles II., and resembles 'When Knighthood was in Flower,' Mr. Major's first great success, than anything he has since done. The interest in the tale is centred in a determined young girl, who holds her own against the evil influences about her and succeeds finally in outwitting the king in love and statecraft.

'Paradise Farm,' by Katharine Tynan (Duffield & Co., New York). With an abducted ward in chancery, a falsely accused husband-poisoner, an Auld Robin Gray effect in returning sailors, a trusty, crusty old servant, a revengeful nurse, a disobeyed but wholly reconcilable father, and a nice baby, there are riches of material for a comfortably uncomfortable little story, and 'Paradise Farm,' buried in English lanes, is a charming background for the varied acts of hidden couple and devoted landlady.

'The Modern Locomotive,' by C. Edgar Allen, A.M.I.E.E. (G. P. Putnam's Sons, New York), gives the general principles governing the design and working of a modern locomotive, and traces the broad lines of development from its comparatively simple predecessor of twenty-five or thirty year ago. The author gives attention to such matters as combustion, transfer of heat, steam production, superheating, compounding, feed-water heating, resistance, and stability.

An extract from the Lord Bishop of Montreal's 'Charge to his Synod,' February 6, 1912, is published in pamphlet form by the Synod of the Diocese of Montreal.

'The Hague Peace System' (the Massachusetts Peace Society,' Boston, Mass.) have issued in pamphlet form the histories of a number of the cases decided by the permanent Court of Arbitration, edited by James L. Tryon.

The 'Ne Temere,' an explanation and an appeal, by John C. Brophy, D.D., is published by the 'Canadian Messenger,' 1075 Rachel street, Montreal.

'The Little Green Gate,' by Stella Callaghan (G. P. Putnam's Sons, New York), is an interesting tale. Stumbling through the woods one summer afternoon, Peter Marchant, English, interesting, and a bachelor, came upon the little green gate. Peter was lost—furthermore he was curious—and he opened the gate. And such a delightful old-fashioned garden greeted his eyes! It was a charming place, presided over by Nina Maynard, an English maiden, who was just as fascinating as Peter was interesting.

FROM GREAT IRISHMEN

President of U. I. L. Receives Letters from 'T. P.' and John Redmond.

Professor George Donohue, president of the Montreal Branch of the United Irish League, is in receipt of the following letters from Mr. John Redmond and Mr. T. P. O'Connor:

London, Feb. 22, 1912.

'Dear Mr. Donohue,—I am glad to know that the fortunes of the Irish cause are being followed with so much interest by our friends in Montreal. I wish your St. Patrick's Day celebrations every success. The position of the Home Rule question was never more hopeful. The principal business of the British Parliament this session will be the consideration of the details of a Home Rule Bill for Ireland, and the passage of the bill through all its stages is only a matter of a very short time. An Irish Parliament will before long be sitting in College Green, in which all sections of Irishmen will be represented, with full power to deal with all purely Irish affairs, and this parliament will set forth on its career with the hearty good wishes of the democracy of Great Britain and of the friends of liberty throughout the world. This is the happy prospect which opens before the Irish people at home and in exile on this St. Patrick's Day.

'J. E. REDMOND.'

'Dear Mr. Donohue,—I am glad to be able to say that the cause never was brighter than it is now on this great anniversary of our country and our race. I am delighted to see that since my meeting in Montreal, of which Judge Doherty was the respected chairman, is now one of the ministers of one of Britain's greatest possessions. I trust the day is not far distant when Irishmen like him, of brilliant abilities and high character, will occupy similar positions in the administration of their own country, as so many of their race do in other parts of the world.

'With kind regards,

'Yours very sincerely,

'T. P. O'CONNOR.'

THE LATE MR. WM. TEES.

The death occurred Tuesday at the Montreal General Hospital of Mr. William Tees, of 367 Elgin avenue, Westmount, the well-known desk manufacturer of this city, after an illness of some weeks.

The late Mr. Tees was born in Montreal, in 1852, and was, therefore, sixty years of age at the time of his death. He was a member of a family of four sons, and received his elementary education in the old Ann St. School, subsequently attending the McGill Normal School.

His first business experience was gained in the office of the Montreal 'Daily Witness,' which office he entered as office boy, at the age of 13 years. He later entered the employ of the North British & Mercantile Insurance Company, with whom he remained until he was nineteen years of age, when he joined his father, Mr. William Tees, in the desk manufacturing business, which business he conducted until two years ago, when he retired from active life, and the firm went out of existence.

The deceased was, during his entire life, an ardent temperance reformer, and held for some time the office of president of the Dominion Alliance. He took a great interest in Sunday School work, being for 20 years superintendent of the West End Methodist Church Sunday School. In 1894 he was elected president of the Montreal Young Men's Christian Association, a position which he held for two years. During his tenure of this office, he was largely responsible for the present admirable physical culture system in vogue at the present time at this institution.

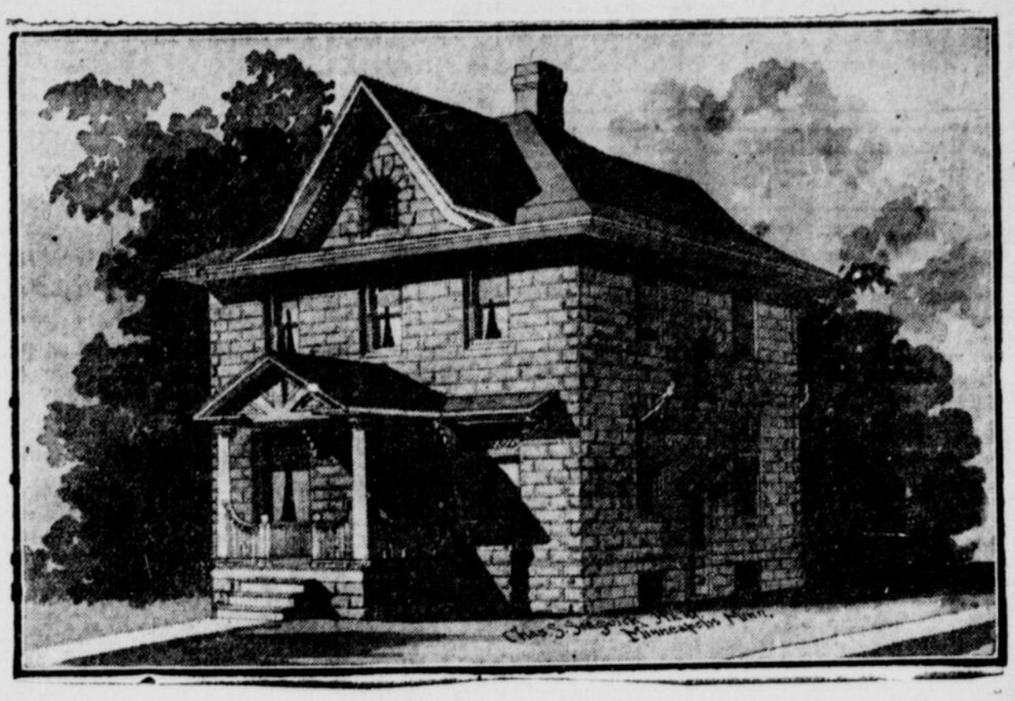
The late Mr. Tees married in 1875 Miss Maria Blagrave, of this city, who survives him, as does also three children, Mrs. J. Ritchie Bell, Mrs. Arthur L. Paterson, both of Westmount, and Dr. F. J. Tees, physician of Montreal, who is perhaps better known for his wide interest in amateur sport, and who holds at the present time the office of president of the Canadian Amateur Athletic Association.

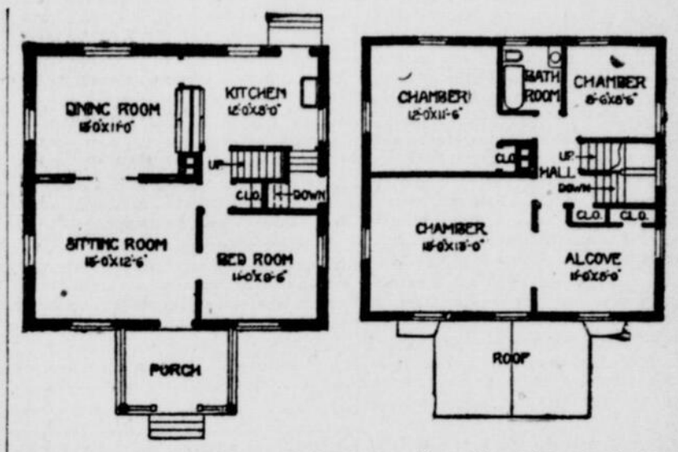
The late Mr. Tees is also survived by two brothers, Dr. John Tees and Mr. Joseph Tees, both of Winnipeg, and two sisters, the Misses Elizabeth and Jennie Tees, the late Mr. James Tees, of the firm of Messrs. Tees & Persse, having died some years ago.

THE LATE MR. P. McKENNA.

Mr. Patrick McKenna, one of the oldest residents of Montreal, and who for half a century has been foremost as a florist, died at his residence, 683 Cote des Neiges Road, Thursday. He the deceased was born 93 years ago in County Cavan, Ireland, and came to Canada in 1847. Settling in Montreal he immediately took up gardening, and became owner of a large tract of land, situated where the Catholic Cemetery now stands. His business progressed rapidly, and became one of the largest of its kind in Eastern Canada. Of late years it has been known under the style of P. McKenna and Sons. Mr. McKenna retired twenty years ago from the activity of business affairs, and the business has since been managed by his son, James McKenna, who was former representative of Mount Royal Ward in the Montreal City Council. Mr. McKenna is survived by a widow, one son, Jas. McKenna; three daughters, Sister McKenna, of the Grey Nuns; Mrs. Beauchamp, and Miss McKenna; four grandsons and two granddaughters.

A PLAIN CEMENT BLOCK HOUSE





In certain portions of the country the use of cement blocks for home building is almost a necessity, owing to the scarcity of timber, brick and stone. If the blocks are properly made they make a good, durable and dry wall. Hollow blocks should be used above the grade line and then if the walls are furred out on the inside, they will keep out all moisture. The illustration shows a very plain and economical house, with a frontage of 28 feet and a depth of 26 feet. An eight-roomed house, full basement and good attic for storage. It is estimated to build this house, exclusive of heating and plumbing, for $3,000. The first story rooms to be finished in red oak, with oak floors, and the second story finished in yellow pine or Washington fir, floors of oak and fir. There is one central chimney with furnace flue and flue for kitchen. There is no expensive detail, the cornice is plain and well projected and the porch of liberal size, located in the centre, and the main entrance door opening directly into the living room. There is one bedroom on the first floor and four on the second floor, each provided with good clothes closets. The bath rom is in the rear, over the kitchen, bringing the plumbing pipes directly up. The attic stairs extend up over the main stairs with a door at the foot. The outside trimmings should be painted white and the roof shingles stained or painted red.

TEMPLARS MET

Mr. J. H. Spicer Re-elected Grand Chieftain.

The annual convention of the Royal Templars of Temperance, was held in Montreal at their Fraternal Chambers, Royal Guardians Building, corner of Sherbrooke and Park Avenue. About 30 delegates from the Quebec district were present. Resolutions complimenting the Dominion Alliance and the Gouin government, on their splendid temperance work, were passed. Plans were laid for an aggressive campaign to be carried out during the year. The secretary was authorized to appoint organizers within the jurisdiction of this district. The delegates in the evening attended the meeting held in St. James Methodist Church, which was addressed by Mr. Clinton Howard. The election of officers resulted as follows:—

G.C., Mr. J. H. Spicer, Montreal; G. V.C., Mrs. J. T. Phelps, Sherbrooke; Chaplain, Mr. Isaac Collins, Montreal; G.S., Mr. A. B. Parker, Montreal; G.T., Mr. E. T. Wilkes, Montreal; G.H., Mr. L. H. Eastman, Montreal; D.G.M., Lester McLeod, Milan, Que.; G.G., Mr. N. A. Knapp, Windsor Mills, Que.; G. Sent., Mr. A. H. Robertson, Maxville, Ont.. Trustee Mr. D. L. McLeod Milan, Que.; Medical Referee, Dr. John McBain, Montreal; S.S.P., Mrs. W. F. Boneman, Scotstown, Que.; S.M.C., Mrs. Morrison, Montreal; executive committee, Mr. A. T. McIntyre, Mr. R. L. Werry, and Mr. John Best. Representatives to the Dominion Council, J. H. Spicer, and Dr. John McBain; representatives to the Dominion Alliance, Mr. Isaac Collins, Mr. Waters, and Mr. Boon.

MR. ROOSEVELT IN ONE MORE ARGUMENT

Campbell, of Kansas, Writes 'My Dear Colonel'—A Letter Bristling With Epigrams.

Washington, March 12.—Representative Campbell, of Kansas, took a hand yesterday in the presidential preference primaries controversy, which has been going on between Senator Joseph M. Dixon, director of the Roosevelt headquarters, and Representtive McKinley, director of the National Taft bureau.

Mr Campbell gives out copies of a letter from him to Col. Roosevelt. The Colonel's letter to Senator Dixon, given out here on Sunday, apparently endorsed Senator Dixon's challenge to Director McKinley for preferential primaries, and scored Director McKinley for his reply, which in part was that he did not favor changes in the rules of the game while the game was in progress. The Colonel referred to a speech Mr. Campbell had made at Concord, N.H., and described the representative as declaring that the Republicans did not approve in an appeal from the umpire to the bleachers.

Mr. Campbell, in his letter, makes some observations on the recall of judges and judicial decisions.

'You have overlooked one of the most important cases ever tried,' he wrote. 'Pilate acquitted the Christ. An appeal from Pilate's decision was taken to the people and the Saviour was crucified.'

In part Mr. Campbell's letter was as follows:

My Dear Colonel,—You artfully assume in your letter to Senator Dixon this morning that I was talking about politics in the Concord speech, when I said the Republican party was not in favor of appealing from the decision of the umpire to the bleachers.

'Every man who knows the old rule of the prize ring knew a few days ago when you said your hat was in the ring, that you were undressing for the fight. The fans knew that an appeal from the umpire to the bleachers would end the game.

'Now, the fact is, I was discussing your astounding proposition to appeal from the decisions of the court to the crowd in the court-house yard, and what I said, to which you take exception, was in that connection.

'Speaking of reactionaries, you will agree that James II. was a reactionary, who recalled judges he had appointed when they would not write the kind of opinions he wanted written. The progressive Commons of England made the judges independent of recall for declaring the law instead of the will of the power that made the judges

'You sometimes refer to Lincoln. You will recall that he said in the midst of a great war for the preservation of this government, that this was 'A government of the people, for the people, and by the people.' You will also recall that the instrumentalities by which the people governed themselves when Lincoln made that speech did not include the initiative, the referendum and the recall, nor, indeed, the recall of judicial decisions.

'Now, does it not look to you, on reflection, like rank reaction to go back to instrumentalities of government, some of them older than Roman civilization, and that brought bad rule and limitation of years rather than good rule and length of days to the governments that adopted and practiced them?

'Very truly yours,

'P. P. CAMPBELL.'

MUCH TYPHOID.

Two Harbors, Minn., March 12.—One hundred and fifty cases of typhoid fever are being treated at the present time. The epidemic is believed to be spreading. Physicians are making addresses on street corners to show the seriousness of any carelessness in handling the cases and to give an idea of just what the epidemic means.

THIS WEEK'S
WORLD WIDE

A Weekly reprint of Articles and Cartoons from the leading journals and reviews reflecting the current thought of both hemi spheres.

Coal War Considerations.

The Strike—The New Machine for Making Crowds Think—By Gerald Stanley Lee.

The Jewels of the Madonna.

Mr. G. Bernard Shaw on Ireland.

The Defeat of the Treaties.

Woman Suffrage—Mr. Lloyd George's 'Red Herring'—By Miss Christabel Pankhurst.

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MAKING THE OLD PEOPLE HAPPY

There should not be any unhappy old people. Age should bring its compensations of serenity and philosophy. As a matter of fact, however, the average old man or woman is far from content.

The problem which confronts sons and daughters in caring for their parents is a grave one. Old age is sensitive, and the feeling of uselessness fills many an active soul with restlessness and discontent

Perhaps the greatest mistake that is made by young people is that in their eagerness to relieve father and mother or grandfather, or grandmother of burdens, they take away everything that makes life interesting. Those who have for a lifetime been eager workers do not want to sit with their hands folded; and so it often happens that father 'butts into' his son's business affairs, and mother 'meddles' with her daughter's housekeeping. Then comes friction, and the son and the daughter, having shown plainly that they desire no interference, cannot understand that their rebuffs have seared the souls of the anxious, active old people.

It is always well, if possible, to provide something for the aged to do. If they can be made to feel that they are helping, their satisfaction will be supreme. If father has been a wise financier, it surely cannot hurt his son to talk over the affairs of the store or office If mother has been a practical housekeeper, her daughter need not be too 'snippy' to take advice.

I know one dear lady whose daughter insisted that she should sit with folded hands. Then when the old face took on unhappy, haggard lines, and the frail little body drooped, the anxious daughter asked the doctor: 'What's the matter with her?'

He was a bluff old person, and he thundered: 'Give her something to do; she is pining for action.'

'But the maids don't like to have anyone around the kitchen,' the daughter said.

'Then let her go there when the maids are out,' the doctor suggested.

So on Thursday afternoon the dear old lady cooked the dinners. The whole family learned to look forward to them. And the satisfaction that mother got out of that one day in the week lasted her through the other six.

She made chicken pies; she baked beans; she concocted sauces and soups and gravies after old-fashioned recipes; and when they were served, she beamed across the table as if to say: 'Should I be put on the shelf when I can cook like this?'

The duty of children toward their grandparents often forms a great problem; but I believe that if there is any question of preference, it is the grandparents who should have first consideration. No child can be hurt by being made to have an attitude of deference toward the aged. Often, if any old people are eccentric, the children's sympathies will at once be aroused if we tell them that 'grandfather has borne so many weary burdens,' or that 'grandmother has had sorrows.' On the other hand, to say, 'Never mind; grandfather is peculiar,' or 'Grandmother is fussy,' will foster a contempt which will be evidenced by the child's manner.

To those of us who grow up impatient with the faults of old age there will come a day of reckoning. Some day all of us will be old. Do we wish our children to treat us as we are treating our parents? Would you be happy under the circumstances with which we have surrounded father and mother?—Dolly Madison, in 'Reformed Church Messenger.'

THE PERFECT MAN.

In far-off lands, beyond the seas,
There lived a sage—Diogenes—
'Once on a time,' the story ran,
He started out to find a man.

To aid him in the search he planned
He bore a lantern in his hand;
For, though the sun and skies were bright,
He felt the need of added light.

His task was great, we must allow,
For men were then as scarce as now,
And till his quest discovered one,
Besides himself, he knew of none.

But how Diogenes came out
The story leaves us yet in doubt;
Or if he found the man he sought,
Or spent his oil and toil for naught.

His effort teaches, nevertheless,
A failing most of us possess;
Full half our lives we spend to find
A man proportioned to our mind.

Our standard is the final test.
By this we prove what's worst or best,
And with an artificial light
Determine twixt the wrong and right.

Thus, in the mart and through the street,
We pass, as common, whom we meet,
And bar them by the cynic's ban—
Still searching for the perfect man.

JOHN TROLAND.

DO NOT UNDERVALUE YOURSELF.

The world takes us at our own valuation, as a rule, and unless we are deluded by an exaggerated self-esteem it will accept us on our own estimate.

Do not be afraid to voice your own value, providing you can 'make good' on any promises or statements you make. The idea that a timid, retiring manner succeeds either in social or business life is erroneous. Without boasting, give full credit to your possibilities and accomplishments, else you cannot expect others to do so.

The biggest, the most irremediable mistake made by women, or men either, for the matter of that, is the one assuming a false modesty regarding their work. Underestimation of the work of others is the natural tendency of mankind. To concur in this opinion is to put your efforts and accomplishments on the toboggan that leads to the land of oblivion.

If you can bake a delicious cake, say so, and back up the declaration with the cake. If you are an expert typewriter, tell your prospective employer about it. Do not hide behind a noncommital, 'I think I can please you.' Such colorless phrases are the language of the mediocre, but never by any chance are they found in the conversation of the aggressive, pushing, positive party travelling on the limited to whatever point he desires to reach.

Send two women out to sell copies of the same book. The one with the faculty for holding up the good points of the volume, telling the interest of the story, the excellence of the binding, the profit to be derived from reading it, will return with empty hands and a full pocketbook, while the 'I think' woman will come dragging in herself and the books, yet the intrinsic value of the books were identical. It is what you know and what you make other folks know that counts in the great game of getting on.—Selected.

SECRET OF MARRIED HAPPINESS.

The great secret of happiness in married life is to be found in a myriad little tacts and compliances and surrenders upon both sides. Matrimony is an enormous compromise. Perfect courtesy, an incessant guard upon the temper that no irritability shall become a habit, and the constant conviction that where two have equal authority a harmonious decision can be always reached only by the utmost reasonableness—these are little amulets that will banish the evil spirits and keep the home serene, and the touchstone to enable people to live thus is a sincere, deep, and fond love for each other.

OPPORTUNITY.

(By Walter Malone.)

They do me wrong who say I come no more,
When once I knock and fail to find you in;
For every day I stand outside your door,
And bid you wake, and rise to fight and win.

Wail not for precious chances passed away,
Weep not for golden ages on the wane;
Each night I burn the records of the day;
At sunrise every soul is born again.

Laugh like a boy at splendors that have sped,
To vanished joys be blind and deaf and dumb;
My judgments seal the dead past with its dead,
But never blind a moment yet to come.

Though deep in mire, wring not your hands and weep;
I lend my arm to all who say, 'I can.'
No shamefaced outcast ever sank so deep
But yet might rise and be again a man!

Art thou a mourner? Rouse thee from thy spell!
Art thou a sinner? Sins may be forgiven!
Each morning gives thee wings to flee from Hell,
Each night a star to guide thy feet to Heaven!

A GOOD SHAMPOO.

We quote as follows from the Oakland 'Tribune,' on 'Care of the Hair,' by Mae Martyn: 'The reason for the scant, unattractive tresses of most women lies in the persistent use of injurious shampoos. Few realize that soap shampoos do more harm than good. The deadly alkali in soap is too strong for the hair, causing it to streak and become lifeless. Such shampoos can only result fatally to the hair. Dry powders also are bad, as they clog up the scalp pores and cause dandruff.

'A perfectly safe shampoo is made by dissolving a teaspoonful of canthrox in a cup of hot water. This cleanses perfectly, dries quickly without streaking, and leaves the hair bright, fluffy and easy to do up. It is the surest preventive of baldness ever discovered.'

LIBERTY.

The power to choose one's way restrained by none
Save him who gave the soul its power to choose;
The power to grasp and hold or to refuse
What life shall proffer as its course is run;
The power to finish or to leave undone
Reckless of ends whether one gain or lose;
Men call this liberty and oft abuse
God's gift that can but be by service won.

For liberty is guerdon for that soul
That serving finds itself most truly free;
That yielding, for the good of life's great whole,
Part of its right gains yet the victory.
For they are freest who to others give
The right that self demands, the right to live.

—Richard Sill Holmes.

RECIPES.

Popovers.—Measure a cupful of sifted flour into a mixing bowl, add a pinch of salt and mix well. Make a hole in the centre and gradually stir in two well-beaten eggs, about three-quarters of a cup of milk and half a tablespoonful of melted butter all stirred together. Make a perfectly smooth batter and beat vigorously for about five minutes, then pour into hissing hot popover irons, well greased, filling them about half full, as they will pop up very light like balloons.

Creamed Fish Flakes.—Make a cup of white sauce and when done turn into it a small can of flakes that have been taken from the can and heated. Heap on rounds of toast and serve at once. You may add to the dainty appearance of this dish and to its food value by sprinkling a little grated cheese or yolk of hard-boiled egg over the mixture when ready to serve. If the egg is used, put the white through a sieve or ricer and add to the sauce.

Golden Corn Bread.—Mix together a heaping cup of flour and three-fourths of a cup of cornmeal, two tablespoonfuls of sugar, soft light brown, not granulated, four teaspoonfuls of baking powder, half a teaspoonful of salt. When all the ingredients are thoroughly well mixed, beat up an egg light and add it to a cup of milk, with two tablespoonfuls of softened butter. Beat to a smooth batter. Butter a biscuit pan and pour in the mixture. Bake from twenty to twenty-five minutes in a hot oven.

Lyonnaise Potatoes.—Slice a small white onion into a saucepan containing three tablespoonfuls of hot butter. Cook gently until the onion is straw-color, then put in three cold boiled potatoes, cut in quarter-inch slices. Season with salt and pepper; turn over gently until well mixed with the butter and onion, then let stand until the potatoes are a nice brown underneath. Fold them over and turn out on a hot platter. Garnish with parsley and serve. A teaspoonful of minced parsley may be sprinkled over the potatoes while cooking.

Twin Muffins—Beat two tablespoonfuls of butter and two of sugar to a cream; add a well-beaten egg. Sift together one pint flour, three teaspoonfuls baking powder and add this alternately with three-fourths of a cup of milk, to the first mixture and beat all to a smooth batter. Bake in muffin tins in a hot oven about twenty-five minutes.

Yorkshire Pudding—This is an old English recipe and a good one. Take one pint and a half of milk; seven tablespoonfuls flour, three eggs and a little salt. Put the flour in a basin with the salt and sufficient milk to make a smooth stiff batter. Then add the remainder of the milk and the eggs well beaten. Beat all well together and pour into a shallow tin previously rubbed with butter. Bake for an hour and then place under the roast of beef for half an hour to catch a little of the gravy that flows from it. Cut the pudding into small squares and serve with the roast. A 'tin kitchen' or a wire rack to support the roast was used when this recipe was originated, thus allowing the placing of the pudding under the meat. It may be cut in square pieces when taken from the bakepan, and the pieces placed around the meat.

Cold Slaw—Select a small solid head of white cabbage; cut in quarters, remove the outer leaves and with a sharp knife shred the cabbage very fine. Throw it into cold water and let it get very crisp. Then drain dry. Set it in the refrigerator on ice if there is plenty of time before serving. Heap on individual salad plates and pour over each portion a good home-made salad dressing.

Fig Pudding —Take half a cup of beef kidney suet free from skin and fibre and chopped very fine; half a pound of figs chopped fine; a cup of finely minced tart apple; half a cup of light brown sugar; a cup of bread-crumbs; two well beaten eggs; a third of a cup of flour and about a quarter of a cup of milk.' Add the milk to the crumbs and then the beaten egg yolks. Mix tthe suet, fruit and sugar together. Add a little cinnamon or grated candied lemon peel; and then combine the two mixtures, adding the flour and white of egg beaten stiff and white last. Steam in a buttered mold for four hours. Serve with a tart sauce, such as lemon or vinegar.

Fillets of Halibut Fried.—Get a good-sized slice of halibut, about three-quarters of an inch thick and weighing one and a half pounds. Wash and wipe dry. Cut it in eight fillets, or squares. Dredge with salt and pepper and squeeze a little lemon juice over it. Put it into a baking pan well greased and cover and steam a few minutes. Then take out, drain; dip into egg and crumbs and saute a nice brown in lard or bacon fat. Serve with tomato sauce.

Bananas Fried in Crumbs.—Peel eight bananas, cut in halves lengthwise and crosswise. Sprinkle with salt, pepper and lemon juice, dip in flour, brush over with well-beaten egg, toss in fine breadcrumbs. Fry in smoking hot fat to a golden color. Drain on white paper, serve on a folded napkin. Garnish with slices of lemon and parsley. Serve with or without lemon.

Banana Froth.—Whip half a pint of double cream very stiff. Rub enough bananas through a fine sieve to make half a pint of pulp, and beat this into the whipped cream; add four tablespoonfuls of powdered sugar and one teaspoonful of lemon extract, and beat to a frothy mass. Line a glass dish with almond macaroons, fill it with the banana froth, sprinkle this generously with chopped crystallized cherries, citron, blanched and chopped almonds and pistachio nuts. Serve at once. Of course, the fruits and nuts must be chopped and made ready before the preparation of the banana cream is begun

Baked Bananas.—Fill a buttered casserole with bananas which have been peeled and cut in halves, lengthwise. To one banana allow one heaping tablespoonful of sugar, two tablespoonfuls of water, one dessertspoonful of melted butter, one teaspoonful of lemon juice and a pinch of salt. Baste often and cook very slowly for half an hour or till the bananas are tender and the syrup thick. Serve very hot in the casserole.

There Is No Doubt Left
As to the Wonderful Food Value of
BOVRIL
All users of BOVRIL know from experience that BOVRIL is a valuable food and a quick reviver of strength.
This has been conclusively proved by scientific tests made by medical experts.
See the 'British Medical Journal,' Sept. 16, 1911; the 'Medical Times,' November 18, 1911, and other Medical Journals.

THE GARDEN

SOME QUESTIONS.

E. C. L. N.—The Daffodil is one of the Narcissus family, and is golden yellow—all of that color are called by that name. In England only the Poeticus is called a Narcissus, here we include all the white flowers. Your specimen plant sent is Saxifraga Sarmentosa, sometimes called Strawberry Geranium, Mother of Thousands, and Old Man's Beard. It is a native of Japan, and easily propagated by the little runners that branch from the parent plant. It is a useful little Saxifrage to use in a rockery or hanging pot.

OKRA.

M. E. B.—The proper name of this vegetable is Hibiscus Esculentus, but it is known in the Southern States as Gumbo. It was introduced into the United States and West Indies from Africa, and is cultivated for the pods which are used for soups and stews.

It is mucilaginous, and while not always agreeable to some people, is a taste easily acquired. It can be dried for winter use, and is often canned.

Seed is sown in spring after the ground is well warmed, in rows three feet apart, with seeds about two inches apart in the row.

After the plants are six inches high they can be thinned to one foot apart for dwarf varieties, and two feet apart for the larger growing sorts.

The seedlings are difficult to transplant, and where the season is short they should be started in flower pots and turned out when danger of frost is over. The dwarf varieties succeed best at the north.

DAHLIAS FROM SEED.

Mrs. R. B. R.—There is no difficulty in raising the Dahlias from seed, if it is sown at once in boxes or hotbed in your locality, where you are often two weeks in advance of this province. It is an inexpensive way of adding to the collection of this flower, and with care in picking out and transplanting can be as early as if grown from tubers. Of course, they require rich soil, and plenty of water, but the experiment is worth a trial, and will be interesting to the amateur.

THE WAX PLANT.

A. J.—Perhaps you are giving your wax plant too much water at this season of the year, for it cannot be forced, but should be allowed to rest during winter.

A temperature of about 60 degrees or even less will suit it. Give only enough water to keep the leaves fresh and firm, and remember that while it will endure a low temperature the slightest touch of frost will injure it, even while resting.

The surface soil should be kept open and porous and leaf mould dug in is good for the fragrant waxy bunches of flower in spring.

STRAWBERRY HILLS.

G. W.—It is not suitable culture for every variety of strawberry, and the term 'hill' does not imply a mound of earth like a potato hill, but that each plant is set separate from the others, having all the runners cut off and the ground kept level.

Such plants form several short stems and throw up a large number of fruit stalks forming what is called a stool, making large plants.

But if you have a suitable variety there is one advantage in the hill system in that the plants do not require as frequent resetting.

TO PROPAGATE VERBENAS.

Alice.—Verbenas are propagated by cuttings, which should be in such condition that they will snap on being bent.

The best plants are grown from cuttings put early in April in moist sand and kept in a warm sunny window. They are not grown successfully from old plants or layers, it is much better to take good cuttings for propagation. The plants must not be watered too freely, for their native home is on dry hills, and water soaking will cause disease. They require to be kept constantly growing after starting, and frequent re-potting.

FERTILIZERS FOR FLOWER GARDEN.

J. M. C.—The value of poultry droppings is at least six times that of barnyard manure. It should be mixed with leaf mould at the rate of two hundred pounds of the former to three or four hundred pounds of the latter. Pulverized and mixed together it should be applied to the land in autumn, and if put on in spring must be deeply raked in, so as not to touch and burn tender roots. Wood ashes must not be mixed with the poultry fertilizer, as it will liberate some of the nitrogen.

GARDEN REMINDERS.

Trees must be pruned if they are to develope symmetry of form and have dead wood removed. Old leather and bones are good fertilizers for the grape vine.

If raspberry or blackberry canes are to be set out in spring the land should be ready, and the work done as early as possible.

Good seed must not only have sufficient vitality to germinate, but to give a vigorous start to the young plant.

One of the best ways of employing wood ashes is as a top dressing.

Look out for field mice among the young trees this month.

RESTORING A LAWN.

Mrs. M. T.—The lawn demands attention as early as possible in spring, because the young grass plants start into growth almost as soon as the frost is out of the ground, and often suffer from heaving of the soil, as their roots are near the surface.

If the lawn is small, and you have no roller, go over it with the back of a spade, first filling in hollows and depressions in the surface. For the effect of the winter severity is too often seen in patches of bare earth, from which the grass has died out.

Go over the surface, scattering a little finely sifted garden soil, and a pinch of seed here and there. If possible, have a light draught roller made ready that can be pulled without effort over the ground.

The principal trouble with our lawns is in careless preparation, and the weeds often get a start as quickly as the grass, but the best way to keep the weeds out is to keep the grass in.

MURRAY & LANMAN'S
Florida Water
"THE UNIVERSAL PERFUME"
Is unique in quality and universal in popularity. It cannot be replaced by any of its imitators. For the bath, for use after shaving as a rub-down after exercising, and for general dressing-table use, it is matchless. Its fragrance is delightful and permanent and during hot weather especially, Murray & Lanman's Florida Water is truly a necessity.

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The two worst weeds are dandelions and plantain, and if allowed they will choke the clover and June grasses.

But it is not well to crop the grass too short, or it will have a dried out effect as the season advances. Leave the clippings where they fall to mulch the roots.

If the lawn requires top dressing, a mixture of finely ground bone meal and wood ashes should be scattered evenly over the grass at the rate of 500 lbs. to the acre. This gives a rich, green color as a result.

LETTUCE.

E. L. B.—Make the drills three-quarters of an inch deep and not less than fifteen inches apart. Sow the seeds at the rate of 25 to 40 to the foot, cover with less than half an inch of soil, and press down with the flat side of the hoe.

When the young plants have been growing about two weeks they must be thinned to stand an inch apart, and when these begin to crowd every alternate one should be pulled up. These, though small, make good salad, and are of delicate flavor.

Always thin when the leaves touch, and keep the plants growing till heads form, if of that variety. Additional plantings must be made for a later supply, but lettuce does not succeed well if planted late.

Heat and a poor supply of natural soil moisture will account for your lettuce being bitter and tough, and good early to seed bearing. For it is a plant for a cool season, and requires spring rains, or artificial watering in order to ensure crisp, finely flavored heads or leaves. To blanch the 'Cos' lettuce the leaves are often loosely tied together.

PLANTS FROM CUTTINGS.

Inquiry.—Take a soup plate and fill with sharp sand, to be kept constantly wet. Let it stand in the sunshine in a corner of a southern window if it is to be successful. Into this wet sand may be thrust cuttings of choice flowers, geraniums, begonias and chrysanthemums root easily and can be started at this season, then potted off to be ready for planting out in spring.

Some begonias are easily rooted from leaves, a flat surface being filled with sand, which is thoroughly soaked with water. The leaves are laid upon it and pinned down after the large veins have been cut, here and there. The stem of the leaf sends out roots and also the cut veins, forming perfect little plants. The Gloire de Lorraine is easily propagated in this way, its leaf stems when inserted in wet sand form tiny white tubers from which new plants spring.

But they need attention and careful shading if the sun is strong.

EARLY CABBAGES.

James Mc.—The first essential in growing early cabbages is to select a rich soil that contains a large amount of humus. The cabbage plant is a gross feeder, requiring a large amount of plant food, especially nitrogen. It is also a thirsty plant and must be supplied with all possible moisture.

TOLSTOY AND ANIMALS.

(London 'Globe.')

Tolstoy has left on record how on one occasion an old servant thus reproved him in words which he never forgot: 'Ah, master, you have no pity! Why do you beat him? He is twenty years old and is tired out; he can hardly breathe. Why, for a horse, he is as old as Timofeyitch'—a very old peasant living on the place. 'You might as well get on Timofeyitch's back and drive him beyond his strength like that with a switch.'

'I thought of Timofeyitch,' says Tolstoy, 'and harkened to the man. I got off the horse's back, and when I noticed how his steaming sides were working and how heavily he breathed through his nostrils, swishing his thin tail, I understood how hard it was for him. And I felt so sorry for Raven that I began to kiss her sweaty neck and to beg his pardon for having beaten him. Since then I have grown up, but I always have pity on horses and always remember Raven and Timofeyitch when I see horses ill-treated.'

BABY'S OWN TABLETS CURE CONSTIPATION

No ailment causes more suffering to little ones than does constipation. Hardly a little one escapes this trouble—many of them suffer from it continually. The surest cure and safest remedy—one that is absolutely guaranteed to be free from harmful drugs—is Baby's Own Tablets. They never fail—they have cured thousands of cases. Concerning them Mrs. Lev. Blanchet, St. Racine, Que., writes: 'I have used Baby's Own Tablets for constipation and vomiting and have found them an excellent remedy, and I have recommended them to several of my neighbors.' The Tablets are sold by medicine dealers or by mail at 25 cents a box from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

'WHO MAY NOT BE SEEN?'

A Russian Sketch

(By A. TURLEY, in 'The Christian World,' London.)

We sat around the glowing 'Kachel,' in a room of the Krasnapolsky Hotel in Amsterdam. Outside the heavy evening mist drifted over the birdges and canals, shrouding lamps and cars and passers-by from our view through the huge uncurtained windows. We were a group of casual acquaintances, travellers mostly, of at least five nationalities. We had dined well, and our day's work on the Bourse, with the shipping in the Amstel, or at the warehouses, was done.

'The chef has surpassed himself, I think, to-night,' said Constantin, a Russian, in the diamond line; 'but not long ago I ate a dinner that will live longer in my memory than any culinary triumph of our friend, chef Jan.'

We knew that the speaker had just returned from his native land, and so I, as his nearest neighbor, asked, 'A meal on the Trans-Siberian through train in a stifling hot coupe, maybe, or a farewell dinner at Moscow, which?'

Constantin shook his head.

'Neither,' said he. 'I had left the home of my parents in East Siberia, and this time last week I was already several hundreds of miles on my journey west. I was travelling as fast as sledge could carry me to Irkutsk, there, if possible to catch the Continental train. The long, cold ride was cheered on this particular night by the thought that the last sledge stage was over, and that the night was going to be passed in the comparative comfort of the Station Hotel. But the roads were terribly bad, and the falling snow half blinded our horses, so that, much against our will, we were compelled to draw rein at Zitma, a little village some miles away from our goal. Our tired, panting horses stood still, as though by instinct, with steaming nostrils and heads lowered to the storm before the most brightly lighted window houses at the comment of the place. The driver stumbled stiffly from his seat, and knocked loudly at the door, while I peered out expectantly through the gloom hoping for the best.

'"Is there an inn in the village, father?' asked he of the moujik who appeared in response to the summons on the threshold to scan the newcomers.

'"There is no inn here, my son,' answered the greybeard, whom we now saw to be a man with the sombre yet commanding features found now and again amongst the better class peasants. 'But,' added he in a friendlier tone as he assured himself that we were not the dreaded officials on their rounds, 'my house, such as it is, is open for the peaceful stranger, and my stall stands ready for his horses,' and with these welcome words he approached the sledge and invited me to alight.

I saw at once by his dress that our host was a farmer of good standing. As we entered the wife of the moujik and his daughter, who were busy over the fire, turned and greeted us.

'Daughter,' said our host, 'give the travellers room for a while to warm themselves, and set the table ready for our evening meal.'

The young girl turned with a friendly glance and helped me off with wrappers and furs, and then fetched one of the ceremony chairs for the use of the honored guest. She wore the red 'saraphane' of the Russian marriageable daughter, and her long hair was knotted in the one single strand that denotes that at present she is heart-whole.

'My daughter is to-day just twenty-one,' said the man, with a look of pride at the retreating figure, 'and so we make to-night a little feast in honor of the event, which we shall be happy for you to share.'

And verily it might have been that our host had been expecting us as his guests, for at that meal there was an overflowing supply of delicacies that only once or twice a year the Siberian farmer can put on his table. First their cabbage soup, next huge slices of beef with 'gorst' meal, then the celebrated roast goose, and, finally, spiced cakes and cedar nuts as dessert.

On entering the feast chamber, however, I noticed that by the window stood a little table, with a burning lamp, and a loaf of bread.' Then from time to time as a new dish was brought in the daughter stood up and placed one of the best pieces on the little table.

Unthinkingly, I asked aloud of my host, 'It seems that you have a missing guest to-night, or is it that one in the home is sick for whom the food is set apart?'

A dead silence fell on the till then joyous family, and all eyes turned towards the father with such evident embarrassment that I regretted at once my inopportune question. But moujik replied quite calmly, though with a return to the sombre earnestness that his voice had somewhat lost during the feast.

'That bread, that drink, that lamp, are set every night in that window for those who may not be seen.' Almost a sigh of relief folowed his words, and the family returned to their happy singing of folk-song, and their telling of national tales.

I had not well understood the answer of my host, so seizing an instant when the attention of the others was diverted, I asked my neighbor at table, 'And who are "those who may not be seen?"'

The young girl laid a finger on her lips, and whispered in my ear, 'They are the "brodiaji"—the escaped and flying ones.'

I had not, in truth, remembered that Zitma was one of the first villages on the way to Europe from Niertchinsk, where the convict exiles work in the Kara mines. And now and then when the dull monotony of their lot weighs too heavily on limb and spirit, at the risk of life and limb, they seize the seldom occurring chance of a sleepy warder, and plunge into the freedom of the forests around. By preference, of course, they seek an opportunity in spring or summer, but as prison-breakers cannot be choosers, they must take the first chance whenever it arises, and in winter risk starvation, snowstorms, and the wolves.

Thus those who may be helped but must not be seen journey on alone through the dark, still nights, knowing that here and there a light in a window will give the welcome signal that without asking they can have, and by knocking it will be opened. It is a God's gift to give to those in such need, who suffer unjustly for their country's good.

But the giver will not see the refugee or speak with him, so that he may have nothing to answer should the pursuing soldiers arrive and demand information.

And even as the young maiden whispered this strange story to me a soft, soft knocking against the snow-driven window-panes stopped breath and blood-flow alike of all present. Every eye was riveted in that direction, and we waited breathlessly for what was yet to come. My host stood gravely up and went to the double windows, flung them half up, so that the piercing air caught our breath, and stood by his chair once more.

And now from the darkness outside came a weary, melancholy voice, drifting in with the snowflakes that swirled on the little table and hissed on the burning lamp.

'God be with you all this night.'

'And with you also,' came from every lip.

'We await you, brother; your portion stands ready,' came from the moujik.

'God reward you for it,' stole the words from without.

Then we heard muffled movements in the snow, the piles drifted in the window sill were brushed away, and a hand stiff and blue with cold, with a broken ring still around the wrist, appeared, and moved in a blind way to and fro over the table. It seized the bread and the drink, and withdrew them in turn. No one of us moved. No one spoke. We scarcely breathed. A second time the hand appeared and touched, as though uncertain of the good fortune, the plate of heaped-up food.

'Take that with you also, my son,' said the farmer, without turning his head. 'It is a feast to-night, and we have done what we can, but can we do still more?'

'Pray for me,' answered the voice.

We heard a heavy sigh, the crackling of bushes, footsteps dying away in the snow, and then—silence.

Constantin broke off short and stared before him into the blazing fire, as though he saw therein once more the picture of that little farmhouse far away in the wilds of Asia, with the light burning nightly and the food prepared for those who may not be seen.

WORLD'S WELFARE

RELIGION IN CHINA— MANY GODS; NO GOD!

(Rev. Frank Rawlinson, Shanghai Baptist College, in the 'Missionary Review of the World.')

Acquiescence where one does not understand seems to be the attitude of the Chinese toward matters religious. To write, 'Why?' over the symbols of their religious life would in time lead to the writing of 'Ichabod' over them. Religion and superstition are but two sides of one thing among the masses in China—an attempt to conform to the requirements laid upon them by powers which they do not understand and for reasons not stated. This spirit of nerveless acquiescence has been fostered by the close relation existing between social custom and religion; the iron-clad nature of the social fabric has led to a happy indifference to illogical religious conditions. The contradictory ingredients of the three great religions of China have been swallowed because sugar-coated with a modicum of complementary phases and helped down with a huge gulp of ignorance.

China has what might be called 'foreign religions.' The Jews came early to China and, though the few families still remaining as an influence are a nonentity, they have not altogether forgotten their ancient traditions. Buddhism, one leg of the great religious triangle in China, is as much foreign as Christianity; the one originating in India the other in Syria. Mohammedanism, which, according to some authorities, entered China mainly through commercial channels, after 1,200 years is said to embrace 10,000,000 adherents. It is, however, a minor phase in the religious condition of the Chinese.

CONFUCIANISM.

One great circle of religious activity in China is Confucianism; the word Confucius, the name of its founder, is the Anglicized form of the Chinese phrase meaning Master K'ong. In age, Confucianism dates from about 500 B.C. Its founder started out as a political reformer, teaching what might be called social ethics and leaving behind a large number of social and ethical maxims. He died thinking himself a failure, yet he is to-day reverenced in 1,560 temples with ceremonials, music and offerings. Dr. Dubois estimates that there are sacrificed annually to Confucius 66,000 animals. The terms used in this worship show that he is adored, as 'holy' and 'incomparable.' The prayers address to him are adulations, petition having only a small part in them.

Confucianism is the state religion, the Emperor giving the same worship to Confucius as to 'heaven.' A few years ago a decree was issued raising Confucius to the same rank as 'heaven.' In general the masses have little to do with the worship of the sage, for that is attended to by the aristocracy of China, the literati. The leading ideal of Confucianism is that of the 'Princely Man,' superior in address and deportment. To this ideal all can attain, for all start in life good; bad company is what starts a man away from the good.

The influence of Confucianism on the people is seen in their dislike to show disrespect to printed paper, their attention to the requirements of propriety, and the worship of Confucius by school students, the lowest grade of which are on the first step leading up to the coveted plane of the scholar.

Confucianism is non-religious to the extent of having practically nothing to say about God or a future life. It conflicts with Christianity in teaching man's ability to make himself good; it agrees with Christianity in teaching the ethical nature of society; and assists Christianity in that a good Confucian should find it easier to meet the requirements of the Christian life, though for that reason it is sometimes considered a sufficient substitute.

TAOISM

Next to Confucianism is Taoism. It founder was a philosopher contemporaneous with Confucius. His teachings, slow in attaining the position of a religion, are contained in a book about the size of the Gospel according to St. Mark. Its great word is tau, 'word' or 'way,' and the essence of the teaching seems to be an attempt to penetrate to the great world principle; a groping after the immanent God. In contrast with Confucianism it is metphysical, and is said to state more positively the Golden Rule. It has suffered great deterioration, being now mostly a system of magic and alchemy, under the 'Pearl Emperor,' or Taoist Pope, with multitudes of priests dancing attendance upon myriads of idols. Taoism is a religion of the people, and shows its influence in the care taken in building houses or locating coffins, that the mysterious 'wind-water' currents may not be disturbed; in the worship of countless idols and the part taken by the priests at funerals. It pretends to offer immortality, here supplementing Confucianism.

BUDDHISM.

Buddhism also wields a tremendous sway. Dr. Dubois has said: 'Confucianism is based on morality; Taoism on superstition; Buddhism on idolatry.' They represent, respectively, man worship, spirit worship, image worship.

The central teachings of Buddism as seen in China are the doctrine of the transmigration of souls; Nirvana—the extinction of individual consciousness, the final goal of the Buddhist—personal responsibility; and the certainty of punishment for sin. A vast army of priests, marked with six circular scars on the front of the head, attest the hold this imported religion has. While but little understood by the mass of Chinese worshippers, yet its teachings are woven into the daily life of the people. Their hesitancy to kill things—even lice in many cases' though they have not the same hesitation in either torturing them or exposing them so that they may die—shows at least a vague idea of the doctrine of the transmigration of souls. This again shows itself in vegetarianism, which is frequently met though not general. The same idea is at work in the mind of the man who killed an animal thinking it his old-time enemy in another form, and also, in the man who was heard by a missionary to say to one who had offended him, 'I am going home to put a ring in the stall,' meaning thereby to prepare for the day when the offender, having passed into the state of a beast of burden, would be in his power in that same stall. Chinese thought appears to have modified the idea of Nirvana to the extent that a 'Western Paradise' has partially taken its place. The effectiveness of the doctrine of personal responsibility is seen in the belief in a system of rewards and punishments—definite rewards and demerits for definite acts. Writers on things Chinese do not agree as to whether this is a Buddhist or Taoist system. Proof that sin is punished is in the pictures of the ten Buddhist hells, these pictures being so horrible in their depictment of the tortures awaiting the damned that I doubt if the mind of man can conceive of anything more hideous.

The needs of the spirits in the unseen life are treated as though similar to what was needed before leaving the seen. But gathering that a spirit is somewhat attenuated in substance, they have argued therefrom that their needs can be supplied in like form, so that many of these, such as clothes, furniture, animals, are ferried over to the departed by the burning of paper imitations of the things needed. Certificates of houses, lands, and stores of articles needed in the spirit condition can be bought of the priests. Such certificates, from the fact that they are to be cashed in when the spirit arrives at its destination, have been spoken of as 'checks on hades.' Thought out of sight, the spirits are supposed to be able to wield an influence in the land of the real. The effect of this belief is well summed up in a phrase of Dr. Legge's, 'The dread of spirits is the nightmare of the Chinaman's life.' In China the sense of the spirit world takes the place of the sense of God in Christian lands.

CHINESE IDOLATRY.

To understand the religious condition of the Chinese we shall now look at some phases of their religious activity which run parallel with the above-mentioned religious systems. And first we come to that which, like the skin is over everything Chinese—idolatry. It is the result of all China's own religions, though there are said to be very few images of Confucius. Idols seem to be as ubiquitous as men; in the houses, in shrines along the roads and in the temples; some temples sheltering as many as 10,000. They are made of all kinds of materials, one of the most common being just mud. The two most popular of China's idols are said to be 'The Kitchen God' and 'The God of Wealth.' One redeeming feature about idolatry in Greece and Rome was the beauty of the statues which stood for the worshippers' conceptions of their divinities. But Chinese idols lack even this, beginning as plain they rapidly run to hideous. Idolatry in China has not called forth art as the Occidental knows it. In most cases an idol appears to be the result of the canonization of some one who achieved something or wrought some help for the public in the past. This canonization has been carried on to the senseless extreme of having a 'god of lice,' a 'god of diarrhoea,' a 'god of fornication,' and ad infinitum, ad nauseam.

The temples vary in arrangement, a common style being one in which you pass through successive courts to the sanctum of the chief idol. In the larger temples stages are provided on which at certain festivals historical plays are enacted, in which plays the darker facts of human passion are often dealt with in a bold and open way. In the same court where the stage is, I have frequently seen quacks galore noisily calling their wares; once I heard the rasping discordant gurgies and squeaks of a much-travelled and well-worn phonograph.

To most of the worshippers the origin (and often the name) of the idol is unknown. Some understand them to stand for past heroes. In many of them is a hollow place which the more intelligent worshippers may sometimes tell you is for the sojourning of the spirit on its return to this place. The worship consists principally of incense burned in sticks, offering of food, etc., and genuflexions. The religious zeal of the people is said to vary in different sections of China. While in general the Chinese seem void of any jealousy for the dignity of their idols, yet it is easy on the ocasion of an idol procession to stir up trouble. There seems in Chinese worship to be no sense of reverence as we understand it. Each individual worshipper attends to his worship, being unembarrassed at others standing near looking on or talking. One is struck with the absence of any sense of awe in the presence of the images. Of actual prayer, the masses of the people seem to know little, though a frequent occurrence is the shaking by a suppliant, for the guidance of the gods, of a bamboo vase filled with sticks on which are written characters. One of the sticks having been shaken out, it is given to a sage seated near, who searches for the same character on the cover of a lot of letters near his hand; and, having found a letter with the same character, proceeds to read to the suppliant what is written thereon. Should it be unfavorable, the process will be repeated until a satisfactory answer is received.

There is practically nothing corresponding to our social worship with its singing and sermon. The only source of instruction seems to be that passed casually from one to another in the house or in the temple. Worship under such conditions might be expected to be what it is largely, a matter of habit; its motive is fear. Since the Chinese do not think through to the reasons for their idolatry, we need not be surprised at the taking of an idol and beating it because of failure to grant what is expected—something that sometimes happens—or the pasting over of the mouth of the kitchen god with something sweet, that on his annual report journey he may tell only that which is pleasant.

ANCESTOR WORSHIP.

The great religion of the Chinese is the worship of ancestors, idolatry being largely due to the canonization of ancestors. It antedates the great religious triad, though each contributes something to it. It touches Confucianism in its basal principle, filial piety; Taoism and Buddhism in its attitude toward the future life. It is the worship of ancestors that makes necessary the submission of younger to older, causes the young married couples to do obeisance to the groom's parents, decides the status of women—they, having no part in the ancestral rites, are less important than sons—and permits concubinage, since a man must have sons to worship him after his death.

The worship of ancestors takes place at different times. In April graves are attended to; at the New Year festival, before either pictures of the departed or tablets bearing his name, he is reverenced by the offering of food and the proper ceremonials. The cost of this worship is tremendous. Of the food offered, the ancestors take the 'essence,' the living relatives look after the rest. The food thus feeds the denizens of two worlds; more could not be asked.

The motive back of ancestor-worship is largely fear, though its basal principle is filial piety. The happiness of the departed depends upon it; his attitude—whether malevolent of benevolent—is determined by his state of happiness or unhappiness. If benevolent he will help the living, at least do them no harm; if neglected and unhappy in the spirit world, he may bring about dire dire results. The living serve the dead that the dead may assist the living. It is a sort of a treaty of reciprocity between the two worlds.

WORSHIP OF HEAVEN.

The climax of the religious life of the Chinese is the worship of 'heaven.' And here we get on to a comparatively high plane, much different from the quagmire of superstition through which we have waded.

The place where 'heaven' is worshiped is in Pekin, at the famous 'Temple of Heaven.' Here there is an open altar, on the top of three terraces paved with stones laid in circles. As to the exact meaning of the term 'heaven' sinologues disagree. Yet this much is clear, on this altar we stand in the presence of the chief god of China. No idol encumbers this altar whose roof is heaven; one author says no attempt was ever made to make an image of 'heaven.' A reminder of the one to whom this altar is dedicated is found in the shape of a tablet on a table on which is written in four Chinese characters: 'Supreme God of Sovereign Heavens.' The forms of invocation used here seem to imply a personal being. Here the Chinese in their worship come nearest to the Supreme God, though for them this altar, like that in Athens, be to an 'unknown god.'

While the people make frequent references to 'heaven,' and sometimes pay homage in an informal way, yet, as Dr. A. H. Smith says, 'according to Chinese ritual' there is only one of China's millions who can worship 'Heaven,' and that is the Emperor, the 'Son of Heaven.' This worship is performed twice a year, at the winter and summer solstices by the offering of burned sacrifices, bales of silk and precious stone. Of some of the prayers used it has been said that they are couched in language which might be adopted in its entirety in prayer to the true God.

THE CHINESE DRAGON.

One other religious feature of China must be mentioned. There broods over the land, echoes in the speech of the people, a being, a creature, who, while not the highest, yet takes a lofty place in the pantheon of China's gods—the dragon. Conceived of as a huge lizard, he is used as the national emblem of China. This mysterious embodiment of a power which continually hovers over them is viewed with awe. Some such creature also moved through the minds of men in Babylon, Chaldea, and in Hebrew and New Testament records. We pass from the scene of China's ruler stretching out his hands to the god he dimly glimpses to China's millions bowing to the devil, whose real intent they know not; nither one is clear to them, though both are given a part in their worship. In the last analysis the Chinese are seen worshipping anything having more than ordinary power or influence. At one extreme they appear to reach toward an unknown god; at the other to honor a veiled devil, and in between to worship men ordinary and extraordinary, together with animals, which, though not mentioned before, have not been forgotten. Of the Chinese it may truly be said: 'They grope for the wall like the blind.' And on every hand there are signs that the present state is lower than that in the past.

Here and there are seen glimpses of light—filial piety, a negative 'Golden Rule,' recognition of 'heaven'—all helping us to understand why China has survived. Unlike India, in China vice has never been raised to a partnership with religion.

Next to the massage of Christ the Chinese need a spirit of investigation to dig with a question mark beneath the hoary foundations of every phase of their religious life, a step that in time would mean the burying of all the rank growth of superstition and the proper valuation of the few golden principles hidden beneath it. Next to learning that salvation is possible, not through human efforts, but through the effective efforts of One more than man, they need the vitalizing power of God.

This sketch of the religious condition of the Chinese, causing as it does to pass before us inphantom shape and swiftness China's horde of gods, only serves to bring into relief the absence of God, and is sufficient answer to those heathenish Christians who say that the Chinese have enough religion of their own. What they have is the walls of the vault of their souls; what they need is liberty and life. To secure these they must know the one God. Herein lies the motive and vindication of foreign missions.

ASTOUNDING PERSECUTIONS REPORTED FROM KOREA.

(The 'Continent.')

Amazing news of religious persecution in Corea—a persecution marked according to the reports, by cruelties comparable to the brutal rigors of mediaeval inquisitions—is beginning to filter out of Corea in letters which the American missionaries there write confidentially to their friends and to missionary secretaries at home. The missionaries are so conscious of their obligation not to take sides in any political affair that they have been very reticient in making complaint at the treatment which their parishioners have been receiving at the hands of ruthless Japanese officers. But the wholesale arrests of native Christians, and worse still, the instances of inhuman torture by burning with red hot irons and hanging up by the thumbs (which are alleged to be some of the dark-age methods revived by the Japanese) have become so intolerable that the missionaries are forced to cry out upon the incredible injustice and outrage to which their people are being subjected.

It is asserted by missionaries of the most trustworthy type that there are now not fewer than 6,000 Christians in jail in Corea, incarcerated under military processes which allow them no information as to the charges against them, no counsel to defend them and no access to the civil courts to institute habeas corpus proceedings. The general accusation against these imprisoned Coreans is that they are engaged in conspiracy to assassinate the Japanese governor-general and raise rebellion against the Japanese sway. But the missionaries do not believe that there is any ground for such charges, as they hold there is certainly no justification for torturing suspects to make them confess unproved and improbable crimes. It is true that a certain proportion of these Corean military prisoners are non-Christians, but the tremendous preponderance of Christians among those arrested convinces the mission workers that the real impulse to the terrific dragonnade is a fierce aversion to Christianity and a determination to stamp out the church in the province of Chosen, as the Japanese have now named this subjugated territory.

Newspaper correspondents in Tokio, hearing of these stories, have put to the Japanese authorities there a categorical question whether Japan is opposed to the spirit of Christianity among the Coreans. The government, in response, officially authorized the Associated Press to deny any animus, and it was pointed out that Count Terauchi, the Japanese civil governor of Corea, is a man openly sympathetic with Christianity. This the missionaries in Corea would doubtless admit as readily as the Japanese assert it. They have confidence not only in Terauchi, but also in Chief Justice Watanabe, the head of the civil court system in Corea, who is a Christian outright. But the trouble is, according to the missionary analysis of the situation, that neither Terauchi nor Watanabe is really in power in Corea. At present the whole civil administration is completely overshadowed by the military establishment, at the head of which stands General Akashi. He and his officers are typical exponents of the military party, which in Japan, as well as in Corea, is known to be heartily opposed to the whole Christian propaganda.

These army leaders are not only in the saddle in Corea, but mean to remain in the saddle; and it is to their interest to make the authorities in Tokio believe that Corea continues rebellious.

Secretary Brown has issued in connection with this matter for the Presbyterian Foreign Board a statement expressing absolute confidence that the Japanese government will do justice to Corea's Christians when the facts are fully laid before it. The board does not propose to make any appeal to the American state department, but has had a conference with the Japanese embassy at Washington. The opinion is expressed by Dr. Brown that the Corean persecutors have been mostly the work of petty officers of gendarmes.

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I have read the Suggestive Questions on the Sunday School lesson published in the Montreal 'Witness,' also the lesson itself for

SUNDAY, MARCH 31, 1912.

and intend to follow the rest of the course.

NAME .....
(Mr., Mrs. or Miss)

ADDRESS .....
(in full)
.....

No. 48. (W)

Suggestive Questions on the Sunday School Lesson for the International Press Bible Question Club.—(Copyright, 1910, by the Rev. T. S. Linscott, D.D.)

March 31, 1912.

REVIEW.

Golden Text—The people which sat in darkness saw great light,—and to them that sat in the region and shadow of death light is sprung up. Matt. iv., 16.

The following questions may be used as an original lesson or as a review of the twelve preceding lessons.

The date and title of each lesson where found, Golden Text and one question from each lesson follow.

Jan. 7. The Birth of John the Baptist Foretold. Luke i., 5-23. Golden Text—Without faith it is impossible to please him. Heb. xi., 6.

(1.) Verse 7—Which is the greater blessing under present-day conditions, a large or a small family, and why?

Jan. 14. The Birth of John the Baptist. Luke i., 57-80. Golden Text—Blessed be the Lord God of Israel; for he hath visited and redeemed his people. Lukke i., 68.

(2.) Verse 59—When should the religious education of a child commence and how is it best accomplished?

Jan. 21. The Birth of Jesus. Luke ii., 1-20. Golden Text—For unto you is born this day in the city of David a Saviour, which is Christ the Lord. Luke ii., 11.

(3.) Verses 11, 12—Why was the birth of Jesus good tidings to the shepherds and to all men?

Jan. 28. The Presentation in the Temple. Luke ii., 22-30. Golden Text—For mine eyes have seen thy salvation, which thou hast prepared before the face of all people. Luke ii., 30-31.

(4. Verses 22-24—Why would it not be a good practice to formally present in the church all children to the Lord?

Feb. 4. The Wise Men Led by the Star. Matt. ii., 1-12. Golden Text—Look unto me and be ye saved all the ends of the earth; for I am God, and there is none else. Isa. xiv., 22.

(5) Verse 2—What evidence is there, if any, that God has revealed Himself to other peoples besides the Israelites? (This is one of the questions which may be answered in writing by members of the club.)

Feb. 11. The Boy Jesus in the Temple. Luke ii., 40-52. Golden Text—How is it that ye sought me? Wist ye not that I must be in my Father's house? Luke ii., 49.

(6.) Verse 40—Was this experience of the boy Jesus of growth, spirituality and wisdom any different from what any other boy might have?

Feb. 18. The Ministry of John the Baptist. Mark i., 1-8; Luke iii., 1-20. Golden Text—Repent ye, for the kingdom of heaven is at hand. Matt. iii., 2.

(7.) Mark i., 4-8—What did John's baptism stand for?

Feb. 25. The Baptism and Temptation of Jesus. Mark i., 9-13; Matt. iv., 1-11. Golden Text—For in that he himself hath suffered being tempted he is able to succor them that are tempted. Heb. xi., 18.

(8.) Mark i., 9.—Repentance was a condition of John's baptism. Did Jesus have any need of repentance? Give your reasons.

March 3. The Call of the First Disciples. Mark i., 14-28; Luke v., 1-11. Golden Text—The harvest truly is plenteous, but the laborers are few. Pray, ye, therefore, the Lord of the harvest that he will send forth laborers into his harvest. Matt. ix., 37-38.

(9.) Verses 19-20 — Why did Jesus have a preference for unlearned fishermen rather than scholars to become his chief apostles?

March 10. Jesus the Healer. Mark i., 29-45; Matt. iv., 23-25. Golden Text—Himself took our infirmities and bare our sicknesses. Matt. viii., 17.

(10.) What reason is there to expect that God in these days will heal our sick in any way resembling the manner in which Jesus healed sick people?

March 17. The Paralytic Forgiven and Healed. Mark ii., 1-12. Golden Text—Bless the Lord, O my soul, and forget not all his benefits, who forgiveth all thine iniquities, who healeth all thy diseases. Ps. ciii., 2, 3.

(11.) Verse 3—Of how much benefit is it in these days to bring our sick ones to Jesus?

March 24. Feasting and Fasting. Mark ii., 13-22. Golden Text—I came not to call the righteous, but sinners. Mark ii., 17.

(12.) Verse 15.—What good or harm is done the cause of God by having banquets or other festive gatherings in connection with Christian work?

Lesson for Sunday, April 7, 1912. The Appearances of the Risen Lord. (Easter lesson.) I. Cor. xv., 1-11.

SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON

March 31.

REVIEW.

Golden Text.—The people that sat in darkness saw a great light, and to them that sat in the region and shadow of death, light is sprung up. Mt. iv., 16.

(Peloubet's Notes.)

The first three Gospels are called 'synoptic,' i.e., 'seen together,' 'a general view,' 'because combined they present a general and harmonized view of Christ's life.' (Century Dic.), as distinguished from the Gospel of John, who writes for Christians, as an eye witness, and for a special purpose.

Why four Gospels. 'The existence,' says Farrar, 'of four separate, and mainly, if not absolutely, independent Gospels is a great blessing to the Church of Christ.' (1) 'It furnishes us with such a weight of contemporaneous testimony as is wanting to the vast majority of events in ancient history. A fourfold cord is not easily broken.' (2) Jesus is presented to us from several different points of view, 'each different, yet each the same; each a separate mirror to take in the side presented to it, but all disclosing in life-like harmony the one grand Person.' Even a man cannot be understood when seen from one point of view; how much less the Son of God! (3) It is this fourfold view that presents Jesus as the Saviour of all men, of all races, of all tendencies of thought.

From Canon Farrar's 'Messages of the Books' we take the following descriptions:

A common symbol of the evangelists was derived from Ezekiel's cherubim, the 'fourfold visaged four.' 'Like them, the Gospels are four in number; like them, they are the chariot of God who sitteth between the cherubim: like them, they bear him on a winged throne into all lands; like them, they move wherever the Spirit guides them! like them, they are marvellously joined together, intertwined with coincidences and differences, wing interwoven with wing, and wheel interwoven with wheel; like them, they are full of eyes, and sparkle with heavenly light.'

'To sum up these large generalizations in a form which has been recognized by all thoughtful students as giving us a true, though not an exclusive or exhaustive, aspect of the differences of the four Gospels, we may say that

'St. Matthew's is the Gospel for the Jews, the Gospel of the past, the Gospel which sees in Christianity a fulfilment of Judaism, the Gospel of discourses, the didactic Gospel, the Gospel which represents Christ as the Messiah of the Jew.'

His emblem is the man: expressing the kingly and human characteristics of Christ.

'St. Mark's is the Gospel for the Romans, the Gospel of the present, the Gospel of incident, the anecdotal Gospel, the Gospel which represents Christ as the Son of God and Lord of the world.'

His emblem is the lion: expressing courage, dignity, and energy.

'St. Luke's is the Gospel for the Greeks, the Gospel of the future, the Gospel of progressive Christianity, of the universality and gratuitousness of the Gospel, the historic Gospel, the Gospel of Jesus as the Good Physician and the Saviour of Mankind.'

His emblem is the ox: expressing power and sacrifice, Christ's priestly and mediatorial office.

'St. John's is preeminently the Gospel for the church, the Gospel of eternity, the spiritual Gospel, the Gospel of Christ as the Eternal Son, and the Incarnate Word.'

His emblem is the eagle: because 'he soars to heaven above the clouds of human infirmity, and reveals to us the mysteries of the Godhead, and the felicities of eternal life, gazing on the light of immutable truth with a keen and steady ken.'

HOME READINGS.

Monday.—Luke i., 5-23. The birth of John the Baptist foretold. Luke i., 57-80. The birth of John the Baptist.

Tuesday.—Luke ii., 1-20. The birth of Jesus. Luke ii., 22-39. The presentation in the Temple.

Wednesday.—Matt. ii., 1-23. The wise men led by the star. Luke ii., 40-52. The boy Jesus in the Temple.

Thursday.—Mark i., 1-8; Luke iii., 1-20. The ministry of John the Baptist. Mark i., 9-13; Matt. iv., 1-11. The baptism and temptation of Jesus.

Friday.—Mark i., 14-28; Luke v., 1-11. The call of the first disciples. Mark i., 29-45; Matt. iv., 23-25. Jesus the Healer.

Saturday.—Mark ii., 1-12. The paralytic forgiven and healed.

Sunday.—Mark ii., 13-22. Feasting and fasting.

THE SERMON.

SOME THAT STAND HERE.

(By the Rev. Arthur Pringle at Caterham, Surrey.)

Commentators will always have full scope for conjecture as to the significance of the great saying of Jesus—'There be some of them that stand here who shall in no wise taste of death till they see the Son of Man coming in His Kingdom.' The Transfiguration, the marvellous birth of the church, the destruction of Jerusalem: these have been among the guesses as to what may be called the historic fulfilment of the promise, but guesses they remain, and, as such, they are not of much practical interest to us of to-day. And yet, whatever their first or local application, the words have a wonderful spiritual meaning, which it is well worth while to realize and to link on to our own lives.

In the nature of things, much of the happiness and triumph that Jesus promised to His disciples was postponed to a remote future. Tribulation at present, joy 'n the morning'; now the cross, then the crown: such was, and had to be, the prevalent note of His teaching. And there is abundant evidence that, being human, His followers grew restive and dispirited under this perpetual emphasis of hope deferred. It may reverently be suggested, also, that it could not always have been congenial for Jesus to make such large large drafts on the waiting-power of His friends. When hands are eager to achieve, and eyes are straining to see, it is hard for the teacher, as well as the disciple, to make patience the centre of the message.

But although this was the rule, there were fine exceptions, and sometimes our Lord was able to hold out the prospect of reward and victory in this present life. Imagine, for instance mysterious, unsearchable comings of the glow and the happiness He must have felt as He promised that the Son of Man would 'come in His Kingdom' within the lifetime of 'some that stand here.' For once, at least, they were to realise that discipleship meant not only waiting and striving, but near fruition and conquest. He would have them alert with happy expectancy, ready for great happening and glorious experiences that mean the coming of the Son of Man.

What message could be more inspiring for ourselves? The feet of those that bring good tidings are not always on the mountains: they are sometimes close to our own, on the daily pathway. There are, indeed, mysterious, unsearchable comings of the Son of Man still to unfold themselves in the distant years; and after we have tasted death there will be wonders that the mind cannot yet understand nor the heart imagine. But, meanwhile, let us not live as though all the best things were postponed to a remote time. In the near future, in this present world, some of us that 'stand here' are to taste life at its finest. Joys, victories, hopes, visions of the eternal—these and many other signs will tell us that the Son of Man has already come.

See more definitely what this may mean. There is, for example, our battle with temptation; unceasing with the best of us, and certain in some degree to continue to the end. But we need not, on this account, resign ourselves to paralysing half-heartedness, with no real looking for victory. Taking the average man, provided he be in moral earnest, is there nothing but failure and feebleness and painful effort? Rather, does he not have his great moments, his days of conquest, his ascent of the hills in whose air no sin can breathe? Let everyone with a hard battle to fight lay hold of this side of the case: let him take it as the word of Jesus that, here and now, he is to see the Son of Man coming in his own heart. The final victory is not yet; but there are to be glimpses and approaches, leading always to the supreme time when we shall be 'more than conquerors through Him that loved us.' If, without losing sight of that distant consummation, we can only fix our minds on these nearer and less complete, but no less real, triumphs, how much more heart and hope we shall put into the fight!

In this same spirit we ought all to face our common responsibility to lift the world to a higher level. No man can work for social betterment with full heart and at his highest power if he feel that progress is a far-off dream with no prospect of becoming a present reality. Of course, the best and the ideal will be a long time coming; and we must be content to wait for Utopia. But, in the meantime, many good things have arrived, and others are on their way. The sky is clearing, the world is getting better; and 'some that stand there' are destined to see yet greater triumphs of righteousness and humanity. All who work for the good of their fellows will surely thrill with this inspiring certainty if they catch the spirit of the Master; who, while He had still to wait for His final triumph, had, even then, visions of 'Satan falling from heaven,' experiences that flooded His soul with joy. This is the spirit that 'works' and is bound to conquer. To be more than momentarily discouraged by the blacker side of life means that we have really given up hope of seeing the Son of Man come in His kingdom before we taste of death. In our faith and life to-day we greatly need this lesson of good cheer; and to the poor of every kind—in food, in strength, in comfort, in heart—we must learn to speak the word of immediate promise of the help that flies swiftly and will be in time for 'those who stand here.'

This is especially a message for preachers, of whatever church or school. Men who speak for God to their fellows must not lay themselves open to the charge of being 'gloomy.' Whoever else yields to misgiving and lets the flag fall, they must face life with courage and breathe the spirit of hope, branding pessimism as one of the impossible things. They must themselves believe, and must make others feel, that, besides the heaven that is to be, there are springs of joy ready to come forth now; angels too impatient to wait, but eager to bring strength and help at once. The world being what it is, it would not become us to be behind the Master in laying stress on the patience by which men must still win their lives. Nevertheless, this world is more than an avenue leading to something better. It has something of its own to give us—sacred friendships, the gleam and laughter of happy children, heroic battling against evil: these treasures, and many more, this present life holds; and they are all part of the coming of the Son of Man.

Yes! Even as we 'stand here,' the fine, uplifting times will come, when the heavens are opened, and hearts are brave, and the best things are real.

LIFE'S COMPLEXITY.

The ways of the Heart are a mystery,
Its longings are boundless and rove,
Through all the scenes of life's history,
Till they find their fulfilment in Love.

The thoughts of the Mind are immortal,
They fly forth as birds from their nest,
Dream-winged through eternity's portal,
In the Infinite Mind reach their quest.

The acts of the Will shape Life's destiny,
Revealing its purpose and goal;
They blend thought and deed into unity,
Impressing their seal on the Soul.

The life of the Soul shares infinity:
Its being in God doth arise,
It sprang from the heart of Divinity,
And longs for its own native skies.

All the problems of life find solution
In Christ, who expresses God's thought,
His peace has dethroned revolution,
And man finds the Truth so long sought.

—Archdeacon Armitage in the 'Westminster.'

EVEN HEADACHES ARE QUICKLY CURED

When You Cure the Kidneys With Dodd's Kidney Pills.

The Cured Kidneys Strain all Impurities Out of the Blood and the Result is Good Health all over the Body.

Stornoway, Compton Co., Que., March 15.—(Special.)—The number of different ailments that Dodd's Kidney Pills have cured would be a cause of constant surprise were it not for the explanation that Dodd's Kidney Pills cure the kidneys, and as everybody knows the kidneys are the point from which disease starts, or good health is assured.

If the kidneys are right all impurities will be strained out of the blood. If the kidneys are not right the impurities remain in the blood to rot, and the blood carries the poison to all parts of the body.

David Bourque, of this place, states: 'For headaches there is nothing to compare with Dodd's Kidney Pills. They have relieved me of all pain.'

Strong healthy people are not bothered with headaches. It is weak, run-down people who suffer from them. And in nine cases out of nine the weakness comes from impure blood, caused by disordered kidneys. Dodd's Kidney Pills cure headaches, backaches, rheumatism, lumbago, and similar diseases by curing the kidneys. Cured kidneys make good health all over the body.

Pruning the Appendix

What thousands of people are rushed to the hospitals these days with the idea that pruning the appendix will rid them of the cause and effect of wrong habits of eating and living.

We eat too much, take too little outdoor exercise, breathe impure air, and when the system gets loaded with foul impurities, which irritate the digestive system and set up inflammation, we are told that the operating table is the only place for us.

Why not prevent appendicitis, as well as acute indigestion, peritonitis and Bright's disease of the kidneys, by keeping the liver active and the bowels regular. Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills cleanse the digestive system of foul impurities more quickly than any treatment you can obtain. They awaken the liver and ensure the healthful action of the kidneys and bowels.

Ideal Protection Against Inroads of Catarrh

By Breathing the Rich, Balsamic Vapor of Catarrhozone You Prevent and Cure All Head, Nose, and Throat Disease.

Remember this: You don't take drugs when using Catarrhozone; you simply inhale a healing vapor that cures every type of catarrh, bronchitis, asthma, throat and nose soreness and irritation.

No medicine brings such prompt relief, exerts such an invigorating influence, or so thoroughly and speedily cures throat troubles as "Catarrhozone." Doctors, hospitals, sanitariums, all say that for those who suffer from changeable weather, for those who are predisposed to catarrh, lung trouble, deafness, or bronchitis, no treatment is so indispensable as "Catarrhozone."

Victim of Chronic Catarrh Cured

I contracted a severe cold while following my occupation of furniture travelling, and eventually it developed into Catarrh. The desultory mode of life I was following gave me very little chance to attend to the Catarrh condition, and at last I became a victim of Chronic Catarrh. I bought a large package of Catarrhozone, used it as per directions, and have never been bothered since. I will be only too glad to give any information I possess to any person suffering from the disease that was the bane of my life two years.

A. H. SWARTZ, Brockville, Ont.

For certain cure, for relief in an hour, use Catarrhozone, the only direct, breathable medicine. Two months' treatment guaranteed, price $1.00, smaller size, 50c; at all druggists, or the Catarrhozone Company, Kingston, Ont., and Buffalo, N.Y., U.S.A.

MARCH WEATHER RHEUMATIC WEATHER

Victims Can Cure Themselves with Dr. Williams' Pink Pills.

With the coming of March people who are afflicted with rheumatism begin to have unpleasant reminders of their trouble. The weather is changeable—balmy and springlike one day, raw, cold and piercing the next. It is such sudden changes of weather that sets the pangs and tortures of rheumatism, lumbago and sciatica going. But it must be borne in mind that although weather conditions start the pains, the trouble is deeply rooted in the blood and can only be cured through the blood. All the lotions and liniments in the world can't cure rheumatism. Rubbing may seem to ease the pain while you are rubbing, but there its value ends. Only through the blood can you cure rheumatism. That's why Dr. Williams' Pink Pills have so many thousands of cures of this trouble to their credit. The new, rich blood which they actually make drives out the poisonous acid, and rheumatism is vanquished. Here is an example: Mr. W. C. Douglas, Webbwood, Ont., says: 'I was attacked with inflammatory rheumatism, which spread through my entire system. For two months I was not able to go about, and seemed to be hovering between life and death. My joints were swollen and my legs and arms twisted, until I expected that they would never return to their normal shape. The doctor seemed to help me, but not to cure me, and I would be better one day and worse the next. At this time a friend strongly urged me to try Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, and I got a dozen boxes. Soon after beginning the pills there was a change for the better, and I continued using the pills until I was quite well again. The swelling disappeared from the joints. My limbs returned to their natural shape and I feel as if Dr. Williams' Pink Pills have saved me from being a rheumatic cripple. I hope my experience may prove a blessing to some other sufferer.'

If you suffer from rheumatism, or any other disease of the blood, begin to cure yourself to-day with Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. Sold by all medicine dealers or by mail at 50 cents a box or six boxes for $2.50 from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

THOUGHT COLD WOULD TURN INTO CONSUMPTION

LEFT LUNG GOT VERY SORE, HEART DID NOT FEEL ANY TOO GOOD.

Mr. Robert McLarnon, Shawville, Que., writes:—"I am writing to tell you an experience I had with a bad cold and a bottle of your valuable medicine. I was up in the lumber camps teaming horses, and I caught a very bad cold. I thought it was going to turn into consumption, for my left lung got very sore and my heart did not feel any too good. I came home and tried some different remedies but they did me no good. A friend told me about Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup, so I tried it, and when I had taken two bottles my cold was gone. I think it is a great remedy, and will advise any one with a cold to use it. I can't praise it enough."

Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup contains all the lung healing virtues of the Norway pine tree, which combined with Wild Cherry bark and other pectoral remedies, makes it one of the greatest known preparations for Coughs, Colds, Bronchitis, and all Throat and Lung Troubles.

Put up in a yellow wrapper; three pine trees the trade mark; price 25 cents.

Manufactured only by The T. Milburn Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont.

Alise of Astra

By H. B. Marriott Watson.

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SYNOPSIS OF PRECEDING CHAPTERS.

Philip Temple, an Englishman, while travelling from Paris to Dormunde, met with a railway accident. He escaped injury, and while assisting in rescue work, found a beautiful young lady in the wreckage, whom he decides to have moved to save her life, and as the Castle of Waldthal is nearby, he takes her there and finally, after much difficulty, persuades the officers of the castle to take the lady in. Temple fails to learn the young lady's name, as she was still unconscious when carried into the castle. He learns from an officer that the Grand Duke, to whose castle he had the victim of the accident removed, has been dead three months, and an heir to his throne was expected to arrive that very night. Count Cavari, Chancellor of Eisenburg, sends for Temple, and after quite a number of mysterious questions, informs Temple that the young lady he brought to the castle has died from her injuries. Some hours later the ringing of bells announced the birth of the new heir to the throne, and the people were wild with joy, as the non-arrival of an heir would have placed Prince Albrecht of Suabia, a German, on the throne, and he was despised and hated by the people.

CHAPTER III.

THE TELEGRAM.

In the morning Temple found an explanations of the melancholy bell. The village was in a state of depressed excitement for the Grand Duchess had not survived her ordeal, and had passed away quietly in the night. The grand-duchy thus was divided between gloom and rejoicing; but, as far as Temple could observe in the village, it was rather the latter feeling that tended to come uppermost. He himself remembered early a first duty, which was to acquaint his mother of his safety. He therefore went to the post-office before he took breakfast, and wrote his message on a form. Waldthal was full of strangers who had been in the accident, or who had arrived to see friends and relatives detained in the village by their injuries; and thus the little room devoted to telegrams was overcrowded by people bent on missions similar to Temple's. He found his elbow jogged and himself bumped by clumsy but apologetic German-speaking and French-speaking folk, who raised their hats and made expressive gestures of their regrets. The local train had carried local passengers for the main part; and among the small crowd of grave and anxious souls, Temple could not detect any one of his own nationality. The uninjured, and those who had received only very slight injuries, had proceeded overnight to their various destinations by a relief train. The dead—the dead were beyond relief.

Temple, handing in his form, was aware of some one bustling past him to engage the attention of the telegraph clerk. He looked round, and beheld the red face of little Kuss, whose eyes had shot over the counter and were greedily raking all that lay beyond.

His important look vaguely amused Temple, who saluted him. The little man started, and then gave him back a ceremonious greeting, rather austerely.

'You will excuse me, sir,' he said gravely. 'This sad affair at the Castle—a national calamity—I have a lot of work on my hands. But I beg you, sir, to allow me the pleasure of seeing you later.'

As he spoke he was fingering the telegraph forms which he and others, including Temple, had thrust through to the desk, and absent-mindedly pulled them towards him. Then, apparently recollecting, he pushed them forward again across the counter.

Temple nodded and left him, walking back to the Hotel du Cerf to his breakfast, which he keenly relished. He spent a little time in pondering his future movements. He had sent telegrams relating to his luggage, and he had also seen that he should be supplied afresh with what he required for personal use. He had been on his way to Munich, but only in a vague, tentative fashion. He supposed he should still go there, but at present he was not averse to tarrying in the Grand Duchy of Eisenburg, which was to him new ground. He looked up the valley as he sat on the little balcony over the stream after breakfast. It was a lovely May day, and the sunlit mists were lying in the deep ravines that cleft the mountains behind. In the middle distance the Castle of Waldthal rose majestically on its perch, clothed with its fine park, and neighboring forests that climbed the heights beyond. It was a romantic situation; and the little village seemed to hold out a splendid promise of rambles in the vicinity. He finished his cigar and descended into the lower rooms of the hostelry, to find Maillac poring over a newspaper which had just arrived from a centre of civilization. There was a small bundle of the sheets, and Temple supplied himself with one. His eye ran over it—politics, a feuilleton, gossip—ah! the terrible accident near Waldthal.

He read the story with the interest of one who has been eye-witness, and learned that it was supposed a signalman named Dastner had been at fault. The list of dead and injured met his eyes. It contained mostly German and Belgian names, but there were three or four which looked as if they might be English or American. Hastily gathered, and by a foreign scribe, they had the air of not at any rate being either German or French—they were 'Brownis,' 'Loverston,' 'Milord Strond' (? 'Miladi').

'Brownis' he interpreted for 'Brown,' 'Loverston' might be British, and might also be 'Levenstein,' but 'Milord Strond' could be nothing but British, though he failed to recall any name of the sort in the peerage. 'Miladi,' it appeared, was doubtful; but an item of news lower down told him that the charred bodies of the man and woman supposed to be Lord and Lady Strond had been taken from a burning carriage, Milord being identifiable by papers still intact in his pocket, but Miladi only by juxtaposition and the knowledge that she had travelled with her husband from Dormunde.

Temple was still reading the narrative when a voice greeted him with cheerful friendliness, lifting him out of his occupation. It was Captain du Vallon, debonair and handsome, and as fresh as the daylight in which he stood. He saluted, smiling.

'How are you after your adventures?' he asked.

'I feel,' said Temple, 'as if I had waked up out of a bad dream into fairyland.' He extended a hand toward the sunlit hills.

'Ah!' said Du Vallon; 'you appreciate our scenery. Good. I have often wondered why it is not visited by tourists. No fashion has been set. Well, we are fortunate. We keep our beauties to ourselves, like a modest, pretty woman. We do not flaunt them.'

Temple pointed to a seat in his easy way. 'I'm glad you've come,' he said. 'I want to know all your news.'

The two men liked each other by instinct, and the events of the night seemed to have forced their acquaintance into something like friendship.

'You see I was right—our toast was in order,' said Du Vallon brightly. 'We have our Grand Duke. But the Grand Duchess——' His face clouded for an instant, and then he sighed: 'Well, she has died at her post. She has done her duty. It is something.'

Temple's face fluttered with an incipient smile, and was suddenly controlled in a rigid stricture. This attitude was so characteristic, so naive; it tickled him. He saw before him the most natural creature in the world, and one of the most good-natured. He had judged his man, looking out of very quiet and indifferent eyes.

'My sympathies go with you,' he said gently. 'But the balance is on the right side, is it not? You are secure against Germanization.'

'Yes, we are secure,' nodded Du Vallon. 'The Count has got what he wanted; he can do his work now.'

'The Count,' reflected Temple, 'has his counter, and will play it for all it is worth.' But aloud he said: 'I do not like to worry His Excellency at this supreme moment, but I am anxious to learn if anything has been discovered as to the identity of the poor lady who died last night.'

'Ah, my friend,' said Du Vallon, with alacrity, 'I am here for that purpose. I received orders, which gave me great satisfaction, to seek you and acquaint you. His Excellency has caused search and inquiry to be made with the railway authorities and elsewhere, and the poor lady cannot be traced. She came nameless, and she will go nameless. Alas!'

'That is His Excellency's message to me?' said Temple.

'No, pardon. The manner of expression, the sentiment, is mine. The facts are His Excellency's.'

'No trace!' murmured Temple. 'It is, when you come to think of it, Captain, a tragic case. I am imagining the lady mine—mine, that is, by marriage, or by some intimate relationship. She disappears into the Continent, and is never heard of; and there am I, waiting—wondering—fearing. . .'

'Pardon me—where are you?' demanded Du Vallon, with interest.

'I am in England—in the West Country,' replied Temple.

'You think she was your countrywoman?' the other asked.

Temple hesitated. 'I did not mean that necessarily. You see, I live in the West of England. I was supposing my own case. I might have supposed yours. But I had a notion she was English. There was no proof of it; it was mere suspicion—something in the appearance in the face, in the personality. Races have their personality, Captain, as well as individuals.'

'True,' agreed Du Vallon. 'We have personality here in Eisenburg, a strong and distinctive personality.' He fingered his moustache and looked philosophic.

'What astonishes me,' went on Temple reflectively, 'is that there were no marks on the clothing by which identification might be possible.'

'His Excellency said nothing.'

'It is odd,' said Temple. 'She was certainly in well-to-do conditions, from her dress, and probably of a good social standing. I remember her golden hair. . . .' He was silent; there was something in the memory that silenced him.

'You may safely leave it to our police to investigate,' said Du Vallon. 'His Excellency bade me tell you that. He wishes to relieve your mind. We have every confidence in our police.'

'His Excellency is very kind,' said Temple, looking meditatively at his guest. 'It is not usual to be so considerate to a mere passing stranger, particularly in such stirring times.'

'Oh, but His Excellency was insistent,' declared Du Vallon. 'He impressed upon me the importance of your receiving the facts. His Excellency has a wonderful organized system.'

'I can believe that,' answered Temple courteously. 'I shall always remember Count Cavari as a model of method. I am grateful. I have every confidence, like yourself, in your police, yet I confess I feel a scruple about abandoning to strangers what providence seems to have thrust upon me as a charge. My own countrywoman. . .'

'You are not sure of that. It is a guess,' interjected Du Vallon politely.

'But it is a probability. I should feel a certain shame to turn my back upon this nameless grave, to desert her altogether. Think of the man awaiting her, to whom I likened myself, or you, Captain, away in some distant——'

'But,' protested the soldier quickly, 'you assume she has a husband—a lover?'

Temple moved himself slightly in his chair, staring at his new friend musingly. 'How absurd of me!' he said quietly, after a pause. 'I never thought of that. If she was married she was wearing a ring. Did His Excellency mention anything about a ring?'

Du Vallon shook his head. 'I have repeated His Excellency's message,' he said, 'There was nothing in it.'

Temple was thoughtful for a moment, and then looked up.

'Tell me, who is this little man Kuss who conducted me here last night?'

'Little Franz Kuss!' Du Vallon laughed. 'He is a clerk or copyist, or something of the sort, in the Chancellor's office. He is well known, little Kuss. The Chancellor could not get on without him. Eisenburg would suffer if he retired. At the present moment, I believe, he is responsible for the delectable situation we are all enjoying. Oh, the world wags on little Franz Kuss!'

He rose as he laughed, and took up his hat. A pleasant breeze flowed through the open window, and the little River Larche wimpled and gurgled below. Temple rose with him.

'Yes, you have a beautiful country,' he said approvingly; and his eyes passed over the village roofs and swept the forest-clad hills. 'I must stay and explore.'

'You are going to stay, Monsieur?' said Du Vallon.

'And explore.' Temple smiled, with a wave of his hand at the hills.

Du Vallon's brow clouded. 'Ah! that is beautiful; but it is not always possible to regard it with equanimity. It is—it is in wrong hands.'

Temple looked his inquiry.

'It belongs to the Boar of the Odenstock,' said Du Vallon viciously.

His companion repeated the words, 'The Boar of the Odenstock!'

'Yes. His estate lies at the head of the valley; it sweeps over the hills and down to the plateaux beyond. That is the Odenstock Forest, and we call him the Boar. It is his family badge too, and in keeping!' he sneered.

'Who is he, then?' inquired Temple.

'Baron Favrinck,' said Du Vallon.

A figure was evoked of a sudden before Temple's eyes, a gross, furry figure, bristling, as it were, with somber eyes, as it had appeared before him after mid-night. The Boar of the Odenstock! The name fitted like a glove. Du Vallon was explaining volubly with inimitable gestures. This Boar had ferocious tusks; he was in opposition to the Court party, and led the Germanophils of the State. He was a man of wealth, a man of lineage, and so proud a man that he had presumed to quarrel with the reigning house. At least, the feud had begun with his father, Baron Robert, and had been carried on by Baron Odo. Robert had quarrelled over a lady with the Grand Duke Louis XXII.; Odo, after a long minority in which the traditions of his father weakened, had gone to Court as a young man, had cut some figure at Eisenburg and in Waldthal, and had repeated his father's performance by an estrangement from Louis XXIII. over a small affair of precedence. Now Louis XXIV. was gone, and little Louis X-XV. reigned in his stead. Long live the Grand Duke!

So much Temple gathered ere Du Vallon departed with an air of camaraderie very pleasant to witness. Walking with something of a swagger, he took the road out of the village for the Castle, taken up with the trifling incidents of his itinerary and his own meditations. These latter were current, like a stream, flowing on without any effort to dam, divert, or pass them in review. Du Vallon's nature was cognate to the birds that sang this spring day in the trees as he climbed the ascent to the Castle. He saluted the lodge-keepers, and sought his quarters in the great pile of buildings. There was not overmuch to be done, but it was necessary attended by a great deal of fuss and formality. He encountered Dr. Lemercier, black and silent, and hailed him genially.

'Ah, doctor! how goes it? Is our gracious lord going on well?'

'His Highness the Grand Duke is a remarkably robust infant,' said Lemercier, speaking slowly in a harsh voice. 'I do not think there is any occasion to doubt his progress.'

'Excellent, doctor, excellent. Now we are safe,' said the soldier, and lowered his voice. 'Listen! The Boar was afoot last night. He was in the Hotel du Cerf at midnight. He had come hot-foot from Eisenburg, or was it Montrais? Well,' he laughed heartily, 'he arrived in the nick of time. The bells must have been ringing at that moment. That would be as good as a rapier through his vitals.'

Dr. Lemercier, Court Physician at the Palace of Eisenburg, eyed the speaker steadily. 'Yes,' he said dryly, 'I don't fancy he would like the news—or the bells.'

'Pouf!' said Du Vallon. 'What is the Boar? I tell you he is a much overrated person. He is all reputation, which he derives from tradition. Where has he shown his power? Nowhere, I tell you. Let him grind his tusks and grunt and——'

A messenger in livery was saluting before him. He halted. 'His Excellency would be glad to see you, Captain.'

'His Excellency! Why, certainly. I wish you good morning, doctor. Good morning. Your news is good, but as for what we spoke of, don't have a fear. Pish! I know what I know.'

He started down the corridor at a brisk rate on his way to the Chancellor's apartments, and, entering the outer office, sent in his name. The Chancellor was among his papers, as usual, and glanced up as the soldier entered.

'Ah, Captain du Vallon,' he said in his businesslike way. 'You took my message to the English gentleman?'

'Yes, Your Excellency,' replied Du Vallon.

'Monsieur—M. Temple, was it?' Du Vallon bowed. 'I trust he is no worse for his experiences?'

'Why, Your Excellency, it is almost as though the man had been to a reception. It has left about as much impression on him physically.'

'I am glad to hear it. It has been an unhappy affair. Physically, you say. But—well, the shock remains, no doubt, and affects the man unconsciously. One does not go through such things unscathed.'

'Oh, M. Temple is concerned naturally, Your Excellency; he is sad about his countrywoman.'

'His countrywoman!' The Chancellor spoke quickly, darting a glance at Du Vallon. 'Does he mean the unfortunate lady who died in the shelter and hospitality of the Castle?'

'Even so, Your Excellency.'

'What grounds has he for supposing her his countrywoman?' asked the Count.

'He has none. He conjectures,' said Du Vallon.

'Ah! Well, did you tell him that the police would do all that is possible?'

'Your Excellency, he does not doubt the capacity of our police, but he feels a shame to leave the stranger who was his countrywoman to aliens.'

'He has no reason to suppose her English,' said the Chancellor sharply. 'There was nothing on the body to indicate nationality.'

Du Vallon shrugged his shoulders to express his inability to judge of the issues. 'At least, Your Excellency,' he said, 'M. Temple feels a scruple in deserting the poor lady. He wished to know if she wore a ring—if she was married.'

The Count regarded Du Vallon without speaking for a moment, and then, 'There was a plain wedding-ring, I understand,' he said, 'which, of course, beyond establishing the fact that the lady was married, gives no clue to her identity. As M. Temple is interested, I will instruct Ventmayer to white to him to that effect. He is still at the hotel?'

'Yes; he designs to stay for some days, Your Excellency.'

'Ah!' His Excellency's ejaculation, coming after a pause, was neutral, and he dismissed Du Vallon on it. As the latter left the offices of the Chancellor he met little Kuss, with a bundle of papers and some copying books under his arm, and he nodded to him gayly.

'Now, little Kuss, to write to all the crowned heads of Europe informing them of the auspicious event!' he cried. 'In your best hand, little Kuss. Faith, I envy you. What a stirring!' He passed on, humming a lively air, and Kuss entered the chancellery.

Temple had passed a pleasant day in the valley of the Larche, and on his return in the evening he found a letter from the Chancellor's secretary regarding the unknown lady.

'Married!' he murmured to himself over an excellent, but simple dinner, which he ate with relish. 'That does not get one farther,' he mused, and the picture of a husband waiting somewhere in a distant region, waiting and fearing, disturbed him. 'No doubt he would set afoot inquiries when she did not appear,' he thought. 'It will solve itself.' And when the unhappy husband should materialize it might be something for him to feel that some one, not wholly alien, if a stranger, had stood by his wife to the end. After he had finished his dinner he went into the coffee-room and wrote a reply to the Chancellor's secretary, in which he begged to thank His Excellency for the information, and asked, if it were not troubling that official too greatly, to be acquainted with the arrangements made for the funeral of the lady, which he desired to attend. This he posted before he retired for the night.

The second morning of his stay in Waldthal was as beautiful as the first, and Temple was astir early. The sun upon the hills lured him, and shortly after breakfast he was out in the village and struck up the course of the little river towards the Forest of Odenstock. Eisenburg, as is common knowledge, is of almost insignificant proportions for an independent state, yet it has preserved that independence for many centuries. The capital of the same name holds no more than some thirty thousand people, and all told the population of the grand-duchy does not exceed a quarter of a million. It is a toy state, such as you will also find in the German confederacy, with court and judiciary and legislatures, and all the paraphernalia of government. It is divided into cantons, which contribute each to the central government; and it has a conscript army of some twenty-five thousand men, quite inefficient to maintain its sovereignty. What has preserved this is the jealousy of powerful neighbors, who are unwilling each to see this tit-bit pass into the maw of her rival. The integrity of Eisenburg, indeed, is guaranteed by a European treaty; but in the face of unscrupulous nations what is a treaty? Nevertheless, till now Eisenburg had held its own, under the rule of the Wolfgangs, the last of whom was now represented in the person of a puling babe in Waldthal Castle.

Philip Temple had gathered this information in the course of his stay at the Hotel du Cerf. He had found a book or two on the dusty shelves which shed a light upon the history of the grand-duchy; and he had begun to take an interest in this toy State with its marionettes. At all events, there was some magnificent scenery towards the Odenstock—wild ravines of dashing beauty, fine escarpments, and a wonderful woodland, through which the mountain torrent of the Larche brawled on its leaping way to lower reaches and the cool, slow, and stately waters of the Elbel.

A formal letter from the Chancellor's secretary acquainted Temple in due course with the arrangements made for the obsequies of the victims of the railway accident. Such of the dead as had not been already claimed by their surviving friends and relatives were interred on the following day in the little churchyard of St. Michael, washed by the murmuring waters of the Larche, and resting under the whispering aspens. Temple was present, and discharged the last office in his power towards the unknown dead. There was a respectful attendance of the villagers, and the ceremony went through with some solemnity of effect. The State was represented by Ventmayer, the Chancellor's secretary, and as he passed out of the gate when all was over Temple espied little Kuss, his beaming face looking wonderfully out of place in so mournful a gathering. He exchanged a few sentences with the clerk, and found him remarkably puffed up.

'I am representing His Excellency, Monsieur' he assured Temple grandiosely. 'His Excellency has his hands full, but as a matter of courtesy—international courtesy—I am representing him on this sad occasion.'

'His Excellency is kind, and has a worthy representative,' said Temple solemnly.

He looked back at the church and the dispersing congregation. Earth was falling on the coffin in the unnamed grave. The sun was westering fast, and the light had left the upper valleys of the Odenstock. He nodded to little Kuss more abruptly than was his custom and walked back to the inn. A telegram was waiting for him, and was presented by the amiable landlord. It was from his mother in Somerset shire urging him to return at once. 'Come at once or I will come to you.'

(To be continued.)

THE CALL OF NIAGARA.

(Manchester 'Guardian.')

The ordinary visitor to Niagara finds the excursion to the Cave of the Winds quite sensational enough for his peace of mind. With proper care the trip is perfectly safe, but there is one moment of the journey, when the mist and spray from the Falls blot out from sight his nearest companion, which gives the man of average nerve as keen a thrill as he cares for. His verdict when he is 'through' is that he is glad to have done it once, but will be content not to attempt it again. There is a certain temperament, however, which the very sight of these appalling waters seems to goad to a frenzy of mad adventure. Last week, for instance, a man who normally follows the unheroic occupation of keeping a restaurant went over the Horseshoe Falls in a steel barrel, and was safely fished out afterwards, having suffered no damage but a broken leg. This act of foolhardiness at any rate cannot be charged to youthful rashness, for the man is in his seventieth year, nor can it be explained by ignorance of what such a feat must involve for he had already made the passage of the seething rapids some distance below in similar fashion.

In some of the most remarkable feats of which Niagara has been the scene the fascination of the encounter itself has been seconded by a certain commercial instinct. The performances of Blondin, we may be sure, were shrewdly calculated with a view to future box-office receipts. In 1859 and 1860 he crossed the Falls several times on a tightrope three and a quarter inches in diameter, 1,100 feet long, and 160 feet above the water. He was not satisfied with the mere promenade, but would raise the hair of the spectators—sometimes there would be as many at twenty-five thousand watching him—by all manner of freakish variations. Perhaps he would make the journey blindfold, or he would trundle a wheelbarrow in front of him, or he would appear burdened with heavy shackles from head to foot in the character of a Siberian slave, or he would carry a cooking stove and stop to make an omelette on the way, or he would stand on his head when half-way across. Once he carried a man on his back, and the uneasy movements of his passenger, so it is reported, drew from him the threat, 'If you don't sit quiet I shall have to put you down.' The late King, then Prince of Wales, was among the spectators one day when Blondin crossed on stilts, and in spite of the success of this feat declined the acrobat's offer to take him over. All this was excellent advance advertising for the visit to London in 1861, when Blondin, again wearing stilts, turned somersaults on a rope stretched high up across the central transept of the Crystal Palace. His 'stunts' at the Falls, indeed, gave him an international reputation, and he was clearly justified in giving the name of Niagara to the house at Ealing in which he lived for several years before his death in 1897.

Since Blondin's day there have been several 'equilibrist' exhibitions at Niagara, but no imitator has quite rivalled the example of daring set by the master of the profession. Perhaps the nearest approach to his triumphs was that of Dixon in 1890. He crossed the river below the Falls on a three-quarter inch wire cable, and in one of his feats lay for a time with his back on the wire. But, startling as such performances may be, presumably they do not surpass either in actual risk or in trial of the nerves some of the ordinary feats of acrobats in the circus, or even the daily round and common task of steeplejacks and other useful persons whose work requires a cool head and a sure step. A quite different kind of problem is that of 'shooting Niagara,' either at the Falls themselves or at the Rapids. Every one has seen pictures of the Falls and can form some conception of what it must mean to take the drop over the cataract. The Niagara Rapids are less familiar, so a brief topographical note may be helpful. One set of rapids occurs about the Falls, just before the waters gather themselves for their great leap. But the more notable series is further down. Below the Falls the river moves sleepily along for a while, but presently it is compressed into a narrow gorge through which it makes its descent to Lake Ontario. This sudden narrowing into a defile whose bed is studded with rocks churns the immense volume of water into a mass of turbulent waves, where the main current, travelling at thirty miles an hour, is swung backward and forward and from side to side like a drunken thing. These Whirlpool Rapids, as they are called, empty the stream into the Whirlpool itself from which it has still to surge through the Devil's Hole Rapids, no less turbulent, before it once more becomes navigable near Lewiston.

The Whirlpool Rapids were safely threaded in 1861 by the 'Maid of the Mist,' but the ordeal turned the captain of the steamer into an old man. Many years later a man named Perry made the same trip in a lifeboat. A rival, R. W. Flack, challenged him to a race over the course, and lost his life in a preliminary rehearsal. But the most tragic story Niagara has to tell is that of Captain Matthew Webb. The son of an English country doctor, he entered the mercantile marine as a lad, but before he was thirty he abandoned a seafaring life to become a professional swimmer. He accomplished in 1875 what is still the greatest feat of the kind on record by swimming from Dover to Calais. In 1883, though warned that physically he was not what he had been, he made the desperate resolve to swim the Whirlpool Rapids. In describing his plans he explained that when he found the water very bad he would go under, and would remain under until compelled to come up for breath. He intended at the Whirlpool to strike out with all his strength to keep out of the suck-hole in the centre. 'My life,' he added, 'will then depend upon my muscles and my breath, with a little touch of science behind them.' On the afternoon of July 24 he took the plunge from a small boat. On entering the Whirlpool Rapids he was almost turned over by the force of the water, but he recovered himself, and in about five minutes he had traversed the mile and a quarter from the old Suspension Bridge to the entrance of the Whirlpool. Here he seemed for a moment to be doing well. Then he threw up his arms and disappeared.

In July, 1890, John Soules was more fortunate than Captain Webb, for his defeat came earlier. While he was in the Whirlpool Rapids the breakers dashed him against the rocks, and he was washed ashore, badly bruised, before reaching the Whirlpool. Other swimmers who have attempted the passage have hesitated to trust their unaided strength and skill. W. J. Kendall, a Boston policeman, got through in 1886, but he wore a cork vest. He reported at the end of his journey that he had found his swimming abilities useless. The current took him into its main eddy and sucked him down like a flash. When he reached the spot where Webb lost his life the water went from under him and a wave knocked him unconscious. He was seen to be shot out from the pool fifty feet from the centre. On regaining consciousness he swam ashore, thus avoiding being dashed down the Devil's Hole Rapids. On Sept. 7, 1889, Steve Brodie, who some time before had jumped off Brooklyn Bridge, descended the Falls themselves, clad in an india-rubber suit surrounded with steel bands and thickly padded. About a week later another adventurer, Walter Campbell, wearing a cork jacket, equalled Kendall's feat, and even excelled it, for he made his way as far down as Lewiston.

The fashion of travelling in a barrel, as a compromise between swimming and sailing, was set in 1886 by Carlisle D. Graham, a Philadelphia cooper, but an Englishman by birth. The cask he invented for the purpose was seven feet long. Graham stood inside it in a canvas hammock, and held on by iron handles fixed in the sides. He had made a small air hole, fitted with a plug, in the hope of renewing the air supply at intervals, but he forgot to put in the plug before starting and was unable to use it afterwards. The barrel was thrown in just below the Falls. It twirled like a top, and its occupant was dizzy for most of the journey, but was taken out at Lewiston uninjured except for a slight bruise on the arm. Graham repeated the adventure three times at least. Once he was advertised to ride on the outside of the barrel, but gave way to the remonstrances of his friends.

No doubt the lure of Niagara will claim many more victims in years to come. To men of a certain type the challenge of these boiling waters will still appeal with irresistible force. It is not, however, by such sensational feats that in these days the conquest over Nature is won. Niagara has found her real master not in the adroit acrobat or the sturdy swimmer, but in the engineer who harnesses her energy to light the street lamps of Buffalo.—H. W. H.

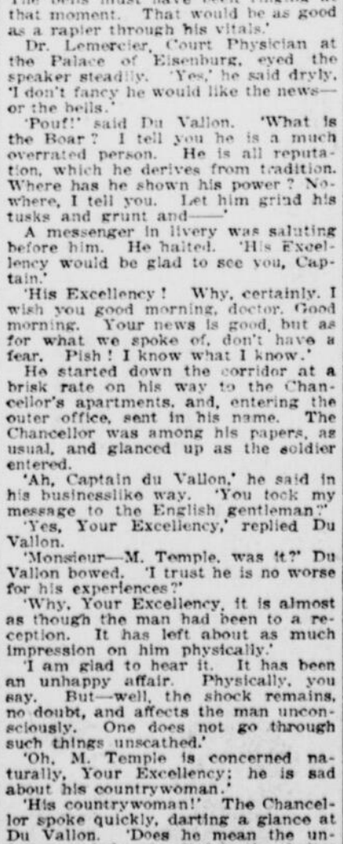
They keep the whole system in the pink of condition.

Their singular curative properties discovered by an Indian tribe—introduced to civilization nearly a century ago—compounded since 1857 in the Comstock Laboratories at Brockville, Ontario.

Dr. Morse's Indian Root Pills

have a remarkable record for consistently curing constipation, biliousness and indigestion, purifying the blood, banishing headaches and clearing the skin. 25c. a box everywhere.

28



WAS TERRIBLY NERVOUS.

WOULD START AT THE LEAST NOISE.

Wherever there are people who are troubled with deranged nerves they will find that Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills will restore the equilibrium of these deranged centres, and bring back the shattered nervous system to a perfect condition.

Miss Emma Read, Laskay, Ont., writes:—"I have great pleasure in writing to tell you about the great benefit I have received by using your Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills. About a year ago I was very badly run down and could hardly do my work. I tried different medicines but none of them did me any good. I was terribly nervous, and would start at the least noise, and even start in my sleep, which made me very weak. I used two boxes of your pills and I am now well and strong again."

Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills are 50 cents per box, or 3 boxes for $1.25. For sale at all dealers, or will be mailed direct on receipt of price by The T. Milburn Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont.

Children Cry for Fletcher's

CASTORIA

The Kind You Have Always Bought, and which has been in use for over 30 years, has borne the signature of Chas. H. Fletcher and has been made under his personal supervision since its infancy. Allow no one to deceive you in this. All Counterfeits, Imitations and "Just-as-good" are but Experiments that trifle with and endanger the health of Infants and Children—Experience against Experiment.

What is CASTORIA

Castoria is a harmless substitute for Castor Oil, Paregoric, Drops and Soothing Syrups. It is Pleasant. It contains neither Opium, Morphine nor other Narcotic substance. Its age is its guarantee. It destroys Worms and allays Feverishness. It cures Diarrhœa and Wind Colic. It relieves Teething Troubles, cures Constipation and Flatulency. It assimilates the Food, regulates the Stomach and Bowels, giving healthy and natural sleep. The Children's Panacea—The Mother's Friend.

GENUINE CASTORIA ALWAYS

Bears the Signature of

Chas. H. Fletcher

The Kind You Have Always Bought

In Use For Over 30 Years

THE CENTAUR COMPANY, 77 MURRAY STREET, NEW YORK CITY.

NATURAL

ENO'S

HEALTH-GIVING

FRUIT

REFRESHING

SALT

INVIGORATING

CHILDREN'S CORNER

MOTHER'S COMFORT.

I know a little girlie,
With loving eyes so blue,
And lips just made for smiling,
And heart that's kind and true.
She wears no dainty dresses,
No jewels does she own;
But the greatest of all treasures
Is her little self alone.

Her name is 'Mother's Comfort,'
For all the livelong day
Her busy little fingers
Help mother's cares away.
The sunshine loves to glisten
And hide in her soft hair,
And dimples chase each other
About her cheeks so fair.

O, this darling little girlie,
With the diamonds in her eyes,
Makes in mother's heart a sunshine
Better far than floods the skies!
But the name that suits her better,
And makes her glad eyes shine,
Is the name of 'Mother's Comfort,'
This little treasure, mine.
—'Children at Work.'

THE HARD LESSON.

'Susy, how do you do?' said I.

Then what did Susy do but sigh and cry: 'O my! I don't do well at all. I have this long, long page to learn, and O, my teacher is so tern—so very cross! If I miss just one little letter she'll say to me: "O, Susy, can you do no better?"'

'Let's see,' I said. 'The first word is l-e-a-d, lead; the second, b-r-e-a-d, bread. You may teach me, and I'll teach you. I want to learn this lesson, too. I wonder who will know it first.'

Then Susy into laughter burst and gave me words to spell. 'O, yes, you know this lesson well, and now I'll see what I can do.'

'That's right, and I—spell this word "blue."'

But Susy spelled it wrong. 'B-l-u, blue,' she said. I shook my head, and then her cheeks turned very red. I didn't study long, O dear! a half an hour at most, I fear. But I'll take my book and study, and soon I'll have my lesson ready.'

Then Susy's little tongue went fast, and lo! before an hour had passed she knew her lesson well.—The 'Child's Hour.'

JIMMY THE NEWSBOY.

'Sun and World!' cried Jim, as loud as he could; but the big boys pushed him back; his papers were not all sold, and it was getting late.

'I did my best,' said Jim to himself; 'They are bigger than me; I am bigger than Pete, but I could not punch him; his mother is sick, and he is all she has.'

'Stand in front of me, Pete, till yours are gone,' said Jim, 'and then I'll sell mine.'

Pete's lot was soon gone, and he ran home to his sick mother with a loaf of bread for supper, which was the first food they had that day.

'Sun and World!' cried Jim, as he stood alone, his bare feet stinging with the cold. 'Sun and World!'

His papers were not sold, and there was no one left to buy.

'Come here, my boy,' said a fine-looking gentleman who had been watching him, 'You lost your chance to sell papers by helping another boy. Remember you will never lose anything by being kind to others. Do so all your life, my boy, and God will bless you.'

As he said this, he slipped a shining silver dollar into Jim's hand.

'Oh, thank you,' said Jim. 'I will try,' and he saluted like a little soldier as his friend turned away. Then he looked at the silver dollar, and knew it was not a dream.—'The Little One.'

SYNOPSIS OF CANADIAN NORTH-WEST LAND REGULATIONS.

Any person who is the sole head of a family, or any male over 18 years old, may homestead a quarter section of available Dominion land in Manitoba, Saskatchewan or Alberta. The applicant must appear in person at the Dominion Lands Agency or Sub-Agency for the District. Entry by proxy may be made at any agency, on certain conditions, by father, mother, son, daughter, brother, or sister of intending homesteader.

Duties—Six months' residence upon and cultivation of the land in each of three years. A homesteader may live within nine miles of his homestead on a farm of at least 80 acres solely owned and occupied by him, or by his father, mother, son, daughter, brother or sister.

In certain districts a homesteader in good standing may pre-empt a quarter-section alongside his homestead. Price $3.00 per acre.

Duties.—Must reside 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 patents), 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.

RHEUMATISM CAN BE CURED! $1 box FREE

Write to-day! Send no money!

Dr. McNeil, Box 6, Franklin Centre, Que., Canada.



The Original and Only Genuine

Beware of Imitations Sold on the Merits of Minard's Liniment

READABLE PARAGRAPHS

VARIABLE.

A rain,
Some sleet;
All slush
The street—
A cruel wind doth blow.
A frost,
A thaw;
An hour
Quite raw,
And then a foot of snow,
More sleet,
More blow;
Then ten
Below—
At noon it is quite fair,
A frost,
A rain;
Sunshines
Again—
A blizzard fills the air.
—'Puck.'

Sleeplessness.—Sleep is the great restorer, and to be deprived of it is vital loss. Whatever may be the cause of it, indigestion, mental derangement, or mental worry, try a course of Parmelee's Vegetable Pills. By regulating the action of the stomach, where the trouble lies, they will restore normal conditions, and healthful sleep will follow. They exert a sedative force upon the nerves, and where there is unrest, they bring rest.

DIPLOMACY.

'Your father is just a little bit—well—opinionated, you know, dear,' said young Jenkins, 'and I'm rather afraid as to what he will say when I ask him.'

'That's all right, Charlie,' said the girl; 'he opposes everything, and that's how I'll manage him.' The next morning she went to papa in a state of great indignation and exclaimed: 'What do you think has happened? That absurd young man, Mr. Jenkins, has had the impertinence to propose to me!' 'Absurd young man!' exclaimed her father. 'Absurd, indeed—nonsense! Let me tell you that I consider Mr. Jenkins a hard-working, steady, respectable young fellow—just the very sort of husband for you. You'll die an old maid, Matilda, if you're so confoundedly particular. Just tell Mr. Jenkins to see me, and I'll make it all right!'

A Safe Pill For Sufferers.—There are pills that violently purge the stomach and intestines with pain. Parmelee's Vegetable Pills are mild and effective. They are purely vegetable, no mineral purgative entering into their composition, and their effect is soothing and beneficial. Try them and be convinced. Thousands can attest their great curative qualities, because thousands owe their health and strength to timely use of this most excellent medicine.

THE POINT OF VIEW.

The doctor had just concluded his daily examination, and the gouty old gentleman felt none too well pleased. 'Well,' he asked, in the manner of one who demands an ultimatum, 'how do you find me to-day, eh?' 'Ah, better; much better,' said the medico, and rubbed his hands. 'You're improving rapidly. The only thing that's really wrong now is the fact that your legs still remain swollen. But that doesn't worry me in the least.' 'No, of course, it don't,' he blurted out. 'And if your legs were swollen it wouldn't worry me.'—'Cassell's Saturday Journal.'

Sweet and palatable, Mother Graves' Worm Exterminator is acceptable to children, and it does its work surely and promptly.

BREAKING THE NEWS.

(Kansas City 'Star.')

Tod Hamilton tells of the misfortune of an Ohio man who was attempting to pilot a one tent show through the middle West. This owner lost a number of valuable animals, by accident and otherwise, so that it was with considerable sympathy that one of his keepers undertook the task of breaking gently to the old man' the news of further disaster.

The keeper accomplished this with much tact as follows: 'Mr. Morgan, you remember that laffin' hyena in cage No. 8?'

'Remember the laughing hyena?' repeated the owner. 'What are you driving at?'

'Simply this, Mr. Morgan, he ain't got nothing to laugh at this mornin'.'

There may be other corn cures, but Holloway's Corn Cure stands at the head of the list so far as results are concerned.

BAD HOUSEKEEPING.

She had just finished reading that 7,000 bills were presented to Congress in nine days. 'Do you think it business-like to have so many bills in such a short time?' she asked, sharply. 'We women could do much better. When we are represented in congress we'll prove it.' Blithers scratched his head in perplexity. 'How would you women stop it?' he demanded. 'How would we stop it?' said Mrs. Blithers, scornfully. 'We'd pay cash as we went along.'—'Argonaut.'

Simple and Sure.—Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil is so simple in application that a child can understand the instructions. Used as a liniment the only direction is to rub, and when used as a dressing to apply. The directions are so plain and unmistakable that they are readily understood by young or old.

HIS BUSINESS TO KNOW.

Wife—'Look, I bought this fur coat today. They tell me we are going to have very cold weather soon.'

Husband—'Who told you so?'

Wife—'The furrier.'—'Pêle Mêle.'

FIDO'S MISFORTUNE.

'Whatever is the matter with Fido?'

'Oh, isn't it horrid? I gave him to the laundress to wash, and she starched him.'—'Tit Bits.'

If a cough makes your nights sleepless and weary, it will worry you a good deal, and with good cause. To dispel the worry and give yourself rest, try Bickle's Anti-Consumptive Syrup. It exerts a soothing influence on the air passage and allays the irritation that leads to inflammation. It will subdue the most stubborn cough or cold, and eventually eradicate it from the system, as a trial of it will prove to you.

OTHERWISE ENGAGED.

He—'I took Dorothy to a musicale last night.'

She—'Was it good?'

He—'I don't know. I didn't hear much of it. Dorothy was telling me how fond she is of music.'—'Satire.'

A VIRTUOSO.

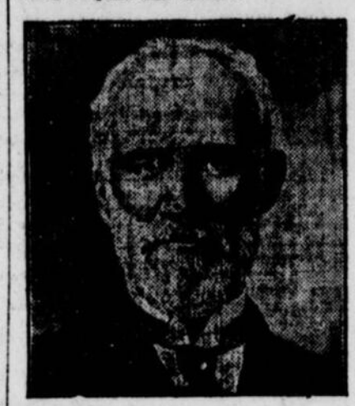
'Your cat made an awful noise in the back garden last night, and——' 'I'm awfully sorry, Mr. Houston, but since he ate the canary he thinks he can sing!'—London 'Opinion.'

EFFECTS WERE MARVELLOUS

When I Tried "Fruit-a-tives"

Hardwick, N.B., Jan. 17th, 1910.

'I feel it my duty to give you a statement in respect to the wonderful cure I received by taking "Fruit-a-tives." Chronic Constipation was the complaint I suffered from for years. My general health was miserable as a result of this disease, and I became depressed and alarmed. I was treated by physicians without the slightest permanent benefit, and I tried all kinds of pills and tablets.



'I saw the strong testimonial in favor of "Fruit-a-tives" by New Brunswick's "Grand Old Man" Senator Costigan, and I knew that anything he stated was honest and true and given only to help his fellow-men. I tried "Fruit-a-tives," and the effects were most marvellous, and now I am entirely well from all my Chronic Constipation that I suffered with for years.' A. G. WILLISTON.

'Fruit-a-tives' will cure you, just as they cured Mr. Williston. Get a box to-day—take them—and begin to feel better. 50c. a box, 6 for $2.50, or trial size, 25c. At all dealers, or from Fruit-a-tives Limited, Ottawa.

FROM THE OLD COUNTRY

ENGLISH NEWS.

The British Museum Library increases at an average rate of one hundred volumes a day.

Prince Arthur of Connaught was thrown while hunting at North Holme, Yorkshire, but escaped without serious injury.

Liverpool reports an order for construction of twenty-one oil tank steamers, several of which are for American owners.

Lord Charles Beresford, M.P., has offered a cup for competition by the clubs in the Portsmouth Cricket Association.

Instruction in swimming was given to 1,309 boys and 317 girls from the elementary schools at Brighton during the past year

A Brighton postman named Charles Gates (33) has been committed for trial at the Assizes on charges of stealing letters containing money.

The Prince of Wales, who attended the funeral service of the Duke of Fife at Windsor on Wednesday, wore a silk hat for the first time in public.

Mr. Thomas Hardy has presented to the Birmingham Museum and Art Gallery his manuscript of 'Wessex Poems,' with the author's original illustrations.

The King has sent an autograph letter to the Czar, expressing thanks for the courteous reception accorded to the British deputation which recently visited Russia.

Thirty-two years ago a movement was initiated for the establishment of a new schoolroom at Trinity Church, Southend-on-Sea. The school has just been completed.

At the Shire Horse Show at the Agricultural Hall, the other day, the King's brown horse, Calivich Blend, aged fifteen, gained a third prize. It was bred at Sandringhgam.

The death is announced at Cheltenham of Mr. Joseph Nash, the oldest Oddfellow in Manchester Unity. He was born ninety-four years ago, and joined the Unity in 1840.

Lady Allerdale, the wife of the captain of the Yeoman of the Guard, will launch the Dreadnought cruiser 'Queen Mary' at Jarrow, on March 28. The cruiser has been built by Palmer's.

A man was brought up at Aldershot and remanded on a charge of inciting soldiers to treason by distributing leaflets asking soldiers to disobey their officers when ordered to fire on crowds in cases of disorder arising out of industrial disputes.

The late Mr. Henry Swaffield, of Sevenoaks, left estate of which the net personalty has been sworn at £185000. Bequests for Wesleyan Methodist purposes may amount to £150,000.

In support of the theory that the flat lands of Lincolnshire were once covered with a fine forest, an interesting find has been made at Sutton-on-Sea. While excavating for new sewage works laborers unearthed at a depth of twenty-one feet the well-preserved trunk of an oak tree.

Four pieces of music by William Byrd, the sixteenth century composer, of East Anglia, who produced the first English madrigals in the year of the Spanish Armada, have been found by the Chief Constable of Peterborough during his inquiries into the Cathedral thefts. The old scrolls are dated 1582-1620.

Under the Shops Act early closing is compulsory one day a week. Brighton traders already have an early closing day, but it varies. At a meeting of traders, at the Royal Pavilion, a considerable majority favored Thursday as the compulsory closing day under the act.

In 1911 the religious denominations of the British Army were as follows: Church of England, 167,281; Presbyterians, 17,433; Wesleyans, 10,481; Baptists and Congregationalists, 3,983; other Protestants, 1,546; Roman Catholics, 34,613; Jews, 283; Mahommedans, Hindoos, etc., 2,152.

For twenty-six years clergymen officiating at funerals under the auspices of the Hounslow Burial Board have had to wear the same old surplice, but now a new one is to be supplied. After opposing the renewal unavailingly, a member of the board of an economical turn of mind suggested that the new garment should be black to save the cost of washing.

An aged invalid lady, the widow of an Italian Count, the Cavaliere Caro Strozzi, met her death in a sad and horrible way at a house where she stayed in Netley road, Southsea. While tending the fire in her room she was seized with a fainting fit, and fell forward unconscious on to the bars of the grate. When found a few minutes afterwards she was so severely burned that she never recovered from the shock.

Viscount Knutsford, who is eighty-seven years old, took part in the debate in the House of Lords recently on the methods of making appointments to Colonial Governorships. Lord Knutsford, as Mr. Henry Holland, was called to the Bar sixty-three years ago, was legal adviser to the Colonial Office in 1869, and Secretary of State for the Colonies from 1887 to 1892. He was created a peer in 1888.

The London 'Evening News' learns that tenders have been sent out by the government for the printing of the stamps to be used under the Insurance Act. It is calculated that some seven hundred million will be required annually. The stamps will be of different values, according to the contributions they will represent, and will be rather smaller in size than ordinary postage stamps. Their design is not finally settled, but it is understood that the King's head will not appear on them.

Alderman T. Dutfield, presiding at a meeting of the Newport Guardians, said some alteration in the Old Age Pensions Act was desirable. Pensioners under the Act, as well as military pensioners, were allowed to go into the workhouse. Whereas the cost of maintenace was recoverinble from the military pensioners, inmates receiving the old age pension were allowed to remain in the 'House' while the pension accumulated, and then go out to spend the money, returning to the workhouse when the money was spent.

SCOTTISH BRIEFS.

Aberdeen landlords are to increase house rents 25 percent.

Dundee mill mechanics are asking a 10 percent increase of wages.

The damage to Harris Academy, Dundee, through the recent fire, is over £2,000.

Musselburgh Grammar School, an institution dating back for over 300 years at least, has now a magazine of its own entitled 'The Grammarian.'

The mansion house of Donibristle, near Aberdour, one of the seats of the Earls of Moray, has stood a roofless building since the last fire in 1858—53 years ago—is to be restored.

One of the most picturesque ecclesiastical buildings in Scotland is the old parish church of Cramond, which was reopened for worship recently, after being in the hands of tradesmen.

A diamond pendant valued at $500, was taken from the store of J. Smith, jeweller, Aberdeen. The robber was looking over a tray of pendants, and while the clerk was busy with another customer disappeared and escaped in an automobile.

The death occurred in Edinburgh of Mr. George A. Eadie, S.S.C., a member of Edinburgh School Board. The cause of death is somewhat mysterious, and it is believed resulted from poisoning through some article of food.

Miss Bunten, the well-known Glasgow suffragette, was fined the other day for refusing to pay the license for her dog. She determined rather than pay she would go to prison, but a friend intervened and paid the fine, much to her disappointment.

The Rev. John Dickson Mowat, B.A., eldest son of Mr. James Mowat, Ivy Bank, Drumlithie, at present curate in Holy Trinity Church, Edinburgh, has been appointed senior curate in St. Paul's Cathedral, Dundee, and enters on his new duties on April 1.

Another Gordon Highlander veteran in James Lamb passed away in Edinburgh rather suddenly. Lamb, who was 66 years of age, joined the Gordons in 1864 and served in India. He was with Lord Roberts on the famous march from Kabul to Kandahar, and was also present at the Majuba Hill engagement, in the first Boer War.

The Rev. Dr. James Smith, parish minister of Newhills, has completed fifty years as minister. In honor of the occasion he was entertained at dinner by the Presbytery of Aberdeen, and the gathering was attended by a large company of reverend gentlemen in Aberdeen and district.

A distressing shooting accident took place at the farm of Ladybrow, near Darvel. A boy eighteen years old, a son of Mr. Seade, was in the farmyard with a gun. While he was pushing a cartridge home it accidentally exploded, and the lad's brother, Hugh, seven years of age, received the charge in the head. The top of the boy's head was blown right off and he was killed instantly.

At a lecture at Glasgow by Major Crum, Headquarters Commissioner for Scotland, in furtherance of the Boy Scout movement, several slides were shown to illustrate the difference between the happy scout at work and play as compared with the weedy, cigarette-smoking youth, who hung round street corners or helped to swell the thousands watching others playing.

In view of the success that has attended the garden cities established in various parts of England, practical steps are at present being taken for the purpose of carrying out a similar scheme in Glasgow. A society is to be formed to lay out and develop garden suburbs in the neighborhood of the city, limiting the number of houses to an average of about ten or twelve to the acre, and to promote the erection, ownership, and administration of the houses on the copartnership principler.

IRISH ITEMS.

The "Titanic," the largest vessel in the world, has entered the dry dock at Belfast for completion.

The Gas Committee of the Belfast Corporation have granted £10,000 to the Finance Committee in aid of rates, this being similar to the amount last year.

Two ladies are now members of the Waterford Corporation, a second lady having been added to the roll at a by-election, in which she has headed the poll against two male candidates.

Robert Bell, who has just passed away at Rathfriland in his ninety-third year, some months ago selected his own tombstone from a stonecutter at Newry, and had it erected on a grave chosen by himself.

The question of prosecutions for plucking live geese was referred to in the report of the Limerick branch of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals.

Some hundreds of tenants in County Galway have refused to pay rent until the agents had accepted the offer of the Congested Districts Board to purchase and migrate a number of tenants to another county. No rent has been paid on the property for three years.

According to the latest official survey returns, there is a supply of unmined coal in Ireland of about 200 million tons. Calculating the total consumption of coal at five million tons per annum, this supply would last for forty years—or, including peat, it may be said the full native resources would provide for about fifty years to come.

Irish tobacco and Irish cigars and cigarettes are bought in Dublin with patriotic pride, and it may be only a matter of time when Irish tobacco will be known the smoking world over. The raising of tobacco in Ireland is one of the new industries which are being undertaken, and the quality is pronounced good.

The 44th anniversary of the Irish Temperance League was held in Belfast and both the reports presented and the speeches delivered indicated that a great amount of good work had been done during the year. It was stated that the amount spent on liquor in Ireland worked out at almost £3 for each man, woman, and child.

The Ardee (Meath) Rural District Council have decided to enforce the rule that every tenant of a laborer's cottage should be a married man or a man having a mother or sister to housekeep for him. A member said it was a bad time now in the close season—(laughter)—to try and revive that rule. The chairman: We will allow them three months.

Printed notices have been extensively posted in Mill street, County Cork, and district, warning parents and Irishmen generally against allowing their children to join the British Army and Navy or Royal Irish Constabulary, and stating that a 'weak navy and army would mean the end of British tyrannical rule in Ireland.'

The rush for coal continues in Dublin, and the prices have advanced 2s. per ton. Inquiries made at different offices in the city elicited the information that the demand showed but a very small falling off. At present it is impossible to obtain supplies from the collieries in anything approaching the quantity sold daily in Dublin. All the principal importers have vessels waiting for cargoes at cross Channel ports and cannot get the cargoes loaded.

In a general report on Irish in the annual Blue Book of the Commissioners of National Education in Ireland, Mr. D. Mangan, one of the inspectors, states that, compared with the preceding year, there has been no appreciable change in the number of bilingual schools in operation, nor in the number of schools teaching Irish for fees. 'To those,' he says, 'who consider what the position of Irish was until quite recently in the National Schools the position it now occupies must appear respectable in comparison. But it would be a mistake to suppose that the position it holds even now is a strong one.'

A private conference has just been held in Dublin between the Parliamentary members for Dublin city and county and a deputation from the parliamentary committee of the Irish Trade Union Congress. The principal matter under review was the suggested amendment of the Insurance Act by the inclusion of medical benefits for Ireland. Consideration was also given to a proposal for the establishment of a permanent arbitration board and district court in Ireland for the settlement of industrial disputes. It is proposed that this body, if established, should be formed on an independent and elected basis, and not nominated by the Government as in England.

WELSH ITEMS.

The Carnarvonshire Education Committee have informed an applicant for a situation they they no longer appoint married women as teachers in their schools.

Through the efforts of the Rev. Peter Price, a gymnasium has been formed in connection with the Bethlehem Congregational Church at Rhos, near Ruabon. At the opening ceremony the pastor said it was as much the duty of the Church to provide means for the development of the body as of the spiritual side of a man's nature.

A man eighty-eight years of age, who was baptized in a small river, a tributary of the Elthon, near Llanbadarn, Radnorshire, had to walk about half a mile afterwards to change his clothes.

A Welshman who had helped Miss Florence Nightingale in the Crimean War is dead in his eighty-fourth year. He was Mr. David James Jones, for over fifty years landlord of the Crown Hotel, Llanfechell, Anglesey. He joined the 23rd Royal Welsh Fusiliers, and took part in the battle of Balaclava and Sebastopol. He was present at the death of Lord Raglan in a marquee at the front.

At a representative meeting held at Portmadoc, it was unanimously resolved on the motion of Mr. W. Morris Jones, chairman of the Portmadoc Urban Council, seconded by Mr. W. Jones, Plasybryn, to invite the Welsh National Show to visit Portmadoc in 1913. Mr. J. R. Owen moved that the meeting guarantee £300 to £350 in subscriptions and a free water supply, which was carried unanimously.

The important position of chief medical director of the Welsh National Memorial to King Edward VII. (the crusade for the prevention and abolition of tuberculosis in Wales and Monmouthshire), has been offered to and accepted by Dr. Marcus Paterson, now medical superintendent at Brompton Hospital Sanatorium, Frimley, and he will enter upon his new appointment on the 1st of March. Dr. Paterson is regarded as one of the foremost authorities on the subject in Great Britain.

Mr. Thomas Griffiths, Aberystwyth, an ex-mayor and magistrate of the borough, died, aged seventy-three years. He began business in the town as a grocer in 1858, but retired some years ago. As mayor, he received the late King Edward when, as Prince of Wales, he went to Aberystwyth for installation as Chancellor of the University of Wales. He leaves a number of children, including the Rev. J. P. Griffiths, vicar of Pontypridd, and the Rev. D. H. Griffiths, vicar of St. Woolos, Newport, Mon.

SWORD IN HEART OF A TREE.

(From the London 'Standard.')

Embedded in the heart of a plank of wood taken from a railway station platform at Oakley, Fifeshire, there has been found a sword measuring over two feet long. The plank had been in use for at least fifteen years. The weapon, which was of an old-fashioned type, a short crosspiece forming the handle, was in good preservation, and it is believed had been picked up by the tree at an early period of its existence and encircled with the growth.

As a safeguard buy nothing in the baking powder line unless all the ingredients are printed on the label. The manufacturers of the brands of baking powder in which large quantities of alum are used, are afraid to print the ingredients on the label as no person would buy it at any price. Magic Baking Powder is pure and guaranteed not to contain alum.

Hard of Hearing?

NEW BOOK BY Famous Specialist



You have thought at various times that something ought to be done for your hearing. You are not deaf, but just hard of hearing—perhaps it is only when you have taken a fresh cold—perhaps your hearing is so gradually growing dull that you think the slight deafness stationary.

We can only judge of the future by the experience of the past, and thousands of afflicted people will tell you "that is just the way my Deafness began." They are stone Deaf now and no person on earth can help them.

A most eminent authority on the subject, Specialist Sproule of Boston, who has devoted years to the study of Deafness, has written a book telling all about the causes of Deafness and its Cure. If you are stone Deaf nothing can help you, but if you are only hard of hearing, this is just the book which will interest you. It may, too, be the means of showing you how your hearing may be regained completely and permanently.

300 COPIES FREE

Just drop a post card or a letter with your name and address on it and ask for one of the Books.

The book will be sent you entirely free of charge. Don't put this matter off. Remember that if you are hard of hearing **NOW** sooner or later, you will be **DEAF.**

This book is profusely illustrated with good drawings, not only technically correct from a professional standpoint, but easily understood by any person interested. The same thing is true of the reading matter! The author has had one of the best medical educations to be secured—namely, Graduate in Medicine and Surgery, Dublin University, Ireland, and he was formerly a Surgeon in the British Royal Mail Naval Service.

But the book has been carefully written for the intelligent man or woman who wishes to know why his or her hearing is failing and how it can be restored—who wants to know what the 20th Century methods are and what they can do.

If YOU want to know the latest word on Deafness and how it may be cured, write to-day for a Deafness Book. It is Free to you. Write.

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SOLD EVERYWHERE
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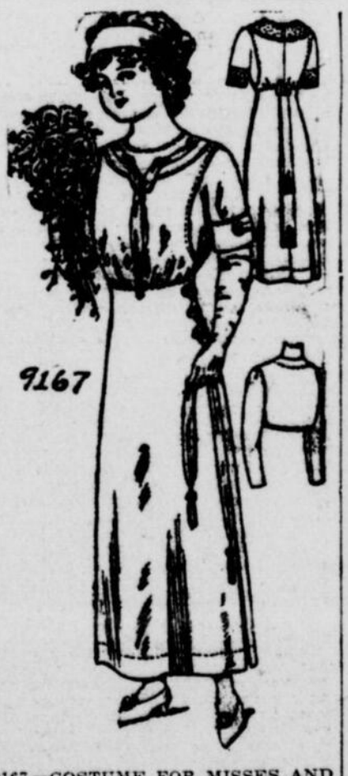
To obtain these patterns fill in coupon given at foot of this department, send it to us with ten cents in stamps for each pattern wanted, and they will be sent to your address. Allow one week ragin beyond time necessary for return of mail, as orders are handled in rotation.

The home dressmaker should keep a little catalogue scrap book of the daily pattern cuts. These will be found very useful to refer to from time to time.



9180.—A PLEASOING AND EFFECTIVE GOWN.

Brown Henrietta, with ecru lace and green velvet for decoration is here shown. The waist shows some popular features, in the deep collar, the revers, and the surprice fronts, so becoming to most figures. The panel at the back of the skirt may be omitted. The pattern is cut in six sizes: 32, 34, 36, 38, 40 and 42 inches bust measure. It requires seven yards and a quarter of thirty-six-inch material for the 36-inch size.



9167.—COSTUME FOR MISSES AND SMALL WOMEN.

Blue silk voile was used for this model, with bands of embroidery for decoration. It is equally effective in brown cashmere with pipings of green satin. The waist shows the new deep armscye, and is finished with a kimono sleeve, and worn with or without the long sleeve tucker. A round yoke facing trims the neck edge. The three piece skirt has plaits at the side seams. The costume may be finished in high or normal waist-line. The pattern is cut in 5 sizes: 14, 15, 16, 17 and 18 years. It requires 1 1-2 yards of 27 inch material for the tucker, and 5 yards of 36 inch material for the dress for a 16 year size.



9165-9168.—A GRACEFUL AND BECOMING GOWN.

This model shows a practical feature, the waist in surplice style is draped over the figure and closed in girdle or sash effect by simply tying or fastening at the waist-line. The shirt may be finished without the separate panels, which form an effective trimming. The waist pattern is cut in 6 sizes: 32, 34, 36, 38, 40 and 42 inches, bust measure. The skirt pattern in 5 sizes: 22, 24, 26, 28 and 30 inches, waist measure. It requires 8 yards of 36-inch material for the entire gown.

This illustration calls for two separate patterns, which will be mailed to any address on receipt of 10 cents for each pattern, in silver or stamps.



9173.—A COMFORTABLE DRESS.

Plaid woollen goods was used for this model in pretty green and brown tones. Green velvet forms the decoration on collar, belt, and cuffs. The front is closed at the side, a good and practical feature of this model. The collar may be finished with deep 'quaker' back or in shorter round edge. The pattern is cut in 4 sizes: 6, 8, 10, and 12 years. It requires 3 1-4 yards of 36 inch material for the 8 year size.



9169.—A NEAT AND STYLISH MODEL.

Striped albatross with trimming of plain color was used for this model. It is suitable for velvet, silk, cloth or wash fabrics, and will be found simple in the making and pleasing when finished. The pattern is cut in 5 sizes: 14, 15, 16, 17 and 18 years. It requires 2 1-4 yards of 36 inch material for the 16 year size.

Weekly Witness Pattern Coupon.

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For blouses, etc., give bust measure in inches.
For Skirts, etc., give waist measure in inches.
For Misses and Children, give age only in years.

N.B.—Be sure to cut out the illustration and send with the coupon, carefully filled out. Price 10 cents. In postal note or stamps for each pattern, unless otherwise specified. Costumes usually consist of two separate patterns, and hence call for twenty cents.

Address: Pattern Department, 'Weekly Witness and Canadian Homestead,' 'Witness' Block, Montreal.

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NO chance of using the WRONG Dye for the Goods one has to color. All colors from your Druggist or Dealer. FREE Color Card and STORY Booklet 18. The Johnson-Richardson Co., Limited, Montreal.

How to Treat Sprains and Strains

After Ten Days' Suffering Mr. Quinn Says Nothing Cures Like Nerviline.

Thousands Recommend "Nerviline."

One of the most soul-distressing accidents that can befall one is a bad ankle or wrist sprain. 'If I had only known of "Nerviline" earlier, I could have saved myself an enormous amount of pain and many agonizing nights of sleeplessness.' Thus writes P. P. Quinn.

'I tumbled from a hay loft to the barn floor and sprained my right ankle and left wrist. They swelled rapidly and caused excruciating pains. It was not convenient to go to the city, and the liniment in the house was useless. When I got Nerviline relief came quickly. It took down the swelling, relieved the pain, and gave me wonderful comfort.

'I can recommend Nerviline for strains, bruises, swellings, muscular pains, and sore back. I have proved it a sure cure in such cases.'

Think what it might some day mean to you to have right in your home, ready for an accident or emergent sickness, a bottle or two of Nerviline. Get it to-day.

Large size bottles, 50c., or sample size, 25c., at all dealers, or The Catarrhozone Co., Kingston, Ont.

CHURCH UNION

Ottawa, March 12.—Recent results of the vote on church union which is being taken in all the Presbyterian churches throughout the Capital, show even more strongly in favor of union than did the results first made public. Taking the totals the aggregate vote for church union in the four churches which have completed their voting is 634, while against these there are only 56 votes.

After a great deal of consideration and discussion at several special meetings held during the past few weeks, with regard to the proposed basis of union between the Methodist, Presbyterian and Congregational churches, the congregation of the Fairmount Avenue Methodist Church cast a general vote on the question at the service on Sunday evening. The official boards had already voted on the question. Last evening the Rev. G. I. Campbell, the pastor, announced the following result of the votes cast:—

	Yea.	Nay.
Members of church (under 18 years of age and over)	209	60
Members of church (under 18 years of age)	16	9
Adherents	66	4
	291	73
Total number of ballots, 364.		
Official Board	20	7

A large number of ballots have as yet not been returned, as the church has a membership of 480, while the adherents number well over a hundred, making about six hundred eligible voters.

Perth, March 12.—The vote on the question of Church Union was taken in the Methodist church yesterday, and resulted in 171 votes for union; 53 against union.

Kingston, Ont., March 12.—Cooke's Presbyterian Church voted as follows for union, 154; against, 53. So far the Presbyterian churches here stand, for, 436; against, 305. Only about one-third of the members have voted.

Toronto, March 13.—A new basis of union will have to be drafted before the Methodists and Presbyterians of Canada unite. They are absolutely at variance on the basis which is being so changed over by the Presbyterians that the Methodists cannot recognize it.

This view of the situation is credited to a doctor if divinity of a very high standing in one of the two leading denominations which would be parties to the projected union.

The announcement is also corroborated by the Rev. Dr. Mackay, moderator of the Presbyterian General Assembly to a considerable extent by his statement yesterday that a majority of at least two-thirds would be necessary and probably more than that before the union could be authorized.

North Broadview Presbyterian Church gave a majority of 36 in favor of the principle of union, but gave an almost equally decisive majority of 30 against the basis of which the union is proposed.

An authentic statement made according to the 'World' is that the voting so far indicates a movement in the direction of union, but that the ministry and an influential portion of the membership of the Presbytehian Church have their faces set like steel against the administraion of the basis.

Rhodes Avenue Presbyterian Church voted for church union by a majority of 120 out of a total of 223. The vote on the basis of union was 117 for and 91 against.

Clarenceville, Que., March 12.—The vote of the Quarterly Official Board on church union was as follows:—Number of votes cast, 24; against union, 10; for union, 14; majority for union, 4. The vote of the congregation will be given after next Sunday.

Quebec, March 13.—The congregation of Chalmer's Church Union favored the latter by 94 against 52. A certain number of members declined to vote.

Fort Coulonge, March 13. — The Presbyterian congregations of Waltham and Fort Coulongge have voted on church union with the following result: Waltham, 19 for and 5 against union; Fort Coulonge, 61 for and 37 against. Making a majority of 38 in favor of union.

Coburg, Ont., March 13.—Coburg Presbyterian church, the Rev. Wm. Beattie, pastor, has completed its vote upon church union. The total vote cast was 332; total majority for union, 156. The vote was as follows:

In favor of union—Elders, 10; members, 203; adherents, 31; total, 244.

Against union—Elders, 3; members, 72; adherents, 13; total 88.

The vote cast is a very representative one of the congregation.

The vote by Shawville Methodist Church:—

Official Board—Number qualified to vote, 26; for, 6; against, 6.

Vote of members and adherents—Members over 18, for, 64; against, 38. Members under 18, for, 7; against, 5. Total members for, 71; against 43. Adherents for, 39; against 13. Total for, 110; against, 56.

Total ballot, 166. Five spoiled ballots. Number qualified to vote:—Members over 18, 138; members under 18, 16; total, 154; adherents, 108; grand total, 262.

Kingston, March 13.—Kingston Presbytery has adopted a resolution urging General Assembly to move slowly on consummating union. It is expected that the church will stand 2 to 1 for union, but caution is urged that the one third against basis may not go out and form another church.

The vote on church union in connection with the First Presbyterian church, of which the Rev. Malcolm A. Campbell, M. A., is minister, was announced yesterday, 694 ballot papers were issued, of which 277 have been returned to the session, showing 164 in favor of union, and 113 against.

The vote on the question of church union in Stanley Street Presbyterian Church resulted as follows: Ballots issued, 245; votes in favor of union, 38; against, 48; votes in favor of basis 25, against 50.

The Official Board of the Alymer circuit voted on church union as follows: For 9; against 12. The membership will vote on the 24th and 31st inst.

The Presbyterian Church in Paris, Ont., voted seventy for church union, three hundred and thirty-five against.

St. Andrew's East, Que., voted 32 for union, 55 against.

Halifax, N.S., March 14.—The vote on union in St. Andrew's Presbyterian Church, Halifax, was announced last night. It is against union. Taking elders, communicants and adherents together, they stand 64 for and 139 against. As to the basis of union, the vote was 53 for to 132 against. St. Andrew's is the second oldest Presbyterian church in this city.

Perth, March 14.—The Presbyterian congregations of Appleton and Ashton Presbytery, of Lanark and Renfrew, voted reunion as under:

	For union.	Agst. union.	For basis.	Agst. Basis.
Appleton Comts....	44	8	39	4
Adherents Appn...	10	3	8	1
Ashton Comts.. ...	16	9	11	9
Ashton Adhts... ...	11	16	9	8
Total Comts...	60	17	50	13
Total Adhts...	21	19	17	9
Total Comts. and Adhts..	81	36	67	22

Galt, March 15.—The vote on church union of the congregation of the Central Presbyterian Church was as follows:

For organic union, elders 13, members 272, adherents 25, total 310; against organic union, elders 6, members 75, adherents 6, total 87. For the basis of union, elders 9, members 209, adherents 18, total 236; against the basis of union, elders 7, members 56, adherents 1, total 64.

Summerstown, Ont., March 15. — Salem Presbyterian Church, Summerstown, voted on church union, with the following result: Elders, for church union, 8; against, none. Communicants, for, 69; against, 1. Adherents, for, 28; against, none. Two disapproved of basis, but voted for union. Total, 103 for union, 1 against.

Brooklin, Ont., March 15.—The vote on the question of church union has been completed in the Brooklin and Columbus Presbyterian churches, which, together have a membership of 715. One hundred and sixty-three ballots were handed in. The vote was as follows: Elders for union, 3; against, 3. Members for union, 97; against, 66. Adherents for union, 10; against, 10. At Columbus 44 of the members voted for and 49 against. At Brooklin 52 members voted for and 17 against.

THE TOLL OF THE SEA.

London, March 18.—Seven of the passengers and three Europeans of the crew of the Peninsular and Oriental steamer 'Oceana' were drowned while being rescued after the collision in the English Channel of that steamer on Saturday, with the German barque 'Pisagua,' which was afterwards taken into Dover in a sinking condition. The Peninsular and Oriental Company to-day says that several Lascars belonging to the crew were also drowned. Their number is not known but only a few of them went down with a capsized small boat.

MORNING SESSIONS IN PARLIAMENT

Ottawa, Ont., March 18.—With the object of bringing the present session of Parliament to a conclusion in the course of the next fortnight morning sessions commenced to-day with a small attendance of members.

In the absence of the Hon. Robert Rogers a bill relating to the railway belt and Peace River block of land was introduced by the Hon. Dr. Roche, without explanations.

The Hon. J. D. Hazen introduced a bill to correct an error in the present act respecting the Harbor Commissioners of Montreal by which the eastern boundaries are described as the southerly boundaries of the harbor.

The Hon. R. Lemieux called the attention of the government to the recent accident at Birdsrock in the St. Lawrence Gulf which resulted in the death of the lighthouse keeper, Wilfrid Bourke. He asked that a government steamer be sent to bring away the body of the unfortunate young man from the rock.

The Hon. J. D. Hazen said that a similar request had been received by the department, and that he had given orders to have it granted if it were at all possible for a steamer to reach the rock.

Mr. Lemieux said that this was the third accident of the kind that had occurred on this almost inaccessible rock, and suggested that a wireless station be located there.

Mr. Pelletier's bill to amend tthe Civil Service Act by improving the salary of a number of postal employees was indirectly the cause of a passage-at-arms between Dr. Michael Clark, of Red Deer, and Mr. R. B. Bennett, of Calgary. Mr. Bennett proposed that the provision limiting certain promotion without examination to graduates of the Royal Military College, and graduates of Canadian universities be extended to graduates of all universities throughout the United Kingdom.

'Is there reciprocity in this?' asked Mr. A. K. Maclean.

'Something higher and better than reciprocity—true imperialism,' retorted Mr. Bennett.

Mr. Maclean explained that he merely wished to ask if graduates of Canadian universities were extended the same advantage in Great Britain.

Mr. Lemieux said that as he understood it, Canadian graduates were forced to undergo an examination before being admitted to the British civil service. He thought that if such privileges as Mr. Bennett asked for graduates of English universities were granted there should be reciprocity in the matter.

Dr. Michael Clark said that the first duty of the Canadian Parliament was to Canadians. He thought that Mr. Bennett's proposal was what Mr. Cockshutt, of Brantford, might feel constrained to call a 'jug-handled preferance.' He thought that this was a case where Canada should not extend to Britain anything which Britain was not prepared to extend to Canada.

$20,000 FIRE.

Narrow Escapes at St. Mary's, Ont.

St. Mary's, Ont., March 12.— Fire which was discovered shortly after one o'clock this morning completely destroyed the Whethan block, and for a time threatened the business district of St. Mary's.

Mr. and Mrs. Wiley, who conduct a clothes cleaning and dye works, had a remarkably close call from being burned to death. They did not awaken until the fire had started to lick up the whole structure, and barely had time to get out of their rooms in their night clothes.

Mrs. McLaren, whose store was completely wiped out, has kept a grocery in the same spot continuously for more than fifty years.

The loss at present is about $20,000, with little insurance.

MYSTERIOUS DEATH IS CHARGED

Toronto Doctors Arrested in Curious and Tangled Case.

Toronto, March 15.—Three detectives raided the Empire College of Opthalmology at 358 Queen street yesterday afternoon and arrested Dr. J. Gwallia Evans and Dr. W. J. Harvey, dean and manager of the institution, respectively. A charge of conspiracy to defraud was preferred against them. The arrest is the culmination of three months work on the part of the detective department, and was made at the instance of complaints received from England.

The police say that one, John Revell, came to Toronto in May of last year. After a short stay he returned home. In the following August he booked passages for himself and a woman, under the name of Mr. and Mrs. John Spurr. They were accompanied by two children.

Revell, a married man, aged 56, and in comfortable circumstances, left behind him a wife and Mrs. Spurr left a husband, who died a month after the couple eloped.

The party came to Toronto, where they took up quarters at the Empire School of Opthalmology, where the woman performed some duties in connection with the institution, while Revell, alias Spurr, spent most of his time in bed. On November 3 of last year the man died. He was a hard drinker, taking a quart of whiskey a day. Friends of his claim that the woman has declared that on occastons she had given him nearly double this quantity.

Four days after his death, it is said that a cheque for 50 pounds sterling was placed in the Bank of Hamilton at Spadina and Queen for collection from an English bank. Ten days later this was followed by another for 250 pounds; and then another for a large amount. All the cheques were signed 'Revell,' and all were honored when presented in England.

In the meantime, Revell's relatives in the old country getting uneasy over his prolonged absence, communicated with the Toronto police. They went to the college and were told that Revell had gone north to Haileybury. The police informed his relatives of this fact, telling them also that the person who had died at 352 Queen street was one Spurr.

About this time the woman packed up her belongings and returned to England, where she met Revell's relations and told of his death. Enquiries were set on foot there, and when the cheques were produced they were declared by the relatives to be a forgery.

In addition, the police say that Revell is said to have made two donations to the Empire College of Opthalmology, one for £1,000 and the other for over twice that sum. These amounts are entered in the books of that institution seized by the officers.

Both donations are disputed by the man's relatives. The chief point of the matter is that the money which came into the possession of the Spurr woman at the time of her supposed husband's death was illegally obtained and should have gone to Revell's wife and children in England.

Dr. Evans, who is a Welshman, is well-known throughout Ontario, having taken an active part in political and local option campaigns.

WANT RECEIVERSHIP

International Sugar Company's Affairs to be Investigated.

Boston, March 12.—The appointment of a receiver for the International Fruit and Sugar Company is sought in a bill brought in the Superior Court yesterday by Charles O. Whitmore, of Hartford, Conn. The company was organized under the laws of Arizona and has its business offices in this city. The petitioner asks for an injunction to restrain the officers and directors from disposing of certain real estate, bonds and stock of the company and to restrain the International Trust Company of Boston from releasing any land subject to the mortgage that it holds thereon. The defendant officers and directors named were George F. Davis, of Toronto; Ira G. Ross, of Boston, and E. E. Rice, and Charles F. Hill, both of Brookline.

The complaint further asks that the Trust Company be directed to foreclose its mortgage of $400,000 and that the bonds held by the individual defendants be declared void because issued without valuable or adequate consideration.

It is alleged that the company was sued by the individual defendants in a scheme to defraud. They were officers in that company and the Canadian-Cuba Land Company. It is charged that the individual defendants caused the Canadian company to transfer to the fruit company at a grossly excessive price 40,000 acres of land in the province of Pinar del Rio, Cuba. It is alleged that $400,000 was the price paid, of which $350,000 was in cash and $50,000 in bonds of the fruit company. The land was placed with the trust company as trustees to secure a mortgage executed to secure the issue of bonds by the fruit company. The latter was capitalized at $1,900,000. It is charged in the petition that the land was worth only $50,000. It is alleged that the fruit company offered the stock and bonds to the public and falsely represented that the property was worth $2,000,000; that the business was that of a going concern. The petitioner charges that the defendants diverted money raised from the sale of stocks and bonds to their own use.

An order of notice returnable Friday was issued.

MEDICAL FREEDOM.

New League Formed in Toronto to Push the Cause.

Toronto, March 13.—The Ontario League for Medical Freedom was organized last evening at Foresters' Hall, College street. Mr. Barswell was elected president, and J. D. Nasmith vice-president.

The aim of the league is to set forth the following declaration of principles:

We oppose the granting of a monopoly of healing practice to any system or system of healing; we oppose any attempt to take from us our inalienable right to employ in the hour of illness the practitioner or system of our choice.

We oppose the establishment of state medicine as we would oppose the establishment of state religion.

While in favor of sanitation and cleanliness in the highest degree, we oppose the attempted use of these general principles as a cloak for compulsory medical treatment.

We oppose discrimination in favor of any school of healing in the selection of Dominion, provincial or municipal officers charged with the administration of sanitary quarantine or other health regulations.

We oppose the use of public funds, public schools or other public institutions for the dissemination of literature, the advertising of the theories or the furtherance of the propaganda of any particular system of healing.

We propose to prosecute a campaign of education and publicity not only to arrest any further encroachment upon our right to select the practitioner or system of our choice in the hour of illness, but also to regain the rights that have been taken from us and to establish forever the principle of medical freedom.

MR. GOMPERS MAY COME.

Ottawa, March 14.—Announcement was made at local international labor headquarters today that arrangements are under way to bring Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, from Washington, for a tour of the principal cities of Ontario. The itinerary is being worked out, and if satisfactory, it is known that Mr. Gompers will accept and deliver a series of addresses.

THIRTY-TWO WERE KILLED

San Antonio, Texas, March 19.—Thirty-two men were killed by the blowing up of the boiler of a passenger train in the Southern Pacific shops here yesterday. The building was badly wrecked. Besides the 32 killed 50 people were injured. Pieces of the wrecked locomotive were blown several blocks. The monetary loss will be about $200,000.

B.C. ELECTIONS

Vancouver, B.C., March 19.—Nine supporters of the McBride Government have been elected by acclamation. The Hon. F. C. Cotton is the latest to secure his seat without a contest, Mr. J. W. Weart, Liberal retiring.

A LOST CHANCE.

Catholics' Bad Mistake Cost Them Separate Schools in Manitoba.

Winnipeg, Man., March 16.—Speaking on the floor of the House yesterday afternoon, Joseph Bernier, French Conservative member for St. Boniface, in connection with the separate school question, said that if there were not separate schools in this country today it was as much the fault of the Catholic minority as of those who are opposed to separate schools. The former had practicily turned down the opportunity to secure this right when they voted against the remedial bill as proposed by Sir Charles Tupper. He did not think that they were possible, or desirable, now, owing to the present state of the public mind. He was in favor of the Catholic minority being allowed to teach its own religion but opposed to the present system of double taxation.

The speaker, in a most brilliant address, reviewed the school question, as affecting this province from beginning to end, and, on taking his seat was the recipient of hearty applause from the Government members.

OIL STEAMER WRECKED

Two Drowned in Terrible Sea in Pacific.

Gaviota, Cal., March 13.—Lying on the rocks only fifty feet from the Gaviota shore where the surf beats heavily, the tank steamer 'Rosecrans,' of the Associated Oil Company's fleet, is practically a total wreck. Two of her crew were drowned and the remaining 33 and her commander, Captain Johnson, are waiting here for orders.

The 'Rosecrans' went on the rocks late on Monday night, but it was not until early yesterday that the rolling and grinding of the vessel's hull on the rock barrier had caused her to spring a leak.

The vessel was in danger of capsizing and Captain Johnson ordered that the valves be opened. An effort was made to get a line ashore, but the small boat was swamped and one sailor lost his life. A moment later Carpenter Landmark was swept from the deck and drowned. The 'Rosecrans' had come here to load for a voyage to Honolulu, but was still empty when the vessel struck the rocks. The 'Falls of Clyde,' a three-masted sailing vessel, also owned by the Associated Oil Company, narrowly escaped, being wrecked, but late yesterday the sea became calmer and the ship found safe anchorage near the shore.

MR. BOURASSA'S FUTURE.

Report That He Will Lead Catholic Party in the West.

There is a feeling in certain quarters that Mr. Bourassa will head a greater movement than the present one in Manitoba, Alberta and Saskatchewan to form a Catholic party in the west, and that he will take Mr. Armand Lavergne with him into the contest. It is said by the 'Devoir' that the future of Confederation depends on the action of the Senate over the Keewatin Bill.

EXPLORER RADFORD SAFE.

Winnipeg, Man., March 14.—All doubts as to the fate of H. V. Radford, the explorer of the Arctic Club, have been set at rest by the receipt of the following letter from Mr. Radford by R. H. Hall, fur commissioner of the Hudson's Bay Company at Winnipeg:

'Spurrell Harbor, Mouth of Chesterfield Inlet, Hudson Bay, October 3, 1911:—

'Dear Sir,—

'With my assistant, T. George Street, I arrived here by canoe from Fort Resolution, Great Slave Lake, three days ago, and found the relief supplies you were so kind to send up in the Pelican landed here for me, all in good condition, in Mr. Ford's keeping.

'For this valuable assistance you have my warmest gratitude. These will enable me to continue my way northward for northern exploration for at least a year. I trust that my results may be such as to reflect credit upon the great company which so generously came to my assistance.

'Yours truly,

'H. V. RADFORD.'

VOTES FOR WOMEN.

New York, March 12.—Votes for women' was the battle cry of a delegation of two hundred or more women who left here this morning on board a special train for Albany, where they will try to persuade the legislators to act favorably on the Equal Suffrage Amendment bill. The bill comes up before the assembly judiciary committee to-morrow, and the women hope to make a determined fight for its passage. A mass meeting may be held in Albany to-night.

THE ITALIAN OUTRAGE

Officer Wounded in Attack on King Almost Out of Danger

Rome, March 15.—Major Giovanni Lango, the commander of the Royal bodyguard, who was wounded in the head yesterday when Antonio Dalba, the anarchist attempted to assassinate King Victor Emmanuel, is considered by his physicians to be almost out of danger. He is suffering from an affection of the eyesight due to a fragment of his helmet which penetrated his skull pressing on the optic nerve.

The suspicion begins to increase that the outrage committed by Dalba was either the consequence of a plot or was due to the instigation of some persons who, remaining secret themselves, armed the hand of the weak minded Dalba who is reported for some days past to have practiced extensively shooting at a target. This is exactly the same thing done by the anarchist Bresci, who murdered King Humbert, the present King's father on July 29, 1900.

The revolver used by Dalba is a most formidable weapon. It is a foot in length and contains six chambers of large calibre. Its probable purchasing value would be $30, and this roused the suspicions of the police that Dalba had received it from some one else for the purpose of committing the outrage. Dalba, when interrogated at the police station as to how he became possessed of the weapon, answered that he had found it. From his disconnected replies to questions it was not possible for the authorities to gather much information.

ETTOR CHARGED

Lawrence Strike Leaders Faces New Case in Court.

Boston, March 12.—Joseph J. Ettor, William D. Haywood, William Yates, and William Trautmann, leaders of the Lawrence strike, and Joseph Bedard and James Sheehan, members of the strikers' finance committee, have been ordered to show cause why an injunction should not be issued preventing them from further distribution of relief funds, and a receiver be named to take charge of the matter. Judge Hammond, in the Supreme Judicial Court, yesterday issued an order of notice in the case which is returnable Friday.

Contributors to the fund who believe that the money has not been properly handled, induced Attorney-General Swift to permit his name to appear on an information which was filed in the Supreme Court yesterday. The information names the relators James M. Prendergast, the Rev. Herbert S. Johnson and Robert A. Wood, all of Boston, and all contributors to the relief fund.

The plaintiffs allege that the defendants conspired together, and have used substantial portions of the fund for purposes entirely different from what was intended; that the fund has, in part at least, been improperly used for the private and personal benefit of the defndants and their associates; that the defendants or some of them, have drawn sums from the fund as salaries, a purpose for which they had no right to use the fund; that substantial amounts have been contributed for the board and private expenses of the defendant Ettor; large sums paid for transportation to New York and other cities of children for purposes of inducing the public more liberally to swell the fund; that large sums have been paid to counsel for defending Ettor; and other large amounts turned over to the Industrial Workers of the World.

The plaintiffs say that they have been unable to get the defendants to disclose the exact nature of the expenditures, and so ask that the defendants be restrained from drawing any more money from the Lawrence Trust Company; that a receiver be appointed to take charge of the fund and under direction of the court to distribute it in the way intended by the contributors; and that the defendants be compelled to restore all sums improperly abstracted by them.

RUSSIAN DIPLOMACY.

Ambassador Recalled and Given Lower Rank.

St. Petersburg, March 13.—The Russian ambassador to Turkey, M. Tcharykoff, has been recalled and appointed a senator. His sudden removal from Constantinople is regarded as somewhat of a disgrace. The 'Novoe Vremya,' in praising M. Tcharykoff, says that the Foreign Office is changing horses in mid-stream and had not a single satisfactory candidate for the position. It demands that an outsider should be appointed, and suggests M. Guchkoff, ex-president of the Douma. The 'Vremya's' attack is directed against M. Neratoff, under-minister of foreign affairs, who is the Foreign Office's candidate.

M. Tcharykoff's recall has stirred official circles. It is announced that the foreign minister, M. Sazonoff, had an audience with the Emperor at Tsarkoe-Selo on March 5, at which the fate of the ambassador was decided, and Premier Kokovsoff at the end of the week ordered the publication of M. Tcharykoff's appointment as senator.

The salary of a senator is $4,000 and the position comes under the category of third class, while that of ambassadors and ministers is of the second class, and of the hierarchy, chancellors and field marshal first class. Ambassadors, on retirement from their posts, for example, Baron Rosen, have heretofore invariably been appointed to the Council of the Empire, thus ranking second class officers.

M. Tcharykoff's recall, it is said, was due to his independent attitude and his disapproval of the Foreign Minister's action with regard to peace, and also to the disappointment experienced by the Emperor, who desired that the Dardanelles should be opened. M. Tcharykoff was a friend of the Young Turks and a believer in the regeneration of Turkey. The Foreign Office, on the other hand, had somewhat different views, which caused an awkward situation. Recently the Russian ambassador, on instructions from the Foreign Office, broached the question of reopening the Dardanelles, which had been closed by Turkey, but Russia's initiative in this matter was semi-officially denied, when it resulted in failure.

'HANISH BLESSED THE OIL.

Witness Says He Also Blessed the Face Cream, Pills, etc., He Sold.

Chicago, March 13.—That the olive oil sold to the public and declared by Dr. Otoman Zar Adushi Hanish to possess 'curative powers and blessed by the son of Assyria' never came from foreign lands, but was bottled in the basement of the Mazdaznan Temple on South Lake Park avenue, was disclosed by the Federal authorities.

Other products and medicines purporting to come from Persia and Asia according to the pamphlets, it was said, were all put up and labelled in the basement of the temple.

From Mrs. Elsie Stein Dittman, of Boston, who has deserted the Hanish cult, operatives of the Department of Justice learned how Dr. Hanish prepared his 'blessed' products.

'I bought olive oil for Dr. Hanish in bulk,' said Mrs. Dittman, giving her testimony. 'The oil was put up and labelled 'Sunshine Oil' in the basement of the Temple. I and several other women helped to put the oil in bottles, for which Dr. Hanish received from 50 cents to $2.50 a small bottle. Dr. Hanish represented this oil as coming from Syria.

'Dr. Hanish also advertised that the face cream, powders, pills and other products which he had manufactured were blessed and all contained curative powers.'

Federal authorities are satisfied that Dr. Hanish misrepresented many of his commodities.

MARCH SUBSCRIBERS

Subscribers whose address labels are marked **MARCH**, 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.

SPOKE FOURTEEN DAYS.

Vitebro, March 16.—Signor Santoro, the crown prosecutor, after having spoken fourteen days, finally finished his summing against the Camorrists yesterday. Altogether he consumed fifty hours in his address and delivered 291,637 words. He apologized for his lengthy speech, but he said he thought it excusable, as he was compelled to summarize a trial, which had lasted a year and four days. In concluding, Signor Santoro asked for the condemnation of Ciro Vitozzi, the priest who is called the 'Guardian angel of the Camorra.'

A TERRIBLE VOYAGE.

New York, March 12.—The steamer 'Columbia' arrived here to-day from Glasgow, two days overdue, badly battered by stormy seas. On Wednesday last two lifeboats were swept away, four others were crushed, the wireless house on the upper deck had its side stove in, rails were twisted and torn, two steel gangway gates were wrenched loose and bent, part of the navigating bridge was torn away and several coal passers were buried under a quantity of dislodged fuel, but no one was seriously hurt. For twelve hours no passengers ventured on deck and nearly every one was confined to the cabins. Captain Black said it was the worst blow he had ever experienced.

BANK ROBBERY MONEY.

Tacoma, Wash., March 12. — Wong Sue Chong, of Victoria, B.C., has been arrested with $4,750 in his possession, believed to be part of the $271,000 stolen from the Bank of Montreal at New Westminster last September. The Chinese had been gambling recklessly and did not remember how much money, believed to have been divided by Chinese, who had discovered its hiding place, originally came into his possession.

FIRE RECORD.

Kansas City, Mo., March 12.—Fire early to-day burned one garage, partly destroyed another, ruined more than one hundred automobiles, and badly damaged the Ormond Hotel. The garages burned were owned by Fletcher Cowheerd and the Dodge-Robinson Motor Company. The loss will exceed three hundred thousand dollars.

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.

BEILBY — On March 5, 1912, at Maternity Hospital, Ottawa, a son to Mr. and Mrs. T. Stewart Beilby.

FRASER — At Ste. Anne de Prescott, Ont., on Saturday, March 9, 1912, to Mr. and Mrs. Roderick A. Fraser, a son.

GIBSON — At Lakeside Farm, Massawippi, Que., on March 9, 1912, a son to Mr. and Mrs. James Earl Gibson.

LINTON — On March 7, 1912, to Mr. and Mrs. Adam Linton, Gramont P.O., Que., a daughter.

LYTLE — On March 13, 1912, at 821 Lorne Crescent, to Mr. and Mrs. A. Fred. Lytle, a daughter.

MORELL — On Saturday, March 2, 1912, at 47 Convent street, St. Henry, a daughter to Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Morell.

ROTHNEY — On Friday, March 15th, 1912, to the Rev. and Mrs. W. O. Rothney, of Richmond, Que., a son.

MARRIED.

BENNETT — McNULTY — At Winnipeg, Man., on Friday, March 8, 1912, by the Rev. F. B. Du Val, D.D., Elizabeth (Bessie) McNulty, third daughter of the late Thomas McNulty, to Geo. Ernest Bennett, son of the Rev. Thos. Bennett, both of Montreal.

GRAY — HILLIARD — Wm. S. Gray, barrister of Macleod, Alta., formerly of Halifax, N.S., to Dorothy Grace Hilliard, daughter of the late Robert Harvey Hilliard, M.D., of Aylesbury, England, at All Saints' Church, Winnipeg, on March 7, 1912, by the Rev. Mr. Heathcote.

HOFFERD — LEARNED — At Learned Plain, P.Q., on March 7, 1912, at the home of the bride's parents, by the Rev. W. S. Lennon, Henry James Hofferd, of Kingston, Ont., to Jeanette Helen, only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. H. B. Learned.

LORIMER — MASON — On Feb. 17, 1912, at Old St. Paul's Church, Edinburgh, by the Rev. A. E. Laurie, assisted by the Rev. C. D. Read, James Lorimer, M.B., Ch.B., to Hilda Dorothy, second daughter of the Rev. Prebendary H. A. Mason, Vicar of St. Stephen's, Bow, Rural Dean of Poplar. At home, Forestfield, Kelso, March 28 and 29.

LYMAN — KIRKBY — On March 14, 1912, at the Church of the Transfiguration, New York, by the Rev. Lawrence Holwell Kirkby, father of the bride, assisted by the Rev. Dr. Houghton, rector of the church, Henry Herbert Lyman, of Montreal, to Florence Holwell Kirkby.

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EGGS FROM PRIZE WINNING STOCK; Rouen Ducks, $1 per eight; Brown Leghorns, $1 per fifteen. WALLACE FROOD, Box 208, Renfrew, Ont.

PHEASANTS, GOLDEN, SILVER Lady Amherst, full plume or young; first prize birds. RICHARD HILL, Rose Pheasantry, 1036 Laura street, London, Ont.

MacKECHNIE — PRITCHARD — At the residence of the bride's parents, Wyman, Que., on March 6, 1912, by the Rev. J. A. MacLean, B.A., Jennie Lucy Pritchard, youngest daughter of the late James M. Pritchard, to Robt. Milton MacKechnie, of Saskatoon.

PETERS — TURNER — At St. Paul's Church, Vancouver, on March 1, 1912, by the Rev. F. A. P. Chadwick, Mr. Henry Allan Peters, son of Captain S. P. Peters, to Hilda Beatrice, widow of the late R. Wilson Turner, of Dublin, Ireland, and granddaughter of the late Colonel John Dyde, C.M.G., A.D.C., to the late Queen Victoria.

PLUMMER — BURROWES — At St. George's Church, Sarnia, Ont., on March 12, 1912, by the Rev. Canon Davies, assisted by the Rev. F. G. Plummer, rector of St. Augustine's, Toronto, and brother of the bridegroom, Charles Vernon Plummer, Sault Ste. Marie, Ont., to Mildred Jessie, third daughter of the late Decimus Burrowes.

DIED.

ALLAN — At No. 5 St. Roch street, Quebec, on March 12, 1912, John Allan, aged 53 years, a native of Aberdeen, Scotland, late car foreman of the Quebec and Lake St. John Railway.

BAILEY — Suddenly, at his home, Ashland, Oregon, on Monday, Feb. 26, 1912, R. Johnston Bailey, formerly of Nicolet Falls, Que.
Buried in Hargardine Cemetery, Ashland, Oregon.

BEILBY — On March 13, 1912, Walter Avery, infant son of Mr. and Mrs. T. Stewart Beilby, Ottawa.

BELL — At 277 Sussex street, Ottawa, on March 14, 1912, Godfrey Bell, in his 85th year.

BOYD — At Granby, Que., on March 5, 1912, John Boyd, aged 67.

BOUGHNER — At St. Luke's Hospital, Ottawa, on March 14, 1912, James C. Boughner, dearly beloved husband of Flora Leitch Boughner in his 54th year.

BROSSEAU — At Lasalle, this morning, at the age of 74 years and 8 months, Lieut.-Colonel Julien Brosseau.

BROWN — At Messina, N.Y., on March 11, 1912, George Armstrong Brown, of Edinburgh, Scotland, in his 78th year, late foreman of the St. Lawrence Sugar Refinery.
Edinburgh papers please copy.

CAMERON — Suddenly, at his residence, on March 16, 1912, James Chalmers Cameron, M.D., aged 60 years.

CAULFIELD — On March 13, 1912, at the residence of her niece, Mrs. T. Batterton, 886 Somerset street, Ottawa, Mary Jane McKenna, beloved wife of the late Michel Caulfield, aged 82 years.

COBURN — At Sault Ste. Marie, Ont., on Saturday, March 9, 1912, Charles Newlands Coburn, fourth son of the late William Coburn, of Melbourne, Que.

DERBY — At Roston, Mass., on March 9, 1912, Amelia Vosburgh, widow of the late Lorenzo Derby, of Alburgh, Vt.

EMERSON — On March 13, 1912, at the residence of her son-in-law, W. W. Rutherford, 11 Bernard avenue, Jane Lytle, aged 86 years and five days, relict of the late John Emerson, Barrington, Que.
Interment at Hemmingford.

EVERETT — At El Oro, Mexico, on Feb. 26, 1912, John Edward Everett, formerly of Lennoxville, Que., in the 42nd year of his age.

FIELDGRESS — At the Grace Dart Home, on March 14, 1912, of tuberculosis, George Fieldgress, aged 40 years, a native of Greece.

FITZGERALD — At Quebec, on March 13, 1912, Thomas Fitzgerald, timber tower, son of the late James Fitzgerald.

FOLEY — At Mobile, Alabama, on March 12, 1912, Martin James (Boisey) Foley, son of Martin Foley, of Quebec.

GIBSON — Suddenly, at her home, Yoncalla, Oregon, on Feb. 22, 1912, Ella Lodge, beloved wife of James C. Gibson, formerly of Kingsey Falls, Que., aged 45 years.

HASKETT-SMITH — On Feb. 21, 1912, at Joppa, Midlothian, Catherine Dunsmure, wife of Edmund Lyons Wellesley Haskett-Smith, of 57 Cresswell Road, East Twickenham, Middlesex, England, and eldest daughter of the late James Wilson, chief clerk of the Scottish Fishery Board.

HENERY — At the Grace Dart Home, on March 18, 1912, of tuberculosis, Smith Henery, aged 18 years, late of Colborne street.

HOHS — On March 9, 1912, at Toronto, Agnes E., the beloved wife of Edgar J. Hohs, and daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charles West.

KIRBY — At Winnipeg, on March 11, 1912, Josephine Bradburn, beloved wife of Halder S. Kirby, M.D., formerly of Ottawa.

LATTIMORE — In Vancouver, B.C., after a short illness, on March 8, 1912, Rowan Macdonald Lattimore, youngest son of the late Alexander Lattimore, Marshville, Ont., aged 47 years.

LAWSON — On March 10, 1912, at the King Edward Sanitarium, Weston, Ann (Annie) Armstrong, late of 37 Howard street, Toronto, third daughter of the late David Lawson, of the Post-Office Department, Quebec, and Elizabeth Armstrong Lawson.

MAXWELL — At her late residence, South Hull, on March 13, 1912, Annie Perry, relict of the late Claudius Maxwell, in her 74th year.

PALMER — L. L. Palmer, M.D., Lieutenant-Colonel Surgeon of the Queen's Own Rifles, at his home in Grimsby, on March 14, 1912, in his 71st year.

SAMSON — At Windsor Mills, Que., on March 4, 1912, Anne Dustin, dearly beloved wife of W. S. Samson, in her 69th year.

TAYLOR — On March 9, 1912, at her late residence, Carling avenue, Westboro', Ont., Henrietta Traveller, beloved wife of W. F. Taylor, in her 67th year.

VANNECK — On Feb. 22, 1912, at Villa Soligny, Cannes, John Torrance Vanneck, of Montreal, in his 62rd year.

WALTON — On March 15, 1912, at the residence of his son-in-law, 113 Charron street, Robert Walton, in his 68th year.

WATSON — In this city, on March 17, 1912, at the residence of his daughter, Mrs. J. Q. de Jersey, No. 15 Tara Hall avenue, David Watson, in his 88th year.

WOOD — On March 14, 1912, at East Settlement, Genoa, Que., Robert Wood.

WRAY — At Govan, Sask., on March 8, 1912, Roma, infant daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Ernest G. Wray, aged nine months.