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TRAIN WRECK WAS SUNDAY EXCURSION'S FEARFUL SEQUEL

Nine Deaths and Long List of Injured as Result of Crowded Real Estate Train Meeting Disaster Through Engine Overturning Near St. Lambert.

DEAD

DAVID LANGLOIS, Fordorais street, St. Henri.
J. I. MOSES,, fireman, 3138 Upper Lachine Road, Notre Dame de Grace.
J. LACOSTE, 501 Drolet street, City.
MARGARET DEAR, 12 years old, 109 Conway street, Point St. Charles .
MARTIN WHITE, Lafayette avenue, Montreal South.
DAVID H. RIDER, 80 Ferdinand street.
WALTER STRANGE, 2234 Esplanade avenue.
OSCAR ROCHON, Montreal South.
ERNEST ST. MARIE, Bellarge street (not positively identified).

SERIOUSLY INJURED

Henry Tremblay, 20 years old, 205 Mullarkey avenue, fractured left thumb and left ankle, lacerated right foot and injuured back. Condition serious, but had fair night and was conscious this morning.

Emile Chayer, 728 Bordeaux street, internal; condition serious. These two men are in the General Hospital.

INJURED: NOT IN HOSPITALS

Mrs. Elizabeth Blight, 381 St. Elizabeth street, slight.
H. Lemarre, 481 Arbour street.
Mrs. A. Lussier, 2940 St. Dominique street.
L. M. Lussier, 2940 St. Dominique street.
Nathan Bullart, 6 Charbonneau street.
Henry Raymond, 412 First avenue, Rosemount.
H. R. Raymond, 412 First avenue, Rosemount.
Mrs. Louis Aumais, 1021 Cadieux street.
Howard O'Neill, 438a St. Antoine street.
J. Richardson, Parthenais street, slight.
E. Julien, 918 Demontigny street, slight.
Engineer C. Bangs,, 622 Lacasse street, back hurt.
A. Petit, agent C. C. Cottrell, Limited, finger cut off.

THE STORY OF THE ACCIDENT.

The list of dead resulting from the derailment of a real estate passenger train at a point near East Greenfield Station, four and a half miles from St. Lambert, Sunday, April 13, has now reached a total of nine.

Early next morning the list was increased by the addition of three names, those of men who were so seriously hurt that they lived for only a few hours after reaching the hospital.

No official statement as to the cause of the derailment has been issued by the railway company concerned, the Central Vermont. The cause appears, however, to have been a spreading rail, resulting from a weakened state of the track.

The real estate special left Chambly at 4.38 in the afternoon, about six hundred people being crowded on the seven cars that composed it. All went well until about four miles from St. Lambert, when, without a moment's warning, the crash came.

The train that was wrecked was drawn by G.T.R. engine No. 2194, and the cars in which most of the fatalities occurred were Nos. 1909 and 1930. The train was travelling at the rate of 20 or 25 miles an hour when the defective piece of track was encountered. The tender proceeding in front of the engine jumped the track and was followed by the engine and two passenger cars. The cars telescoped, but only to a limited extent.

The people crowded in the train were in a moment thrown into a wild state of fear and excitement. As the cars left the track they threw the passengers standing on the platforms in all directions. Fortunately, all the coaches remained upright, and the five following cars did not leave the rails or the disaster would have been of far greater magnitude.

As it was, the scenes that followed were full of tragedy. The fireman of the engine was found beneath the truck of the first passenger car. He was frightfully injured and pleaded piteously for assistance, and latterly for his spiritual adviser. The engineer, Charles Bangs, was picked up with his back injured, twenty feet from his locomotive, but he refused help, asking the rescuers to look after his mate.

Pinned between the first and second cars was a little girl, Margaret Dear, and her mother, frenzied with grief, looked on as vain efforts to help her daughter, whose life was fast ebbing away, were made.

John Lacoste, an elderly man, was pinned side by side with the girl, and his sufferings before his death were also great. A little farther on was another mutilated body, which could not be identified, and then a boy, Martin White, well known in Montreal South, was picked up, frightfully injured.

Other sufferers were lying around in various positions. The grief of the passengers who had escaped, and their search for friends was pitiful to behold. No doctors to relieve suffering or wrecking appliances for the release of those pinned under heavy weights were at hand, and this added to the misery of the scene. The wounded were laid in the field, and the long wait for the relief train that Conductor Houle had gone to summon began. More than an hour elapsed before assistance arrived.

The doctors got the injured into a caboose, and the journey started for the city. But in the case of those pinned under the wreckage little could be done, for the necessary appliances were even then not on hand, and the moans for water and assistance continued.

It was a late hour before the passengers reached town, and in the case of the girl, Margaret Dear, and the man, J. Lacoste, when midnight arrived their bodies were still under the wreckage.

DUCHESS OF CONNAUGHT WILL NOT RETURN HERE

(Canadian Associated Press.)

London, April 14.—The following bulletin was isued late last night from Clarence House:

'Her Royal Highness had a good day and is gaining strength.—E. S. Worthington. Bertrand Dawson, W. Arbuthnot Lane.'

It is stated that it will not be possible for the Duchess of Connaught to leave her bed for a period of about three weeks. As soon as she is sufficiently recovered from the effects of the operation she will leave town for a warmer climate.

It is definitely settled that Her Royal Highness will not acompany the Duke on his return to Canada next month.

PREPARING FOR ELECTIONS.

Aylmer, Ont., April 14.—Mr. W. G. Charlton, a South Dorchester farmer, has been nominated by the Liberals of East Elgin, for the Dominion House to oppose Mr. David Marshall, M.P.

MR. LLOYD GEORGE NOT COMING TO UNITED STATES

London, April 14.—Mr. Lloyd George, Chancellor of the Exchequer, according to a newspaper statement, finds it impossible to visit the United States during the coming summer.

Mr. Lloyd George received an invitation last September to attend the International Eisteddfod at Pittsburgh, Pa. He replied, however, saying that it would be impossible to accept the invitation owing to parliamentary duties, but added that if there were any possibility of fixing a more convenient date he would take the matter under consideration.

MOOSE JAW SIZZLES IN HEAT.

Moose Jaw, Sask., April 14.—A heat wave struck the city yesterday, the wind being in the east during the first part of the day, but veered very sharply to the west in the afternoon. A maximum of 84 in the shade was reached at 2 p.m.

British Liberals See Real Danger Ahead of Mr. Borden's Proposals

Trenchent Article in the Manchester 'Guardian' is Attracting Wide Attention and Serious Comment Throughout England To-day.

MR. BORDEN AND MR. CHURCHILL CRITICISED

(By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless From Our Own Correspondent.)

London, April 14.— The political fight over the Canadian Navy Bill is being followed here with the keenest possible attention. All parties generally regret that party feeling should have been carried to such a pitch.

The 'Manchester Guardian,' which is one of the best and sanest daily liberal papers to-day is attracting wide attention.

Regret is expressed that a contribution of British ships to the British navy should be about to leave permanent works on Canadian Parliamentary liberties.

This fairly represents the Liberal progressive thought of the country which has long since seen danger ahead of Mr. Borden's proposals.

WESTMINSTER.

'MANCHESTER GUARDIAN' URGES ELECTION ON NAVY ISSUE.

(Canadian Associated Press.)

London, April 14.—The 'Manchester Guardian,' in a long editorial to-day, discusses the present position of the Canadian naval proposals. 'Mr. Borden and Mr. Churchill,' it declares, 'instead of overcoming the difficulties of the position, have between them brought about that worst of misfortunes—the introduction of England into the strife of Dominion party politics.'

The 'Guardian' thinks that Mr. Churchill has seen the danger and has been trying to avoid it, but Mr. Borden has not been equally careful.

Mr. Borden's excuse for not submitting the present bill to the people—because it is only an energency measure—puts in effect the whole responsibility on the Admiralty and deepens the impression that the bill is a cut and dried arrangement between Mr. Borden and Mr. Churchill. The 'Guardian' concludes:

'The best thing to hope for if the bill is persisted in, is that the Opposition should carry its point and force the Government to appeal to the electors. If our Government has any influence with the Canadian Government it should exert it to this end. We have seen how difficult Britain's position must have been in advising on a Canadian party question without taking sides, but this is precisely the difficulty which the proposal to give Canada representation on the Committee of Defence would involve.'

FUNERAL OF MR. MORGAN ATTENDED BY THOUSANDS

Impressive Service Held at St. George's Church, New York, Followed by Burial at Hartford.

New York, April 14. — Funeral services over the body of the late Mr. J. Pierpont Morgan were held at ten o'clock this morning in St. George's Episcopal Church, where he had worshipped for half a century. Afterwards a special train conveyed the funeral party to Hartford, Conn., for burial at the Morgan mausoleum in Cedar Hill Cemetery.

Blanketed by a covering of 5,000 red roses—Mr. Morgan's favorite flower—the coffin left the Morgan library, where the body had lain in state since Friday night, shortly before ten o'clock for the church. A surpliced choir of 250 voices preceded the funeral party into St. George's. Behind the choir came the clergy, then the pallbearers, the coffin, and the family.

Fifteen hundred persons, one of the most notable gatherings New York has seen for many years, were crowded into the church. Admission was by card only. So great had been the demand for tickets that many hundreds could not be accommodated. Not half of the congregation of St. George's, with whom Mr. Morgan had worshipped, obtained admission.

The services were conducted by the Rev. Dr. Karl Reiland, rector of St. George's; the Right Rev. William Lawrence, Bishop of the diocese of Boston; the Right Rev. Chauncey B. Brewster, Bishop of the diocese of Connecticut, and the Right Rev. David H. Greer, Bishop of the diocese of New York. These were the clergymen who were chosen by Mr. Morgan in his instructions, written some time before his death, for the conduct of his funeral. In all other respects as well his wishes concerning the service were observed.

There were twelve pallbearers, selected chiefly from the cluster of men closely identified with Mr. Morgan in his career. They were Messrs. George S. Bowdin, Lewis Cass Ledyard, Robert W. De Forest, Henry Fairfield Osborne, Senator Elihu Root, oJseph H. Choate, Robert Bacon, George F. Baker, Dr. J. W. Markoe, Elbert H. Gary, Seth Low, and Martin W. Paton.

The chancel was banked high with floral offerings, but these were only a small part of the hundreds that have poured into the Morgan home. Most of these were left behind, and will be distributed to the hospitals and other institutions which have in the past been beneficiaries of Mr. Morgan's generosity.

Among the flowers there were a garland of violets and lilies of the valley from Mr. James Bryce, the British Ambassador; palm leaves bound in silken ribbons of the German colors from the Emperor of Germany; a gold Maltese cross beneath a crown of palms from the French Republic; a wreath of orchids and lilies of the valley from the Italian Government.

There was no variation in the services from the Episcopal ritual. The chant from the thirty-ninth and ninetieth Psalms, 'Lord, let me know my end and the number of my days,' was sung as the coffin entered the church. 'Asleep in Jesus' and 'Lead, Kindly Light,' favorite hymns of Mr. Morgan, were sung by the choir. 'Calvary' was sung as a solo by Mr. Harry Burleigh, the baritone of St. George's. As the funeral party left the church, the choir sang the Recessional, 'For all Thy saints who from their labors rest.'

ACQUITTED OF FRAUD IN ALASKAN COAL FIELDS

Chicago, April 14. — Albert G. Frost and his four co-defendants charged with conspiracy to defraud the Government out of $20,000,000 worth of Alaskan coal fields, were acquitted by a jury in Federal Judge Landis's court on Saturday afternoon. The other defendants in addition to Mr. Frost are Pierre G. Beach and George M. Seward, of Chicago; George M. Ball, of Muncie, Ind., and Frank Watson, of Seattle. The hearing of the evidence lasted nearly a month, and witnesses were heard from all parts of the country, a number of them coming from remote sections in Alaska, and travelling with dogs and sleds hundreds of miles to the nearest railway.

CARBONEAU IN TROUBLE AGAIN

Montreal Ex-waiter Who Married 'Klondike Queen' is Arrested in France.

Paris, April 14.—Charles Eugene Carboneau, formerly of Quebec, was arrested at Boulogne-sur-Mer on Saturday while on his way from London to Paris. He was accompanied by a fifteen-year-old girl who, he said, was his daughter. At the same time the Paris office of the Hugra-Cuenca Railway Company of Ecuador, of which it is said he is the promoter, was searched and all papers and funds seized.

Carboneau, it is alleged, issued 30,000 bonds of the Hugra-Cuenca Railway Company on April 8 and realized $1,750,000 therefrom. There is said to be a further charge against him involving hundreds of thousands of dollars which will be pressed now that his identity has been established.

As long ago as 1906 Count Charles E. Charboneau, as he was known and as he styled himself, was in trouble in Philadelphia, where he was charged with kidnapping his sister-in-law, Agnes Mulrooney. An automobile, pistol shots and detectives figured in the case and Carboneau and the girl were finally caught at the Bellevue-Stratford. Carboneau at the time described himself as a 'commissioner in banking securities' and gave addresses in Paris, London and New York. He was released in court next day, but the arrest recalled stories of Carboneau's adventures in the Klondike in the golden days of '98 and '99.

It was in 1898 that Carboneau, known already as 'the Count,' went to Dawson City. It was said that he came from Montreal, where he had been a waiter. He had little money, but his pleasing manners made friends, and it wasn't long before he had acquired rights in promising claims. He found a quicker way to fortune, however, by marrying Belinda Mulrooney, owner of the hotel at the juncture of the Eldorado and Bonanza creeks and holder of claims to many valuable properties. The wedding celebration is still talked of by Dawson's old timers.

Paris Sets More Freak Fashions

Women Are Now Wearing 'Necklace' as Soldier Wears a Chinstrap.

Paris, April 14.—Porcelain heels for silk satin evening shoes are among the latest eccentricities of fashion. Another novel and none too lovely fashion is wearing strings of pearls somewhat after the manner of the guardsman chin strap. The necklace passes under the chin of the wearer from ear to ear some times fastened around the ear lobe, but more frequently secured to the hair by a jewelled pin on either side with steel ornaments.

Brooches have been revived with summer gowns and will be mainly made of moire damask and brooches de laine. These new dress materials make a charming appearance—and are cheap!

A Fortune of $87,216,691

The Astor Estate So Formidable It Calls for Expert Appraisal.

New York, April 14.—The expert appraisers appointed by the executors under the will of the late Col John Jacob Astor, to determine the value of the real and personal property in the estate for the purpose of the transfer tax, have completed their work.

Their reports, coupled with the affidavits filed by the executors, show that the total value of the estate will be $87,216,691.

MR. NAKAMURA LEAVES OTTAWA FOR LONDON

Ottawa, April 14.—The Hon. Takashi Nakamura, Japanese consul-general in Canada, has been appointed consul-general at London, England, the highest post in the Japanese imperial consular service. Mr. Nakamura will leave for London next month and will be temporarily succeeded here by Mr. H. Aripa, vice-consul.

POPE REPORTED BETTER IN THE BULLETIN TO-DAY

But Rome is Incredulous That the Patient Has Improved At All.

LESS DANGER NOW OF PNEUMONIA.

Rome, April 14.—This morning's bulletin reads:

'His Holiness passed a tranquil night. Bronchial symptoms are reassuring. Temperature 99. General condition good.

MARCHIAFAVA. AMICI.'

The Pope's temperature decreased at one o'clock today to 98 degrees, and the disappearance of fever is interpreted as a sign that there is no more fear of an attack of pneumonia.

Rome, April 14. — While the bulletin issued by the Pope's physicians this morning is optimistic, it leaves many incredulous that the patient really has had a turn for the better.

Undoubtedly, however, there was a noticeable amelioration in the Pope's condition during the night.

Prof. Ettore Marchiafava, on leaving the Pope's apartment after examining him at noon to-day said: 'I now really trust that the Pope's illness will have a favorable solution, if it is possible to induce the patient to take proper care of himself.'

It now appears that the access of coughing suffered by the Pope at about eleven o'clock last evening, accompanied by the emission of a quantity of blood, greatly relieved the Pontiff, and enabled him, as Cardinal Merry del Val thought it would do, to obtain the restoration which sleep gives.

Rome had been thrown into a state of extreme depression at the announcement of this attack and many thought the Pope had reached the last extremity, until Cardinal Merry del Van reassured them.

During the night the Pope's temperature gradually decreased until it went down to 98 degrees.

Prof. Ettore Marchiafava again submitted the Pontiff to a long and minute examination, paying special attention to the condition of the heart and the aorta. He was satisfied to learn that the bronchial affection and inflammation existing in the left side had not increased.

POPE SAYS HE WILL NOT DIE.

The family of the Pope yesterday reached a state of utter despair. The Pontiff himself was comforting them by referring to the various bad illnesses of other men and their complete recovery. He then added to one of his sisters: 'Dear Anna, I have not the slightest intention to die now, but your face looks as though I were near it.' This hint induced her to diminish her signs of grief.

So far there have been more inquiries about the health of the Pope from Canada and the United States than from elsewhere.

Although the Pope rested quietly during the forenoon, the physicians were somewhat concerned about his growing weakness. His heart, however, showed no symptoms of valvular lesion this morning.

The Pontiff took little notice of those around him. For the most part he remained silent and passive, allowing everything to be done without protest.

Dr. Andrea Amici visited the Pope twice after the departure of Prof. Marchafava this morning. According to an understanding between the two physicians he did not call Professor Marchafava again, as he considered the Pope's condition stationary. Prof. Marchafava is to see the Pope again to-night.

OLD U. S. LEGISLATOR DEAD.

Washington, April 14.—Mr. John Brooks Henderson, former United States senator from Missouri and author of the thirteenth amendment to the constitution of the United States, died on Saturday night. He was 86 years old.

FATAL RIOTING BY STRIKERS.

New York, April 14. — One man was shot and killed, one was mortally wounded and several other injured in a battle at Mamaroneck to-day between the police and several hundred striking track laborers in the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railway. Five strikers are under arrest.

ANARCHIST ATTEMPTS TO SHOOT KING ALFONSO OF SPAIN

Cool-headed Manoeuvre on the Part of His Majesty Saves His Life, the Bullet, Fired Point Blank at the King, Finding a Billet in the Neck of the Horse He Rode.

WOULD-BE ASSASSIN FIRED THREE SHOTS.

Crowds Threatened to Lynch the Man After He Was Taken Into Custody.

KING ALFONSO.

Madrid, April 14.—For the third time in his reign, King Alfonso narrowly escaped death yesterday, being the victim of an anarchist attempt against his life. Three shots were fired at the King yesterday afternoon in the streets of the capital by a native of Barcelona, Rafael Sanchez Allegro, who was immediately overpowered.

King alfonso owes his life to his own courage, quickness and skilled horsemanship. Accompanied by his staff he was riding along the Calle de Alcala on the way back from the ceremony of swearing in the recruits when a man sprang from the sidewalk and seized the bridle of the King's horse with one hand, presenting a revolver point blank with the other.

The king took in the situation at a glance. With lightning rapidity he dug his spurs into his horse, which reared violently. His quickness saved his life. The bullet, instead of burying itself in the King's breast, struck the horse on the neck, but so close was it that the King's left hand glove was blackened by the powder discharge.

Before the assailant was able to pull the trigger again a secret service man sprang upon him. The two men fell to the ground locked in each other's arms, struggling furiously. The would-be assassin managed to free his revolver arm and fired two more shots in rapid succession, but the officer knocked his arm aside and the bullets flew harmlessly through the air.

At the sound of the first shot the King's staff forced their horses on the sidewalk and made a ring around the anarchist, who fought long and fiercely in the grip of four policemen before he was overpowered and handcuffed.

King Alfonso, as soon as he saw that the man had been secured, raised himself in the stirrups, turned to the crowd, gave a military salute and shouted in ringing voice: 'Long live Spain.'

He then dismounted and reassured his staff, saying: 'It is nothing gentlemen.'

Then up rose a mighty roar from the wildly enthusiastic crowds, which rolled along in great waves of sound, all the way as the King rode to the palace, cool, collected and smiling.

A spectator, a pensioned royal halberdier, pushed forward so impetuously to offer his congratulation to the monarch that he was mistaken for another assassin and arrested. He was released, however, as soon as the mistake was discovered. A young Frenchman, who was standing beside Allegro, was also arrested, but it does not appear that he was in any way connected with him.

The crowds made a determined attempt to lynch Allegro, who was hurriedly taken into a house and kept there until an auto-ambulance escorted by mounted police, transferred him to police headquarters.

King Alfonso was first to tell of what he lightly called 'The incident which caused delay, to Queen Victoria and the Dowager Queen Maria Christina, at the palace who were greatly alarmed. The King smilingly allayed their fears.

He had hardly been back ten minutes when an immense clamor arose. The two squares on which the palace looks were black with people of all classes, desirous of showing their joy at the King's safety and their admiration for his display of bravery. The King went to the balcony and acknowledged the cheers, and then sought the Queen and the two stood bowing to the throngs for several minutes.

The police investigations have established that Allegro was recently expelled from France as an anarchist, after which he went to Barcelona. He came to Madrid a month ago, and obtained employment in a carpenter shop. He worked there until Friday, on which day he was paid off.

It is said that during the course of his first examination Allegro declared that on seeing the King pass he was seized with a sudden evil impulse and having a revolver in his possession he drew it. Driven on by an irresistible force he sprang forward and fired.

A woman said to be associated with Allegro was placed under arrest last night.

King Alfonso thus describes the attempt against his life:

'I had reached the corner of the Calle de Alcala, opposite the House of the Marquis de Cuba, when I saw a man come out of the crowd with his hand inside his coat. He attempted to seize the bridle of my horse, and while I failed to follow exactly what happened he fired two revolver shots in my direction.

'At the second shot my horse reared on his hind legs and backing hastily upset my assailant. Immediately two of my private policemen jumped on the man who yet managed to fire a third shot, wounding a policeman. I then dismounted and found that my horse was only slightly hurt. A bullet had grazed him over the saddle girth. I remounted and returned to the palace.'

CROWDS CHEER THE KING.

Madrid, April 14. — King Alfonso of Spain took an early ride in the park this morning, and was warmly saluted by crowds of people who had gathered to cheer him.

Joy reigned everywhere that the King had escaped the bullet fired by the would-be regicide Rafaelo Sanchez Allegro, while His Majesty was returning from a review of troops yesterday.

The anarchist Allegro was in very merry mood during his examination. He forced the guards surrounding him, and the interrogating magistrates, to laugh at his witty comments.

Inquiries made by the police in Barcelona show that Allegro was rejected from the Spanish army service owing to his suffering from nervous attacks. He had been frequently without employment. He is married to a woman of a very honorable family.

MILLIONNAIRE'S DISAPPEARANCE BAFFLES POLICE

Fears That J. W. Martin, the American Cotton Magnate, Has Been Murdered.

London, April 14.—The police are in possession of no further information concerning the mysterious disappearance of Mr. Joseph Wilberforce Martin, the millionaire cotton man of Memphis, Tenn., beyond the fact that his pocket book and hat have been found. The police appear to be completely puzzled and are reluctant to accept the theory that Mr. Martin was murdered.

Martin's disappearance has created a great sensation in London. Various circumstantial statements are made as to a man answering Martin's description having been seen in London quite recently, but none rests on very clear evidence.

MR. UNDERWOOD, TARIFF LEADER, ILL WITH FEVER

Washington, April 14.—Mr. Underwood, chairman of the Ways and Means Committee, was ordered to bed to-day by his physicians, who declared he had a slight fever, and was in danger of a breakdown from hard work on the tariff bill. He may be confined for several days. His illness, however, did not interfere with the House caucus to-day, which will work on.

Bank of England Sensation

Official and Valuable Securities Are Reported to Be Missing.

New York, April 14. — A cable to the 'Tribune' from London says: 'A Bank of England sensation is the one topic of discussion in financial circles just now.

No details of the affair have been made public from official sources, but it is understood that an investigation following the disappearance of a responsible official of the bank showed that securities valued at several thousand pounds were missing.

In the absence of any authoritative announcement with regard to the description of the missing securities, an advertisement published last wek concerning bonds that had been lost or stolen attracted a good deal of notice. This advertisement did not mention the Bank of England.

GERMAN PRINCES MUST ECONOMIZE

Berlin, April 14.—The Budget Committee of the Reichstag by a large majority adopted a resolution yesterday instructing the Imperial Chancellor to notify the German princes that in view of the cost of the army bill it was urgently to be desired that they should reduce their staffs of personal aides. The resolution also directed the Chancellor to prepare to carry out the ideas of the committee. The action of the committee followed the defeat of a motion made by one of the Socialist members, calling upon the Kaiser to reduce the number of his equerries from twelve to six.

The estimates provide for $86,500 a year for aides to the princes referred to.

CALM FOLLOWS STORM IN HOUSE OF COMMONS

Members Are For Once Dispassionate in Discussing Closure Resolution.

(Witness' Staff Correspondence.)

Ottawa, April 11. — The debate on the closure resolution, as was expected, pursued an uneventful course in the Commons. Although there are premonitions of storms before the vote is taken, the likelihood is that nothing unusual will occur before next week.

Mr. Kyte (Richmond, N.S.), resumed the debate on the closure resolution. He said the supporters of the Government claimed to be good sports. In this case, however, finding that they were getting the worst of the fight, they decided to amend the rules of he House in their own favor. This was not in accordance with the best traditions of the game.

The introduction of the closure in England, as in the Canadian House, was due, he maintained, not to obstruction, but to weakness and want of leadership. In view of what had taken place already the minority evidently would have no rights except those that can be wrested by them from t' majority.

When asked by the British Government about the conditions under which the gift of $35,000,000 had been given, Mr. Kyte continued, the Prime Minister would have to reply, 'We gagged Canada; we hit her with club and while she lay insensible we rifled her pockets and found $35,000,000, which I present to you as a free gift.' Mr. Borden would probably be told, 'You had better take back your thirty-five millions. Unless you get it by the free consent of the people of Canada we prefer not to receive it.'

Mr. J. A. M. Aikins (Brandon, Man.), said the blockade to which Parliament had been subjected of late was intended to send the Government to the country. He created some laughter when he claimed that the lust for office was still upon the members of the Opposition. Although they were wandering in the wilderness they still hankered for the flesh pots of Egypt. Mr. Aikins concluded by stating that the amended Canadian rules were lenient in comparison with the British rules.

LIKENS ACTION TO RUSSIAN GAG LAW.

Mr. F. B. Carvell (Carleton, N.B.), said the chief distinction between the proposed closure and that of the British House lay in the fact that in the Canadian Parliament members would have the right to discuss a few matters, but that all other rights would be taken away. In the British House it was just the opposite. A few privileges only were taken away in the latter House, subject to the decision of the Speaker, and most matters might be discussed. Under the proposed rules, he said, there was very little opportunity for the discussion of grievances. Whether they would remain in force for a brief or a long period they would certainly be repealed some day, because the people of the Dominion would not stand for such a Russian gag law. Under the new rules the Government could put such a measure as the naval bill through for second reading in the last ten minutes of a night's sitting. They would also be able to put supply through in a few days. He referred to the giving out of contents of estimates some time ago as an attempt to bribe a constituency, and said under the new rule such a matter could not be discussed. Neither could the more flagrant case of the Macdonald election be dished not realize the far-reaching cussed. He felt that Premier Bordon consequences of his proposals.

Mr. Arthur Meighen (Portage la Prairie), in his speech, sought to justify the action of the Minister of Marine on Wednesday in moving the previous question after the Premier's resolution had been moved. Why was the previous question moved? The purpose of the previous question was to prevent amendments to the main motion. Therefore the motion of Mr Northrup that the Minister of Marine be heard was justified, otherwise amendments would have been thrown into the maelstrom of indefinite obstruction. Action had been taken under rule 17, which was placed on the rules of the House by the ex-Prime Minister. He would not have placed it there if he had not meant it to be used. Then why, when it was acted upon for a legitimate purpose, did hon. members shout themselves hoarse in calling 'Shame?' Was it a shame and disgrace to act upon rule 17?

Hon. Mr. Lemieux—'It is half a century old.'

Mr. Meighen—'If it was a shame to act upon rule 17, was it not a shame to pass that rule?' Continuing, Mr. Meighen said the responsibility for closure must be placed upon either on the Speaker or on the Government. The responsibility had been placed on the Speaker in the British House between 1882 and 1887, in which period it was very seldom used. The Speaker was diffident about applying the closure, and as a result it was said to be a failure. In England the closure was found inoperative because it was vested in the Speaker.

Mr. Devlin—'Does the hon. member mean that ministers of the Crown will be more impartial than the Speaker?'

Mr. Meighen—'I don't think the hon. gentleman really thinks I have ever challenged the impartiality of the Speaker, either of this or any other day. I say the responsibility is laid on the Government of the country, who are answerable to the people of the country and not to the Speaker.'

Mr. Devlin wanted to know why the British Parliament did not lay the onus on the Government instead of leaving it to individual members.

Mr. Meighen—'The hon. gentleman does not seem to appreciate the English rule. The duty of imposing closure is on the majority in the British House, but in that House any member could get up and on his own initiative move that the closure be applied and put to the vote.'

Mr. Devlin—'But in this House it must be a minister of the Crown; a member has not the privilege.'

Mr. Meighen—'Certainly, does the hon. gentleman wish to widen the scope of the present amendment?'

Mr. Devlin—'What we want is that the power of the Government be extended so that the representatives of the people will have a right in the matter?'

Mr. McKenzie (W. Cape Breton), adjourned the debate, and the House adjourned at five minutes past eleven.

IN THE SENATE.

Halifax Terminal Plans Objected To, And Several Measures Receive Assent.

Ottawa, April 11. — The Senate yesterday discussed improvements proposed at Halifax, discussed and passed the Japanese treaty, witnessed Sir Charles Fitzpatrick give assent to this and a number of other bills, and then adjourned for three weeks.

Senator Power moved for papers relating to proposed improved terminal facilities of the Intercolonial at Halifax. He said the Minister of Railways had made a speech at Halifax, in which he had described the proposed terminals at Halifax, and the impression got abroad that they were to cost $30,000,000. It seemed that there should be further investigation. There were many objections to the proposed plan. The more the citizens of Halifax learned of it the less they liked it. It would make an industrial district of what was now a beautiful residential district. This would result in inconvenience to the people of the industrial district as well as to the people of the residential district. To make the terminus where it was proposed would destroy Point Pleasant Park, which was now one of the most beautiful places in the world. The Government would take the east side of Pleasant street and render the fine dwellings on the west side untenantable. The proposed change would force the employees of the railway to find homes at least two miles from where they are now living. The change would destroy Halifax as a residential city and as a summer resort, and would turn it into a railway city. It was hard to say what effect this scheme would have upon Halifax as a port. It is now one of the finest harbors in the world, where ice did not interfere with navigation once in fifty years. The site of the proposed docks would be exposed to south-west gales, which were the most severe in that part of the world, and it was doubtful if breakwaters would give adequate shelter. It was claimed that the proposed works would so interfere with the ebb and flow of tides that ice troubles might follow. The proposed bulkhead would be two-fifths of a mile in length, would extend to the edge of the channel, and, it was said, would probably interfere with the ordinary business of the port. Of all the captains who sailed in and out of Halifax only one had approved of the proposed plan. The others had condemned it.

The motion for papers was carried.

Senator George Ross, on motion for the third reading of the Japanese Treaty Bill, congratulated Canada upon entering upon closer relations with a great Oriental nation.

The bill was read the third time.

At five-third Sir Charles Fitzpatrick, deputy to His Royal Highness the Governor-General, attended at the Senate Chamber and gave assent to a number of bills, as follows:

An act to incorporate the Canada Preferred Insurance Company.

An act to incorporate the Manitoba-Ontario Railway Company.

An act respecting the Canadian Northern Railway Company.

An act respecting the Canadian Western Railway Company.

An act respecting the Bank of Saskatchewan.

An act to incorporate the Western Canada Mortgage Corporation.

An act respecting a certain treaty of commerce and navigation between His Majesty the King and His Majesty the Emperor of Japan.

An act respecting the Superior Courts of the Province of Ontario.

An act to incorporate Canada North-West Loan and Mortgage Company.

An act to incorporate the Intercolonial Trust Company.

An act to incorporate the British North-western Mortgage Company.

RUSSIA CALLS HANDS OFF SCUTARI

Official Statement Shows Unity of Purpose in Protecting Albania Frontier.

St. Petersburg, April 11.—The Foreign Office has issued a long statement in regard to Russia's attitude toward the Balkan States, which makes it clear that the Government of the Czar is in complete accord with the other Powers, and gives the reasons why it has ceased to support the Slav claims exclusively.

The note remarks that the frontier of Albania was determined in opposition to the interests of Montenegro and Servia, but Austria and Italy considered the status quo in the Adriatic of such importance that it would not admit of any argument. The statement continues:

Russia having preserved Prisrend, Ipek, Djakova and Dibra for the Slavs, thought it necessary to concede the annexation at Scutari to Albania. This concession was made to preserve peace, as war for the above cause would have been obviously absurd. Scutari being a purely Albanian town.

The note goes on to say that 'the fact that Montenegro had proved incapable of assimilating the Catholics and Mussulmans, which she had started to do thirty-five years ago, shows that the annexation of Scutari would have only weakened her. Moreover, it might strengthen the foreign ties and facilitate the penetration of foreign interests.'

The Foreign Office declares that King Nicholas of Montenegro broke the understanding into which he entered to warn Russia in the event, and obtain her consent. Nevertheless, the Czar magnanimously aided Montenegro in supplementing her resources. When the question of Scutari had been settled by the Powers, Russia sent a friendly notice to King Nicholas warning him of the grave responsibility he would incur if he continued his resistance to the wishes of the Powers. He was afterwards advised to desist from recrimination and the pursuit of personal aims in condemning his subjects to useless massacres.

These representations had no effect, and it became clear that King Nicholas based his calculations on embroiling Russia and the Powers in an European war. Russia, therefore, opposed his measures. It now hopes that he will cease his obstinate efforts.

In this case, the note says, the Powers will find some means of alleviating the lot of the Montenegrins who are overwhelmed wit the sacrifices of the war.

The statement concludes with a little homily to the Russian people on their duties, and tells them that friendship for their Slav brethren does not involve hostility to other nations.

London, April 11.—Indications of a peaceful Balkan settlement continue favorable. The Belgrade correspondent of the 'Daily Telegraph' asserts that Servia has decided, on Russia's advice, to withdraw al lthe Servian troops now investing Scutari.

The first victim of the International blockade is the King of Montenegro's yacht 'Roumania,' which was captured by a foreign warship in the waters around Antivari. The yacht was escorting the vessels loaded with flour.

London, April 11.—Bulgaria is making formal claims to the possession of Saloniki, now occupied by the Greek troops, according to an Exchange Telegraph Company's despatch from Belgrade. The despatch adds that Bulgaria is taking military measures to support her claim.

King of Montenegro Plans Abdication

NICHOLAS_I

London, April 9.—King Nicholas of Montenegro has definitely arranged plans for his abdication, if force should be employed by the European Powers against his little kingdom to prevent it from obtaining the territory it considers necessary for its independence, according to information obtained in official Montenegrin circles in London to-day.

The arrangements for this action were made by King Nicholas, in consultation with King Peter of Servia, the agreement being that King Nicholas should abdicate, and with his family quit his country.

Montenegro would then effect a union with Servia, while King Nicholas and his family would be given an appropriate provision from the civil list and would reserve the right of succession to the Serbo-Montenegrin throne.

SAYS MR. BORDEN HAS COMMITTED POLITICAL SUICIDE

Premier's Proposed Rules Are Severely Criticised by Liberals in Commons.

DESCRIBED AS BLOW AT FREE PARLIAMENT

Treatment of Liberal Chief Said to Have Sacrificed All Respect.

(Witness' Staff Correspondence.)

Ottawa, April 12.— The debate on the closure resolution was continued throughout the Friday session of the House. Mr. Borden was absent, being still confined to his house with a cold. The speaking was confined to to Liberal members, five of whom were heard, and the adjournment was moved by the Hon. Frank Oliver, who will continue the discussion on Monday.

'I am speaking probably for the last time in a free Parliament,' said Mr. Boivin, of Shefford, the last speaker of the evening.

'I am speaking as the representative of over 2,000 voters in the constituency of Shefford, and on behalf of the French-Canadian minority of the province of Quebec, who have always been loyal to the King, but who are jealous of the rights granted to them under the treaty of Paris, and the British North America Act of 1837.

Mr. Boivin declared that Canada was a country of minorities and depended for justice and protection upon the majority for its privileges. He declared that the measure was not necessary. Obstruction had only occurred four times in Canada, and in every instance it had been justified.

The member for Shefford gave the House a carefully prepared estimate of the popular vote to controvert the statement of Mr. Borden that they hold a majority in favor o fthe bill. Deducting the votes of those in Quebec, who had pledged themselves against any navy, unless submitted to a plebiscite, Mr. Boivin showed that there was a majority of 203-217 against the Borden naval proposals.

Mr. M. D. Mackenzie (Cape Breton) went back to the time when 'the previous question' had been previously moved in 1885, the object then being to shut off discussion on the review of the Riel trial.

'It was used then to stifle discussion on what was regarded by many as a political murder,' he said, 'and it is brought forward again when political murder is being committed in this House by depriving us of our rights and liberties. The ninth of April will go down as a day of double tragedy in this House. The Premier has committed political suicide by cutting his own throat.'

GAG RULE AND MACHINE POLITICS.

Mr. German (Welland), who, it will be remembered, was against reciprocity, referring to the events of Saturday of four weeks ago, argued that an attempt had then been made by the Government to drive the Naval Bill through by physical force, but, he said, 'there was a yellow thread in the woof of their constitution,' and the move failed of success.

He defied the Government to exert the full power of the closure resolution to force the naval bill through before its remaining clauses have been the subject of reasonable discussion.

The Opposition, he declared, would discuss the remaining clauses of the bill in spite of the Government, and in some way place on record on 'Hansard' the amendments which they believe should be made to those clauses. He greatly misjudged the strength of Liberal principles in the Senate, he said, if it was not great enough to prevent the enactment of legislation handled as the Government is attempting to handle the naval bill.

'The Liberals of Canada did not intend to lie down under gag rule and steam roller politics, and whatever legal rights they have they were prepared to exert against the bill.

Mr. German then referred to a speech delivered some months ago in Montreal by Mr. Borden, in which that gentleman declared that if Parliament refused to approve his present naval policy, he would at once appeal to the people. If the bill did not get through Parliament, Mr. German said, Mr. Borden must appeal to the country, or stand as the first Canadian Premier to break his pledged word.

He protested against the course taken by the Government to prevent Sir Wilfrid from speaking. It is now sought, he continued, to excuse this move by saying that it was simply a tactical move, but Mr. German ventured to say that, had the positions of the parties been reversed, it would have been impossible to find a man on the Liberal side who would have made the move. When in power, the Liberals had always shown as much respect toward Mr. Borden as that gentleman's followers had shown, and in view of the position and the record of Sir Wilfrid Laurier the treatment now given him by the ministerial forces had, he did not doubt, lost them the respect of right thinking people.

Mr. J. H. Sinclair (Guysboro) declared that the Liberals and the country generally would not submit to gag rule.

Mr. Sinclair gave nine reasons why the proposed rules should not be imposed upon Parliament:

1—Because they are tyrannous, and a free people hate tyranny.

2—Because they prevent the expression of grievances on going into supply.

3—Because the interpretation of the rules of the House is in danger of falling into the hands of an unscrupulous government.

4—Because the rights of the people will be relinquished to the ruling majority.

5—Because the House of Commons will be reduced to a political machine.

6—Because it will give opportunities for wrong-doing and corruption by ministers of the Crown.

8—Because the amendments to the rules should not have been introduced until the naval bill had been submitted to the people.

9—Because the effect will be to place the Treasury at the mercy of a band of machine politicians, to check exposure, and to place a premium upon dishonesty.

BANK SYSTEM OF CANADA IS SUPERIOR TO U.S.

Chicago President Opposes Local Banks and External Inspection by Government.

Ottawa, April 10.—Mr. J. B. Forgan, president of the First National Bank, of Chicago, and formerly with the Bank of Scotland, Bank of British North America and Bank of Nova Scotia, was heard by the Banking Committee yesterday. He opposed the local bank with its small capital and said that was one of the weaknesses of the United States system. Too many such banks caused a wide disposition of gold reserves.

'Banks,' he said, 'should be regarded as established institutions, as a vital part of the nations' commerce and built up as bulwarks of strength. The rights of all involved would be safeguarded by permitting the banks to issue new capital on terms fixed by directors.'

Mr. Forgan declared himself strongly in favor of internal audit and inspection as against any external system by the Government.

'I would advise the Canadian Government to keep its hands off bank supervision or anything approaching it,' he declared. 'The minister's suggestion of a shareholders audit seems to me what is wanted.'

He agreed with Mr. Andrew Carnegie that the United States banking system was the 'worst in the world', and considered Canada's immeasurably better.

HON. S. CASEY WOOD DIES IN TORONTO.

Toronto, April 12. — Hon. Samuel Casey Wood, for twelve years provincial secretary, commissioner of agriculture and provincial treasurer, successively, in the Liberal Government of Sir Oliver Mowat, died in his 83rd year, following a brief illness, yesterday in this city.

The late Mr. Wood was born at Bath, Ont. Beginning his career as a school teacher he entered commercial life later, and soon became prominent. He was connected with many financial and industrial concerns, being a director of the Sterling Bank of Canada, the Western Assurance Company, and the Canadian Accident Insurance Company.

DRASTIC LIQUOR LAW CHANGES PROPOSED BY MR. ROBERTS TO THE ROYAL COMMISSION

The Royal License Commission, appointed to inquire into the liquor traffic and make recommendations regarding the license laws in the Province of Quebec, held a session in Montreal last week, where Mr. Roberts, secretary of the Dominion Alliance, spoke for one hour and a half in support of amendments to the Quebec License Law and Revised Statutes, submitted by him on behalf of the Anti-Alcoholic League and the Dominion Alliance. The Commissioners in attendance were Judges Carroll, Tessier and Cross.

The first proposed amendment was one to the effect that hotelkeepers should no longer have the right to sell intoxicating liquors either in dining rooms or private rooms. This might seem drastic, he said, but it had been forced upon them by the great abuse of the present privilege. It was the practice in many hotels after 11 o'clock at night, to allow people to go into the dining rooms or rathskellers, and there be supplied with all the liquor they wanted on the purchase of a sandwich. That was surely never the intention of those who framed the law.

PLACING POWERS IN HANDS OF ELECTORS.

The following additional paragraph was proposed to the License Law:—

'It shall be competent for the electors resident in any municipality or polling sub-division to signify at anytime during one license year in writing their opposition to the granting of any and all licenses in the said municipality or polling sub-division for the license year next ensuing, providing that applications for the confirmation by certificates have not been taken into consideration by the licensing authority.'

As the need for this, Mr. Roberts said last fall a majority in opposition to any and all licenses in a sub-division was obtained. Later two license holders canvassed the electors and induced 32 of the signatories against licenses to sign applications for these two. When the case came before the Licensing Board, it was held that the opposition was not a legal document until the application had been filed. The people must be made supreme in this matter, Mr. Roberts said. They were the ones who were vitally interested, and if they wanted to protect their power to say whether or not they would have a license in their division during the next license year.

PROPOSED DISABILITY FOR LICENSE HOLDERS.

The next clause proposed to be added was:

'If the application for the confirmation of a certificate by a person who already holds a license has been refused owing to the opposition in writing of the absolute majority of the electors resident in the municipality or polling sub-division, such person shall be ineligible to hold a license for the sale sale of intoxicating liquors in the same municipality during the three years next ensuing.'

As an illustration in favor of this, Mr. Roberts said that the license of the Imperial Hotel, on St. Catherine street East, was opposed by the majority of the electors in the polling subdivision, and the license could not be renewed. But the Commissioners subsequently granted a license to the same individual for the Majestic Hotel, on St. Lawrence street. Mr. Roberts maintained that if a license holder's immediate neighbors condemned him, then he ought not to be considered worthy of holding a license in any neighborhood for the ensuing three years.

THE INVESTIGATION OF COMPLAINTS.

The next proposed clause was:

'It is the duty of the Commissioners to investigate all complaints regarding the conduct of license holders which may be made to them by any person or the accredited representative of any organization, establishment, for the purpose of supervising the proper execution of the law.'

Mr. Roberts, supporting this, said there had been considerable discussing between the local Commissioners and himself regarding the granting of some hotel licenses, or in particular that of the Grand or Royal Hotel. In that case, there was, in his opinion, unmistakable ground for investigation, yet none was held. There was great dissatisfaction throughout the ranks of the temperance forces at the neglect of complaints laid by responsible persons.

FAVORS COMMISSION GIVING WHOLE TIME.

'How would you overcome the difficulty of having to look into some 400 cases?' asked Mr. Justice Carroll.

'Personally, I hold that the License Commissioners of the city should devote their whole time and attention to the administration of the license laws.'

'Supposing they did,' said Judge Carroll, 'is it not a fact that nearly all the work comes in the month or two preceding May 1?'

'I would have the fingers of the Commissioners on the pulse of the system the whole year round,' said Mr. Roberts. 'If the license laws are to be administered effectively, it cannot be done in two or three months. The Commissioners must be au fait the whole year round. At present the License Commissioners have other heavy and onerous duties to perform, and are only concerned with licensing as a side issue. One Commissioner, giving his whole time, would be infinitely preferable to three men doing the work on the side. I would also make License Commissioners have judicial power as well as administrative. Until infractions of the law are dealt with exclusively by the Commissioners we shall never have effective license laws in this city.'

HOTELS AS PLACES OF ASSIGNATION.

Another suggested clause for the license laws was:

'Women and men of known bad character shall not be permitted by hotel and restaurant keepers to frequent their establishments for the purposes of obtaining meals or refreshments or intoxicating liquors, or for any purpose whatsoever, under the penalties enacted in Article 137.'

Mr. Roberts said that there were hotels in this city frequented by bad characters and used by them as places of assignation. A certain type of women should not be allowed to dine in hotels. There were plenty of other places where they could get food.

THE QUESTION OF BOTTLERS' LICENSES.

A further recommendation was:

'That bottlers' licenses be brought under the jurisdiction of the license authority of the municipality to which it is proposed to operate them, and be subject to the conditions of Article 11.'

Mr. Roberts said that at Lachine there were three or four bottlers' licenses and a brewery. The people felt that they should have control of these licenses, and that they should be subject to their opposition or confirmation, in the same way as ordinary licenses.

Mr. Roberts took the opportunity to give a lengthy criticism of the recent memorandum placed before the Board by the brewers of Quebec, in which they defended the use of beer as promoting temperance and other virtus, and denbunced prohibition as defeating the ends for which it was established. Mr. Roberts said he was not yet advocating prohibition, 'but we are at Adrianople,' he added, 'and by and by we shall rush Constantinople. The nations who were beer drinkers, he said, suffered just as much from drunkenness as those addicted to hard liquor. The memorandum condemned prohibition in Maine as a failure, but he wanted to say that if it was a failure, it was one of the most glorious failures in history. He denied that prohibition led to drug and cocaine habits, and in concluding, urged that liquor selling should be entirely divorced from hotels, and these latter given up to accomm dation of guests and travellers, their real mission. Liquor-selling places should be separate from hotels, and in each liquor should only be sold in one room open at all hours of the day or night to the public gaze. There should be no bar in this room, but tables, at which people could sit.

Several representatives of French societies suggested improvements to the liquor laws, and Mr. L. A. Rivet, K.C., as representing the Licensed Victuallers' Association, suggested that when the License Commissioners were sitting two commissioners should at all times have jurisdiction if one were prevented from attending by illness or other causes.

The Commission then adjourned. The next meeting will be in Quebec.

NOW--OR AT ELECTION ?

Edmonton, April 10.—Will Mr. Borden implement his promises of 1911 and hand over their natural resources to the prairie provinces, or will he keep them to be used as a bribe by Conservative leaders to induce the electors to return that party, was the question asked by Mr. Sifton at a largely attended Liberal meeting in Wetaskiwin last night.

The Premier said both parties in this province are united on the question of the handing over of its natural resources.

MR. GOMPERS IN HOSPITAL.

Washington, April 12. — Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, is confined in a hospital here, threatened with mastoidis of the left ear. For several weeks he has suffered considerable pain, and yesterday he was taken to the hospital for constant attention and complete rest from his work.

THE ALLIES MAY SOON BE AT EACH OTHER'S THROATS

Serious Squabble Now Threatened Between Victors Over Division of Spoils.

BULGARIA HOLDS GREECE AND SERVIA TO BARGAINS

Peaceful Settlement of Montenegrin Difficulty is Regarded As Assured.

London, April 12.—The official Russian announcement yesterday in regard to Montenegro has had an excellent effect in Europe, and has strenghtened the hope of an early settlement of this question, which will probably be made in two or three days, but so far as Scutari is concerned nothing is known as to the effect of Russia's statement on Montenegro.

The intention of Servia to withdraw her troops from Montenegro has not been announced officially, but it is confirmed from many quarters.

The commentator of the 'Daily Telegraph,' who is at St. Petersburg, says the danger of a squabble between the Balkan States over a division of the spoils now threatens to become acute.

In addition to the strain between Greece and Bulgaria over Salonika, it seems that Servia claims Monastir, which Bulgaria has earmarked as her own.

It is reported that Greece and Servia have reached an understanding for mutual protection against Bulgaria. Many of these rumors may be disregarded, but the sharpness of the friction between the allies is obvious from a speech of M. Danoff, the president of the Bulgarian Chamber at Sofia to the effect that Bulgaria would hold Greece and Servia strictly to their existing bargains. He added: 'the danger of the situation is that some of the allies may allow themselves to be carried away to the point of provoking an odious and fatal conflict.'

SWEDISH PRINCE FOR ALBANIAN THRONE.

Vienna, April 12.—The candidature of Prince William of Sweden, second son of King Gustave, for the Albanian throne, is favored by the European Powers belonging to the Triple Alliance—Germany, Austria-Hungary and Italy—according to the 'New Free Press.'

Despatches received here from Cattaro, the seaport of Montenegro, announce that since yesterday the fortress of Scutari has been subjected to a severe bombardment by the Montenegrin besiegers.

Boys' Farm to be Placed on a Cottage Homes System

Plans to be Prepared for Two Cottages to be Erected at Once—Bishop Farthing to Visit the Farm on April 24th and Confirm Six Boys.

A cottage homes system for the Boys' Farm, recommended by the superintendent, was approved by the directors at their monthly meeting in Room 58, Canada Life building, yesterday, and it was decided to ask Messrs. Baroto, Blackader and Webster to prepare plans for the proposed buildings, and for two cottages to be proceeded with at once.

Mr. J. R. Dougall, president of the Boys' Farm, presided, and there were present, Messrs. C. S. J. Phillips, A. R. McMaster, J. Cradock Simpson, O. C. Dawson, Robertson Fleet, Hugh Peck, Dr. Grant Stewart, E. Ross Ross, and G. W. Mathews, superintendent.

The superintendent reported as follows:—

Boys' Farm and Training School,
Shawbridge, Mar. 31, 1913.

The President and Board of Directors:

Gentlemen,—

We commenced the month with 69 boys, and have admitted three, total 72. Of these seven have gone to employment in every case pardoned for good conduct. We had 65 on the books, and all in residence on March 31st.

The newcomers are:—

1.—G. G., a little waif of ten years, whose sole offence was vagrancy and loitering. The judge had no recourse, but to find the little fellow a home, and he, and such as he, must be specially provided for—it is for them we must build our first cottage. There are many such in the school, and we shall have more. The need of a separate home must be apparent to all, when it is remembered that other inmates run to 18 and even 19 years of age, and many are old offenders.

2.—P. P., a Hebrew, born in Liverpool, England, 15 years old, for theft from the person, of different parties' purses, money, etc. He comes to us for three years.

3.—S. S., aged 13 1-2 years, born in Montreal, of English parents, was sent for four years, for breaking, entering a shop and stealing therefrom cigarettes, candy, chewing gum, car tickets, and so on.

These three boys come from the Juvenile Court, of Montreal.

The boys who have gone to employment are:—

G. M., who has found work with a railway at $90 to $100 per month. He earned the full amount remission, namely eight months on a two-year term. He was our baseball and hockey captain and also head monitor.

C. S., earned three months remission on a term of two years. He goes to support his widowed mother.

J. C., also earned eight months remission on a two-year sentence. He is working for a Montreal wholesale house at $6 per week.

B. H., earned three months on a four-year term. He is yet only young and his people propose to send him to school.

H. W., was one of the first 30 boys admitted. He earned 11 months on a five-year term. He is working with his father at market gardening.

J. H., a friendless boy, has gone to work with a farmer in the Eastern Townships. Our farmer instructor knows the people and the farm and we are sure the boy has a good home. We are in receipt of letters from both the boy and Mr. Soles, which promise well for the lad's future.

H.B., another of our first group of thirty, is a friendless boy. Last November, an official of the C.P.R. and his daughter visited the Farm to pick a boy to go to Ontario with them. As we had no body ready just then they picked H. B. to follow this spring. They have written since he joined them, and are evidently well pleased with their choice. The lad has also written to say he likes his place.

H. N., has earned his discharge. He was also one of the first comers—one of the smallest. He is now the tallest boy in school. He has shown a special aptitude for learning, especially gardening and allied subjects, and his ambition is to graduate at Macdonald College. As we shall need an assistant for the gardener this year to help in looking after the thirty or forty smaller boys who will be employed in that department, and also to look after the bees and poultry, I would recommend that you engage him for that position at $15 per month for the season. He will thus be able to save towards his expenses at Macdonald College, and we need not anticipate much difficulty in obtaining a scholarship for the remainder. This is not pure philanthropy merely, but good business for us, as he is well suited for the work I have in view for him. We shall need some one for that position, and I do not think we could obtain any service worthy of consideration at $15 per month from an outsider.

The visiting chaplain, Mr. Baker, reports that Bishop Farthing will visit the Boys' Farm on the 24th inst., to confirm the six boys the chaplain has prepared. We are hoping to have the service in the local chapel, and we would like members of the board present to entertain His Grace.

We have received a communication from Mr. Aug. Dupuis, director of fruit stations for the province, with the list of fruit trees it is proposed to plant this spring.

Dr. Byers, the medical superintendent of the sanatorium, Ste. Agathe, has renewed the summer contract for milk at a higher price—17 as against 15 last summer, an increase representing $54 in the season, though it must be remembered that this is not all gain, since we asked for this increase on the ground that prices of feeds are much higher than last year.

The operations for the month have been the usual routine. The stone quarrying is finished, and Mr. Stephens and his boys, have taken out 20,385 cubic feet of stone, at an actual cash outlay of 1 1-5 cents per foot, and allowing value for employment of inmates, a total cost of 2 1-3 cents per foot. Total cash outlay amounts to $247.50, which was paid for horse hire and wages, to Mr. Stephens, the quarryman who supervised the work.

The winter classes in gardening, farming, mechanical drawing, and building construction were closed February 28th. These classes were attended voluntarily and the average attendance is 28 boys. A wide range of subjects has been discussed, all relating to the practical work in the departments. We see the results of these classes in the eagerness with which the pupils are looking forward to the coming summer's work on the farm, and garden, and in the shop. Two prizes were given in each of these classes, consisting of a suitable book and a watch.

We have been visited by the following old boys: H. W. W. F., W. N., and J. H. Other visitors were Mr. O. C. Dawson, the Rev. Eliott Baker, and Mr. Wm. Ewing.

The whole respectfully submitted,
Geo. W. Mathews, superintendent.

The Public Service Commission in India

(By the Rev. Dr. Wilkie, Canadian Missionary at Jhansi.)

This is an age of commissions and conventions for any and every purpose and India has had her full share of them. Some thus see India who otherwise might not have done so, and in some measure, anyway, India becomes better known. How far blessing follows these gatherings is another matter, but that we will not now discuss. The fashion has been set. Such gatherings must be held. Woe betide him who dares to run counter to the fashion.

Just now we have in India what is called 'The Public Service Commission.'

Its purpose is to inquire into the conditions of the civil service here, really I believe, to see if it is not possible somehow to open the doors wider for the admission of more Indians into the Indian civil service.

The commission is here largely from two causes. First, in Britain are some theorists who think India is all going to the bad because the relations of the government and governing bodies are not such as the advanced democracy thinks correct; and secondly, in India are not a few who want a larger share in the government of the country. This commission has already examined parties in three large centres and for nearly two months more will continue its work. Practically two views have been presented. That of the Indians who everywhere demand a larger proportion of their own people in the government service and who, in order to do this, desire what are called 'simultaneous examinations,' i.e., that the examinations for entrance into the civil service be held in India at the some time as they are held in England.

On the other hand the Europeans have almost everywhere urged first the opposite, and when pressed, have in not a few cases, expressed their want of confidence in the Indians as a race. There are individuals, strong, true, brave men, honestly, according to their light, trying to build up character, to remove the grave moral defects of their people, and seeking for an Indian national spirit that will be worthy; but they are the few and should the doors be thrown open wider than now, a large proportion of those admitted from lack of character, would only harm. These Europeans who have stated what they regard as the truth as to the lack of character and moral standard, are pretty severely handled by the national press, and by the leaders who have a chance to make themselves heard. The Indian cannot stand criticism. To praise the schoolboy for fair work may be good, but if it leads to a conceited false conception of the character of this work, it does only harm. In too many cases the Indians are in the school boy stage. Praise, however qualified, is expected and magnified, and all criticism is as bitterly resented. To tell the truth is to be regarded as the enemy of the country and motives are hunted for and enlarged upon, that are as false as foolish. But the Indian has learned the value of shouting, if he can only shout loud enough to be heard in Britain, where there are men with theories that have run away with them, and who do not hesitate to take up the cause of those they choose to regard as oppressed. In a 'runaway' the driver usually runs more risk than those on the road, but in the case of faddists they are comparatively safe but not always those amongst whom they ride.

DEVELOPING RACE ANTAGONISM.

The result, so far, of the commission is therefore in a growing measure, bitter race antagonism, such as we have not seen since Lord Ripon, in the early eighties, by his 'Ilbert Bill,' raised such a storm that only the wise, strong kind hand of a Dufferin was able in any measure to allay, and that successive Viceroys and officials from that time to this have tried to overcome. Lord Curzon dared, at a convocation of the Calcutta University, to speak plainly regarding the low moral standards of the country. From being the idol of the country he was regarded as its most bitter enemy and the bitter feeling seen at the time of the Partition of Bengal and since then in Bengal began with that address. Lord Curzon said what was true and those hearing him knew it. He only discharged a duty in trying to rouse the conscience of the more or less educated community, but he criticized the spoilt school boy, full of conceited satisfaction, and so was hounded from one end of the country to the other as the bitter enemy of the country.

This race antagonism is again being stirred up by the present commission. What need is there to inquire into and publish what everyone knows—Hindus as well as Europeans—as to the want of character, the low moral standards, the petty tyranny and abuse of authority of such a large number of the Indian officials, of the lower grades especially? The records of every office in India are full of proofs that no one can deny.

But why not have 'Simultaneous examinations?'

To have the examinations in India would mean a great saving of expense on the part of those who now desire to enter that service, and who now must go to Britain before they can try the examinations.

That would mean, too, a great army of hungry graduates trying to get in here and in all probability the crowding out of even the few Europeans now in the service.

The examination is almost wholly bookish. A good memory is of far more importance than a well balanced mind. Moral qualities have no place in the choice of candidates. Even physical conditions are largely ignored, so long as the candidate can pass a medical examination. The qualities that are seen so largely in those trained in the public schools and colleges in Britain and that have had such a large share in making Britishers such a success in the government of such countries of India, are largely absent in India.

To compel the Indians to go to Britain means limiting the number who can try and giving those who go a slight opportunity to see the world and breathe in some measure the spirit of Britain. The good results of such a trip are at best only partial, and may perhaps be counteracted by other influences at home of a very different kind, so that perhaps it is possible to make too much of the result of the course in Britain before entering the service.

There are now but little over a thousand Europeans in the civil service in a country of over 300,000,000. Only those who know how much depends on this small handful of men can understand the danger of overburdening them or of lessening their number.

The commission has been hearing a large number of what we may well call the leading Indians, of much learning and of great influence. But they belong to a class that do not number in all probably one ninety-fifth of the whole population and yet they speak as if voicing India as a whole. What of the remaining 95 per cent? They are the ones that will be chiefly affected by the change proposed, and yet they have no means of making their voice heard. What would their wish be? I can only speak of those I have met and allowance must be made for the fact that they were speaking to me of the ruling race, and for the fact also that an Indian tries to conceal his opinions when he thinks them out of harmony with his company.

THE INDIAN'S ATTITUDE TOWARDS THE EUROPEAN.

But actions speak louder than words. How is it that every Indian who has any question needing settlement, seeks if possible, the advice and assistance of the European? Why is it, for example, that the people so generally will only go to an hospital or dispensary if they can get the care of the European doctor? Why is it that thousands suffering keenly from maladies that cannot be cured will rather suffer and die in their huts than go to a government dispensary near by, presided over by the Indian hospital assistant? Why is it that everywhere we are asked by all classes to help them to get the ear of the collector in order to escape from the power of some Indian official? It is true an Indian knows the people, the language, the customs of India as no European can and that for some time after coming out the European is dependant on the interpretation of the Indian. Yet with all possible defects of this kind the fact remains that the great mass of the Indian people do not trust their own countrymen in the same way they do the European, and this not without reason. This is a case that requires plain speaking. Hinduism has so deadened the conscience and so undermined all moral responsibility that mutual trust is all but wanting. We do not say all Indians are absolutely unreliable and all Europeans are saints. Far from it. Some of my best friends are Indians whom I trust and respect, and some of the Europeans in India I have no desire to intimately associate with. But the great mass of the people know and cry out because of the petty bribery, tyrannical abuse of authority, pilfering, lying, cheating, misrepresentation and general wrong doing of those of their own countrymen who to-day rule them. So many enter the government service, not for the pay of the post they can get, as for the far greater gains their official position secures for them. Everywhere we go from village to village it is the same story, as the 'Pioneer', one of our leading papers in substance says, either the great mass of the people are terrible liars, or the under official world are unworthy characters.' As a fact both statements are true and the one is true because of the other.

The commission hears those who want office. It does not hear the great mass that do not want any decrease of the European officials, as already they are too few and too far apart. If they could speak it would be to urge the employment of a larger proportion of Europeans, especially in all positions where justice and revenue matters are concerned. Were it not that already the paper is too long I would like to give some details that have come under my own eye, that would show how the whole tendency in Indian of her religion and social customs is to reduce the great mass of the people to a condition little better than slavery. The government have made heroic efforts to save and elevate the poor people, but are defeated too often by the people themselves, who in turn are misguided by the false, absurd stories circulated amongst them by interested parties. The class that are crying out to-day for more power are often the very ones the government has had to fight in its efforts to upraise the people. Give them yet more power and the fight of the government will be all the more difficult.

Do not let us forget we have in India neither conscience nor character such as you have at home. British people are not by any means all Christians, but there is at home a public spirit that has developed and stands behind a standard of manliness and honesty that makes even bad men ashamed to bring disgrace on their good name. Do not forget what Hinduism is. It is the religion of the country. It has destroyed character and all moral standards so far as it has had influence. Many men are infinitely better than their religion, but that is in spite of it, not because of it, and they have become irreligious in the Hindu sense of the term in becoming better than their religion. Till India developes conscience and character, all rule on her part will be but a counterpart of what in the past filled the land with oppression and bloodshed and made her name a bye-word.

A more faithful, honest, unselfish, hard working, able body of men, it would be hard to find anywhere in the world, than the Indian civil service. Britain sends to-day her best to this land. What sacrifices they make, what hardships endure, what earnest, kind, wise efforts they make to help the people. Often they are blocked by those on whom they should depend for co-operation; misrepresented by those they are trying to uplift, with so little sympathy from any quarter save a conscientious sense of having done what was duty. Some of course are autocratic, reserved, more or less of the machine—for it has to be machine government to some extent and yet what splendid men as a body they are.

Here is our collector and magistrate ruling over some 600,000 people, one of the most modest and retiring of men, a man widely read, a keen thinker, a scientist of no mean order, one of the most careful of administrators, one who masters all the details at first hand before deciding any question kind and large hearted, one who would rather suffer himself a hundred fold than cause another to suffer from his mistake; who knows the people, their language, cunning, trickery, deception, their weakness as few do, and yet who loves them and is as sincerely loved by them. How he works! It matters not whether there are good roads or no roads, whether it is hot or cold, you find him dashing over the country that he may himself understand the problems and get at the facts at first hand. His long experience enables him to detect fraud and pounce on the guilty in a way that is very remarkable, but his thorough justice inspires confidence in all. This one man alone is worth more than an army for the upholding of British prestige and authority and of much more value than the great army of under officials that are there to carry out his orders, but whom he needs to watch and direct almost as much as the people. The contrast between his efforts and the results of these on the one hand, and the feelings of the mass of the people regarding those working under him is enough to enable anyone to see what would be the result were the number of Europeans still further reduced. India is growing and the day is coming when she will govern herself, as do any of the self-governing colonies today. Let her grow, however, naturally. The boy is going to become the man, but he is not yet ready for the man's duties. A wise government is doing all that is possible to develop the boy. That government, from intimate knowledge and long experience, knows what is best for him, as those at home, however clever, cannot. More, the government is as anxious as any at home can be, to hasten this growth, provided, it be on natural, healthy lines. There is no want of sympathy. Plain speaking regarding serious moral deficiencies does not mean contempt nor want of love. Just because India has such precious possibilities, all who are intimate with her desire to give every possible help. But do not let us forget that what may be good for the west is not necessarily needed here. Let us trust, and, if possible, assist these good and great men in the civil service, that have done such wonders in India and let us take care we do not weaken or discourage them.

J. WILKIE.

MR. J. KEIR HARDIE STEPS IN WHERE OTHERS FEAR TO TREAD

British Labor Member Gives Notice to Ask Mr. Asquith if He Will Take the Opinion of the Cabinet on the Propriety of Suggesting to Canadian Government the Desirability of Not Proceeding With Mr. Borden's Naval Proposal.

(Canadian Associated Press.)

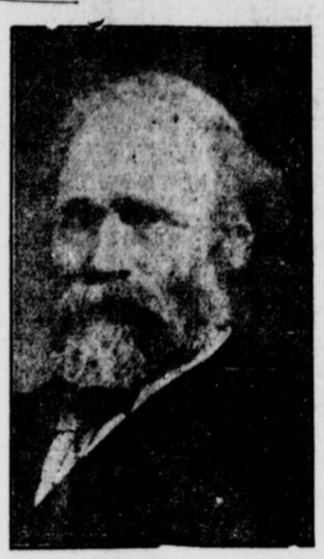
London, April 11.— Mr. J. Keir Hardie will ask Mr. Asquith in the House of Commons on Monday next whether he is aware that the proposal of Mr. Borden to make a 'loan gift' of three battleships to the Admiralty, has become a matter of acute party controversy in the Dominion Parliament, and whether, under these circumstances, he will take the opinion of the Cabinet on the propriety of suggesting to the Canadian Government of not proceeding further with the proposal.

NOT THE GIF, BUT THE PRINCIPLE THAT COUNTS.

The 'Times' to-day editorially states that the necessity for closure at Ottawa arises not through objections to the naval expenditure, but against the particular form of expenditure proposed; therefore, the opinion of other parts of the Empire has nothing to do with this aspect of the controversy. The article continues: 'We have, of course, to recognize the fact that the defeat of Mr. Borden's measure will inevitably involve the introduction of supplementary estimates here, as the three ships proposed by Mr. Borden will be needed for the general security of the Empire in 1915, if not laid down by Canada, public opinion here will insist that they be laid down by ourselves.

'The ships,' continues the 'Times,' 'are of no account in comparison with the principle for which they stand. They stand in British eyes for Canada's determination to take her place beside the mother country and other dominions in maintaining the supremacy of British sea power.

'We should, indeed, profoundly regret,' concludes the 'Times,' 'a situation which divided the French-Canadian and British-Canadian sentiment into any semblance of the old race camps, but we shall not believe that any such danger is threatened so long as Mr. Borden's French-Canadian colleagues remain loyally at his side. To observers in this country Mr. Borden has always seemed to speak without the slightest touch of prejudice for Canada as a whole. He has clearly conducted the Canadian Commons through some very difficult weeks with a dignity, sense of justice and serenity not surpassed in the great record of the chief opponent, Sir Wilfrid Laurier himself. To suggest that he has been won over by English pressure to a policy prejudicial in any way to the freedom and national status of his fellow countrymen, is not merely to misread completely the English view of the Imperial idea, but it must also seem to all who met Mr. Borden in England a strange and almost ludicrous misjudgment of Mr. Borden's own intelligence and strength.'



MR. J. KEIR HARDIE.

MONTREALER SECURES $3,000,000 CONTRACT

Mr. Charles Fraser, of Fraser, Brace & Co., a McGill Graduate, Who Has Carried Out Some Remarkable Engineering Undertakings, and is Now Head of a Big New York Firm.

MR. CHARLES E. FRASER.

The announcement that the contract for the completion of the development works of the Cedar Rapids Manufacturing and Power Company—a matter of some $3,000,000—has been awarded to Fraser, Brace & Company, of New York, will be a source of genuine pleasure to the many friends of Mr. Charles E. Fraser. He is an old Montreal boy, exceedingly popular and highly respected here by all who know him.

Mr. Fraser's rise in the engineering profession has been a remarkably rapid one, due to sheer ability and capacity for handling large propositions. His career at present is, in all probability, only well begun, and yet the story is one of surpassing interest and should be a stimulus and a source of inspiration to other young men who cherish an ambition to succeed in their chosen vocations.

Years ago, and not such a very long time either, Mr. Fraser, whose family then lived in Montreal, but have since moved to New York, looked with favor upon journalism as a worthy profession, and for a time he occupied the position of city editor of the 'Witness.' He discovered, however, that he had a stronger natural bent toward engineering study and work, and he entered McGill as a student in the Department of Applied Science. Like many another who makes his mark after leaving college, he took no particularly high stand at McGill, but graduated in due course. That was about fourteen years ago. He had done a little railroading' during the long summer vacations, like many of the other students, but as soon as he finished his course he left for New York, and secured a position on the staff of a big contractor, Mr. Schaler, who had an important sub-contract from the Pearsons for the section from 34th street to the Grand Central Station on 42nd street, of the first rapid transit subway built in that city. This was the Metropolitan Company's subway runing north and south on Manhattan Island. From having only a position on the staff he was put in charge of the night gang, and a little later was promoted to be superintendent of the day shift and over the night gang.

His ability and faithful attention to duty were very highly appreciated by Mr. Schaler, and this led to a most important step in his career. The section of the subway on which they were working was one of the most difficult of the whole enterprise, much of it requiring the hewing out of the solid rock. While Mr. Schaler stood beside Mr. Fraser one day inspecting the work, an accidental explosion of dynamite brought a huge piece of rock down on top of Mr. Schaler, injuring him so seriously that he died soon after. Strange to say, Mr. Fraser escaped unhurt. Mr. Schaler, before he expired, made provision for the disposition of his estate, and named Mr. Fraser as his executor to carry to completion the contract with the Pearsons on behalf of his estate.

It was a great responsibility for a very young man in a city full of eminent engineers, but it was also his opportunity, and he proved that he was able to rise to it. In doing so, he established himself well on the way to success in his chosen profession. The proverbial 'tide in the affairs of men which, taken at the flood, leads on to fortune,' had come to him, and he rose with it.

In his work on this contract he displayed such ability that as soon as it was finished he was at once seized by the Pennsylvania Railway Company and made general superintendent on the work on the construction of the tunnels under the East River, connecting 34th street and Long Island City. Here he developed greater ability and also confidence in himself as capable of handling a fairly good-sized undertaking on his own account.

He became a partner in the engineering firm of Fraser, Brace & Company, of New York, which has secured and carried out successfully a considerable number of large and important contracts. Among these were the construction of a big power dam at Shelbourne, Mass., a bridge contract in the New England States, a power flume on the United States side of the Niagara Falls, and the most difficult portion of the development works of the Canadian Light & Power Company at Valleyfield, being that in connection with the locks of the waterway.

KILLED ABOARD STEAMSHIP.

St. John, N.B., April 11. — Struck by a sling of deals and carried into a hatchway, where he droped thirty-five feet in the steamship 'Montreal,' docked at West St. John, Edmund Leger, of Randolph, was fatally injured last night, and died in the hospital two hours later.

THE GOVERNMENT AND THE DEMANDS MADE BY LABOR

(Correspondence of the 'Witness.')

London, March 24.

Although the debates in Parliament during the past week have not been attended with any particular interest, yet the committee rooms of the House have heard discussions which cannot be passed over by any serious student of politics. The occasion has been the visit of the Parliamentary Committee of the Trades Union Congress to the various ministers, in order to place before them the demands of the congress.

THE ORGANIZATION.

Before examining these demands we should understand the nation of the Trades Union Congress. It is the oldest of the three labor organizations in Great Britain, having come into existence in 1868. The other two are the General Federation of Trade Unions, founded in 1899, and the Labor Party, established in 1900 These three work together by means of a joint board, and it is hoped that in the future the three bodies may be fused into one. This has already been approved of in principle, but in practice is not likely to occur for some time, as there are many difficulties in the way. Labor is at present heavily handicapped by the necessity of supporting these three bodies, each with its own annual conference, etc.

The Trades Union Congress came into existence at the same time as and partly as a result of the extension of the franchise. Its functions are primarily educational and propagandist. It has no permanent programme, but at its annual conference decides upon a policy which meets the needs of the moment. Having done this, the congress elects a Parliamentary Committee of sixteen members, upon whom is laid the task of carrying ou the decisions arrived at. One of the duties of this committee is to visit the heads of the various government departments, and ascertain their attitude towards the demands of the congress. The influence of the congress upon legislation has in the past been very great. The Factory Acts, Truck Acts, Employers' Liability Act and the Fair Wage Clause in government and municipal work have, to a great extent, been the result of the action of the congress. Great interest, therefore, attaches to the deputations sent by the congress to Cabinet Ministers during the past week.

THE DEMANDS.

The most important interview was with the Prime Minister. The subjects dealt with included electoral reform, miners' housing, the nationalization of mines and railways, the compulsory cultivation of agricultural land, the granting of civil rights to postal servants, and working conditions in small bakehouses. With regard to the question of cultivating agricultural land, a reply was made by Mr. Runciman, president of the board of agriculture. He agreed with the deputation that by no means the maximum amount of produce was now being obtained from the land, but pointed out that, owing to the Small Holdings Act (passed by Mr. Asquith's Government in 1907), the state of affairs was improving every year. The reply on housing was made by Mr. John Burns, president of the local government board. He showed that the Town Planning Act of 1909 had effected great improvements; in 1910 only twelve local authorities in England and Wales spent £108,000 on urban housing; in 1912 ninety-six local authorities had spent £650,000. At the present moment some twenty-five miners' areas are building houses under the Act.

The remainder of the questions were dealt with by Mr. Asquith himself. Some are of only local consequence, but the nationalization of mines and railways are subjects of universal importance.

NATIONALIZATION OF RAILWAYS.

The deputation in support of the nationalization of railways contended that the state had always, in practice and in principle, kept a hand over the railways, binding them by Board of Trade regulations as to rates, conditions of work, etc. Even in Mr. Gladstone's permission bill of 1844, it was laid down that the railways might be taken over on the basis of twenty-five years purchase. Those of the public who have invested their money in railways have always known that this possibility was before them. The speaker of the deputation went on to urge that the railways should be taken over on this basis. Calculating the net receipts of the railway companies for the last twenty-five years, and averaging them, he had found that they came to forty-seven million pounds odd. It would take £1,175,000,000 to buy out on these terms, and if railway bonds were exchanged for state scrip bearing interest at 3 1-2 percent, the interest would be £41,146,000, leaving a profit available of something about six millions for betterment purposes. This profit would allow for granting of lower rates and higher wages, which (as Mr. Asquith pointed out) would inevitably be demanded under a government scheme.

To this Mr. Asquith replied that the government refused to undertake the nationalization of the railways. 'It involved,' he said, 'practical difficulties of a very serious kind.' He did not believe that the profit referred to above would be great enough to enable the state to meet the demands of the public for lower rates and higher wages. Such a profit would be swallowed up before the railways had been in the possession of the state for twelve months. He did not consider that the deputation had made out its case.

Mr. Asquith's refusal was expected, but some radicals hold that it was based on an error in policy. The railways should be taken over by the nation, in order to act as the handmaids of agriculture and commerce, and they should no more be expected to pay their way than are the bridges and high roads.

With regard to the nationalization of mines, the chief argument of the deputation was that if the nation acquired the mines keen competition would be done away with, and the nation would have a great asset at its disposal.

Mr. Asquith replied that the nationalization of mines would be a difficult undertaking, on account of 'the enormous variety of the conditions under which the mining industry was carried on, and the complexity of the whole system of production.' The business was too speculative to justify state management. Further, evidence with regard to nationalization of mines in Prussia and Germany was not reassuring: it had not been entirely a success.

In spite of Mr. Asquith's strong stand on this question, it is generally believed that the nationalization of mines will become an accomplished fact during this generation. When once the state has possession of the railways — and all the signs of the times tend towards that — it would be criminal folly for her to allow the supply of fuel to remain in any other hands than her own. Meanwhile, the opening up of the subject by the Trades Union Congress is noteworthy as having elicited the opinion of the present government, and turned the attention of the public in this direction.

STATE MAINTENANCE.

Other visits were made by the Parliamentary Committee to the Home Secretary, the Postmaster-General, the Financial Secretary of the Admiralty, and the President of the Board of Trade. Most of these deputations dealt merely with questions of detail, as government inspection, licensing the postal system, etc. The Home Secretary was petitioned to introduce state maintenance for the blind; at present there are 32,853 sightless persons in the United Kingdom, and of these only 2,310 are supplied with work by charitable institutions. The rest have to support themselves as best they may.

THE BLIND ALLEY.

Mr. H. B. Samuel, the Postmaster-General being approached with regard to the 'blind alley' employment of boy messengers, pointed out that the Post Office now does its best to provide regular employment for these lads when they become too old to serve as messenger-boys. In 1909, four thousand boys had been dismissed at the age of sixteen. In 1912 this total was reduced to 412; and in 1913 it was expected to be nil, except for boys unable or unwilling to accept employment in towns other than where they resided. The deputation to the Admiralty, which was received by Dr. Macnamara, dealt chiefly with questions of wages, and no principle was involved.

AGRICULTURAL LABORERS.

That to the President of the Board of Trade, however, was more interesting. The deputation demanded the inclusion of agricultural laborers under the Trades Board Act, the extension of unemployment insurance, and the adequate manning of vessels. To the first of these Mr. Sidney Buxton replied that the whole question of the land was being carefully considered, and that it was not within his province to make any statement about it. (As a matter of fact, there is a very general feeling among the public that Mr. Lloyd George's land reform proposals will include the establishment of a minimum wage for agricultural laborers). Mr. Buxton also said that the success of the experiment of unemployment insurance (Part II. of the National Insurance Act), could not yet be tested, as the scheme had so lately been started. If it were as successful as they hoped, the government would extend it. The question of the manning of ships was at the moment being carefully considered by the Board of Trade.

On the whole, therefore, apart from the suggestions for nationalizing mines and railways — the demands of the Trades Union Congress have been sympathetically received by the Government.

STORIES of MEDICINE
DOCTOR GORDON BATES

'I firmly believe that if the whole materia medica could be sunk to the bottom of the sea it would be all the better for mankind and all the worse for the fishes.'

—Oliver Wendell Holmes.

The statues which occupy niches in the much-vaunted hall of fame are constantly in need of repair. Many of them are merely soiled, sufferers at the hands of the vicissitudes of time and in need of a thorough dusting. Some of them are all cracked, not a few have broken noses, while a multitude have fallen to the ground owing to the weak feet supplied by careless or incompetent sculptors.

There are many divisions in the hall of fame, and in all of them there is evidence of this wanton carelessness and violence. Statues of men, once of noble proportions, are broken into tiny fragments. Statues representing the more abstract ideas, such as much-extolled discoveries (for often the perpetuation of the memory of such a thing is as worthy of a statue as a man) are in a like pitiable plight. Such ruin and devastation remind us that often those things which in the real world seem genuine and praiseworthy may prove to be of a spurious value or entirely worthless.

FALSE TRADITIONS.

Probably in no other field have more cherished traditions and ideas been abandoned than in that of medicine. Superstition has succeeded superstition, and panaceas have followed panaceas, only too frequently to be abandoned for something more futile than ever. In fact, it may be said with some justice that only during the last century has medicine been on anything like a rational basis.

THE VALUE OF DRUGS.

Almost the greatest revolution during that time, or at least within the last fifty years, has been in the position assigned to drugs. In a day not far past doctors used to think that drugs administered properly and in nauseous enough doses would cure all the ills that flesh is heir to. The ancient as well as some fairly modern text-books in therapeutics made the most absurd claims for all sorts of pills and potions. The doctor, strong in the knowledge of an interminable list of drugs, thought it possible for him to cure anything—could he only be adroit enough to make the right selection. His patients educated up to his viewpoint, and even more credulous than himself, swallowed the most horrible boluses with a conventional resignation to a temporary fate, which, if survived, was at least preferable to a very permanent death.

Now, of course, most of this is changed. The physician knows the mass of current medicines to be inert or worse, uncertain of action, and, when applied to human functions, if anything, more uncertain still. To-day he seeks to study scientifically the few real medicines or healing agents which must be used—as quinine and digitalis, opium, iron and mercury, instead of a heterogeneous muddle of varying and unreliable materials. As medicine approaches closer to the status of an exact science, the physician understands the method by which he must attack disease and by instruments of precision he is able in many cases to obtain an exact knowledge of the disease he is fighting — and naturally of the method by which it must be fought.

THE OLD WAY OF TREATING TYPHOID.

Typhoid fever is a notable example of the discarding of old methods of drugging. A century ago the unfortunate victim of this malady was liable to most heroic treatment, so severe, indeed, that many unwilling examples of the old maxim concerning a 'cure worse than a disease' promptly gave up the ghost. Even a generation ago the typhoid fever patient, willing or no, was dosed with half the drugs in the pharmacopeia. To-day, however, he often never receives a scrap of medicine from the beginning of his ailment to its end—and, after all, is much more likely to recover than his less fortunate forefather.

THE EFFECT OF HOMEOPATHY.

The modern attitude is largely the result of experiments on the part of the Edinburgh and Paris schools. Perhaps, though, what has contributed towards it as much as anything is the constant reproachful object lesson of homeopathy. When this system was introduced no regular physician would admit for a moment that the infinitesimal doses of the homeopath could do any good. Yet it was obvious that these physicians lost no more of their patients than their brethren of the standard type. The only conclusion one could come to was that most drugs had no effect whatever on the diseases for which they were administered.

But in medicine ideas have always been changing. It is curious that among ancient nations a knowledge of the conditions under which diseases most prevail was extant, and that they even carried out systems of public hygiene to an extent to which we have hardly attained. The law of Moses furnishes an outstanding example in its insistence on cleanliness, isolation, and diet. The Greeks, with the ideal ever before them of a fair mind in a fair body, systematized diet, exercise, and physical training, while both they and the Romans made the bath almost a public fetich. Indeed, they went far beyond the English in this respect. It is even said that a public benefactor in those times in place of adopting the Carnegie attitude of presenting his native town with a library was prone to invest his money in a bath instead.

But modern science goes further than this, first of all discerning the exact cause of disease, then attacking it and removing it. General observations such as those of Captain Cook in regard to scurvy and Jenner in discovering vaccination had done much, but it remained for the bacteriologists, such as Pasteur and Koch, in discovering bacteria to be exact causes, to reform the whole aspect of medicine.

The resultant discovery of antitoxins, vaccines, and the like opens up a field so large that it can hardly be discussed here. Aside from such treatment, however, there are other methods which, though not so spectacular, are useful adjuncts in the cure of disease. Much belief is placed on the old so-called natural methods — diet and exercise, bathing and massage, — in other words, giving the natural forces the fullest scope by easy and thorough nutrition, increased flow of blood, and the removal of obstructions to the excretory and circulatory system.

FAITH AND MEDICINE.

Last of all, in relation to all of this, there is another factor. Paracelsus — the doctor, chemist, charlatan — died of taking an over-dose of a universal panacea too poisonous even for his confidence. Yet when he advised his patients to have full faith and a strong imagination and they would see the effect of it, he gave voice to a great truth.

Faith, perhaps the most important medicine of all, will buoy up the spirits, set the body flowing more freely, and the nerves playing their part without disturbance. The medicine of the physician may be merely an alleged one, his pill may be a bread pill, but in the past at least it has provided a solid basis for that faith often necessary for a cure. Despondency may frequently sink the stoutest constitution to death's door. In the light of this age, as well as of firmly established though largely pernicious traditions, it is not difficult to understand why many people insist that they cannot be rid of their ills unless they swallow a large part of the pharmacopoeia — and look askance at the doctor who will not order it for them.

Yet it is best to make haste slowly. People are only beginning to appreciate the benefits of preventive medicine. When its great benefits have sunk in and been thoroughly digested they will be utilized in a sensible manner. So, too, will curative medicine. When the problems of cause and effect are thoroughly worked out, and that process is in progress now as never before, treatment will be much more likely to mean cure, and when the sick man knows that his physician is not making the blind fight against disease that he used to make so often he will be ready to believe that a departure from methods which have come to be conventional, and, therefore, were thought right, may be rational, sensible, and therefore inevitable.

Enoch Bates

WILL DEVOTE THEIR LIVES TO LEPERS

Four Sisters From Outremont Will Follow Example of Father Damien.

Four Catholic sisters will leave Outremont at an early date to give the remainder of their lives to service in the leper settlement on Skeeklung Islands, close to Canton, China. Here there are 1200 lepers, men, women and children, some as young as ten years. Many of the sufferers are in an unsightly condition through the ravages of the awful disease.

The four volunteers belong to the Sisterhood of the Immaculate Conception.* As a matter of fact, the whole 15 members of the sisterhood offered to go, but only four will be chosen. The sisterhood was formed for those who wished to volunteer for the foreign mission work of the Catholic Church.

The four volunteers to the leper settlement, of course, can never return.

KAISER'S SON TO WED DAUGHTER OF THE CZAR?

Berlin, April 11.— The report is revived that Prince Adelbert, the third son of the Emperor William, and the Grand Duchess Olga, the eldest daughter of the Czar, are about to be betrothed.

Will Free Trade in the United States Fulfil Gladstone's Prediction?

New Wilson Tariff Recalls Great English Statesman's Vision of America Challenging Supremacy of Great Britain — British Industries Already Preparing to Take Advantage of Lower Tariff.

(By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless (from our own Correspondent.)

London, April 9.—President Wilson's message to Congress has been anxiously awaited by the people of this country. Now that it is known, it has given great satisfaction to the masses of the people, and even the Protectionists and heads of great industrial concerns fully admit that the new tariff will open up avenues of trade which have been practically closed to them hitherto. From this Great Britain and other countries cannot fail to benefit.

From the representative opinions gathered, it seems certain that the new tariff will give a great stimulus to our boot and shoe trade, the lace trade, and gun and hardware trades, and cotton manufactured goods.

Indeed, steps are already being taken to meet the additional demands that will be made on these industries.

Public men here are also of the opinion that the new tariff will be a good thing for American industries, which will be liberated from the evils of artificial stimulation.

American consumers, there is not the slightest doubt, will benefit greatly, and a big general impetus will be given to American trade. It is recalled here that Gladstone used to predict that England's supremacy would remain unchallenged only until the United States adopted free trade.

No misgivings are felt here on this point, however. On the contrary, there is great satisfaction that another country is going to adopt a policy which has brought such abundant prosperity to this country. That England's trade will experience a new stimulus, while American industry will be greatly helped, is the general concensus of opinion.

WESTMINSTER.

SEE GOLDEN CHANCE FOR IMPERIAL TRADE.

London, April 9.—English manufacturers and business men see in President Wilson's proposed tariff reductions a golden chance for English manufacturers. Commercial circles here are giving a great deal of attention to Democratic plans, which they expect to be of great benefit to Imperial trade, and, in a less degree, to purely English trade.

A well known member of the London Chamber of Commerce said: 'If the proposals are passed as they stand they will be of great benefit to British trade.

The removal of the duties on raw wool will certainly stimulate our woollen trade. The reduction of the sugar duty will greatly help the West Indies and indirectly ourselves.

'Canada will benefit by the reduction in the duties on foodstuffs, and no doubt the new tariff will greatly increase the trade between the United States and the Dominion. We used to export great quantities of cotton and linen goods to America, but the mills of Massachusetts are now so good that we can hardly hope to increase our present exports in these commodities, except in the finer qualities.

'The iron and steel trades will benefit from the fact that steel rails, hoop bands and iron are on the free list. Sheffield is no doubt pleased at the reduction of the duties on all kinds of cutlery and razors. That England will benefit there can be no question.'

A prominent Bradford wool manufacturer said that through the abolition of the wool duty there would be great competition in buying wool between Yorkshire and America, and that prices would go as a consequence, but America would buy great quantities of Yorkshire manufactured woollen articles.

Mr. Henry C. Field, chairman of the Tariff Committee of the Birmingham Chamber of Commerce, said that lowering the tariff would reduce the cost of production and that Americans would be better able to compete with England in the markets of the world.

Mr. W. A. S. Hewins, secretary of the British Tariff Commission, said: 'The proposals are not at all a move in the direction of free trade, as we understood it in England. They are designed to make the tariff more effective. There is no feeling in the United States in favor of abolishing it. When the tariff is calculated scientifically it will be far more dangerous to British industries than now.'

Mr. Francis Neilson, M.P., a leading Liberal economist and publicist, said: 'The tariffs there have made the poor poorer and more numerous, and the rich richer and fewer. I am confident that whatever final changes President Wilson makes will not be prejudicial to British interests.'

Washington, April 9.—The possible violation of over a score of treaties between the United States and foreign nations through one provision of the new tariff bill that proposes a concession in tariff on goods brought in by American built ships, is giving concern to officials of the State and Commerce departments.

The section under consideration would reduce by five percent. the tariff on all foreign goods brought to this country 'in vessels built in the United States and which shall be wholly the property of a citizen or citizens thereof.'

Treaties now in force with Great Britain and with a score or more of other nations provide that the same tariff shall be levied on the imports from those countries whether brought in American ships or in the ship of the country from which the imports come.

MENTAL DEFICIENCY.

(Correspondence of the 'Witness'.)

London, March 31.

On Tuesday, March 25, the Mental Deficiency Bill was re-introduced in the House of Commons by the Home Secretary, Mr. McKenna. It had already been under discussion in the House last session, but the Government were compelled to drop it, owing to the loss of time occasioned by the Tories' snap division on Home Rule. It is to be hoped that during this session it will successfully become law. Such a measure has been long expected and long desired. So long ago as 1908 the Royal Commission on the feeble minded, in its report, recommended the establishment of a central authority dealing with all classes of mental defects, including lunatics, idiots, imbeciles, feeble minded and the morally defective.

THE PRESENT LAW.

At present the situation is roughly as follows: The Commissioners in Lunacy have power to deal with and compulsorily detain lunatics, idiots, and imbeciles; but the charge of the feeble minded is not taken over by any authority. That is to say, although education and poor law authorities are permitted to care for the feeble minded, and indeed are extremely anxious to do so, yet they have no power to do so except by the consent of the feeble minded persons themselves. The Defective and Epileptic Children's act (1899) was a step in the direction of greater control, but did not go far enough. It enables educable feeble minded to be sent to special schools, and, when they leave at the age of 16, to be handed over to the local authority, so that the education they have received may not, as hitherto, be wasted. But this act is only permissive, not obligatory, and it is in operation, generally speaking, only in urban areas, and not in all of those. The need for the extension of this act is apparent.

The neglect of the feeble-minded problem is answerable for a large proportion of the crime and misery in England. Modern civilization does enormously increase the chances of survival of such people; in primitive communities it is obvious that their numbers are kept down by famine, sickness and incapacity for self defence. We place no restriction upon the marriage of such people, and as they are exceptionally prolific, and their offspring inherit their weakness, each generation sees an ever-increasing number of degenerates. This 'vast army of incompetents' has been described as 'a serious drain upon the resources of the nation.' They cannot work; and therefore they crowd the workhouses; they are deficient in self control, and therefore lapse into criminal conduct which sends them to goal; they cannot protect themselves against disease, and accordingly they fill up the beds in the hospitals. Immorality and illegitimacy are the results of their freedom

THE McKENNA BILL.

Such is the state of affairs which Mr. McKenna's bill seeks to remedy. This bill proposes firstly, the establishment of a Central Board of Control consisting of thirteen members, eight of them to be the already existing Lunacy Commissioners. This Board is to control all classes of mental defect (in accordance with the recommendations of the Commission). This general authority will be set over a local authority, that is, a committee appointed by the county council and county boroughs, for the care of the mentally defective. The general duties of these committees will be to ascertain what persons within the area are defective subjects to be dealt with under this Act; to keep a register of them; to supervise defectives, placing them in institutions or under guardianship when necessary; to provide institutions for defectives and to arrange for their inspection, etc.

WHAT IS A DEFECTIVE.

These provisions meet with general approval, but Mr. McKenna has encountered a good deal of opposition in his definition of mental defectives, who are to come under the operation of the Act. There they are described as 'those who are incapable of competing on equal terms with their normal fellows, of managing themselves and their affairs with ordinary prudence. . . . and persons who through mental infirmity arising from age or the decay of their faculties are incapable of managing themselves and their affairs.' This is a very wide definition. True, such persons must be subject to certain other conditions before they come under the Act. They must be found wandering, neglected, cruelly treated, or charged with the commission of offences, or be habitual inebriates, or be a danger to the community in some form or another. These stipulations are very vague; and it has been observed with truth that, with these definitions, the Act might be made to include a man simply because he had no settled abode and had always been at the bottom of his class in school.' It is to be hoped—indeed, it seems most likely—that the Bill will be amended in this respect. It will be sufficient for its purpose if it segregates those who are defective criminals and drunkards; in the interests of the community it is right that they should be deprived of the opportunities of parenthood. But to segregate those who are likely to be merely undesirable parents is a eugenic measure for which the time is not ripe. Mr. McKenna will be well advised if he drops his present definition of persons coming under the act, and adopts instead such a one as is proposed by a private member's bill, 'Feeble minded persons such as are a source of injury and mischief to themselves and others.'

SAFEGUARDS.

When any person comes under any one of the categories mentioned in the Bill, a petition may be brought before a judicial authority either by parent, guardians or friends, or by the local authority; and, if satisfied, the magistrate can, on the certificate of two medical officers, place the defective either in a certified institution or under the guardianship of responsible persons. Further, the Bill makes adequate provision for the reconsideration of cases. No order of detention runs for more than a year without being renewed; and particular attention is paid to the cases of defective persons who improve under discipline and become fit to look after themselves. The Bill provides for a grant of £180,000 a year, but this sum is not large enough. Either it will have to be increased, or the operations of the Act will be restricted.

OBJECTIONS.

This Bill is not a party measure, and has been welcomed on all sides of the house, although, as said before, its wording has been attacked. Some, indeed, of the more pronounced advocates of personal liberty oppose the principle of the Bill on the ground that it sacrifices the feebler members of the community to the stronger, and makes an invidious distinction between rich and poor. To the first objection it may be answered that it cannot be described as being 'sacrifice' to guard over and protect those unhappy beings who are not fit to take care of themselves. It is not a free and happy normal life from which the bill proposes to take them, but a miserable and degraded existence. Nor are the poor penalized by the bill; rather, it is proposed to give them that same care as has always been bestowed upon those who could afford to pay for it. It is a striking fact that all those who work for, or among, feeble-minded persons, are in support of this bill. It is hoped that, with the amendments indicated above, it may become law this session.

BRITAIN DOUBTS IF THE NAVY BILL WILL BE CARRIED

Sir Wilfrid Laurier's Determined Opposition is Having Effect on Public Opinion.

RENEWED CRITICISM OF THE BORDEN BILL.

Presents Ample Promise For Future Friction, Says the 'Daily News.'

(By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless from our own Correspondent.)

London, April 10.—Whatever may be the real feeling in Canada in regard to the Naval Bill of Mr. Borden, there is no doubt whatever that the determined fight of the Opposition against it is raising serious doubt in this country as to whether Mr. Borden will eventually succeed in carrying his proposals.

The application of the closure to force the bill through is regarded as a stringent measure, and considerable doubt is expressed as to the high political efficacy of such an expediency.

The growing volume of Liberal opinion here is expressed by the 'Daily News' to-day, which says:—

'It is hardly a pleasant augury for the promotion of Imperial unity when the first result of the proposed contribution is to provoke a domestic crisis of the most acute description.

'It is clear that the more the bill is discussed the more the advantages of Sir Wilfrid Laurier's alternative is approved in Canada. It avoids constitutional problems both here and in the Dominion.

'Mr. Borden's plan, under which he could withdraw to Canadian management the Dominion's own ships, obviously has no element of permanence here. It is rather an ample promise of future opportunities for friction which wise statesmanship seeks to avoid.

'In his perception of this Sir Wilfrid Laurier evidently believes he is supported by the country. If he is supported by the Senate, too, Mr. Borden will have no alternative but to retreat.'

WESTMINSTER.

CANADIAN LOANS DRIFTING MORE SOUTHWARD NOW

United States Taking Municipal Offerings Instead of England.

One of the visible symptoms of financial indisposition in the Old World has been the recent tendency of Canadian municipalities to look across the line to the United States for financial aid. The natural outlet for Canadian securities is, of course, the English market. The British investment in Canadian enterprises runs into a stupendous total, but the threatening aspect of the Balkan war caused English investors to tighten their purse strings, with the result that a number of Canadian offerings have fallen flat.

Recent American offerings of bonds of cities in the Dominion, while inherently attractive and carrying fairly liberal yields, have not been accorded an over-enthusiastic response. This is a situation arising from special causes. It is in nowise a reflection on the integrity of Canadian municipalities.

In the first place savings banks of the United States are to a large extent limited in their investment choice to specific securities, while it is the usual practice of the insurance companies to allot only a fixed proportion of investment funds to a stated territory, increasing the amount as the business within the territory increases. Thus two big investment classes are substantially removed from consideration. And as far as the individual investor is concerned, his provincial trait is apt to assert itself, especially when local securities are available at equally attractive returns.

Miss Dodge Has Returned Home

Publicity Given to Her Disappearance Leads Her to Change Plans.

London, April 9. — Miss Lucy B. Dodge, granddaughter of the late Mr. John Bigelow, at one time American minister to France, and the daughter of the Hon. Mrs. Lionel Guest, formerly of Montreal, was re-united to her family last evening. She communicated with her mother, saying that the publicity given to her disappearance had induced her to write to her relatives.

Miss Dodge left her home in London with a maid on April 3. She had become wearied of a life of idleness, and desired to earn her own living.

The Hon. Lionel Guest, her stepfather, said last night: 'Of course we are delighted to tell you that Miss Dodge has been found, and that now all our anxiety is at an end. We hadn't the remotest idea where she went to, until late last evening, when in response to a message I went to a house not far from Marble Arch, in which she had secured lodgings.

'I saw Miss Dodge, and it appears that she noticed the report in the papers of her disappearance, and immediately communicated with us.

'Miss Dodge is perfectly well, but has not decided on any particular business or professional appointment yet. She has not had time, as she has only been away from home six days.

'Miss Dodge gave me no specific reason why she had said nothing about staying away.'

PRINCE HENRY IN ENGLAND.

Kiel, April 9. — Prince Henry of Prussia left here last night on a visit to England. It is said that his visit will be one merely of a private character.

HOPEFUL SIGNS IN SITUATION OVER MONTENEGRO

Tension Relieved and Sir Edward Grey is Now Off For Brief Holiday.

(By Marconi Trans-Atlantic Wireless From Our Own Correspondent.)

London, April 11. — A hopeful sign is the announcement made to-day that Sir Edward Grey, the Minister for Foreign Affairs, is about to take a brief holiday.

This is regarded as a proof that the negotiations with the Powers over Montenegro are moving towards a peaceful settlement.

It is surprising how the public sympathy has gone out towards King Nicholas and his people. It is felt that it is only right and just that compensation should be given the Montenegrins for the sacrifices they have made, and it is the general hope that the Powers will insist on this course.

COUNTRY SICK OF THE MARCONI INQUIRY.

The country is getting very sick of the Marconi inquiry. It is realized that the committee has departed from the path it was appointed to follow, which was to say whether the agreement with the Government was desirable, and should be approved. It has wandered into the private affairs of the Ministers, with the view, on the part of some, of not only ruining the careers, but of discrediting the Government.

The sooner the inquiry is closed and the report presented, the better it will be for all concerned, especially for those who want to slander public men.

WESTMINSTER.

INDIANS SEEK TO EXERCISE THE FRANCHISE

('Witness' Staff Correspondence.)

Ottawa, April 9.—Ex-Chief Francis W. Jacobs, of the Sarnia Indian Reserve, and Rev. Simpson A. Brigham, native Indian missionary on the Walpole Reserve, are in Ottawa representing various Indian tribes of Ontario in an effort to get some of the grievances of the red men settled.

Chief Jacobs is here particularly for the purpose of opposing the amendment which was placed by Hon. Frank Oliver in the Indian Act, and which permits the removal of a reserve from its location close to a municipality of 10,000 inhabitants. There have been efforts made by Sarnia citizens and public bodies to have the Indians on the St. Clair river Reserve removed to the Reserve at Kettle Point, and it is against this that the ex-chief will make protest.

In addition there are several subjects of more general application which are to be taken up in conferences. One of these is the question of the franchise, the Indians want the power to vote. They also want better educational facilities and in general ask that the Indian population should be treated less as children and more as citizens of a free country. They will meet the premier and the acting minister of interior to-morrow.

HALIFAX IS PROMISED LOWER POWER RATES

Halifax, N.S., April 9. — The Halifax Tram fight advanced another stage when the committee of the Legislature held a public meeting on Mr. E. A. Robert's bill to incorporate the Halifax Tram and Power Company.

Mr. Robert delivered a very forceful address, stating what he planned to do in developing this company. Although Halifax had every facility for securing coal cheaply, he stated that the cost of steam-generated electricity was not becoming prohibitive here, costing $65 per horse-power per year at the switchboard. With the hydro-electric development planned at Gaspereaux he would be able to sell power in Halifax under certain conditions at $25 per horse-power.

The bill was strongly opposed by the city, who claimed that it gave altogether too great powers to the new company, that it was transferring a civic contract to another company without their consent, and that Mr. Robert's real reason in promoting the measure was for stock market purposes.

In his summing up at the end of the hearing, Mr. Robert denied this and stated that the three million dollars he had put into the enterprise should be a sufficient guarantee of his intention.

Mr. W. F. O'Connor, K.C., one of the counsel opposing the bill, produced a report which he stated had been made by Mr. Robert by one of his engineers to the effect that the Gaspereaux would only produce about half the power claimed for it, and an offer was made the city by an unknown client of Mr. T. S. Rogers, K.C., to lease the system should the city acquire it and pay a sliding scale on the earnings of the system.

ENDOWS UNIVERSITY OF SASKATCHEWAN

Saskatoon, Sas., April 9. — The Board of Governors of the Saskatchewan University were the recipients at the quarterly meeting yesterday of many gifts. Mr. Frederick Engen has endowed the university to the extent of $100,000 by a donation of $5,000 a year. Mr. Engen in his gift specified it shall be used for original research, and Principal Murray states it will be used for the scientific side of political economy. Another gift is that of Allan Bowerman, who will erect a large bronze statue of the late King Edward VII. in the role of Edward the Peacemaker. The statue will be placed in a prominent position at the entrance to the University. The statue will probably cost about $10,000.

SIR WILFRID LAURIER SCORES GREAT TRIUMPH

This is the Prevailing Opinion Among Liberals of the Old Country.

MR. BORDEN IN A DIFFICULT SITUATION

Has Adopted the Better Alternative to An Open Confession of Defeat.

(By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless from our own Correspondent.)

London, April 11.—The general opinion among Liberals here is that Sir Wilfrid Laurier and his party have scored a great triumph and that the Canadian Navy Bill is as good as dead.

It is realized that to have withdrawn the bill would have been confessing defeat, and it is considered that Mr. Borden has chosen the best way out of a difficult situation.

Interest is now centred on the action of the Senate, which, it is thought, will probably bring about a constitutional crisis.

BRITAIN MAY PUT TAX ON TEA.

Nothing has leaked out as to the Chancellor of the Exchequer's intentions in the forthcoming budget, but it is thought possible that there will be a tax on paraffine, while certain quarters fully expect a higher duty on tea.

Mr. Lloyd-George, however, is keeping his secrets well.

WESTMINSTER.

FORESTERS SEEK TO AMEND THEIR ACT.

Ottawa, April 9. — The bill to consolidate and amend the acts relating to the supreme court of the Independent Order of Foresters, standing in the name of Mr. MacDonnell, was opposed by Mr. Robb (Huntingdon), when it came up for consideration in committee last night. Mr. Robb stated that the society was incorporated as a fraternal insurance society and its success could be measured by the fact that it had 135,000 members in Canada, and accumulated funds of $20,500,000. By this bill it was proposed, he said, to change the whole system of this great organization so that it would become a straight life insurance society. He asserted that the membership had not been consulted as to the change.

Mr. MacDonnell explained that the legislation would only empower the society to make the change with the consent of the members on a one-third majority. He also said the bill had been well considered in committee when the officials of the society were present.

Mr. Sam Barker (East Hamilton) corroborated the statement of Mr. MacDonnell.

Mr. H. B. Ames (St. Antoine, Montreal), called attention to the fact that the by-laws provided that the change must be dealt with at irregular sessions of the society.

The bill was given third reading.

TELL REVOLTING STORY OF CANNIBALISM.

aris, April 9. — Mail advices from French Guiana give details of a horrible story of cannibalism. Four inmates of the penitentiary of the colony, named Mouillard, Bachereau, Fossey and Machevel, made their escape. Three of the men were re-captured in a boat at the mouth of the Mana River. According to their story they wandered in the forest for eight days. Their scanty provisions were soon finished. Machevel dropped from exhaustion. The others decided to kill and eat him. Machevel made a feeble effort to run, but was struck down and eaten by his companions. They struggled on as far as the river, where they found a boat. They intended to make for the open sea, but were driven ashore.

MR. MORGAN'S BODY WILL LIE IN STATE.

New York, April 9. — The body of Mr. J. Pierpont Morgan will lie in state from the time of its arrival on the liner 'France'—on Friday until Monday morning in the red room of his Madison Avenue home, where the financier met his directors and transacted the greater part of his business in recent years.

The room is 35 by 48 feet, and is built of white stone, with red Turkish carpets and hangings. The casket will be placed on a funeral bier under the portraits of the dead banker's father, Mr. Junius Spencer Morgan, and that of his son, Mr. John Pierpont, who succeeds him. Mr. Morgan's favorite flowers, deep red roses and American Beauties, will be used exclusively to adorn the room while the body is lying in state. No set floral pieces will be placed in the room, but hundreds of roses will be scattered about in vases and jars, in the home-like, simple fashion that Mr. Morgan liked best.

A HAPPY FATHER.

London, April 9. — The twenty-ninth child of Mr. Charles Rogers has just been baptised at Chiswick. The baby was named Joseph Deely Rogers, after his godfather, Mr. Joseph Deely, M.A., a local philanthropist. Mr. Deely has put $500 in the bank for the benefit of his god-son.

Mr. Rogers, who is a builder, 74 years old, has sixteen children living. He has been married twice, the first time in 1865, and has had eight children by his second wife, whom he married fourteen years ago. Seven children of the second marriage are still living, the eldest being thirteen years old. Twelve of his first wife's children died in infancy. The others are all living in Chiswick or its neighborhood.

WIDOW AT SIXTY FOUND GUILTY OF MURDER

Lansing, Mich., April 9. — Mrs. Mary Lucas, a widow, sixty years old, yesterday, was found guilty of murder in the first degree and sentenced to life imprisonment for having poisoned Mrs. Pauline Fingel. The women were neighbors. Jealousy over the attention shown Mrs. Fingel by a boarder in the Lucas home was given as the reason for the crime.

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NAVAL HOLIDAY, AND HUNDREDS WOULD STARVE

Europe Has Created Enormous Labor Machine Which It Fears to Stop.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

London, April 4.—Mr. Churchill's recent statement in the British House of Commons on the question of sea power is no less interesting to Britishers than Canadians. It provided rich material for politicans of all shades of thought throughout Europe.

While not minimizing the importance of maintaining a strong and efficient navy, he deplored the 'evil and insensate folly' of squandering millions without any real advantage to any one power. It was this collective madness of nations which drew from him the suggestion of a 'naval holiday,' in which all the nations should combine to suspend naval expenditure for one year. This would leave everybody in the same relative position, but each nation would be the richer by the saving of vast sums of money.

The suggestion is one of the most important that has been made for a very long time, and is worthy serious consideration.

THE QUESTION OF A LARGE CONSCRIPT ARMY.

The Liberal and Labor parties in England welcomed it, but so much cannot be said for the militant section of the Tory party, who are never happy unless picturing to themselves and others the fateful day when the enemy will be at the 'gate' and old England a ruined and bankrupt country.

It is quite possible they may try and turn Mr. Churchill's suggestion to account by urging still more strongly the necessity of a far greater standing army, on army which is only possible through a system of conscription. But without supremacy at sea no army, however large and efficient, could avail.

GREAT BRITAIN AND THE CANADIAN SHIPS.

The Admiralty's proposal in respect of the Canadian Dreadnoughts, that they shall be merged into an Imperial Squadron, is a happy one, though it is doubtful if its proposed base at Gibraltar will give entire satisfaction.

England has no right to ear-mark these ships as units of the British fleet, and there is no desire to do so. As the 'Westminster Gazette' puts it: 'The naval obligations of the British Empire are world wide, and the effort of the Dominions is mainly prompted by the idea that it must become impossible for the British taxpayer to bear unaided the burden both of the European competition and of Imperial defence in other parts of the world.'

THE DIFFICULTIES OF A NAVAL HOLIDAY.

There are, of course, difficulties in the way of a 'naval holiday,' difficulties which are far greater in Germany and France than in England. The principal one is the displacement of labor. What is to be done with the thousands of men, and their wives and families, who would be thrown out of work? What is to become of the large private firms which are practically dependent on naval contracts for their existence? These are important matters which cannot be lost sight of in considering the feasibility or otherwise of Mr. Churchill's suggestion.

THE GOVERNMENT AND THE NONCONFORMIST.

There is trouble ahead for the governemnt unless Nonconformists are assured that the grievances which they have borne with patience and restraint are to be removed by the promised Education Bill.

Mr. J. A. Pease, M.P., the President of the Board of Education, speaking to a meeting of teachers, held out no such hope; on the contrary, he said he considered the religious problem insoluable. He says:

'It is no small task that the government is undertaking, and it is not going to be limited to an attempt to solve what I believe to be an insoluable denominational problem—that is, how to retain the use of denominational school buildings, permit denominational religious teaching, and even a denominational atmosphere in secular teaching, and support schools out of the public funds, and at the same time safeguard the ratepayer from contributing to the cost of denominational religion. I say that to me the problem is an insoluable one. It is so easy to talk catch words, but it is quite another matter for the government to place its proposals in clauses of a bill, and to find words which in actual practice will fulfil the intention of the reformer.'

If this means anything it means that the government have come to the deliberate conclusion that the grievances of Nonconformity cannot be remedied. There is probably not a Free Churchman in the country who would share Mr. Pease's view. Nonconformists have all along been led to believe that, given the opportunity, the government would remedy their grievances and place them on an equality with their Anglican brethren there will be bitter disappointment all over the country if this is not done. Nonconformists have the right to demand that this much-vexed question shall be settled once and for all time, and they declare that if the government breaks faith with them they need make no effort to win the next election. The bill is now being awaited with increased interest. Free Churchmen are burnishing their armor to renew the fight.

WESTMINSTER.

DOUKHOBORS STAMPEDED IN TERROR

Rumor Spread That They Would Encounter Siberian Hardships.

Passengers arriving in Montreal today from the West report that considerable trouble is still being experienced from time to time with the Doukhobors.

The Russian settlers were the cause of a weird scene at Grassy Lake last week. A special train was conveying a party of 500 Doukhobors to their new settlement in the Valley of the Kootenay when a Russian stranger boarded one of the cars and started a rumour to the effect that untold terrors were in store for Doukhobors at their journey's end.

All the hardships of Siberia would be inflicted upon them when they arrived in the heart of the Rocky Mountains, they were told.

Many of these were new arrivals from the land of the Czar, and in their untutored minds these predictions of oppression in the new country they had come to, began to take form and led to a rapid consultation as to future action.

A section of them voted for leaving the train at once and they poured from every door and took to the open prairie. Mounted police were quickly summoned and the terror-stricken men were rounded up. There was a two hours' delay, however, and it was only after many reassurances by the more experienced settlers that the frightened settlers were induced to again mount the train and leave for their destination.

When Lethbridge was reached a detachment of police were on the platform in case there should be a renewal of the panic, and no Doukhobor was allowed to leave the train.

LIBEL ACTION REVIVES STORY OF KING'S DEATH

London, April 9.—The suit for damages brought by Miss Lind, a prominent anti-vivisectionist, against Mr. William Waldorf Astor, the owner of the 'Pall Mall Gazette'; Mr. J. L. Garvin, editor-in-chief, and Dr. Caleb Williams Salesby, because of an article written by the latter, in which he accused the anti-vivisectionists of conducting a campaign of falsehood, was again in court yesterday.

Sir George Kekewich, who is closely identified with the Parliamentary Anti-vivisection Society, took the stand, and maintained his belief, published in a leaflet by the society at the time of the death of King Edward VII., that the latter's death was due to blood poisoning following an injection of vaccine.

The society withdrew the leaflet because Queen Alexandra objected to it. She gave out a statement, in which she said, 'King Edward was vaccinated against the grippe or pneumonia before he went to Biarritz, and he benefited much from it. It kept him in excellent health for fifteen months. His attack at Biarritz in no wise related to this treatment.'

SAID HE WAS IN WASHINGTON TO KILL PRESIDENT

Armed Man When Arrested Said He Came From Nova Scotia.

Washington, April 9. — Armed with a dirk and muttering threats that he came here to kill President Wilson, James Matheson, 22 years old, who said he came from Nova Scotia, was arrested here late yesterday afternoon.

Matheson put in an appearance at the Washington Navy Yard, and told the officials there he wanted to enlist.

In the course of the conversation he said he came to Washington for the express purpose of killing the President. He was arrested and taken to the Washington asylum for observation. A charge of carrying concealed weapons was made against him. Matheson was searched and in one pocket was found a dirk.

CLAIMS TO HAVE BOUGHT FRIEDMANN 'CURE'

St. Louis, April 10.—Dr. Albert von Hoffman, of St. Louis, yesterday directed his attorney in New York to restrain Dr. Friedrich F. Friedmann, of Berlin, from closing a contract with anyone for the disposition of his tuberculosis vaccine, in case Dr. Friedmann should attempt to put his remedy on the market.

Dr. von Hoffman claims to have a prior contract with Dr. Friedmann for the commercial rights to the vaccine, and he gives out the alleged contract, which is dated October 24, 1912.

MR. BORDEN WILL GIVE WARSHIPS BY CLOSURE

Premier's Proposal to Call Halt to Naval Debate Provokes Wild Scenes in Parliament, Aggravated When Sir Wilfrid is Barred by Gag Rule From Submitting an Amendment.

PREMIER CHARGED WITH UNFAIRNESS

Likens Action of Government to Application of Their Will By Brute Force, and Warns Them That Day of Reckoning Will Come.

('Witness' staff correspondence)

Ottawa, April 3.— The introduction by Mr. Borden of the Government's closure resolution was the cause of another extraordinary scene in the House yesterday afternoon. The crux of the fight was as to whether or not the Hon. J. D. Hazen should be allowed to speak before Sir Wilfrid Laurier, and by moving the 'previous question' prevent the Liberals from moving any amendments.

When the two rose, Speaker Sproule said that the leader of the Opposition had the floor, but on a vote of 83 to 67, the House decided that Mr. Hazen was to speak first. He could not make himself heard on account of the uproar, but managed to make his motion, excluding amendments.'

Mr. Borden had concluded by moving the resolution standing in his name, this being seconded by the Hon. Robert Rogers.

When the Prime Minister resumed his sea, and the motion had been read by the Speaker, Sir Wilfrid Laurier and the Hon. J. D. Hazen, both rose to speak.

There were such loud cheers from both sides that neither was able to proceed, and, indeed, it was nearly a minute before Sir Wilfrid Laurier noticed that there was any one else on the floor. When he did notice it, he appeared much surprised.

'I think the hon. member for East Quebec (Sir Wilfrid Laurier), has the floor,' said Speaker Sproule. (Liberal cheers).

Mr. W. B. Northrup of East Hastings, rose, and drew the attention of the Speaker to rule 17, which provides that when two members come to their feet together, the Speaker shall say which has the floor, but that it is within the power of any member to rise and move that the House shall decide which has the right to speak, and this without debate.

He thereupon moved upon this rule that the Minister of Marine be heard.

He was seconded by Mr. Blain, of Peel.

This motion brought an uproar that recalled the famous scene of March 15.

The Liberals rose en masse, shouting, 'Shame, shame,' and from the back benches on the Government side came a shout of 'Suffragettes.'

Sir Wilfrid Laurier came to his feet and said: 'Is this what we are to expect from a majority.'

'The motion is that the Minister of Marine be now heard,' said the Speaker.

'He will never be heard,' shouted the Hon. Charles Murphy, and the cry was taken up by the Liberals to the number of a dozen or more.

'Is it the pleasure of the House to adopt the motion?' said the Speaker, amidst loud cries of 'No,' and 'Shame.'

The Speaker then declared that the yeas had it, and the Opposition immediately demanded a division. There was much excitement and scurrying after members who were soon in the House. When the Speaker was about to put the question, Sir Wilfrid Laurier raised the point of order that the motion should mention that he was on his feet at the same time as the Minister of Marine.

Speaker Sproule: 'The two members rose together. I ruled that the member for Quebec had the floor.'

The motion was then put amidst cries from the Opposition of 'Gag Masters' and 'Manitoba Wonder,' the latter referring to the Hon. Robert Rogers.

The Hon. Jacques Bureau shouted, 'We take our medicine from men—not from brutes.'

The division showed 165 yeas to 67 nays, a Government majority of 38.

Mr. Lavallee, of Bellechasse (Nationalist), voted with the Opposition.

Then Mr. Hazen rose to speak. There was constant uproar during all the time that he read his motion which was that the question be now put to the House.

Shouts of 'Shame,' 'Louder,' 'Sit Down,' and 'Shame on New Brunswick,' greeted the Minister while he had the floor.

The Speaker read the motion, the effect of which was to shut off all amendments to the resolution.

The Hon. William Pugsley at once raised the point of order that the 'previous question' could not be moved upon a motion relating to the transaction of public business.

Ruled out of order on this point, Mr. Pugsley swiftly changed to another and moved the adjournment of the House, speaking then until six o'clock.

As the House broke up at the dinner hour there were cheers for Sir Wilfrid and 'O Canada' was sung.

At the evening session Mr. Pugsley continued to speak to his motion to adjourn until nine o'clock, when it was put and declared lost.

This gave Sir Wilfrid Laurier an opportunity to discuss the resolution before the House on the Hazen motion. He succeeded in arousing his followers to a high pitch of enthusiasm when he declared that he would rather stand defeated in Opposition than be in office by the power of the gag rule. The Liberals rose and cheered so persistently that the Speaker had to ask them to preserve order in the House.

Sir Wilfrid charged Mr. Borden with unfairness in his treatment of himself and the Opposition. The Premier had applied the gag, when he should have gone to the people as he had done when reciprocity was obstructed. Mr. Borden had taken a certain attitude on reciprocity and had no right to complain if the same methods he had made use of were applied to him. The Opposition could be gagged because they were in the minority, but the day of reckoning would come as soon as there was a dissolution of the present Parliament.

The Hon. C. J. Doherty, Minister of Justice, who replied, contended that the proposed rules would result in facilitating the transaction of the business of Parliament. He quoted the British rules to show that they are more drastic than those proposed. He thought the House might well profit by the experience of the Mother of Parliaments.

'DAILY NEWS' PUTS THE SITUATION IN A NUTSHELL.

London, April 10.—Under the caption 'Dreadnoughts By Closure,' the 'Daily News' this morning says:—'Premier Borden has apparently come to the conclusion that without the introduction of the closure the Navy Bill cannot be carried.'

It regards the Canadian Premier's proposals as rather stringent, including as they do a time limit of twenty minutes for speeches. It adds: While, however, that is Canada's affair, it is hardly a pleasant augury for the promotion of Imperial Unity when the first result of the proposed contribution is to provoke a domestic crisis of the most acute kind. In Mr. Borden's policy it sees not the element of permanency, but rather ample promise of future opportunities for friction, which wise statesmanship seeks to avoid. In his perception of this Sir Wilfrid Laurier evidently believes that he is supported by the country. If he is supported by the Senate, too, Mr. Borden will have no alternative but to retreat.

Mr. Borden Submits His Case to the House

Mr. Borden, introducing his closure resolution, said that it touched a very important subject, because it must be apparent to all members of the House that unless there were rules permitting reasonable discussion of public business and prescribing orderly conduct of debate, Parliament must fail in its chief function, and the proceedings of the House be liable to be brought into disrepute and contempt. He acknowledged that liberty of speech and freedom of debate should be preserved, but he felt that they must be maintained under such conditions that would not degenerate into license and into obstruction. During the sixteen or seventeen years in which he had been a member of the House there had been a good deal of discussion with regard to the amendment of the rules. From time to time changes had been made, but the rules were still in a form which would permit a small number of gentlemen to prevent the transaction of any business at all. An ordinary bill preceded by a resolution passed through no less than nineteen stages, including the committee stage. In any one of eighteen of these stages every member might move an amendment, so that, with the Speaker in the chair, there might be fifty or sixty or more motions upon which every member might speak at such length as might seem to him desirable.

'It seems to me,' continued the Premier, 'that the conditions of that time cannot result in the transaction of business if a certain number of gentlemen—and that a very small number—should be disposed to engage in obstruction. You have, in addition to that, the committee stage, at which it is possible for every member to speak as often as may please him. It will thus be apparent that the transaction of public business may be made impossible unless you have a convention, closure by agreement, between the parties that the majority in the House shall be permitted to express their opinion by vote.'

A BOLD COMPARISON.

Mr. Borden, continuing, asserted that conditions in the Canadian House of Commons at present reminded him of Thomas Carlyle's description of conditions in the Polish Parliament. There the individual member might by one word stop business, and there, Carlyle declared, was an ever flowing fountain of anarchy.

'When I bring to your attention,' continued Mr. Borden, 'the extraordinary number of stages through which every measure has to pass you may realize the possibilities for indefinite delay which are offered by the rules, I think you will come to the conclusion that this House, in the face of determined and obstinate obstruction, is not in much better position than the Polish Parliament.'

It had been possible to transact business since 1867 simply by closure by consent. That was to say, at a definite stage in the debate it had been customary, after conference between leading men of the parties, for members who had not been able to catch the Speaker's eye virtually to be excluded from speaking at that stage. Conventions of that kind had not always been possible, as was the case to-day. 'Hon. gentlemen opposite,' said the Premier, 'have told us that we are absolutely helpless.' One Liberal member, no doubt with a view to calling attention to the weakness of the rules, had said that the Government presented a regrettable spectacle; that it had a majority of forty-eight or fifty, yet its members were as helpless as children. That gentleman had said that the Government 'cannot move hand or foot and will not be allowed to move unless this bill is withdrawn or they go to the people.'

'I am sure,' commented Mr. Borden, 'there could be no stronger admonition to the members of this House as to the advisability of amending the rules. The last admonition came from Mr. Guthrie, who, in a smiling and cynical manner, intimated that it was impossible for us to pass any measure without the consent of a minority. In view of the condition of the rules there is a good deal of force in the argument which the hon. gentleman made in favor of an immediate change in those rules.'

MR. BORDEN'S JUSTIFICATION.

Mr. Borden quoted extracts from articles published in Liberal papers prior to the election of 1911, urging the necessity for closure rule and referred to arguments of former members of the late Liberal Government in favor of the adoption of the closure rule. 'So,' concluded Mr. Borden, 'we have the strongest possible proof that it was the intention of the Laurier Government so to amend the rules that the public business could be transacted and that the will of the majority might rule.'

Mr. Borden cited from speeches of Mr. Gladstone and Mr. Asquith as to the circumstances which made the closure necessary in the Imperial Parliament.

The Government, however, had not thought it wise to make the amendments as drastic as those in force in Britain.

Mr. Pugsley—'They are more drastic.'

Mr. Borden—'That is not my appreciation of them. But I may say that if we put them in force and hon. gentlemen think them more drastic than the British rules I would be glad to adopt the British rules in place of them.' If they are more drastic than the British rules it was not the intention of those who framed them.'

AMENDMENTS ANALYZED.

Taking up the amendments which formed the resolution, Mr. Borden said the object of rule one was to give full opportunity of debate upon every substantial motion, that is, upon every motion appearing upon the order paper and upon every motion upon routine procedure. For example, a motion to adopt the report of a committee, or a motion in respect to any matter of privilege could be debated as formerly. Purely formal motions to adjourn, a debate, to adjourn the House, that the chairman leave the chair, that the committee rise, would not be debatable. Everything that raised a direct question with regard to any matter under the consideration of the House would be as fully debatable as in years gone by. Motions for the previous question would continue to be debatable and so would the third reading of a bill. The Government had sought to provide that all substantial motions calling into question the propriety of passing any bill, measure, or vote should be debatable, but that formal motions, which under existing rules would be used only for dilatory purposes should not in future be debatable. The advantage, Mr. Borden said, of the present proposals over the British rules was that they would give at least 24 hours' notice of the date at which the debate would be brought to a conclusion.

'At which the guillotine would fall,' interrupted Mr. Pugsley.

'My hon. friend,' replied the Prime Minister, 'may phrase it in any way he sees fit. If this is a guillotine, it is one which is in use in a much more aggravated form in every legislative body in the world. In the first place, it seems to me that this rule may operate in Canada, and I speak with perfect frankness to my hon. friends on the other side of the House, as it has operated in many countries in the world, that is to say, that the mere existence of the rule will of itself prevent the necessity of its being brought into practice, at least very frequently.

'Holding a terror over our heads, exclaimed Sir Wilfrid Laurier.

'Not at all' rejoined the Prime Minister, 'that is not the way in which I would desire to exercise a power of this kind. I would think that if this rule passes we might go on in the future just as we have in the past. I would always ask my right hon. friend what length of time he desired to conclude any particular debate, and I would hope that in the future we would be able, as we have in the past, to come to some conclusion without invoking these rules at all. I would think that any reasonable doubt as to the time within which a debate should be concluded ought to be resolved in favor of the minority. I will go so far as to say that the object of bringing these rules into force is not for the purpose of repressing the minority or taking away the right of liberty of speech, but solely for the one overmastering reason, namely, that the Parliament of Canada may not become a byword and a reproach, and that it may be able to transact public business.'

Mr. Turriff wanted to know if the present rules were not the same that allowed the Conservatives to compel the late Government to appeal to the people on the question of reciprocity.

Mr. Borden replied that they were the same, but the statements he had quoted from the Liberal press and the Liberal leaders ought to convince the hon. member that some amendment of those rules was necessary.

Proceeding with his explanation of the second amendment the Prime Minister said it was proposed that the power which is to be exercised under it should be exercised upon the responsibility of a Minister of the Crown who, standing in his place, shall give notice at any sitting that he will, at a subsequent sitting, move that the debate shall not be further adjourned.

'Under the rules,' continued Mr. Borden, 'what will then happen will be that whether the House be sitting with the Speaker in the chair, or in committee, no member shall thereafter speak in such adjourned debates, or upon such further consideration more than once ,or for a longer period than twenty minutes. And it seems to me that the practice of reducing speeches to that length of time upon notice to the minority ought to enable them to concentrate their fire more upon the matter to which they are opposed.

Mr. Lemieux wanted to know if in this the Prime Minister had taken into consideration the use of the two languages.

PREMIER THINKS HE IS TOO GENEROUS.

Mr. Borden could not see that this made any difference but if any consideration of that kind came up the rules might be amended at a subsequent date. 'The whole question in my mind,' he added, 'is whether we have not made the period too long. In the United States Senate the limit is five minutes, and Mr. Bryce, after observation, approved of it.'

The idea of the last rule, the Prime Minister went on to explain, was to consider estimates on two days of the week at least. It might be possible at some future date to have the estimates referred to a large committee of the House, which would report to the House items which they thought should be discussed in committee of the whole. But that was a matter for future consideration. In the meantime the proposed rules provided that no estimates could be taken up on Thursdays and Fridays unless they had been first considered on some previous day of the week.

Mr. Graham and other members of the Opposition insisted 'except by consent of the House meant the consent of the majority.

Mr. Borden answered that it meant 'unanimous' consent, and offered to insert the word accordingly. But the leader of the Opposition demurred, remarking that he wanted to debate the point. In his opinion the whole clause was objectionable.

Mr. Borden returned that he had offered to make it read 'unanimous consent,' but if the Opposition were not willing to accept that the rule could stand as it is.

In the concluding phases of his speech the Premier said that he would be glad to refer these changes in the rules to a committee of the House or to committee of the whole, were it not for the time that would inevitably be lost thereby. He was willing, however, if these amendments were adopted to arrange at the opening of another session for thorough revision of all the rules in order than in every respect there might be revision, which was much needed. In the meantime he could only say that he commended the rules to the consideration of hon. gentlemen on both sides of the House with the fullest conviction that they were drawn up in such a way and with such provisos that hon. members on the other side would be absolutely secure of their full rights of speech with regard to any public measure brought before the House.

Bars Sir Wilfrid From Speaking==Cries of 'Gag'

Following Mr. Borden, Sir Wilfrid Laurier and the Hon. J. D. Hazen took the floor simultaneously.

For some minutes there were loud cheers and counter cheers as each made some attempt to speak, and amid this demonstration Mr. Northrup (East Hastings), rose and called the Speaker's attention to rule 17.

'I think the hon. member for East Quebec (Sir Wilfrid Laurier) had the floor,' said the Speaker.

Mr. Northrup, however, maintained his position amid cries of opposition from the Liberal side. He claimed the right, under rule 17, to move that the Minister of Marine and Fisheries be heard.

'I beg to move that, seconded by Mr. Blain,' he said.

This move provoked cries of 'shame' from the Opposition, which were met by cries of 'suffragettes' from the Government back benches.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier rose, and amid the noise was heard to say something about majority rule.

The Speaker—'The motion is that the Minister of Marine be now heard.'

Hon. Frank Oliver—'He will never be heard.'

'Never be heard,' echoed a dozen Liberal members.

Loud cries of 'No,' and 'shame' further greeted the usual formula. 'Is it the pleasure of the House to adopt the motion?' the Speaker declaring that the 'Yeas' had it.

A division was demanded, and after Sir Wilfrid Laurier had called a point of order to the effect that it should be mentioned in the motion that he was on his feet at the same time with Mr. Hazen, a vote was taken.

As members rose one by one from their seats to register their votes, cries were heard from the Liberal benches of 'Manitoba wonder,' 'gag masters,' when the Hon. Robert Rogers and others rose.

The division was as follows:

Against Sir Wilfrid Laurier speaking, 105.

For Sir Wilfrid Laurier, 67.

Government majority, 38.

Following the vote, the Hon. Mr. Hazen, who was greeted by cries of 'sit down,' and 'shame on New Brunswick,' moved that this question be now put. Shouts of 'louder,' and 'en Francais,' came from the other side of the House, whereupon the Speaker called attention to rule 23, which forbids interruptions when a member is speaking, save on a point of order.

On the question being put, the Hon. Wm. Pugsley rose to a point of order. He contended that any motion that the previous question be now put could not be properly put to the House; that such was not in order when moved upon a motion relating to the transactions of public business. For this contention he quoted the British parliamentary authority, May. There could be no doubt that the object of the motion of the Minister of Marine was to prevent any amendment to the resolution moved by the Prime Minister. The member for St. John City proceeded to emphasize the great importance of the issue before the House, and suggested that in order to allow of it being properly discussed, the House should now adjourn as though it were 6 o'clock.

The Speaker ruled that the point could not in his judgment be well taken.

The Hon. Mr. Pugsley—'Then I move the adjournment of the House, and I do so for the purpose of discussing some matters of importance on which I am sure the House will desire to hear from me as well as other members of the House.'

The motion for adjournment was seconded by the Hon. Rodolphe Lemieux.

The Speaker—'Am I to understand that this is an independent motion or against the motion.'

Mr. Pugsley—'An independent motion.'

The member for St. John then entered upon a speech in support of his motion for adjournment, in which he urged reasons for his action. He urged that the people of the country and members of the House had the right to have explanations from the Government as to the present situation, as to the resignation of the member for Jacques Cartier from the Cabinet, and the failure to redeem the promise of repealing the Naval Act.

Likens Government Acts to Application of Brute Force

Sir Wilfrid Laurier, on rising to address the House, was received with cheers from the Liberal side. He first referred in appreciative terms to the action of the Speaker in upholding his claim as against the Minister of Marine and Fisheries, when they took the floor before six o'clock, and he explained that when he saw the Hon. Mr. Hazen trying to speak, he had concluded it was for the purpose of making some deliverance on the question, but instead of that Mr. Hazen had simply moved the previous question. What meaning was to be attached to that? (Cries of 'Gag.') 'It means,' said Sir Wilfrid, 'closure in anticipation. I had a motion, and was ready to move an amendment, which I was precluded from moving. I see that is the measure of fair play which we are to expect.'

Sir Wilfrid went on to refer to what he described as the distasteful task which had been performed by the Premier in the imposition of the gag.

The rules of the House, Sir Wilfrid continued, were not made in a day, and were not the result of hazard. They were the embodiment of wisdom of many generations of statesmen. 'We have heard that these rules are antiquatd. I do not admit that at all. These rules are not antiquated, because they were not made for a day or a period; they were made for ages. It can be said of them as has been said of the maxims of the civil law which have come to us from Roman jurists, which are the greatest laws of the nations of Europe, that they are reason crystallized into writing. The maxims of parliamentary government have been applied for the guidance of deliberative assemblies.

SUBSTITUTE GAG FOR RULE.

These rules to-day are to be stabbed; they are to be run over roughshod; they are to be brushed aside, and we are to have the gag substituted. And what is the pretence? The pretence is that there is obstruction in this House. If obstruction is a fault, an offence, I call upon the men on that side of the House who are without guilt to cast the first stone. I have read in some Conservative newspapers that obstruction was the murderer of parliamentary government. I do not challenge the statement; but if obstruction be the murderer of parliamentary government, the murderers are on that side of the House.'

After meeting the argument of the Prime Minister about newspaper opinion as to closure by pointing to the expressions in Conservative papers against it, Sir Wilfrid Laurier said that throughout his own political experience he had refused to adopt the closure even when so advised by his supporters.

'I am a Liberal of the old school,' he declared, 'having been brought up in the school of Fox and of the early leaders of the Liberal party, and I could not bring myself to the point of depriving the minority of Parliament of such a valuable weapon as they would be deprived of under closure. I would rather stand here having so refused to adopt that method than be over there having voted it.'

Sir Wilfrid denied that he and his party had been guilty of obstructing and holding up the business of the country, pointing out that they had agreed to vote supply and assisted in the Bank Act's passage so far, and were quite willing to treat such measures ah the Highways' Act and other bills that were on the order sheet. 'It is true,' he added, 'that we have opposed a certain measure with all the force at our command and with all the means allowed by the rules of the House. But am I to be told that in exercising that power of strenuous opposition we are doing anything which is not in accordance with the best traditions of parliamentary government?'

Sir Wilfrid recalled parliamentary crisis in the United Kingdom, such as the struggle of the Commons against Charles I.; the struggle on the Reform Bill of 1832; the Coercion Act in the early eighties, referring with appreciation to the part played by Gladstone in relation to the Irish question. 'There will be some occasions,' he observed, 'when there will be cleavage between the majority and the minority, and then the remedy will be not an appeal to brute force, but an appeal to the people. It is not a pleasant task for my right hon. friend, but as I compare my conduct with his conduct, I am proud to have resisted the appeals for closure, but when the time came I chose rather to appeal to the people, as I did.'

Commenting on the Premier's argument that the Opposition had no right to force a general election on every issue, otherwise than could be made a yearly event, the leader of the Opposition said that argument would not bear investigation. 'The reason is this,' he said. 'Obstruction cannot be of any avail unless it is backed up by a strong expression of public opinion, and unless it is upon an important question.'

Sir Wilfrid Laurier alluded to four occasions when obstruction had been tried since Confederation, the result of which, he claimed, afforded the most complete justification for such methods. There was the franchise question of 1885, when the obstruction tactics followed had resulted in important modifications which would otherwise never have been obtained. There was the Manitoba schools question in 1896, when the Liberals succeeded in their desire of having an appeal to the country. In 1908 there was electoral reform in the West.

'Over that,' he said, 'I never whined or howled, but I went down and held out the olive branch to the other side. Is not that better than closure?' Then in 1911 there was the reciprocity question, when he had chosen to appeal to the people and been defeated. 'I had rather stand here to-day defeated,' exclaimed Sir Wilfrid, 'than stand over there in office by the power of the gag.'

This statement was received with wild cheering, Liberal members jumping from their seats, the Hon. Rodolphe Lemieux leading the cheers.

'What I want is that the people shall pronounce once more,' added Sir Wilfrid. 'I have to say to my right hon. friend that I do not envy him the position he is in. This is the first introduction into Canada of machine politics.'

WHAT SIR WILFRID WANTED TO MOVE.

After some reference to the Minister of Public Works and his part in elections, Sir Wilfrid told the House that the amendment which he had intended to move, when he was cut out by the Minister of Marine, was the following:

'That the House do not now proceed to consideration of the resolution, but that it be referred to a special committee to assist Mr. Speaker in examination of the same, and to report upon it according to the established usage of the House.'

Sir Wilfrid added that this course was necesary both according to precedent and for the sake of clearing up certain difficulties of interpretation.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier concluded his speech with a warning to the Premier that even if the minority could be gagged and trampled upon, the day of reckoning would come with the dissolution of Parliament.

MR. DOHERTY FULL OF AMAZEMENT.

The Hon. C. J. Doherty professed disappointment at the manner in which Sir Wilfrid had dealt with an important question. As to the boast that he never whined, the opening part of his speech was a complaint because the rules of the House, as they now stand, were applied to him, but strange to say he lauded almost in the same words these very rules as the perfection of wisdom. When the present rules, which were so perfect according to Sir Wilfrid that no one should lay a desecrating hand upon them, were applied to himself he complained that he had been gagged.

The Minister of Justice said that he was amazed to hear Sir Wilfrid Laurier express surprise that any steps should have been taken by the Government to preclude the making of amendment after amendment to the simple proposition to amend the rules of the House in a manner which the common sense of the House would recognize as having become an absolute necessity.

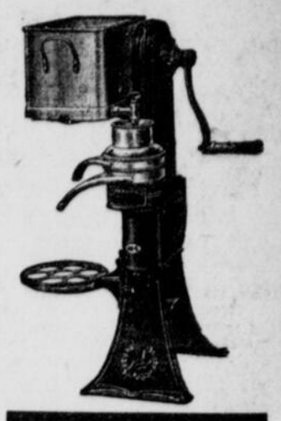
Mr. Doherty further expressed amazement that after the scenes witnessed in Parliament, it could be supposed that the Government would not be alive to the fact that it was their duty to take every legitimae step permitted and provided for under the rules of the House to ensure that the representatives of the majority of the people should govern the country.

Though the freedom of speech of every individual member of the House was precious, yet the freedom of the majority of the people of the country to express their views through their elected representatives was more precious yet.

Turning to the charge that the Conservatives had obstructed the passage of reciprocity, Mr. Doherty said that had been a grave national question which involved the fiscal independence of the country, and, indeed, more than that.

Mr. Kyte (Richmond, N.S.), followed, and the House adjourned on motion of the Minister of Public Works at 11.15 p.m.

If You Have Two or More Cows



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Agencies Everywhere in Canada.

RIOTING AND BLOODSHED MARK BUFFALO STRIKE

Three Thousand Troops Quartered in City to Keep Down Disturbance.

Buffalo, April 9. — Two thousand members of the Fourth Brigade of the National Guard, summoned to strike duty on an order from the Supreme Court to put down the disorders arising from the strike of the motormen and conductors of the International Railway Company, were quaratered in th earmories here at daybreak.

An additional 1,000 men, forming the third regiment of the brigade, with headquarters at Rochester, and separate companies at Syracuse, Elmira, and other western New York cities, arrived at Buffalo subsequently.

Brigadier-General Welch decided to keep the Guard in the armories until the local regiments had assembled, and, as a result officials of the International Railway made no effort to mov a car on any line in the city in the early hours of the day.

With street car traffic entirely suspended, thousands of people again walked to work or reached the downtown section by means of the meagre facilities offered by motor trucks and other improvised methods of transportation.

The appeal to the Supreme Court for an order for military protection was made by the railway officials after frequent demands on Mayor Fuhrmann and the sheriff for such order had been refused.

The Mayor maintained that the situation had not reached the acute stage that made the presence of the troops necessary.

Before issuing the order Justice Brown conferred with the Mayor and Chief of Police Regan by telephone.

The Mayor insisted that in his opinion there was no call for the troops, but Chief Regan admitted that the situation was getting beyond his force of 300 men, who had been on duty almost continually since the strike was declared on Sunday morning.

Mr. William B. Fitzgerald, a member of the executive committee of the Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employees, who has been the directing spirit of the strike up to this time, to-day sent a protest to Governor Sulzer against the ordering out of troops.

CONCILIATION EFFORTS FAIL.

Mayor Fuhrmanns' efforts to bring about a conference between a committee of the strikers and the railway officials have thus far proved futile.

A series of rapid explosions aroused the people in the northern part of the city and in the Tonawandas early this morning, and the rumor spread that one of the International Railway's trestles on the Niagara Falls line had been blown up. Men sent over the line for a distance of five miles north of Tonawanda reported no damage to the tracks or bridges, and no explanation of the mysterious explosions has been secured.

The first details of soldiers were sent out from the armories at eight o'clock. Squads patrolled every block along the car lines in the downtown section of the city.

RIOTS AND BLOODSHED.

Riots and bloodshed followed an attempt on the part of the International Railway Company to resume traffic on the city and interurban lines yesterday with strike-breakers.

Francis Murphy, a 13-year-old boy, was shot in the hip and probably fatally wounded in an exchange of shots fired during a melee in which strike-breakers, police, and a mob of several hundred took part. Two women were badly burned when a mob tore down an overhead trolley wire in the downtown section this afternoon.

Incidents of stone-throwing were numerous, and cars were stalled in all parts of the city when mobs put the crews to flight.

Chief Regan's automobile was attacked by a mob in Broadway last night. Several shots were fired two of which struck the tonneau of the car in which the chief was riding, but neither he nor any of his men were struck. The police, with drawn revolvers, dispersed the mob.

MILITARY FIRED ON.

Buffalo, April 9. — A special detail of mounted scouts of the 74th Regiment was fired upon at the corner of Niagara and Tonawanda streets this morning. The militiamen charged the crowd, but did not capture the men who fired the shots. No one was injured.

Up to 10.30 o'clock this morning, no attempt had been made to operate a car on any of the company's lines. Rumors that the men employed at the power plants furnishing power to the International had struck in sympathy with the striking carmen proved unfounded. During the night power lines in the outskirts of the city were cut, but were repaired early, and all circuits were reported in working order.

RIVALS IN GOOD WORK.

Liquor Sellers and Y.M.C.A. Unite To Aid Flood Victims.

Indianapolis, April 9. — A contest between the Retail Liquor Dealers' Association of Indianapolis and the Y.M.C.A., in which the two organizations are working toward a common end, that of aiding the flood victims in the restoration of their homes, is tending toward a spirit of the keenest rivalry to the plan of re-furnishing houses ruined by the overflow. The saloonkeepers already had given a thousand dollars to the flood relief fund when yesterday afternoon Mayor Shank appeared at their meeting, and, explaining to them that the Y.M.C.A. had re-furnished three hundred homes, challenged the liquor dealers to do as well.

In fifteen minutes after the Mayor finished his talk, $1,020 had been raised toward the funds, and pledges to refurnish fifty homes had been received. A committee of liquor dealers was appointed to continue the work to-day, and the chairman promised Mayor Shank his organization would at least try to equal the record set by the Y.M.C.A.

SERUM MAY AID IN THE CURE OF CANCER

Boston, April 9. — The discovery of a chemical process which develops human cancer in healthy rabbits and guinea pigs, and the resultant production of a serum by which rabbits have been rendered immune were announced last night by Dr. Howard W. Nowell, of the Boston University School of Medicine, in an address at the 73rd annual meeting of the Massachusetts Homeopathic Medical Society.

Dr. Nowell has been engaged in original research along this line for three years, and his colleagues regard his discovery as an important step in the study of cancer. While guarding against any impression that a cancer cure has been found, Dr. Nowell told of plans by which six hundred cases of human cancer are to be inoculated with the serum. It will require two years to determine whether or not the serum will immunize a human cancer victim, upon whom an operation has been performed, from a recurrence of the growth.

SAYS AMERICA CAN DISARM EUROPE.

Philadelphia, April 9. — 'America alone can dissolve the tremendous armaments of Europe and turn the nations of the world to peace.'

This was the assertion of Mr. Alfred Noyes, the English poet, in speaking to the Ethical Society of this city. Mr. Noyes continued:

'Let her lift the sublime torch of peace above the world and the nations of Europe will turn their eyes to it. To America will go the homage and reverence of all ages.'

Mr. Noyes said that war is 'the game of half witted children, a stupendous modern financial gamble, a mathematical problem of slaughter' and 'a thing absolutely without the faith of the people.'

'Nation X adds 50,000 to its army,' he said. 'Then nation Y removes the cigar from its mouth and raises him 25,000. So it continues about the table. The nations are running in a vicious circle. Finally they are all dissolved and the game begins all over again.

'The most glorious achievement of all lies before America if she will see it.'

SHIPPING LOSSES $7,000,000.

New York, April 10. —The year 1912 has proved thus far the most disastrous three months that ship owners on both sides of the Atlantic have experienced in nearly fifty years. Correct estimates of the loss caused by the series of storms that have swept the coasts of Europe and America are difficult to obtain, but one authority,

ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTION RATES

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

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

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

Sample and subscriptions blanks freely and promptly sent on request.

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

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

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

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

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

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

If this is not done such change cannot be made.

Address all business communications

JOHN DOUGALL & SON,

Publishers,

'Witness' Building, Montreal.

SAMPLE COPIES.

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

EXPIRING SUBSCRIPTIONS.

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

APRIL, 1913.

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

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

The Witness.

SATURDAY, APRIL 19, 1913.

Chancellor von Bethman Hollweg's great war-budget speech is, on the whole, a reassuring one. No European conflagration is in sight. Great Britain has made friendly overtures, which, if put in practicable shape, Germany would consider. The year's holiday in navy building proposed by Mr. Churchill is not, he thinks, a feasible plan. The French Government, notwithstanding the great recrudescence of militarism under President Poincaré, is friendly. The French people are, however, liable to accesses of patriotism. They long for vengeance, and might take advantage of an opportunity. Panslavism is a new danger which demands new strength on the part of Germany. Should Austria be involved in war with Russia, Germany would certainly come to the aid of her ally. Such are the thoughts of the throne. A leading French organ says the idea that France is panting for a war of revenge is entirely without foundation—that it was the Agadir menace that she felt she must be in a position to confront. We are certain that the mass of the French people do not want a war with Germany. As for the Slavic bogey, if there is any danger of that race getting together in an attitude of menace, Germany's right policy would be to be good friends with Great Britain and France, and such we judge is what she is very willing to do. The Chancellor's statement, that Germany would be at war if Austria was, has another side to it. It means that Germany will use all possible pressure to keep Austria out of war. For Austria's own sake she had better take such advice, lest she fall to pieces, for she is chiefly Slavic. The general assurance that no conflagration is in sight is in accord with all the best wisdom of European finance. Still it has had a buoyant effect on leading stocks.

Sir Edward Grey has had on his hands as important a task as ever fell to a statesman. The crisis has come equally, one might say, to all the powers. But to him has fallen somewhat of the position of umpire, representing a power interested only in keeping the peace. The whole danger was from Austria which was determined to do something to weaken Servia and incidentally, should she get an excuse for fighting, to add to her own territories. It is folly on the part of Austria to wish to add unwilling peoples to her sway or to rouse the race wrath of those she already rules. This folly, according to Sir Edward Grey, has been very narrowly averted by the powers taking part with Austria in her announced demands. No one, of course, knows what would have followed. The natural sequence would be that Russia would have to come to the assistance of the Slavic states of which she claims to be the patron and protector, and that Germany would then have come to the aid of her ally Austria against Russia. What more is not so plain. Italy is equally an ally of Austria: but for Italy to go to war to help Austria annihilate Montenegro, the land of Italy's queen, is unthinkable. Italy has old and very bitter grudges against Austria with regard to Austria's present possessions on that side of the Adriatic — unredeemed Italy, she calls those possessions. She is not going to aid Austria to extend her sway in that direction.

For the rest there seems no reason why either Great Britain or France should be drawn into such a fight unless they saw the balance of power very seriously giving way to one side or the other. The Germans, however, are not so sure but that if they became seriously engaged in Eastern Europe, France would not be tempted to seek to regain Alsace and Lorraine. That possibility is certainly acting as a powerful sedative on the general situation. Germany may think she could easily tackle alone the whole of Slavdom; but not with France striking at her back. As for Russia intervening at all for the defence of her Slavic proteges, all the indications are that she would not do unless goaded on by her own jingoes under the cry of pan-Slavism. The home danger of Russia in going to war is what no one can estimate. She may be in great fear of revolt from within and the shooting of officers in the back. Another important factor is her finances. The purse strings would not easily be loosened for her, especially the Jewish ones. But if Russia did fight, she would be no contemptible foe. The danger, as the German chancellor put it, is from the development of pan-Slavism. All the Slavic peoples in Austria-Hungary would understand that Germany's intervention was against them, and for the purpose of their permanent repression. The same aspirations are, no doubt, smouldering there that so unexpectedly broke out in the Balkans; so that there might be an internal fire kindled within the dual kingdom that would be distressing even for the great German armies to deal with. With the exception of Austria, there is no power in Europe that is not very anxious to keep out of war. There is an ever-growing insurance against war in the growth of popular resentment against militarism. The new German war impost, falling largely on wealth, will have a large effect in adding the German privileged classes, hitherto mostly jingoes, to the anti-militarist element.

Germany was pleased at the collapse of so-called imperialism in Great Britain which sought to tax the British people on behalf of privileged industries under the guise of introducing a scheme of imperial preferential tariffs. There are those who will say; 'We told "you so,' The Germans saw better than the British did that imperial preference 'would hurt Germany.' It certainly would have hurt Germany and all other countries outside of the empire, whatever good any one can see in that. But most of all it would have hurt Great Britain herself. Even if Great Britain had a secured monopoly of the world's market it would be bad for her customers to have to pay more for what they bought and to get less for what they sold. But the proposed obstruction to business would not be so bad for the customers as for the store where they traded, which would do so much the less business. Poverty would be increased all round. Against that, however, as far as Germany is concerned would be the fact that all production in Great Britain would be higher in cost and she with her cheaper labor would compete to more advantage in the outside markets. Germany's joy at any imperial collapse is due to the fear entertained in jingo quarters in that country of British imperial solidarity in war and not to any fear of her throttling her own trade by protection. Great Britain is still the workshop of the world. This is owing no longe to her natural products, but to the fact that she is able to manufacture better and cheaper than other countries. Her margin of advantage is growing less and less. When that margin is wiped out, her workers will have to emigrate. The quickest way to wipe out that margin is to increase the expensiveness of production by taxes on the things the people have to buy.

Jolo, or, as the Spaniards pronounce it, Holo, where the United States is having serious trouble, is the principal island of the Sulu Archipelago which the United States took over from Spain along with the Philippines. The Spaniards called their inhabitants Moros or Moors, having the same religion and somewhat similar mixture of blood with the Moors with whom they were too familiar in their own history. They are a mixture of Arab, Malay and Negrito. At one time they retained a certain amount of Arab civilization. They have still all the pride and intractableness of the Moslem, and are much more fortified against civilization than are the heathen tribes of the Philippines. They are a peculiarly tough proposition either to civilize or to govern. The Spaniards left them pretty much to themselves. Jolo is about eighty miles from Zamboanga, the furthest port of the Philippines proper, and about equally far from the British possessions in Borneo.

Four States have acted on woman suffrage within the last few days. An entirely unexpected thing has happened in that one and all have gone against the cause. Even Michigan, where a popular vote taken only five month's ago, voted it down by the bare majority of seven hundred and fifty ballots, and where there was much confidence that it would pass this time with a triumphant majority, voted against it. It is because the movement has been of late marching forward with such a steady, firm tread that the sudden setback is surprising. Both the New York 'World' and 'Evening Post' see evidence of a strong reaction, due to the violence of the militants in Britain. This they believe has reacted on the subconscious sentiment of the people of the United States. In as far as the change of attitude is due to unreasoning subconscious impulse, the suffragists need not resent it as the addition of the woman's vote is more likely to increase than to decrease impulsive voting. There would, no doubt, be some difficulty on the part of the voters in freeing their minds from the resentment produced by the news of the past few weeks, no matter how disconnected the English outbreaks might be from the question before them. Nor could these events be regarded as altogether detached, so long as the leaders of the movement, led in all countries by a one-sided press, reveal an undeniable sympathy with the criminals and their inciters. Many, too, would look upon the total lack of reason which governs the excesses in Britain as evidence of danger, not only to reasonable legislation, but to women should they become the victims of political excitement. The course of woman suffrage is certainly being grievously injured in the public mind by these evil deeds and still more by the allowance accorded to them by over-zealous advocates of the cause. A few years of rest from these things would probably see a considerable spread of the reform.

Sir Thomas Lipton has sent a final challenge to the New York Yacht Club for a race in 1915, the year of the opening of the Panama Canal, that it cannot reject. Yet the note that gives notification that the challenge has been sent makes it impossible for the New York Yacht Club to consider it an unrestricted challenge when it comes to build a defender. The club refused his last challenge on the ground that he had set a limit of seventy-five feet to the length of boat that was to race, and that were it to accept such a challenge it would be violating the deed of gift. The use of this excuse, as it was generally considered to be, for not meeting Sir Thomas in a contest of seventy-five foot yachts makes it almost impossible for the club, now they are forced to accept the open challenge, to fail to regard the statement in the accompanying note that Sir Thomas would use a seventy-five foot boat instead of a ninety foot one as in former contests. Were they to build a defender of over seventy-five feet it would show to the world that the excuse they put forward for refusing the last challenge was only a clever dodge to hide the real ground for their refusal. There is, however, still the possibility to be faced that this club which has so often stultified itself in the eyes of American citizens, by holding to obsolete measurement rules, by forcing the competitor to cross the ocean under her own canvas and by demanding a ninety-foot basis of challenge, will again put itself in a pitiable light by the simple expedient of not building a new defender, on the ground of needless expense, and leaving the last defender, a ninety-foot boat, to meet the new 'Shamrock' in 1915. In this way they would almost certainly keep the cup, and without expense. The only thing the club has to fear in such a course is the scorn of the New York papers and it has so long endured that in the very fullest measure that it is probably hardened to it by now.

So our reform administration is still weak in its power over city employees. The Controllers have no official power to take the sworn evidence of witnesses for and against city officials under their direction. But as employers in the broad sense, responsible to the public for the conduct of those under them, they surely have the right of private inquiry into the conduct of city officials and the right of suspending or dismissing an official whom they find unworthy of confidence. By making the precedent of refusing any sort of investigation into the explicit charges of Mr. Roberts they appear to place the city's employees in a more dangerous position of irresponsible power than they had even in the dark days at the City Hall. Officials who are thus authoritatively relieved of any fear of having their actions probed, even when citizens make charges as definite as those of Mr. Roberts, will surely be encouraged to become most independent of all control. Some of these city employees are men of proved honesty. But, even in their case, the certitude of immunity from any inquiry might have a tendency to lead them into temptation. Would shareholders feel easy about the way their bank was run if as straight and definite charges as those which Mr. Roberts brought forward were treated by the directors in the same way as these charges were treated by the Controllers?

The need for ample ventilation in our courts of justice is painfully apparent to any one who attends during a big trial. Citizens and lawyers are often heard to complain of enforced lengthy attendance in a stuffy atmosphere. What is an anoyance to them must be an almost unbearable hardship to judges and magistrates who are on the bench day after day, breathing for hours germ-laden air, often of indescribable foulness. Mr. Recorder Weir has on more than one occasion commented on the unpleasant conditions under which the Recorders have to conduct their business. Now his protest is brought very effectively to mind by his illness—an attack of nervous prostration, brought on, in the opinion of his physician, by his work in a badly ventilated courthouse. It is to be hoped that the authorities will see the false economy of permitting these conditions. There is a movement on the part of the bar to secure new court house accommodation. One proposition is that the city should find a new centre of operations, and that the courts should occupy the present City Hall. The prospective changes are of so large a nature that they will take time to work out. Whatever is done, the present Court House will, no doubt, continue to be used, and surely it is time to do something to make wholesome breathing possible in it. The health of our judges is alone a sufficient plea for all the expenditure this would involve. But let it be the work of experts, not of party contractors.

OUR IMPERIAL DUTY.

We are rebuked by a correspondent whose letter appears in this paper, for following the Liberal leaders in the view that there is no emergency. This is a sad misrepresentation, seeing that from the very first we have stoutly affirmed that there was no emergency. If, therefore, there was any following done, it was the Liberal leaders who followed us. Our correspondent has been carried away on the flood of the scare press, and misled by the jingo control of the news channels. He should know how largely these are at the bidding of interests whose object is to discredit the free trade government of Great Britain. The British Premier has just declared that the relations of the Powers were never better. The German Chancellor has just declared that no conflagration was in sight, while he sees possible enemies everywhere except in Great Britain, a poor state of things in which to make an enemy of her. If there was an emergency now, it would hardly be met by ships to be completed some years hence, then to be manned, if possible, by Great Britain. In answer to our correspondent's theory that we ought, on every question that arises, to side with one party or the other, or at least to determine out of our wisdom what the nation ought to do, we can only say that we have not all wisdom. We have certain clear convictions. We have longer and more persistently than any other paper declared that Canada owed it to herself to share in the defence of the Empire, and that she owed a long and unconditional debt to the Mother Country. It was very long before this preaching fructified, and when it did it brought forth trouble.

We were ready to take the advice of the Mother Country as to how best we could aid, and as long as the aid was voluntary we could see no loss of self-government in rendering it. What appeared, however, was that the chief study of Great Britain in the premises was how not to cross the will of Canada. When Canada was providing a naval armament on her own shores all British voices of both parties supported that view, Lord Charles Beresford, Lord Milner, Mr. Winston Churchill, all favored it as the right and necessary policy. When another form of action suited a new Canadian government, all British voices supported that, their one anxiety evidently being not to cross Canada in any way. This threw Canada back on herself, and the discussion of the question revealed the fact that, all unconsciously, the Canadian people had in large measure ceased to think of themselves as British, and insisted on discussing the matter from a purely Canadian point of view. Letters to the 'Witness' have largely revealed this attitude.

There were those in high places who thought to correct this by drawing the ties of the British connection organically closer. We should, ourselves, heartily hail whatever would most tend to the greater organic solidarity of the Empire. There were others who held that only in the path of the utmost self-government was the tie of imperial loyalty safe. Leaving entirely out of view that element that continues to shout about autonomy, it may be possible that, by reason of the rapid change in our population, through the advent of foreigners, of the rising of a new Canadian-born generation steeped in the new Canadianism, aided by the radical views of many a born Englishman more recently arrived, these latter are treading the safest course. We give both parties credit for the wish that is ours, namely, to keep the British Empire whole, safe and prosperous. What we have no question about condemning in our correspondent, and in the party he supports, is this theory that an emergency exists against which these belated ships are an assurance. We hope that before they can be built there will exist such a condition of international 'get-together,' and amity that they will be junk before they are painted.

THE SENATE.

We are assured on well-informed authority that both the navy grant and the closure will be adopted by the House of Commons. The judgment in England is that Mr. Borden hopes to be relieved of the navy question by the Senate. The Senate is very earnestly considering whether it will throw the bill out or not. For it to do so would certainly be to raise old questions as to interference in national matters by an appointive house. Still it would be a new thing with the Canadian Senate if, when a party question came before it, it did not act in a party sense. While there was a Conservative majority in the days of Sir Wilfrid Laurier, bills on which the Opposition in the Commons made a determined fight were thrown out by the Senate. One would say, if the Senate has any constitutional purpose, other than as a leisurely committee on non-contentious bills, it must act according to its convictions on matters that come before the country, and how often do a politician's convictions differ from those of his party? The whole world is now challenging the right of any irresponsible second chamber to attempt to determine the policy of a country. Grant that theory, however, and the question becomes irresistible, to what purpose have we so cumbrous an institution as the Senate? Would not a private bills committee with abundant expert advice be able to do its work just as well? The best plea, and the only one that survives for political action on the part of such a house, is that there are issues on which the popular mind has become very much alive but on which popular judgment is not known.

The Senate's defeat of a measure on this plea would then mean an appeal to the people upon it, if the Government should think it of sufficient moment to dissolve Parliament upon. A Government is not of course bound to go to the country because a bill has been thrown out by the Senate. The alternative is to leave the bill to its fate. Should the majority in the Senate follow historic precedent and refuse to pass a measure to which its party is opposed, will Mr. Borden consider it sufficiently important to take it at once to the country? He said some time ago that if Parliament refused to pass it he would do this. The Senate's veto would technically create that condition. But it would be straining a point to claim that he had any other intent in so saying than that he would take the measure to the country if it resulted in the defeat of his party in Parliament. It would be impossible for either party to tell what might be the result of such an appeal, so evenly are the parties divided in the country, and so large is the sentiment of the country negative to the naval proposition of either. We should expect this negative sentiment to tell most largely against this immediate gift. Still more would the growing sentiment of nationalism throughout the whole country, which we should be grieved to see appealed to in the manner that would be likely. Sir Thomas Shaughnessy, a statesman detached, thinks it should be still possible to settle this very serious question on the principle of get together. His plan would be for the Conservatives to unite with the Liberals in a Canadian policy as soon as, and as far as, that shall be possible. But as shipbuilding, is at the moment impossible, and as it would be impossible to man ships in Canada just now, so greatly are men in demand, that the Liberals might concede something to the only form in which action is immediately possible. This is practically, if we judge aright, Mr. Borden's present position. He has the gravest doubts whether he has the country behind him in his so-called emergency gift, and has been anxiously telling us that it is not his permanent Canadian policy.

CLOSURE.

The question before the country today is whether a minority should be able to force an appeal to the people, or whether, as Mr. Borden holds, the dissolution of Parliament is the prerogative of the King, that is, of the Government. This is the British parliamentary theory. Royal prerogatives have died slowly; but die they do. Mr. Borden does not, however, take his stand on royal prerogative, but on parliamentary principle. Here again he has theory and practice on his side. Ours is government by representatives elected by the people for a term of years. A majority in the House of Commons can do with the country as it thinks best. It may be elected on one set of issues and may legislate on issues on which the people have not pronounced at all. Its only check is the fact that it will some day have to face the people. It is, therefore, supposed to be influenced by every indication of the people's will. This, however, it sometimes defies. The Balfour Government came into power on a wave of enthusiasm. Its party was a party of class and of privilege, present and prospective. It acted in a variety of ways in the service of class and of interests in matters on which it had no sort of mandate, and in defiance of a long succession of electoral indications that the country was not with it.

Still parliamentary government is a thing to be preserved. It stands to reason that a selection of the wise men of the nation, giving their best powers to the study of questions, and forced to see them on all sides will act with more capacity than the public, who know little or nothing of most of the matters that come before Parliament, and when they do have them forced on their attention, read, for the most part, only one side of the argument. Parliament is, in theory, government by the wisest, and the study of nations should be to realize this ideal. Is it in the interest of parliamentary government that a minority should have a constitutional method of securing an appeal to the people? The only method known is obstruction of public business. It is a crude and unfortunate method. It verges on an appeal to brute force. To meet obstruction the closure had to be devised in the British Parliament. It was devised to meet the case of a group who had no hope of carrying their measure in the country, but who organized themselves to render parliamentary government impossible, until the country should surrender to them. The closure has since, however, been used against obstruction by the parliamentary minorities who really hoped, or professed to hope, for success at the polls. An Opposition that makes parliamentary business impossible should be very sure that the country is with it, and will not grudge the enormous waste and friction. On the other hand, a government that exercises closure should feel very sure that its course is a popular one, as its opponents have the plea that it was a refusal of an appeal to the people, and, therefore, an attempt to override the people.

Mr. Borden has not ventured on absolute closure, but has imposed a rule, which, we believe, is constant one in the United States House of Representatives. Each member is there assigned twenty minutes in which to speak, and so exact is this rule, that he may, before speaking, hand out his time in sections to other members who have something to say. In committee the time there allowed each speaker is five minutes. But even this, with some other limitations proposed by Mr. Borden, strikes those hit by them as a dangerous limitation of free speech. The London 'Daily News' thinks it very unfortunate that such tactics should be introduced for the first time over the matter of a free-will offering to the Empire. It regards it as portending friction, rather than Imperial unity. In dealing with this proposal the Opposition was able to cite the obstructive tactics, by which they had been forced to go to the country in 1911, and how no closure rule was invoked by the then Government. But the supporters of the closure were able to reply by quoting a whole chorus of expressions of the Liberal press and Liberal statesmen, some of them quite picturesque, as to how a change in the rules was absolutely needed if Parliament was to be carried on at all. Parliament had now sat five months and done nothing; was it to sit ten months and still do nothing? We count it unfortunate for the party administering this discipline that it proceeded forthwith to violate the cause of free speech. After the Speaker had recognized Sir Wilfrid Laurier as having the floor, that party, by a simple party vote, put Mr. Hazen in his place. This was an action that will tell against them in the country.

MISCHIEF.

It is hard to forgive the misrepresentation of the London 'Times' by which the opposition of the Liberal party to direct contributions to the Imperial navy is ascribed to the French-Canadian element, seeing that the 'Times' has ample means of knowing that it is guilty of an injurious half truth. There would, no doubt, be a good excuse for that view on the score of ignorance. We, at this distance, ascribe the opposition of the Hertzog party in South Africa to any naval contribution at all to Dutch racialism, as we have no information in any other sense, and as that view is always expressed or implied in the news items that reach us. It is important what is said in England on this question, as, owing to persistent misrepresentations by unscrupulous politicians and the hired scribes of privilege, the ruling question in Great Britain with regard to Canada is whether she is loyal to the empire or not. That question, of which Canada has never herself become very conscious, engulfs all others in the British mind. It would be mischievous in the extreme if in the British mind it should come to be regarded as a question of race. Undoubtedly there was a year or two ago a wave of what was called Nationalism among the French, which took the form of resenting practically everything that could be regarded as a link to the empire. But to attribute the present attitude of the Liberal party to French nationalism is to ignore the actual facts.

To begin with, it very unfairly ignores the fact that the whole Nationalist party bitterly opposed the Liberals at the last election, and that it was the hubbub that they raised against Sir Wilfrid Laurier's naval policy as being a concession to England that won every election that he lost in French Canada. It ignores the fact that from among the French those Nationalists, and those only, supported Mr. Borden in parliament, and that he actually had to choose three ministers from among them. It ignores the fact that throughout the English-speaking elements in Canada the sentiment is very general that Canada should not spend on armament money that could do so much more good in other ways. This may, indeed, be fairly said to have been the subconscious position of the bulk of the population when faced with this thirty-five million dollar proposition—as was revealed in a thousand ways. This feeling had, indeed, operated against Sir Wilfrid Laurier in his more tentative and prudent efforts to place a moderate naval defence upon our own coasts—evidently as needed a measure as any, assuming any defensive action to be called for. It cannot be denied that closer relations with the empire, or, as it is generally stated, government from London, is more live as a bugbear with the French than with the English. But there has arisen an English-speaking generation in Canada which is almost equally averse to anything like government from without, and among them are still traditions of 'Downing street dictation.' Add to these a very considerable and rapidly increasing volume of foreign population. No doubt, all such strangers have come to Canada to take her government as it is, and all regard the British constitution and aegis as the best guarantee the world can give them of liberty and justice. Should these come into a country in which the whole sentiment was British, their own feelings, and still more those of their children, would rapidly become British. But should they find here a large volume of sentiment resentful of British dominance, it goes without saying that they will join themselves en masse to that.

Such being the conditions it is unfair to treat autonomist sentiment as simply French, and to imply that Sir Wilfrid Laurier is the leader at once of that race and that sentiment. The very notion defeats itself, as the French are a minority, and no politician thinks to win with a minority. Knowing such sentiments to prevail more or less in all parts of the country, it may be asked what is the prudent course for a wise imperialist statesman, whether to challenge and excite it into belligerency, or by careful steering to maintain and nurse the loyalty of all classes. There certainly was among the French a reaction against the Bourassa hysterics as manifested by the replacement in many places of the French flag by the British. And there would have been under Sir Wilfrid Laurier a gradual recalling of the people to the forgotten sense of belonging to the great empire, not as dependents—a condition which has belittled all our nationhood—but as a self-reliant, component part. What may be the imperial result of the present policy is an anxious question with those who have opportunity of knowing the condition of mind it is up against. Once proposed, we should have liked to have seen it adopted with a hurrah and general unanimity. Once opposed we see in it grave possibilities of discontent. Among other things we should fear to see a reaction against it in a form that would not be pleasing to true Britons.

GET TOGETHER.

Extra naval and military appropriations follow each other at such a rate these days as to be appalling. It is only some three weeks since the French Government announced that it would ask for an extra appropriation over and above the regular military and naval budget estimates of a hundred million dollars, to be used in increasing the army and in fortifying the eastern frontier. A few days later the German Government announced that new taxes would be levied to secure an extra appropriation this year of of two hundred and fifty million dollars. Now France comes back with a new appropriation of another hundred million dollars to be devoted to strengthening her navy, which is now centred in the Mediterranean, on the plea that Italy and Austria, until recently third class naval powers, are catching up to her. As this all comes on the top of the war in which some two million men have been engaged in south-eastern Europe the present scarcity of money is not to be wondered at. The war chests are taking it all and crying for more, and the war dogs of each nation are urging that every moment is critical. There is no stopping place. The larger the appropriations the larger the number of men employed by this wasted money in military factories, in drill, and on the sea. The men thus occupied have little effective voice, but their masters, the manufacturers, the army officers and the sea officers, coming from the most important families of the country are becoming all powerful in their influence on the politicians. If there was any satisfying their rapacity there would be some hope in sight. There is no hope. They will only be forced to be content when they have so increased taxes and the number in service that the whole profit of the workers of the nation is spent in maintaining the military. To what goal are things moving? No country can by itself depart from this folly. Our forecast is that they are moving towards the greatest and grandest get-together in all history.

MAIL BAG KEYS.

In another part of this paper will be found a letter from the Postmaster-General, Mr. Pelletier. Mr. Pelletier certainly makes a witty point, and proves us in the wrong when he draws attention to the fact that it is beyond his power to dismiss a dead postmaster. Still here is the account of his attempt to do this very thing taken from the New Glasgow 'Chronicle.' 'The name of the victim is John McPherson, who was, during his lifetime, postmaster at Tracadie Road, Guysboro County. Mr. McPherson died five years ago, and the other day his widow, who has held the office since his death, received from the Postmaster-General a notice addressed to the deceased, informing him that complaints had been preferred against him, to wit, that he had taken an active part against the present Government in the Provincial and Federal elections of 1912.'

Mr. Pelletier says of the contract for locks, 'What, then, becomes of your argument that the manufacturers can count on that demand of three hundred and fifty thousand?' Mr. Pelletier says that he made a slip when, in answer to Mr. Lemieux's question 'How many locks have been bought for the mail bags?' he said, 'Three hundred and fifty thousand.' He made another very much worse mistake when, in answer to Mr. Lemieux's question, 'From whom?' he replied, 'A firm in Ottawa, of whom Mr. Carling is the manager; they were the lowest tenderers.' These quotations are from Hansard. To-day, Mr. Pelletier asks in his letter, 'Could you tell me by what process of reasoning you come to the conclusion that tenders can reasonably be asked for an article, for which, being patented, the patentee or his assignees could be the sole and only tenderers?' It is difficult to understand how Mr. Pelletier made this statement that the contract had been let to the lowest tenderer when he was thoroughly conversant with the contract, and it was a notion that now seems to him so impossible.

Why, however, should it be impossible to call for tenders? There are many lock manufacturers in Canada, and there is little doubt, that, had they been asked to tender on locks, submitting patterns, there would have been a healthy competition. The Postmaster-General would then have had the advantage of both being able to choose among locks, and to compare prices, instead of agreeing to purchase locks for four years from a company that has never made locks. Twenty cents apiece for stamping simi-

lar keys, stamped out of sheet metal, when the work is to be done in such quantities, is an outrageous price to pay. If the keys are of sheet metal, they are cheaper to make than bronze cents. Just why a padlock with other than a sheet metal key should be resorted to is hard to see, when this is the kind of key used by the best safe makers and for safe deposit vaults in banks. It is necessary to press this price of keys because the defence urged by the government for the price, and the only justification given in Mr. Pelletier's letter, is that it was the price paid by the late government. The present Government was elected to be better than the late Government as in some departments it undoubtedly is, and no such reasoning will stand.

To return to the matter of the number of the padlocks and keys, Mr. Pelletier said in the House that the department was 'not bound to buy one 'lock.' With this interpretation we think the contractor would be inclined to disagree. If Mr. Pelletier is right, what is the meaning of the sentence in the contract which reads: 'The con'tractor will substitute the new lock 'for the old as fast as the same can 'be manufactured.' It is hard to see that this is not an undertaking to replace all the existing locks by the new one. With this in the contract, it is a curious claim that the clause, which says that no locks shall be taken except as ordered, relieves the Post Office from buying from a company with which he has entered into a four-year contract for the supply of all clamp locks and keys. Mr. Pelletier thinks it unfair that we should base our estimate of the value of these locks on such a large order as three hundred and fifty thousand; yet that was the estimate furnished Mr. Pelletier by the department of the number that would be needed. The controller of postal stores, Mr. Sidney Smith, says in referring to Mr. Pelletier's estimate that he had 'erred perhaps on the Lib'eral side.' (Note the capital L which appears in the Hansard report). But the Controller goes on to add that at the rate the service is expanding, and likely to expand, it may well 'be quite 'three hundred and fifty thousand 'locks, if not more.' We think that any fair-minded person, reading the whole debate in 'Hansard,' will come to the conclusion that the Government has entered into a contract to buy from this company a number of locks, which, it estimates, will amount to approximately three hundred and fifty thousand. The desire of the Government to appear to deny this is as inexplicable as its attempt to justify its price by the Lemieux price, or to have it understood that the contract was let by tender.

GOVERNMENT BY PATRONAGE.

Government by patronage may be otherwise spoken of as government by boodle or government by graft, using the latest and the latest but one of the many jocular nicknames for an unholy thing, namely, the use of official position to secure profit or position for one's self or for others. Spoils was the name for it in the days after Andrew Jackson's pithy and unblushing enunciation of it as the rule by which the United States was to be governed. In Canada and in the United States positions under government are openly at the disposal of the member of the party in power who holds the seat for the constituency in which they are, or of the defeated candidate of that party. These positions are openly reserved for those who support the party in power, and are naturally conferred, not on those best fitted for them, but on those who have shown themselves potential as partisans. Such being the ground of choice, it is natural that when a new government gets into power its partisans should bring charges of partisanship against those in office, that the local dispenser of patronage should endorse those charges with little discrimination, and that the minister in power should act upon them by dismissing men, practically because their seats are wanted for new claimants. In Canada such proceedings are denounced, and, we think, generally reprobated. In the United States they are taken as a matter of course.

In the United States, it is not the government, as we use the phrase, that is, a committee responsible to parliament, that exercises the patronage. It is vested in the President, who in for four years an autocrat in that matter. He naturally farms out this privilege in the above manner, and it is fully understood to be used by the local members or agents for party purposes, or, in other words, as an open system of bribery for party support. The President is independent of Congress; so is Congress, independent of him. It is independent of him in theory, but not in practice, seeing that he can confer the patronage on whom he will, and presidents do not scruple to force their views on Congress by giving or withholding this means of bribing their constituencies. That is, he bribes the constituencies to support or to withhold their support from members, even of his own party, who do not vote in Congress as he dictates. That eminent constitutionalist and purist, Mr. Taft, openly used this method of coercion. Without it, it was well understood, his reciprocity measure would not have been got through Congress. In fact, the leader of his party in the House of Representatives actively supported that measure though he was well understood to be bitterly opposed to it.

And now the blameless President Wilson follows in the steps of his illustrious predecessors. The contrast between the man's whole record and the conditions of the governmental machine, in which he has become the king-pin, is likely to draw attention to this patronage despotism as never before, and to set the nation busy to find a remedy for it. The arraignment of the President for going beyond, in his tariff reductions, the measures on which the people at the last elections were understood to be voting, is one that will appeal to the people of those regions which supported the Democratic programme, on the assurance of their candidates that it was the bill of last Congress, vetoed by Mr. Taft, that they were asked to vote for, and that that bill protected their local interests. It is not likely that the new bill, which is much more of a free trade measure than the last one, has outrun the very rapid advance of the opinion of the country as a whole. A year or two ago no party dared to use the word free trade; to-day it is the common characterization of the Democratic objective, and, indeed, of its proposed very radical, perhaps dangerously radical, measure.

The greatest statesmanship does not run too fast, even if it knows it does not outrun the popular mind of the moment, especially in matters where popular conviction is liable to reactions. Great tariff changes do disturb industries, and the very most effect will be given to such disturbance by the interests disturbed. Moreover, the world has, through over-enterprise and expensive revolutions, entered on a period of finacial stringency, all of which is bound to be attributed in the United States to the tariff changes. These things may cause a revulsion of feeling that will tell against the party in power and tend to the restoration of burdens which it is the purpose of the present legislation to lighten. No one can question, however, that the sugar and wool schedules, about which contention now centres, are closely related to the cost of living, and constitute some of the people's most grievous burdens, or that the reductions in the bill are in full consonance with the basic principle of the measure, namely, the reduction of the high cost of living. We presume that President Wilson has counted the cost of alienating those interests. But if Congress has not a majority in favor of the changes he desiderates, his way of coercing members into voting against their convictions, or at least against the interests, real or supposed, of their constituents, is one which another generation will look upon as belonging to days of political darkness. It is already more suited to Spanish than to English America.

RURAL SCHOOL IMPROVEMENTS.

An interesting circular letter has just been issued by the superintendent of public instruction to the Protestant school commissioners and trustees of the Province. It draws particular attention to the change in the school law made at the last session of the Legislature, by which henceforth school attendance, and not population, is to be the basis for the distribution of the public school and minimum salary grants. This is of considerable importance to the rural school boards. For many years the public school grant was distributed on the basis of population, as given by the last preceding decennial census. In the case of two boards in the same municipality, the total sum for the municipality was divided between the commissioners and trustees according to the relative number of pupils attending their respective schools. Now each board is a unit by itself in this respect, and its share is determined by the proportion that the number of its pupils bears to the total number of pupils in the province. In other words, the public school grant, beginning with 1913-14, will be so much per pupil. The same principle will apply to the minimum salary grants, except that in this case the pupils in towns and cities are not taken into the account.

The amount of the minimum salary grants distributed to the rural boards this year was two hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars. In 1909, fifty thousand dollars were distributed; in 1910, seventy-five thousand; in 1911, one hundred thousand; and in 1912, one hundred and twenty-five thousand. During those four years the condition was that each board participating must have paid every teacher at least one hundred dollars in the previous year. For this year's distribution, one hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars were paid on that basis, sixty thousand dollars on the basis of a minimum salary of one hundred and twenty-five dollars, and forty thousand dollars on the basis of a minimum salary of one hundred and fifty dollars. The boards earning the second grants earn the first also, and those earning the third receive the first and second as well. The cheques were quite substantial in many cases last year, and are doubtless still larger this year. A significant sentence in the superintendent's circular letter makes it advisable for every board to see that no salary whatever falls below one hundred and seventy-five dollars in the coming school year. It reads:—'Further, as it is very prob'able that the grants for minimum 'salary will be soon made on the basis 'of the payment of at least $125.00 to 'every teacher instead of $100.00; '$150.00 instead of $125.00, and $175.00 'instead of $150.00, it is advisable 'that no board, wishing to partici'pate in these grants, should pay next 'year any salary less than $175.00.'

Where the salaries fall below these standards in the Protestant rural schools, it is doubtless due in some measure to the short terms that some of them keep open. The circular states that during 1911-12, six Protestant schools were open for three months only; 13 were open four months; 29 were open five months; 48 were open six months; 45 were open seven months; 286 were open eight months, and 5" nine months. More than half of our schools were open less than the full term of ten months. The cure in most cases is consolidation, which the circular urges on good and substantial grounds. Good business management on the part of the boards would, undoubtedly, in many cases, solve supposed difficulties. Consolidation, even when the centralized school would not be raised to higher rank, should serve to extend the school terms, and so bring the salaries up to the proper standards. But, above all, now that the grants are to be based on school attendance only, the pupils should be attracted. The reports of the inspectors show that too many stay away from school. The best attraction is a really good school and a competent teacher. This is universal educational experience. It is often because there is little to go for that parents become indifferent to their children's attendance.

Among other matters dealt with in the superintendent's circular are the three changes in the school law by which free text books may be furnished by the boards, fees may be abolished, and the articles which permitted the commutation of the school taxes of incorporated companies are repealed. Attention is drawn to Arbor Day, and to a circular that was issued last year on the subject of observing it generally in the schools. In accordance with a resolution of the Protestant Committee, the flag is required to be flown upon every Protestant school on every schoolday in the year. Physical exercises, temperance and health, and agriculture are also dealt with. Prizes are offered, under the terms of the Strathcona Trust, for the schools making the most progress, or obtaining the best results, in the physical exercises. The boards are advised to purchase for the school libraries the six books known as the Gulich Hygiene Series, not as text books for the pupils, but as special reading matter to be used by the teacher. For the engagement of teachers, the department, upon the recommendation of the Protestant Committee, will now require a signed statement showing that the school boards had advertised for teachers, stating the salary offered, before permissions will be given for unqualified teachers. Altogether there is much in the circular to engage the attention of the school boards.

THE FETTERS OF INDUSTRY.

It was to secure relief from the high cost of living that the Democrats were elected to reduce the tariff. Yet Dr. Wilson, as his opponents disdainfully called him during the election campaign, made his plea for reduction before Congress on the ground that it was necessary for the preservation of the vitality of the manufacturing industry in the United States. He wants the industries to burst their bonds and become exporters on a large scale instead of relying on an enclosed market and government-fed earnings. He wants to give them such competition as will make them resort to every means to secure efficiency and will break the monopolistic rings that exist in so many of the industries, setting them open again to free competition. In two sentences he puts the case against the tariff as a foster-mother of trusts in the light in which it is viewed by the common people of both the United States and Canada. 'Consciously or unconsciously,' he says, 'we have built up a set of privi'leges and exemptions from competi'tion, behind which it was easy for 'any, even the crudest, forms of com'bination to organize monopoly; until 'at last nothing is normal, nothing is 'obliged to stand the test of efficiency 'and economy, in our world of big 'business, but everything thrives by 'concerted arrangement. Only new 'principles of action will save us from 'a final hard crystallization of mono'poly and a complete loss of influences 'that quicken enterprise and keep in'dependent energy alive.'

Every word of this is as true of Canada as of the United States. There, however, the people have been making a valiant fight for years back against the trusts, while here we have not broken up a single combine. There, not content with dissolving the separate combines, the people are now unmaking the laws that the disproportionate representation of wealth, common to almost all legislatures, had succeeded in enacting in its own interest. Under Republican rule the country has been trying, almost in vain, to release itself from business monopolies by making them illegal, and has resolutely refused to take note of the conditions in which those diseases are bred. It has now, under Democratic inspiration, set itself to remove the underpinning of these trusts. If, as is expected by all those who believe in freedom of trade, this remedy has the effect of re-energizing industry, it will push the United States further than ever ahead of us. It is necessary to add to this, the cheapening of living expense that is going to result from the cut in the tariff, not only to the extent of the hundred and twenty million dollars that will be removed from the customs tax, which is a general tax on all the people, to the income tax, which will only fall on those who have over four thousand dollars a year, but to an amount, that may well total many times a hundred and twenty million dollars a year, that will be diverted from the channels through which it has been flowing into the manufacturers' pockets and left in the possession of the people.

The three measures — the tariff reduction, the income tax, and the inheritance tax—form together a programme that is going to give to United States industry an impetus that, though it unfortunately comes at a bad time of money stringency, and must add to it, will do much to stave off far worse times, and which will on the succeeding wave of prosperity carry the people of the United States far in advance. To be sure, it would go much further still were it not for the vast number of unfruitful drones that the hive has to support as soldiers, sailors, pensioners, and useless civil servants. There is no reason why every one in the country who has enough energy and character to work should not live in comfort, and all slum and sweat shops be completely wiped out. The present law is but the first step in the equalization of incomes. Many more must be taken before the nation will have made anything like the wonderful progress Britain has made in this line during the last few years, and it will be well for the United States if she makes them fast enough to prevent the distinction between the classes and the masses growing till it becomes the almost insuperable barrier that it has become in Britain. So far the wealth of her natural resources has kept poverty from being hopeless and has supplied to all, except those in the slums of a few cities, a not unendurable existence. With the absorption of these natural resources and an ever denser population it will be necessary to fall into step with modern legislation as it is being worked out in western Europe.

THREE-FIFTHS.

The principle of requiring a three-fifths majority for a local vote either to enact prohibition or to repeal it, which has made the prohibitionists of Ontario so angry, has had some curious developments. It was held by its defenders that this wrath would turn to favor when the time should come when the cause of prohibition would be saved by this limitation. This actually occurred last January in five instances, but there is no appearance yet of change of heart in the temperance ranks. The prohibitionists even in these cases regard it as a weakness to their cause, as many who would vote against license trust too much to the three-fifths safeguard, and do not turn out to vote. It is a curious fact that the liquor interest is everywhere in favor of this three-fifths clause and the temperance interest against it. The former element is at least generally credited with having an instinctive understanding of how its interests are affected.

Two reasons are given in favor of the three-fifths principle. One is that it secures that prohibition shall not be enacted without a great balance of public opinion in its favor, and will, therefore, be capable of enforcement, which it hardly is where the people are largely minded against it. The other is that it gives stability to the results; prohibition being once secured will not easily be reversed. The first of these, which is the better of the two, has, we understand, always been repudiated by Sir James Whitney's Government, who urge continuity of local policy as one reason for holding by this principle. Legislators and statesmen do not perhaps sufficiently recognize the value of public opinion on the side of a law or against it. As for the greater stability gained by the handicap, it would appear from facts that, owing to the cause above mentioned, the places won by a three-fifths vote are no more secure than those won by a majority vote. Some places where there had been a temperance majority of three to two were only saved this year by the three-fifths barrier, and some the repealers actually won, whereas it is notorious that those carried by a simple majority have seldom gone back when again tested. There is probably gain for the temperance cause rather than loss by the recurrence of struggles, as these are educative and keep up the interest in the question.

But so long as their warfare consists more one of attack than of defence the temperance side has more than the three-fifths handicap, as will appear from the history of some recent cases at hand. In votes for repeal votes adjudged bad are all deducted from the temperance side. In London Township, for instance, the vote showed 859 for prohibition and 568 against it. To defeat the 568 liquor votes 852 temperance votes were required, so that gave the prohibitionists seven votes to spare. On recount, however, Judge Macbeth found that eight votes had been cast by unqualified voters and declared that these must be deducted from the temperance vote. Thus he killed prohibition in that constituency, as his namesake killed King Duncan. In Kincardine it was found that Mr. Walker a hotel owner, had voted in two wards in which he held property. The regulation for local option on the principle of one man one vote, so this meant a secret ballot. Mr. Walker could not be asked how he had voted—though, of course, there could be no doubt about how he did vote. Judge Barret decided, however, that in accordance with the usual course the spoiled ballot must be deducted from those in favor of the change. The friends of liquor expected that this would defeat the by-law, but there were still enough votes to carry it. These judicial decisions, which have the effect of visiting on the cause of good citizenship any rascalities which liquordom may commit in the way of personation or fraudulent voting, are, no doubt, in accordance with the principles of law, but they are among those queer legal topsy-turvydoms which suggest to the lay mind visions of Alice in Wonderland or Gilbert and Sullivan.

It is not a wonder that, subjected to so many checks in their patriotic efforts, the temperance people in Ontario are becoming exasperated and are demanding the provincial abolition of the bar. They have a good cause. Some time people will look back on these days and wonder why respectable governments should have been so careful to protect the liquor traffic. The ultimate result of the temperance agitation in Ontario is a foregone conclusion. Prohibition will only come, however, through the hard work of those who believe in it. The situation calls for courageous and painstaking action everywhere, and an allegiance on the part of voters to the higher good of the country as opposed to lesser party interests. There are evidences that such a spirit is at work. When it spreads, as it is bound to, the cause for which Ontario has struggled so long will be in sight of victory.

NOBLE NOTIONS.

A very remarkable resolution was recently presented to the United States Congress by a Texan representative, the Hon. John Hall Stephens, at the request of the Universal Peace Union of Philadelphia. The resolution holds that the only hope of universal peace lies in the concentration of the preponderant military strength into the hands of the most pacific communities. Further, that the mutual confidence and cordiality necessary to secure such co-operation among the most advanced nations will not exist until they make certain mutual concessions. It goes on to say that this fact imposes on the United States as 'the natural leader 'in the peace movement,' the duty of setting an example in making such concessions. Coming down to particulars it draws attention to the fact that the Yukon Territory, the northern half of British Columbia, and almost the entire Mackenzie Basin, making a total area nearly as large as the United States east of the Mississippi, are shut off from the free use of the most direct route to the Pacific by the coast strip of south-eastern Alaska, five hundred and thirty-six miles long and in some places only eight or ten miles wide. It proposes in brief the appointment of an international commission for rectifying the boundary of south-eastern Alaska, with an evident view toward ceding the coast strip to Canada. The resolution was referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

This strip has ever since its acquisition by the United States been a source of grudge on the part of Canada. It will necessarily become much more so as Canada becomes more and more conscious of the limitations it imposes on her. The source of this grudge is that it was acquired by the United States not on account of any known advantage it was going to be to her, but on account of the harm and check it would be to what was then British America. It was done out of vengeance for the Trent affair. That was the aspect of the matter at the time; but it cannot be denied that in acquiring a territory equal in area to her whole original territory for seven million dollars, the United States made a fine bargain, while Great Britain was asleep. She could now, without loss to herself and with enormous gain to us, sell us the narrow tail of this territory which cuts us off from the seas for the money which she paid for a block of continental proportions.

The straightest line over the globe to any port in eastern Asia or, indeed, in Australasia passes through this territory, and has to lose hundreds of miles to keep within the Canadian boundary. We confess to very little hope of the Committee of Foreign Affairs doing anything practical in the matter, or of Canada at any very early date getting the strip of coast line which geographically belongs to her. We cannot help remembering former joint commissions and their results as far as Canada was concerned. How can we forget the fate of President Taft's Arbitration Treaty at the hands of the United States Senate? Nevertheless, we are grateful to Mr. Stephens for his resolution. It displays a spirit of Christian statesmanship which is the only cure for the mutual distrust and suspicion which is the bugbear of Europe to-day. Mr. Churchill's proposed 'naval holiday,' President Taft's arbitration propositions, Mr. Stephens' proposed concessions, President Wilson's tariff modifications — these are all indications of the imminence of new and better relations between peoples. The nations of the world must yet wake up to the fact that their prosperity does not depend on injuring that of others and that their power does not depend upon aggression, but on forbearance, generosity and mutual helpfulness. It is a simple fact, but like many simple facts, difficult to learn, that we all, the world over, 'are members one of another.' But men some day will know it and will look back on the days of war and heavy armaments as on an age of barbarism. The noble notions of Mr. Stephens will rule some day — perhaps sooner than men think.

THE CHANGED TIMES.

In a church meeting in the United States a deacon said, 'When I moved 'to this locality, while the express was 'delivering my furniture, a grocer's 'cart drew up and asked for my cus'tom, which that establishment ob'tained. It is probable that if a church 'visitor had made as early a call I 'should have been attracted to the 'church that had thus shown itself 'alive to do business and its interest 'in me.' Here the modern rule of competition asserts itself in the last stronghold of venerable conservatism. In business the people are not won by worth but by hustle, and by shouting in their ears with no matter what effrontery. The business which fails to shout out its own merits, no matter how distasteful the process, goes under. Then the big business devours the little one, then the big ones combine and competition is swallowed up in monopoly. The painter of to-day if he would draw attention at all, must, it seems, do it by some screaming absurdity that will put all good pictures out of sight. When he has got attention he can then possibly afford to be respectable. The newspaper of to-day must follow like tactics. If it would be talked of, it has to be made up in inch-long type, shouting any sort of folly that has a good shout in it.

Why this change in the world's ways? Is it one of the changes that are working for the world's good, as in the depths all things are working? The general fact is that a change has come over the world, and a good change. The appeal used to be to a limited class. It is now to the whole people. Once the people were simply herded; now they must be deferred to. Shakespeare had small respect for the groundlings. They were for the most part capable of nothing else but mere dumb show and noise. The tastes of the multitude are still crude, and it is surprising to note how high in the scale of living those crude tastes rule. When mingled with social assumption they become vulgarity. Of that we have plenty. The tastes of the people are being gradually raised. Meantime the world has to be taken as it is, and he who would succeed must please the people. He who would do the people good must know them and love them.

Is there here anything for the church to learn. Are any new ways needed for the changed times—times in which the former church-goer buys him a flaming, blaring Sunday picture paper, and forgets to go to church. Can the church compete with that? It must reach the people; and if it must it can. It must face this problem with these conditions in view. Thoughtful and philosophical preaching, of which St. Paul's was a model, has its place. Paul said, 'We speak wisdom among 'them that are perfect'; but he had also milk for babes. We mistake St. Paul if what has been preserved to us was his only method of address, if he was not able to adapt himself to simple people. In our own churches it is the little address to the children that even the learned remember best. It will be the church that speaks to the people in the people's language in terms of the concrete things of daily life that will reach the people, and, for that matter, will reach the educated as well. The greatest of preachers followed that rule. The preacher who keeps in his mind's eye a lad of fourteen or younger at the back of the audience, and makes sure of interesting him, may almost ignore the rest of his congregation. They will all listen and remember.

But to get the ear of such as do go to church — even to inspire them, is not all that is needed at a time when, according to a veteran of the pulpit, the church-going habits of the people are falling off. The question is not only how to reach those inside the church but how to reach mankind. In the competition of churches mankind practically means the sort of people who can support a church, if those have to be pursued to the mountain tops. The church's task is the spread of human fellowship. Its task is in the valley. For this it needs all its united forces, not in competition, but in firm alliance. Let it set this motto of fellowship before it—fellowship in the first place of all engaged in the same great service, but let it include in its aim of brotherhood every son and daughter of Adam. Let it adopt every means by which it can show its good-will to men, and, if there are even moderately adapted to their purpose, there will be no lack of response. The mission of the church is to society to make it over into the kingdom of God. The way of the Founder was not to change the laws of the land, but to change individual men, and to implant the leaven of mutual love, mutual service, and mutual uplift.

OLD AND NEW.

In days of old when tyrants stood
Within,—without their castle walls;
And thought humanity but food,
For shot and shell, and cannon-balls.

And kingly tyrants, with their lords,
Never took counsel with the crowd,
And treated them as but their wards,
To do but such as they allowed.

Those days redeeming features had,
Laughter and song were often heard;
And often, too, the harp made glad
The human heart by passion stirred.

At Christmas-tide, or birthday feast,
The lord and tenant met as friends,
'Midst flowing bowl and mirth at least,
All sought the mirth that care suspends.

But in these new degenerate days,—
Of tyrants still,—in modern dress;
The lords of everything that pays,
Surrounded by the wretchedness.

Of thousands toiling; but to make,
A mean distressful life, because,
The tyrant boss is sure to take,
All, all allowed by human laws.

'Protection,' with her grinning smile,
The mocker of the toiling crowd,
Can scarcely longer now beguile,
Her dupes whose hunger cries aloud

The great 'unwashed,' the growing slum,
Keep pace with growth of millionnaires,
With eye and pen compute the sum
And disregard it,—he who dares.

J. F. MATHIESON.

Montreal, March, 1913.

CHURCH UNION IN WEST CANADA.

(Special Corerspondence to the 'Witness.')

Regina, April 8.—An interesting conference of delegates from union churches has just been held at Regina. The movement is making marked progress in the Prairie Provinces, and meetings for co-operation and counsel are now a necessity. The Regina conference is therefore, significant as the first general gathering of the churches.

Correspondence leading up to this meeting began nearly one year ago, when a communication was addressed to the Presbyterian Assembly, Methodist Conference, and the Congregational Union, asking that a committee be appointed from these bodies, who, with a representative from the union churches would form a council or advisory board for the supervision of union work. The request was acceded to, and the Rev. S. D. Chown, D.D., general superintendent, was appointed to act for the Methodists; the Rev. A. S. Grant, D.D., general superintendent for the Presbyterians, and the Rev. W. T. Gunn, M.A., B.D., general secretary, for the Congregationalists. This committee, excepting Dr. Chown, who was unable to be present, met in Toronto, in December last, and in conference with others, formed a plan of procedure as follows:

'That it be a recommendation to congregations desiring to form a union charge to present a petition signed by communicant members in good standing, to the superior church courts of the district, which bodies shall, if they approve of the petition, appoint representatives to hold a joint meeting in order that said prayer may be considered, and if the way be clear, carried into effect.

'The name of such charge shall be the Union Church of ———, under the care and discipline of ———."

A QUESTION FOR GENERAL COUNCIL.

This proposal was carefully considered at the Regina conference, and with unanimous consent, the delegates agreed that union could be rightly advanced only through a general council or advisory board, composed of representatives of all bodies as indicated in their memorial. Accordingly the following resolution was drafted, Dr. Chown and the Rev. M. A. McKinnon, of Regina, representing Dr. Grant, assisting:

'We hereby express our sincere pleasure at receiving certain suggestions made by the joint special committee on union churches with any of the existing denominations, the best method of procedure would be by the appointment of an advisory committee consisting of one representative from the Presbyterian, Methodist and Congregational churches, respectively, and one representative from the union congregations, and we hereby request the joint special committee to give effect to this suggestion, the function of the advisory board to be as follows:

FUNCTIONS OF ADVISORY BOARD.

First—The advising and counselling of union congregations as to the general direction of the work.

Second—To consider and make arrangements whereby ministers connected with the three churches now negotiating union may be able to accept the pastorates of union churches without loss of standing, or of forfeiting claims on connexional funds.

Third—To consider and advise with regard to the tenure, administration and disposal of all church property involved in the establishment of a union church.

Fourth—To advise as to the collection and disposition of missionary, educational and other funds.

Fifth—To give such other counsel as may to them appear to be expedient.

FORMATION OF UNION CHURCHES.

'We suggest the following procedure in connection with the formation of union churches:

First—That in any community it is locally considered desirable a petition be circulated praying for the organization of a union church.

Second—That the said petition shall set forth the church relations, if any, of the signatories to the petition, and the said petition shall be accompanied by all other information considered relevant.

Third—That the said petition be presented to the local courts of the churches interested for report to the advisory committee, and that it also be presented directly to the advisory committee for their consideration and action.

The basis already prepared by the joint committee on union of the negotiating churches shall so far as is practicable, be the basis on which such charges shall be established and administered.'

The Rev. J. P. Gerrie, B.A., Kennebert, Sask., was appointed representative of the union churches on this advisory committee, which committee will shortly consider the resolution and present the matter to the annual meetings of the negotiating bodies for definite action.

Apart from this resolution the Regina conference was interesting in revealing the growth of union churches in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta. New towns are taking readily to the movement as the proper solution of the church problem and are able to go forward from the very beginning as strong self-supporting organizations, saving the large outlay of missionary funds otherwise demanded. Several communities, too, which started regular denominational churches are now reverting to union as the only satisfactory way of meeting their religious requirements. A present difficulty is the dearth of ministers by reason of the matter noted in the 'fourth' function, but it is believed that this problem can be speedily solved. All things considered this Regina conference bids to become historic.

MISS EMERSON ILL AFTER PRISON FARE.

London, April 16. — Dr. Mansell-Moulton, the well-known suffragette, medical man declaring this morning in discussing the health of Miss Zelie Emerson, the militant suffragette, that: 'Miss Zelie Emerson's nervous system is completely shattered. She is almost unable to sleep and even when she is sleeping she does not rest owing to horrible dreams. Her digestive system has been seriously impaired and she suffers great pain.

Dr. Mansell-Moulton refuses to disclose the whereabouts of Miss Zelie Emerson and her address is known only to her mother and a few close friends.

STAND UNITED FOR GREECE!

Athens, April 14.—In his political will, the late King George urges his children to remain united. Addressing himself to the new King, Constantine, King George says: 'Love your dear little country. Serve her and your dear people, and have confidence in them, and may your brothers follow the same example.' It is preferable that the King should suffer, even mortally, rather than his people and his country.

WORLD WIDE.

The following are the contents of the latest issue of 'World Wide' for Saturday, April 12:—

ALL THE WORLD OVER.

The Navy Estimates — First Lord's Statement—English Papers.
The Industrial Problem—Mr. Snowden's Labor Amendment to the King's Speech—English Papers.
The Nation and Its God — Address of the President of the Free Church Council—English Papers.
The Ohio Floods—Can Such Calamities Be Prevented?—By Theodore Roosevelt, in the 'Outlook,' New York.
Demoralizing Talk of Morals — The 'Evening Post,' New York.
Murder and the Law — The 'Nation,' New York.
General Pankhurst's Campaign — The 'Sun,' New York.
Death of Lady Dorothy Nevill — The 'Morning Post,' London.
The Emerging Chinaman—Has the Chinese Nation Changed?—By Edwin J. Dingle, in the 'Daily Chronicle,' London.
A Village in Bengal—By Don, in the 'Manchester Guardian.'

SOMETHING ABOUT THE ARTS.

Mr. Morgan as Art Patron—The 'Evening Post,' New York.
Mr. Forbes-Robertson's Last Appearance—The 'Times,' London.
Mary Magdalen—M. Maeterlinck's Play —By the Correspondence of the 'Daily Telegraph,' London.

CONCERNING THINGS LITERARY.

Francis Thompson—By William H. Davies, in the 'Nation,' London.
Francis Thompson — A Great Poet— By C. Lewis Hind, in the 'Nation,' London.
The Schumanns as Lovers—By Richard Whiteing, in the 'Daily News and Leader,' London.
Half Lengths — The 'Daily Telegraph,' London.

HINTS OF THE PROGRESS OF KNOWLEDGE.

The Heavens in April—By Henry Norris Russell, Ph.D., in the 'Scientific American,' New York.
Light of the Stars—The 'Morning Post,' London.

PASSING EVENTS.

THINGS NEW AND OLD.

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

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

It need only cost you a post card.
John Dougall & Son, Publishers Montreal.

C.P.R. AND TORONTO RAILS BOOMING TO HIGH LEVELS

Latter Scored Another Advance of Four Points---General Level Lifted.

Under the active leadership of Canadian Pacific and Toronto Railway, the stock market showed increased strength practically all along the line.

C. P. R. mounted at the close to the tall figure of 242 3-4, while Power reached its highest at 230 1-2.

The rise in Toronto Railway was sensational. Following an advance of a couple of points on Saturday, it rose yet another four points to 146. Ottawa Power got as high as 181 1-2, while Brazilian was stronger at 98 3-4. Richelieu was a strong feature, selling at 116 1-2.

Steel Company of Canada Common was strengthened to 26 1-2 by the report of earnings just out, and Crown Reserve mounted to 3.86.

Canadian Car and Foundry common, which had been down under the 80 mark for some time, sold up sharply in the first hour to 83 1-2 on transactions of about 300 shares. Other stocks to show strength included Brazilian Traction, which sold 98 3-4; Dominion Iron was slightly better at 52 bid, Montreal 230 1-2 id, after selling at 230.

GOOD JUMP IN BANK RESERVE

London, April 10.—The weekly statement of the Bank of England shows the following changes:

Total reserve increased	£1,079,000
Circulation decreased	288,000
Bullion increased	790,690
Securities increased	3,619,000
Public deposits decreased	5,012,000
Other deposits increased	3,065,000
Notes reserve increased	902,000

Government securities unchanged.

The proportion of the bank's reserve to liability this week is 45.02 per cent.; last week it was 41.85 per cent.

DISCOUNT RATE THE SAME.

London, April 10.—The rate of discount of the Bank of England remained unchanged at 5 percent. to-day.

LONDON CLOSING PRICES.

London, April 14, 4 p.m.—Consols for money 74⅞; do. for account 75.

Can. Pac. 249⅝; G.T.R. 29¼.

Bar silver quiet 27 3-16d per oz.

Money 3 to 3¼ p.c.

The rate of discount in the open market for short bills is 3 to 4 p.c.

The rate of discount in the open market for three months' bills is 4 p.c.

VISIBLE SUPPLY WHEAT IS LESS

New York, April 9.— Bradstreet's visible wheat in the United States east of the Rockies decreased 3,273,000 bushels; wheat west of the Rockies increased 65,000; wheat in Canada increased 80,000. All American decreased 3,127,000. Europe and afloat increased 2,600,000. World's wheat decreased 527,000. Corn, American, east of Rockies, decreased 2,537,000; oats, American, decreased 821,000.

MONDAY MORNING BOARD.

Can. Pacific—90 at 242 5-8, 200 at 242 5-8, 25 at 241 7-8, 35 at 241 3-4, 175 at 242, 175 at 242 1-4, 1025 at 242 1-2, 75 at 242 3-4.

New Pacific—15 at 235.

Shawinigan—40 at 136.

Quebec Ry.—80 at 17.

Power—220 at 229 1-2, 25 at 230 1-4, 155 at 230.

Brazilian—50 at 98 5-8, 50 at 98 3-4, 300 at 98 1-4, 50 at 98.

Toronto Ry.—25 at 143 1-4, 25 at 144 1-4, 35 at 145, 25 at 145 3-4, 75 at 146, 35 at 145 3-4, 25 at 145 1-4, 100 at 144 3-4, 50 at 144 3-4, 100 at 144 1-2, 200 at 144 7-8, 215 at 145, 50 at 145 3-8, 190 at 145 1-2, 115 at 145 1-4.

Ottawa L. H. & P. 0 at 180 1-2, 14 at 180, 10 at 181 1-2, 100 at 181.

Mackay—25 at 83.

Rich. & Ont.—150 at 116, 25 at 116 1-4, 25 at 116 1-2.

Winnipeg Ry.—10 at 209.

Can. Car—60 at 83 1-2, 200 at 83, 30 at 83 1-2.

Steel Co. of Can.—130 at 26, 10 at 26 1-2.

Steel Corp.—50 at 51 3-4, 262 at 52.

Dom. Textile—35 at 86.

Can. Cement—75 at 28 1-2.

Spanish River—1 at 62, 25 at 62 1-2.

Macdonald—1 at 56 1-2.

Lake of Woods—75 at 135.

Cement pfd.—55 at 91, 33 at 91 3-4, 5 at 92.

Dom. Iron pfd.—25 at 101.

Can. Loco. pfd.—30 at 92 1-4.

Tucketts pfd.—10 at 95 1-4.

Can. Car pfd.—16 at 112 1-4.

Steel C. of C. pfd.—25 at 86.

Crown Reserve—950 at 3.85, 500 at 3.86.

Dom. Textile—$500 at 101A.

AFTERNOON BOARD.

C. P. R.25 at 242 1-4, 100 at 242 1-2, 25 at 242 3-4.

Textile—25 at 85, 25 at 86, 225 at 86, 25 at 86, 75 at 86, 25 at 86 1-2.

Spanish—25 at 62 1-2.

Spanish, pfd.— 5 at 94.

Bank of Montreal—6 at 234.

Power bonds—$4000 at 99.

Goodwin, bonds—$1000 at 82.

Street bonds—$5000 at 100.

Steel com.—50 at 52 3-4.

Scotia—12 at 82.

Power—50 at 230.

Shawinigan—25 at 136.

Richelieu—25 at 116 1-2, 75 at 116 1-2.

Penman—25 at 56 1-2.

Toronto Ry.—50 at 145 1-4, 10 at 145 1-4, 100 at 145, 15 at 145, 15 at 144 3-4, 75 at 145, 25 at 145 1-8, 30 at 144 3-4, 25 at 145.

Quebec Ry.—100 at 16 1-2, 25 at 16 1-2.

Brazilian—1 at 98.

Cement pfd.—2 at 91 3-4, 2 at 91 3-4.

UNLISTED STOCKS.

Unlister Stocks as reported to the 'Witness' by O'Brien and Williams:

	Bid.	Asked.
Ames Holden com.	19	19½
Pref	77	77½
Can. Con. Felt com.	...	24
Dom. Bridge	123	124
Mex. Mahogany	48	50
Mex. N.P.	...	13½
Nat Brick	64½	...
Trans and Power	33½	33¾
Ways com	34½	34¾
Bonds	77	...
West. Can. Power	69½	71½

MORNING SALES.

Bridge, 50 at 123.

West. Can. Power, 50 at 81.

Ways bonds, $4000 at 77.

Brick bonds, $5000 at 81.

SASKATCHEWAN LOAN NOW FAILS --REGINA BONDS

Only 15 Percent of Former Issue Subscribed For--Regina's Arrangements.

New York, April 14.— A cable to the 'Journal of Commerce from London says: The response of the public to the issue by the Province of Saskatchewan of $5,000,000 ten year four percent bonds at 96 was very weak, and it is understood that the underwriters have been forced to take up 85 percent of the issue.

It is reported that the city of Regina is now arranging to float an issue of $2,750,000 five percent bonds to expire at 40 or 50 years. The bonds are to be placed at 101.

DEMAND FOR MEATS WILL FALL OFF IF PRICES STAY HIGH

There is a growing impression that the limit of the meat consuming public's purchasing power has been reached, and that while scarcity will prevent any bad break in live stock, prices in general, the cost of meat must recede before consumption will increase materially. It is considered remarkable that consumption increased or was maintained, to the extent it did during the long period of rising prices.

Local provision dealers are not explicit either in thought or word as regards the period at which we may fix the turning point, but it is their belief that a return to lower prices will occur before the coming winter.

MUCH GRAIN AT HEAD OF LAKES

Fort William, Ont., April 14. (Special).— Despite the energies put forth by vessel owners, the elevator companies and others last fall, after the close of navigation, to get the sixty boats in the harbor loaded before the opening of navigation, there are at least two million bushels of grain, if not more, to be loaded before the boats finally go out.

Four big boats have not touched yet, and there are about twenty more which will carry a load of from ten to thirty thousand bushels, in addition to their present cargo.

SURPRISED THAT OUR BUTTER SUPPLY IS SO INADEQUATE

One of the largest fruit merchants of Liverpool, England, who was a visitor on 'Change to-day, expressed surprise at the large importations of New Zealand butter into Canada. 'It amazes me,' he said, 'that Liverpool produce merchants should be able to import New Zealand cheese into England and sell it again at a profit to Canadian wholesale merchants. Yet such transactions are being made, as I know from several intimate friends in that line of business.'

The big demand from the West, where very little butter is made, and the export of cream and milk to the United States, as well as the growing local consumption of these commodities were given as the main reasons for this (temporary—it is hoped) state of affairs.

COW SHORTAGE MAY BE SERIOUS

Chicago, April 9.—Mr. D. B. Zimmerman, of Pennsylvania, recently closed a contract for cattle amounting to $1,400,000 at San Antonio, Texas. The transaction calls for the delivery of 18,000 yearlings and 20,000 two and three-year old steers. This is the heaviest cattle sale on record in Texas. Zimmerman will transfer the entire drove to pastures in Chicago, Omaha and Kansas City territory, to be matured on grass.

Demand for cows for breeding purposes is far in excess of supply, and it is estimated that ten could have been sold where one is available. El Paso reports that prospects south of the Rio Grande for getting cattle out are improving, and if is probable that 50,000 Mexican stockers may reach the United States during the pilgrimage season, beginning in April.

FANCY FOREIGN HONEY ON MARKET

To minister to the delicate wants of the particular and the rich, local dealers have imported from New York a limited supply of new honey, fancily got up, which sells at 35c per section in cans, and 15c for 9 oz. jars.

Old stock of white honey sells at 13c per lb. in 5 lb. tins.

REDUCED WHEAT DUTY DOESN'T AFFECT WEST

Winnipeg, April 8. — That the reduction of the duty on wheat entering the United States will have little effect on the Western Canadian grain growers is the statement of local men who claim it will have little effect on exportation, unless there is a pronounced shortage across the border.

$100,000,000 *IN B.C. RESOURCES*

Vancouver, April 8.—Mining, timber, agriculture and fisheries in the rank given are the four great sources of wealth in British Columbia that have opened up with remarkable rapidity during the last few years.

Altogether these four brought to the province about $100,000,000 last year, one-third of the total coming from her mines. Coal, gold, copper and lead are the chief minerals mined.

MAPLE SYRUP IS HIT BY COMPOUND

A fair quantity of maple syrup is now on the market, although some superior stuff is expected next week. The syrup sells from 70 to 80 cents per 3 quart tin, according to quality, while the lower grades are hard to sell. Five gallon tins sell at 7½ cents per pound, and 15 to 25 gal. kegs at 7 cents per lb.

Sugar sells at 10 to 12 cents per lb. for good quality.

The market for pure maple syrup is still handicapped by the wide distribution and cheapness of the compound stuff.

EDMONTON HAS PLACED A LOAN FOR $10,000,000

London Regards This as Record---Likely to Surprise Financial Circles.

London, April 11.—(Cable)—The city of Edmonton has succeeded in placing a loan of $10,000,000, five percent. debentures at .95. The loan is a size which we believe was never previously attempted by any city in Canada. Whether this is matter for congratulation or otherwise remains to be seen.

Certain financial circles here, when the news will get abroad will be inclined to gasp at Edmonton's temerity.

BIG INCREASE SHOWN IN GRAND TRUNK EARNINGS

The Grand Trunk Railway continues to show earnings on a rising scale. During recent months there has been a noticeable accession of business, and the earnings for the first week in April, herewith appended, keep up the good record:

1913	$1,024,125
1912	939,753
Increase	$4,372

FRUIT DEALERS ARE KEPT BUSY

The return to finer and warmer weather is increasing the damand for fruit, and local wholesale dealers are doing a fairly active business.

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

Pineapples, 24, 30, $5 per crate; cucumbers, $2.75 per doz.; lettuce, Boston, 2 doz., $2.75 per box; celery, Florida, $4.25 per crate; oranges, Valencia, very sweet, 420s, $4.50 per case; do., large, 420s, $5; do., Florida, $5; Navels, $4.25 to $4.50.

Lemons, fancy fruit, 500, $3.75 per case; bananas, Jumbos, Jamaica, $3.25 per bunch; grape fruit, fancy Jamaica, 64, 90, 96, $4.25 per case; tomatoes, 6 baskets per crate, $4 per crate; sweet potatoes, in hampers, $3 per hamper.

Onions, red, very fine, 100 lb. bags, $1.25 per bag; do. Spanish, $2.75 per case; prunes, 60 to 70, 8c per lb.; 80 to 90c, 8c.

Apples, Baldwins, No. 1, $4 per brl.; No. 2, $3.50; Spies, No. 1, $4.50; No. 2, $4; Russetts, No. 1, $4.50; Ben Davis, No. 1, $3.50.

Dates, package of 30 lbs. per case, 7c lb.; do. bulk, 5c; figs, 7 crown, 12c per lb.; in mats of 25 lbs., $1.15.

MORE BUTTER ON SALE AT BOARD--PRICES STEADY.

Butter supplies at Cowansville on Saturday were fairly large, and sold from 31¼c to 31½c—this being practically the same as last week.

More New Zealand butter is on the market, selling at 31½c to 32c, with fresh Canadian creamery at 32c.

Receipts for the week were 1042 packages, an increase of 473 over the previous week, an da decrease of 4339 packages with the same week last year, and the total quantity received since May first to date is 40,073 packages smaller than the same period a year ago.

FLOUR MORE ACTIVE.

First patents quote at $5.70, with seconds at $5, and strong clears at $5 per barrel in wood, and at 30c per barrel less in bags. Winter wheat flour is more active at $5.25 to for choice patents, at $4.85 to $4.90 for straight rollers per barrel in wood, and the latter in bags at $2.20 to $2.35, with extras at $1.80 to $1.90 per bag.

GRAND TRUNK RY. AND G. T. P. HAVE BRIGHT FUTURE

Chairman Smithers Presents Fine Report at Meeting in London--All Unanimous.

London, April 10. — (Cable.) — Presiding at the half yearly meeting of the Grand Trunk Railway to-day, Chairman Alfred W. Smithers expressed gratification in announcing an increase of one percent, making 2 1-2 percent for the year on the third preference stock. Satisfactory progress,' he said, 'has been made with the Grand Trunk Pacific. Unless labor trouble intervened, it is probable that the two lines will be connected in the autumn. The Company will then be able not only to move the crop eastward, but also to handle the traffic westward during 1912.

Mr. Smithers also stated that the number of Western Canadian land seekers had been greater than ever and that the tendency during the last two years has been home-seekers rather than speculators who want to buy land, a condition which the company heartily welcomed.

The gross receipts of the company is now ten millions as against four millions in 1895 when the present board of directors took office. Their view of money market had proved correct as they have passed through a difficult year most successfully.

'Canada,' concluded Mr. Smithers, 'is entitled a congratulation on the way it is emerging from a trying period.' 'The Dominion offered every likelihood of continued prosperity as immigration is rapidly opening, a new land which is a true mark of Canada's growth. Canadian progress would be strongly apparent this year.'

Not a solitary shareholder had any criticism to offer and the report was adopted. Cordial thanks and appreciation of the meeting to the official and staff was accorded.

FINE CONDITION OF WINTER WHEAT

Washington, April 8. — The average condition of winter wheat on April 1, was 91.6 percent of a normal compared with 80.6 last year; 83.3 in 1911, and 86.3 the ten year average. There was a decline of 1.6 points from December 1 to April 1, compard with an average decline of 3.6 points in the past ten years. The average condition of Rye was 89.3 percent of a normal, compared with 87.9 last year, 89.3 in 1911, and 90.1 the ten year average.

$13,000,000 GAIN IN CLEARINGS

Montreal bank clearings, which have, of late, shown some slackness, are again coming into their own. Those for the week ended to day show an increase of nearly thirteen million dollars over those of the corresponding week of last year, as follows:

Total for week ending April 10th, 1913	$53,228,998
Corresponding week of April 10th, 1912	40,326,125
Corresponding week of April 10th, 1911	46,514,305

MAPLE PRODUCTS.

There is no change in the condition of the market for maple product. Sales are being made freely of maple syrup at 85c to 90c per tin of three quarts, and maple sugar at 13c per lb.

STOCK EXCHANGE PRICE CHANGES

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

STOCKS.	High.		For the Week. Low	Open	Closed	Yearly Dividend	Yield on Last Sale.	Shares Sold.
Bell Telephone	173	144	148	147	147	148	8	5.40	101
Brit. Col. Packers	159	146	151¾	151¾	151¼	151¾	6	3.97	25
Pref A.	159	148¾	...	...	...	...	7	...	...
Brazilian	101	92¾	98¼	96½	98¼	97¾	5	5.10	1082
Can. Pacific	266½	219¼	240½	236¾	238¾	239½	10	4.34	3899
Can. Car. com	82½	75	80	80	80	80	...	...	52
Preferred	118	111	112	112	112	112	7	6.25	25
Can. Cement com.	28¾	27	28½	28¼	28¼	28¼	...	...	319
Preferred	93½	90	92	91	91½	91	7	7.69	172
Can. Converters	50	45	47¼	47¼	47¼	47¼	4	8.69	10
Con. Con. Rubber	80	80	80	80	80	80	4	5.00	25
Can. Gen. Electric	116¾	113¾	...	...	...	...	7	...	...
Can. Loco. com	67¼	56	...	...	...	...	7	...	...
Preferred	95	90	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Crown Reserve	411	347	385	380	380	383	60	15.60	5885
Dom. Can. com.	87	71¾	79	78	78½	79	6	7.59	285
Preferred	102½	100	102	100	100	102	7	6.86	44
Detroit Electric	81	73	74¼	73½	74	74	6	8.10	456
Dom. Coal pref.	112½	107	110	107	107	110	5	4.54	30
Dom. I. and S. prf.	103	99	101	100	101	101	7	6.86	52
Dom. Steel Corp.	58½	49	53¼	50½	53¼	50¾	4	7.69	1482
Goodwins pref.	84	78½	78½	78½	78½	78½	7	8.97	15
Halifax Elec.	160	160	160	160	160	160	8	5.00	12
Illicrest	40	32	40	33	33½	39¾	...	...	1015
Ill. Trac. pref.	93½	90	91½	91	91	91	6	6.52	25
Lake of Woods	137	130	135	133	132	135	8	5.97	80
Preferred	118½	114½	118½	118½	118½	118½	7	5.92	5
Laurentide Ltd	232	204	222	220	222	219	8	3.63	220
Mackay Co. com.	80	67	...	...	...	...	5	...	...
Preferred	84	83	68½	68½	68½	68½	4	5.88	5
Mex. L. and P. Co.	82½	73	...	...	...	...	4	...	...
Minn., St. Paul and S.S.M. com	142	132¼	134¾	134¾	134¾	134¾	7	5.14	100
Mont. L. and H.	240	212½	230¾	227¾	229	229½	9	3.91	1722
Mont. Tram Debs.	80	75	77	76¼	76½	76½	5	6.57	35440
Mont. Tram.	175	165	175	175	175	175	5	2.85	80
Mont. Telegraph	140	140	140	140	140	140	8	5.67	16
Macdonald	60	56	57	56	57	56¾	5	8.77	279
N.S. Steel and Coal com	88	75	81½	80½	...	...	6	...	84
Preferred	125	123	123	123	...	...	8	...	2
Ogilvie F.M. com.	129	118	126	126	126	126	8	6.30	10
Preferred	118	118	118	117½	117½	118	7	5.73	20
Ottawa L. and P.	192	179	180	180	180	180	10	5.55	10
Penmans com	58	53½	56¾	56	56	56¾	4	7.14	100
Preferred	86	83¼	...	...	...	...	6	...	...
Porto Rico Ry. L. and P. Co.	67	65	65	65	65	65	4	6.15	10
Quebec R., L. & P	21¼	14	18	17½	17¾	17½	...	...	480
Rich. and Ontario.	119¾	109	116¾	116½	116½	116½	8	6.89	288
Saw.-Massey pref.	94⅞	...	94⅞	94⅞	94⅞	94⅞	6	6.31	20
Shawinigan Water and Power Co.	148	129	137¾	136	137¾	136	6	4.41	117
Sherwin Williams	61	57	...	...	...	...	7	...	...
Preferred	103¾	101	101½	101	101	101½	7	6.93	35
Spanish Riv. com.	72⅝	62	63½	62½	63½	62½	...	...	300
Preferred	97½	93	95	94⅝	95	95	7	7.36	63
Steel Co. of Can.	26	23	26	25	25	25½	...	...	328
Preferred	89	85¼	85⅝	85¼	85½	85⅝	7	8.13	25
Tor. Rails	144½	132	139	138½	138½	139	8	5.76	391
Tucketts com	61	53½	54½	54½	54½	54½	...	...	2
Preferred	97	90	94¼	94¼	94¼	94¼	7	7.44	35
Toronto Bros. com.	60	54	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Preferred	92½	89½	90	89½	90	89½	7	7.77	27
Twin City Elec.	108¼	95½	105½	105	105½	105½	6	5.71	194
Winnipeg Elec	216¾	200	210	210	210	210	12	5.78	80
COTTONS—									
Canadian Cottons Limited	44¾	36¾	42	42	...	...	...	...	158
Preferred	78¾	75	77	77	77	77	6	7.77	50
Dominion Textile com.	87½	80	85½	85	85¼	85⅞	6	6.97	755
Preferred	105	101	102½	102	102½	102	7	6.86	23
Montreal Cottons Limited	62	58	...	...	...	...	4	...	...
Preferred	103½	102½	103	103	103	103	7	6.73	87
BANKS—									
Brit. N. America.	214	214	...	...	...	...	10	...	...
Commerce	224	213	215	214	215	215	10	4.65	62
Hochelaga	170	150	...	...	...	...	9	...	...
Merchants	201	187¾	193	190	193	193	10	5.18	12
Molsons	203	197	198	197¾	198	198	11	5.80	64
Montreal	246	235	239	236	236½	237	10	4.22	29
Nova Scotia	266	255	265	262	264¾	264	14	5.15	39
Quebec	126	122	...	...	...	...	7	...	...
Royal	28	220	221	220	221	220½	12	5.80	44
Union	150	149	149	149	149	149	8	5.36	49

FARMERS ASK $2 PER TON TOO MUCH FOR HAY

So Say Local Dealers, Who Predict Small Business for the Spring Season.

Hay producers throughout this province are not getting the returns upon their produce that they had reason to expect in the early months of last year. Prices then were high, in the $16 to $17 neighborhood, but since then world supplies have increased steadily, and conditions have tended more and more in favor of buyers.

There is at present a scarcity of spot hay, due partly to the bad conditions of country roads and to the floods in Ohio State, which interfered with shipments from thate State. But the demand for Canadian hay, which was occasioned by the flood trouble, has since petered out, and local dealers assert that the farmers sellers price is from $2 to $3 per ton above the market, and that as prospects for the coming crop are in every way good, there is little possibility of quotations rising to a level satisfactory to the growers.

The foreign markets are below our own, and exports from Montreal during the coming spring will be light, unless much lower prices are accepted by the hay grower. This, at any rate, seems to be the emphatic stand taken by the wholesale dealers here.

Sales of car lots of No. 1 hay on spot continue at $12.50 to $13; extra good No. 2 at $11.50 to $12, and ordinary No. 2 at $10.50 to $11 per ton.

SHORTAGE OF MEAT SUPPLIES SEVERE

Chicago, April 8.—Schwartz & Company report western stocks of meats April 1, 241,200,000 pounds, compared with 337,811,000 pounds a year ago, and 266,180,000 pounds two years ago. There was a decrease last month of 11,000,000 pounds, compared with an increase of 403,000 pounds last year and an increase of 62,553 pounds two years ago.

G. T. R. EARNINGS GROWING FAST

London, April 9.—The gross and net earnings of the Grand Trunk Railway for February are very gratifying, showing an appreciable increase of the corresponding month in 1912. Following are the comparisons:

	1913.	1912.	Inc.
Feb. gross..	£599,500	£515,000	£84,500
Net.. ...	89,800	73,800	16,000
2 mos gross.	1,235,600	1,045,100	190,500
Net.. ...	172,000	136,100	35,900

C. N. R. INCREASES.

Canadian Northern earnings continue to show expansion, as will be seen in the following comparisons:

	From July 1	to date.
Week ending April 7, 1913	$392,600	$17,230,200
Same period last year	381,800	14,720,700
Increase	$10,800	$2,509,500

C. P. R. EARNINGS HIGH.

Earnings of the Canadian Pacific Railway for the first week in April are as follows:

1913	$2,623,000
1912	2,519,000
Increase	$104,000

NEW YORK COTTON.

Messrs. J. S. Bache and Company, 29 Hospital Street, Montreal, reports the New York Cotton Market for the 'Witness' to-day as follows:

	Open.	High.	Low.	2.30 p.m.
Jan.	1138	1138	1138	1138
May	1175	1182	1175	1179
July	1175	1181	1174	1178
Aug.	1166	1169	1166	1168
Sept.	1141	1141	1141	1141
Oct.	1134	1138	1134	1135
Dec.	1135	1141	1135	1136

GRAIN SHIPMENTS.

St. John, N.B., April 14.—Grain shipments for last week were 283,976 bush. of wheat, 38,473 bush. of flaxseed.

WHEAT AND CLOVER CROPS DOING WELL

While the winter wheat and clover crops have yet to pass through April, the most critical period, the Ontario Government report states that they have wintered well in the province and that the present condition is favorable.

CHICAGO MARKETS.

Messrs. J. S. Bache and Company, 29 Hospital street, Montreal, reports the Chicago Market for the 'Witness' to-day as follows:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close
Wheat—				
May	90⅞	91	90½	90⅝ b
July	89½	89⅝	89⅜	89⅝
Corn—				
May	55½	55½	54⅝	55⅛
July	56¼	56¼	55⅜	55½
Oats—				
May	35	35	34⅜	34½ b
July	34½	34½	34⅛	34⅛ b
Pork—				
May	1997	2002	1972	1975
July	2017	2020	1990	1992
Lard—				
May	1085	1100	1085	1087
July	1100	1100	1087	1087
Short Ribs—				
May	1125	1137	1122	1122
July	1115	1120	1102	1102

POTATOES QUIET.

The demand for potatoes in a jobbing way is fair, but poor for round lots.

Green Mountains, in car lots, quote at 62½c to 65c, and Quebec grades at 50c to 55c, and in a jobbing way at 85c to 90c per bag.

BALED HAY FIRM.

The market for baled hay continues firm on account of bad roads and light receipts. No. 1 baled hay in car lots is selling at $13.50 to $14, extra good No. 2 at $12.50 to $13, and ordinary No. 2 at $11.50 to $12 per ton.

LIVE STOCK MARKET, April 14.

About 1400 head of butchers' cattle, 800 calves, 200 sheep and lambs and 2,300 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 1800 cattle, 2900 calves, 450 sheep and lambs and 3600 hogs.

Trade was good, without change in the prices of cattle, but hogs are easier. Prime beeves sold at 7c to 7½c per lb.; pretty good animals, 5½c to 6¾c, and the common stock 4c to 5c per lb.

Calves sold at from 2½c to 8½c per lb. Sheep sold at 5½c to 6c per lb.; lambs at 7c to 7½c per lb. Good lots of hogs sold at 10¼c to 10½c per lb.

SMART-WOODS LISTING.

The securities of the Smart-Woods Company will probably be called on the local exchange this week. All formalities in connection with the listing have been complied with.

$20,000,000 OF DEBENTURES BY G.T.P. RAILWAY

Special Meeting in London Gives Authority For Issuance of Same.

London, April 10.—(Cable). A special meeting of the shareholders of the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway held this afternoon carried unanimously a motion empowering the directors to exercise the powers conferred on them by the Canadian Parliament, enabling them to issue as required $20,000,000 of four per cent debentures to be guaranteed by the Grand Trunk Railway.

CHEESE AT A LOWER RANGE THAN IN 1912.

Business in cheese is quiet with a few small lots of fine to finest western changing hands at 12 1-2c to 13c, and fodders at 11 1-4c to 11 1-2c, while a year ago at this date they were bringing 14c to 14 1-4c in the country, and 14 1-2c to 14 3-4c on spot.

Receipts for the week were 190 boxes, showing an increase of 148, as compared with the previous week, and a decrease of 1,023 with the same week a year ago.

NO IMPROVEMENT IN COLLECTIONS, BUT TRADE GOOD

Dun's Bulletin, of Saturday, April 12, says of Montreal trade:

'No further damage is anticipated from spring freshets, as the late cool spell has allowed the water to pass off slowly, but country roads are still in bad shape, and do not permit of much traffic in the interior. The ice has not moved out of the St. Lawrence at some points as early as expected, but the river should be quite clear by the beginning or middle of next week.

'General trade conditions are not greatly altered since a week ago.

'City dry goods retailers report a more active business, but country stocks are yet little broken into, and wholesale sorting business is still on the light side. The cotton mills in some cases are making freer deliveries, but are still behind on orders, and there is evidently ample scope for the several new cotton manufacturing enterprises now being projected.

'The iron market has been rather stagnant the last two or three weeks, and there has been very little booking of of orders for British iron by first incoming steamers, prices being still above the market level on this side of the Atlantic. There has been some symptims of a more active buying movement during the past few days. Spot quotations for best brands of domestic pig iron still range about $21.

'Good orders are reported in the general hardware trade, and some difficulty is experienced in getting deliveries from manufacturers. As one authority puts it: "It is easier to sell goods than get them."

'In groceries, the movement is a fair average one. Sugars and other staples show no variation in quotations. A general firmness is maintained in provisions. Receipts of butter and cheese are light, and quotations for new fodder cheese have opened high.

'In general collections, there is as yet no material improvement, nor is there any easing up in the money situation.

'The failure list is again a light one, seven district insolvencies being reported, with liabilities of $59,000.'

INGERSOLL MARKETS.

Ingersoll, Ont., 14.—White wheat, 88c to 90c per bushel; red fall wheat, 88c to 90c per bushel; peas, 70c to 74c per bushel; barley, 60c to 65c per bushel; oats, 33c to 35c per bushel; oatmeal, $3.75 to $4.00 per cwt.; cornmeal, $3.75 to $4.00 per cwt.; flour, $2.60 to $2.75 per cwt.; bran, $20 to $21 per ton; shorts, $22 to $23 per ton; dairy butter, 30c to 32c per lb.; creamery, 33c to 35c per lb.; eggs, 18c to 20c per dozen; potatoes, $1.25 to $1.40 per bag; live hogs, $9.00 to $9.25 per cwt.; hay, $14 to $15.00 per ton; hides, $10 to $11 per cwt.

HAMILTON MARKETS.

Hamilton, April 14—White wheat, per bushel, 96 to 97; red, 96c to 97c; spring, 95c to 97c; peas, 90c to 95c; barley, 48c to 53c; oats, 34c to 36c; corn, 52c to 54c; cloverseed, $9.50 to $11; timothy seed, $1.25 to $1.75; white wheat flour, $3.95 to $4.25 per barrel; strong bakers, $4.20 to $4.50; dressed hogs, per cwt., $10.75 to $11.50; apples, per bag of bushel and a half, $1.30 to $1.50; dried apples, 3c to 5c per lb.; potatoes, per bag of 90 lbs., $1.10 to $1.15; butter, in rolls, 25c to 28 per lb.; do. in firkins, 20c to 25c; eggs, per doz., 20c to 21c.

BRITISH CATTLE.

John Rogers & Company cable to-day Birkenhead market firmer on light run of Irish steers; quotations, 14¾ to 15¾ cents; quality poor.

London, March 31.—To-day's supply of beasts compared with Monday lasts, showed increase of 240. Trade for both prime and second quality English cattle ruled slow, though late rates were fairly maintained. Scotch beasts 2d per stone lower owing to the heavy weighted cattle offered. Irish arrivals consisted entirely of Dublins, and made 1d per st. more money. Fat butchering cows, in some cases, made advance of 2d per st.; fat bulls unchanged. Top prices paid per 8 lbs.—100 to 120 stone Scotch, and 90 stone Devons and polled Norfolks, 5s 2d to 5s 4d; 100 stone Norfolk shorthorns, 5s to 5s 2d; 95 stone Irish, 5s 1d to 5s 3d; 90 stone fat cows, 4s 2d; extreme, 4d; 100 stone fat bulls, 4s to 4s 2d; rough do., 3s to 3s 2d. Arrivals—24 Scotch, 50 Irish, 387 Norfolk, Suffolk and Essex, 189 midland, home and western counties, 100 Devon. Increase of 2100 in number of sheep and lambs penned, compared with Monday last. Trade ruled dull for English sheep, both wedders and ewes, former making 2d per st. less money, latter unchanged. Scotch sheep met limited demand, and decline of 6d per stone had to be accepted to force sales. Lambs made 2d to 4d per stone less money. 95 stone Scotch sheep made 6s 8d to 6s 10d; 7½ to 8 stone Down tegs 6s 4d to 6s 6d; 10 stone ewes, 4s 2d to 4s 10d per 8 lbs. Quotations per 8 lbs: Beasts, 3s to 5s 4d; sheep, 4s 8d to 4s 10d; lambs, 5s 8d to 8s. Total supply: Beasts 750, sheep and lambs 610, calves 5, milk cows 20.

London, March 31.—Good supplies and

PARALYSED AND COULD NOT WALK

"Fruit-a-tives" Completely Restored New Brunswick Merchant To Health.

MR. ALVA PHILLIPS.

BRISTOL, N.B., July 25th, 1911.

'I am unable to say enough in favor of 'Fruit-a-tives,' as it saved my life and restored me to health, when I had given up all hope, and when the doctors had failed to do anything more for me. I had a stroke of Paralysis in March, 1910, and this left me unable to walk, or help myself, and the Constipation of the bowels was terrible. Nothing did me any good, and I was wretched in every way. Finally, I took 'Fruit-a-tives' for the Constipation, and it not only cured me of that trouble, but gradually this fruit medicine toned up the nerves and actually cured the paralysis. Under the use of 'Fruit-a-tives,' I grew stronger and stronger until all the palsy and weakness left me. I am now well again, and attend my store every day and all day.'

ALVA PHILLIPS.

'Fruit-a-tives' is the only remedy in the world that is made of fruit juices and tonics.

50c. a box, 6 for $2.50—trial size, 25c. At dealers or sent on receipt of price by Fruit-a-tives Limited, Ottawa.

GERMANY IS NOW FOR PEACE

Prepared to Consider 'Concrete Proposal' For Halt in Naval Construction.

Berlin, April 8.—Dr. Von Bethmann-Hollweg, the Imperial Chancellor, while submitting the Government's bills increasing the army and introducing new forms of taxation in the Imperial Parliament in the speech reported in part yesterday referred to the suggestion made by Mr. Winston Spencer Churchill, the First Lord of the British Admiralty, for a year's naval holiday.

'In this matter the Imperial Chancellor said Germany was willing to consider concrete proposals from the British Government.

'The conditions of Europe,' he said, 'have been radically changed by the Balkan war, which had substituted for the passive European Turkey other states of feverish political activity. They were,' he continued, 'factors of progress indeed but should a great European conflagration between Germanism and Pan-Slavism come, this change would alter the balance in Germany's disfavor. This, however, does not alter the case that I consider this conflict probably will be avoided.'

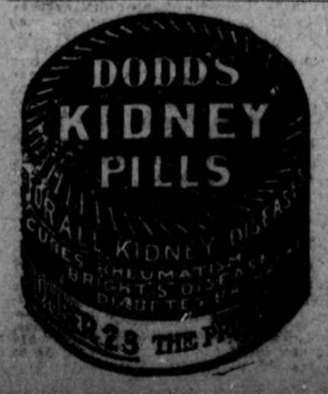
The Chancellor declared he had made special efforts since assuming office to cultivate good relations with Russia and believed the Russian ruler and the Russian ministers reciprocated, but the events of the war had greatly strengthened the Pan-Slavic current in Russia, which was a danger to peace.

Germany, the Chancellor added, had been working to mitigate the Austro-Russian tension, but should war break out the German Empire would unhesitatingly fight beside her ally.

The Chancellor then reiterated Prince Bismarck's saying: 'If the French wait for us to attack them they will wait for ever,' adding that Bismarck foresaw a French attack in Germany whenever a warlike Government or one seeking relief from its internal difficulties by indulging in foreign activity came to the helm and when the French had reason to believe themselves stronger than Germany. The French nation, he said, as a whole, was not striving for war, but Bismarck's contingency had been materialized regarding wide circles of the French people not only among the fanatically patriotic, but also among the more peaceful and thoughtful element of the nation. They believe themselves, if not superior, at least equal to Germany, declared the Chancellor. Perhaps there was much illusion in the beliefs that had been reawakened in France, but the war of 1870 was begun upon illusions. The present French cabinet, he admitted, was peaceful, but the power of public opinion and the pressure of the loudest shouters must be reckoned with.

FRENCH COMMENT ON THE SPEECH.

Paris, April 8.—The speech of the Imperial Chancellor, Dr. Von Betamann-Hollweg, in the Imperial Parliament at Berlin is given great prominence in the Paris morning papers, which comment freely. While his views on international politics are approved, the press declares that the Chauvinists of France lusting for a war of revenge,' as depicted by the German Chancellor, exist only in his imagination. The reawakening of the national spirit in France, the paper asserts, is due to Germany's action at Agadir in 1911, and is a purely defensive sentiment.



PROPOSED TARIFF CHANGES PLEASE TWO SIDES IN ENGLAND

Party Known as Tariff Reformers Are Pleased to Argue U. S. Changes Maintain Protection While Free Trade Journals Are Jubilantly Acclaiming a Free Trade Triumph.

London, April 8.—The proposed revision of the American tariff has caused lively speculation in England as to the effect it is likely to have on British trade in the United States. While the newspapers comment lengthily on the political aspects, these comments naturally are tinctured by the politics of the papers.

The tariff reform press, in reviewing the proposed changes, argues that the tariff as a whole remains strongly of a protectionist character, while the free traders quote the list of articles placed on the free list and the decreased duties on others as a distinct move toward their ideal.

Dr. Gordon Parker, principal of the Leather Sellers Technical College, and an authority in the leather trade, in an interview, expressed the opinion that the placing of shoes and leather on the free list will greatly benefit England, especially with regard to the leather trade. The reduction will hit the American tanner hard and give impetus to the export from England.

PROTECTION IN TARIFF SAYS ONE.

The 'Morning Post' says that President Wilson's decision to appear in Congress personally suggests that he feels he must bring all possible influence to bear, if he wishes to see the adoption of his fiscal policy.

The new scale of duties, says the paper, must be regarded as a compromise, but the tariff as a whole remains strongly of a protectionist character, and it points out that the duties stand much above the average ten percent, which the Unionists would like to see imposed on foreign manufactured goods in England.

The 'Post' says, further, that the American manufacturer has hardly any reason to fear that the country will be flooded by an influx of cheap foreign goods.

'The abolition of the duties on foodstuffs,' continues the paper, 'shows how thoroughly justified were the Canadian opponents of reciprocity, for if the bill passes, the Canadian farmers will be able to send their produce across the border without any concession to the United States.'

The 'Graphic' says: 'President Wilson is not going to repeat President Taft's blunder in not redeeming his pledge to reduce the tariff.'

The paper predicts that President Wilson will have a hard struggle to achieve reforms.

FREE TRADE TRIUMPHS SAY OTHERS.

The free trade journals are jubilant. The 'Chronicle' heads its article with: 'Towards a Free Trade America,' and the 'Daily News,' 'A blow at Protection.'

The 'Chronicle' says: 'Every word of the bill is a blow to free America from the same chains that tariff reform would fain forge for Great Britain. The freeing of American trade cannot be at the American's expense, but the stimulus given by it to world production must be greatest of all in the United States itself.'

The 'Daily News' describes the bill as a shattering attack on the whole fabric of protection, the heaviest blow which protection has received since Peel established free trade in England seventy years ago.

GERMAN ARCTIC EXPEDITION ENDS IN DISASTER

Four of Party Reach Spitzbergen But Commander and Others Missing.

Christiania, Norway, April 8.—Failure has overtaken the members of the German Arctic expedition under Lieutenant Schroeder-Stranza, several of whose members died on the ice from exposure and scurvy.

Four of the men have succeeded in returning to Advent Bay, Spitzbergen, and two others are reported safe at Treurenburg Bay. The aviator and cook, who accompanied the expedition, however, died from exposure and starvation, while nothing has been heard from the commander, Lieut. Schroeder-Stranza since he started on a sledge expedition alone in August last year.

To-day's despatch from Spitzbergen has revived hopes that still others may be alive.

Among the party, besides the officers and crew, were several German scientists, including a geologist, a botanist and an oceanographer. The party intended to pave the way for a more important expedition, which was to endeavor to make the north-west passage this year.

SAYS CONSCRIPT ARMIES COULD BE WHIPPED EASILY

H. G. Wells Contends Lord Roberts' Hobby Horse Would Ride England to Ruin.

London, April 7. — Mr. H. G. Wells, the novelist and writer on economic and other topics contributes to the 'Daily Mail' the first of three articles which he is to write on war. He deals primarily with the question of conscription and contends that it would not increase Great Britain's military efficiency, but would be disastrous. He declares that he is not pleading for peace where there can be no peace. He admits the necessity of Great Britain maintaining a maximum of military efficiency, but contends that to attempt to meet this with conscription would be like a boxer filling his arms with empty boxing gloves and then with his face protruding above them rush into the fray.

Moreover, says Mr. Wells, Great Britain would no more be able to create in ten years such a conscript army as that of France and Germany than she would be able to cover England with a tropical forest.

He is convinced also that the conscript armies of Europe are enormously overrated. He sees Germany as a boxer with a mailed fist which is rather heavier that his body. He continues: 'When the moment comes for that mailed fist to be lifted the whole disproportionate system will topple over. These huge conscript armies are made not of military muscles, but of a huge proportion of military fat, and if their antagonist is mobile and dexterous enough to deal with them properly they will become a mere embarrassment to their own people.

'The war experience of the last fifteen years,' continues Mr. Wells, 'has shown repeatedly the enormous defensive power of small, but scientifically handled bodies of men, which if properly used can render vast conscript armies as out of date as the Roman legion.'

Baptist Churches Amalgamate

New York, April 8. — Negotiations for the amalgamation of the most prominent Baptist Churches in New York, the Fifth Avenue and the Calvary Baptist Churches, have been concluded, according to an announcement to-day. The Fifth Avenue Church, popularly known as the John D. Rockefeller church, will probably sell its property and move to the Calvary Church, in West 57th street, and the two congregations probably go under the name of the Calvary Church.

The Rev. Dr. Charles F. Aked, the English pastor who came from England to lead the Fifth Avenue Church, recently resigned and went to San Francisco. His successor, Dr. Cornelius Woelfkin, will be minister to the combined congregations.

QUESTIONS and ANSWERS

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

GENERAL.

REPORT ON FOX INDUSTRY.

A.B.C., Denver, Col., U.S.A., asks where he can obtain a report on the black fox industry. Ans.—We do not know if the report has yet been issued, but if you write the Department of Agriculture, Ottawa, you may hear something about it.

POPULATION OF ONTARIO.

S.C., Livingstone, Alta., asks for the population of Ontario at each census in the last 35 years. Ans.—1871, 1,620,851; 1881, 1,926,922; 1891, 2,114,321; 1901, 2,182,947; 1911, 2,523,208.

ANDREW CARNEGIE'S ADDRESS.

X.Y.Z., Amherstburg, Ont., asks for Mr. Carnegie's address. Ans.—Skibo Castle, Cromarty, Scotland. We have given it several times quite recently in these columns.

LIFE OF ELIZA COOK.

H.M.W., Sidney, B.C., wishes to obtain a biography of Eliza Cook, the poetess. Ans.—We do not know if there is one in the market at the present time. If you write a firm of publishers, such as the William Briggs Co., Toronto, they may be able to tell you.

STIPPLING PROCESS.

Student, Montreal, asks: Please inform me how the dotted effect, often used for filling in pen and ink drawings, known as the 'Ben Day' process, is obtained on the original drawing. Ans.—The stippling effect is obtained by an air-brush, operated by a machine.

ON GREEK TOPICS.

C.W.B., Pembroke, N.B., asks: 1. What language do the priests use to celebrate High Mass in Greece? 2. Does the congregation understand? 3. What is the pronunciation of Aegean? Ans.—1. Greek. 2. Yes. 3. E-ge-an.

BUILDING A COTTAGE.

Bruce Subscriber, Ont.—We intend building a cottage, and would like to know if a stone house is as warm as frame or brick. We have field stone; would it have to be dressed or left natural. Ans.—Stone houses are as warm as those made of brick or wood, if the interior heating is adequate. The stone could be dressed on the face or left natural, but in the latter case, care would have to be exercised in selecting the stones, so as to get good close facing. The quoin stones should preferably be dressed on the faces.

'ST. PETER AT THE GATE.'

The Birnie, Man., reader who asked for the poem, 'St. Peter at the Gate,' can have it forwarded on sending full name and address.

'BACKING' A WAGGON.

G.E.L., Lewis Mountain, N.B., asks: —Which way will a waggon 'rack' the easier; with the tongue in the centre of the axle, or with braces out next to the wheel, fastened to the pole? Ans.—With braces, but the advantage is not great, and with additional complication there is a greater risk of breakage in a mishap.

ROWLAND HILL.

The Rev. John Jackson, Bienfait, Sask., writes that the poem founded on an incident in the life of Rowland Hill, the famous preacher, and entitled 'The Three Bidders,' can be found in 'The Travellers' Guide,' published by S. W. Partridge, 9 Paternoster Row, London, England, at 50 cents. It was recently asked for by Mrs. G. B. B., Aultsville, Ont.

'THE SMACK IN SCHOOL.'

Miss Laura A. Scott, Charleville, Ont., sends us 'The Smack in School,' and also its companion, 'The Smack Out of School,' which we print below:

A district school, not far away,
'Mid Berkshire hills, one winter's day,
Was humming with its wonted noise
Of three-score mingled girls and boys.
Some few upon their tasks intent,
But more on furtive mischief bent.
The while the master's downward look
Was fastened on a copy-book;
When suddenly, behind his back,
Rose sharp and clear a rousing smack!
As 'twas a battery of bliss
Let off in one tremendous kiss!
'What's that?' the startled master cries:
'That, thir,' a little imp replies,
'Wath William Willith, if you pleathe—
I thaw him kith Thuthanna Peathe!'
With frown to make a statue thrill,
The master thundered: 'Hither, Will!'
Like wreth o'er taken in his track,
With stolen chattels on his back,
Will hung his head in fear and shame,
And to the awful presence came—
A great, green bashful simpleton,
The butt of all good-natured fun.
With smile suppressed, and birch upraised,
The threatener faltered—'I'm amazed
That you, my biggest pupil, should
Be guilty of an act so rude.
Before the whole set school to boot—
What evil genius put you to't?'
''Twas she herself, sir,' sobbed the lad,
'I did not mean to be so bad;
But when Susannah shook her curls,
And whispered I was 'fraid of girls,
And dursn't kiss a baby's doll,
I couldn't stand it, sir, at all.
But up and kissed her on the spot!
I know—boo-hoo—I ought to not,
But, somehow, from her looks—boo hoo—
I thought she kind o' wished me to!'

'THE SMACK OUT OF SCHOOL.'

The sun shone in through waving boughs,
Of elm trees by the door
Across the rows of feet that trod
The chalk mark on the floor;
Down at the foot of that long line,
Of spellers, standing there,
Was Allan Deane, with quiet face,
Framed round with stiff tow hair.
Th fair young teacher called this boy,
'The dunce of Wheaton School.'
But Allan's wits, though slow, were keen,
And since to lawyer Fool
This same fair teacher gave a kiss,
So slyly, as she thought,
The boy, with mischievous delight,
A cunning plan had wrought.
Next morning Allan charged his class,
To learn their lesson well,
For young Squire Pool that afternoon
Would come to hear them spell.
And this was all; they never knew
What else was on his mind,
Until the teacher gave out 'smack,'
To be spelled and defined.

'Twas Allan's turn, he raised his eyes
To watch the lawyer's face,
And spelled the short word slowly through,
With calm and steady grace.
'Define it, sir,' the mistress said,
For courage to acquire,
The boy had paused—'Why, ma'am,' said he,
'It's what you gave the Squire.'

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

W.J., Alliston, Ont., asks where he can get information about British Columbia. Ans.—Write the Department of Agriculture, Victoria, B.C., and you will be able to obtain all information, and periodicals and literature will be recommended.

'THE OLD KITCHEN FLOOR.'

Miss E. Falconer, Notre Dame, N.B., sends us the poem, 'The Old Kitchen Floor,' requested by A. W. C., Millerton, N.B.

Far back in my musing, my thoughts have been cast,
To the cot where the hours of my childhood were passed;
I loved all its rooms, to the pantry and hall,
But the blessed old kitchen was dearer than all.
The chairs and the table, none brighter could be,
And all its surroundings were sacred to me—
From the nail on the ceiling, the latch on the door—
Yet I loved every crack on the old kitchen floor.

I remember the fireplace, with mouth high and wide,
And the old-fashioned oven that stood by its side;
Out of which, each Thanksgiving, came puddings and pies,
Till they fairly bewildered and dazzled my eyes.
And then, old St. Nicholas, slyly and still,
Came down every Christmas our stockings to fill;
But the dearest of memories laid up in store,
Are of dear mother's step on the old kitchen floor.

To-night, those old visions come back at their will,
But the wheel and its music forever are still!
The band is moth-eaten, the wheel laid away,
And the fingers that turned it are mould'ring in clay.
The hearthstone, so sacred, is just as 'twas then,
And the voices of children ring out there again;
The sun through the window looks in as of yore,
But it sees other feet on the old kitchen floor.

I ask not for riches—but this I would crave—
That when these lips speaking are cold in the grave;
My children would gather theirs round by their side,
And tell of the mother who long ago died.
'Twould be more endruing—far sweeter to me
Than inscriptions in granite or marble could be;
To have them tell often, as I did of yore,
Of a mother who prayed on the old kitchen floor.

OUR INDIAN EMPIRE.

J.H.T., Peterborough, Ont., asks how King George comes to be Emperor of India. Ans.—The reason lies far back in the past. In the year 1600, Queen Elizabeth granted a charter to the East India Company, under the title of 'The Governor and Company of Merchants of London trading into the East Indies,' and in 1608 the company entered into negotiations to build a factory at Surat, but the hostility of the Portuguese prevented this, and in 1612 the Portuguese admiral attempted to capture some British ships. He was severely defeated, and from this time dates the rise of British power in India. The East India Company obtained an imperial firman (charter) from the Mogul, and numerous factories were erected at Surat and other places on the coast. During the first period of their dealings with India the aims of the British were purely those of traders, but in the period that followed, the gradual decay of the Mogul Empire from within, and the consequent anarchy, forced the English to take up arms in their own defence, and triumphing over one enemy after another, they at length found themselves in the place of the Moguls. Robert Clive, by the capture and defence of Arcot (1751), and his subsequent victory at Plassey (1757), firmly established British power in India. A hundred years later, after the Mutiny, the government of India was finally transferred from the East India Company to the Crown, and the Act of 1858 provided that the Governor-General should receive the title of Viceroy. On Jan. 1, 1877, at a great durbar held at Delhi, Queen Victoria was proclaimed Empress of India, and this title is now among those borne by the British sovereigns.

THE KITCHEN CLOCK.

The poem recently asked for, is forwarded by Mrs. C. Clayton, Norwich, Ont., whose eight-year-old daughter copied it.

Listen to the kitchen clock!
To itself it ever talks,
From its place it never walks,
'Tick-tock—tick-tock.'
Tell me what it says.

'I'm a very patient clock,
Never moved by hope or fear,
Though I've stood for many a year,
'Tick-tock—tick-tock,'
That is what it says.

'I'm a very truthful clock:
People say about the place,
Truth is written on my face;
Tick-tock—tick-tock,'
That is what it says.

'I'm a most obliging clock,
If you wish to hear me strike,
You may do it when you like;
'Tick-tock—tick-tock,'
That is what it says.

'I'm a very friendly clock:
For the truth to all I tell,
Life is short, improve it well;
'Tick-tock—tick-tock,'
That is what it says.

What a talkative old clock!
Let us see what it will do,
When the hour hand reaches two;
'Ding-dong—tick-tock.'
That is what it says.

PRESIDENTS OF THE UNITED STATES.

H.M.B., Land's End, N.B., asks for the names and dates of the Presidents of the United States. Ans.—George Washington, Virginia, 1789-97; John Adams, Massachusetts, 1797-1801; Thomas Jefferson, Virginia, 1801-9; James Madison, Virginia, 1809-17; James Monroe, Virginia, 1817-25; John Q. Adams, Massachusetts, 1825-29; Andrew Jackson, Tennessee, 1829-37; Martin Van Buren, New York, 1837-41; William H. Harrison, Ohio, March-April, 1841; John Tyler, Virginia, 1841-5; James K. Polk, Tennessee, 1845-9; Zachary Taylor, Louisiana, 1849-50; Millard Fillmore, New York, 1850-3; Franklin Pierce, New Hampshire, 1853-7; James Buchanan, Pennsylvania, 1857-61; Abraham Lincoln, Illinois, 1861-5; Andrew Jackson, Tennessee, 1865-9; Ulysses S. Grant, Illinois, 1869-77; Rutherford B. Hayes, Ohio, 1877-81; James A. Garfield, Ohio, March-September, 1881; Chester A. Arthur, New York, 1881-5; Grover Cleveland, New York, 1885-9; Benjamin Harrison, Indiana, 1889-93; Grover Cleveland, New York, 1893-7; William McKinley, Ohio, 1897-1901; Theodore Roosevelt, New York, 1901-9; William H. Taft, Ohio, 1909-13; Woodrow Wilson, New Jersey, 1913.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

Mrs. G. Vangeson, Glenora, Ont., writes that the poem: 'Mother's Last Words,' can be obtained from Jarrold & Sons, 12 Paternoster Row, London, England.

M.E.M., Carson's Siding, Ont., sends the poem, 'The Little Indian Maid,' recently asked for.

Mr. S. Edgar, Douglasburg, Que., and Miss M. McKay, Chesley, Ont., for 'The Smack in School.'

Mr. C. A. MacAloney, Urbania, N.S., for tn poem, 'The Old Kitchen Floor.'

Miss Vivian E. Dunn, Warwick, Alta., sends us 'The Man Behind the Plow,' recently asked for and printed in our pages.

Miss Pearl Hustler, Keldon P.O., Ont., sends us the poem, 'The Old Kitchen Floor.'

Miss Ida Hanes, Metcalfe, Ont., sends the poem, 'The Smack in School.'

The poem 'The Three Bidders,' recently asked for has been forwarded by Mr. W. D. Stewart, New Glasgow, N.S.

Miss Laura Matchett, Treherne, Man., for 'Lasca.'

SELECTIONS WANTED.

Subscriber, Carson's Siding Ont. asks for some old poems which appeared in 'Witness' many years ago. One was about some little girls who were all telling of some treasure or riches they possessed; one little girl had not spoken:

'She will not have much to tell us,' whispered they,
But with smiles, said blue-eyed Katie,
'I'm the poor little thing.'
Then they laughted, 'Oh, daughter of a king,
Do the mighty palace portals ring with touch of golden bells?'
. . . And they looked with laughing eyes
On sweet-faced little Katie, gazing upward to the skies.'

Another was about a little child who would go to heaven that way, as it looked like a golden gate, so he started off, and when found, was dead. We are unable to trace these poems, but perhaps some of our readers may possess the cuttings.

Reader, Chesley, Ont., asks for the poem, of which part is:

'It was nine years ago, I was digging on the land,
Brogues on me feet, and a spade in me hand,
Says I to me spade: "It's a pity for to see,
Such a genius as I digging turf from the lea."'

A.R., Apohaqui, N.B., asks for the poem, 'Sir John Franklin,' beginning:—

'The polar clouds uplift
A moment and no more;
And through the snowy drift,
We see them on the shore.'

E.F., Kent County, N.B., asks for the poem containing the line: 'She was a Roman matron tall.'

C.A.M., N.S., asks for the words of the recitation: 'Me and Jim: Our First Quarrel,' also one commencing:

'Young Paddy 'Shane, sure, no lad could bolder be,
Coaxing Biddy McKree to be sharing his lot.'

And another, 'The Little Black Mustache,' beginning:

'Once I had a charming beau,
I loved him dear as life.'

A. A. H., Toronto, asks for the words of the song which contains the lines:

'And for days and years there were fond hearts waiting,
For the ship that never returned.'

J.E.R., Menie, Ont., asks for the poem, 'Grace Darling,' beginning:

'Oh, father dear, the storm is raging,
Cold and damp the night mists fall.'

A.D.H., Lower Burlington, N.S., asks for the poem containing th lines:

'Rake, rake the Santa Anna, lads,
Leave her a shattered wreck.'

M.B., Barrie, Ont., asks for the song containing th lines:

'Sing low the songs that to me were so dear,
Long, long ago.'

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Family size bottles, 50c.; trial size, 25c.; at all storekeepers and druggists, or The Catarrhozone Co., Buffalo, N. Y., U.S.A.

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(ONTARIO.)

TITLE TO LAND.

———, Peterborough, Ont.—While yet woods my father bought and settled on 100 acres of land on the east side of concession line. There was a large hill on west side of lot which extended onto concession line, and I think in 1882 the road was made off the concession line, rounding the hill on to the lot west of our lot, which I received by will from my father; leaving about an acre more or less on our side of road, which was never fenced, but grew up with trees. About twenty years ago I bought this lot west of our place, as there was timber on it which was of some value, and also a protection to our place from the north and west winds; I asked the council, who owned that piece of land, as I owned the land on both sides, and they give me in writing the right to it until it was wanted for road purposes. Having now sold the property, who owns this piece of land, nothing being said about it? Ans.—We should say that the title to it is still in the municipal corporation.

MISSING FREIGHT.

E.R., Ont.—On Feb. 21, A shipped a piano to B———, Sask. A intended to ship by express. The agent at ———, Ont., where it was shipped from, advised A to ship by freight. He saw it would not cost half as much, would go just as safely; would take a few days longer, maybe two weeks. A had it shipped by freight, and got a shipping bill. The piano had to be sent to Toronto on G.T.R., then on to Port Arthur by C.P.R. A does not know if it would be put on the C.N.R. at Port Arthur or Winnipeg to the taken to M———, Sask. On March 20, no word of piano had reached M———. A has heard of a freight wreck on ——— Railway, south of Winnipeg, not long ago. What steps should A take to get information, or recover damages if piano is lost? Kindly advise. Ans.—We think that, at the outset, A ought to have the railway agent from whom he got the shipping bill have a 'tracer' sent out. If result is unsatisfactory, or if there should be undue delay in the matter, A should see a solicitor personally, and have him make claim upon the company represented by the agent mentioned.

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SUFFRAGETTES PLAN DISASTER AT CUP FINAL

Alleged Plot to Dynamite Grand Stand at the Crystal Palace.

London, April 8. — A plot of the suffragettes to blow up the grandstand of Crystal Palace on April 19th—'the day of the English Football Cup finals' — which is disclosed by the 'Daily Express,' shows that the plans were arranged secretly, and with military preciseness.

Within the Women's Social and Political Union are a militant corps, the names of the members of which are designated by number, and on a type-written document the duties of each member for particular occasions are set forth.

In the present case certain members were to rent two empty houses near the Palace. Others were to study the district and the movements of the police and report. Still others were assigned to get 'the fireworks ready' and to arrange for the scaling of the fences, and, finally three members were designated to set bombs, while another was ordered to turn in a false alarm of fire, so that the firemen would be gotten out of the way.

The women apparently were forced to abandon the scheme, for across the document was written: 'Polly reports 'no use; everything too well guarded.'

ATTEMPT TO BLOW UP DUDLEY CASTLE.

Dudley, England, April 8. — Militant suffragettes in the course of last night, attempted to blow up the ruins of an ancient and historic Dudley Castle, the keep of which dates back to the eighth century when the original stronghold was built by a Saxon prince.

The whole of the inhabitants of the town were awakened by a loud explosion at midnight coming from the direction of the castle. A large force of local police were dispatched there and on searching the surrounding grounds found some chemicals and blasting powder, some of which had failed to explode.

Two old siege guns, weighing a ton each were thrown out of their positions in the embrasures of the castle by the explosion. Many of the windows of a group of adjacent cottages were broken, but none of the inmates were injured.

A NEW SLOGAN.

'Votes for women, and damn the consequences,' was printed on one of the old cannon, and 'In honor of Mrs. Pankhurst,' on another, while a quantity of suffrage literature was scattered about. The police found no clue of the perpetrators.

One account of the explosion says that the militant suffragettes loaded and fired one of the big guns which was a relic of the Crimean war. It was a Russian cannon captured at the siege of Sebastopol and with others had been placed in the castle as a memento.

DESTRUCTION OF THE MAIL.

London, April 8. — Another campaign of destruction was started by the militant suffragettes of London and its suburbs against the mail boxes to-day.

In widely separated districts many of the pillar boxes were rendered useless and much mail was destroyed by the insertion of corrosive fluids, ink and burning rags saturated with oils.

Rome, April 8.—Mount Etna, Vesuvius and Stromboli have all become active at the same time.

This is something that was never before recorded.

BABY'S OWN TABLETS.

Baby's Own Tablets are the best medicine a mother can give her little one. They act as a gentle laxative, sweeten the stomach, break up colds and make teething easy. Concerning them Mrs. Alphonse Landry, Upper Caraquet, N.B., says: 'Baby's Own Tablets were of great benefit to my little boy, and I would advise all mothers with sickly children to give them a trial.' The Tablets are sold by medicine dealers or by mail at 25 cents a box from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

WILL INAUGURATE IN MAY A NEW MAIL CONTRACT

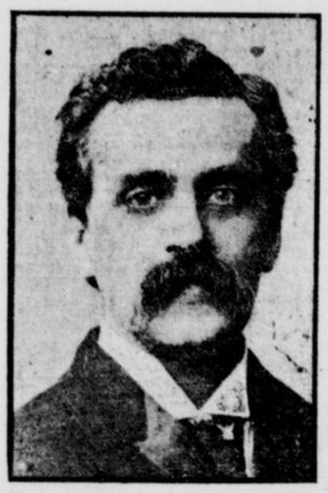
All-Canadian Service Between Britain and the Dominion Henceforward.

SUBSIDIES INCREASED TO $1,000,000,

('Witness' Staff Correspondence.)

Ottawa, April 8. — Beginning with the 1st of May Canadian steamers will handle all Canadian mail between thi country and Great Britain with a triweekly service in summer and a bi-weekly service in winter. This was the announcement which the Hon. L. P. Pelletier, the Postmaster-General, made in the House yesterday afternoon, and the statement was one of the most interesting and important to the general business interests of the country that has come this session.

The new contract is with four companies, the Allan Line, C.P.R., C.N.R. and White Star-Dominion. These companies combined will have twelve steamers at the service of the Government in summer and eight in winter. In the past theer have been but four steamers in the service, and for that reason it has been necessary to send a large part of the mail by New York. After the 1st of May all mail will



THE HON. L. P. PELLETIER.

leave by Canadian ports, Montreal and Quebec in the summer, St. John and Halifax in the winter. In order that there may be no delays in the winter season there will be an extra boat, the 'Teutonic,' of the White Star Line, to fill in and maintain the schedules.

To provide this service will require subsidies of $1,000,000. The cost of the service in the past was $650,000, not to mention a sum of about $180,000 paid to the United States for mail handled at New York, so the actual increase of the subsidies is comparatively small.

THE MAIL STEAMERS.

The steamers which will be employed to carry the mail during the summer service will be as follows:

Allan Line — 'Victorian,' 'Virginian,' 'Corsican,' 'Tunisian,' and, until the 'Alsatian' and 'Calgarian' are built, the 'Grampian' and 'Hesperan.'

C.P.R.—The two 'Empresses.'

C.N.R.—The two 'Royals.'

White Star-Dominion — 'Laurentic' and 'Megantic.'

The steamers which will carry the mail to and from St. John and Halifax during the winter service are the two 'Empresses,' the two 'Royals,' the 'Alsatian,' 'Calgarian,' 'Victorian,' 'Virginian,' and the 'Teutonic' as a spare boat to replace any of the others which may be out of commission or undergoing an overhaul.

The summer sailings will be on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, from whatever port the steamship companies please, as long as it is a Canadian port. This will be Montreal or Quebec in summer, and the two maritime ports in the winter. The mail for England will be delivered to these ports. Mail from England will be landed in the summer at Quebec, though that portion of it destined to the Maritime Provinces will, as in the past, be landed at Rimouski. There is a clause in the contract by which the four companies undertake jointly and severally to get another ship for any which may be disabled at any time, so that there is the utmost assurance of a continuous service.

$1,000,000 SUBSIDY.

The million dollars which is to be provided for the subsidies will be divided into fifty-two portions for the fifty-two weeks. This weekly portion will be divided among three boats in the summer, but among two in the winter, so that there will be a larger remuneration, which is necessary for the winter service. Mr. Pelletier explained that the companies declared most emphatically that there would have to be a much higher rate paid for the winter service, but they had agreed to this amount for the one year during which the present contract runs. It might be necessary to increase it somewhat for another winter. The addition of the 'Alsatian' and 'Calgarian' to the service will add two very fast boats, but the Postmaster-General stated that even now with the speed which the ships could give, it was calculated that Canadian mails would be landed in Liverpool quite as soon as if they went by the fast boats from New York. The landing ports in Great Britain will be at the option of the companies.

WILL CUT DOWN AMERICAN CHARGES.

For the last six years Canada has been paying to the United States a little over $180,000 a year for the mail handled at the port of New York. This was in accordance with the regulation of the Postal Union. Mr. Pelletier stated that it was not expected to save the whole of the $180,000 this year, but there would be a large part of it saved. The census of mail matter which is taken every six years by the Postal Union comes this May, and this will afford an opportunity or regulating the New York end. It will also afford an opoprtunity for regulating the apportionment of the cost of British mail for Canada. In the past the British Government has only paid $23,000 a year, and the Postmaster-General intimated that thre would be a change likely, as the Canadian Government thought the amount paid should be $46,000. The difference of opinion arose over the question as to whether the C.P.R. boats were British couriers or Canadian couriers.

President Wilson Points the Need of a Thorough Revision of U.S. Tariff

Delivers a Live Message to Congress in Person, Urging the Cutting of Special Privileges and Exemptions, and Making of Tariff to Square With Facts and Conditions of To-day.

Washington, April 8.— President Woodrow Wilson to-day communicated, in person, his first message to the 63rd Congress, convened in extraordinary session.. It was an unusually brief document, dealing exclusively with the need for a thorough, moderate and well-considered revision of the tariff.

The President drew attention to the necessity for an early reform in the banking and currncy laws, but refrained, he said, from urging, for the present, any other legislation that might divert the energies of Congress 'from its clearly defined duty' toward the tariff question.

The message referred to no particular schedule, mentioned no rates, and included no statistics. It was an enunciation of the President's principles on tariff revision.

The specific views and ideas as to rates and duties, it has been generally accepted ,will be contained in the tariff bill itself, which he is now considering in detail. The President's decision to put the weight of the administration's influence behind the bill with its various schedules as drawn by the House, Ways and Means Committee caused him to omit specific reference to tariff rates until the measure was finally agreed upon in the opening days of the present session.

The massage urged that special privilege and exemption from competition be cut off the nation's tariff system, and that the revision be made 'to square with the facts as they are.' At the outset, the President called attention to the party's pledge for tariff reduction.

President Wilson began his message as follows:—

'I am very glad indeed to have this opportunity to address the two Houses directly, and to verify for myself the impression that the President of the United States is a person, not a mere department of the Government hailing Congress from some isolated island of jealous power, sending messages, not speaking naturaly and with his own voice, that he is a human being trying to co-operate with other human beings in acommon service.

'After this pleasant experience I shall feel quite normal in all our dealings with one another.'

PRESIDENT WILSON.

'A duty was laid upon the party now in power which it ought to perform promptly in order that the burden carried by the people may be lightened as soon as possible.'

The text of President Wilson's message follows:—

President's Message a Plea for Lighter Burden for People

To the Senate and House of Representatives:

I have called the Congress together in extraordinary session because a duty was laid upon the party now in power at the recent elections which it ought to perform promptly, in order that the burden carried by the people under the existing law may be lightened as soon as possible and in order, also, that the business interests of the country may not be kept too long in suspense as to what the fiscal changes are to be to which they will be required to adjust themselves.

It is clear to the whole country that the tariff duties must be altered. They must be changed to meet the radical alteration in the conditions of our economic life which the country has witnessed within the last generation. While the whole face and method of our industrial and commercial life were being changed beyond recognition the tariff schedules have remained what they were before the change began, or have moved in the direction they were given when no large circumstance of our industrial development was what it is to-day.

SQUARE TARIFF WITH FACTS.

Our task is to square them with the actual facts. The sooner that is done the sooner we shall escape from suffering from the facts and the sooner our men of business will be free to thrive by the law of nature (the nature of free business) instead of by the law of legislation and artificial arrangement.

We have seen tariff legislation wander very far afield in our day—very far indeed from the field in which our prosperity might have had a normal growth and stimulation. No one who looks the facts squarely in the face or knows anything that lies beneath the surface of action can fail to perceive the principles upon which recent tariff legislation has been based. We long ago passed beyond the modest notion of 'protecting' the industries of the country and moved boldly forward to the idea that they were entitled to the direct patronage of the government. For a long time—a time so long that the men now active in public policy hardly remember the conditions that preceded it—we have sought in our tariff schedules to give each group of manufacturers or producers what they themselves thought that they needed in order to maintain a practically exclusive market as against the rest of the world.

Consciously or unconsciously, we have built up a set of privileges and exemptions from competition behind which it was easy by any, even the cruedest, forms of combination to organize monopoly; until at last nothing is normal, nothing is obliged to stand the tests of efficiency and economy, in our world of big business, but everything thrives by concerted arrangement. Only new principles of action will save us from a final hard crystallization of monopoly and a complete loss of influences that quicken enterprise and keep independent energy alive.

It is plain what those principles must be. We must abolish everything that bears even the semblance of privilege or of any kind of artificial advantage, and put our business men and producers under the stimulation of a constant necessity to be efficient, economical and enterprising masters of competitive supremacy, betters workers and merchants than any in the world.

FOR EFFECTIVE COMPETITION.

Aside from the duties laid upon articles which we do not, and probably can not, produce, therefore, and the duties laid upon luxuries and merely for the sake of the revenues they yield, the object of the tariff duties henceforth laid must be effective competition, the whetting of American wits by contest with the wits of the rest of the world.

It would be unwise to move toward this end headlong, with reckless haste, or with strokes that cut at the very roots of what has grown up amongst us by long process and at our own invitation. It does not alter a thing to upset it and break it and deprive it of a chance to change. It destroys it. We must make changes in our fiscal laws, in our fiscal system, whose object is development, a more free and wholesome development, not revolutionary or upset or confusion. We must build up trade, especially foreign trade. We need the outlet and the enlarged field of energy more than we ever did before. We must build up industry as well, and must adopt freedom in the place of artificial stimulation only so far as it will build, not pull down. In dealing with the tariff the method by which this may be done will be a matter of judgment, exercised item by item. To some not accustomed to the excitements and responsibilities of greater freedom our methods may in some respects and at some points seem heroic, but remedies may be heroic and yet be remedies. It is our business to make sure that they are genuine remedies. Our object is clear. If our motive is above just challenge and only an occasional error of judgment is chargeable against us, we shall be fortunate.

MUST MEET RESPONSIBILITIES.

We are called upon to render the country a great service in more matters than one. Our responsibility should be met and our methods should be thorough, as thorough as moderate and well considered, based upon the facts as they are, and not worked out as if we were beginners. We are to deal with the facts of our own day, with the facts of no other, and to make laws which square with those facts. It is best, indeed it is necessary, to begin with the tariff. I will urge nothing upon you now at the opening session which can obscure that first object or divert our energies from that clearly defined duty.

At a later time I may take the liberty of calling your attention to reforms which should press close upon the heels of the tariff changes, if not accompany them, of which the chief is the reform of our banking and curreny laws; but just now I refrain.

For the present, I put these matters on one side and think only of this one thing—of the changes in our fiscal system which may best serve to open once more the free channels of prosperity to a great people whom we would serve to the utmost, and throughout both rank and file.

Tired and Weak Nerves Exhausted

The feelings of fatigue and languor which overcome so many people at this season of the year tell of the exhausted condition of the nerves.

It is impossible to keep up the action of the heart and the vitality of the nerves when the blood is thin and watery, and this is why nearly everybody needs tonic treatment in the spring.

Some of the symptoms are restlessness, purposeless activity, insomnia, absent-mindedness, tired gait, lack of ambition and enthusiasm, headache and neuralgic pains, dyspepsia and feelings of languor and depression.

Monotony of work and mental over-strain or worry sap the nervous system, as does also the strenuousness of modern life, whether in the business or social world.

More and more men and women are obliged to seek the assistance of such concentrated foods as Dr. Chase's Nerve Food to restore vitality to the tired and worn-out nerves.

Such treatment is necessary, because diseases of the nerves do not right themselves. As nerve force runs low the digestive system fails to extract the necessary nutrition from the food. Dr. Chase's Nerve Food supplies in condensed form the ingredients required, and restores health.

A little patience is necessary in treating diseases of the nerves, and rest helps to restore strength. You can be sure of lasting beneficial results when you use

Dr. Chase's Nerve Food

50 cents a box, 6 for $2.50, at all dealers, or Edmanson, Bates and Co., Limited, Toronto.

SUPREME COURT HANDS DOWN JUDGMENTS.

Ottawa, April 8.—In the Supreme Court yesterday judgments were rendered as follows:—

John Deere Plow vs. Agnew. Appeal allowed for $33,015, with interest and costs.

Ross Bros. vs. Brand. Appeal dismissed, with costs.

Starke vs. Gariepy. Appeal dismissed, with costs.

Leonard & Sons vs. Kremer. Appeal allowed, judgment of full court set aside; special directions given as to amounts recovered on claim and counter claim, and as to costs. No costs allowed in Supreme Court or full court.

Canadian Northern Railway Company vs. Taylor. Declared competent to commissioners to make order complained of by railway company, but it must remain inoperative until consented to by company. No costs.

Grand Trunk Pacific Railway Company vs. City of Edmonton. Appeal dismissed, with costs.

Chambers vs. Canadian Pacific Railway Company. Appeal allowed, with costs. Railway Board had no jurisdiction to make the order.

Winnipeg Electric Railway Company vs. Shondra. Appeal dismissed, with costs.

Kent Lumber Company vs. Kaiser. Appeal dismissed, with costs.

Halifax and Southwestern Railway Company vs. Schwartz. Appeal dismissed, with costs, Duff, J., dissenting.

Canadian Northern Quebec Railway vs. Naud. Appeal dismissed with costs, the Chief Justice and Anglin, J., dissenting.

Canadian Producer and Gas Engine Company vs. Hatley Dairy Company. On equal division of opinion appeal stands dismissed, without costs.

International Casualty Company and Van Hummel vs. Thompson. Appeal by Van Hummel dismissed, without costs.

Hutchison vs. Burrell. In the matter of habeas corpus, leave to appeal granted, the Chief Justice dissenting. Terms make order subject to petitioner abiding, by an order made by the court.

Three Rivers election case, Bureau vs. Normand. Motion to quash granted, with costs.

PETERBOROUGH RESIDENT DIES AT AGE OF 101

Peterborough, April 8.— Yesterday the oldest resident of Peterborough, Robert Hope, died at his residence, Villiers, Otonabee, at the age of one hundred and one years, on the farm he had continuously occupied over 70 years.

He was a native of Northumberland, England, and came to Canada in 1821. He was one of the most respected men of the district. A year ago the celebration of his centenary birthday was attended by prominent citizens from all parts of the country.

What Three Bushels More to the Acre Means

EIGHT years ago the farmers in a central state raised average crops that ran three bushels less to the acre than they now get. Suppose each acre of farm land in this country were so tended that it produced an equal increase. How much more money would farmers have, with which to buy the luxuries of life that they earn and deserve?

What others have done, you can do. Your share in this prosperity depends entirely upon yourself. The first step for you to take is to fertilize your land properly with manure spread by an

I H C Manure Spreader Corn King or Cloverleaf

Manure cannot be spread as it should be unless a machine is used. An I H C spreader covers the ground with an even coat, light or heavy as may be needed, and pulverized so that the plant food elements in the manure combine with the soil to best advantage.

The spreader that does this work as it should be done must have many excellent mechanical features. The apron should move without jerking; the beater should meet the load at exactly the right point to pulverize the manure without too greatly increasing the draft of the machine; the speed changes of the apron should be positive whether the spreader is going uphill or down, otherwise the spreading will be uneven. All these features are provided for in the construction of I H C spreaders.

The I H C local agent carries in stock the machines best suited to your locality. See him for catalogues and full information, or, write the nearest branch house.

International Harvester Company of Canada, Ltd

BRANCH HOUSES

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

GOVERNMENT TO BUILD DRYDOCKS?

Quebec, Halifax and Esquimalt Are the Sites Said to Be Chosen.

Ottawa, April 8.—At present it is considered there is not sufficient or adequate dock accommodation on either the Atlantic or the Pacific oceans for steamships which ply regularly to and from Canadian ports, and according to a statement, claimed to be authoritative, the Government intend to proceed immediately with the construction of modern and up-to-date docks at Halifax, Quebec and Esquimalt, capable of receiving and docking the largest steamships plying on the Atlantic or on the Pacific. The best expert advice as to the type, size and location and character of these docks will be secured. They will be available not only for merchant steamships in need of repair and examination, but also for ships of war in case of need. The advice of the Admiralty as to all matters which concern the utility of these docks for purpose of the navy in time of war will be sought.

PUBLIC UTILITIES IN FORT WILLIAM DOING WELL

Fort William, Ont., April 7. — (Special.) — The first figures of the annual Utilities report have been compiled, and, although the report will not be completed before a week's time, it is found that the net profit on light will be some twenty thousand dollars, while on telephones it will amount to over four thousand dollars.

The usual deficit is being found in the operation and maintenance of the waterworks; but, it is believed that it will be less this year than before.

$400,000 FIRE AT DUBUQUE.

Dubuque, Iowa, April 8.—The Julien Hotel and a number of other buildings adjoining, were destroyed by fire early to-day. All of the 200 guests and employees escaped from the hotel, but most of them lost everything. Many of the guests ran into the street in their night clothing. The total loss will be something more than $400,000.

SYDNEY LINEMAN ELECTROCUTED.

Halifax, N.S., April 8.—Richard Peters, aged 45, foreman linesman for Sydney district of the Western Union Telegraph Company, was instantly killed at Sydney yesterday by coming into contact with Cape Breton Electric Company's high tension 22,000 voltage wire. The circuit was closed by an icicle hanging on a wire which he was holding coming into contact with the high voltage wire.

ECZEMA

Also called Tetter, Salt Rheum, Pruritus, Milk-Crust, Weeping Skin, etc.

ECZEMA CAN BE CURED TO STAY, and when I say cured, I mean just what I say—C-U-R-E-D, and not merely patched up for awhile, to return worse than before. Remember I make this broad statement after putting twelve years of my time on this one disease, and handling in the meantime nearly half of a million cases of this dreadful disease. Now, I do not care what all you have used, nor how many doctors have told you that you could not be cured—all I ask is just a chance to show you that I know what I am talking about. If you will write me TO-DAY, I will send you a **FREE TRIAL** of my mild, soothing, guaranteed treatment that will convince you more in a day than I or anyone else could in a month's time. If you are disgusted and discouraged, just give me a chance to prove my claims. By writing me to-day I believe you will enjoy more real comfort than you had ever thought this world holds for you. Just try it and you will see I am telling you the truth.

Dr. J. E. Cannaday, 782 Court Block, Sedalia, Mo.

References: Third National Bank, Sedalia, Mo.

Could you do a better act than to send this notice to some poor sufferer of Eczema?

READABLE PARAGRAPHS.

HEN FOLIAGE.

(Boston 'Record.')

A young Boston college woman was following the suburbanite about his place and doing her best to show her full appreciation of the semi-rural beauty of the establishment. On visiting the hen yard she became enraptured. One hen was unusually well marked.

'Oh!' the young woman exclaimed enthusiastically, 'what beautiful foliage that hen has!'

Worms are encouraged by morbid conditions of the stomach and bowels, and so subsist. Miller's Worm Powders will alter these conditions almost immediately, and will sweep the worms away. No destructive parasite can live in contact with this medicine, which is not only a worm destroyer, but a health-giving medicine most beneficial to the young constitution, and as such it has no superior.

AT THE TOP OF THE CLASS.

Lady Friend—'Well, Johnny, did you get a good place in the examination?'

Johnny—'Thank you, miss, me and Harry Jackson sat next to the fire.'

Worms feed upon the vitality of children and endanger their lives. A simple and effective cure is Mother Graves' Worm Exterminator.

'Is he a man of mettle?' 'Well, he is credited with iron nerve, a grip of steel, and a heart of gold.'—Baltimore 'American.'

There is no poisonous ingredient in Holloway's Corn Cure, and it can be used without danger or injury.

Griggs—'I wonder if Roller is living within his income.' Briggs—'Within it? Why, he's living so far beyond it that they may be said to be really living apart.'—Boston 'Transcript.'

Away With Depression or Melancholy.—These two evils are the accompaniment of a disordered stomach, and torpid liver and mean wretchedness to all whom they visit. The surest and speediest way to combat them is with Parmelee's Vegetable Pills, which will restore the healthful action of the stomach and bring relief. They have proved their usefulness in thousands of cases, and will continue to give relief to the suffering who are wise enough to use them.

A POSITION OF TRUST.

(Washington 'Star.')

'The cook wants more wages.'

'What for?'

'She says she can't be responsible for anything so valuable as beef and mutton at her present rate of compensation.'

A Household Medicine.—They that are acquainted with the sterling properties of Canadian Healing Oil in the treatment of many ailments would not be without it in the house. It is truly a household medicine, and as it is effective in dealing with many ordinary complaints, it is cheaper than a doctor. So, keep it at hand, as the call for it may come most unexpectedly.

'What is the first thing to consider in discussing the tariff?'

'Well,' replied Senator Sorghum, 'when a constituent wants to talk about regulating duties, the first thing you want to do is to find out what line of business he is in.'—Washington 'Star.'

A Household Medicine.—They that are acquainted with the sterling properties of Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil in the treatment of many ailments would not be without it in the house. It is truly a household medicine, and as it is effective in dealing with many ordinary complaints, it is cheaper than a doctor. So, keep it at hand, as the call for it may come most unexpectedly.

SUPERFLUOUS OPINION.

(From the Atchison 'Globe.')

Simply because this is a country of free opinion there is no use of having so many fool opinions.

SYSTEMATIC CULTURE.

(From the Kansas City 'Journal.')

'Wombat and myself saved a lot of time by doing Europe together.'

'How so?'

'He inspected the outside of the historic buildings, while I went through the interiors.'

THE FAMOUS WRITER SERIES FOR 'WITNESS' READERS

THE DANGER CHANCE *by* SAMUEL ALEXANDER WHITE

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Fresh from the fur lands of the North, Marcel Levarre was homing. The forest outskirts of his native settlemen in the Pontiac loomed in the distance down the River Delard. He had but to pass MacDougall's lumber camp above the Big Cascade and run the rapids below, then clear water would bear him home. Home! The thought was very sweet to him. When last he saw it the autumn brush had been at work upon the leaves. He had gone north through a wilderness of scarlet color that flamed bright as a forest fire. And when the fire had died and the snows came down, Marcel had begun to take his toll of furs. A mighty toll it was this time. In all his years of trapping there had never been such another season. Plentiful and prime! Marcel's tale of skins ran big. Yet not too big. There was the cabin to build on the Delard, the cabin which saucy, black-eyed Cecille had promised to grace if this winter's catch proved good. Cecille must know of his coming, for, held up on the Waskegon while he patched a rent in his canoe, Gabriel Pascaux, homeward bound also, had passed, and Levarre knew when Gabriel made the settlement the word would go about. The word did not go about, for Gabriel Pascaux was one who talked at length and at large, and the home-coming of one of the settlement's sons was always an event in the history of the place. So Cecille learned that Marcel was only a day's journey behind Pascaux. The knowledge set her nerves all a-flutter. Gabriel had told of the magnitude of Levarre's catch. That meant that the cabin, the new cabin on the Delard, would spring up at once. Was she ready? Cecille searched her heart, and the glad song that leaped out of it and issued from her lips was answer enough. She was ready. True, she had flirted outrageously with Baptiste Giron, of the settlement, all the lonely winter months. But what was a girl to do, during the deep snows? Must she mope before the fire? No, not Cecille. Had she not been able to talk, to laugh, to case the sly glance, to run with the dogs, or to skate on the river, surely she should have died in the black winter! And Baptiste knew of Marcel! Oh, yes; he knew of Marcel, and Cecille would have been at a loss to understand his hatred of Marcel. For the saucy Cecille had fired his heart through those bleak months when she allowed him to be always with her. The wildness of his longing for her and the savage hoping that Levarre would never come in the spring well-nigh drove him mad. When Gabriel Pascaux brought word that Marcel had not fallen to the danger chance, that he would arrive in the course of another day, Giron's human bitterness changed to brute savagery. His feelings had been lacerated and tortured till he was like an animal under the lash, like a strong animal that turns at bay and springs and rends. He left the settlement and headed up the Delard. His pack was on his shoulders. It was evident that he was going away. Slowly he skirted the river trail till he came to the Big Cascade. A drive of logs had gone through a few days before. A number of stranded trunks lay with their ends idly caught on shore. Baptiste sat down upon the end of one and moodily filled his pipe. He rested and smoked, but the smoke brought no solace. His inner self was raging with disappointment and ugly emotions. In the intensity of his feelings he lost measure of time. He forgot his surroundings, till suddenly a sound far up-river made him raise his head. He drew the pipe from his mouth and raise his head. He drew the pipe from his mouth and listened. It was a man's voice lifted in the old river song. Faintly Giron heard the words at first, then more clearly as the singer came down with the current:

'Roule, roulant, ma boule roulant,
En roulant ma boule——'

Round the bend above MacDougall's lumber camp shot a canoe, and in it Batiste saw Levarre. With a savage revulsion he sprang up the log, and as he did so he felt the log shift under him. Giron's spring backward had forced the log outward. Its farther end grated on the fang of rock that marked the middle of the Big Cascade. It swung thus like some river leviathan, struggling against the tremendous force of the current in the rapid, but the eddies were to strong for even its weight. Slowly the outer end was sucked down against the base of the rock in the middle. The centre of the log sagged likewise, and then the shore end. Baptiste Giron stared at the thing with fascinated eyes. There was the sixty-foot trunk stretched across the river path beneath the surface of the foaming river. All of it but a few feet at the shore was hidden by the ceaselessly flowing brown water. The other channel was full of rocks. This was the accustomed route for all crafts, but now it was barred by a concealed barrier far more deadly than a hundred rocks.

Wonder succeeded Giron's fascination as he gazed. He had not placed the thing. It had simply slid out of itself. True, a touch of his foot and it would slide further out and, overbalanced, shoot down on the mighty swells, leaving the way open. He put forth his foot to free the trunk, but paused in the act. Let it be! He had not placed it. Levarre would not arrive. He himself could go back to the settlement. And no man might say he had done a dark deed. It was but the danger chance. He himself had dared it always, sunken logs as well as rocks. Let Levarre accept the chance.

His resolve taken, Giron drew back behind the tamarac on the shore. He would see, and what he would see no one would ever know. More clearly to his ears now came the river sing:

'Derriere chez nous y-a-t-un'-etang,
En roulant ma boule.'

But to that song the rocks above had a strange echo.

'Roule, roulant, they said, 'ma boule roulant, en roulant ma boule——'

Giron had never heard rocks echo with another set of words. He thrust his head out of the tamarac and up on the brink of the Big Cascade saw a woman singing and waving arms to the paddler gliding down stream. It was Cecille. It was saucy Cecille. She, too, had risen at dawn. And why not? Was she the girl to lie like a drone in bed and let her lover lack her welcome? No, no; not Cecille. When she had breathed her prayers the night before, as well as pleading for Marcel's safety through the Big Cascade, she had asked the Madonna to wake her early. There were flowers to be gathered on the way to the Big Cascade, where she would like to meet him, his last menace past. She would like to be there to see that the Madonna answered her prayers. So Cecille's lids were wide at dawn and her feet nimble, and when she came to the Big Cascade her arms were full of flowers. They would make a wreath to crown Marcel, Marcel the mighty, Marcel with the great tale of furs, Marcel the victor over the danger chance. Excitedly she sang and beckoned from the high rim of the rock wall that formed the Big Cascade.

Levarre had reached the first eddy at the head of the gorge. Under the canoe thwarts his legs were strained and weary, and his knotted hands were cramped on the paddle. He had travelled fast since his mishap on the askegon. The fatigue of the river and portage was upon him all the way, but now at sight of Cecille fatigue fell from him. He waved a paddle wildly in answer to her gesture and swung into the swift channel of the Big Cascade. The passage to the right was the rocky one. The passage to the left was his. Often he had to run it. So accustomed to its erratic eddies was he could have almost negotiated it blindfolded. Jubilant Marcel was confident, strong. His course carried him close to the side wall, out of Cecille's range of vision. Promptly she skipped down the cliff like wall to the low shore line at the foot of the Cascade. Baptiste Giron had no opportunity to escape. Cecille nearly ran against him in the tamarecr.

'Baptiste' she cried, half frightened. 'But what would you? What do you do here?'

And instinctively, without waiting for his explanation, her eyes went riverwards, seeing Marcel. She saw the craft leap round the shoulder of the rocky wall. She saw the end of the sunken pine trunk with the curl of spray breaking over it, and she screamed:

'Marcel, Marcel! But stop! Name of the Virgin, stop!'

But Levarre was past all stopping. In the grip of the roaring torrent he was speeding like light towards destruction.

Shouting incoherent things, murmuring incoherent prayers, Cecille flung herself at, rather than sprang at, the end of the log. The rearing bow of Marcel's canoe seemed over her very head, but her hands had shoved the log off its balance. It whirled with the rapidity of a leaping fish and sun endwise in the rapid. Levarre's craft, shooting by with meteor speed, scarred the brown bark. Like a streak of lightning he zig-zagged through the maze of boulders at the foot of the Big Cascade to strike calm water below.

But a second sufficed to beach his canoe and rush back. But a look at the evil-faced Giron standing sullen under the fire of Cecille's accusation told him everything. Primitive wrath broke bounds in him, and he sprang with upraised paddle at Giron.

Yet Giron was the quicker, or else he had the shorter distance to jump. He wheeled and leaped straight out into the rapid. They looked to see him land in the white foam, but by a scarce inch he reached the log which still swung endwise in the current. He reached it. The log shot away from the middle fang under the impulse of his weight, turned end for end, and bolted down stream. It hit the lower boulders with frightful force. The two, watching, saw Giron flung off like a stone from a sling. He fell where the eddies boiled. Only white foam arose. He it was who had succumbed to the danger chance.

THE FASCINATION OF THE ORIENT

Sunshine and Sentiment in Morocco---Bargaining As a Pastime.

(B. B. Chapman, in the London 'Chronicle.')

'Balak, Balak!'

The native's body moves as slowly as his mind, and in this congested Mazagan street, where pavement and roadway are one, his self-absorption renders him as indifferent to the sonorous 'Take care!' of the mule-driver as he is careless of probable injury by passing mules or vehicles.

His European companion, on the other hand, instinctively obeys the picturesque old Moorish muleteer, who looks as if he were a survival from the Barbary pirate age, and shrivels up within the smallest possible space against the wall in the narrow street which, like any street in any town of Morocco, is not an inch more than ten feet wide.

Two mules come lumbering by. Slung upon poles across their backs is a heavy iron safe, just landed from England, and intended for one of the Court officials at Fez. This portable modern strong room, which is to be carried by mules across 200 miles of rough-going country, is silent testimony to the native willingness to avail itself of the ingenuity of the Occident, while imagining that it retains its spirit of independence by holding fast to antiquated methods of transport; but presently mules and camels must go; for the Sultan's capital is to be linked up with the coast by a French railway; that is a necessary part of the process of grafting Western progress on to Eastern decadence.

At the present time that process is making very slow headway; and you need go no further afield than Morocco in order to realize something of the subtle fascination which enchains the stranger to the quaint garishness of Oriental towns.

What is the secret of that fascination? Europeans have many times undertaken hazardous journeys into the interior of Morocco; have aped the Moor by disguising themselves in burnous and djellabah; have made it part of a life's work to study and explain the fanaticism of devout Mohammedans. But there is a simpler way of finding the answer to the riddle of Orientalism. Right at the gate of the Orient, where East struggles with West in fear of its boundaries being pushed back Saharawards, the exude that irresistible charm and mystery which sat their glamor over all Eastern life.

A SUN BATH IN WINTER.

That fact was revealed to a European who has just accomplished the round tour between London, Morocco and the Canary Islands. In less than a week's journey from England—so rapid and complete was the change of environment—the trammels of Western life melted away in the atmosphere of the Mogreb-al-Akss. In two weeks he forgot, as Pierre Loti in a sihilar connection forgot, 'l'époque ou l'on croyait vivre.' It all seemed so very far off. For a distance of more than 400 miles he searched the Moroccan coast for the key to the charm of the Orient. On a recent winter's day he lounged in the comforting warmth of Mogador, the 'Picture City,' where a shade of temperature of 70 degrees was registered. Saffi, the most attractive city on the Moroccan coast, bathed in the light of a dazzling sun, kept him rooted in admiration to its beautiful shores, and here he indulged in a sun bath—a sun bath in winter. He stood upon Spartel Hill and gazed down upon the picturesque confusion of Tangier, with the tideless blue of the sea where Mediterranean and Atlantic met stretching away in the middle distance, backed by the frowning mass of Gibraltar.

At Casaylanca, whose squat and formless white houses strain the unaccustomed eye, he witnessed a phase of the Europeanizing influence at work—the importation of two dozen motor-cars—made in France, of course with specially-prepared rubber tyres adapted to the water-filled ditches which masquerade as roads. Then he rubbed shoulders with Moors, Arabs, Berbers, Negroes and Barbary Jews in the passages of Mazagan. Morocco has not yet any streets worthy of the name; the thoroughfares, which are nothing better than passages, although intended for pedestrians and vehicles, are used as dumping-grounds for refuse.

LIGHT, THE RESTORER.

But it is not in the streets, nor houses, nor shops, nor people, nor their customs that the secret of Oriental splendor lies. It lies in the beautiful, shimmering light that lends a weird picturesqueness to the heaving mass of ramshackle houses and mud-huts, invests the tattered garments of the tribal nomads with splashes of brilliant coloring, and makes the tawdry look artistic. The refulgence of it seems to throb with life; it transforms into a magical loveliness the white houses, the reddish brown of the hills, the arid shrubs and trees, and the sand dunes.

This wonderful light is perhaps the greatest natural asset of Morocco. Without it you might look in vain for any attractiveness in the Mauretanian Tingitana. It compensates for so many deficiencies. See, for instance, the exteriors of the houses, and you sense a void. High up in the white walls a peephole serves as an apology for a window; there are really no windows in Moroccan houses. Yards and yards of plastered house front are unrelieved save for small, shapeless gaps dotted haphazard over the surface, just as if a French gun had sent along a few shells to let in some light and ventilation — and civilization. The doors of the houses, mostly carved in florid style, gape open and reveal interiors of mysterious gloom. There is no sign of life and activity; and if you be wise you will not seek to discover any within; for the Moor is not only expert in the art of roguery, but also in deftly removing all traces of a tragedy the outcome of inquisitiveness.

Tragedy? Can it exist in this land of glorious light and sunshine? The wife of a European official at one of the coast towns declared that murders among the natives are of a daily occurrence there. In fairness, let it be said, the Moor seldom attacks a European—he fears swift detection.

The Frenchman goes to Morocco to make money, to stop tragedies, and to introduce law and order. The Spaniard goes because he is jealous of the Frenchman; the German goes because he will not be left out in the cold; but the Englishman goes in search of health and romance. And he gets his fill of both. It is at sunset that romance springs into life in Sunset-Land. Flashing-eyed houris come out on to the flat-topped roofs to gossip and to watch, themselves unseen, the jostling throng in the narrow streets below. At least, time was when they came hither for that purpose; but nowadays in parts of most towns their object is to display their charms for the benefit of passers-by; it may be a result of the demoralising influence of Western civilization. The Moor himself will tell you that it is so; but then he is by nature unfitted for the task of censor of morals.

BARGAINING AS A PASTIME.

Truth to tell, the European influx has effected the strengthening of native conservatism. This is apparent even in the shops, which are constructed and conducted now in the same manner as they were 200 years ago. There are no doors; the shopkeeper, having removed the shutters, steps in and sits cross-legged in the centre of a dais, with his wares distributed around him. The prospective customer remains in the street. Some article takes his fancy. The shopkeeper sees that he is attracted, and asks at least thrice the value of the article. 'If the price is paid without demur he will call Allah to witness that the customer is mad, or a fool; if a quarter of the sum which he named is suggested to him, he will gently take the article from the customer's hands and replace it among his other's goods, his features assuming a vacuous expression, as if he were no longer aware of the customer's existence. The latter, who is, perhaps, as keen on a bargain as the shopkeeper, will turn away with an impatient 'Seer-fi-halak.' The shopkeeper's assumed lethargy vanishes instantaneously, and he calls the customer back. At once the previous procedure is reversed; the shopkeeper it is who now asks, 'How much?' A price is named, declined, and the customer replaces the article which has again been put into his hand. And so the chaffering process continues for an hour or more.

Time is of no account in Morocco. It is the land of to-morrow, this 'land of the sun.' Lying at the gate of Europe, it can be reached in five or six days from London. One of the R.M.S.P. Company's vessels takes the traveller direct from Wapping to Gibraltar, and, after spending a day in the fortress town, which, by the way, still flaunts the arms of proud Castile, in spite of Sir Archibald Hunter, he is taken on to Tangier, a sea journey of four hours. Then he can journey down the coast and spend sufficient time on shore at some half-dozen towns to enable him to get acquainted with native life.

After the glare of the sun and the eternal whiteness of the houses in Morocco, he may find it a relief to go on to the Canary Islands and Madeira—to Las Palmas, Santa Cruz and Funchal. These tiny worlds, wrapped in their own enchantment, embraced by the warmth of the Gulf Stream, bathed in perpetual sunshine, set amid lush scenery, and fanned by cooling breezes from the Atlantic, provide the most exhilarating holiday resorts within easy reach of England. The surroundings are vastly different from those in Morocco, but the wonderful climate remains.

Life flows leisurely along, Spanish and Portuguese alike being as much out of touch with the modern world as if they were not of it. They are incapable of an idea beyond that of mere living. Romeo still serenades his Juliet beneath her balcony, although he rarely gets a chance to converse with her through the postigo of small wooden shutters which shields all windows in these islands, owing to the watchfulness of the duenna, who exercises the same potency here as she did in the Spain of 'Gil Blas.'

The houses are a tone poem in blue, yellow, dull red and white, and their pristine freshness is unspoiler by smoke or grime because of the absence of chimneys. In fact, here in latitude 29, on a level with the Sahara, will be found the light and climate which are the curative agents for a great many mental and physical ills, and in little more than three weeks after leaving London the traveller may be back in town—if he undertakes the round trip—refreshed and reinvigorated. What more satisfying holiday could one desire?

Any Headache Cured, Tired Systems Re-Toned

When You're Dull, Tired, Restless Day and Night Something is Wrong in the Stomach.

A Prominent Publishing Man Says the Quickest Cure is Dr. Hamilton's Pills.

Headaches never come to those who use Dr. Hamilton's Pills, and this fact is vouched for by the Assistant Manager of the Poultry Success Magazine, of Springfield, O., Mr. J. H. Callander, who writes: 'No better medicine than Dr. Hamilton's Pills. We use them regularly and know of marvellous cures that resisted everything else. They cleanse the whole system, act as a tonic on the blood, enliven digestion, help the stomach, and make you feel strong and well. For headaches, indigestion and stomach disorders I am confident that the one prescription is Dr. Hamilton's Pills.'

Being composed of natural vegetable remedies, Dr. Hamilton's Pills possess great power, yet they are harmless. They aid all organs connected with the stomach, liver, and bowels. In consequence, food is properly digested, the blood is pure and nourishing, the body is kept strong and resists disease, all druggists and storekeepers sell Dr. Hamilton's Pills, 25c. per box, 5 for $1.00, or by mail from the Catarrhozone Co., Buffalo, N.Y., and Kingston, Canada.

No Alimony—Just a Separation.

Peaceful, quiet separation, no damage done, everybody happy again—that's the situation when you divorce your corns with Putnam's Corn Extractor. Acts like magic—don't use any but 'Putnam's'—it's the best, 25c. at all dealers.

JACK O'LANTERN BOOGIEMAN

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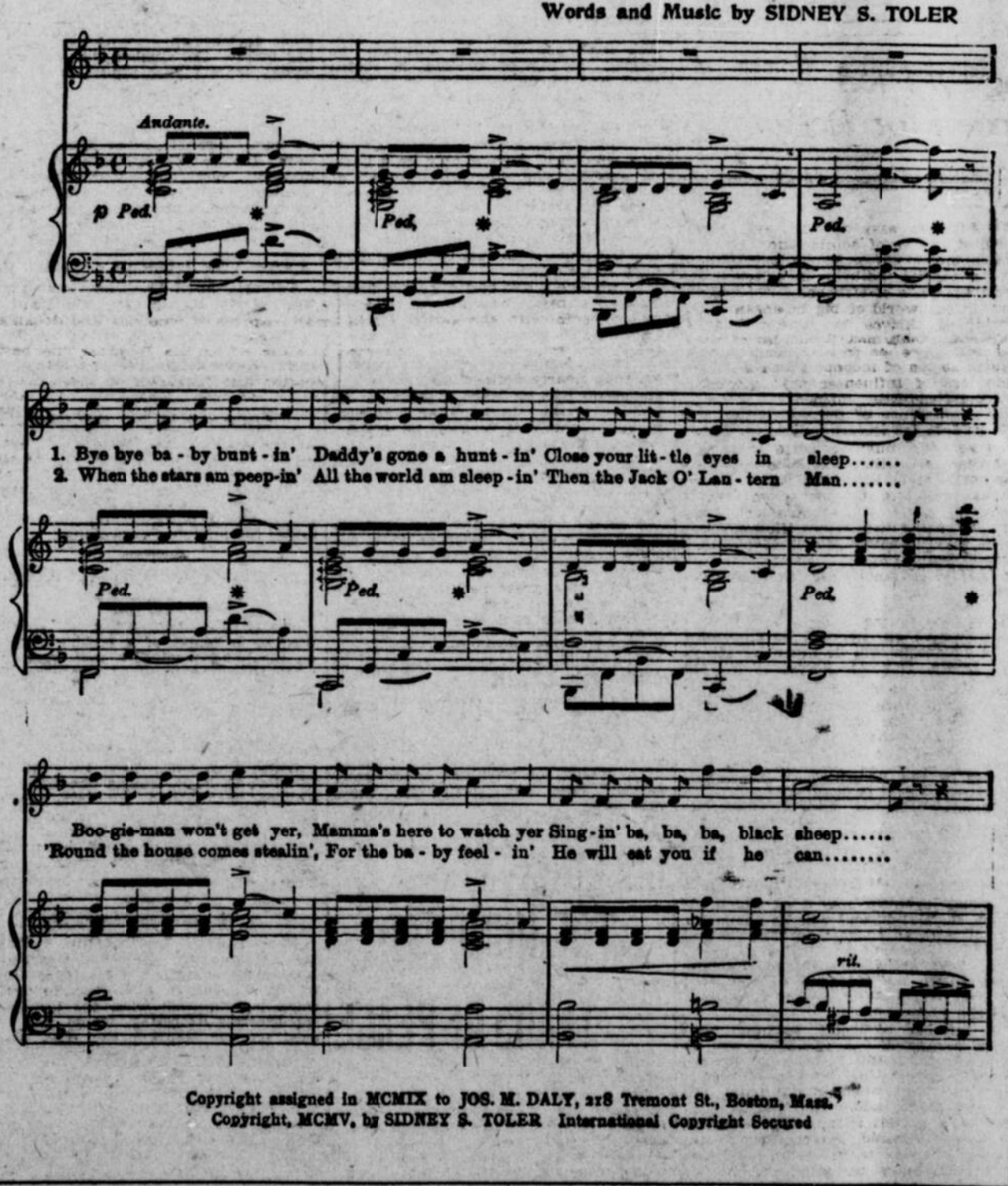
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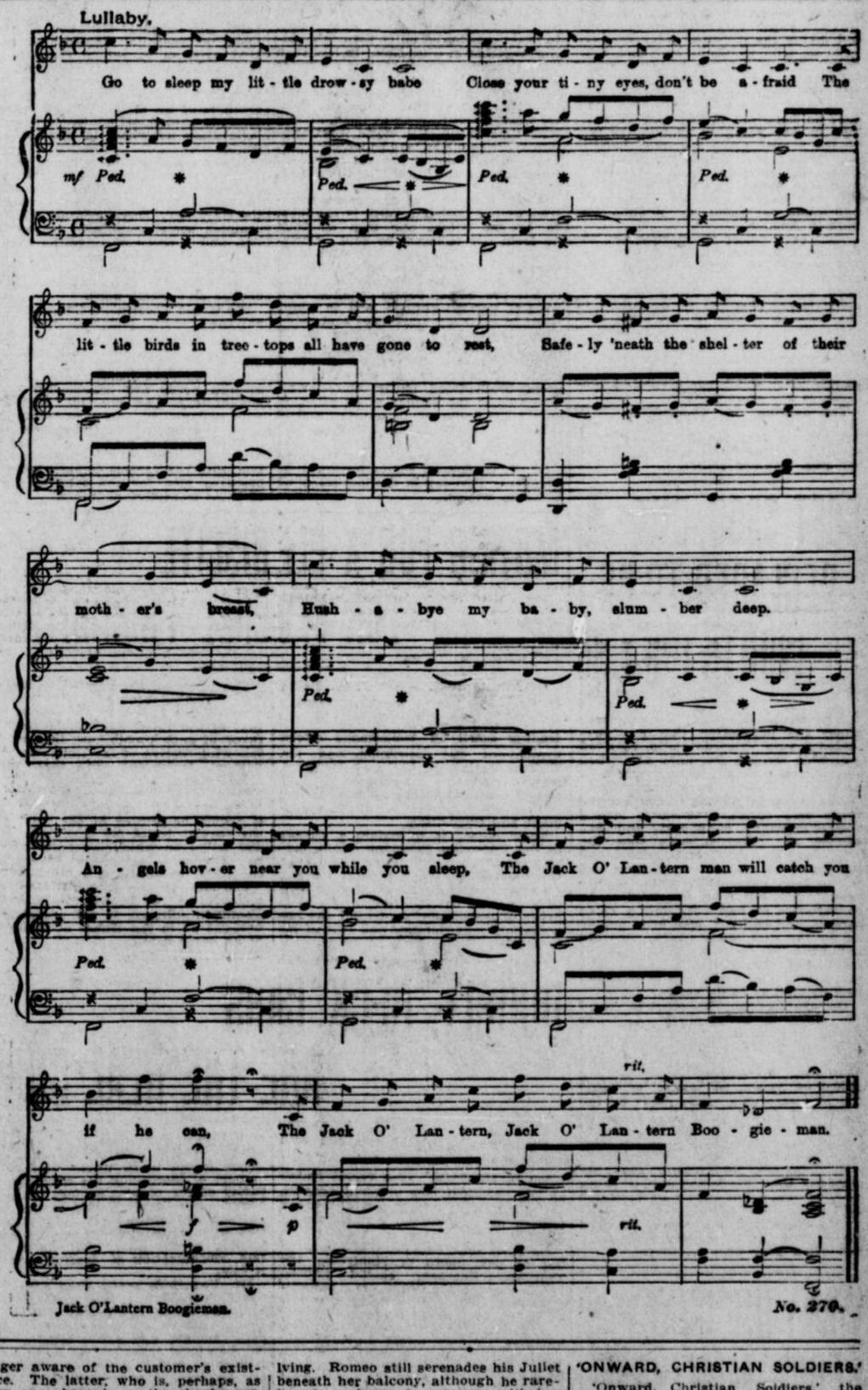
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WATCH THE WHEEL.

'When crossing a crowded thoroughfare on which automobiles predominated,' remarked a pedestrian, 'it used to be difficult for me to decide whether a chauffeur intended to go straight ahead or suddenly turn and dart around the corner.

'I endeavored to solve the matter by watching the eyes of the chauffeur, the same as a boxer watches the eyes of his opponent to discover where he intends striking a blow. But the method proved unsatisfactory.

'The other day I accidentally discovered a way to tell in which direction the chauffeur intends to turn. It is very simple. All that is necessary is to keep your eyes glued on the steering wheel. Of course the chauffeur cannot turn his car without twisting the wheel, and by watching which way he twists it you can tell in which direction he intends to turn.'—New York 'Times.'

'ONWARD, CHRISTIAN SOLDIERS.'

'Onward, Christian Soldiers,' the hymn which is figuring in the present political campaign, was written by the Rev. Sabine Baring-Gould, then a curate of the Church of England. The hymn was composed for an Easter confirmation service and was submitted for approval to the bishop of the diocese. The bishop was of decidedly Low Church opinions, and he objected to the word 'cross' in the first stanza:

Onward Christian soldiers,
Marching as to war,
With the cross of Jesus
Going on before.

He argued that its use inferred 'papistical tendencies.'

'Very well, sir,' said the author, I will change it. How would this do?' and he recited these lines:

With the cross of Jesus
Left behind the door.

The Bishop did not agree, and the Rev. Dr. Baring-Gould soon found himself without a curacy. While waiting another appointment, he made his first venture in the world of letters, where he later became distinguished.

APPLE TREE IN A FLOWER POT.

(Baltimore 'Sun.')

When John H. A. Lehne, of Eutaw place, feels like eating apples a few weeks hence, he will simply have to go to an apple tree standing in a ten-inch flower pot in the yard of his home and pick some of the luscious fruit.

Mr. Lehne's tree is quite a novelty, but for all that it is a good bearing one. He planted it about two years ago in the pot, and since that time it has been doing a thriving business. The first crop netted him twenty-four apples and the second twenty-seven. The tree now has 150 buds.

NEWS OF ONTARIO AND QUEBEC.

ATTEMPT TO DISSOLVE MARRIAGE

Church Objected to Union of Youthful Catholics in Lent.

Yet another case in which the Montreal courts are asked to declare the marriage of two Catholics null and void, is being aired. In this instance the authority of the Church is not directly invoked, though the fact of the marriage having been solemnized in Lent, and without a dispensation is invoked to strengthen the main ground on which the dissolution is asked. This is that the bridegroom was under age, and did not secure his mother's consent to his marriage, she being his lawful guardian, which consent is necessary according to Quebec law.

The case is that of Mrs. Catherine Cannon against Mrs. Mary Cannon, who was married to the plaintiff's 17-year-old son on March 1, 1912, by the Rev. James P. Killoran, of St. Patrick's Church.

In the witness box last week, George Edward Cannon, the youthful bridegroom, declared that he went through the ceremony because he had been told by the relatives of his wife that he would get into trouble if he did not marry the girl, nee Mary Stewart, aged 18, with whom he had kept company. His application to the religious authorities for a dispensation to enable the marriage to take place in Lent was refused, and he was told that he could not in any case be married in St. Patrick's Church, neither of the parties being members thereof. He further stated that he had concealed the marriage from his mother, in whose house he lived till May 18. He then left because he learned she had found out about it. A child was born in August.

That even where the parties are under age, a marriage celebrated without the consent of the parents on one side cannot be annulled if a child is born within six months of the ceremony is the plea put up on behalf of the defence, which also claims that the mother allowed too much time to elapse before entering action. Plaintiff replies that she did not know of the marriage till May 18, 1912, immediately after which she instituted proceedings for annulment.

The hearing is proceeding before Mr. Justice Archibald. Mr. F. T. Enright for Mrs. Cannon, senior, and Mr. L. A. David, of Elliott & David, for Mrs. Cannon, junior.

COST $900, BUT DECLARED TO BE WORTH ONLY $5

A prominent Montreal lady who was under the impression that she possessed a very valuable violin, received a terrible shock a few days ago, when she learned that it was only worth $5 or $6.

The lady in question carried the violin very carefully down to McGill Conservatorium of Music, and informed the officials there that the violin had cost $900, and had been in the family for almost two generations. It had been bequeathed to her by her grandfather, but as it was said to be so valuable, it had been taken great care of, and had not even been played on for the past thirty years. She did not wish to dispose of the instrument, but would like a careful examination to be made, and to have expert opinion as to its value.

On examination the officials found the violin to be stamped Antonius Amati, cremonensis, fecit, A.D., nostri 1665, but further search also revealed a notice stating that the violin was made by August Glass, after a model of Amati, so instead of being the possessor of a violin made by the celebrated Amati, the lady only owns an imitation worth a few dollars, and her ancestor who bought it for $900 lost about $895 in the transaction.

In discussing the matter the officials say that this is the sort of thing that happens about once a week, people calling for their advice about instruments which they think valuable, and which turn out to be only imitations, and often poor ones at that.

WANT HIGHWAY FROM MONTREAL TO TORONTO

A big deputation representing Montreal, Toronto, and intermediate points waited on the Hon. Robert Rogers, Minister of the Interior, in Ottawa, in regard to securing aid for an interprovincial road between the two cities.

What was particularly asked for the present was aid for the building of a bridge over the Ottawa river, between the Island of Montreal and Vaudreuil.

It was contended that a good highway between the two cities would be of great benefit not only to Montreal and Toronto, but to all the cities, towns and municipalities along the route. It would be of advantage not only to the automobilists, but also to all the farmers along the way.

The principal speakers were Lieut.-Col. Labelle, of Montreal; Controller Church, of Toronto; Mr. George T. McNamee, and Mr. Eugene Tarte, of Montreal, and Col. Ponton, of Belleville, representing the Associated Boards of Trade. Resolutions from many organizations endorsing the project were read.

Mr. Rogers gave the delegation a sympathetic hearing and promised careful consideration.

SIR LOMER GOUIN RETURNING APRIL 18.

London, April 8. — Sir Lomer and Lady Gouin arrived in London to-day after a three months' visit to France, Italy and Switzerland. They will sail for Canada on April 18.

Principal Falconer on Theological Unity

Believes College Scheme in Montreal is One of the Most Hopeful Signs for the Future Co-operation of the Churches.

The movement inaugurated in Montreal in the co-ordination of the teaching staffs of the four theological colleges, is being watched with great interest by leaders of various denominations both on this continent and in Europe, and the news of the success of the first session is beginning to bring in many letters of congratulation.

The Rev. Dr. R. A. Falconer, the principal of the University of Toronto, writes:

'I have been watching with a great deal of interest the developments in connection with the establishment of the Federated Theological College affiliated to McGill University. The success of your movement is a good omen for the future. It seems to me that more and more it will be possible for the theological colleges of many of the churches to unite in common theological teaching covering a very large proportion of the field of theological education.

'You seem also to have proceeded wisely in making provision in your curriculum for the teaching by the denominational colleges of those portions of their curriculum which they feel should have the necessary denominational emphasis. This particular expression of unity is to my mind one of the most hopeful signs for the future co-operation of the churches, and it will also be a long step towards making it possible to give that recognition to the teaching of branches of theology within university circles, which is historically their right.'

College Unity Means a New Race of Ministers

Speaking to the 'Witness' a leading Anglican clergyman prominently identified with the co-operative work of the theological colleges, stated that no greater step could be taken in practical church unity than this getting together in education. In less than one generation a new race of ministers would be put into the pulpits of all the denominations, minor differences all forgotten and everyone alike, no matter what his confession of faith, aflame with zeal to win the world for Christianity. The vision was so magnificent, that we could not at present realize all it meant for the future of the Dominion.

'Canada as one of the great countries of the Christian faith is the ideal to be set before our men as they go from our colleges, he said. Christianity has a message to which men become always more willing to respond as they rise in the scale of civilization; it has proved its power to enter into lives of various nations, and to adapt itself to their circumstances and guide their aspirations. A religion which identifies itself, as Christianity goes, with the cause of freedom in every land, and tends to write men in one great brotherhood under the loving God who is the Father of all alike, is surely the desire of all nations, and is destined to be the faith of all mankind. Canada should be a great power in this Christian brotherhood of the nations.'

Dr. T. G. Soares, senior professor in practicaly theology in the university of Chicago, writes:

'I consider the co-operative plan adopted by the Theological Colleges in affiliation with McGill University as one of the most significant movements towards practical church unity. It accepts the religious situation as it is, finds the essential elements of unity that exist in it, brings these to the fore and makes them operative, and yet leaves to each communion its unrestricted independence. It is the best example of the elimination of wasteful effort in theological education that has been made anywhere in the Christian world.

'The training of the ministry for the modern church cannot be affected in small monastic institutions. It requires the breadth of scientific learning of the University, actual contact with the complex social conditions of modern life, and a corps of scientific experts of the first rank in the various subjects of theology, in the psychology of religion and in practical methods of church and social work.

'No single Theological College, unless extraordinarily endowed and most widely attended, could hope to undertake this task. The two or three Theological Seminaries in the United States which are measuring up to these modern needs are practically undenominational and are all connected with universities. An even better plan than the undenominational seminary is the Montreal plan of co-operation because it conserves the vital connection with the various communions and prepares men for the specific duties of their respective churches.'

MOVING FOR A PLEBISCITE FOR FEDERAL PROHIBITION

Ottawa, April 9. — Dr. J. A. Bazin, of Ormstown, Que., for fifty years a prominent dentist in Montreal, and a leading spirit in temperance circles throughout the Dominion, and Mr. Willam Patterson, K.C., of Montreal, legal adviser to the Dominion Alliance there, are in Ottawa interviewing prominent members of the Government and Opposition.

Their object is to secure a change in the Dominion Elections Act in certain particulars, so as to provide at the holding of every general election an opportunity for the elector to indicate on his ballot whether he is in favor of legislation to prohibit the importation, manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors as a beverage.

The proposed amendment to the act would further provide that if, at the close of any such election, say, 52 percent of the voters shall have voted in favor of such prohibition, then at the following session of the Dominion Parliament, legislation with that object shall be enacted.

It is further suggested that in order to ensure a full vote on the question, it should be printed at the bottom of the regular ballot for candidates, and any ballot on which the question was not answered, either for or against, should be declared null and void.

The idea, Dr. Bazin stated, has been approved by the Quebec branch of the Dominion Alliance. It will probably be brought up in the House of Commons at an early date.

DOUBLE DECK CARS ARE THE REAL CURE

Mr. John P. Fox is now out with his final report on the street car situation in Montreal. This report makes as the principal new recommendation, the suggestion that the double-track system of cars should be adopted in Montreal.

He finds that, according to the number of passengers in Montreal, the Tramways Company should provide 24,000 more seats than at present. This would mean 600 new cars, which, at $6,000 each, would mean $3,600,000.

If double deck cars were provided, however, 180 cars would provide 25,560 seats. He thinks, therefore, that 150 double deck cars would be the best investment the company could make, and 300 trailers the next best investment.

A double deck car, he says, seats 142 instead of 44, as in the present cars in Montreal, and costs but little more to build and operate. The public would enjoy the breezes in the summer, and the cars could be covered in in winter.

If trailers are bought, they should be designed to put another deck on, while the old cars could easily be double decked gradually, thus handling the yearly increase for several years. Double decking 100 cars each year would add 6,600 seats to the rush hours each year, and 500 old cars would meet the need, without further rolling stock or increase in the pay roll.

Mr. Fox condemns the suggestion to build a subway under St. James street, and recommends that no new streets be given the company. His reason is that these are things that should be carefully considered in connection with an investigation for a rapid transit system. He still sticks to his proposal to put lengthway seats in all cars, and to double track Notre Dame and St. James streets, and says the company could run a lot more cars on busy streets than it does now, and handle an enormously increased number of passengers over present lines with double deck cars.

For developing the suburbs, Mr. Fox recommends one-man cars, the motorman acting as conductor. This would mean profitable operation where two-man cars would mean a loss.

Mr. Fox thinks there is little room for improvement in the re-routing of cars, and says Mayor Lavallee's suggestion for the purchase of land for the central storing of cars should not be undertaken till the rapid transit problem had been studied, as heavy expenditures on the surface system should be made only with great care.

The cutting down of the car stops, he thinks, would result in such little actual saving in time to the public, after they had walked the extra distance as not to be worth while.

Short of increasing the carrying capacity of the present surface lines, no heavy expenditures should be put into the surface system except in connection with a well-defined plan of rapid transit, as the latter required a certain concentration of traffic to make it pay.

Mr. Fox finds many good points in the Montreal street car system. The fares are lower than in any city of the United States except Cleveland, and both company and public benefit. We have an ideal transfer system, and the system of selling tickets is a greater convenience. Through routing is better than in many cities; the stopping places are in the right spots; car houses are well located; the new cars are good in heating and ventilation.

He thinks brighter and bigger destination signs should be put on the cars, however, and headlights; that fenders should be replaced by wheel guards; and feeder cables put underground.

Finally Montreal should plan her own future, with a definite policy of rapid transit, and single houses in the suburbs instead of flats, so that the city shall be the healthiest, the most beautiful, and the most practical to live in and do business in.

PROPOSES ASSESSMENT CHANGES IN ONTARIO

Toronto, April 11. — The Hon. W. J. Hanna introduced into the Legislature yesterday a bill to carry out the recommendations of the special assessment committee, which met last fall. These amendments are three in number: (1) the raising of the exemption on personal earnings in cities from $1,200 to $1,500; (2) and from $900 to $1,200 in towns and villages, and (3) the repeal of the section providing for the special assessment of farm lands in towns and villages.

Another change will be to change the exemption on income derived from investments from $300 to $400. This applies generally and is not limited to a householder or head of a family. It will deal with cases where the total income from all sources is not over $400, but if the income exceeds that amount, say $100 on real estate, and $400 from investments, the assessment must be levied.

Rural telephone lines, which do not exceed 25 miles in length and have no more than one switch or party upon the same circuit are exempt from taxation.

BOY COMRADES SAW LITTLE ARAB AWAY

Mahomet Sobbed As He Bade Farewell to Montreal.

With his heart sad with conflicting emotions—the desire to see his mother from whom he has been parted for over nine months, and with grief at parting from the boy friends he has made at the Boys' Home in Montreal—little Mahomet Mahomet, the Arab acrobat, left last week by the eight o'clock, Central Vermont train, from Bonaventure Station, for New York, from which port he departed by steamer for Algiers.

Fourteen of his companions in the Boys' Home, Mr. J. R. Dick, the superintendent, and two or three others, were down at the train to bid the little chap good-bye and Godspeed.

The tears rolled down Mahomet's cheeks and his voice was broken with sobbing, as he said farewell to those who had been his companions since he was taken from the man who treated him so cruelly.

Mr. Said Oulimar, the gentleman who provided Mahomet with employment in Montreal, and who, in many other ways, proved himself to be a friend of the little Arab, did not part with him at the station, but went on to New York, and will not leave him until he hands him over to the immigration officers. They in turn will place Mahomet in charge of the captain of the steamer, so neither the man who treated him so cruelly nor anybody else will be able to do him any harm, for, if they attempt it, they will run the chance of being placed in irons by the captain.

A NATIONAL CONVENTION

Representative Women of Canada to Meet in Montreal May 1-9.

Matters of great public interest and importance will be taken up at the annual meeting of the National Council of Women of Canada, which is to be held in Montreal, May 1 to 9. The coming convention is the twentieth of the National Council, the organization having been founded by the Countess of Aberdeen when her husband was Governor-General. Since that time the Council has been influential in the education of public opinion, and thus bringing about better conditions. There are now 31 Local Councils represented in the National.

The meetings of the convention will be held in the lecture hall of St. James Methodist Church. The morning and afternoon sessions will be devoted to Council business, and reports of standing committees on Education, Public Health, Care of the Feeble-minded, Supervised Playgrounds, Immigration, and other matters which the Council are investigating.

There will be four large public evening meetings, the first on Friday, May 2, when the subject will be 'Prison Reform.' The Hon. C. J. Doherty, Minister of Justice, will be chairman, and addresses will be given by Mr. O. F. Lewis, General Secretary of the Prison Association of New York State; Miss Katherine Davis, Superintendent of the New York State Reformatory for Women; Dr. Bruce Smith, Inspector of Prisons and Public Charities, and by Mrs. W. W. Chipman, convener of the Reformatory Committee, Montreal Local Council.

Monday evening, May 5, there will be a public meeting on 'Woman Suffrage,' with addresses by Mrs. Philip Snowden, and by Mrs. Leathes, of Toronto. 'Compulsory Education' will be the subject of the public meeting on Tuesday evening, May 6, at which the Hon. R. Dandurand will be chairman. An illustrated address on 'The Care of the Feeble-minded' will be given by Mr. Alex. Johnson, of the Vineland institution, on Thursday evening, May 8. Prof. C. M. Derick will also speak on the same subject.

A number of social features have been arranged. A reception will be given by McGill University, in the Royal Victoria College, on Thursday evening, May 1. There will be an orchestral concert by the McGill Conservatorium, followed by the reception and an address of welcome from the university. On Saturday, an afternoon excursion by special G.T.R. train will be made to Macdonald College. The city will be hosts at a luncheon on May 5. The Montreal Women's Club will have the Council delegates as their guests at their Charter Day lunch in the Ritz-Carlton on Tuesday, May 6, and in the afternoon there will be an automobile drive and visit to the Royal Edward Institute. The Montreal Local Council will hold a reception on Wednesday evening, when there will also be an exhibition of Canadian handicrafts. Addresses will be given by Mrs. W. G. Macnaughton, president of the Women's Art Association, and Miss Eliza Ritchie, Ph.D. The Women's Canadian Club of Montreal will give a reception at the Ritz-Carlton on Thursday afternoon, May 8, when addresses will be made by Lady Drummond and Mrs. Plumptre.

GUARANTEE FOR FOURTH COUSINS MARRIAGE CASE

Mr. Arnold Wainwright, of Davidson, Wainwright and Alexander, who is acting for the wife in the Tremblay-Despatie fourth cousins marriage case, has now announced that all the money required to take the case to the Privy Council had been secured, and that the $2,000 security would be deposited immediately.

St. John, N.B., April 11.—The representatives of an Italian steamship company, now operating between Italy and New York, are here looking over the possibilities of a direct service between Canada and Italy.

MINER KILLED IN EXPLOSION AT BLACK LAKE

Three Others Injured, Lie in a Precarious Condition at Sherbrooke Hospital.

Black Lake, April 9. — An accident occurred at five o'clock last night at the mine of the Black Lake Asbestos and Chrome Company, as a result of which one man was killed and three men were injured.

Four men, two French-Canadians and two Russians, were at work charging a hole with dynamite. An explosion followed, and the men were hurled in every direction. One Russian, whose name is unknown, was found dead. The injured were rushed to the St. Vincent de Paul Hospital, Sherbrooke. The names of the injured are:

Jean Ouellet, age 43, Black Lake, suffering from injury to the ribs and concussion of the brain.

Namry Yawdotin, 24 years of age, serious internal injuries.

TO PREVENT THE SALE OF STALE EGGS

How to protect a long-suffering public and long-suffering produce merchants from the sale of stale or rotten eggs was the object of a meeting of the egg trade of the province of Quebec last week. It was stated that the matter had been effectively dealt with in the States of Kansas and Michigan, and the necessary legislation should be secured in this country. The result of the discussion was the unanimous adoption of a resolution in favor of a Dominion Egg Marks Act, similar to the Fruit Marks Act, such act to make unlawful the buying, selling or trading in rotten eggs, and to include such other regulations as may be thought advisable.

Another resolution favored changing on June 1 next from the present system of buying eggs, known as 'case count,' to a system of buying only on a basis of quality, and also disapproved of paying for any rotten eggs in receipts after that date.

Steps were also taken towards forming the whole produce dealers all over the Dominion into the Canadian Produce Association.

At present when bad eggs are found in the cases there is no recourse for the dealer to take. This system is known as the case count,' and has prevailed for some years. It provides for no discrimination whatever. A flat rate is quoted; stale and bad eggs command just as large a price as the highest grade. In such an arrangement the producer receives no encouragement to market an article of high quality. Moreover, it was pointed out that country storekeepers receive no premium even when particular care is taken to place their shipments upon the final market in the best possible condition. As a matter of fact, the 'case count' or flat rate system is equivalent to placing a premium on careless and dilatory methods in the production and care of this product.

Representing the Federal and Ontario Provincial Governments, the following officials attended at the request of the trade: Prof. W. R. Graham, of Guelph; Mr. W. A. Brown, Live Stock Dept., Ottawa; Mr. J. H. Hare, Live Stock Dept., Ottawa, and Mr. F. C. Elford, Poultry Manager Experimental Farms for the Dominion, Ottawa.

The efficacy and the imperative need of a system of payment based upon quality was set forth by these speakers.

CELEBRATING THE HUNDRED YEARS OF PEACE

The centenary of peace between Britain and the United States received further recognition in Montreal when the Protestant Board of School Commissioners this morning decided to name the new school, about to be erected on Hanotaux street, the 'Peace Centennial' School, and to place within it a tablet stating the reason for its name. The architects' plans were adopted, and working drawings were ordered to be proceeded with after the adoption of the resolution as to the name of the school, proposed by Principal Scrimger, and seconded by Ald. Ward.

The introduction to Montreal of a movement now widespread throughout Britain and the United States, was also brought before the Board by the request of the Y.M.C.A., that an experiment be made in using one of the schools in the evening for social, educational and recreation purposes—a request very favorably considered by the Board, whose members expressed themselves as willing to assist in making greater use of their buildings, provided the work was properly organized. The question was referred to the committee on school management for further consideration, though it was pointed out that already many of the rooms and gymnasia of the schools are in use at night.

A WILD STORY.

Brantford, April 11.— A sensational case was heard at the Assizes before Chancellor Sir John A. Boyd, yesterday, in the case of Cummings vs. Mackie, this being an action to recover $1,300 on two promissory notes given by defendant, and for the specific performance of an agreement entered into for the sale of stock in the Acme Electric Appliance Company.

The plaintiff was Donald Cummings, and the defendant O. M. Mackie, who stated that on Oct. 28, 1911, Mr. Cummings went to his office, and said: 'I want you to sign these notes so I can raise $1,500. I have a new revolver, and if you don't come to Mollindrake's office I will shoot you.'

This was denied by plaintiff, and the Chancellor refused to believe Mackie's story, giving judgment to plaintiff, with costs.

TELEGRAPHIC BRIEFS

FREIGHT TRAIN DERAILED.

Port Arthur, April 10. — A broken rail derailed a freight train just east of Chapleau last night, and twenty cars piled in a heap. So far as is known, nobody was injured.

KILLED IN ROLLING MILL.

Sault Ste. Marie, Ont., April 9.—Crushed between two pieces of machinery, J. W. Barnes, a rougher at the rolling mills of the steel plant, was instantly killed yesterday. He leaves a widow and four children.

CANADIAN ARTIST'S SUCCESS.

London, Ont., April 10.—Mrs. F. P. Betts, of this city, has received information from Paris, France, stating that the miniatures of her daughter, Miss Dorothy Betts, have been accepted for exhibition at the spring saloon.

HALIFAX MAN KILLED.

Woodstock, N. B., April 10.—Walter Saunders, of Halifax, was cut to pieces by a C.P.R. train near here yesterday. He had evidently been riding on a freight train and fell under the wheels.

GIRL BURNED TO DEATH.

Brockville, Ont., April 11.—Mr. Adam Fox, a farmer of Augusta township, yesterday lost his youngest daughter, when her dress took fire while she was playing near a stove. Portions of the body were burned to a crisp.

BOY KILLED IN FACTORY.

Toronto, April 11. — Robert Wands, 15 years of age, was instantly killed at Clarke's factory yesterday afternoon. He was caught between the floor of an elevator and the wall of the shaft.

A LONG WALK.

Cornwall, April 8.— John Lewis, of Vancouver, B.C., an 18-year-old lad, passed through here yesterday, on his way to Halifax, to which place he is walking on a wager, of $2,000. He left Vancouver on August 23 last, and has to be in Halifax by the end of May.

REV. W. G. HANNA RESIGNS.

Toronto, April 9. — The Rev. W. G. Hanna, associate secretary for Eastern Canada of the Lord's Day Alliance of Canada, tendered his resignation to the executive of the Alliance yesterday. Mr. Hanna says he has found the work too strenuous.

MR. P. V. CHALOULT DEAD.

Quebec, April 8.—Mr. P. V. Chaloult, aged 42 years, a member of the legal firm of Bedard, Chaloult and Lavergne, bar examiners, and one of the most accomplished lawyers practising before the Quebec Bar, died yesterday from pleuro-pneumonia.

ALBERTA ELECTION GOES ON.

Calgary, April 10. —There will be no postponement of the Alberta election. Justice Walsh handed down his decision yesterday, dismissing the application of the Conservatives for an injunction restraining the returning officer from proceeding.

LASH FOR HIGHWAY THIEVES.

Calgary, April 11.—One year in jail with thirty lashes was the punishment inflicted by Magistrate Sanders yesterday on Alex. Robson and Peter Kelley, who were convicted of assaulting and robbing Mike Keating, a lumber jack.

COCAINE IS NO EXCUSE.

Toronto, April 11.—Frank Daley, 19 years of age, was sentenced to two years' imprisonment by Magistrate Denison in Police Court to-day. Daley pleaded guilty to five charges of burglary, but said he did the jobs while under the influence of cocaine.

DEATH CAUSED BY SCRATCH.

St. Thomas, Ont., April 9. — Mr. John E. Crawford, for some years clerk at the Queen's Hotel, Dutton, died as a result of a trifling scratch on his hand received a few days ago, which resulted in blood poisoning. He was 36 years of age, and leaves a widow and three small children.

KILLED UNDER FREIGHT TRAIN.

North Bay, Ont., April 10.— Arthur Linston, C. P. R. freight conductor, of Kenora, was killed on Wednesday evening, while bringing a train into Massinabie. The train broke in two, and Linston, who was on the top of the train, fell under the wheels, and was instantly killed.

JOYS OF COMPETITION.

Quebec, April 8.—The Quebec Railway, Light, Heat & Power Company, having given notice of a reduction of its rates for electric lighting to seven cents per kilowatt hour, the Dorchester Electric Company, which has the contract for lighting the city, state that they will reduce rates to six cents per hour.

FIRST SHIP FROM GULF.

Quebec, April 11. — The steamer Natashquan' arrived here last evening on her return trip from the north shore of the Gulf of St. Lawrence. She brought up a number of passengers, a general cargo, and twenty-eight horses. She is the first merchant vessel to arrive here this season from the Gulf.

TAKE OVER INDIAN RESERVE.

Vancouver, April 9. — Kitsilano, an Indian reserve, consisting of 80 acres at the entrace to False Creek in the centre of Vancouver, was taken over by the Provincial Government yesterday. Twenty Indians disposed of their rights for eleven thousand dollars each. The land, worth five million dollars, will be used for some public purpose.

URGES ST. LAWRENCE WINTER NAVIGATION

Quebec, April 9.—Professor H. T. Barnes, F.R.S., of McGill University, delivered a lecture before the Board of Trade yesterday afternoon, in the course of which he reiterated his belief that sooner or later there must be navigation all the year round in the St. Lawrence.

FAMINE IN CHINA.

Toronto, April 8.—'The famine is very severe. All Honan involved. Kai-Fong very serious. Organize famine relief fund. Wm. C. White.'

The foregoing cablegram was received from Bishop White by Dr. Canon Gould, of the Church of England Missionary Society in Canada, and will be considered by the executive this week.

DIED SUDDENLY AT INGERSOLL.

Ingersoll, Ont., April 10.—Stricken at his home last night, Mr. George Sebben died suddenly of heart failure. During the afternoon he made a trip in his automobile, and a few minutes before his death had walked home with a neighbor. For many years the deceased was known as one of the most successful farmers of West Oxford. He had been living retired here for several years. Four daughters and one son survive.

ONTARIO BUDGET SHOWS ADDED EXPENDITURE

Toronto, April 10. —Final estimates presented yesterday to the Legislature bring the total expenditure for the year 1912-1913 up to $13,748,345. This is the total exceeding the amounts to be spent under statutory provision, which are not required to be voted from year to year. The increase over the total estimates for 1911-12, is $1,174,800. The largest item on the supplementary is $2,530,000 for the Hydro-Electric Power Commission.

BLAMES COMMISSION.

Quebec, April 9.—Mr. E. J. Chamberlin, president of the Grand Trunk Pacific, in reply to a letter addressed to him by the Quebec Board of Trade has written that the company intends to take over the Transcontinental Railway and live up to its contract with the Government as soon as the road from Moncton to Winnipeg is completed.

Mr. Chamberlin places the responsibility for delay in building Quebec Terminals on the Transcontinental Commission.

ACTION TO HOLD UP THE ELECTION

Edmonton, April 9.— Application was made yesterday, before Mr. Justice Walsh, in the Supreme Court, for an injunction to prevent the provincial elections being held on April 17, and judgment was reserved.

Mr. A. A. McGillivray and Mr. J. E. A. McLeod appeared for the petitioners, and argued that sixteen full days must elapse between issuing writs and nomination day which, they contended, would make April 11 instead of April 10, nomination day.

Judgment will be announced to-morrow.

FOUND REALTY MEN VERY EASY

Winnipeg, April 9.—The 'Telegram' says: A prominent local realty firm lost $20,000 in a Wallingfordlike episode. They paid a stranger $1,000 for an option on a central property, which he claimed to own, the price being $90,000.

Shortly afterwards another stranger offered them a $120,000 for the same property. The firm immediately looked up the first man and paid him $20,000 cash to relinquish his interest in the property which they expected to resell to the second man who then could not be located.

Neither could the first.

NEWS TO MR. SIFTON.

Edmonton, April 9.—Interviewed in regard to a despatch stating that the Grand Trunk Pacific would take over the charter of the Alberta & Great Waterways Railway and build the line, reimbursing the Government all legal expenses and interest charges in connection with the railway, Mr. Sifton said: 'This is the first I have heard of it.' J. E. Dalrymple, vice-president of the Grand Trunk Pacific, who is in the city on his annual trip through the West, stated that so far as he knew the taking over of the Alberta & Great Waterways had not been under consideration by Grand Trunk officials.

DIAMOND WEDDING.

Lakefield, Ont., April 11.—At their residence here, Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Grylls celebrated their diamond wedding anniversary, having been married at Egloskerry, Cornwall, England, in 1853. The Rev. A. H. Simcoe, son of Lieutenant-Governor John Graves Simcoe, the first Governor of Canada, conducted the ceremony. Their honeymoon was spent in the trip to Canada which took eight weeks. Mr. Thomas Adams, a missionary in the Fiji Islands, is a cousin of Mr. Grylls, also John Couch Adams, Cambridge, famous in connection with investigations in regard to discovery of the planet Neptune. The surviving members of their family consisting of two sons, Charles and William, and their daughter Laura, were present to celebrate the occasion with them.

METHODIST PULPIT CHANGES.

Toronto, April 10.—Somewhat of a shake-up will take place in the work of the standing committee of the Toronto Methodist conference, which is now at work attempting to place the pastors according to invitations, and to positions calling for their services.

An invitation has been extended by Sherbrooke street church to Rev. W. T. G. Brown, B.A., Sherbrooke, Que. Rev. W. Ross will not accept the pastorate of another church, but will accept a professorship in Victoria University. While Rev. Mr. Brown has not definitely decided to come to Toronto, it is expected he will succeed Rev. Dr. Ross. Rev. J. W. Aikens, now in the Temperance and Moral Department, has received an invitation to become pastor of the Metropolitan church. He will accept, it is understood. Mr. Aikens comes from Nova Scotia. No one has been mentioned as yet to fill the position.

MAY ABBREIATE NAME OF FORESTERS ORDER

Toronto, April 9.—The following statement, issued to-day, by High Chief Ranger Stevenson, of the Independent Order of Foresters, respecting the Foresters' Bill, that has just passed third reading in the House of Commons, maintains that the measure will not affect the members of the society in any way, unless it shall be accepted by the Supreme Court of the society by a two-thirds vote at a regular session. The purpose of the bill is to change the corporate name and enlarge the powers of the society in several particulars—if the Supreme Court desires to do so. It is proposed to change the name to 'The Independent Order of Foresters.'

Other proposals are that the society shall be given the same powers and make them subject to the same restrictions with reference to the investment of its funds that ordinary life insurance companies have under the general laws of the Dominion; and shall be given authority to create an investment board to manage the investments of the society.

LADIES' COLLEGE OPENED IN ALBERTA

Red Deer, Alta., April 9. — An event of deep significance took place in the formal opening of the James Walker Hall, the newest seat of higher education in the West. The Rev. Dr. McQueen, of Edmonton, Moderator of the Presbyterian General Assembly, presided and on behalf of the board of governors pronounced the college well and truly opened and named the building, 'The James Walker Hall,' in honor of Colonel James Walker, of Calgary, the chairman of the college board, through whose sympathetic interest and generous support the erection of the present magnificent building was achieved.

The building which is of steel and pressed brick with Indiana limestone trimmings, is a fire-storey structure and carries accommodation for 80 students in residence besides an equal number of day pupils. The staff consists of six resident teachers and two non-resident. The work covered will comprise both public and high school work, also music, household science, art, and commercial subjects including stenography and type-writing.

AGRICULTURE

Prospects in Alberta

Big Increase in Grain Area—Dairying Also Receiving Attention.

Statistics compiled by the Provincial Department of Agriculture and reported to the Second Legislature, at its fourth session in Edmonton, show that the 1912 crop in Alberta amounted to 64,560,130 bushels of grain, grown on 2,525,708 acres. This is an increase of 793,060 acres in crop and 13,652,599 bushels of grain over 1911. Eight thousand men were brought into the province to assist the farmers in harvesting the crop.

From other sources it is learned that between 3,250,000 and 3,500,000 acres will be in crop this season, exclusive of lands devoted to timothy, clover, alfalfa, potatoes, suger beets, turnips, vegetables and small fruits. Two hundred and forty-five thousand acres of land were cultivated for these crops last year, the output being estimated as follows: Hays and clover, 174,000 acres, 296,000 tons; potatoes, 26,000 acres, 5,503,000 bushels; turnips, 13,000 acres, 3,393,000 bushels; alfalfa, 8,200 acres, 21,000 tons; sugar beets, 2,000 acres, 14,000 tons.

Hon. Duncan Marshall, Minister of Agriculture, says in his report that the high price paid for milk and cream has given a great incentive to dairying, and many farmers are now milking more cows than they did formerly. The total value of the butter and cheese output in the province for 1912 is proved at $1,250,000, a substantial increase over 1911. Dairymen report that the 2,000,000 mark will be reached this year. Hundreds of high-grade cattle have been brought into the various districts of central, northern, and southern Alberta since the beginning of the year.

The report of the live stock commission shows that efforts made by the department to find satisfactory markets for live stock throughout the year, particularly for beef cattle in districts where the regular buyers failed to purchase, were satisfactory and productive of good results. The healthy of live stock has been good throughout the province.

Poultry breeding engaged the interest of many farmer last year, when the markets were generally good. Marked improvement also is noted in the quantity and quality of poultry offered for sale. An active educational campaign was carried on by the department during the year. The demands for eggs for hatching and for birds for breeding purposes have been so great that it was decided to move the breeding plant in Edmonton to larger quarters and increase the flock of 1,000 birds, in the hope that the station will more nearly meet the demands made upon it. It was also decided to sell one-day-old chicks to farmers and fanciers at cost.

The superintendent of the seed and weed branch reports that while the season opened earlyin the southern portion of the province, weeds did not give much trouble in the spring crops, owing to the absence of excess of moisture, but were somewhat troublesome in winter wheat, though not as much as in previous years. Spraying experiments wits iron sulphate for the destruction of mustard were again conducted with marked success.

Twenty-eight seed fairs were held by the various agricultural societies and for which the department supplied official judges. Judges were also supplied to place rewards in the standing grain field competition, twenty-four societies holding competitions of this kind with a total of 250 entries. One hundred and seventy-four exhibitors entered 375 exhibits at the provincial seed fair.

The superintendent of fairs and institutes reported there were farmers' institute meetings at 135 points, also four short-course schools, each a week in duration. The mixed farming special train visited sixty points in the province and the attendance was large at each. Excursion trains were run to the Dominion Experimental Farms at Lethbridge and Lacombe. Official judges were supplied to practically all the fairs and exhibitions, in the province, and in addition to nine poultry shows and nine stallion shows.

The warden's report shows that the revenue from the sales of game licenses amounted to more than $20,000 last year, also that prairie chickens and other kinds of game are plentiful, though there is a decrease in ducks and antelope.

Ninety thousand men, women and children settled in the province last year, bringing the total population to 500,000 in round numbers at the close of 1912.

TOMATO CULTURE.

Almost anyone with a garden or farm in a temperate climate can grow tomatoes with greater or less success but there is a great difference between the extent and quality of the crops grown by different persons in the same locality. These differences are due to several causes, among which the varieties grown and methods of cultivation practised are perhaps the chief.

According to experiments carried on for years at the Experimental Farm at Ottawa, Earliana, of which there there are several strains, is the best early sort, but Bonny Best, Chalks' Early Jewel, are also good early kinds. Of later varieties, Matchless Trophy, Vivingstone Globe and Plentiful rank high.

It is the early fruit that makes the pro it. In growing plants what should be aimed at is the production of a stocky, sturdy plant which will have some fruit setupon it when set in the field. After planting, the chief work is cultivation, which should be done both ways in the plantation.

In order to protect tomato plants from diseases, of which there are several, they should be repeatedly sprayed, even when quite young, with Bordeaux mixture These and many other points, which cover practically the whole field of tomato culture in the green house, as well as in the garden and field, are fully treated in pamphlet No. 10 of the Central Experimental Farm, prepared by the Dominion Horticulturist, Mr. W. T. Macoun. This work is for free distribution to all who apply for it to the Publications branch of the Department of Agriculture, Ottawa.

'Bawdsey Laddie,' a six-year-old stallion belonging to Sir Cuthbert Quilter, of Bawdsey Manor, Suffolk, Eng., has just been sold to an Australian purchaser for $3,150. This is the highest price on record for a Suffolk horse.

Opening Up New Country

Branch Railway Lines Will Make Nearly 120,000 Homesteads Accessible.

One hundred and nineteen thousand, four hundred and twenty-six homesteads, of which 40,000, each of 160 acres, are in the Edmonton country, taking in the Peace River and Athabasca districts, will be opened to settlement this year through the completion of the branch lines under construction for the Canadian Northern Railway Company in the Provinces of Alberta, Saskatchewan and Manitoba. The total acreage is 19,008,160. The homesteads in the eight districts are all within ten miles of the railway, in parcels of 160 acres as foils:

Peace River and Athabasca, 8,000; west of Edmonton, 32,000; North Battleford, Sask., 20,000; Brazeau, Alta., 2,000; Prince Albert, Sask., 20,000; Moose Jaw, Sask., 5000; Dauphin, Man., 7,426; Lake Winnipeg, Man., 18,000, and Oak Point, Man., 7,000.

Osborne Scott, assistant general passenger agent of the Canadian Northern Railway Company, said in Edmonton that the land is admirably adapted to mixed farming, while the acreage in the Moose Jaw district is probably best fitted for grain, being rich prairie loam.

Most of the available land in the Edmonton district and the hinterland was not accessible on account of the lack of adequate transportation facilities, but now that the Canadian Northern and the Edmonton, Dunvegan and British Columbia Railway Companies have pushed their highways of steel to the fringe of the 55th parallel there has been opened a veritable empire in the north country. Large areas have also been opened in Western Alberta and in the Provinces of Saskatchewan and Manitoba by the completion of branch lines.

More than 4,500 homesteads, each of 160 acres, were filed on in the Edmonton district during 1912, when a score or more rural settlements were also established. It it predicted by officials of the land departments that fully 10,000 homesteads will be entered this year. The settlers this season are principally from the British Isles, Eastern Canada and various parts of the United States. It is expected that between 30 and 40 villages will be organized before the close of 1913.

Preparing for Spring Foal

Lack of Care May Result in Heavy Losses.

Where as high as 50 percent of the colts foaled die before they are six months old, as is frequently the case in some communities, there is something wrong in the care and management of the mare and the colt.

These losses may be due to a number of things—to injuries suffered by the mares previous to foaling, to abuse especially close to the birth of the colt, and to navel disease, which kills many colts each season. To avoid losses due to these common causes requires little more than the exercise of good common sense in handling the mare and in preparing for the colt. From now until the crop of colts makes its appearance, pregnant mares should be treated with consideration.

Light work is desirable. But keep the mares off the tongue of heavy machinery and don't put them in the middle of four horse teams. Don't put them in a position where they will be compelled to 'pull a load out of a hole.' The strain may result seriously. Give them time when they pass out of stable doors or through gates. Keep them stabled where they will not be in danger of being kicked. The box stall is best if it is not too small. Mares have been known to become wedged crosswise in narrow stalls and kill the colt while foaling.

Irregularity in feeding, over-feeding, changing the ration suddenly, feeding spoiled or mouldy grain or hay are all dangerous.

VALUE OF DISINFECTION.

Navel disease is due to infection after the colt is born. Germs which cause the disease are everywhere, in bedding, manure, and partitions. Where colts get through colthood without acquiring the disease it is only because they were able to resist it, or they were born in the pasture or in a stall that was thoroughly disinfected. This is not taken from books, it is the observation of successful horsemen. Farmers who are skeptical as to the value of disinfecting stalls where colts are to be foaled should remember that it is a simple matter ,and they can choose a time when their neighbors cannot see them if the act is likely to bring on ridicule.

The next time you go to town take the druggist to one side and ask him how much carbolic acid you should have to make enough disinfectant to thoroughly treat the stalls where the colts will be foaled. Buy the necessary amount and apply it, first cleaning out all old manure. Keep the bedding clean and spray it once in a while. Some bother, of course, but if it will save the colt it will be worth the time. Do your part to overcome the unfavorable conditions into which domestication has thrown most farm animals and Nature will do hers.

BUILD ALL YOUR FENCES TO LAST.

Where fences must be maintained there is nothing better than cedar or chestnut posts of sound timber, good size, deeply and firmly set, well braced and strung with nearly any kind of wire that is pleasing. Build it as if you meant it to last 1,000 years, and so built it will last 25.

There is, of course, a choice in the material offered. Prices differ, and what is suitable for a back pasture is not just right for a roadside. But in any event build it well, and don't be afraid to use barbed wire if the situation demands it. The danger of injury to stock from coming in contact with it is really slight if it is put up so that they cannot crawl over it or through it. Give your animals credit for as good eyesight as you posess. They have usually got far better eyesight than man, and figure out how many times you would be likely to run into a barbed wire fence before you couldn't see it.

Cattle for Beef

More Lies in Selection of Individual Than in the Breed.

The prospect for continued high prices for beef will influence many young farmers to feed crops to cattle, and they can lay a good foundation for future profits by inteligently selecting their feeders.

The ability to select stockers and feeders which have within them the possibility of making prime steers is one of the first and most important lessons for the young stockman to learn.

Profits in steer feeding come as much from intelligent selection and purchase as from skill in feeding and management. The importance of intelligent section and buying of stockers and feeders of good quality is realized when one considers the fact that it is seldom possible to produce, at a profit, gains which do not increase the value per pound of the total weight of the animal.

Select feeders with broad, flat backs, and long level rumps. They should possess straight top and under lines and should be low at the flanks, forming good depths and roomy barrels, but not pouchy. The general form should be low-set, deep, broad and compact rather than high, gaunt narrow and loosely made. The flanks should be low and legs short; animals of this sort almost invariably possess strong constitutions and are good feeders. It should be remembered that the stocker and feeder, thin in flesh and largely without internal or surface fat, affords the best possible opportunity of determining the coverings of natural flesh characteristics of the animal.

Secura as much smoothness of outline as possible, that is, consistent with low flesh, being especially careful to avoid great prominence in hips, tail, head, and shoulders. Avoid rough, open shoulders, sway backs and long coarse heads with small eyes. Short, broad heads and short, thick necks indicate tendencies toward beef making.

A large, prominent eye is to be desired, as this denotes that the animal has a quiet disposition, which all feeders know is so desirable in a steer intended for the fed lot. The distance between the eyes and horn should be short and the horn should be flat and medium fineness. The lower jaw should be heavily coated with muscle. The muzzle, lips and mouth should be large but not coarse. These desirable characteristics of beef form, quality and constitution should be discovered in well bred grades of any of the leading breeds. The young stockman should give more attention to the selection of the individual than to the breed.

Lessons From Feed Experiments

In a lecture on feeding experiments recently delivered, Mr. William Bruce, of the Edinburgh and East of Scotland College of Agriculture, said that the experiments which had been conducted from time to time might be divided into two classes. (1) Experiments in which a few animals had been fed with great precision, and then by chemical investigation into the results an attempt had been made to reach a method of estimating the value of feeding stuffs in terms of their composition. The circumstances surrounding these experiments were somewhat unnatural, and the deductions rested upon a somewhat uncertain foundation. (2) Experiments designed to test feeding-stuffs and rations as used in the ordinary conditions of farm practice, and, for that reason, frequenti called practical experiments. The value of such experiments depended essentially upon the number of animals employed and the care taken to secure accuracy.

The experiments which he had been privileged to conduct belonged to the second type. The object of the experiments was to provide practical guidance for the farmer rather than to deal with any scientific questions with regard to animal nutrition. A special feature of these experiments was the scale on which they had been carried out. With the object of eliminating individual variation and reducing the probable experimental error to a practically nezlible quantity, larger lots of animals than were used in such work had been employed. Besides that, some of the findings had been checked and confirmed by repeating the trials.

Speaking of the results obtained from experiments, Mr. Bruce said that one of the most striking points was the economy of consuming concentrated feeding-stuff along with turnips and fodder, although at the present time the question was not so much whether it should be used as how much it was profitable to use. One of the experiments showed that there was danger of using too much as well as too little. The trials with Bombay cotton cake were also of special interest. These trials helped to bring that valuable commodity into use. The results showed it to be equal to Egyptian cotton cake, although the latter was the richer.

Two other problems which those experiments touched on were heavy feeding versus moderate feeding, and the amount of turnips that should be fed. He was not at all convinced that farmers had been able to adjust the quantity of turnips on the most economical lines. The experiments were in favor of moderation. Eight pounds of cake, along with a fair allowance of turnips and straw, left more money to the feeder than the much heavier feeding, sometimes practised nowadays.

Study Dairy Conditions

The home dairy is the commendable one, when under thorough management. Usually the cows in these produce most, because every second or third day it is known just what has been given in the form of butter, and, if a loss is realized, the cause is looked for and usually found, even although not always remedied. But there is a constant study of product, and conditions governing it, both as to animals and foods, such as the handling of the milk and cream as affecting quality, also the cleanlines of the stable and the milkers. These all lead to a better realization, and the one who keeps apace with them is the one reaping benefits, while the other fellow is napping.

How Soils Hold Water

Dr. C. J. Lynde's Discoveries Show That Osmosis is Principal Factor.

This is the title of pamphlets I. and II., which are reprinted from the Journal of Physical Chemistry, vol. 16, No. 9, December, p. 750 (1912). They deal fith a discovery, the result of several experiments made by Dr. C. J. Lynde, head of the Physics Department, Macdonald College, P.Q., which was made known to the public for the first time in an address by Dr. Lynde to the American Society of Agronomy, at Lansing, Mich., July 11, 1912. Osmosis may be defined as the tendency of liquids to become equably diffused, i.e., liquids of varying densities will become mixed if placed in the same vessel.

Dr. Lynde's experiments show for the first time: (1) That soil acts as a semi-permeable membrane; (2) that matter is moved through the soil by osmotic pressure.

The materials used for the experiments were a clay subsoil, and a solution formed by boiling clay subsoil in distilled water. These materials were placed in tubes, covered at the lower end with one layer of cotton cloth. Each tube was fitted with a rubber stopper, in which a glass tube was inserted, then placed in distilled water, and kept at varying temperatures for a period of thirty days.

The conclusions arrived at show that for clay-subsoil prepared in a certain way that the following is true:

(1) The soil acts as a semi-permeable membrane;

(2) The efficiency of the soil as a semi-permeable membrane increases with the depth;

(3) Water moves through the soil towards a solution and develops a certain osmotic pressure;

(4) The osmotic pressure developed increases with the temperature.

In the application of the theory of osmosis in soils to agricultural practice in general, it probably explains one of the beneficial effects of tillage, drainage, use of manures, mineral fertilizers, increase of temperature, the soil mulch and dry farming. For instance, in the different operations of tillage, ploughing, harrowing, etc., these stir up the soil and permit air to enter. This makes the conditions more favorable for the growth of bacteria; the bacteria produce plant food, that is, salts soluble in water, and the concentration of the soil solutions in the upper layers is increased. This in turn increases the osmotic pressure of these solutions, and the amount of water raised from the lower depths through the subsoil.

Take as another example that of increase of temperature:

(1) The increased evaporation would increase the concentration, and, therefore, osmotic pressure of the solution near the surface. This would increase the amount of water raised through the subsoil.

(2) The increased bacterial action, at higher temperatures, would increase the concentration and osmotic pressure of the soil solutions. This would increase the amount of water raised through the subsoil.

(3) With increase of temperature more soluble salts would be dissolved in the soil solution, and their osmotic pressure would thereby be increased. This again would increase the amount of water through the subsoil.

(4) The osmotic pressure of the soil solutions would be increased by an increase of temperature. That is, in summer, when the plants need more water, they would receive it.

This theory opens a large field for investigations in soils.

Twin Lambs

There is very little difference between the weight ofg single lambs and of twins at birth. Single females weighed about three-fourths of a pound more than twin females, and the difference between the single and twin males was even less, while the twin males were actually slightly in excess of the single females.

The smaller size of twin lambs observed in most flocks is undoubtedly more the result of insufficient nutrition while suckling than it is the inferior size at birth, says Prof. F. B. Mumford, Missouri College of Agriculture. Very few ewes yield sufficient milk to properly nourish two thrifty, early-maturing lambs. If such lambs are early taught to eat grain and hay, the twin lambs will in most cases thrive equally as well as the single lambs of the same birth weight.

With a little attention lambs may be taught toeat at a very early age, and grain fed at this time, while the lamb is suckling, will produce larger gains than at any later time. If the twin lambs begin early to supplement the milk of the mother by eating oats, clover hay and possibly a little oil meal, they will thrive and in the end become as thrifty as single lambs.

A flock of ewes that has been bred for the production of twins may thus become considerably more profitable than a flock producing single lambs only. On the other hand, if the breeder fails to supply the extra feed and care necessary for the twin lambs, it may be, as often stated, that one good single lamb is better than two puny twins.

SELLING CATTLE BY LIVE WEIGHT.

It is a good many years since the Weighing of Cattle Act was passed in England, whereby it was made compulsory for all cattle markets to be provided with a weighbridge. It appears that the weighbridge at the chief cattle market in York had been neglected until certain matters came to light, which made the sellers of fat beasts begin to think that it would be a decided advantage to them to sell on the scales. As soon as the butchers found that the farmers intended to sell by live weight, they raised a strong objection, and even combined together for the purpose of nipping the practice in the bud, if possible. They agreed among themselves that they would not buy a single beast that was put on the scales.

This decision put the farmers on their mettle, and they also combined to fight the Butchers' Association, and resolved not to send any more fat stock to York market unti the butchers withdrew their boycott. This they had to do in the end, and now the weighbridge is no longer rusting from want of use. The opposition of the butchers is strong evidence that the farmers gain and the butchers lose by the sale by weight. In fact, one of the York butchers gave his brethern away completely by saying that the use of the scales would mean to him a loss of £2 per head profit on every animal he bought in that way. That is sufficient to satisfy farmers that they come off second best in selling fat stock under the guesswork system.

Labels should hang loosely from twigs of newly set trees, never be fastened tightly around the trunks. If so placed there will be no danger of the trees being girdled.

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THOUSANDS of bushels of grain are lost to farmers every year because of imperfect seeding. This is a charge against the impractical feeds found on many drills. If the feeds are not made and shaped right, it is impossible to secure proper results.

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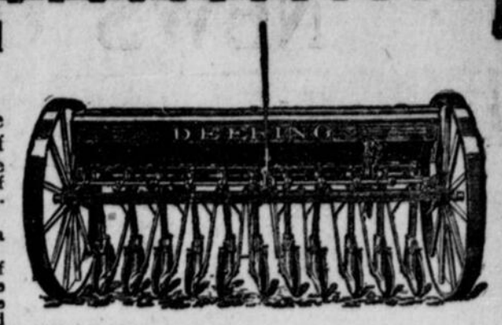

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Mangel is Useful Crop

Needs Plenty of Manure But Gives Good Results

The largest mangels are grown on the heavier loamy soils, and with special attention as regards manuring and details of cultivation, some truly astonishing weights of single roots can be secured, says a writer in 'The Farmer and Stockbreeder. (England). One often wonders what purpose is served by encouraging the cultivation of these abnormally heavy roots. As far as feeding value goes, there is certainly very little to be said in favor of it, but rather the reverse, for as a rule these extra heavy roots are of poor quality, and often soft and woody in the centre. It appears advisable, indeed, especially where the soil is of a comparatively light and open texture, to plant mangels in narrow drills, fairly close together in the rows. By this means it is usually possible to raise a large number of small or medium-sized roots that may even yield a greater weight per acre of food than the larger roots, while there will be little doubt at all that the former will yield the better quality food material of the two.

The mangel wurzel adapts itself to a variety of useful purposes, chief of which undoubtedly is for the feeding of dairy cows in winter. At the same time, mangels can be relied upon to furnish quite an agreeable change of diet for ewes and lambs that are folded on rye, or a few acres of ground near to a shelter where stores are wintered may be drilled with advantage. This system will obviously effect a considerable saving in time and labor.

Even pigs and horses relish a feed of chopped or sliced mangels now and again, but they must be thoroughly ripe, and only a moderate allowance must be made for this purpose.

YELLOW VARIETY FOR DAIRYING.

Most popular among all the different types of mangel wurzel in cultivation are the Yellow Globe kinds. Dairy farmers especially prefer these to any others, for they are exceedingly adaptable as regards soil requirements, and what is perhaps even more important, furnish a greater percentage of dry matter than any of the other kinds, except the Golden Tankards and Golden Globes. The two latter, by the way, although undoubtedly possessed of very good feeding properties, are nevertheless inferior to the Yellow Globe mangels, because they are not nearly so productive or free-growing as the latter varieties. There are also the Long Red mangels, which are peculiarly suited to deep, alluvial soils; they should not be chosen for stiff, cold and retentive soils, however, since the roots will usually be small and often forked, so that when they are pulled a quantity of soil will adhere to them, making the work of cleaning the mangels much more arduous than is the case with sound globular-shaped roots.

One of the most important things in this culture is to secure a fine tilth for sowing. In retentive soils the crop is invariably a good one, especially where sowings are made in a sheltered position, and where the land has been cross ploughed in spring so that a fine deep seed bed is secured. It is a very common mistake, however, to work down too large an area of ground at one time, for if the season should turn out to be a wet one, an occurrence that is by no means rare, the season of sowing is often spoilt. Besides, a considerable amount of damage may be done to heavy retentive soils if they are plucghed in a wet, saturated condition.

If the seed is sown very deep the plants are correspondingly weaker, and they may even die off altogether; hence it is essential to sow as shallow as possible in drills from 20 to 26in. apart, the quantity of seed being in no case more than 7lb. to the acre.

MANURING THE CROP.

Manuring is particularly important in the case of this crop. There is, indeed, no other farm crop that so well repays the cultivator for the expenditure he may make in artificial fertilizers, especially when he employs a suitable quantity of good farmyard manure as well. Twenty tons of dung to the acre is not too much for the mangel crop, if the soil is inclined to be heavy and retentive of moisture; but, if need be, a smaller dressing of yard manure may be given, and a supplementary dressing of artificials supplied in due season. This method of manuring, at all events, appears to give the best results in comparison with farmyard manure alone, and also with artificials alone.

MAKING FARM HOMES MORE ATTRACTIVE.

(By H. S. Chamberlain.)

Some of the features that tend to make home life on the farm more enjoyable are a well arranged and cared for lawn with plenty of well selected forest trees for shade, plenty of flowers to enhance the natural beauty and carefully constructed walks passing to the house. Then, too, many country lawns and dooryards are incomplete without a fence or hedge to ward off intruding fowls and stray farm animals.

A very pleasing effect can be produced in the scenery around the farm home by the construction of a suitable and well planned approach and driveway leading up to the farm buildings.

This roadway can be made durable by covering the surface with a thick layer of gravel, and for the best appearance the road should be bordered with shade trees and should have a curved course. A straight lane or road is too geometrical to be in harmony with nature's plan. Of course the lawn around the farm buildings should be large enough to permit of the possibilities of a curved roadway and the essential trees and shrubbery.

The beautifying of home surroundings with all the accessories named, would be incomplete without an appropriate ornamental gateway or entrance to the grounds. Such decorative entrances are the exception and not the rule in the agricultural districts of America. They, nowever, should be the rule, for nothing adds so much to the picturesque effect of rural grounds as well designed, tasteful, rustic gateways.

The reason for their non-existence is the lack of appreciation; the cost and labor required for their construction, and with many such an innovation would probably stamp the land owner as one wishing to put on airs and place himself above his neighbors. Be that as it may, a modest, yet simple, ornamental entrance to the farm yard cannot help but add considerable charm to the farmer's home.

A pretty and inexpensive gateway can be built of the cobblestones picked up on the farms located in the glaciated regions of our country. The cobble stones set in Portland cement can be worked into either square or round pillars, one on either side of the roadway entrance to the farmer's possessions.

The Hundred Dollar Cow

Can the dairy farmer afford to pay the higher prices for the best cows? Apparently he will be just as well off to pay $225 for a choice cow, as to keep an average cow four years as a gift, but the market does not make so great distinction between the different grades. To view the situation from another point we may observe as follows:

The poor cow costs $25, and we sink $30 every time we buy her and keep her four years.

The average cow costs $30, and if we can sell her even we have neither gained nor lost.

The fair cow costs $35 to $40, and leaves a small profit for the investment, even if we are obliged to sell her carcass for very little.

The good cow costs $50 to $60, and returns a profit of $120, besides interest and taxes in four years' time. We have doubled on our investment.

The choice cow costs $75 to $100 and is by odds the most profitable and satisfactory of them all.

Is there any doubt about the great difference in value of cows for dairy purposes? Is there any doubt that a cow returning an annual profit of $75 for four years is worth $100. Were it possible for the breeder and dairyman to secure the $100 grade every time would not their profits be greatly enhanced?

She must be bred because: 1. She is rarely met. 2. She is not recognized when met. 3. She is rarely for sale when recognized.

To breed the $100 cow, begin with her grandam. The breed is not essential, so that it is a dairy breed. It is not important that she be purely bred, although she is produced by uniting similar qualities, for several successful generations.

The bull is half the herd, is an old maxim in breeding. On the average, where only ordinary care is taken in his selection he is just about half the herd, so far as influence over the qualities of his progeny are concerned. A bull of high character as an individual well developed, out of superior stock of the same kind for several generations, and prepotent in stamping his characters on his progeny, may be nine-tenths the herd as a power for its improvement.

AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH.

The British Postmaster-General, speaking at a dinner of the Stockton-on-Tees Chamber of Agriculture, said that agriculture had been raising its head in recent years, owing to the courageous energy and industry of the agricultural classes themselves, and though last year they had a setback, they could look forward with confidence to the future of the British industry.

His colleague, Mr. Runciman, was developing a great scheme to make scientific knowledge and research available to a greater extent than hitherto for the benefit of the farming community. England was being divided into twelve provinces, and in each there was to be a centre at which agricultural scientific research of the highest quality could be carried on. The scheme had two objects. First, it should be practical, not merely dealing with existing theories but dealing with the science of agriculture in such a way that it would be of use to farmers, and could be turned into pounds, shillings, and pence; and, secondly, in such a way that it would not be limited to a few very large farmers or landowners but be brought within the reach of the average farmer.

Each centre was to have its Farm Institute, where there could be experimental plots, under agricultural chemists to give advice to farmers who wished to give their sons and daughters a thorough agricultural training, and to be able to send them to these institutes at low fees. The development commissioners had provided £325,000 for the purpose. In addition, it was proposed to establish in various districts experts in live stock, whose business would be to see that all districts were provided with a series of good breeding animals, which would be at the service of agriculturists. The Board of Agriculture was very much alive, and its vigor and enterprise could not fail to be of great service to the agricultural industry.

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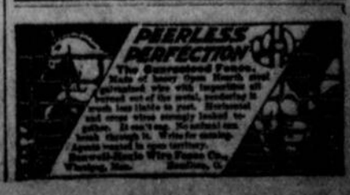


POULTRY

FEEDING THE GROWING STOCK

Means to Secure Rapid Flesh Development.

All of the chicks are usually in the same flock until about ten or twelve weeks old. About this time the cockerels are separated from the pullets, and all cut pullets which would not develop into suitable breeders are taken out. Different methods of feeding should be employed with the broilers, those intended for roasters, and the females which are being kept for laying and breeding purposes. On all poultry plants there are always a certain number of male birds to be disposed of. With the lighter breeds it is most profitable to sell the cockerels as broilers, while with the heavier breeds it may be as well to hold them, and later make roasters of them. The method of feeding the broilers, roasters, or capons would not vary much. The principal object is to secure as rapid flesh development as possible. A chicken ten or twelve weeks old will not tend to fatten very rapidly, but if penned up and fed heavily for a few days will add considerably to its weight. Those intended for roasters should develop as large frames as possible, so that when they become full grown they will put on plenty of flesh.

Wet mash along with whole grains tends to give quick growth. Variety should be used, the principal grains being wheat, corn, and oats. A mash composed of two parts cornmeal, two parts middlings, two parts beef scraps, one part bran, and one part alfalfa meal may be used. This may be moistened with water or skim-milk, and fed once or twice a day. Different ground grains may be used, but the important thing is to have a forcing mash. Broilers may be sold as squabs when weighing from 12 oz. to 1 lb., or held a few weeks longer, when they weigh about 2 lbs.

M. A. JULL.

To Rid Fowls of Insects

How to Make an Effective and Very Cheap Powder.

When the treatment of individual birds for lice becomes necessary, some kind of powder dusted into the feathers thoroughly, seems to be, on the whole, the most effective and advisable remedy. The powder used must be of such nature, however, that it will be effective. There are so-called lice powders on the market which are no more effective than an equal quantity of any inert powdered substance would be. It is not only a waste of money, but of time as well, to use such powders. At the Maine Station no lice powder has been found that is so satisfactory as that originally invented by Mr. R. C. Lowry, formerly of the poultry department of Cornell University. The following matter regarding this powder (which can be made at a cost of 5 cents per pound) is quoted from a circular issued by the Maine station:

'In using any kind of lice powder on poultry, whether the one described in this circular or some other, it should always be remembered that a single application of powder is not sufficient. When there are lice present on a bird there are always unhatched eggs of lice (nits) present, too. The proper procedure is to follow up a first application of powder with a second at an interval of 4 days to a week. If the birds are badly infested at the beginning, it may be necessary to make still a third application.

'The lice powder which the Station uses is made at a cost of only a few cents a pound in the following way. Take 3 parts of gasoline, 1 part of crude carbolic acid. To get the proper results only the 90-95 per cent cahbolic acid should be used for making lice powder. Weaker acids are ineffective.'

'Owing to the difficulty in getting the strong crude carbolic acid locally in this state, at reasonable prices, the Station has experimented to see whether some other more readily obtainable substance could not be substituted for it. It has been found that cresol gives as good results as the highest grade crude carbolic.

'The directions for making the powder are now, therefore, modified as follows: Take 3 parts of gasoline and 1 part of crude carbolic acid, 90-95 per cent strength, or, if the 90-95 per cent strength crude carbolic acid cannot be obtained, take 3 parts of gasoline and 1 part of cresol.

'Mix these together and add gradually with stirring, enough plaster of Paris to take up all the moisture. As a general rule it will take about 4 quarts of plaster of paris to 1 quart of the liquid. The exact amount, however, must be determined by the condition of the powder in each case. The liquid and dry plaster should be thoroughly mixed and stirred so that the liquid will be uniformly distributed through the mass of plaster. When enough plaster has been added the resulting mixture should be a dry, pinkish brown powder, having a fairly strong carbolic odor and a rather less pronounced gasoline odor.'

Do not use more plaster in mixing than is necessary to blot up the liquid. This powder is to be worked into the feathers of the birds affected with vermin. The bulk of the application should be in the fluff under the wings. Its efficiency, which is greater than that of any other lice powder known to the writer, can be very easily demonstrated by anyone to his own satisfaction. Take a bird that is discovered with lice and apply the powder in the manner just described. After a lapse of about a minute, shake the bird, loosening its feathers with the fingers at the same time, over a clean piece of paper. Dead and dying lice will drop on the paper in great numbers. Anyone who will try this experiment will have no further doubt of the wonderful efficiency and value of this powder.

Next to the Lawry powder, probably pure pyrethrum or Persian insect powder is as cheap and effective as anything to be had.

A time-honored and effective treatment for lice, especially for young chicks, is greasing. The grease most often used is lard, or sometimes lard and sulphur. The latter should not be used for young chicks. The lard is applied with the finger to the head, neck, under the wings and around the vent. Greasing is a somewhat tedious but very effective treatment for lice, especially on young chicks, since lice usually attack them on the head and neck.

Prof. W. R. Graham, in conversation with one of the writers, has strongly recommended the use of blue ointment (Unguentum hydrargyri, U.S.P.' to rid birds of lice in cases where individual treatment was demanded.

Trap-Nest Your Hens

Advice Which Has Often Been Given and Is Still Necessary.

That the only sure way to know which hens in a flock are doing the work, and which are not 'earning their keep,' is by using the trap-nest, is the belief of Prof. James Dryden, of the poultry husbandry department of the Oregon Agricultural College.

'High egg production is not a characteristic of any one breed of fowls,' says Prof. Dryden. 'The trap-nest has demonstrated this. There is no particular shape or type that indicates good laying qualities, so far, at any rate, as our present knowledge goes.

'The only certain method of separating the good layers from the poor is to use the trap-nest, and keep a daily record of eggs laid. It is not always the fault of the feed and care that they don't do better. It is the misfortune of the hen herself, very often; she couldn't lay if she wanted to.

'It requires considerable time to keep a trap-nest record of a flock of hens. Not every farmer has the time, but if a few farmers in every county would trap-nest a flock of hens, in a few years all the farmers of the county would very likely have stock that were from heavy-laying trap-nested fowls. Where it is possible for a farmer to devote a little time to it each day he will be well repaid for the labor.

'The Oregon Experiment Station is trap-nesting a large flock each year, and it is doing the best it can to furnish the farmers of the state with stock from god layers, with the object of increasing the egg yield in the state. It is desirable, of course, to keep a full year's record for each hen, but if that is not possible, a record for a part of the year would be valuable. For instance, a record of the first six months of laying, beginning probably in November, would show which were the good winter producers.

'Those that wouldn't produce well during the first six months would not be good fowls to keep for breeding, and they could be killed off. If it is not possible to kep a six months' record, then a three months' record would be valuable. Hens that produced well for three months, beginning November, would be the most profitable fowls in the flock, and they should be retained for breeding early winter layers.

'It has been shown in our experiments that the poor layers during the first year, are usually the poor layers the second year. If, at the end of a full year's record all hens that had laid less than 100 eggs or 120, were to be killed off, it would save the farmers keeping a lot of fowls at a loss for another year. From 25 to 50 percent of the fowls in the average flock do not pay for their keep.'

WORLD'S RECORD IN EGG-LAYING.

The Wyandotte hen, Lancashire, Witch, the property of Mr. T. Crankshaw, Houghton, Eng., has just created a world's record in heavy breeds, by laying 292 eggs in 12 months. She commenced to lay on November 23rd, 1911, and her record for each month was as follows: November, from 23rd, 7; December, 28; January, 28; February, 26; March, 26; April 30; May, 25; June, 23; July 22; August, 23; September, 21; October, 20; November to 21st, 13; total, 292.

Do not put the chicken coop on ground previously affected with gapes. Choose fresh ground.

Raising Little Chickens

It has been stated that the most essential thing for the novice in raising little chickens to possess, is a handy spot in the garden which may be used as a chick cemetery. Not more than one-half of the chickens annually hatched survive the infantile stage of the game, yet the methods followed by successful poultry-raisers are not so terribly complicated that the novice need necessarily 'grope blindly in the dark.'

The chicks must first of all, be vigorous and lifeful at the start — well-hatched and descended from rugged, sturdy ancestors. Chicks that are puny when hatched are always hard to raise.

After hatching, the chicks should not be disturbed until they have become thoroughly dried off and have had some little time to gather strength. When removing them from the nest or incubator, be very careful to see that they do not become chilled. This is an important requirement for a number of days, for the little fellows are easily chilled and this condition results in bowel disorders and other more or less serious derangements and ailments which often bring disaster.

What and how to feed is usually the foundation of perplexities. Just before hatching the chick takes into its body the unassimilated remnant of the yolk of the eggs, which is provided by nature for the sustenance of the chick for the first two days of its life. Chicks should not, therefore, be given food until they have been hatched at least 48 hours, for the reason that early feeding prevents the complete utilization and may poison the chick. This is one of the main causes of so many fatalities among little chicks during the first week or two.

The first feed should always be something dry, and never should be soft, sloppy stuff. The writer prefers dry grains exclusively, at least for the first two or three weeks of the chick's life; after that, soft food will not likely work serious injury if rightly fed, but in inexperienced hands it is always safer to start chicks on the dry-feed system — that is, on small seeds and cracked grains, without any such thing as moist or wet mash. A variety is one of the most important things to look for in the feeding of fowls of all ages.

Prepared brands of chick feed are excellent for furnishing a variety of seeds and cracked grains, and at $2.50 to $3 per hundred pound bag this feed is as cheap as anything that can be used with squally satisfactory results. In the absence of such feed, however, a good thing to start the chicks on is a comparatively dry, crumby mixture of bread and cracked crumbs, rolled oats, and bits of hard-boiled egg.

Keep the chicks scratching and hustling for all they get to eat; never feed them on a bare surface where they can eat without scratching. This is the easiest and surest way to insure strong, rugged chicks that will not be failing ill with leg weakness and similar ailments.

Have Uniform Farm Flocks

If you have all hens of one breed on the farm every person who visits your farm will admire them. It does not matter whether they are of the same variety they fancy or not, they like to se a flock of hens of a uniform color and size. There are but very few persons who will stop to admire a 'Jacob' flock of hens. A ring streaked and speckled flock may perhaps lay a good many eggs in the summer time when they are cheap and perhaps also sell fairly well in market. But they lack that uniformity that every up-to-date farmer likes to have in all lines of stock on his farm. The poultry department has no exceptions, and the advantages are just as strong, in keeping the flocks uniform and of good breeding, as they are with the sheep, cattle, hogs, horses, etc.

Mixed fowls may be profitable, but there is no chance for uniformity in size, color, egg production or meat. The world in general is just commencing to realize that there is a lot more to it than just a 'hen's a hen.' We heard a man say recently that 'three of a kind beat two pair, and he gave a cynical grin. We thought he meant poultry, and we believe it will hold good in poultry. One variety on one farm, with but one thing in view, and that to make them profitable, can result in only one way, and that will be satisfactory.

Acknowledging the above truth we can go further and state that the farm flocks of to-day, are showing a great increase in uniformity and quality as well. It costs no more to keep a thoroughbred than a mongrel, and no more trouble to care for all-producers than a bunch of drones. With an eye to their all-purpose qualities, or might ask why nine-tenths of our progressive farmers are to-day keeping Barred Rocks. Ask them or we can tell you.

How to Tell Age of Fowls

A pullet will show rose-colored veins on the surface of the skin under the wings. There will also be silky hairs growing there. After a year old these hairs will disappear, as do the veins, and the skin grows white and veinless. The difference can be seen at a glance.

A pullet that has not laid will have the pelvic bones almost touching. The bones gradually widen as the fowl continues laying, and at two years old are much farther apart than at one year old.

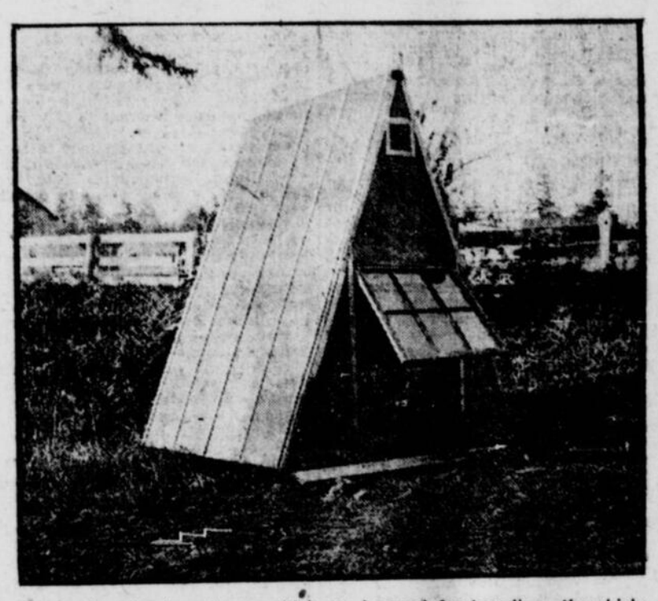
The third point of difference lies in the claws and shanks. In a young bird the skin of the claw is supple, the scales thin and brilliant. The skin gets coarser and stronger and the scales harder as the bird grows, and the nail of the last toe, which does most of the work when the bird scratches, gets worn.

There is also a difference in the eyelids. These acquire wrinkles as the bird gets older, and there is also a slightly shrivelled look on the face. This with age becomes more and more pronounced, as does also the hardness of the bones. In young birds, the bones are comparatively soft but by the second year they are hard and the end of the keel cannot be bent.

In the case of cocks, above and beyond these points of difference, there are the spurs to judge by.

The safest way is to leg-band the pullets, alternately right and left leg. Then if hens are not kept longer than the second season, there is no difficulty through having use's hens around. — Poultry Dept., Macdonald College, Que.

SERVES DOUBLE PURPOSE.



An A shaped colony house which can be used for brooding the chicks, and for housing the growing stock.

100-day Egg Laying Test

The Rev. Robert A. Harrison writes: I am pleased to report the following 100-day egg record from two pens of pullets in my back yard at David City, Nebr. (November 24, 1912, to March 1, 1913):

Pen No. 1.—18 April pullets and 15 June pullets, Nov. (10 days), 39; Dec. (31 days), 346; Jan. (31 days), 497; Feb. (28 days), 547; total (100 days), 1,429.

Pen No. 2—20 April pullets, Nov. (10 days), 137; Dec. (31 days), 363; Jan. (31 days), 328; Feb. (28 days), 345; total (100 days), 1,173.

Pen No. 1, average number of eggs laid (100 days) 43 plus, per hen. Pen No. 2, average number of eggs laid (100 days) 58 plus, per hen. Each pen is a chance flock of unselected pullets. Rations fed, sprouted oats, grains, and ground bone. Houses are equally warm, lighted, and ventilated. Pen No. 1, was housed in a two-story house (14 by 7 ft.). Pen No. 2, was housed in the four-story house (6 by 8 ft.).

Poultry Notes

(By M. A. Jull, Macdonald College, Que.)

If you have any questions to ask regarding poultry or poultry raising, write the Poultry Editor of the 'Weekly Witness,' and your questions will be answered free of charge through these columns.

April is a standard hatching month. It is the season most preferred by poultrymen. April chicks or those hatched early in May usually give a good account of themselves.

Broilers should be hatched rather early. They should be forced up to the time of marketing. Profits are good in broiler-raising, though the market is still limited.

Eggs from yearling hens mated to strong, vigorous cockerels will give better chicks than eggs from pullets.

Feather pulling may be checked by dissolving powdered aloes in water and washing the feathers of the birds that have been plucked. This renders the feathers distasteful to the culprits that do the plucking.

Often a single hour of neglect will spoil a whole batch. This is where the old hen has the advantage of the incubator.

The newly-hatched chick should not be fed too soon. From forty-eight to seventy-two hours is soon enough to start feeding. He has plenty of feed to last him in the meantime.

One of the very best cures for scaly leg is oil of caraway. This is best applied in an ointment made of: 1 part of oil of caraway to 5 parts of white vaseline. This ointment should be rubbed into the leg and foot every few days until signs of the disease disappear. Oil of caraway is very penetrating and is not nearly as irritating as some of the treatments more usually advised.

If you have any suggestions or any experiences that will be interesting, write the Poultry Editor of the 'Weekly Witness.' All questions are answered free of cost. Discussions carried on through these columns should be worth a great deal to the readers.

Keep all incubators and brooders thoroughly disinfected. It helps to keep down chick diseases.

Animal matter should be supplied to young poults, and can be provided in the form of ground meat scraps, beef liver cooked and chopped fine. This must be fed at least every day and in a small quantity at a time.

Practical Notes

Turning Eggs—Parcel Post for Poultry—Feeding Young Turkeys and Chicks—Care of Ducks.

A simple method of turning eggs in an incubator is to remove a row at the back of the tray, rolling the others back, and putting those removed into the space in front.

A parcel post system would be of great advantage to the Canadian poultry industry. It would benefit the consumers of poultry products as well as the producers and breeders.

Many young turkeys are killed by overfeeding. Where the turkey hen and her poults have plenty of range, it is best to feed them only twice a day, once in the morning and again at night. The food they pick up in the field is best for them. Just at the start, when they must be fed from the hand to a certain extent, one of the best foods is stale bread. It should not be sour. Moisten the bread with sweet milk and squeeze it out dry. Feed them on clean, sweet ground always.

A good sized hen will cover nine or ten duck eggs, and they may be treated in much the same manner as hens' eggs during the hatching period. If the nest is dry, however, it will be advisable to sprinkle a little lukewarm water over them every day during the last ten days.

If any reader of the 'Witness' wishes to ask any question on poultry, write the Poultry Editor. All questions are answered through these columns free. We shall also be glad to get any notes of interest. Practical discussion is what counts.

It is not wise to feed little chicks too soon after they are hatched. Many feed as soon as the peep is heard, under the impression that the chicks must be hungry. The yolk of the egg furnishes food to the newly born chick for some two or two and one-half days after it is out of the shell. Feeding too soon may cause indigestion. A good way is to take the chicks out of the incubator along toward evening of the second day, and the next day give them their first meal.

It costs about seventy cents to raise a duck to breeding age. A good ration for ducklings is made up of equal parts cornmeal and bran with fifteen percent. beef scraps and about five percent. low grade flour to make the mash stick when moistened. To this is added good clean sand or finely ground grit, about five percent.

One should be very careful in setting turkey hens. It is best to try a hen, by giving her a few nest eggs safer to a day or so, then at night taking the nest eggs out and putting the good ones in. Be careful to have the bottom of the nest firm and solid, so that the eggs will not roll about. Have the nest so formed that it fits the shape of the hen. Sprinkle the eggs at time of setting and two or three times during the hatch with a good lice powder.

The bronze turkey is the most popular and probably the most profitable of all the breeds.

During the laying season a good mash for the ducks is composed of bran, four parts; shorts or middlings, three parts; cornmeal, two parts, and half; scraps or other meat, one part. Cooked vegetables may be added; Oyster shell, grit and fresh water are kept before them all of the time.

The Pekin is the best duck for the Canadian markets, and it does not pay usually to cross them with any other breed.

The Indian Runner is the popular egg-laying duck.

SMOTHERING IS RISK TO BROODER CHICKS.

With artificially incubated chicks it pays to confine the little fellows in a very small ground inclosure in front of the brooder until they become accustomed to the use of the bridge that leads to the brooder itself. Without taking this precaution the chicks often crowd together in corners outside the brooders, especially in the evening. When they do this they almost always smother one or more of their flock.

It is annoying to have to round up the chicks and drive them into the brooder, but this work can be greatly reduced by having the yard small until the chicks learn where to go for warmth. The same difficulty in getting them to return to the brooder holds true in case rain comes up. If the chicks become thoroughly wet and chilled from exposure they may suffer seriously.

CONSERVE MOISTURE FOR SMALL FRUITS.

Conservation of soil moisure I regard as the most important of all the factors having to do with the production of large crops of small fruits. Under present methods the question of weeds does not concern me at all, for in the process of ideal maintenance tillage weed growth is suppressed in its infancy The only time that weed growth is likely to prove a factor of any considerable consequence in during seasons of extremes in precipitation and, in the case of strawberries, during the blooming and fruiting sasons.

During the first years of my experience as a grower of strawberries, I thought that the one great purposes of cultivation was to kill weeds. Since that time the weed question has been eliminated as a factor of importance in fruit growing operations.

Where the dust mulch is zealously maintained there is little chance for weeds. A few may escape, but such are easily disposed of.

The plan or method of culture followed has much to do with the ease or difficult of maintaining an efficient earth mulch. That method which permits of the stirring of the greatest amount of surface with horse drawn tools is the method the most to be desired.

It is essential that this mulch be maintained close around each individual plant, for if this is not done the aggregate area thus left open to surface evaporation is considerable. Then, too, the moisture content of the soil directly under the mulched surface is considerably reduced by capillary action of water toward the dried soil under the unmulched surface.

Close around the plants the soil should not be stirred to a greater depth than 1 inch. One-half even will work wonders in conserving soil moisture.

How frequently should cultivation be given? This depends somewhat upon the nature of the soil, and frequency of showers. As a rule, once a week will be sufficient. In case of showers, the ground should be gone over as soon as the soil is dry enough to permit of cultivation. Where showers are of daily or frequent occurrence this rule cannot be followed. It then becomes a question of judgment, with an element of luck, perhaps, as to which shower is to be the last. — M. N. Edgerton.

WHEN LIMESTONE IS INJURIOUS

One use for some kinds of lime is to effect decomposition of the soil. The addition of lime for this purpose is rarely ever used by careful or thoughtful farmers. It consists in a stimulating action to the soil, and either burnt lime or calcium sulphate is chiefly used for this purpose. This practice is safe only on those soils containing an abundance of organic matter. In this stimulating action, the organic matter of the soil is destroyed, or burnt up, this process being accompanied by the liberation of phosphorus and nitrogen in such abundance as to be more than the plants can use. These are therefore carried out of the soil by some method of depletion. This use of lime is seldom, if ever, advisable.

A common, simple and inexpensive test for acid soil is by the use of litmus paper. A piece of moist soil is taken, broken in two, and a piece of blue litmus paper pressed between the two halves and left for 20 minutes or half an hour. At the end of this time the pieces are again pulled apart, the paper removed and allowed to dry. If the paper is red or nearer red than it was before placing in the soil, it is an indication of the presence of acid. This is also a sign that finely ground limestone will benefit such a soil. For 5cents, sufficient blue litmus paper can be secured, from your druggist, to make a thorough test for acid on a quarter section.

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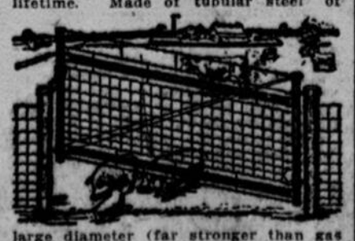

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ADVERTISING RATES.—Under this heading advertisements will be inserted without display at a cash-with-the-order rate of one cent a word per insertion, twenty-five cents being the minimum amount of an order for a single insertion, and forty cents the 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.

FARM FOR SALE, 242 ACRES; 90 acres timber and wood; remainder tillage and pasture; two sugar orchards; apple orchard; fair buildings; water at house and barn; about one mile from county seat, railroad station, stores, churches, school, and creamery; situated near the head of beautiful Massawippi Lake; overlooks the same and large extent of country. D. W. MACK, Ayer's Cliff, Que.

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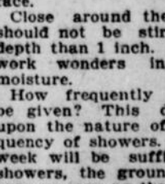

HERE IT IS! and only 48c. This indestructible steel mantle does the work; burns more air, consumes less oil. No smoke no odor. Fits any ordinary lamp. Use common wick and chimney. No subsequent expense. I will send 4 for $1.00 for a limited period. AGENTS WANTED. S. C. BRENNER, Windsor Ont., Can.

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We Will Pay You $120.00 to distribute religious literature in your community. Sixty days work. Experience not required. Man or woman. Opportunity for promotion. Spare time may be used. International Bible Press, 182 Spadina Ave., Toronto

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START A MAIL ORDER BUSINESS. The advertiser made $50,000, inside of five years. Commenced with less than $5.00. You can do the same. Send for free booklet that tells how. M. HOPE, 31 Latour street, Montreal.

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POST CARDS. — RAPHAEL TUCK & SONS' High Grade Post Cards, assorted; 10c package postpaid. THE BEAVER SUPPLY CO., Dept. 4, Montreal, Que.

$100 MONTHLY, MAILING CIRCULARS. Instructions, 25c. CLARENCE EDGAR, Brockville, Ontario.

NEBRASKA HOMESTEADER, THE funniest song out — just out. Describes the sod-house life of a bachelor, snakes, fleas, and all. Words and tune, ten cents. Full sheet music, fifty cents. SPECIALTY PRESS CONCERN, Regina, Canada.

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BRED-TO-LAY BARRED ROCKS EXclusively. Pullets, Park's strain, Can. Ringlet cock; healthy selected birds; fifteen eggs, one dollar; twenty-five, one-fifty. W. MARSHALL, Merlin, Ont.

SILVER LACED WYANDOTTE Eggs, for hatching, from good, healthy winter laying strain; dollar and dollar fifty per fifteen. NORMAN JAYNE, Baltimore R.R., 2, Ont.

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EGGS FOR HATCHING, 15 PER SETting. Mottled Anconas, $2.00; Black Minorcas, $2.00; White Wyandottes, $2.00; Golden Wyandottes, $2.00; Silver Spangled Hamburgs, $2.00; Barred Rocks, $3.00. Guaranteed fertile. WM. J. JAMES, Mission City, B.C.

EGGS FOR HATCHING FROM BEST pure bred stock in Barred and White Rocks, White, Silver, Golden and Partridge Wyandottes, Rhode Island Reds, Buff, Black and White Orpingtons, White and Brown Leghorns. All bred to lay stock. Eggs, 60c per doz. in lots of 4 doz. and more. Also, pure bred day-old chicks in all the above breeds; price, 20c each up to the 15th of May; after the 15th of May, 15c each. Send for catalogue. EASTERN TOWNSHIPS POULTRY FARMS, Ltd. A. P. HILLHOUSE, Manager, Foster, P.Q.

BARRED ROCKS, ONTARIO AGRIculture College Heaviest Laying Strains; setting, dollar fifty; hundred four fifty, delivered. THOMPSON WAGAR, Enterprise, Ont.

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GREAT LAYING STRAIN, SINGLEComb White Leghorns; eggs one dollar per fifteen; four dollars per hundred. M. L. ROBERTSON, Kent Centre, Ont.

FOR SALE, EGGS FROM PRIZE WINning pens. Barred Rocks, White and Silver Laced Wyandottes, Blue Andalusians and Silver Grey Dorkins; $2.00 per fifteen eggs. F. W. KROUSE, Guelph, Ont.

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EGGS FOR SALE—AT INTERNAtional on Silver Wyandottes won 1st cock, 1st hen, 1st cockerel, 1st pullet, 1st pen; 15 eggs, $3. Mrs. B. M. WEES, Sarnia, Ont.

EGGS FOR SALE — AT WINTER Show, won Bank of Commerce medal on White Wyandottes, all varieties competing; 1st display, 1st hen, 1st cockerel, 1st pullet; 15 eggs, $3. Utility pens, 15, $1.50; 50, $3; 100, $5. BURT WEES, Sarnia, Ont.

FOR SALE, AT REASONABLE Prices, Cockerels, pairs and trios, S.C. Brown Leghorns, Rhode Island Reds, Buff and Barred Rocks and Black Orpingtons. Eggs, $2 per setting, or two settings, $3. My birds were winners at London, Toronto and Guelph this winter. Please mention this paper. WM. MOORE, 19 Oxford street, London West, Ont.

PERSONALS.

ALEXANDER DUNLOP LEFT HIS home in Barrie, Ont., in 1893; last heard of was in Winnipeg. Any information regarding him will be thankfully received by his brother. ROBERT DUNLOP, Belevedere P.O., Alta.

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(BY SHERWOOD HART.)

UPS AND DOWNS.

Wheresoe'er our lot is cast all our pathways meet at last; from the country and the towns all roads lead to Upsand Downs. With a brave and buoyant heart on our trip we make a start. As along the road we wend easy seems our journey's end; flow'rets blossom at our feet; every path with song is sweet; all the way seems fresh and fair—ne'er a hint of loss or care, ne'er a thought of want or pain when we start across the plain. As we travel, young and strong, 'mid a glad and laughing throng, little reck we what we'll face in our life's eventful race. As we journey day by day on our road the sky grows gray; rocky hills arrest our view; life takes on a darker hue. As we hump the heavy grade, looking up we grow afraid thinking of the work ahead, earning fame or cash or bread. Knowing 'tis a constant climb, oft we loaf and take our time; oft we drop the heavy packs burdening our weary backs. Sitting idly there at rest, for a space we joke and jest, while our comrades never stop till they land at last on top. When once more the road we take how our stiffened shoulders ache, how our weary ankles hurt when in vain we try to spurt! Gazing through a mist of tears back to scenes of bygone years, bitterly our spirits yearn for the days which ne'er return. When we come to Upsand Downs, whether Fortune smiles or frowns never let us slack our pace—sure and steady wins the race.

THE STANDBY.

When to the restaurant we hie, for boyhood years we vainly sigh; then not a germ was in the sky to injure our digestion; as on the bill of fare we gaze we seem to see those happy days when we could eat our ham and maize without a single question; but now our tables are bespread with grub which fills our souls with dread—with copper, alum, zinc and lead they dope our hunger-hoisters; as timidly we take a seat we wonder what is fit to eat; we dare not look at fish or meat, and oh! we fear the oysters! The tales they tell of milk and cheese have made us shy of things like these with which our cravings to appease—they're so almighty germy; we will not touch a thing that's canned—with all the strength at our command we'd rise and flee to beat the band—it makes our backbones squirmy. The sandwich list we pass in haste—alas! how often we have traced a strange and uninspiring taste beneath the layer of mustard; we pass up too, if we are wise, the tempting-looking foundry pies which stand before our famished eyes in lemon, mince and custard. There's only one thing left, i' fegs! and when for food the system begs we loudly call for fresh boiled eggs in Nature's own containers; and all who shun the weird goulash, who look not on the stew and hash but for boiled henfruit pay their cash will always be the gainers. The daily egg on which we dote may be entitled to a vote, but safe inside its overcoat it scorns adulteration; no dope or microbes in it hide to tangle up a chap's inside—it is our fair Dominion's pride, the standby of the nation.

CITY-BRED.

When sheep are in the meadows and cows are in the corn, let others for the suburbs aim their feet; we'll stick here in the city though they leave us all forlorn, and gaily stand its racket and its heat. The far-off greener pastures send their call to us in vain; on one thing we are absolutely clear—we have no use for places where we need to take the train—the city has us firmly by the ear. The back-to-nature people gaze with scorn upon our home that snugly fits its twelve by forty lot; they seem to think there's something that is lacking in our dome, although we keep affirming there is not. They tell us of the beauties of the suburb where they dwell, how every prospect's pleasing to the sight — yet every blessed window overlooks a bosky dell in which the bullfrogs warble through the night. We never have to hustle for the six a.m. express up half a mile of muddy country road; we rise at seven-thirty, taking lots of time to dress, and calmly leave our handy old abode. The butcher and the baker and the postman know our door; in summertime the iceman totes us ice; around the nearest corner is our grocer's little store, and all of this to us is very nice; we take the city water, so our well is never dry; no wasps and hungry hornets haunt our hall. Thus when a garden suburb gives the Back-to-Nature cry we listen—but we never heed the call.

THE SPRING HATS.

The milliner grinds at her mill with patience and courage and skill, producing spring hats by barrels and vats and raking coin into her till; for many and many a day she's been on the job making hay and aigrettes and loops and jiggumbob droops from morn till the shadows grow grey. She's worked on the unadorned shapes, and fixed 'em with feathers and drapes, and flowers and roots and berries and fruits and smilax and bunches of grapes. She's carefully studied the trend in style of the bonnets they send from giddy Paree, and therefore we see the trim at the rear or on end; thus yearly we live and we learn—the 'boat' shapes have bows at the stern, and others have trees which sway in the breeze and cause us a lot of concern; on others a poppy or rose salutes every zephyr that blows—it swings in the air, a beauteous affair, a foot from the place where it grows. An 'aeroplane' pattern we note as being distinct from the 'boat,' a style most genteel of canvas and steel which seems on the ether to float; and yet more odd fancies there be which look like huge Dreadnoughts at sea pursuing a foe, as past us they go full speed on our starboard or lee. But let us not cavil and carp, let's call for our sackbut and harp; oh, let us all raise our voices in praise, commencing at once on B sharp. This year may the milliners boast that never a masculine roast, no snickers or sneers, have smitten their ears from Labrador out to the Coast. Oh, long may the trimmings thus rise! As long as they head for the skies or stick out behind, we hope we will find they do not poke holes in our eyes.

BIRTHDAYS.

SATURDAY, APRIL TWELVE.

THE HON. A. S. WHITE, judge of the Supreme Court of New Brunswick since 1908, was born on April 12, 1855, at Sussex, N.B. He became a barrister and sat in the Legislature of the province for many years. He held office in the government from 1890 to 1900.

• • •

THE HON. F. O. DUGAS, puisne judge of the Superior Court of Quebec, was also born on this date in the year 1857. He was for a long time district Crown Prosecutor for Joliette. From 1900 to 1909 he represented Montcalm in the House of Commons.

• • •

DR. THOMAS CHISHOLM, late member of Parliament for East Huron, was born on April 12, 1842, at Glenwilliams, Halton County. For some years he taught school and then took up the practise of medicine. He represented East Huron from 1904 to 1911 in the Conservative interest.

SUNDAY, APRIL THIRTEEN.

MR. JAMES CARRUTHERS, the new president of the Richelieu & Ontario Navigation Company, is sixty years of age to-day. He is a native of Toronto, and has won great prominence in the grain business, being called frequently Canada's premier grain merchant.

• • •

MR. OSWALD S. CROCKETT, prominent Conservative member of the House of Commons, was born at Chatham, N.B., on April 13, 1868. He is lawyer by profession and has represented York, N.B., in Parliament since 1904.

DR. NATHAN F. DUPUIS, for forty-five years a member of the Faculty of Queen's University, Kingston, is seventy-seven years old to-day. He was born in Frontenac County and became profesor of mathematics at Queen's as a young man. He retired in 19111.

MONDAY, APRIL FOURTEEN.

MR. SILAS ALWARD, M.A., Dean of the Faculty of Law at King's College, Windsor, N. S., reaches his seventy-first birthday to-day. He was born at Brunswick, N.B., and was for long one of the leaders of the bar in his native province.

• • •

MR. WILLIAM THOBURN, woollen manufacturer, Almonte, Ont., was born on April 14, 1847, at Portsmouth, England. He commenced his business career in Almonte in 1869. He has represented North Lanark in the House of Commons since 1908.

• • •

MAJOR H. J. DAWSON, instructor in mathematics at the Royal Military College, Kingston, was born on this date in the year 1877. He won distinction as a student and was for some time on the staff of the University of Toronto.

TUESDAY, APRIL FIFTEEN.

MR. BLISS CARMAN, the famous Canadian poet, was born on April 15, 1861, at Fredericton, N.B. He was educated at New Brunswick University, Harvard University and Edinburgh University, and successively studied law, practised engineering and taught school. He has written many books of poetry.

• • •

MAJOR ARTHUR EDWARD HODGINS, railway engineer and soldier, was born in Toronto, on April 15 1861. He has had a long experience in railway construction, principally for the C.P.R., and won distinction in the South African War.

• • •

MR. JOHN GEORGE JACK, assistant in the Arnold Arboretum at Harvard University, was born at Chateauguay, Que., on April 15, 1861. He is a famous student of natural science and a fellow of numerous learned associations.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL SIXTEEN.

MR. ANDREW BRODER, M.P., one of the Conservative whips, is sixty-eight years of age to-day. He was born at Franklin, Que., and as a young man entered mercantile life in Morrisburg. He represented Dundas in the Ontario Legislature for many years and has been in the Ottawa House since 1896.

• • •

THE HON. JULES TESSIER, Senator of the Dominion, was born at Quebec, on April 16, 1852. He practised law in his native city for many years and sat in the Legislature as member for Portneuf. He was called to the Senate in 1903.

• • •

MAJOR ERNEST J. CHAMERS, Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod, was born at Penkridge, Staffordshire, England, on April 16, 1862. He was for many years engaged in journalism in Montreal. He has written numerous books, including several regimental histories.

THURSDAY, APRIL SEVENTEEN.

MR. WILLIAM DRYSDALE, appraiser of customs for Montreal, was born on April 17, 1847, in Montreal and was for many years at the head of an extensive book and publishing business. He was appointed to his present office in 1905.

• • •

DR. JOHN MACOUN, the Dominion naturalist, was born on April 17, 1853, in Ireland, and came to Canada in 1870. He was for some years professor of botany at Albert College, Belleville. He has done much important research work for the Dominion, and is a fellow of various learned societies.

FRIDAY, APRIL EIGHTEENTH.

THE HON. JOSIAH WOOD, Sackville, N.S., is seventy years of age to-day. He was born in Sackville, and has had a long career as a business man, being engaged in shipbuilding, shipping and stock raising. He was member of the House of Commons for Westmoreland for many years, being elevatd to the Senate in 1895.

• • •

MR. GEORGE H. GOODERHAM, M.P.P., Toronto, was born in Toronto, on April 18, 1868. He has many business interests in his native city and has always been much interested in sport. He is a member of the Legislature for South Toronto.

SATURDAY, APRIL NINETEEN.

DR. HUGH EDWARD EGERTON, Beit Professor of Colonial History at Oxford, was born on April 19, 1855. He is an authority on Canadian history, and in conjunction with Prof. W. L. Grant, of Queen's University, has written various volumes on Canada and the other colonies of the Empire.

WAS WEAK AND RUN DOWN.

NOT ABLE TO DO HER WORK.

Many women get run down, and are unable to look after their household duties, owing to their nervous system becoming unstrung. Day in and day out they have to go through the same routine of work, sweeping, dusting, cooking, etc. No wonder their work gets on the nerves and they become run down.

When a woman gets into this state there is only one thing for her to do, and that is, to get something that will build up her system.

For this purpose there is not an equal to Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills. Their restorative action is felt on every organ and tissue of the body, and in a short time the weakness will give place to strength and vitality, and make life worth living.

Mrs. Henry McIntosh, Oliver, N.S., writes:—"I would recommend Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills to anyone who is weak and run down. I was not able to do my work, nor rest at night for four years. After taking seven boxes, I am entirely cured, and can recommend them to anyone suffering from heart or nerve trouble."

Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills are 50 cents per box; 3 boxes for $1.25, at all dealers, or mailed direct on receipt of price by The T. Milburn Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont.

PEPPER TALKS.

By George Matthew Adams.

U. S.

In the private office of the President of one of the greatest concerns on this continent are these two letters in big, black type on a framed card—U. S. These letters might stand for a good many things. But this is what they actually abbreviate. Universal Spirit. They also mean to—

Co-operate.

The Universal Spirit makes one man Trust another, makes a man want to be Loyal to himself, to his friends, to his ideals and to his business connections. And after all the Universal Spirit is but the great desire to help make things run along smoothly—to get things done without sand scraping in the Gears.

Co-operate.

Fear, Friction, Discouragement, Distrust, Disloyalty—each is but the back firing of a lack of the Universal Spirit. You won't have any strikes in your shop if its motto is the Universal Spirit. To get it start with the Golden Rule

Co-operate.

Believe that you and your employees have a composite part in what goes to make up the finest part of happiness and you won't need to use the dictionary to define the meaning of the Universal Spirit. It is just to—

Co-operate.

ELIMINATE.

One of the greatest gifts of use in the bringing on of Success is the ability to Eliminate. The ability to Eliminate every thought, habit, action that does not contribute and construct toward some useful purpose.

Carry no Dead Wood.

The soldier entering upon his long campaign straps to his back nothing but the lightest equipment — yet he carries everything necessary and every article figures one hundred percent Efficient.

Carry no Dead Wood.

Why fume and fret and fuss over little annoyances? They are not worth it. Elimiate them. Then step ahead and you will be surprised at your increased agility through lighter equipment.

Carry no Dead Wood.

Here are a few things to Eliminate to-day—Time Wasting, Bitter Words, Worry over things that never happen, useless spending of Money, the memory of Unintentional Mistakes.

Carry no Dead Wood.

HOPE.

Hope is Heart—in full health. When Hope begins to flicker away, then's the time to flash C. Q. D.

Accumulate Hope.

It is just as easy to become a bankrupt in Hope as to become a bankrupt in Money. Hope is a mixture. It is made up of equal parts of Courage, Will, Work and Faith. Innoculate your system with these things and Hope will hover about you, lead you on, defend you—make you a Factor in real Achievements.

Accumulate Hope.

Perhaps you are one of the people who measure Hope in mere money, crude ambition, and flabby fame. Hope is not material. Hope is Eternal just like the Stars. And if you are not digging away at a job that has an Ever-living Atmosphere taint to it, then change your job without delay.

Accumulate Hope.

Hope brightens the Eye, squares the Jaw and adds fiber to the Backbone. Hope is the invisible picture of Success. Hope, Hope, Hope—

Accumulate Hope.

KICK.

Kick to Grow.

But Kick ahead and not behind. Kick to get Something and to get Somewhere. Kick to a good purpose. For the rightly Kick is to be Somebody.

Kick to Grow.

France Kicked itself into the French Revolution and cleared the Political map of Europe for centuries to come; Wendell Phillips Kicked against human Slavery and helped free a Race; Disraeli Kicked against a great horde of Kickers and it landed him Prime Minister of England. History favors Kickers.

Kick to Grow.

Kick with a Smile on your Face and Determination in your Heart. For the Kicking Business fares badly with Bitterness and Revenge taking tickets at the Gate. Kick the hardest against your own Faults and Defects. Also, Kick against everything useless—Time wasting, cheap Gossip, aimless People—Habits that sap away your Power.

Kick to Grow.

Kick for recognition when you have real Worth to show. Kick for Knowledge. Kick for Principle. Kick for a place on which to stand squarely and honestly. But in all your Kicking, remember that the Kicking is the Means and not the End. And after you have Kicked your Kick—pass on, and achieve your Task.

Kick to Grow.

DREAM.

Put your Dreams to Work.

The right kind of a Dream is the Advance Agent of a Deed. Dreams are Pictures of things in the mind that the man of Initiative works out and completes. The world's Doers have always been Dreamers.

Put your Dreams to Work.

But when you Dream, Dream near home. Castles in Cathey can be of no use to you. Dreaming of your neighbor's nicely piled woodshed doesn't saw up your own wood in your own yard.

Put your Dreams to Work.

Plan out your Dreams. Index them so that you will know where to find them when you want them. Sandpaper them so that you will see what they are made of more clearly. Get them in both your hands and hold them up squarely in front of your face so that you may get their full measure. Then give them a Pick and Shovel or a Pen. Get them into Action.

Put your Dreams to Work.

Forget your Dreams of Yesterday. Get your Dreams of To-morrow into work to-day. Then To-morrow they will have grown into Deeds.

Put your Dreams to Work.

ENVY.

No matter who you are or where you live or who your ancestors were, you have Things locked up in your Brain that nobody else on earth has. And you hold the Key, too. Although the Almighty is in a big business, creating millions of Human Beings, year after year, nobody has ever discovered a duplicate Human Being. Every Human Being is an 'original.' So, if there is any Envying to be done, let the other fellow do it. YOU

Be too Big to bother with Envy.

Now, Envy is begrudging some other fellow his Good Fortune. And to be Envious is to stagnate your own growth. The Envy that your own growth. The Envy that you have for the Winning of somebody else takes away in just that measure Winning on your own part. Envy is Self-robbery.

Be too Big to bother with Envy.

Call to your own mind the Big Achievers. Are they Envious people? No—they are too Busy to Envy. If they took the time to Envy they could not have used their best abilities to Achieve.

Be too Big to bother with Envy.

You would never Envy if you would but realize the Accumulated Power that comes by profiting from the Success of other people. Be glad of the Big Luck of somebody else. Be wise enough to let its Insipration lift you up. Individual success is not stationary. It has no limitations. oCngratulate your friend to-day and he may be put in the position to congratulate you to-morrow and be happy in the chance.

Be too Big to bother with Envy.

HINTS ON DIET.

Food Must Agree With the Constitution.

The London correspondent of a New York paper says: For the benefit of those unfortunates who are given to worrying about diet and diet systems, Dr. Chalmers Watson has written a little volume called 'The Book of Diet,' in which he says:

'The diet should be selected to agree with the constitution rather than with the stomach. A true food must be either a tissue builder or a source of energy. Fats are the most important fuel foods. Proteins (meat, fish, eggs, etc.) are the tissue builders. But a sufficiency of salts is essential to health, and if salts are cut out of the food death occurs in a few weeks.

In dieting children, lime salts for the bones are indispensable. And it is well to remember that 'the foods most rich in lime salts are milk, eggs, cereals (especially rice), vegetables (especially asparagus and spinach), while meat, fish, potatoes and fruits are poor in these salts. Children need more food relatively than adults. The proper amount for a boy of fourteen to sixteen years is four-fifths of a man's food.

Very useful information is given concerning the nutritive properties of meat, fish, game, etc., from which a few hints may be cited:

Beef is best when got from an ox two years of age.

Veal is much less nutritious than beef and not so easily digested.

Mutton is generally considered to be more easy of digestion than beef.

Lamb greatly exceeds mutton in its proportion of fat, and is correspondingly less digestible.

Tongue, tripe and sweetbreads are both nutritious and easily digested.

Hare, when young, is very tender, and a young, well-fed chicken is the most digestible of all animal foods.

People who believe that they can make a sustaining meal off half a dozen oysters will be disappointed to learn that these delicacies are composed 'mainly of water—over 88 percent Three dozen medium-sized oysters contain only 5 1-3 ounces of solids.'

One of the commonest dietetic errors is taking too little water. On an average the daily requirement is about four pints. One-fourth of this is contained in the solid food, and Dr. Chalmers advises that one and a half or two pints of plain water should be taken daily.

In many people the digestion is too good for the kidneys, heart and other organs. They can eat abundance and with relish, but they cannot get rid with corresponding ease of the waste products. In middle life and old age this fact needs particularly to be kept in mind. 'Middle-aged people should take less food than younger adults, and elderly persons require less than the middle-aged.'

A good diet chart for a man of sixty or seventy is:

6 a.m.—Cup of tea, nothing to be eaten with it.

8.30, Breakfast—A small cup of tea or coffee; breadstuff should not be hot rolls or indigestible new bread. Eggs or fish cooked in various ways.

1 to 1.30, Luncheon—Fish and a farinaceous pudding, or fish and biscuits and cheese. It is in most cases better to reserve the meat or fowl to the evening meal.

4 p.m.—A cup of freshly made tea.

7 p.m., Dinner — Should generally commence with a little soup, a vegetable puree or a good fish soup. Many elderly subjects are better without soup. Fowl or game, red meat only occasionally, one dish of vegetable pudding of a light farinaceous variety, or stewed fruit.

10 p.m.—A cup of good consomme or beef tea, or chicken tea, with a thin slice of toasted bread, is a very good thing for old persons just as they get into bed.

Over-eating, especially in advanced life, induces disease by setting up self-poisoning or by putting a strain on the kidneys, heart and blood vessels. The feeding up of old people is, therefore, a dangerous, as it is an unnecessary, practice.

Your Bad Taste In the Morning Is Due to Catarrh

Destroy This Poisonous Disease Before Your Health is Seriously Injured.

Perhaps you haven't thought of calling those unpleasant symptoms that affected your nose and throat by any particular name—but it's Catarrh just the same.

When the attack is severe, your eyes are watery and look weak. Your breath is offensive, due to inflammation in the nose and throat.

At last science has discovered a real remedy, a new scientific marvel which acts like no other Catarrh remedy on earth. 'Catarrhozone' operates on a new plan; it is a direct remedy, goes instantly to the source of the trouble. Its rich, fragrant essences and healing balsams are breathed in vapor form through a special inhaler and give instant relief.

Catarrhozone doesn't stop at the relief stage—it goes further—keeps on going till a cure is effected. Bad cases are cured, as you can judge from the following letter:—'Every morning for six months last winter I awoke with a bad taste, an awful breath and stuffed up feeling in my nostrils,' writes Rob E. Rutland, of Regina. 'It was simply an awful case of chronic Catarrh. Relief first came from Catarrhozone. I used that inhaler twenty times a day, and took it to bed with me at night. I am cured, and by the use of Catarrhozone stay well. Now I am free from irritable throat trouble, coughs, colds, headache, or catarrh.'

No medicine on earth is so certain to cure every form of Catarrh or throat trouble as 'Catarrhozone.' Get the large $1.00 size, lasts two months, and is guaranteed; medium size, 50c.; sample size, 25c.; all storekeepers and druggists, or The Catarrhozone Co., Buffalo, N.Y., and Kingston, Can.

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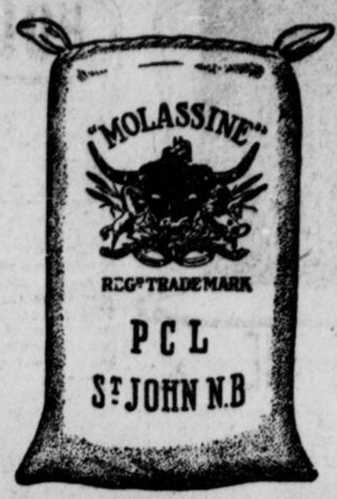
Send to the Department of Inland Revenue, Ottawa, and ask for Bulletin No. 241 on Registered Stock Foods. It will be sent you FREE of all costs. In this Bulletin you will find the analysis of the different livestock preparations. You will also find that MOLASSINE MEAL, referred to on pages 6, 7, 12 and 13, is found to be 50% above the guarantee in protides and fat—and below its allowance of fibre or waste matter.



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MOLASSINE MEAL can be obtained at most leading Feed Dealers—but if you can't get it from your dealer write us direct and we will arrange with him to supply you.

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Let us send you our book "The evolution of the Cookstove"—an interesting history of cooking. It also gives a clear, simple description of the Dominion Pride Range—complete in every detail. Reading this book is like examining the range itself.

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Save 30% on your New Range

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Dominion Pride Range is the range you would choose at any price—a beautiful steel range with unbreakable doors, castings and lids of malleable iron—a range that saves coal—a range so solidly built that with care it will last a lifetime.

And you can secure a Dominion Pride Range by making a small payment with your order—the balance on terms to suit your convenience.

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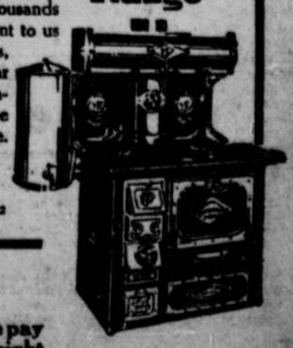

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MAINE HEN 23 YEARS OLD.

(From the 'Oxford Democrat'.)

It is possible that south Paris holds the record for an aged hen. At any rate a hen long a pet with the family of I. F. Evans was peacefully laid away a few days since which the family knows to have been either 23 or 24 years old last spring.

The only authority the 'Democrat' has been able to find says that 'domestic poultry rarely exceed 12 or 13 years,' and we know that they are not often allowed to reach that age. The Evans hen has laid until within two or three years—not largely, but perhaps half a dozen eggs in the course of a year; enough to say that she had entirely outlived her usefulness. For the last two or three years she has been on borrowed time—kept for the good she had done. She was of mixed Leghorn bicod.

A MAGAZINE PAGE FOR HOME-MAKERS

WHY SHE WANTED SCHOPENHAUER.

A pretty young girl, with no especial marks of intellectuality, but with an uncommonly straight little nose, lustrous dark eyes, and fluffy hair, entered the Public Library, and with hesitating step approached a motherly-looking librarian.

'Can you let me have Schopenhauer's "Essay on Women"?' she asked.

The librarian looked her over doubtfully. 'Do you know how to find the number of a book in the card catalogue?' said she.

'N-n-o, not exactly,' said the girl.

'Then I'll show you,' said the librarian. And she gave her a nice little lesson on the use of the catalogue, as a good librarian should.

'So you see,' said the librarian, 'you want to look for 193 Sch. Do you know how to find a book in the stacks?'

'No, I don't,' said the girl.

'Let me show you that,' said the conscientious librarian. And she gave another lesson on the new classification of books.

Schopenhauer's 'Essay on Women' was not in its place. 'Too bad,' said the librarian. 'It's out. Can I help you to anything else?'

'But it oughtn't to be out,' complained the girl. 'You should keep two copies. It's an important work.'

'Would anything else of Schopenhauer's do?' asked the librarian.

'No, it wouldn't,' said the girl.

'Or anything else on woman?'

'No,' said the girl, positively.

'My dear,' said the motherly librarian, 'what are you really after?'

'Well, I'll tell you,' said the girl; 'it's really a young man. He goes to college, and he comes to see me. And he says Schopenhauer has a mighty poor opinion of women. And he agrees with Schopenhauer, and I don't. But he's always quoting Schopenhauer, so I just thought I'd come to the Library and find out what Schopenhauer does say—and now it's out.'

'Never mind, my dear,' said the motherly librarian. 'You just leave a memorandum at the desk that Schopenhauer's "Essays" are to be sent to you when they come in, and I'll give you a book to quote at the young man who goes to college.'

Then she led the girl to the stack of 300s, containing, truly, many new books on woman, but gave her a book on man.

'Thank you so much!' said the girl, as she marched away triumphantly, with Charlotte Perkins Gilman's 'Man-Made World' under her arm.

'It seems to me that the feminist movement is growing,' ruminated the motherly looking librarian, 'but I see no menace of sex warfare in it so far.'—N. Y. 'Post.'

A LESSON FOR SOMEBODY.

The department stores of Franklin Brothers and Morris and Baird stand side by side on the street, as well as in Mrs. Barrett's favor, but it happened to be Franklins' toward which she was hurrying when, to her surprise and delight, she met her friend, Olivia Grant.

'Come with me while I match some lace,' Mrs. Barrett proposed, 'and then we'll go and have a cup of bouillon. Isn't it tiresome shopping? The clerks seem possessed not to let you find out what they have on the shelves.'

They were entering the large store as she spoke, and a minute later stood together at the lace counter.

'We haven't anything like that, lady,' the salesgirl announced, with a side glance at the half-yard remnant which Mrs. Barrett unfolded.

'Haven't! You had an entire piece yesterday.'

'Beg pardon, lady, we haven't had that pattern.'

Mrs. Barret bristled. 'My dear, you must be more careful in your statements. I had this remnant charged and sent out to me yesterday. Then I found that I should require more, and decided to return this and have mine cut from the piece, which I saw—at this—counter—yesterday—afternoon.'

'Did you bring back the check?'

'No. If I could see the young woman who waited on me, she would probably remember.'

'You're sure it was here you got it?' 'Call the head of the department,' was the majestic answer, and while she waited Mrs. Barrett turned to her friend. 'Simply have to fight to get anything!' she murmured. 'Actually, I care more to teach that girl a lesson than to get my lace. The reason I'm so positive is because I had articles sent from two other stores, and I was so afraid I'd get them confused that I went, just before leaving the house, to look at the check and box that came with this. Ah!'—as the head of the department stood before her. 'This young woman tells me you have never had any lace like this in stock.'

The manager examined the remnant. 'She's right, madam,' he pronounced, respectfully. 'You must have got it somewhere else.'

'Indeed!' Mrs. Barret spoke with cutting sarcasm. 'Well, probably I did get it somewhere else, but it was delivered at my house in a Franklin Brothers' box, with a Franklin Brothers' check inside.'

'But, madam,' came the gentle answer, 'this is Morris and Baird's.'

She had turned in one door too soon. —'Pouth's Companion.'

'WATCH ME.'

'Stay and watch me,' calls the boy to his mother, as she comes to the window to see that he is not getting too wet in the snow, and manfully he heaves up another shovelful from his path and looks back with his bright face full of pride for her smile of astonishment and delight. 'Watch me do it again,' and he drags his sled up the hillock in the back yard for another coast, or spreads his small legs for a slide on the icy walk. How vividly the mother can recall the same longing in her own childhood! How clearly she remembers that no one ever had time to stay long enough—all too soon the window was empty and the busy housekeeper had turned back to her clamoring cares. But all too soon, too, the eager impulse of childhood toward the mother's appreciation and companionship will be turned aside, if it is disappointed of its response. 'Watch me' will not always be the appeal. Surely the moments spent in answering it are well spent, even if the round of domestic tasks is halted for them. Better the watching in happy content now than watching in suspicion and anxiety ten years hence. —Michigan 'Christian Advocate.'

EVERY DAY.

Remember only times of love and gladness,
Forget the troubles—let them slip away.
Store up the laughter—never mind the sadness—
Of every day.

Remember only things of joy and beauty,
Forget the sharp words people sometimes say.
For happy thoughts will help you do your duty
Through every day.

Remember all the mercies God is sending,
For thankfulness will help you love and pray,
And love and prayer will bring a peaceful ending
To every day.

—Selected.

Home Cookery

EGGS: THEIR FOOD VALUE; HOW TO KEEP THEM.

It is hardly necessary to write of the food value of eggs for we all realize it and only limit our use of them when prices soar beyond our means. They contain in a concentrated form all the elements, in the right proportion, for the support of the body, and the ease with which they can be made into an attractive and nourishing meal makes them a comfort to all housekeepers. Without them, indeed, one is at a loss. Milk, one can arrange to do without, for a time at least; butter may be replaced by meat drippings or a vegetable oil; but when eggs are scarce, or too expensive to be used freely, there seems to be nothing to take their place.

Eggs are used in more numerous and varied ways than perhaps any other food; they form an impernicious coating for frying; they bind big mixtures; they increase the tenacity of paste and dough, so that they more completely retain the air; when beaten to a froth they are the means of introducing a good deal of air into a mixture, and increasing its lightness; and to all mixtures they give color, flavor and lightness. It is little wonder, therefore, that we find it difficult to cook without them.

Wherever it is possible fresh eggs should be used for all purposes. It is as important to have them fresh for cooking as for use alone. They should be carefully kept in a cool place, quite apart from anything of strong flavor or smell. If storage eggs must be used, then it is best to break the shell and turn the eggs out on a plate or into a bowl at least an hour before using them. This will tend to materially lessen the strong or musty flavor that is so disagreeable.

If you have a dry, cool place in which to keep them, it is a good plan to buy in a stock of eggs at any time you can be absolutely sure of getting them fresh. By this I do not mean buying from the stores, but from the producers. The freshest of store eggs are often weeks old, having in many cases, been kept by the farmers until a quantity was gathered sufficient to warrant taking them in to the local merchant; then, when he had accumulated a large number, shipped to the storage people or commission merchants, and sold by them to the retailers. When our long talked of parcels post comes we may be able to get eggs direct from the poultryman; in the meantime, we can buy in the markets or from reliable dealers at the season of the year when egg production is at its height, and we know there is not the need of holding so long to secure a quantity for shipment. The eggs may be put down in water lime, greased with pure lard or if the quantity is small, may be wrapped separately in newspapers and packed, small ends down, in a basket or box with compartments. To make sure they are fresh you can, before packing them away, test them. Cut a round hole in a thick piece of paper or cardboard and set a candle behind it, darken the room and then take your eggs one by one and hold them up to the light. If fresh the centre will be clear. Discard any that look opaque or show a dark spot. The large end of a fresh egg should feel warm if held against the cheek and if placed in cold water fresh eggs should sink.

Having secured a supply of good eggs, whether by storing them or by arranging with some reliable person for a regular delivery throughout the year, the housekeeper will feel that she can face any emergency and speedily arrange a meal for even unexpected guests. The cakes, custards, puddings and savory dishes which can be quickly made with the help of the contents of the egg basket, are innumerable.

In arranging a meal in which the main dish is to be made of eggs, there should always be provided with it some such food as rice, bread or potatoes, both because of the starch contained in them and because a certain amount of bulk is needed for the stomach to act upon.

Eggs should be cooked slowly, never with a hot fire. The albumen which the white of an egg contains in the purest form, becomes tough and difficult of digestion when the eggs are cooked in boiling water. To properly cook an egg in the shell, have the water boiling, put in the eggs, cover and set the pan back on the range where the water will not boil. Leave the eggs in the water for six or eight minutes for a 'soft boiled' egg and forty to forty-five minutes if you like it 'hard boiled.' Hard boiled eggs which are to be used for made dishes should, when taken from the hot-water, be plunged into cold water to prevent discolorations of the yolk. The French cooks who excell in making omelettes and other dainty egg dishes, claim that to have them tender the eggs must not be beaten long. Many think the best results are got when the eggs are cut through and through and slightly beaten with a sharp bladed knife only. Water added in the proportion of one tablespoonful to every egg makes a light omelette and one that will not scorch so readily as if milk had been used.

Light Scrambled Eggs.—Into a saucepan or small frying pan melt butter enough to thoroughly grease, then pour in yolks of as many eggs as you wish to use, beaten thoroughly with a tablespoonful of milk to each egg. Stir gently into the hot melted butter until thickened. They should be dry and not watery. Have ready the whites beaten very stiffly, and stir into the yolks lightly and quickly, and serve immediately on slices of toast with a slice or two of bacon on each or bacon and parsley as a garnish, and you will have a dish fit for a king. As soon as yolks are thick enough draw frying pan to back of stove and add whites, as they must not be watery.

Eggs a la Waldorf:—Hard boil six eggs, cover them with cold water and remove the shells and cut the eggs in quarters lengthwise. Arrange them in a buttered baking dish that will hold three pints. Make a pint of white sauce as follows: Melt in a saucepan, four level tablespoonfuls butter and stir in four level tablespoonfuls flour. When smooth, add a pint of milk and cook and stir until it begins to thicken, then add a level teaspoonful salt and two dashes of white pepper. Chop fine and rub through a sieve a large white (Spanish) onion, and add to the sauce. Pour the sauce over the eggs, sprinkle half a cup of fine dry bread crumbs over the top after moistening them with a little soft butter, and sprinkle over the crumbs two tablespoonfuls of grated cheese. Bake in a hot over for about fifteen minutes or until crumbs and cheese are delicately browned.

Quaker Omelet.—Take three eggs, half a cup of milk, one and a half tablespoonfuls of cornstarch, half teaspoonful of salt and one tablespoonful of butter. Put the omelet pan and a cover that fits it closely on to heat. Beat the egg yolks, the cornstarch and salt well together; then all the milk. Beat whites to a stiff froth and fold in. Turn into the hot buttered pan, cover and place where it will cook without burning for about seven minutes. Fold, turn out on a hot dish and serve with a cream sauce poured around it.

RECIPES.

Fillet of Chicken Steamed.— Remove the breast of one chicken from the bone, sprinkle slightly with salt and pepper, place in a well buttered soup plate. Have ready a saucepan of boiling water, put the plate on top of it, cover with another plate or basin and cook gently for about an hour. Serve with its own gravy. A lamb or mutton cutlet may also be prepared in this way, turning it once or twice in the process of cooking.

Arrowroot Souffle.— Mix half an ounce of arrowroot smoothly with a little cold milk, boil up what you have left of one gill of milk and pour it over the arrowroot, stirring briskly meanwhile. Return to the saucepan, add quarter of an ounce of sugar, a drop or two of vanilla or other flavoring essense, and a very little salt. Stir and cook over the fire until the mixture leaves the sides of the saucepan. Cool slightly and beat in the yolk of an egg. Then, as lightly as possible, stir in the white, which has been stiffly whisked. Pour the preparation into small buttered moulds, and bake gently for from fifteen to twenty minutes. Serve at once.

Light French Omelet.—Separate six eggs and beat yolks and whites separately. Beat the whites until stiff and dry, adding salt. Beat yolks very light, adding a tablespoonful of cream or water to each egg. Have ready a smooth omelet pan, in which has been placed a tablespoonful of butter. Fold the yolks lightly into the beaten whites until thoroughly mixed, then pour into the pan. Allow the mixture to cook over a moderate fire until it commences to brown, then set in oven to dry the top. Turn out on hot buttered platter without folding.

Scalloped Eggs With Ham.—Take one cup of finely chopped ham, two hard boiled eggs, one cup of cracker or bread crumbs, one tablespoonful of melted butter, a pinch of salt, pepper, a cup of sweet milk, in which two tablespoonfuls of corn starch have been dissolved. Mix the crumbs and butter together, chop the whites of the eggs, rub the yolks smooth, then put in a layer each of ham, crumbs, whites of eggs, yolks, and so on until dish is full. Pour milk over the whole and bake half an hour in moderately hot oven.

Egg Fricassee.—Take six hard boiled eggs and chill in cold water. Remove the shells and cut the eggs in half crosswise. Take out the yolks. Rub these to a paste with two tablespoonfuls of finely minced ham or cold fowl, salted well, one tablespoonful of minced parsley, one tablespoonful melted butter and a saltspoonful of made mustard. Work well together and fill the whites with it; place them close together in a deep covered dish, the open ends up. Heat to boiling one cup veal or chicken broth, half a teaspoonful parsley, saltspoonful of salt, dash of pepper, a few drops of onion juice and lastly three tablespoonfuls of good cream. Let it boil up once and pour over the eggs. Let them stand in the oven, closely covered, about five minutes, then send to the table.

Omelet With Sweet Peppers.—Crack eight fresh eggs in a bowl, add a half gill milk, half teasuoonful salt, two saltspoonfuls white pepper and beat with a fork for two minutes. Finely slice four Spanish sweet peppers, place in a frying pan with a tablespoonful melted butter and lightly brown for five minutes, tossing them meanwhile; drop in eggs, mix with fork for two minutes and let rest half minute. Fold up the two sides to meet in centre, let rest one minute, turn on a hot dish and serve.

Poached Egg Nest—Butted the inside of a cup and pour in the stiffly beaten white of a fresh egg. Make a little nest in the centre and carefully drop in the yolk. Squeeze a drop or two of lemon juice on top, and set the cup in a basin of boiling water. In cooking, the froth will rise to the top of the cup. As soon as the white is set, invert a plate over the cup and turn the egg out. Sprinkle with the tiniest bit of minced parsley, and sefve quickly.

Egg With Cheese.—Six eggs, three tablespoonfuls of grated cheese, one heaping teaspoonful of onion juice, salt and paprika to taste. Mix the cheese, butter, paprika and salt in a hot pan and stir until the cheese is melted. Break the eggs into a bowl, mix them slightly, pour them into the cheese and stir until they all thicken. Serve with toast.

Ham Omelet.—Separate six eggs, beat the yolks light and add a cup of milk, reserving a little to mix to a smooth paste one tablespoonful flour; scald the remainder of cup of milk, and when hot add the thickening with a tablespoonful of butter and a pinch of salt; then turn out to cool; add two tablespoonfuls minced ham, a teaspoonful minced parsley and a pinch of thyme; stir in the beaten yolks, then the whites, beaten to a stiff, dry froth; have an iron frying pan well buttered and hot, turn in the omelet mixture and bake in a quick over until firm like a custard; fold carefully and turn out on a heated platter and serve at once.

Eggs in Croustades.—Cut slices of white bread about an inch and a quarter in thickness and remove the crusts, cutting the slices into neat oblongs, or with a fancy cutter into any shape that may be preferred. Heat in a saucepan a generous piece of butter and put the bread slices into it, watching them carefully and turning over the instant they become a light golden brown. When both sides are done they should be browned on all hte edges as well. Remove from the fire a moment, and when they have cooled a little cut into the top of each with a sharp knife, leaving an edge all around about half an inch in width. Then with the fingers remove the soft, crumby part inside, and you have ready a little case in which to serve your eggs. Scrambled eggs may be served in croustades, with two or three asparagus tips on top. A quick luncheon dish can be made by preparing the croustades and into each breaking an egg. Sprinkle the top thickly with grated Swiss cheese and two or three dots of butter, then place in the oven for five or six minutes until the egg is set, and a brown, cheesy crust is formed on the top.

THIS WASHER MUST PAY FOR ITSELF.

A MAN tried to sell me a horse once. He said it was a fine horse and had nothing the matter with it. I wanted a fine horse, but, I didn't know anything about horses much. And I didn't know the man very well either.

So I told him I wanted to try the horse for a month. He said "All right," but pay me first, and I'll give you back your money if the horse isn't all right."

Well, I didn't like that. I was afraid the horse was'nt "all right" and that I might have to whistle for my money if I once parted with it. So I didn't buy the horse, although I wanted it badly. Now, this set me thinking.

You see I make Washing Machines—the "1900 Gravity" Washer.

And I said to myself, lots of people may think about my Washing Machine as I thought about the horse, and about the man who owned it.

But I'd never know, because they wouldn't write and tell me. You see I sell my Washing Machines by mail. I have sold over half a million that way. So, thought I, it is only fair enough to let people try my Washing Machines for a month, before they pay for them, just as I wanted to try the horse.

Now, I know what our "1900 Gravity" Washer will do. I know it will wash the clothes, without wearing or tearing them, in less than half the time they can be washed by hand or by any other machine.

I know it will wash a tub full of very dirty clothes in Six Minutes. I know no other machine ever invented can do that, without wearing the clothes. Our "1900 Gravity" Washer does the work so easy that a child can run it almost as well as a strong woman, and it don't wear the clothes, fray the edges, nor break buttons, the way all other machines do.

It just drives soapy water clear through the fibres of the clothes like a force pump might.

So, said I to myself, I will do with my "1900 Gravity" Washer what I wanted the man to do with the horse. Only I won't wait for people to ask me. I'll offer first, and I'll make good the offer every time.

Let me send you a "1900 Gravity" Washer on a month's free trial. I'll pay the freight out of my own pocket, and if you don't want the machine after you've used it a month, I'll take it back and pay the freight too. Surely that is fair enough, isn't it.

Doesn't it prove that the "1900 Gravity" Washer must be all that I say it is?

And you can pay me out of what it saves for you. It will save its whole cost in a few months in wear and tear on the clothes alone. And then it will save 50 to 75 cents a week over that in washwoman's wages. If you keep the machine after the month's trial, I'll let you pay for it out of what it saves you. If it saves you 60 cents a week, send me 50 cents a week 'till paid for. I'll take that cheerfully, and I'll wait for my money until the machine itself earns the balance.

Drop me a line to-day, and let me send you a book about the "1900 Gravity" Washer that washes clothes in 6 minutes.

Address me personally, R. I. Morris, Manager, 1900 Washer Co., 357 Yonge Street, Toronto, Can.

THE LITTLE MOTHER.

(By Harriett Gordon, in 'The Christian Globe.')

Miss Betsy Dodd sat in the garden, waiting for six o'clock, when she would put her lonely little supper on the table, and eat it by her lonely little self.

As she arose to go in she saw a woman approaching. There was an unfamiliar look about her, and it could hardly be expected that Betsy would resist waiting to find out if she was a stranger. The woman stopped, gave a questioning look, then advanced slowly up the path and said: 'Good evening!'

'Good evening, ma'am,' returned Betsy, looking down upon a weary, dejected figure, 'are you a lady traveller?'

'Yes,' answered the woman, poking a lock of pale blonde hair behind her ears to keep it out of her eyes, 'no—yes——. Oh, may I sit on the step?'

'Come right in,' cried Betsy, 'I ought to a-seen how tired you are.'

The woman dumbly followed her in the house and sank into a rocking chair, with a tir d sigh of 'I'm so thankful to you!'

Betsy saw her faded blue eyes filling with tears, and with innate delicacy hastened to the kitchen; but the woman was either too tired, or had no desire to wipe them away surreptitiously, for when Betsy returned, the tears were still on her cheeks.

'Some folks you can't accept favors from,' observed the woman, as she took a cup of tea from Miss Betsy's hand. 'I've only known you a few minutes, but I'd accept from you, where I wouldn't from some I've known all my life. Have you ever took boarders?'

'No, I've never took boarders—seems like I couldn't. Mother used to say when we was all here, 'our home's our home.' Now the home's come to me—I'm the only one left an' it seems like I couldn't take no outsiders in.'

'I don't blame you,' sighed the woman. 'A home is a home. A home's what I need. I want to be taken care of, and I got a chance to be taken care of again.'

'Why don't you take it?' asked Betsy. 'There ain't no sense in a woman refusing to let a man take care of her, unless he's a bad man, or she'd rather be alone. I take it you've been married once?'

The woman's red face changed to pallor; she rose agitated.

'Don't look that way,' cried Betsy. 'Set down. I ain't inquiring into your private affairs—I wouldn't for the world.'

'I've been married right and honorable,' said the woman, sinking back into the chair. 'My husband died. He was honest an' good to me, and I had no cause to complain.'

Betsy started clearing the table, and the woman, to be doing something, got up from her seat and aimlessly gathered up the teaspoons, dropping spots of tea on Betsy's clean table cloth.

'Do you suppose I'd have any luck selling postcards?' inquired the woman.

'I don't know,' answered Betsy. 'I'll take some.'

'No you shan't!' cried the woman, suddenly bursting into a flood of tears. 'I lied to you, I did. I have got postcards to sell, but that ain't what I come here for. I want a night's lodging, and I can't afford to pay for it, and I got a baby down to the station.'

'A baby!' screamed Betsy, springing to her feet. 'The poor, blessed little thing! How could you leave it all this time without saying nothing?' She pulled excitedly as she talked at an old plaid shawl hanging behind the door.

'You don't mind children?' asked the woman, eyeing her curiously, as Betsy shoved her out and locked the door with a snap.

'Mind them? No! 'Cause I'm an old maid isn't no sign I'm as dried up inside as I am outside. Who did ye leave it with?'

'The lady at the station at the refreshment counter. I expect she'll think I am a long time, but I was afraid to tell you. It was so homelike, and I was afraid you'd put me out.'

They walked in silence till in sight of the station, when the lusty screams of a child greeted their ears. Betsy ran, the lady traveller made a brave effort to trailed away after a few steps. When she reached the station Betsy had the child in her arms, and the vigorous little fellow had ceased his importunings to regard the new stranger. The girl in the refreshment counter, red of face and worried looking, was holding the bottle to the baby's lips.

'He'd pull and cry, but he didn't seem to get anything,' she cried.

'You didn't take the cotton out,' said the mother. She removed the nipple and took out a wad of cotton that stopped the bottle and threw it away.

The girl looked shamefaced. 'It was all right till the little fellow got hungry,' she said. 'I tell you I felt bad when I couldn't satisfy him.'

'Everybody here's big-hearted,' said the lady traveller as they went out. 'It does seem like the city takes the heart out of people. But there's a fascination about it, no denying—why, I could sit and watch pretty dresses and pretty people till—my, but you hold that baby like you'd had a dozen. Anybody seeing us would think things was reversed around, and you was his mother. How'd you like to have him?'

'Oh, ain't you ashamed to joke about such a thing?' cried the little old maid, and clasping the baby close. 'I'd be frightened a judgment wou'd be put on me, and he'd be took away.'

The woman tried to scare up a show of resentment at the aspersion put upon her motherhood, but Betsy, absorbed in carefully wrapping the baby in her shawl, did not hear her vapid remarks.

When they reached the house the woman waited on Betsy, who undressed the baby, with such a happy, mother-look in her face, that she seemed ten years younger. She could hardly bear to leave the babe with the mothr in the spare room, making as many excuses as she could think of before she finally went out and shut the door; going back half a dozen times to listen at the door, at last tiptoeing in to see if there was enough cover to keep the little pink form warm. Mother and babe, exhausted from travel, were sound asleep. Betsy kissed the little fat fold of wrist that lay outside the cover and slipped out. In her own bed she lay sleepless and excited until the clock struck twelve.

About four she was awakened by the baby's sobbing. She felt as if the sound had been going on for some time, and had just forced itself into her tired consciousness. The cry continuing, with no mother voice hushing it, Betsy hastened to the spare room. The baby lay with his round, bare legs kicking outside the cover. His cry grew lustier when he saw her. Betsy picked him up and cuddled him.

'We'll go to find your mother, you precious, hungry baby,' she said.

The first rays of the sun lit upon Betsy's shining pots and pans, as they entered the kitchen. Baby's bottle was warming on the stove, but the mother was not to be seen. The whistle of a train shrilled through the morning air. A foreboding clutched at Betsy's heart. She pressed the babe to her bosom, and laid her hot cheek against his.

'Oh, baby, baby!' she sobbed. 'A precious little baby!'

Then frantically she rushed through the house, calling, 'Miss, Miss!'

How foolish it sounded! A married woman! But 'Mrs.' sounded more foolish. What was the woman's name? Where had she come from? Where had she gone?

By eleven o'clock the whole village knew that Betsy Dodd had a baby. A few who understood congratulated her. The arguments of those who predicted unending trial and care, with probable ingratitude as a reward, were indignantly refuted by Betsy.

As the days wore on, Betsy's fear of her treasure being taken away grew less; the blonde lady seemed to have completely faded out of existence. The baby's name had not been mentioned, so she named him Stephen, after her father. And Stephen became a beloved member of the community. Betsy never left him alone. As he grew to be a little boy, she entered into everything he did, and talked to him a great deal, so he became very 'old-fashioned,' as is the quaint way of saying he was old for his years.

'Why haven't I a father?' he asked at the age of six and a half.

'Your father went to Heaven when you were a baby,' replied Betsy.

'Was he any relation to you?' then queried the boy.

'No, he was related to the lady who left you with me. Aren't you happy?' the adopted mother could not restrain herself from asking passionately.

'Yes, very!' he answered, and feeling that there was need for comfort, 'We don't need a father, we're getting along all right. Aren't you happy?'

Betsy knew her only happiness was his happiness, but she longed to know if he felt anything lacking in the love she gave him.

'Could you love her as much as you do me?' she asked one day. He looked at her surprised.

'The other lady? No,' he said simply. 'You're my mother; but I'm sorry for her, 'caus you say she had a hard time. How much am I her little boy?'

Betsy told him God had given him first to the woman, but she had no home, and was not able to take care of him, so He thought best for Betsy, with her home in the country, to bring him up, and when he was a man he could go where he pleased.

'Why, I couldn't leave you, mother,' he said, and her loving heart almost burst with joy.

'I want to work for you,' he said, when he was fifteen. 'I see how you have worked for me.'

Betsy, however, wanted to give him more schooling, but he stoutly objected. He had gone through the village school, and had had two years at High School in a near by town. So his wishes were gratified, and he went to work on a farm.

'He's paid me back right along,' she reasoned with herself. 'I've had fifteen years of seeing life through young eyes, and I thank God for it! If she was to come for him to-morrow, I couldn't say but what everything was fair, and no regrets.'

Steve worked two years on the farm. When he was seventeen the aged owner turned all responsibility over to him; he was to share profits equally, and it was rumored that he would be the old man's heir. At any rate, his future was assured.

Betsy was musing on these things one Saturday afternoon, waiting for Steve.

A knock at the front door, and Betsy hastened out, her face beaming welcome for her belated boy.

'Oh!' she gasped, at sight of a weary, jaded figure standing on the porch.

'Well, you know me, don't you? Don't look so dazed. I ain't a spirit.'

The woman entered and dropped, whining, into a chair, Betsy wondering dully if she had ever got rested.

'This is a God-forsaken place, sure. I suppose I am thin and ill, the way you stare,' she continued, 'but I've had enough to make me so. He never took care of me after all his promises, and you know I never was one to shift for myself.'

'I don't know much about you,' said Betsy; 'you said that, but people don't always know themselves.

Betsy was fascinated by the colorless, peevish voice. Tears still flowed readily.

'You was so kind. I often thought I'd come to you, but I was ashamed. Now he's left me, and I'll have to take the boy away. It seems ungrateful, but you know I said when I first saw you I never could take care of myself, you know I did.'

Betsy caught herself swaying and steadied herself, 'You know him and me's growed pretty much attached.'

'Yes, I suppose so, but when all's said and done, of course, I'm his mother. He's old enough to support me, and make up for all I've gone through.' Then suddenly, 'My boy! my boy!' she cried, and Bets, looked up and saw her throw herself into Steve's arms. With a stifled cry she rushed out of the room.

'I'm a fool,' she moaned, clenching her nails into her hands. 'I thought I was ready for it, but I ain't, and I never will be. But he ain't goin' to know it—I ain't a goin' to make it no harder for him.'

She crept to the door and listened, her heart pounding till her eardrums seemed bursting. 'You had better stay here,' the boy was saying, 'The country will do you good, and we'll take care of you and do our best to make you happy.'

The woman laughed shrilly. 'Happy in the country with nothing to see! You're like your pa: he always wanted a farm, but he gave it up for me. You're a good boy, but you don't know your mother, Herbert.'

There was a silence, Betsy felt her knees give under her: she caught hold of something, pulled herself up and flew far off, to the top of the house to Steve's room, and sank down beside his bed. Beating the pillows with both fists she cried over and over again. 'You ain't her Herbert! You're my Steve!' She got up and paced the floor. 'He'll do his duty,' she moaned. 'I taught him to. God'll tell him what's right.'

Steve found her, her head buried in his pillow, exhausted with her anguish.

'Don't mind me,' she whispered brokenly. 'I'm strong, and you know the only thing that'd kill me would be your not doing your duty. No matter how hard it be, let me go and I'll be all right. She is your mother, when all's said and done.'

She tried to break away from him, but he held her fast in his strong arms.

'You are my mother, and I thank God for you,' he said, pulling the gray head down on his shoulder. 'You have given me all a mother could; she has given me nothing but birth, the smallest part when it is unwilling. I am a man because of what you have done for me; do you think that can be wiped out in a minute? I'll provide for her—all she cares for is money. Nobody's heart will be broken, so don't cry any more, little mother.'

Betsy's face was still hid on the big, strong shoulder, and her tears of joy flowed softly. 'I didn't influence you, though, thank God,' she whispered.

THE GARDEN

NOTES BY A PRACTICAL MAN

PLANNING THE HOME GROUNDS.

LEAFY SCREENS AND PLEASING VIEWS.

As planting time is close at hand, perhaps a few hints as to some of the important things to be thought of in planning the home grounds will be helpful. The size of the grounds must of course, be considered first of all, for it will limit you, not only as to the amount of planting you need to do, but also as to the variety and size of the trees and shrubs you will be able to use.

If you are in a suburban place and have neighbors whose windows overlook your grounds, or if you are in the country and have within range an unsightly barn or other outhouse, you will need to plant at least a few tall trees and shrubs. Here, again, careful planning is wise, for while a tall slender tree or shrub may be all that is needed, there are places where a lower-growing closer leafed variety would make you a more effective screen. For problems of this kind no amount of calculation on paper will take the place of getting out onto the ground and measuring with the eye, the height and breadth of the mass of foliage necessary for your purpose, and where it should be placed. When you have decided where a tree is to go, drive in a stake, so that no mistakes may be made in the rush of planting time.

There is also the question of whether you will plant only those varieties you desire to establish permanently, or will put in with them some of the softer more rapidly growing varieties. In the first case you will have to wait longer for your screen, but the second method has dangers of its own. Too often the coarse rapidly growing trees are allowed to not only use up light and nourishment needed by the choice varieties, but they are allowed to grow on until they have actually stunted and spoiled them. Everyone means to cut out such temporary growth in time, but as a matter of fact, nothing is more difficult for the amateur than to harden his heart and cut down 'such fine big trees.' So in most cases the good is allowed to be the enemy of the best.

If your property is large enough, plant an irregular border of tall trees and shrubs round the entire edge of it. Such a border will not only protect you from high winds, but will make your place more private. Without giving the shut-in feeling or appearance a high boundary fence or regular hedge gives, this border, will enable your family to live out of doors as privately as indoors. In laying out the border put stakes where the trees are to go, and use tall shrubs for filling in between.

You will add to the charm of your grounds by arranging the trees and shrubs so as to preserve or frame your favorite view of mountain, lake or river. But do not forget to also consider your grounds from the outside, and make the place more attractive and interesting, by planning your openings so that, through one or more, your house may appear, seen at its best.

Low growing shrubs can be used to continue your border where you want the distant view.

Of course, many people, many minds, but, personally, I think planting a lawn with trees and shrubs is often a great mistake. A fine large open lawn is much better than one dotted over with trees. The open lawn can be kept in better condition, and is much easier mown, and moreover it adds the appearance of spaciousness to your grounds.

For planting the border round your property, use only hardy varieties. For trees I would use the sugar maple in preference to Norway maple, and the white pine, and hemlock spruce for evergreens. Of the tall shrubs, the dogwood viburnums and lilacs; the natives sumach can be used, also the shad bush or Juneberry, the wild plum and the choke cherry.

For lower shrubs, the barberries and hydrangeas, spireas, Rosa Rugosa, and the hardy honeysuckles, can be planted, and many of the small native shrubs. If flowers are wanted, you can plant a border of flowers in front of the low growing shrubs. If flowers are not desired in front, you have a place that will not require a great deal of time to look after, and can take your holidays without your garden running wild. In planting on the above plan do not put in any but the very hardiest varieties of trees and shrubs. If you have to use economy in planting, buy smaller plants, they will soon grow up if well planted.

WATCH YOUR SEEDLINGS.

Keep a sharp look-out for all the many insects that attack the young seedlings of vegetables, and flowers. It is best to prick out all seedlings as soon as they are large enough to handle. If a quantity is needed, it is well to make up a fresh bed for them. Shade them from the sun for a day or two after moving, and be careful of draughts. Put air on the south end of frame on all days that are bright with a strong wind blowing. The more shifts the plants get, the better plants you have for the garden. If you are short of any varieties, sow more seed at once, so that you will have enuogh to plant up your place.

SOW SWEET PEAS OUTSIDE.

As soon as it is possible to sow sweet peas outside it should be done, as they take so long to come into flowering, but the ground cannot be made too good. You must have deep cultivation for them, at least two feet deep and work plenty of manure into the trench when digging. Sow only the best varieties, and don't sow too thick, one plant to every three inches is quite close enough. By this method you can have the best varieties, and the best is never too good. Sow about 3 to 4 inches deep, and water in dry weather.

A USEFUL REFUSE HEAP.

The present is a good time to prepare for the work of the coming season, and the dump has to be provided for in all country places. If a good large hole is dug, say, 6 feet long and 6 feet deep, into which all weeds and decaying vegetable matter can be thrown, it will become a valuable asset to the garden. If the ashes and slops from the house can be thrown on this, they will help, and all grass clippings, old rags and anything that will help to make manure, should go in. If it becomes offensive, throw some dry soil on it from time to time, and clean it out every fall. The contents will be found to make very good manure, and there will not be so much lost as when a fire was kept going. Do not allow any broken glass, crockery, or old tins to be put in this, but keep them separately, to be buried deep in some place drainage is wanted, or a hole is to be filled in.

From Halifax to Vancouver

WOMEN ARE PRAISING DODD'S KIDNEY PILLS.

Nova Scotia Mother Tells How They Cured Her Aches and Pains, and Made Her a Well Woman Again.

ECUM SECUM BRIDGE, Halifax Co., N.S., April 11. (Special). —From Vancouver to Halifax come daily reports of the splendid work. Dodd's Kidney Pills are doing for the suffering women of Canada, and this little place can show a splendid cure of its own. Mrs. Orsatus Pace, the mother of a large family, was a sufferer from those aches and pains only women know. To-day she is a strong, healthy woman. Dodd's Kidney Pills did it.

'I had a pain in my left side and down through my hips,' Mrs. Pace states. 'I had headache all the time. My heart was weak, and at times a pain around it added to my fears. Some days I was hardly able to walk.

'I read of a number of cures of cases like mine by Dodd's Kidney Pills, and sent for three boxes. To-day I am a well woman, and can do as much work as ever I could.'

Dodd's Kidney Pills cured Mrs. Pace because her troubles came from diseased kidneys. Dodd's Kidney Pills always cure diseased kidneys, and as ninety percent of women's troubles come from kidney trouble, Dodd's Kidney Pills have come to be known as suffering woman's best friend.

WORLD'S WELFARE

The Chinese Independent Church

(By Dr. Fong F. Sec and Mr. C. T. Wang in 'China's Young Men,' Shanghai.)

It is over a hundred years since the introduction of Christianity into China. Much good work has been done by the missionaries, for whose services we, as sensible Christians, should all be very grateful. Actuated by the love of human souls and in obedience to Christ's own command, 'Go and preach the Gospel to the whole world,' they have left their dearest relatives and friends, faced the roughest seas and storms, experienced numerous difficulties, and even risked their own lives to bring us the glad tidings. By settling down in our land and erecting numerous churches, hospitals, schools, orphanages, etc., they have helped not only to elevate the moral standing of our people, relieve much of our bodily suffering, save many from untimely deaths, and spread much useful knowledge, but also to give us higher ideals, greater ambition, loftier thoughts, and, above all, a new national spirit. But there is always an account against them in the minds of our people, whether Christian or otherwise, that the missionaries have assumed an attitude incompatible with our self-respect and honor. For it has been their general conception, with a few notable exceptions of course, that we Chinese, for reasons unknown to us, have been deemed by them as incapable of assuming responsible leadership. Acting on this assumption, they have naturally kept things pretty well in their own hands, and have aimed to train us to be fit only for positions where we are more to be led and directed, than to lead and direct.

In course of time the evil effects of a mistaken assumption began to tell heavily upon the churches, schools and other institutions which they have laboriously planted and nurtured. Instead of growing into manhood, healthy, strong and robust, and being able to take care of themselves, they continue to remain weak and helpless, like children stunted by adverse circumstances. When these are contrasted with the result produced by a few other missionaries who assumed a different attitude, the wrong policy as adopted by the missionaries in general has been made too glaring for any further defence. Due credit must be given to them for their willingness to adopt a different attitude as soon as they are convinced.

That our country can be ultimately evangelized only by our own efforts, few people can now deny. If close reasoning and past historical facts do not convince the severest critics of our executive ability, present-day events ought to. The success of the Revolution will always stand out as a good evidence of our ability to manage our own affairs. Now, the question before us is, how are we to grow and develop, in order to make an Independent Church possible,—a task, be it remembered, which will be by no means easy.

We will brush aside at once the silly thought as entertained by some of us that independence means the immediate exclusion of missionaries. We will do well to recognize the supreme importance of time as a factor in growth. It will be as great and calamitous a mistake for a young, newly-planted church to cast aside the guidance of the mother church prematurely as for the mother church to forever baby her offspring. There are yet two lines along which we may legitimately develop. The first is for Chinese Christians in a given locality to band themselves together for the establishment of an independent church. The second is to promote and work towards independence in churches that have already been established. In each case the advice, support, and co-operation of the missionaries will be diligently sought. Both plans are being used. The Chinese Union Church in Tokio and the Chinese Union Church in Tientsin are examples of the first kind, while many self-supporting denominational churches furnish illustrations of the second kind.

Of the two we believe the second is a wiser course. Except in peculiar situations the first plan has to encounter many difficulties which are hard, if not impossible, to overcome. For instance, what should be the form of the church organization of an independent church of the first kind? Should it be under a bishop? If so, how is he to be appointed and by whom? Would a Presbyterian system satisfy all the Christians who are to be the component parts of the church? Shall one church be a unit by itself and act as its members please, or rather shall it be a unit of a larger whole? What form of baptism should be used? Should there be any ritual? If so, what kind and how much? What should be the required articles of confession? So on, ad infinitum. Questions like these are most difficult to solve and they have not been solved by the older Christian countries.

Now, all these qustions can be avoided when we develop along the second line. When a church is founded in China on a certain denominational line, let that stay. Emphasis will be laid on how to make this church self-supporting and self-governing. As soon as proper native leaders are found, the church should be left to them to be managed according to the forms laid down by that particular denomination. What we aim at is to make the church indigenous, that is, to make it distinctly Chinese when it is in China, to be manned with Chinese ministers and deacons and supported with Chinese money. Form of organization or baptism, presence or absence of ritual in church services, whether each church should be a unit by itself or rather a component part of a larger whole, are all secondary questions. They could be what men wish them to be. Inasmuch as God has made us divergent in temperament and convictions, let us enjoy the liberty of maintaining this or that form of church government, or this or that form of baptism and ritual according to our sweet pleasure. The fundamental point to which we must rigidly adhere is: Are we Christians, are we living as Christ would have us live?

The real solution of the Chinese Independent Church question, so far as we ourselves are concerned, lies in our own spiritual, moral, intellectual and economic growth. Whatever is done towards this growth aids the solution of the all-important problem. For when we are old and strong enough to maintain our independence, we will, of course, have it. What we are called upon to do now is to identify ourselves with a church whose form of organization, baptism, ritual, etc., best suit our taste and conviction, and to work energetically for the bringing about of conditions that cannot but produce independence. Thus to secure independence means work, but to maintain independence means more work. Let us, therefore, work wholeheartedly, persistently, unitedly, and above all prayerfully. What a glorious time it will be when China, our beloved country, becomes a Christian power, when the Bible is universally read, when churches are dotted all over the country, when the entire atmosphere is filled with the sweet tolling of church bells, when love and happiness fill every family, and when the whole four hundred million people all sing together the holy chorus to praise and glorify our Almighty God.

The Seekers

Poverty asked, 'Will it cost too much?'
Mammon asked, 'Will it pay?'
And Scholarship, 'Is the measure wise,
And are you sure of the way?'
Statesmanship, 'Can we find the time
To finish before the night?'
But when the Seeker had heard them all
He only asked, 'Is it right?'

Poverty said, 'I cannot help,
For my pockets are not filled.'
Mammon said, 'That land must wait
Till my own broad fields are tilled.'
Scholarship, 'If I lend a hand,
Too much, I fear, I shall miss';
And Statesmanship, 'There are other things
Of as large import as this.'

But the Seeker, poor and of little power,
All untried and untaught,
Bearing only the knowledge proud
That his heart could not be bought,
Turned his face to a rugged path,
Far from the world's delight,
And only said, 'Come death, come day,
Profit or loss, I fight!'

—Marguerite Ogden Bigelow,

SPIRIT DRINKING IN FRANCE.

In death statistics of France, which the French Government has published, the Director of Public Health, points out that France, in spite of the healthiness of her climate and the prosperity of her people, has a death-rate above that of Switzerland and Germany, and much above that of Holland and England. The cause of this excess he finds is tuberculosis. It kills annually in France 217 people out of every hundred thousand; though only about 160 in Germany, Italy, Spain, and Holland, and only 146 in England. And the cause of this frequent tuberculosis he finds is alcohol. For he says: 'There is a minutely close indentity between the list of departments whose inhabitants have the highest death-rates from tubercle and the list of those whose inhabitants have the highest quantities of distilled spirits.' Similarly, the death-rate from tubercle is highest in the class most apt to form drunken habits, viz., the males in the prime of life. Thus, of the males who die in France between the ages of twenty and forty, no fewer than 42 per cent — that is to say, almost half — died of tuberculosis. The report concludes by saying that France might prevent the death of a hundred and fifty thousand of her citizens whom she now loses in every year, 'if social and legislative efforts to check alcoholism were undertaken with firmness, organized with method, and carried on with persevering energy.' Why should not they be? And in England also?

A NEW EPISCOPAL DIOCESE.

The Episcopal Church will, it is said, create a new district to include the Panama Canal Zone and all of the republics of Central America. The district, consisting at present of work in the Zone only, is administered by the Bishop of Cuba, who reports the plan unsatisfactory. Negotiations have been concluded between the American Episcopal Church and the Church of England, represented chiefly by the Bishop of London, by which jurisdiction is transferred, and there will be created a district sufficiently large to give a Bishop for Central America enough to do to keep him busy. The plan is one of several started by various religious bodies, to make effective work ready for the canal opening. Many years ago, under personal direction of the Bishop of London, work was started in British Honduras, Central America, and at length a Bishop was named. Work of the Isthmus of Panama was put for convenience under his charge. When the United States took over the Zone its Anglican work was transferred to American supervision. Now the proposition is to transfer all of Central America, except the British part, to the Episcopal Church in this country. The argument put forth by Episcopal Church leaders is that it, and not the distant Church of England, ought to be responsible for this region so near at hand. To the argument the English Church agrees. —'Christian Intelligencer.'

NATIVE PROGRESS IN SOUTH AFRICA.

A writer in a South African newspaper, giving figures to show the progress of the natives, presents the case of nine families at an upcountry mission station. They had sold last summer over $1,300 worth of different kinds of produce raised on their farms, while from two to four times as much more was held in reserve for food, for this year's planting, and for later sales. These natives used ten tons of fertilizer, owned twenty-one ploughs of various kinds, six harrows, eleven cultivators, five planters, three waggons, one trolley, and one cart. The missionary in charge declares that these nine families are not a specially selected group, but are representative of the whole of his congregation. The writer of the article suggests that such instances of native industry could be multiplied, and that it is certain they will increase as the stimuli of Christianity, education, and competition are properly applied.

A ROYAL EPISTLE.

Having received from the Bible Society a specially-bound copy of the Luganda Bible, King Andereya, of Bunyoro, in the Uganda Protectorate, expressed his thanks in a striking letter. He wrote: 'I am delighted at receiving it, a gift of great glory, which excels everything in goodness and in value. For the Bible is the inheritance of God, the King of kings. This book is of greater value than all the dominions and crowns of the kings of the earth. A country that does not put its trust in the Bible is not to be accounted of, but the kingdom that believes in the bible shall endure, it shall stand, for all authority is in God's hands as St. Paul writes in Romans 13:1. In my own kingdom of Bunyoro, through faith in the bible, we are progressing, and now there are are many who believe in Christ.' The king received the book from Mrs. Fisher, wife of the Rev. A. B. Fisher, of the C.M.S. Recently a neighboring tribe sent an embassy to the king in order to ask the secret of his kingdom's remarkable progress. He replied that God alone had made him wise and powerful, and besought them to inquire after the words of God. The result was that this tribe again sent messengers, with the request that he would send teachers to them.—London 'Christian.'

THE BROTHERHOOD OF ISLAM.

That Turkey's disastrous war touches all the followers of Islam and has its bearings on the welfare of that faith appears from the fact that meetings of Mohammedan merchants and of their assistants were recently held in Lady-Smith, South Africa, to meet Turkish representatives from Constantinople and to raise subscriptions for the Red Crescent Society and its relief work. A total of £320 was secured the entire company of the Ladysmith Moslem assistants subscribing liberally by paying nearly a month's wages each.

THE SERMON.

THE LETHARGIC YOUNG MAN.

(By the Rev. J. P. Gerrie, Kenobert Union Church, Sask.)

And there sat in the window a certain young man named Eutychus being fallen into a deep sleep; and as Paul was long preaching, he sunk down with sleep and fell down from the third flat and was taken up dead.—Acts xx: 9.

The wise man in Ecclesiastes gives a dissertation on a time for everything, and though sleep is not included it might well be named. There is a time to sleep and a time to keep awake, to which could be added a place to sleep and a place to keep awake. The time for Eutychus to sleep was not in the meeting, and the place was certainly not the open window in that upper chamber. However, let me say in passing, that if more young men would spend their sleeping hours within reach of the open window, summer and winter, there would be fewer lethargic young men in our land. Still, we can hardly condemn every one who takes a nap in a meeting. The biographer of the brilliant, but eccentric preacher, Patrick Robertson, tells of a man who was prone to sleep notwithstanding the original pungent pulpit utterances. On this particular Sunday, his seat was in the aisle, for the building was always crowded, and having no pew support he fell over on the floor. The preacher stopped, and looking at the man as he gathered himself together, said, 'Ah, Tammas, Tammas, ma man, the deevil's been rockin' ye for mony a day, but he has coupit ye at last.'

I do not know that any of us would be so sweeping in reproof if we had the occasion, unless we might personify in the devil bad atmosphere and other conditions which could be avoided. Perhaps this same preacher had these things to contend against, inasmuch as at another time he scolded his beadle, saying, 'that if he was to preach in a bottle that beadle would be sure to put in the cork.' There are factors of health, weariness, atmosphere, and service which are fruitful in begetting sleepy auditors. I remember as a boy attending a cottage prayer meeting in a farmer's kitchen, where a good deacon kneeling by the blazing fire, snored audibly during the minister's prayer, nor did the 'deevil coup' him, but I fancy his better half gave him a lesson so that he never repeated the entertainment. In a hot, stuffy room, and in a long monotonous service it needs a strong tussel with Morpheus for one wearied and worn to keep wide awake. I say this to emphasize the fact that there are physical conditions, material surroundings, and a great many things which need to be righted if we would be responsive and alert, and we should be on such occasions. I say this further, that we may not be too severe on Eutychus for what we might have succumbed to under like conditions. The service was long, the atmosphere close, and the address probably beyond him, yet the reading carries the thought that he resisted sleep, but was gradually overcome. We do not, therefore, take Eutychus as a type, but rather as a suggestion of the lethargic young man, who, sad to say, is legion in material, mental and spiritual somnolence.

He is unresponsive to material appeals. Many lights were burning in the upper room where Eutychus fell asleep. It was what we would call for that day, a brilliantly lighted place. Every available ledge presumably had its lamp, yet the young man slept in the glare of them all. He slept too in the open window, the very place of all places where he should have kept awake.

The incident suggests the lethargic young man amid the material appeals of God's great universe. There are many, many lights in the vast upper room of the heavens. We cannot count them. They are innumerable. We cannot mete them out. They are immeasurable. We cannot grasp their wonders. They are incomprehensible. And yet multitudes are asleep to their glory and grandeur. They seldom look up, and when they do it is with a meaningless vacant gaze. They see no beauty, no lustre, no splendour. They hear no message, no song, no music. Now, it is not needed that we should be astronomers to appreciate the magnificence of the heavens. Nor are we asked to be mere star gazers, but the young man who neither sees nor hears the messages of the skies but half lives. He must wake up to their sublimity and glory if he would understand the Psalmist, 'The heavens declare the glory of God and the firmament showeth his handy work.' He will then sing as never before

'The heavens declare thy glory Lord!
In every star thy wisdom shines.'

He will also look out wide awake from the open window upon the great world in which he lives, viewing the matchless pictures of the Divine Artist, and catching the eternal messages of the Creator. The young man so aroused will know that the voice of God was not confined to one burning bush in the ages of the past. In every autumn will see many a burning bush, glorious in its flaming tints, and from it he will hear the voice of the unseen. The other seasons will likewise bring appeals to mind and soul. The winter season, can any but the lethargic forget it? How many times the trees were before us in wondrous beauty? We remember them in turn tufted with hoar frost, encased in crystal ice, plumed with the new fallen snow. We recall the evergreens bowing beneath, and fringed with the same white mantle. I spent one day not long since at my boyhood home, and I shall never forget a deep snow walk with the dogs over the old familiar fields, up the banks of the dear old Grand River, through the well remembered sugar bush and neighboring woods. It was after one of the fiercest storms of winter, and at every turn there were messages, songs, pictures, handiwork, music. Again in the glorious spring and summer days we may listen to appeals equally wonderful. We can realize that 'deep calling unto deep' was not the lone experience of the Patmos seer, while to these calls may be added myriads more from garden and field, mountain and plain, forest and woods.

Are we really awake at these open windows? Do we appreciate the outlook? I have often wondered at the comparative indifference of many people to the marvellous scenery which greets them as they travel by land and water. There are panoramas which are veritable feasts of soul. And we need not stir from home to be brought in communion with nature, beautiful and grand. In Tennyson's Maud the flowers are speaking:

'The red rose cries, "She is near, she is near,"
And the white rose weeps, "She is late";
The larkspur listens, "I hear, I hear";
And the lily whispers, "I wait."'

Do we interpret the messages of the flowers? esus did as he listened to the lilies of the field. A member of a former congregation told me that standing beneath a tree he could tell if it were maple, beech, elm or some other kind by the breeze playing upon the leaves. Do we even hear the sound of the 'going in the tops of the mulberry trees'? Our own Canadian poetess, Isabella Valancy Crawford, who passed away in early life, has among her poems a picture of nature speaking to the cowboy on his mustang as he makes his lonely watch of the herds by night:

'Whar thar's runnin' water, its sure tew speak
Uv folks tew home an' the old home place,
An' yer bound to listen an' hear it talk
Es yer mustang crunches the dry bald sod,
Fur I reckon the hills an' stars an' crick
Are all uv 'em preachers sent by God.'

Have we heard these preachers? Do we ever hear them? It was Elizabeth Barrett Browning who wrote:

'Earth's crammed with heaven
And every common bush afire with God.'

Do we note anything of this? To which class in the next two lines do we belong?

'But only he who sees, takes off his shoes,
The rest sit round it and pluck blackberres.'

It was our one time Premier Alexander Mackenzie, who, after exacting duties of state, walked to the brow of the Ottawa Parliament Hill with a friend, and looking upon the marvellous picture before him, reverently lifted his hat and said: 'And yet they tell us there is no God. Oh, the call everywhere to awake to the God speaking messages of nature!

The lethargic young man is unresponsive to mental appeals, or it might be better to say to the appeals of leaders of thought. Paul was a man to stimulate intellect and mind. He was a mental giant. His training was thorough and complete, and he was fully equipped for any intellectual fray. The philosophers of the Epicureans and Stoics found him a foeman more than worthy of their steel. The Lycaonians named him Mercury, the God of eloquence and oratory. He confronted governor and king, so that one trembled and the other cried out, whether in scorn or sincerity it matters not, 'With but little persuasion thou wouldst fain make me a Christian.' What argument, pathos, passion, rhetoric were crowded into his spoken and written words! It must have been wonderful to hear him, and yet Eutychus slept under this man of surprising intellect and speech.

Multitudes of young men are unresponsive to the appeals of leaders of our day. Outstanding men of mind and word grace every walk in life, and yet there are those who are unacquainted with their message and names. They will pass away in time and the lethargic young man will not know that they are gone. My brother sometime ago overheard a group of men in a waiting room of a great western city planning the big things they would do in military conquests with Philip Sheridan as leader. That brave general had been in his grave a half-dozen years, but they did not know about his passing. They had been asleep. Dr. Josiah Strong in his 'Twentieth Century City' recounts some of the answers in a civil service examination on a question relating to Abraham Lincoln. About forty named him a great general of the Union Army, one the victorious general at Bunker Hill, many ascribed his assassination to Gliteau, one to Garfield, and another to Ballington Booth. Surely there is need that young men wake up to the great leaders of our day and age.

And what shall be said about great minds and leaders in the published book? Our Libraries are replete with their thought and work. Fiction, poetry, biography, philosophy, science, history, we have the best of the ages. 'The King's Treasures,' as John Ruskin describes great and inspiring books, are within easy reach. Now, it is impossible to become conversant with all uplifting books, but young men are found asleep to them all. They seldom or never open a book. There is no improvement, absolutely no response to the great intellects of the centuries. Many of these young men will gad the streets, act the dandy, and think themselves wide awake and up to date, but in reality they are asleep against all mental progress and advancement. They are back numbers, and must needs wake up. Looking over my ministry I rejoice in the many young men who have started along varied lines of mental improvement toward useful and honored goals. And, Oh, the possibilities before every young man if he will but wake up!

The lethargic young man is unresponsive to great movements. Paul was inaugurating one of the greatest movements of all history. The Christianity which he was promulgating was destined to sweep the earth. Early in his ministry he uttered as a slogan the prophecy:

'I have set thee for a light for the Gentiles, That thou shouldst be for salvation unto the uttermost parts of the earth.

At the particular junction before us, he was well along in his third great missionary journey. Scores of places had been visited, and wonderful results chronicled. Communities had been turned upside down. The good seed was taking root everywhere. Light was breaking upon the Gentile world. What marvellous things Paul had to relate in that upper chamber! What a promise he had to unfold in relation to the future! What a vision he had for the world! No wonder that his speech was prolonged. It was a great message by a great man on a great movement, and yet Eutychus slept in its presentation.

Our own generation is a day of great movements. They throb and pulsate on every side and in many climes. The old land is confronted with several of national significance, and on this side of the sea we watch them with eager interest. In this North American continent, we are in the midst of momentous movements. The temperance cause is one. It is an on-rushing tide from the Atlantic to the Pacific. Slowly in this place, swiftly in that, but surely in all the liquor evil is being driven back and out, and the bright day hastening on when it will be banished from our land. No one but the lethargic can fail to note the irresistible marshalling of forces for the overthrow of the curse of the ages. Young man, if you sleep, wake up, and get into this all-conquering movement.

There is the sociological movement. We rejoice in the vast progress of the centuries in social conditions, but the goal is not yet. We still have over work and no work, enforced rest and no rest, an abetted fostered pauperism and a grim, ugly poverty. Many young men are asleep to the onward march of the past, and in deeper sleep in relation to present and future improvement. Since things have been such and so for the fathers, they will be such and so for the children. They are wholly uniformed on any of the proposed reforms for economic and industrial betterment. They have no lot nor part in the earnest thought given by serious minds for the ushering in of the better day. There is need to wake up to this, another of the vitally significant movements of the age.

There is the peace movement. We have read and heard much about the horrors of war, but words can never describe the awful reality. No wonder that General Sherman cried out: 'I am tired and sick of war. War is hell!' And it is hell, dark, cruel, terrible, 'murder in uniform' said Douglas Jerrold, 'The trade of barbarism,' said Napoleon the great. Alas, how much could be quoted from history to bear this out! And how much could be said about present day expenditure for the maintenance of army and navy? Millions upon millions, millions by the hundreds are poured out to equip and keep up these agencies of destruction. Thank God for the peace movement, which is bound to become one of the very greatest achievements of the century, bearing upon all peoples and lands. Splendid triumphs of peace, infinitely greater than any victorious wars of the centuries, are being won, and we see the beginning of the end of the vision of old, 'they shall beat their swords into plow shares, and their spears into pruning hooks; nation shall not lift sword against nation, neither shall they learn war any more.' Young men wake up and be in the heart of this great movement.

There is the missionary movement. Three important epochs mark the history of this work, the Apostolic missions in the days of St. Paul, modern missions in the awakening of a century ago, and present day missions in the reanimation of our own time. Of all three periods, none is more significant than the one in which we live. Wide open doors invite the missionary to every land, and organizations never dreamed of a century ago are doing splendid service, Societies, boards, auxiliaries, conferences, conventions, institutes are without number. A quarter of a century ago the Inter-college missionary alliance was organized. The colossal student volunteer organization indeed, is yet in its minority. Can there be a Eutychus in the college life of to-day? The Young People's interdenominational annual conferences,a dozen on the continent, the first in Canada but a few years ago! Can Eutychus sleep on among the young people of to-day? The Laymen's movement is a little better than half a dozen years old, but it too is colossal in magnitude and influence. It would take to Paul's midnight hour, and Paul himself to begin to tell the story. Truly the man who is indifferent to the missionary activities of the day is in the sleep of the centuries, and must needs wake up.

The lethargic young man is unresponsive to spiritual appeals. Those which we have noted, material, mental, and in movements may all be reckoned spiritual, and have been so presented, but the meeting in that upper chamber was essentially for worship, and the higher and more immediate concerns of the soul. It was a communion gathering to break bread. It was one of the farewell meetings in Paul's great missionary tours. The Miletus farewell recorded in the chapter of our text indicates the deep spiritual pathos and intensity of the occasion. The very God and Father was present as they broke bread in remembrance of their Lord and Saviour. They were in touch with the unseen. Their very souls were made to respond to the Father of spirits. Could it be otherwise? Eutychus, in his presence, was not indifferent to these higher things, but he slept.

There are young men, however, who are unresponsive and asleep. I do not refer to those who may be borne down by an occasional physical sleep through special stress of weariness and environment. The good deacon already mentioned was among the most spiritual of men. Nor would I refer to those who through very late and exacting toil on Saturday are constrained at times to take a Sunday forenoon nap at home. Nor would I always include among the most spiritual those who are most wide-awake and demonstrative in the services. There are groanings, according to Ian Maclaren in the 'Bonnie Brier Bush,' which should not be uttered. Still we find responses whose sincerity and earnestness cannot be questioned. Newman Hall, in his 'Autobiography,' tells of the impressiveness of a colored meeting, where during his prayer that God would send the arrow of conviction into hearts, a negro loudly responded 'Do, Lud, shoot 'em! Shoot 'em quick!' Better this than sleep and somnolence. Better this than the frigid, icy unresponsiveness of staid and formal worshippers.

I do very particular refer to those who give no thought to their higher spiritual needs. The causes may be varied. Some ignore the calls to worship because of progressive Biblical criticism, even if there are a score of churches close at hand where it is never mentioned. They are asleep to its true meaning, and have an idea that it begets infidelity, but why should this conclusion, even if right, break in upon their worship and communion? Others take the opposite extreme, and hold aloof because of the conservative teaching of the Church. Years ago I was invited to share a discussion at a meeting on the labor and industrial problem. The other speaker made a most vigorous bombardment of present day conditions in a strong incisive address of nearly an hour, in which he spared neither church nor ministry. 'I loath Jehovah,' he said, 'but I long to be like Jesus Christ.' The reason for the loathing, confessed to me afterwards, was in the Old Testament records of carnage ascribed to God. Shrewd and wide-awake on other questions, he was yet asleep to the fact that progressive thought no longer regards these records as the true unveiling of God, but as the mistaken conception of a dark age by a people often idolatrous and heathen themselves, and in line in many things with the heathen around them. I was glad a few months later to have the young man give several addresses at a Current Question Club in my own church, and to learn that afterwards he connected himself with a church in the other side of the city where he lived. About the same time I talked with the manager of a large business concern, who said that he had long since given up church, having become interested in Darwin, Spencer and Huxley. I asked him if he had gone further and read Abbott, Drummond and other exponents of Christian evolution and the newer thought. He had not. This man, wide-awake in many ways, had failed to grasp the prophetic in the teachers he had named, and was asleep to the newer conclusions of to-day. In consequence, and because of an unfounded scepticism, he was unresponsive to the spiritual appeals of his inner life. So, I fear, it is with others. They drop out of the church and imagine that an unreasoning conservatism continues. They take up reading seemingly hostile to religion and faith, and conclude that the last word has been spoken. Then we meet the great third class, who do no think, new nor old, the indifferent, the unconcerned, asleep to the call of the inner life, living as the beasts, living on a lower plane, since these creatures are denying no God-implanted aspirations and yearnings of soul. Oh! young men, if you are asleep, wake up to these eternal verities, to the immortal and the divine within you, wake up to communion with the Father of your spirits, to the worship of your God.

'And what will be the result of unbroken and continued sleep? Poor Eutychus fell from the open window and lay on the ground as dead. From heavy sleep of the upper room he passed into dead sleep on the ground below, inert and unconscious. It is all too sadly suggestive. The lethargic young man always endangers himself. Close in the flowers from water, warmth and light, and they wither and die. Close the avenues of mind and soul, and decay must come. Asleep to the calls of life, unresponsiveness to great messages, indifference to God-given voices, mean dwarfing, and death. The young man asleep in the light of his age, asleep at the window of outlook, asleep to the calls of the day, this young man sleeps the sleep of danger and death. Oh! how truly has Longfellow written, 'For the soul is dead that slumbers,' and how urgent his call:

'Let us then be up and doing,
With a heart for any fate;
Still achieving, still pursuing,
Learn to labor and to wait.'

I conclude with an earlier couplet:

'Act—act in the living present,
Heart within, and God o'erhead.'

Sunday School Lesson

(By Dr. G. Campbell Morgan.)

JOSEPH SOLD INTO EGYPT.

April 27, 1913.

Lesson.—Genesis xxxvii.

Golden Text.—James iii., 16:—'For where jealousy and faction are, there is confusion and every vile deed.'

THE STORY.

This is the first of seven lessons dealing with Joseph. This is in itself a suggestive and important fact. Joseph stands out in the history as God's chosen and fit instrument in a period of great difficulty, and one preparatory to the realization of the national idea in the history of the descendants of Abraham. He became the link between the covenant made with the fathers, and its fulfilment in the history of their posterity.

The story opens about ten years after the return home of Jacob. Jacob and his sons had taken up their abode in the land of Canaan, a shepherd people, feeding their flocks, and undoubtedly dealing with the peoples of the land. There had been complete separation in the meantime between Jacob and his family, and Esau and his people. There are clear evidences, however, that the sons of Jacob were suffering morally by reason of their contact with the peoples of the land.

The picture of Joseph presented to us is a very striking one. It is that of a youth seventeen years of age, in many ways remarkable, and revealing capacities which came to fulfilment in subsequent years, and made him one of the greatest men presented to us in these records. He was dutiful in every way. Moreover, he was characterized by great sagacity, that being the real meaning of the declaration that he was 'the son of his old age.' Whether he was naturally of a dreamy disposition or not, we have no means of knowing. That which this story shows is that his future destiny was revealed to him in dreams. With remarkable ingenuousness of character he told the dreams, both to his brethren and to his parents.

Their jealousy of Joseph was entirely the outcome of their own wrong doing. They hated him first because their father loved him. Now, their father's special love for him was the outcome of his loyalty to his father, and of the beauty of his character, in all of which he necessarily reflected upon them. Then, as the story declares, they hated him the more on account of his dreaming.

In order that they might be rid of him, they betrayed him. But for the intervention of Reuben and of Judah, they would have slain him, as it was, they sold him into slavery. On their side this act was utterly evil and reprehensible. On his side it was the act which introduced him to actual suffering. On God's side it was a forward movement, a link in the chain of his purpose.

THE TEACHING.

The action of the sons of Jacob in this story is full of warning, as it revealls in the most arresting way the degeneration of the character which ever results from evil courses. It may be well that we remind ourselves that none of these men were over five-and-twenty years of age, that certainly Reuben was not more than fifteen when he returned with his father into Canaan. Yet in this comparatively brief period, the whole of these men seem to have drifted away from the finer things of human character. With the exceptions of Reuben and Judah, the motive of whose interference was in each case a very questionable one, they seem to have been devoid of natural affection, and even of ordinary compassion, and to have had no esteem for truth.

On the other hand, the lesson is of course a wonderful illustration of the absolute safety of those who are upright in heart. Even while we are considering this earliest page in the history of Joseph, we know the issue of it all, and therefore we are able at once to gather the lessons for our periods of adversity. As we read the story we should learn that, however dark the outlook may be at any given moment, we may rest assured that if we are true to God, He is to us. This is not always easy to believe; but that is the real value of these stories, and indeed of the history of all those who put their trust in Him.

THE GOLDEN TEXT.

The golden text selected for this lesson emphasizes its warning side. These particular words of James are arresting and remarkable in many ways. Among others they are so in that it is not easy to decide which is cause and which is effect. Did the writer mean that where jealousy and faction exist the result will be confusion and every vile deed; or did he mean, where jealousy and faction exist they demonstrate the existence of confusion, and every vile deed? The qustion is certainly not worth discussing, and is only raised in order to suggest that in all probability the intention of the statement is that of drawing attention to the reflux action of these things.

If we follow on the epistle, however, we find the writer declaring that the wisdom from above is first pure. The argument to be deduced from the statement is that all the cleverness that comes from beneath is first impure. Two things are certainly illustrated by this lesson: first, that confusion and vileness result in jealousy and faction; and, secondly, therefore, that jealousy and faction demonstrate confusions and vileness.

G. CAMPBELL MORGAN, D.D.

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SUGGESTIVE QUESTIONS ON THE SUNDAY-SCHOOL LESSONS.

(By Rev. T. S. Linscott, D.D.)

(Copyright, 1912, by Rev. T. S. Linscott, D.D.)

The Bradley-Garretson Co., Ltd., Publishers, Brantford, Ont., Canada.

April 27, 1913.

Joseph Sold Into Egypt. Gen. xxxvii.

Golden Text—Love envieth not. I Cor. xiii., 4.

(1.) Verses 1-5—Who are the sons of Bilhah and the sons of Zilpah?

(2.) What practical comment can you make on the fact that Jacob manifested in the family more love for Joseph than for the rest of his sons?

(3.) Verses 5-8—Why did the brothers of Joseph hate him?

(4.) Would you say, and why, that Joseph did wisely or not in telling his brothers his dreams?

(5.) How much significance should a good young man in these days place upon a similar dream?

(6.) What reason is there, if any, to believe that the wicked always hate the good when their interests seem to clash?

(7.) Verses 9-11—What and when was the fulfilment of the dream of the sun, the moon and the seven stars?

(8.) What would you say is the worst sin before God of which a soul can be guilty?

(9.) Verses 12-17—If Joseph had not kept on looking or 'wandering in the field' would he likely have found this man who told him where he could find his brethren? Why?

(10.) Verses 18-22 What reason is there to believe that when a man would like to kill another man that, whether he does it or not, God records against him the crime of murder?

(11.) By what process of reasoning could these men justify themselves in the slaying of Joseph?

(12.) What reason is there to believe that men can either temporarily or permanently upset God's plans?

(13.) Did Reuben act as well under the circumstances as was possible, and why would you say that he did right to conceal his real motive concerning Joseph?

(14.) Why is it ever right to plan for a lesser moral evil to prevent a greater one from happening? (Take for example the licensing of the liquor traffic, and, in some countries like France, of the social evil.)

(15.) Verses 23-28—Would you say or not, and why, that Joseph took all this cruelty with equanimity, or in oriental fashion, wrung his hands with with grief and terror?

(16.) Whose lot would you rather covet, and why, Joseph in the pit or the brothers eating bread at the mouth of the pit?

(17.) What reason is there to believe that the righteous, at the time of his sorest trials, is more blessed than the wicked at the time of his greatest triumph?

(18.) Was it a part of God's plan that Joseph should be sold in this way? Give your reasons.

(19.) If Joseph could have seen the end from the beginning he would have rejoiced. What reason is there to think that this is typical of all trouble which happens to God's children? (This is one of the questions which may be answered in writing by members of the club.)

(20.) Verses 29-36—What reason is there to believe that one sin is generally followed by another to cover up the first?

(21.) Why did Jacob do well or ill in giving way to such violent grief?

Lesson for Sunday, May 4, 1913. Joseph Interprets Dreams. Gen. xl.

THE GENTLEMAN FROM INDIANA

By BOOTH TARKINGTON, Author of 'Monsieur Beaucaire' and 'The Two Vanrevels.'

(Copyright by McClure, Phillips & Co., New York.)

SYNOPSIS OF PREVIOUS CHAPTERS.

A young journalist from the East comes to the small town of Plattville, Indiana, to edit the local paper, which he has purchased. He finds the journal in a moribund condition, but by the improvements he makes in it, and by defeating the candidature of Rodney McCune, a local political 'boss,' he establishes it on a firm foundation. He engages on his staff, Frisbee, a man of education, who has lost his position as principal of the High School. The visit of a strange lady to Judge Briscoe has aroused speculation in the town. Harkless, the newspaper man, is invited to meet her. We learn that owing to the threats of McCune's supporters, some young men of the town form a guard for Harkless, unknown to him, when he takes his customary country walks in the evenings.

CHAPTER IV.

THE WALRUS AND THE CARPENTER.

The Briscoe buckboard rattled along the elastic country-road, the roans setting a sharp pace as they turned eastward on the pike toward home and supper.

'They'll make the eight miles in three-quarters of an hour,' said the judge, proudly. He pointed ahead with his whip. 'Just beyond that bend we pass through Six-Cross-Roads.'

Miss Sherwood leaned forward eagerly. 'Can we see "Mr. Wimby's" house from here?'

'No, it's on the other side, nearer town; we pass it later. It's the only respectable-looking house in this township.' They reached the turn of the road, and the judge touched up his colts to a sharper gait. 'No need of dallying,' he observed quietly. 'It always makes me a little sick just to see the place. I'd hate to have a break-down here.'

They came in sight of a squalid settlement, built raggedly about a blacksmith's shop and a saloon. Half-a-dozen shanties clustered near the forge, a few roofs scattered through the shiftlessly cultivated fields, four or five barns propped by fence-rails, some sheds with gaping apertures through which the light glanced from side to side, a squad of thin, 'razor-back' hogs—now and then worried by gaunt hounds — and some abused-looking hens, groping about disconsolately in the mire, a broken-topped buggy with a twisted wheel settling into the mud of the middle of the road (there was always abundant mud, here, in the dryest summer), a lowering face sneering from a broken window — Six-Cross-Roads was forbidding and forlorn enough by day. The thought of what might issue from it by night was unpleasant, and the legends of the Cross-Roads, together with an unshapen threat, easily fancied in the atmosphere of the place, made Miss Sherwood shiver as though a cold draught had crossed her.

'It is so sinister!' she exclaimed. 'And so unspeakably mean! This is where they live, the people who hate him, is it? The "White Caps"?'

'They are just a lot of rowdies,' replied Briscoe. 'You have your rough corners in big cities, and I expect there are mighty few parts of any country that don't have their tough neighborhoods, only Six-Cross-Roads happens to be worse than most. They choose to call themselves 'White-Caps,' but I guess it's just a name they like to give themselves. Usually White-Caps are a vigilance committee going after rascalities the law doesn't reach, or won't reach, but these fellows are not that kind. They got together to wipe out their grudges — and sometimes they didn't need any grudge and let loose their devitries just for pure orneriness; setting haystacks afire and such like; or, where a farmer had offended them, they would put on their silly toggery and take him out at midnight and whip him and plunder his house and chase the horses and cattle into his corn, maybe. They say the women went with them in their raids.'

'And he was the first to try to stop them?'

'Well, you see our folks are pretty long-suffering,' Briscoe replied, apologetically. 'We'd sort of got used to the meanness of the Cross-Roads. It took a stranger to stir things up — and he did. He sent eight of 'em to the penitentiary, some for twenty years.'

As they passed the saloon a man stepped into the doorway and looked at them. He was coatless and clad in garments worn to the color of dust; his bare head was curiously malformed, higher on one side than on the other, and though the buckboard passed rapidly, and at a distance, this singular lopsidedness was plainly visible to the occupants, lending an ugly significance to his meagre, yellow face. He was tall, lean, hard, powerfully built. He eyed the strangers with affected languor, and then, when they had gone by, broke into sudden, loud laughter.

'That was Bob Skillett, the worst of the lot,' said the judge. 'Harkless sent his son and one brother to prison, and it nearly broke his heart that he couldn't swear to Bob.'

When they were beyond the village and in the open road again, Miss Sherwood took a deep breath. 'I think I breathe more freely,' she said. 'That was a hideous laugh he sent after us. I had heard of places like this before and I don't think I care to see many of them. As I understand it, Six-Cross-Roads is entirely vicious, isn't it; and bears the same relation to the country that the slums do to a city?'

'That's about it. They make their own whiskey. I presume; and they have their own fights amongst themselves, but they settle 'em themselves, too, and keep their own counsel and hush it up. Lige Willetts, Minnie's friend — I guess she's told you about Lige?—well, Lige Willetts will go anywhere when he's following a covey, though mostly the boys leave this part of the country when they're hunting; but Lige got into a thicket back of the forge one morning, and he came on a crowd of buzzards quarrelling over a heap on the ground, and he got out in a hurry. He said he was sure it was a dog; but he ran almost all the way to Plattville.'

'Father!' exclaimed his daughter, leaning from the back seat. 'Don't tell such stories to Helen; she'll think we're horrible, and you'll frighten her, too.'

'Well, it isn't exactly a lady's story,' said the judge. He glanced at his guest's face and chuckled. 'I guess we won't frighten her much,' he went on. 'Young lady, I don't believe you'd be afraid of many things, would you? You don't look like it. Besides the Cross-Roads isn't Plattville, and the White-Caps have been too scarced to do anything much, except try to get even with the 'Herald,' for the last two years; ever since it went for them. They're laying for Harkless partly for revenge and partly because they daren't do anything until he's out of the way.'

The girl gave a low cry with a sharp intake of breath. 'Ah! One grows tired of this everlasting American patience! Why don't the Plattville people do something before they——'

'It's just as I say,' Briscoe answered; 'our folks are sort of used to them. I expect we do about all we can; the boys look after him nights, and the main trouble is that we can't make him understand he ought to be more afraid of them. If he'd lived here all his life he would be. You know there's an old-time feud between the Cross-Roads and our folks; goes way back into pioneer history and mighty few know anything of it. Old William Platt and the forefathers of the Bardlocks and Tibbses and Briscoes and Schofields moved up here from North Carolina a good deal just to get away from some bad neighbors, mostly Skilletts and Johnsons — one of the Skilletts had killed old William Platt's two sons. But the Skilletts and Johnsons followed all the way to Indiana to join in making the new settlement, and they shot Platt at his cabin door one night, right where the court house stands today. Then the other settlers drove them out for good, and they went seven miles west and set up a still. A band of Indians, on the way to join the Shawnee Prophet at Tippecanoe, came down on the Cross-Roads, and the Cross-Roaders bought them off with bad whiskey and sent them over to Plattville. Nearly all the Plattville men were away, fighting under Harrison, and when they came back there were only a few half-crazy women and children left. They'd hid in the woods.

'The men stopped just long enough to hear how it was, and started for the Cross-Roads; but the Cross-Roads people caught them in an ambush and not many of our folks got back.

'We really never did get even with them, though all the early settlers lived and died still expecting to see the day when Plattville would go over and pay off the score. It's the same now as it was then, good stock with us, bad stock over here; and all the country riff-raff in creation come and live with 'em when other places get too hot to hold them. Only one or two of us old folks know what the original trouble was about; but you ask a Plattville man, to-day, what he thinks of the Cross-Roads and he'll be mighty apt to say, "I guess we'll all have to go over there some time and wipe those hoodlums out." It's been coming to that a long time. The work the "Herald" did has come nearer bringing us even with Six-Cross-Roads than anything else ever has. Queer, too—a man that's only lived in Plattville a few years to be settling such an old score for us. They'll do their best to get him, and if they do there'll be trouble of an illegal nature. I think our people would go over there again, but I expect there wouldn't be any ambush this time; and the pioneers might rest easier in ——' He broke off suddenly, and nodded to a little old man in a buckboard, who was turning off from the road into a farm lane which led up to a trim cottage with a honeysuckle vine by the door. 'That's Mrs. Wimby's husband,' said the judge in an undertone.

Miss Sherwood observed that 'Mrs. Wimby's husband' was remarkable for the exceeding plaintiveness of his expression. He was a weazened, blank, pale-eyed little man, with a thin, white mist of neck whisker; his coat was so large for him that the sleeves were rolled up from his wrists with several turns, and, as he climbed painfully to the ground to open the gate of the lane, it needed no perspicuous eye to perceive that his trousers had been made for a much larger man, for, as his uncertain foot left the step of his vehicle, one baggy leg of the garment fell down over his foot, completely concealing his boot and hanging some inches beneath. A faintly vexed expression crossed his face as he endeavored to arrange the disorder, but he looked up and returned Briscoe's bow, sadly, with an air of explaining that he was accustomed to trouble, and that the trousers had behaved no worse than he expected.

No more inoffensive or harmless figure than this feeble little old man could be imagined; yet his was the distinction of having received a terrible visit from his neighbors of the Cross-Roads. Mrs. Wimby was a widow, who owned a comfortable farm, and she had refused every offer of the neighboring ineligible bachelors to share it. However, a vagabonding tinker won her heart, and after their marriage she continued to be known as 'Mrs. Wimby'; for so complete was the bridegroom's insignificance that it extended to his name, which proved quite unremembrable, and he was usually called 'Widder-Woman Wimby's Husband,' or, more simply, 'Mr. Wimby.' The bride supplied the needs of his wardrobe with the garments of her former husband, and, alleging this proceeding as the cause of their anger, the Cross-Roads raiders, clad as 'White-Caps,' broke into the farmhouse one night, looted it, tore the old man from his bed, and compelling his wife, who was tenderly devoted to him, to watch, they lashed him with sapling shoots till he was near to death. A little yellow cur, that had followed his master on his wanderings, was found licking the old man's wounds, and they deluged the dog with kerosene and then threw the poor animal upon a bonfire they had made, and danced around it in heartiest enjoyment.

The man recovered, but that was no palliation of the offence to the mind of a hot-eyed young man from the East, who was besieging the county authorities for redress and writing brimstone and saltpetre for his paper. The powers of the county proving either lackadaisical or timorous, he appealed to those of the state, and he went every night to sleep at a farmhouse, the owner of which had received a warning from the 'White-Caps.' And one night it befell that he was rewarded, for the raiders attempted an entrance. He and the farmer and the farmer's sons beat off the marauders and did a satisfactory amount of damage in return. Two of the 'White-Caps' they captured and bound, and others they recognized. Then the State authorities hearkened to the voice of the 'Herald' and its owner; there were arrests, and in the course of time there was a trial. Every prisoner proved an alibi, could have proved a dozen; but the editor of the 'Herald,' after virtually conducting the prosecution, went upon the stand and swore to man after man. Eight men went to the penitentiary on his evidence, five of them for twenty years. The Plattville Brass Band serenaded the editor of the 'Herald' again.

There were no more raids, and the Six-Cross-Roads men who were left kept to their hovels, appalled and shaken, but, as time went by and left them unmolested, they recovered a measure of their hardiness and began to think on what they should do to the man who had brought misfortune and terror upon them. For a long time he had been publishing their threatening letters and warnings in a column which he headed: 'Humor of the Day.'

'Harkless don't understand the Cross-Roads,' Briscoe said to Miss Sherwood as they left the Wimby farm behind; 'and then he's like most of us; hardly any of us realizes that harm's ever going to come to us. Harkless was anxious enough about other people, but——'

The young lady interrupted him, touching his arm. 'Look!' she said. 'Didn't you see a child, a little girl, ahead of us on the road?'

'I noticed one a mipute ago, but she's not there now,' answered Briscoe.

'There was a child walking along the road just ahead, but she turned and saw us coming, and she disappeared in the most curious way; she seemed to melt into the weeds at the roadside, across from the elder-bush yonder.'

The judge pulled in the horses by the elder-bush. 'No child here, now,' he said, 'but you're right; there certainly was one, just before you spoke.' The young corn was low in the fields, and there was no hiding-place in sight.

'I'm very superstitious; I am sure it was an imp,' Miss Sherwood said. 'An imp o' a very large chameleon; she was exactly the color of the road.'

'A Cross-Roads imp,' said the judge, lifting the reins, 'and in that case we might as well give up. I never set up to be a match for those people, and the children are as mean as their fathers, and smarter.'

When the buckboard had rattled on a hundred yards or so, a little figure clad in a tattered cotton gown rose up from the weeds, not ten feet from where the judge had drawn rein, and continued its march down the road toward Plattville, capering in the dust and pursuing the buckboard with malignant gestures till the clatter of the horses was out of hearing, the vehicle out of sight.

Something over two hours later, as Mr. Martin was putting things to rights in his domain, the Dry Goods Emporium, previous to his departure for the evening's gossip and checkers at the drug store, he stumbled over something soft, lying on the floor behind a counter. The thing rose, and would have evaded him, but he put out his hands and pinioned it and dragged it to the show window where the light of the fading day defined his capture. The capture shrieked and squirmed and fought earnestly. Grasped by the shoulder he held a lean, fierce-eyed, undersized girl of fourteen, clad in one ragged cotton garment, unless the coat of dust she wore over all may be esteemed another. Her cheeks were sallow, and her brow was already shrewdly lined, and her eyes were as hypocritical as they were savage. She was very thin and little, but old Tom's brown face grew a shade nearer white when the light fell upon her.

'You're no Plattville girl,' he said sharply.

'You lie!' cried the child. 'You lie! I am!. You leave me go, will you? I'm lookin' fer pap and you're a liar!'

'You crawled in here to sleep, after your seven-mile walk, didn't you?' Martin went on.

'You're a liar,' she screamed again.

'Look here,' said Martin, slowly, 'you go back to Six-Cross-Roads and tell your folks that if anything happens to a hair of Mr. Harkless's head every shanty in your town will burn, and your grandfather and your father and your uncles and your brothers and your cousins and your second-cousins and your third-cousins will never have the good luck to see the penitentiary. Reckon you can remember that message? But before I let you go to carry it, I guess you might as well hand out the paper they sent you over here with.'

His prisoner fell into a paroxysm of rage, and struck at him.

'I'll git pap to kill ye,' she shrieked. 'I don' know nothin' 'bout yer Six-Cross-Roads, ner no papers, ner yer Mister Harkels, neither. Pap'll kill ye; leave me go—leave me go!—Pap'll kill ye; I'll git him to kill ye!' Suddenly her struggles ceased; her eyes closed; her tense little muscles relaxed and she drooped toward the floor; the old man shifted his grip to support her, and in an instant she twisted out of his hands and sprang out of reach, her eyes shining with triumph and venom.

'Ya-hay, Mister Razor-back!' she shrilled. 'How's that fer hi? Pap'll kill ye, Sunday. You'll be screechin' in a week, an' we 'ull set up an' drink our apple-jack an' laff!' Martin pursued her lumberingly, but she was agile as a monkey, and ran dodging up and down the counters and mocked him, singing 'Gran' mammy Tipsy-Toe,' till at last she tired of the game and darted out of the door, flinging back a hoarse laugh at him as she went. He followed; but when he reached the street she was a mere shadow flitting under the court house trees. He looked after her foreboddingly, then turned his eyes toward the Palace Hotel. The editor of the 'Herald' was seated under the awning, with his chair tilted back against a post, gazing dreamily at the murky red afterglow in the west.

'What's the use of tryin' to bother him with it?' old Tom asked himself. 'He'd only laugh.' He noted that young William Todd sat near the editor, whittling absently. Martin chuckled. 'William's turn to-night,' he muttered. 'Well, the boys take mighty good care of him.' He locked the doors of the Emporium, tried them, and dropped the keys in his pocket.

As he crossed the Square to the drug store, where his cronies awaited him, he turned again to look at the figure of the musing journalist. 'I hope he'll go out to the judge's,' he said, and shook his head, sadly. 'I don't reckon Plattville's any too spry for that young man. Five years he's be'n here. Well, it's a good thing for us folks, but I guess it ain't exactly high life for him.' He kicked a stick out of his way impatiently. 'Now, where'd that imp run to?' he grumbled.

The imp was lying under the court house steps. When the sound of Martin's footsteps had passed away, she crept cautionsly from her hiding place and stole through the ungroomed grass to the fence opposite the hotel. Here she stretched herself flat in the weeds and took from underneath the tangled masses of her hair, where it was tied with a string, a rolled-up, crumpled slip of greasy paper. With this in her fingers, she lay peering under the fence, her fierce eyes fixed unwinkingly on Harkless and the youth sitting near him.

The street ran flat and gray in the slowly gathering dusk, straight to the western horizon where the sunset embers were strewn in long, dark-red streaks; the maple trees were clean-cut silhouettes against the pale rose and pearl tints of the sky above, and a tenderness seemed to tremble in the air. Harkless often vowed to himself he would watch no more sunsets in Plattville; he realized that their loveliness lent a too unhappy tone to the imaginings and introspections upon which he was thrown by the loneliness of the environment, and he considered that he had too much time in which to think about himself. For five years his introspections had monotonously hurled one word at him, 'Failure! Failure! Failure!' He thought the sunsets were making him morbid. Could he have shared them, that would have been different.

His long, melancholy face grew longer and more melancholy in the twilight, while William Todd patiently whittled near by. Platville had often discussed the editor's habit of silence, and Mr. Martin had suggested that possibly the reason Mr. Harkless was such a quiet man was that there was nobody for him to talk to. His hearers did not agree, for the population of Carlow County was a thing of pride, being greater than that of several bordering counties. They did agree, however, that Harkless's quiet was not unkind, whatever its cause, and that when it was broken it was usually broken to conspicuous effect. Perhaps it was because he wrote so much that he hated to talk.

A bent figure came slowly down the street, and William hailed it cheerfully: 'Evening, Mr. Fisbee.'

'A good evening, Mr. Todd,' answered the old man, pausing. 'Ah, Mr. Harkless, I was looking for you.' He had not seemed to be looking for anything beyond the boundaries of his own dreams, but he approached Harkless, tugging nervously at some papers in his pocket. 'I have completed my notes for our Saturday edition. It was quite easy; there is much doing.'

'Thank you, Mr. Fisbee,' said Harkless, as he took the manuscript. 'Have you finished your paper on the earlier Christian symbolism? I hope the 'Herald' may have the honor of printing it.' This was the form they used.

'I shall be the recipient of honor, sir,' returned Fisbee. 'Your kind offer will speed my work; but I fear, Mr. Harkless, I very much fear, that your kindness alone prompts it, for deeply as I desire it, I cannot truthfully say that my essays appear to increase our circulation.' He made an odd, troubled gesture as he went on: 'They do not seem to read them here, Mr. Harkless, although Mr. Martin assures me that he carefully peruses my article on Chaldean decoration whenever he rearranges his exhibition windows, and I bear in mind the clipping from a Rouen paper you showed me, commenting generously upon the scholarship of the 'Herald.' But for fifteen years I have tried to improve the art feeling in Plattville, and I may say that I have worked in the face of no small discouragement. In fact,' (there was a slight quaver in Fisbee's voice), 'I cannot remember that I ever received the slightest word or token of encouragement till you came, Mr. Harkless. Since then I have labored with refreshed energy; still, I cannot claim that our architecture shows a change for the better, and I fear the engravings upon the walls of our people exhibit no great progress in selection. And—I—I wish also to say, Mr. Harkless, if you find it necessary to make some alterations in the form of my reportorial items for Saturday's issue, I shall perfectly understand, remembering your explanation that journalism demands it. Good-evening, Mr. Harkless. Good-evening, Mr. Todd.' He plodded on a few paces, then turned, irresolutely.

'What is it, Fisbee?' asked Harkless.

Fisbee stood for a moment, as though about to speak, then he smiled faintly, shook his head, and went his way. Harkless stared after him, surprised. It suddenly struck him, with a feeling of irritation, that if Fisbee had spoken it would have been to advise him to call at Judge Briscoe's. He laughed impatiently at the notion, and, drawing his pencil and a pad from his pocket, proceeded to injure his eyes in the waning twilight by the editorial perusal of the items his staff had just left in his hands. When published, the manuscript came under a flaring heading, bequeathed by Harkless's predecessor in the chair of the 'Herald,' and the alteration of which he felt Plattville would refuse to sanction: 'Happenings of Our City Below, was printed in smaller type 'Improvements in the World of Business,' and, beneath that, came the rubric: 'Also, the Cradle, the Altar and the Tomb.'

The first of Fisbee's items was thus recorded: 'It may be noted that the new sign-board of Mr. H. Miller has been put in place. We cannot but regret that Mr. Miller did not instruct the painter to confine himself to a simpler method of lettering.'

'Ah, Fisbee,' murmured the editor reproachfully, 'that new sign-board is almost the only improvement in the World of Business Plattville has seen this year. I wonder how many times we have used it from the first. 'It is rumored in business circles that Herve Miller contemplates'—to the exciting 'Under Way,' and 'Finishing Touches.' My poor White Knight, are five years of training wasted on you? Sometimes you make me fear it. Here is Plattville painting for our story of the hanging of the sign, and you throw away the climax like that!' He began to write rapidly, bending low over the pad in the half darkness. His narrative was an amplification of the interesting information (already possessed by every inhabitant) that Herve Miller had put up a new sign. After a paragraph of handsome description, 'Herve is always enterprising,' wrote the editor. 'This is a move in the right direction. Herve, keep it up.'

He glanced over the other items meditatively, making alterations here and there. The last two Fisbee had written as follows:—

'There is noticeable in the new (and somewhat incongruous) portico erected by Solomon Tibbs at the residence of Mr. Henry Tibbs Willetts, an attempt at rococo decoration which cannot fail to sadden the passer-by.'

'Miss Sherwood, of Rouen, whom Miss Briscoe knew at the Misses Jennings' finishing-school in New York, is a guest of Judge Briscoe's household.'

Fisbee's items were written in ink; and there was a blank space beneath the last. At the bottom of the page something had been scribbled in pencil. Harkless tried vainly to decipher it, but the twilight had fallen too deep, and the writing was too faint, so he struck a match and held it close to the paper. The action betokened only a languid interest, but when he caught sight of the first of the four subscribed lines he sat up straight in his chair with an ejaculation. At the bottom of Fisbee's page was written in a dainty, feminine hand, of a type he had not seen for years:—

'"The time has come,' the Walrus said,
To talk of many things:
Of shoes—and ships—and sealing-wax—
And cabbages—and kings—'

He put the paper in his pocket, and set off rapidly down the village street.

At his departure William Todd looked up quickly; then he got upon his feet and quietly followed the editor. In the dusk a tattered little figure rose up from the weeds across the way, and stole noiselessly after William. He was in his shirt-sleeves, his waistcoat unbuttoned and loose. On the nearest corner Mr. Todd encountered a fellow-townsman, who had been pacing up and down in front of a cottage, to stare after Harkless, crooning to a protestive baby held in his arms. He had paused in his vigil.

'Where's he bound fer, William?' inquired the man with the baby.

'Briscoes',' answered William, pursuing his way.

'I reckoned he would be,' commented the other, turning to his wife, who sat on the doorstep, 'I reckoned so when I see that lady at the lecture last night.'

The woman rose to her feet. 'Hi, Bill Todd!' she said. 'What you got onto the back of your vest?' William paused, put his hand behind him and encountered a paper pinned to the dangling strap of his waistcoat. The woman ran to him and unpinned the paper. It bore a writing. They took it to where the yellow lamp-light shone through the open door, and read:

'der Sir
'FoLer harkls aL yo pies an gaRd him yoR best venagesn is closteR, harkls not Got 3 das to liv
'We come in Wite.'

'What ye think, William?' asked the man with the baby, anxiously. But the woman gave the youth a sharp push with her hand. 'They never dast to do it!' she cried. 'Never in the world! You hurry, Bill Todd. Don't you leave him out of your sight one second.'

CHAPTER V.

AT THE PASTURE BARS: ELDER-BUSHES MAY HAVE STINGS.

The street upon which the Palace Hotel fronted formed the south side of the square and ran west to the edge of the town, where it turned to the south for a quarter of a mile or more, then bent to the west again. Some distance from this second turn, there stood, fronting close on the road, a large brick house, the most pretentious mansion in Carlow County. And yet it was a homelike place, with its red-brick walls embowered in masses of cool Virginia creeper, and a comfortable veranda crossing the broad front, while half a hundred stalwart sentinels of elm and beech and poplar stood guard around it. The front walk was bordered by geraniums and hollyhocks; and honeysuckle climbed the pillars of the porch. Behind the house there was a shady little orchard; and, back of the orchard, an old-fashioned, very fragrant rose-garden, divided by a long grape arbor, extended to the shallow waters of a wandering creek; and on the bank a rustic seat was placed, beneath the sycamores.

From the first bend of the road, where it left the town and became (after some indecision) a country highway—called the pike—rather than a proud city boulevard, a pathway led through the fields to end at some pasture bars opposite the brick house.

John Harkless was leaning on the pasture bars. The stars were wan, and the full moon shone over the fields. Meadows and woodlands lay quiet under the old, sweet marvel of a June night. In the wide monotony of the flat lands, there sometimes comes a feeling that the whole earth is stretched out before one. To-night it seemed to lie so, in the pathos of silent beauty, all passive and still; yet breathing an antique message, sad, mysterious, reassuring. But there had come a divine melody adrift on the air. Through the open windows it floated. Indoors some one struck a peal of silver chords, like a harp touched by a lover, and a woman's voice was lifted. John Harkless leaned on the pasture bars and listened with upraised head and parted lips.

To thy chamber window roving, love
hath led my feet.'

Harkless had been five years in Plattville, and a woman's voice singing Schubert's serenade came to him at last as he stood by the pasture bars of Jones's field and listened and rested his dazzled eyes on the big, white face of the moon.

How long had it been since he had heard a song, or any discourse of music other than that furnished by the Plattville Band—not that he had no taste for a brass band! But music that he loved always gave him an ache of delight and the twinge of reminiscences of old, gay days gone forever. To-night his memory leaped to the last day of a June gone seven years; to a morning when the little estuary waves twinkled in the bright sun about the boat in which he sat, the trim launch that brought a cheery party ashore from their schooner to the Casino landing at Winter Harbor, far up on the Maine coast.

It was the happiest of those last irresponsible days before he struck into his work in the world and became a failure. To-night he saw the picture as plainly as if it were yesterday; no reminiscence had risen so keenly before his eyes for years: pretty Mrs. Van Skuyt sitting beside him—pretty Mrs. Van Skuyt and her roses! What had become of her? He saw the crowd of friends waiting on the pier for their arrival, and the dozen or so emblazoned classmates (it was in the time of brilliant flannels) who suddenly sent up a volley of college cheers in his honor—how plainly the dear, old, young faces rose before him tonight, the men from whose lives he had slipped! Dearest and jolliest of the faces was that of Tom Meredith, clubmate, classmate, his closest friend, the thin, red-headed third baseman; he could see Tom's mouth opened at least a yard, it seemed, such was his frantic vociferousness. Again and again the cheers rang out, 'Harkless! Harkless!' on the end of them. In those days everybody (particularly his classmates) thought he would be minister to England in a few years, and the orchestra on the Casino porch was playing 'The Conquering Hero,' in his honor, and at the behest of Tom Meredith, he knew.

(To be continued.)

Sick Headaches——

are not caused by anything wrong in the head, but by constipation, biliousness and indigestion. Headache powders or tablets may deaden, but cannot cure them. Dr. Morse's Indian Root Pills do cure sick headache in the sensible way by removing the constipation or sick stomach which caused them. Dr. Morse's Indian Root Pills are purely vegetable, free from any harmful drug, safe and sure. When you feel the headache coming take

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TIRED EYES.

The eyes which have looked down,
Looked down for years:
On toddling feet
And little smiles and tears,
On soiled, frayed garments,
May look on the light,
But ah the eyes which long looked down
Are dim of sight.

The eyes which long looked down,
Behind life's bars,
At liberty,
Again may see the stars:
Athwart the sky,
Creep shadows grey and grim
The eyes which long looked down
Are old and dim.

KATHERINE A. CLARKE.

IMPURE BLOOD IN THE SPRING

The Passing of Winter Leaves People Weak and Depressed.

As winter passes away it leaves many people feeling weak, depressed and easily tired. The body lacks that vital force and energy which pure blood alone can give.

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People are an all-year-round blood builder and nerve tonic, but they are especially useful in the spring. Every dose helps to make new, rich, red blood. Returning strength commences with their use and the vigor and cheerfulness of good health quickly follows.

There is just one cure for lack of blood, and that is more blood. Food is the material from which blood is made, but Dr. Williams' Pink Pills double the value of the food we eat. They give strength, tone up the stomach and weak digestion, clear the complexion of pimples, eruptions and boils, and drive out rheumatic poisons.

If you are pale and sallow, if you feel continually tired out, breathless after slight exertion, if you have headaches or backaches, if you are irritable and nervous, if your joints ache, if your appetite fails and food does not nourish, nor sleep refresh you, Dr. Williams' Pink Pills will make you well and strong. To build up the blood is the special purpose of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, and that is why they are the best spring medicine. If you feel the need of a tonic at this season, give Dr. Williams' Pink Pills a fair trial, and you will rejoice in new health, new strength and new energy. Do not let the trying weather of summer find you weak and ailing. Build yourself up now with Dr. Williams' Pink Pills—the pills that strengthen.

Ask for Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People, and do not be persuaded to take something else. If your dealer does not keep these Pills they will be sent by mail, post paid, at 50 cents a box or six boxes for $2.50 by writing The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

CHILDREN'S CORNER.

WHAT SHE EARNED.

(By Anna D. Walker.)

Mabel Martin lay in bed in the early morning and thought: 'I am a great girl, almost fourteen years old, and I noticed only last night, how shabby mother's shoes were; why can't I earn her a pair? Isn't there a way for me to do it? Girls no older than I earn money and I must do it now.'

After puzzling for a half-hour Mabel arose and dressed for the day. When she came down to breakfast almost the first thing her mother said was: 'Well, daughter, Mrs. Brice was here before you were up, and wants to know if you can take care of her children on Saturdays, as she is obliged to go away on that day to be gone probably the whole day, and she says the children are fond of you and she can trust them with you. What do you think about going, dear?'

'Why, mother, of course I must refuse, because Saturday is our picnic day, and I could not miss it, no indeed!'

'Of course not, you have been looking forward to that great affair for the whole season, and I would not have you miss it. Nothing must interfere with that picnic! Well, Mabel, you can stop on your way to school and tell Mrs. Brice how matters stand, and to say to her that we are very sorry to disappoint her, but that the picnic could scarcely go on without you.'

A troubled look had come over Mabel's face, but she quietly answered 'Yes, mother, I will tell her, but I'd rather wait till to-morrow; you know to-day is only Tuesday and so there's time enough to do it a little later.'

Mrs. Martin was surprised, but said: 'Oh, yes, child, wait till to-morrow if you wish.'

Dear Mabel had now a problem to settle, and a hard problem as well. It had come as a flash to her mind, 'should she give up the anticipated picnic to earn something towards her mother's shoes? Would the sacrifice be too great?' With a troubled brow and the question tugging at her heart, she went away to school.

She vainly tried to think that giving up the picnic was a foolish idea and that her mother would frown upon it; but that dear mother was so self-denying that she never considered her own needs so that was not in the question; 'and had she not the right to be self-denying, too?'

All that day the poor child pondered and worried over the matter and over again said to herself: 'Oh, I do wish the two things had not come on the same day!' When school was dismissed she slowly wended her way to Mrs. Brice's door, and there asked the good lady if she could not wait until another Saturday to go away for the day.

'Oh, no,' answered Mrs. Brice, 'I am obliged to go on this coming Saturday, and my errand is a very important one.' So the problem was no nearer settled when Mabel reached home than it was before. But when the troubled girl was once within the house and saw her mother getting supper ready and looking as cheerful and happy as possible, her mind was made up and she said softly, 'Mother, I am not going to the picnic, I know Mrs. Brice will pay me and I want to earn a sum of money for a certain object.'

'How can you bear to miss that picnic, Mabel, dear?' and Mrs. Martin looked with surprise upon her daughter, as she drew her towards her.

'I can give it up and I mean to, little mother!' and Mabel playfully patted her mother's cheeks as she spoke.

Her companions were aghast at the thought of the picnic without Mabel, even Mrs. Brice asked if she realized what she was giving up, but the little girl had made up her mind, and was at Mrs. Brice's at an early hour on the appointed day. No one understood the reason of her strange conduct and when, later in the day, Mabel's uncle came to the house and asked for his young favorite, Mrs. Martin told the story, and said in closing, 'I don't know what has come over her.'

'I will see her,' answered the kind uncle, and drove away to Mrs. Brice's door, where he was admitted by Mabel herself.

Plunging right into the subject, Uncle John cried: 'How is this, little girl? Your mother has told me that you gave up your beloved picnic to come here and spend the day with a lot of troublesome children. What does it all mean?'

'Oh, uncle, you can't tell how hard it was to give up the picnic!'

'Then why did you do it?' and Uncle John spoke almost sharply.

Then Mabel laid her head upon his kindly shoulder and sobbed out the whole secret.

'It's too late to mend matters now, my lambkin, but you shall have the shoes to carry your mother to-night; I will come for you about six o'clock and take you to the shore store, and you shall pick out the pair you like best,' and good Uncle John hurried away, feeling greatly pleased that his 'little girl,' as he was wont to call Mabel, had learned the lesson of self-sacrifice so early.

True to his promise, he went to Mrs. Brice's at the hour appointed.

When Mabel carried home a handsome pair of shoes to her precious mother; and saw her look of pleased surprise, she exclaimed excitedly, 'There are better things than picnics, after all!'—The 'Christian Intelligencer.'

SYNOPSIS OF DOMINION LAND REGULATIONS.

Any person who is the sole head of a family, or any male over 18 years old, may homestead a quarter section of available Dominion land in Manitoba, Saskatchewan or Alberta. The applicant must appear in person at the Dominion Lands Agency or Sub-Agency for the District. Entry by proxy may be made at any agency, on certain conditions, by father, mother, son, daughter, brother or sister of intending homesteader.

Duties—Six months' residence upon and cultivation of the land in each of three years. A homesteader may live within nine miles of his homestead on a farm of at least 80 acres solely owned and occupied by him, or by his father, mother, son, daughter, brother or sister.

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Duties.—Must reside upon the homestead or pre-emption six months in each of six years from date of homestead entry (including the time required to earn homestead patent), and cultivate fifty acres extra.

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Be sure you get "Dr. Wood's" when you ask for it. The price is 25 and 50 cents per bottle. Put up in a yellow wrapper, and three pine trees the trade mark.

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THE

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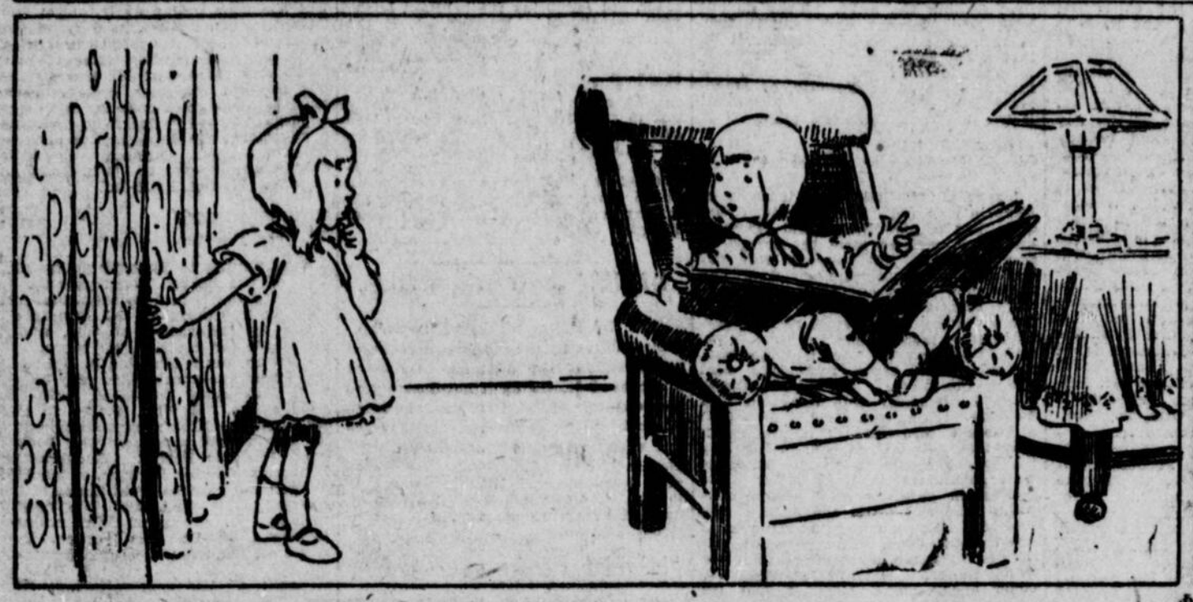
OUR WEEKLY PAGE OF FUNNY PICTURES

MR. TWEE DEEDLE.



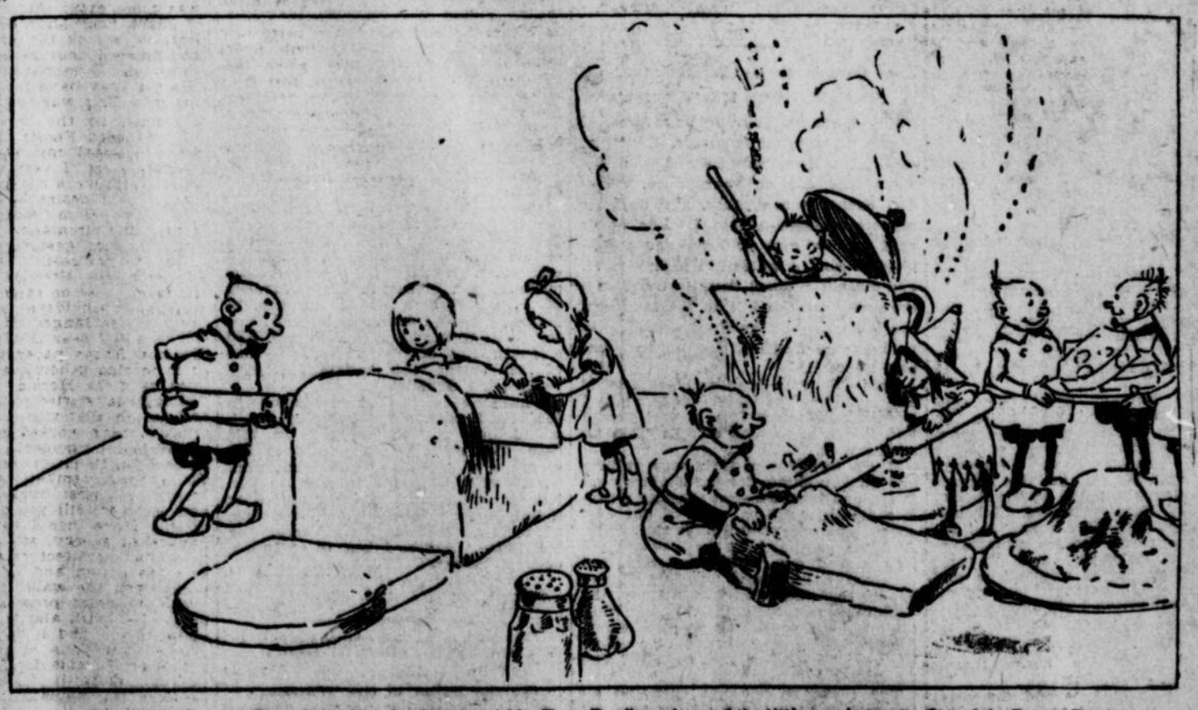
No. 1—One day while Dickie is looking at a fairy tale book, Dolly tiptoes through the curtains and tells him that she hears a noise in the dining room.

No. 2—So Dickie leads the way and they see Mr. Twee Deedle and five little fat men jumping and running around on the dining room table.

No. 3—"These little men," says Mr Twee Deedle, "are the creatures who first discovered that pretzels taste best if they are tied in hard knots, so they are known as the little Pretzel Benders."

No. 4—Mr Twee Deedle tells the children that the little Pretzel Benders are very hungry after flying all the way from Germany, and he makes Dickie and Dolly small and they fly up on the table and watch the little men.

No. 5—While some of the Pretzel Benders build a fire around the coffee pot, others carry the sugar, cream, bread and cheese.



No. 6—Dickie and Dolly help slice the bread and Mr. Twee Deedle and one of the little men butter it. One of the Pretzel Benders stirs the coffee and says that it is ready.

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No. 7—Dickie, Dolly and Mr Twee Deedle watch the little men while they eat their fill, and when they have eaten all they can hold, they

No. 8—All join hands and have a magic dance around the coffee pot and the cups and saucers, and sing a magic song which makes the dishes wash and wipe themselves.

LETTERS FROM READERS

It should be explained to correspondents that long letters are not welcomed by readers, and that, as our space is limited and very costly, many a letter has to be laid aside on account of its length. Other things being equal, the shorter letter has greatly the preference.

THE LIBERALS AND THE NAVY DEBATE.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—I was much pleased to read the letter of the Rev. J. W. S. Lowry in the 'Witness' of March 22nd. Allow me also to record my protest against the present methods of the Liberal party at Ottawa in holding up the business of the country for simply opposition purposes. I am a Liberal in principle and hope to remain one, but I cannot think that the party at present in Opposition at Ottawa are carrying out true Liberal principles. Where do Liberal principles come in, in demanding that our warships must be built in Canada although we could purchase them at vastly less cost from England? What better is it to force the people of Canada to pay twelve or thirteen million dollars for a battleship built in Canada, when we could secure one equally good—and very probably much better—from England for ten millions, than it is to force the G. T. P. Railway to buy all of its steel in Canada, or to compel us farmers to pay $170 for a Canadian made binder which we could purchase from the United States for $150? Whether the ships would be more effective stationed in the Gulf of St. Lawrence or in the North Sea, I am sure I could not say, but I would feel more confidence in having them placed under the direction of the British Admiralty than under the 'Admiralty' at Ottawa. It does seem that we have received protection from the British navy long enough that we might, with good grace, make an immediate grant towards the upkeep of that navy. I for one would quite prefer to have our Government make an annual contribution towards the British navy than to undertake the vastly more expensive and less satisfactory work of building battleships here in Canada. And I am sure that I would far rather pay my share of thirty-five million dollars proposed for the Empire's navy than my share of the eight or ten thousand dollars daily forced on us in parliamentary expenses by the present undignified course of the Liberal party at Ottawa. I am sorry to see the Liberal party going back on the principles and losing the confidence of the people of Canada by their present methods.

C. L. PRICE.

Stony Plain, Alberta.

The Danger of Centralization.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—As a Liberal I have been much interested in the naval discussion going on in your paper — and not the least pas been my interest in the letters of Mr. Henry J. Woodside. Mr. Woodside evidently has scant regard for those who oppose centralization, and in an appeal to the history of Rome and Greece he evidently finds an ample justification for Mr. Borden's naval policy. Greek history shows us, he contends, all the weakness that arises from lack of central authority while Rome with its centralization is the symbol, he claims, 'of strength, justice and freedom.' Now, Mr. Editor, with your permission I wish to point out two facts overlooked by Mr. Woodside. First, it was the decentralized Greeks who at Salamis defeated the decentralized Persion Empire and saved Europe from Asiatic tyranny. Secondly, it was centralized Rome which finally fell before the German invaders. I can, therefore, scarcely see what crumb of comfort the history of antiquity affords the upholder of centralization. The truth is, we must not be carried away by too hasty conclusions based on superficial similarities existing between the Roman and the British Empires.

Surely the British Empire stands for something more than Mr. Woodside implies. True liberalism will not be content in allowing the Empire to be merely a servile imitator of Rome. It is the glory of the British races to develop local autonomy together with an increasing loyalty. Toronto or Halifax is as much a British community as London — no more and no less. But centralization, Roman centralization, the centralization of Mr. Woodside would transfer the privilege of being British from Canada and centre it in London.

Like the Romans and other centralizers, Mr. Woodside relies on 'force.' 'It is Britain's policy,' he says, 'to force Germany into one of three positions.' Yes, 'to force Germany.' Rome tried this — and the records of this policy are found in the dreary centuries of Rome's decline. Liberalism does not believe in 'force,' but relies on resourceful British statesmanship to find a more excellent way. British citizenship is a privilege and Liberalism would be unpardonably remiss if it ever allowed the unique privilege of local autonomy — the handmaid of Imperial loyalty — to be impaired.

L. BROWN.

Owen Sound, April 2, 1913.

The Navy Question and Our National Honor.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—On the 3rd inst., you had an article setting forth the features of the respective policies of the Government and of the Opposition, on the navy question. But in outlining the Government policy now before Parliament, you failed to mention that it is admittedly an emergent policy, not a permanent one. This was a grave oversight, because it really constitutes a vital difference between the two parties.

It suits the purpose of the Liberal leaders, followed by the 'Witness,' to claim that there is no emergency. The British Government and the British people, both parties, believe there is an emergency, and they are straining every nerve to meet it. Every time Mr. Churchill has written or spoken on the subject recently he has implied an emergency, without using the word. Our fellow-subjects in the other colonies believe there is an emergency, and they have hastened to the aid of the Motherland. The disposition of the British fleet, the necessity of an entente with France and Russia, imply an emergency.

Mr. Foster showed, in a recent speech, that everyone of the self-governing colonies (I do not remember an exception) have in the past contributed directly, to a greater or lesser extent, to the support of the Imperial navy. Canada alone, more populous and more wealthy than all the others combined, has, under the late Government, steadfastly refused to contribute a cent; and Sir Wilfrid Laurier has apparently made up his mind that she shall not in future contribute a cent if he can prevent it.

I think the Conservatives are as much in favor of a Canadian navy as the Liberals. Mr. Borden is on record more than once as in favor of a Canadian navy, instead of a policy of cash contributions; so are other Conservative leaders and the Conservative press. It stands to reason that a great and powerful Canada will ultimately have her own navy. But 'the creation' of a Canadian navy that will be of any use to us, will be a very long and costly process, while the need of immediate assistance to the Imperial navy is urgent. In the long meantime, according to the Opposition policy, our fellow-subjects in the British Isles and in the other colonies, must continue to bear, without our assistance, the tremendous burden of Imperial defence, and an imminent shock of arms in Europe. It seems incredible to me that self-respecting Canadians, men of strictest honor in their private life, can advocate such a policy; but many such are doing it. Even brown men in the Malay States have a higher sense of national honor than some white Canadians. It seems to me that there is a pressing emergency to vindicate our national honor.

Under the Liberal policy, the two fleet units, when constructed, are to be placed, the one on the Atlantic coast, the other on the Pacific coast—where they are not needed, and where they would be wholly useless, even if we were attacked by a second rate power. Under the Government policy, the three dreadnoughts are to be built as speedily as possible, and placed immediately at the disposal of the Admiralty, to be used where they will be most effective for the common defence. Remember, the ships remain our own property, we can recall them to our shores whenever we please, on giving reasonable notice to the Admiralty. We are merely loaning them to King George. It is a temporary expedient to tide over an emergency. In the meantime our national conscience will be satisfied until we have had time to consider the next best step. The Government policy is to act in concert with the British Government and with the other colonial governments in formulating a plan of inter-Imperial defence, and when that plan is formulated, we are promised that it will be laid before the Canadian people for their sanction or rejection. It seems to me that in this whole matter, Mr. Borden has acted with singular wisdom and prudence, and with due regard both to Canadian honor and Imperial interests.

Mr. Editor, will you permit a word of criticism? I have read the 'Witness' for fifty years, it is my favorite paper. I think this gives me the right to say that I am not satisfied with your course in the present controversy. I would like to see you handle the subject with a little more vigor, and let your readers understand more clearly than you have yet done, which policy you prefer.

I am a Liberal Imperialist, but I broke with my party at the last election, not on reciprocity, but on the navy question. I felt strongly that the performances of Sir Wilfrid Laurier at the two last Imperial Conferences brought dishonor on the Canadian nation. His conduct, however, was sanctioned by his colleagues in the Government, and by the party press. The utterances of some of the Liberal members in the present discussion in Parliament are certainly disquieting. I fear that the Liberal party, under their present leader, are heading, perhaps unconsciously, in the direction of the separation of Canada from the Empire. To that I am unalterably opposed.

S. A. ABBOTT.

Ottawa.

Canada to be Germanized.

(The Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—I see in your weekly issue of March 22, a letter from Mr. Richards, of Chater, Man., speaking of what the Canadians did at Paardeburg. Does Mr. Richards remember, and do your readers remember, that Canada never paid for her own soldiers—never supplied 'a coat, a water bottle or a rifle', and did not support them in the field—that we sent the bill to England and the bill was paid by England? Quietly paid by the English, and nothing was said about it.

I am Canadian-born and had friends and relatives in that battle, but I should very much like to feel that I had the right to look an Englishman in the face.

If we Canadians don't stop talking and do something, for the Empire's defence, and our own—not sticking a useless dreadnought on each of our own coasts—we never shall have that right. And we should have had that right long ago if our politicians had not deceived us—letting us think, and boast, that Canada was helping the Empire when well they knew what all our help amounted to. One would like to ask our westerners for whom they are developing that country? The Germans?

The Germans are not spending all the money they are spending now for nothing. And what makes Canadians think that if there is war between Britain and Germany they will be out of it? They will probably be the prize of that war. Germany is not going to run that horrible risk without some great prize in sight. What is the prize part of the British Empire? Do not our western grain growers remember that more than a year ago the German, Liberals even, were saying in their parliament, 'We must have colonies; England knows we must have colonies; England cannot fool us any longer.'

Cannot someone ask our French Canadians how they will like German only taught in their schools; German names given their cities and streets? There will be no question of supporting a navy then; we shall have to whether we want to or not, and every man of us must serve in the army.

That is literally what Germany has done in Alsace-Lorraine and Poland. Cannot someone ask our Roman Catholic hierarchy if they prefer to be under Germany. No 'Ne Temere decrees in Germany— no suppression of Modernism, in Germany.

Well, the Germans know that after one completely successful battle in the North Sea they can do all this and anything else they like with us. We can't help it. We haven't a word to say about it.

Where will those coward Canadians who trust to the Monroe doctrine be then? The Americans are not going to fight a victorious German nation for our beautiful eyes. The truth is we Canadians are hidden away in our back woods, and don't know what is going on in the world.

I heard Dr. Michael Clark say again here in Toronto that there is 'No Emergency'. Why had he not read enough why had he not talked to people from other nations enough, why had he not travelled enough, to know of his own knowledge, that there was 'emergency' months before Mr. Borden ever mentioned the word? It is dangerous to follow a man who doesn't know. We can't possibly trust our country in the hands of such men.

A BORN CANADIAN.

Note.—Our correspondent has evidently been reading the scare papers with conviction.

THE POSTMASTER-GENERAL EXPLAINS.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness'.)

Sir,—My attention has just been called to an article published in your paper of the 2nd inst.

That article is a most unfair one to me, and has evidently been written under a complete misapprehension.

Let me refer in the first place to your assertion that I have dismissed dead postmasters for political activity. If you can tell me by what process a dead man may be dismissed, I would like to understand it. I have explained the fact to which you refer and my explanation, it seems, should not be ignored. I have appointed a postmaster at a place where there was none, the postmaster having been dead for some years and a person having taken charge without any authority and having kept the truth from the department in order to act as postmaster. Do you think then that this is a case of dismissing a dead postmaster as you put it?

You say further that I have dismissed five postmasters to supplant them by supporters of my party. The facts are briefly thus: When the Liberal Government came into power in 1896, they practically dismissed all the postmasters who had taken an active part in the elections. This fact was discussed time and again in the House, and finally, on a motion presented by Mr. R. S. Lake, M.P. for Qu'Appelle, a resolution was introduced that all officials of the Government who take an active part in Provincial or Federal elections should be dismissed. This motion was adopted unanimously by the House of Commons. Now, you blame me for doing a thing which the two political parties have unanimously agreed upon as the right and proper thing to do.

The main portion of your article refers to the question of the locks and keys for mail bags which has been recently discussed in the House of Commons.

There again your statement of the facts is absolutely erroneous and you completely ignore all the explanations which have been given and which appear in Hansard.

The case which you try to make out is entirely based on the fact that an order for 350,000 was given. One of the sentences of your article reads thus:

'How then does the figure 350,000 come into the order?'

My answer is that the figure 350,000 does not come into the order at all. There was no such order given and the contract with the Ontario Equipment Co. does not contain it. This contract says that the manufacturer will supply the quantity needed and ordered by the department, that the department can either accept them, or, if they are not found satisfactory, refuse them. What then becomes of your argument that the manufacturers can count on that demand of 350,000.

Now, you contend that I should have asked for tenders. Could you tell me by what process of reasoning you come to the conclusion that tenders can reasonably be asked for an article for which, being patented, the patentee or his assignees could be the sole and only tenderer?

You also complain of the price of the keys. This key was purchased previous to 1907 for 10 cents. Honorable Rodolphe Lemieux raised the price to 20 cents. You have not a word to say about that and you put all the blame on me. You say that I made an admission in the House. Do you think it is fair to omit the explanation given in the House of Commons that this declaration, made on the spur of the moment and based on erroneous information given on the spot by one of my officers, can be invoked in that way when it has been corrected and explained, and when the contract itself, being laid before the House, shows that a mistake was made.

Permit me to refer you to the debate which took place in the House of Commons and which fully appears in Hansard of the 1st inst. Also, allow me to suggest that, as a matter of fairness to me, these explanations should not be ignored. I especially call your attention to the statement made by Mr. Sidney Smith, Controller of Postal Stores, which appears in Hansard, to the memorandum of Doctor Coulter, the Deputy Minister, and a trustworthy official, and also to that of Mr. Verret, the Assistant Deputy Postmaster General.

I have no doubt that you believe in the British principle of fair play and I would like you to apply it in this case. The only way to do it is not to make a one-sided statement such as the one contained in your article, but to explain the whole situation as it fully appears by the documents signed by Dr. Coulter, Mr. Verret and Mr. Sidney Smith. I beg to enclose a copy of Hansard.

LOUIS P. PELLETIER.

Ottawa, April 4, 1913.

WOMAN SUFFRAGE.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—I am sorry Edith Bayne should think I approve of militancy on either side of the woman question. If I read right, when Mrs. Drummond spoke there was a great crowd of friends and foes to the 'cause.' The policeman who had previously gone to the relief of the suffragist leader, got a blinding paper of red pepper in his eyes. This, no doubt, interfered with more immediate help, as one of the members of Parliament for over two hours was in the greatest of agony from hastily opening a business letter which a most fiendish suffragette had cruelly sent him. It does not now seem to rational beings that this sex madness will stop short of committal to lunatic asylums. It is nothing short of an impertinence to hold up for example to the 'Mother of Empires' and proud 'Mistress of the Seas' the puny efforts of such places as Natal, Bulgaria, Finland, or even domestic Sweden, with its 25 women parliamentarians. Show us another empire like England ruled by women, and we will talk with you, but not before.

As to doing away with liquor, I think it is on record that every suffrage state in the Union is 'wet.' Neither are the laws for better conditions of women in advance of ours.

CLEMENTINA FESSENDEN.

THE STATE PRISONER

(To the Editor of the 'Witness'.)

Sir,—Will you grant me a little space for a plea on behalf of one who seems to be forgotten by most of us—the State prisoner in Carleton county jail? A few weeks ago the members of the House went to their comfortable homes enjoying themselves during the Easter vacation, and recovering their strength after a fatiguing few weeks, but the unfortunate Miller was given no vacation and his imprisonment bids fair to last as long as the present session, which has been compared by Dr. Clark, in his Toronto speech, to the famous Long Parliament of British history. Even Mr. Speaker admits that procedure at Ottawa is founded on and closely follows procedure at Westminster and yet we have two cases of much similarity in which the procedure is entirely dissimilar. In the Imperial House but a few months ago there was a discussion as to what should be done to the prisoner at the bar who had outraged the dignity of the Mother of Parliaments. There is but one punishment, committal to the Tower. Mr. Asquith rises to say 'I am not prepared to take the responsibility of advising this House to take that step.'

The prisoner is discharged. What has happened since? The integrity of the Empire has been maintained and there has not even been a German war balloon reported in any of the Harmsworth publications. Things have evidently not gone right straight to the bow-wows. But the scene changes to Ottawa; R. C. Miller stands at the bar. He has shared the experience of some Street Railway and R. & O. magnates. There was a little company of which he was president. He supplied the real work and practically all the brains and saw a great future for the Diamond Light if he could get it adopted by the government of the day for use in lighthouses, and nobody charges that it is not a first-class light for navigation—the new government has not superseded it. But trips to Ottawa after government business were expensive and so the directors authorized their president, Mr. Miller, to expend such sums as he might consider necessary to get business. These amounts figure in three annual reports of the company, without particulars and without question and then one day there is a bombshell at the annual meeting of the Diamond Light Company's shareholders. A new board is nominated and elected and Mr. Miller and his friends are out—this is where the comparison with Tramway and R. & O. history comes in.

The first act of the new management is to demand an accounting of these amounts. Mr. Miller declines to give details beyond saying that under the authority of his board of directors he spent $41,000 to get business which amounted in value to $113,000. The directors of his day did not object to a little extra expenditure because the first dividend of its history was paid by the company after the spending of this money began. The new directors entered suit against Mr. Miller to give an accounting or reimburse the company to the full extent. That case is still in court. But, as in the evidence it was shown that this business was largely government business, the government, with its new majority at its back, took a hand and said to Mr Miller: 'You must tell us what you did with it.' Mr. Miller's answer was that to do that would be to knock his chances of winning the lawsuit still pending at Montreal into a cocked hat.

Undoubtedly Mr. Miller was technically guilty of having given the dignity of Parliament a very rude jolt in refusing to answer the question put through Mr. Speaker, but surely the dignity of Parliament has been sufficiently vindicated by the humiliation that Mr. Miller has suffered up to the present time, not only by his personal inconvenience but also by the fact that in his absence his business naturally suffers enormously. When one realizes that the inquiry was put to Mr. Miller by those who thought they scented a scandal, in the time of their predecessors in office, it seems more partisan than dignified for members of the House to use their power to keep in jail for an indeterminate period, one who is neither a criminal nor a debtor, who is neither convicted nor awaiting trial. It would be humane for Mr. Borden or his Minister of Justice to move that the dignity of the House has now been sufficiently satisfied, and that Mr. Miller be set free immediately. He may have erred —I don't know—but he is not being punished for that. He is undergoing punishment under an ancient statute under which Mr. Asquith refused to take the responsibility of advising the British Parliament to act in this year of grace, 1913.

HUMANITY.

TEACHING A FORENER TO READ ENGLISH

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—It was last Thursday evening. He was a young Austrian. Robust, pleasant. In our last lesson he had learned e in he . y in you, s in south. We now attacked eyes. He looked at it in silence. 'Eyes,' I said. He tried to follow, with poor success. 'What is it?' said I. His face lit up and he pointed vigorously towards the window, waving his hand to indicate abundance. 'Ice,' I suggested. He assented with much evident gratification. Will the gentle reader, remembering that man's knowledge of e, y, and s, say, without feeling a sense of distraction, how my scholar could have pronounced what e y e s stands to our minds for. After lying awake at night over it, his best guess would perhaps be Eh, yes.

'Eyes,' said I, again. He made another poor attempt to imitate my pronunciation, his eyes fixed on the word. I tried new tactics. He knew I and Z. So I wrote Is and pointing to this fonetic speling of the word, pronounced the word eyes. He immediately said it after me correctly and with confidence. Thus I lerned that our spelling in such cases actualy prevented foreners from correct pronunciation, even when they hear the word, because their eyes, as they look at the letters, prevent them from believing their ears. 'O wad the gods the giftie gie us, to see ourselvz as ithers see us.'

What of it? The study of statistics has led me to believe that before very long people of British extraction will be in the minority in Canada; more than half our population will be by birth foreign to our national character and ideals. It is then of very urgent importance to assimilate them, by getting them to read our newspapers, our Book of Books, and other literature. But our speling stands as a great barrier in the road. Ontario alone spends over $1,000,000 yearly to keep this barrier in perfect repair. E.g., each child must learn fifteen ways of spelling the long o sound, etc., etc., etc., Let us unite in trying in accordance with the unanimous vote of the Imperial Educational Conference to get this mighty nuisance out of Canada's road to success.

W. M. METFORD.

BIRDS AND BIRD LOVERS.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—Will you please let me ask why there are so few birds in Canada? I am an old Englishman, 82 years on the 27th of March next. I have lived in Canada over thirty years now. In England there were lots of birds. I lived in the country when a boy. I could walk out and soon find lots of birds' nests. There were lots of swallows and starlings and swifts, and many other kinds. One pair of swallows used to build a nest over my bedroom window. Nobody interfered with them or brought out a gun to shoot them like the men and boys do in Canada. In Canada, it is, shoot all the birds you can. Where are the swallows and the small birds? Then some of the softs say the sparrow drives them away. It is rot. In all my seventy years' watching, I never saw one single sparrow try to drive away the small birds. I have seen hundreds of small birds and sparrows feeding together, the best of friends.

BIRDS IN OLD LONDON.

There are large numbers of birds in the London parks. The Londoners are fond of the birds and treat them well. Many take their lunch and sit in the park and feed the birds and find a real pleasure in feeding them. The birds are so tame, they will almost feed out of the luncher's hand. In a London paper I had last week, was a bit about the seagulls. It said 19 years ago a few seagulls came up to London. They found a good feeding ground. They took the news back to their friends. Now large numbers of seagulls come up to London to feed. Lots of the Londoners have a fine time feeding the gulls. They go out with bits of meat and small fish, standing on the bridges, tossing it up in the air, and the gulls have learned to catch in the air. How would you like to see that at Toronto, or Montreal? No, No, shoot him! shoot him! is Toronto and Canada's plan.

LITTLE TALES.

I read a few little tales treating of birds in England. The late Mr. Spurgeon had a nice house and garden, and they used to save the scraps to feed the birds. The scraps were put out at a certain time every day. The birds soon found out about the feed. Very soon a lot of birds would be there waiting in the trees and bushes, an hour or more before the time. They always stopped till they had the feed. A cat would come sometimes and watch the birds. The birds always stopped till pussy was tired out and went in. Long years ago I met with a strange bird tale of a gentleman who had a large garden. One day the gardener came and said the birds were getting at the peas badly. The gentleman said, 'I will bring something that will settle the birds.' He took out some poisoned food; soon a few dropped dead. The others all left and never came near the garden for some weeks. Then they began to come back. The gardener told his employer. 'The birds are at our peas again.' He said, 'I will bring some more feed; but get another hoe. I will come and help you. I should like to see what will happen.' Soon a sparrow came and had a look at the feed, and then he gave such a yell, he seemed to wake up all the birds all around. Soon there was a lot of birds looking on that feed. That sparrow made a big talk all the time; he kept pointing to the feed. Then away he went. Not one offered to touch it.

I met another pretty trick. 'I was out in the country with a horse and cart. I was returning home one evening just before dark. In a field close beside the road was a small clump of trees. Over the top of the trees was a flock of starlings flying round and round. I stopped the horse for a little while to see what they were doing. After watching a little time, I could see one at a time fly away. By watching I found out the birds were going to a church steeple about half a mile away, going in one at a time so that nobody would be likely to see them. How did the birds learn to know that?

I have met with many little things about birds I have never seen in print. How the rooks, when out feeding, always set one or two to watch up on a high tree nearly half a mile away where the watcher can see all round for a long way. The man with a gun cannot get near a lot of rooks. I have seen them many a time. Have they got a captain or general? And then how the blackbirds and thrushes get the snails out of their house. There were lots of big snails that had a house to live in in the fields where I lived when a boy. The bird looked for a stone in an out of the way place. They would come to that stone for a half a mile or more, to break the snail's house. I have seen stones in out of the way places with a lot of broken snail shells lying around. When a boy in the country I have often seen the wild geese, going from south to north. They always fly in a long string with a short one at the front, forming a V. When every few yards the one at the front dropped back, the next took his place.

TOMMY ATKINS.

NEGLECTED CEMETERIES.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—May I be permitted to make a few remarks in reference to two historical spots on the Island of Montreal that do not even receive the attention of our expert pocket guide compilers in their reference to 'places of interest,' possibly from desire to spare this good city the indignity of unfavorable comment at the hands of patriotic foreigners, who know how to honor their dead warriors, but more probably from, the prevailing spirit of the day and generation in which we live. I pin my opinion to the latter probability as 'actions speak louder than words,' and the places I refer to are the military cemeteries on Papineau avenue and St. Helen's Island.

There lie the mortal remains of the pioneers of British North America—the propagators of the present generation of English-speaking Canadians—(be it said to their disparagement)—forgotten, trampled upon, and shamefully desecrated—even the Government whose sacred charge they ought to be disregarded the necessity for careful guardianship of these historical spots, dating back to 1775, until one day last summer some scoundrels amused themselves by smashing up all the most valuable stones and monuments that existed. Few, indeed, of the direct descendants of those who lay there live in Montreal to-day, but as I have already remarked, 'actions speak louder than words,' and what have our patriotic citizens done to insure the future respect that is due these places? Or what interest do they show in them? Forgotten! unworthy of anyone's interest, doomed to become an eyesore and a disgrace to their progeny, a receptacle for filth and refuse, trampled upon and desecrated—such is the way we honor (?) our dead, and perpetuate the history of their generation.

'O TEMPORA! O MORES!'

Montreal, April, 1913.

A PROTEST.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—I noticed in the 'Witness' of Thursday last an article re Dr. Sparling's successor. The writer of said article speaks with such confidence as if the arrangements mentioned were final and unconditional. It is not even hinted that the proposed arrangements are subject to the approval of the ministerial session and stationing committee of the Montreal Conference. The writer of this letter questions whether the necessary permission will be readily granted. In fact, he knows of some who will, on principle, vote against any such movement. St. James's is not such an exceptional charge that there is no man in Canadian Methodism equal to the demands. The fact is there are men in the Montreal Conference who have all the qualifications that the Rev. C. A. Williams is said to have. It is an insult to such men to even mention the introduction of any outsider, not excepting the brilliant Irishman mentioned. Further, it is the custom when an outsider enters the conference some other brother must leave it. Who will go to Ireland? Is there a Canadian equal to the demands of the Irish work? Probably not in the Montreal Conference. Has any one been invited? This proviso, or its equivalent, will probably be insisted upon by the Conference. It is not fair to the men who are moving to be crowded down to please the whims even of the St. James's Official Board.

JUSTICE.

BOVRIL

Get more before the bottle is empty.

You need it every day. It gives a most appetising flavor to soups and stews and greatly increase their nutritive value.

5-2-13

NATURE AND THE BIBLE.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—In many minds the impression prevails that the advance of science has proved damaging if not destructive to the claims of the Bible and the truth of Christianity. This impression grows out of a wrong understanding of the claims of both science and the Bible, and is an entirely mistaken one. It is not the impression of the leading scientific men of our day, at least in Great Britain.

ALLEGED DISAGREEMENTS.

Let us consider the main questions over which there is alleged disagreement between physical science and the Bible. It is maintained that scientific research has revealed the fact that all events in nature are brought about by the uniform operation of natural laws; that the physical universe is governed by natural law, and anything in the nature of a miracle is impossible. The Bible is a book claiming a supernatural origin, and a large part of it is composed of the records of miraculous events, therefore, it is opposed to nature. Those who hold this view fail to distinguish between what is against nature, and what is above it. What is science but man's investigation of the physical universe, or that part of it that is accessible to him? What is natural law but man's recorded observation of the relation of effect to cause in his experience? The uniformity of natural laws means nothing more nor less than this: Given like causes operating under like conditions, like results must follow. Reasoning from this, natural results or events can be traced back to natural causes. Were there none other than natural causes, then such a thing as a miracle or supernatural result would be impossible. No scientist has ever yet proven, nor can prove that there are none but natural causes. A miracle is simply a result produced by the operation of some cause superior to natural law. Those scientists who have tried to account for the origin of the physical universe on natural grounds have failed to make out a case. It is admitted on all sides that the universe had a supernatural origin. The supernatural and the natural both have a place in our thoughts and are not incompatible one with the other.

STORY OF THE CREATION.

Objection is taken to the creation story in the first chapter of Genesis as conflicting with the best established conclusions of modern science. In answer to this objection I deem it sufficient to use the words of two well-known scientific men of recent date. Lord Kelvin has said: 'Physical science has nothing to say against the order of creation as given in Genesis.' Professor James D. Dana, of Yale, was heard to say in his class-room that one reason why he believed the Bible to be the Word of God was because of the marvellous accord of the order of creation given in Genesis with that worked out by the best scientific investigation. Those who profess to believe in the evolutionary theory of the creation, of course, rejected the doctrine of direct creation taught in Gen. i. Regarding evolution, it is enough to say that it has not yet been established to the satisfaction of scientists. Darwinism has now few if any advocates in scientific circles.

There would be less talk about the disagreement between science and the Bible were all people to keep in mind two important facts. First, the Bible was never intended to be used as a text-book on natural science. Its authors did not anticipate the scientific discoveries of recent years. No doubt, God from the beginning foresaw what would take place among men in the nineteenth and twentieth centuries, A. D., yet He caused His book to be written in popular language, easily understood by those for whom it was first written. When the narrator of a story states that the men started on their journey at sunrise, everyone understands what he means, and he is not rebuked for using unscientific language, although we all know that the sun does not really rise and fall as it appears to do.

It must be remembered in the second place that scientific knowledge has its limitations. Nature has not yet disclosed to man all her secrets. Each new discovery among her treasures necessitates some modification of the conclusions resulting from prior discoveries. A scientific treatise of fifty years ago is out of date to-day. What men now know about nature may seem meagre to those who are alive at the close of the present century. It is a fact that recent discoveries in archaeology are proving the truthfulness of the Bible on questions which a few years ago were disputed. It is but reasonable to believe that as men become better informed on the testimony of nature the antagonism between science and theology will entirely disappear.

Moreover, it is well for us to recognize the fact that the knowledge derived from the study of nature ministers to a different part of man's being from that to which the Bible ministers. Knowledge derived from the study of the natural sciences ministers only to man's physical needs. It provides no food for the hungry soul, nor gives any instruction how the heavily laden one may become relieved of his burden of sin. We must not overlook the fact that man who was created in the image of God possesses a spiritual nature. That nature cries out for knowledge of and communion with its maker. That the book of nature testifies to the power and divinity of the Creator is manifest; but it gives no instruction as to how man may acquaint himself with the will of God. It is reasonable to suppose that the God who has created man cannot make himself known to him except through the medium of natural law, or if He can, that He is unwilling to do so. Alexander Pope wrote:

'Lo—the poor Indian, whose untutored mind
Sees God in dreams, and hears Him in the wind.'

But the poor Indian until taught from Scripture has a very inadequate conception of God. He thinks of Him as being so busy looking after the sun, moon and stars that He has no time nor thought for poor Indian. Man's spiritual nature demands a direct, supernatural revelation from God. Such a revelation we have in the book we call the Bible. Human superstition cannot account for it. It is God's gift to man. II. Pet. i.: 19-21.

THE TEACHING OF THE BIBLE.

Paul writing to Timothy makes mention of the Sacred Writings that are able to make wise unto salvation. He goes on to state that, 'All Scripture is given by inspiration of God, and is profitable for doctrine, for reproof, for correction, for instruction in righteousness; that the man of God may be perfect, thoroughly furnished unto all good works.' II. Tim. iii.: 14-17. Here we have the Bible's own statement of its origin and purpose. The book is from God; is literally, God-breathed. It is profitable for doctrine, or teaching, or instruction. The great theme of that instruction is God, and His relation to man. It tells us of God's holiness; Lev. xi.: 44, 45; His justice; Deut. xxxii.: 4; Isa. xlv.: 21. His compassion; Ps. ciii.: 13, 14; Isa. xxv.: 8. Rev. vii.: 17, xxi.: 4. His long-suffering; Num. xiv.: 18; Mic. vii.: 18. His love towards men; Rom. v.: 8; I. John iii.: 16; iv.: 8, 16. It reveals the origin and essential nature of man. Gen. i.: 26, 27; ii.: 7. It tells how he fell from his first estate through disobedience, and drew upon himself and his posterity the curse and penalty of sin, Gen. iii.: Rom. v., 12. It lays bare the inherent depravity of the human heart. Gen. vi.: 5; Rom. iii.: 9-18. It reveals God's way of salvation for sinners through Christ. John iii.: 16, 17; Rom. iii.: 24-26; v: 19, 21. It tells us how the saved should live. Titus ii.: 11-14. It warns us of the presence and influence of Satan in the world, and our exposure to his attacks. I. Pet. v.: 8, 9. It reveals the heavenly calling of believers, and the effective advocacy of Christ on their behalf, Eph. ii.: 6; Phil. iii.: 20, 21; Heb. vii.: 25. It foretells future events and shows us things to come hereafter; such as the resurrection of the dead, the judgment of the world, the triumph of Christ, and the glory of His kingdom. I. Cor. xv; Rev. xix.: 20. It gives promise of a time when all things shall be made new; when there shall be no more curse, nor sorrow, nor pain, nor death. Rev. xxi.

Thus the Bible gives us explicit instruction on these matters that are of vital interest to mankind, while the voice of nature is silent there on. Why should we discredit a Book that furnishes us with information without which we should not be able to make the best use of our lives?

CHAS. SEGSWORTH.

Fort Francis, Ont.

LOCALITY OF THE ATONING SACRIFICE

(By Joseph Hamilton.)

Swendenborg gives us a curious idea as to why this world was chosen to be the theatre of the Saviour's suffering, as a propitiation for our sins. He says that the reason for this choice was, that this was the lowest descent that Christ could possibly make; for that this world was morally the worst of all the worlds that had been created.

If this idea had been presented as a mere speculation, it might be entertained as such; for it is a reverent and holy thought. But the author claims for it, as for all his curious ideas, that it was a revelation.

I would not rashly intrude into such a sacred domain as this; but there was forced upon me lately an idea on the same matter, which may be taken for what it is worth.

In San Francisco lately I saw a funeral procession passing along the street. Having no pressing engagement at the moment, I joined the procession, and went with it into the church. Then I saw the entire company was composed of negroes. The minister, who was also a negro, announced the Hymn:

'Safe in the arms of Jesus,
Safe on his gentle breast;
There by his love o'ershaded,
Sweetly my soul shall rest.'

It was sung with all the fervor of the negro race.

A curious thought struck me on the moment. How could these colored people enjoy the idea of safety and rest in the arms of one who was quite of another color? For the color prejudice is strong. It almost amounts to repugnance. Yet here was a large company delighting in the prospect of resting sweetly on the breast of a person of a different color from their own.

Then a happy thought struck me. If Christ was not black like these people, neither was He white, but brown. Thus all colors of people, ranging from black to white, might yield to his attraction, even as to color. This led at once to another, closely related to it. What if Christ of his own free will chose to become incarnate of the Jewish race, the central color, so that he might make the strongest appeal to all men, even as to color, and so win the whole world to himself. Have we not here a new incentive to wonder and love, and praise?

245 Dunn, ave., Toronto.

FOREST PROTECTION.

(Detroit 'News.')

Though the American forest protection service has been a pioneer, it has been outstripped by the Canadian service in point of efficiency. This is probably in part due to the fact that Canada has more forests to protect at the present time.

Forest fires were much diminished in Michigan last year, and a survey of the whole continent shows a like condition to have prevailed, perhaps owing to the favorable climatic circumstances for the most part, but still in a large part owing to the superior protection that is being afforded.

Adequate regulations for protection are being enforced. A prolific cause of disaster are the slashings of old lumbering exploits and the remains of burntovers.

LITERARY REVIEW

A REMARKABLE VOLUME OF LETTERS

'Letters to His Friends,' by Forbes Robinson, late fellow of Christ's College, Cambridge, etc., etc. Longmans and Green, New York.

It is not often that, in this rushing age, we meet with a volume of real letters on subjects which concern the highest spiritual weal and happiness of us all, and fitted to hold the interest of the intelligent reader. Such letters, however, are those of Forbes Robinson 'to his friends,' combining to a remarkable degree, highly trained intellectual power with the purity of thought, fervor of feeling, and clear spiritual vision that belongs only to 'the pure in heart.' That these have commended themselves to many hearts and souls is shown by the fact, that, in the course of a few years, more than 16,000 copies of the volume have gone forth on their mission of helpful and stimulating counsel.

THE YOUNGEST OF A LARGE FAMILY.

The author, Forbes Robinson, was one of the youngest of the large family of a devoted country clergyman, who originally came from the north of Ireland to his later charge near Liverpool. One missionary brother died in Africa, and an elder brother is the present Dean of Winchester. Forbes—a thoughtful boy and earnest student—was educated first at a public school and then at Christ's College, Cambridge, which became his eventual home and sphere of labor. His lack of robust health and physique precluded him from activity in athletic sports, notwithstanding a strong taste for outdoor recreation; and this may in part account for the extent of his thoughtful reading before his nineteenth year, and the discriminating criticism contained in some early letters. Always a faithful student, he attained a fair standard of classical scholarship, though the son gave his chief attention to the study of theology, winning, among other honors, the Burney prize for an essay which his editor describes as 'a singularly lucid attempt at the solution of a most difficult theological problem.'

THE WORK OF HIS LIFE.

The work of his life lay chiefly in Cambridge, where he held the position of Chaplain to Emmanuel College, and Lecturer in Christ's College, there; exercising a strong and salutary influence over the numerous undergraduates who came in his way. And the warm and loving interest which he felt—and showed—in them, and their lives, presents a remarkable contrast to the indifference which—we are told—is only too manifest in the conduct of too many professors and 'Dons' in both England and America. His letters prove the close ties of affection by which he was bound to many of them. Indeed—in his quiet bachelor life—he seemed to a great extent, to live in the lives of others.

One of his many friends, from undergraduate days, thus wrote of him after his too brief earthly life was closed. 'With each new friendship and acquaintance which Forbes made—and this is especially true of young men—he saw deeper into the meaning of the Incarnation of Christ. This was the secret of his extraordinary interest and amazing belief in nearly every one of us. He saw in us all—however ordinary, however commonplace—something, somewhere, of Jesus Christ.'

'Then some of us were privileged to discover that what he felt for us was something far deeper and better than is represented by the word "interest." It was love. In every fullest sense he understood the grand, full meaning of the word. His love for his friends was something far deeper, fuller and truer than is generally understood by the word. He knew—and the knowledge is perhaps rarer than is supposed—what in all its fullness was the meaning of the love of one man for another. With Henry Drummond, he felt that it was better not to live than not to love. Love was to him a part of all his being. "For in him dwelt the strong Son of God, Immortal Love," compelling him to love his fellowmen.'

'His life was great, and will for all time remain great, because it was an inspiration—there is no other word; it was, and is, a lasting, vivid, real inspiration to a few. He inspired men—inspired them to search for and hold to the realities of life.'

THE POWER OF PRAYER.

'To sum up, a man admitted into the inner chamber of his life learned there three things: The value of his own personality, the meaning of love, the power of prayer. This last lesson explained the other two. An intimate knowledge of him must have forced almost any man to the belief that "more things are wrought by prayer than this world dreams of." All his thoughts about some men gradually became prayers. Through him, one or two of his undergraduate friends saw a little farther into the eternal mystery of prayer. Many an hour of his life did Forbes spend like that, striving with God for those he loved. So did he prove, once more, that the man of power in the spiritual world is the man of prayer.'

To these words of loving appreciation must be added a few passages from these remarkable letters to his friends, more specially to young men looking forward to the Christian ministry. They are taken from many others as striking and stimulating.

'The more we are disciplined and yet enthusiastic, the more capable shall we be of love—of getting out of self—of working our way into others—of representing the Christ to them—of seeing them in the ideal, the only real right in which God sees them—seeing them in the Christ, in whom we live—mind that, with all your intellectual training, you don't forget the other. Now is the time to learn, to force yourself to learn, to pray—to pray, not for a few minutes at a time—but to pray for an hour at a time—to get alone with yourself—to get alone with your Maker. We talk, and we do not influence, or we influence only for a time, because our lives are not more prayerful.' . . . 'You may be eloquent and attractive in your life, but your real effectiveness depends on your communion with the eternal world.'

'If you and I are ever to be of any good—to those with whom we are connected, we must enter into ourselves, we must be alone with the only source of unselfishness. Definite habits of real devotion—these we must make, and keep to, and renew and increase. Then we shall find that we are less dependent on self—that even in the busiest scenes we dare not act on our own responsibility—that, be the act ever so small or trifling, when we are in difficulty, we shall naturally, inevitably, spontaneously turn to that place whence help alone can come. But it is a wonderful help, again and again to feel that we have been alone with Him, that we are not working on our own responsibility, that He is the Living Will that rises and flows through our deeds and makes them pure.'

FRIENDS OF JESUS CHRIST.

'I have been thinking to-day of that statement—"I no longer call you slaves—but I have called you friends." To understand any, you must be their friend; you are able to judge their life from the inside, to see why and how they do what they do. We cannot understand the riddle of life, the necessity of all the details in the great scheme of salvation, the reason for certain means of grace, the real significance of the hope of glory, while we are slaves. But—become a friend of Him who alone is, and all is changed. Gradually—the meaning of the whole dawns upon us. At least we see a little way; and when the light ends, and it begins to get dark, we feel that it is all right beyond—that He who is with us in the light will be with us in darkness. We are no longer slaves, doing His will because we must. We are friends, and we cannot help taking deep interest in all that He does.' We cannot understand Him—we never can. And yet, "I have called you friends!" His main purposes we see, the plan by which He realizes them we see in part. As we become the friends of the Lord, we feel we must pray that His will may be done ever more, and more—His purposes realized by us and ours. We must be the friends of a man before we understand his life; we must be the friends of Jesus Christ before we understand His life, now upon earth."

With two more extracts—on the urgent need for active and earnest ministers, and on Church Union,—we must leave these most helpful letters:—'The terrible need of men to fight against the forces of evil impresses me. The call is so loud on every side. And if men like you cannot hear it, I am driven almost to despair. I often think of my father's words on his death-bed—If I had a thousand lives, I would give them all—all to the ministry.'

'The forces of good must be united. Even the Apostles must have found it hard to work together. We know they did. Look at Peter and Paul. Yet the spirit of unity was stronger than all that opposed Him, and the one body was in some measure realized. What was difficult in the childhood of the body is still more difficult in its manhood. But pray!"

That was Forbes Robinson's resort in all difficulties. And all who try it ill find it a 'very present help.'

FIDELIS.

THE AGE-LONG STRUGGLE.

To most readers of non-theological training the book of the Revelation is a region of mystery, or a tangle of visions and symbols, out of which can be gathered warnings or encouragements applicable to present day conditions. On these studies first delivered as lectures to the Melbourne Bible School the author interprets this puzzling book by applying the principle that every book must be interpreted in the light of its own time; that it is a false method to read the ideas of a later epoch into an early book. Proceeding on this principle he finds that the great feature of the time in which St. John lived was the flourishing of Caesarism, the official worship of the Roman Emperor by the Roman people. This was the one outstanding feature of the Roman Empire from Augustus to Diocletian. Side by side with Caesarism was the rapid growth of Christianity until eventually the two religions came into collison; the Christians refused to sacrifice to the Emperor and then frightful persecutions began. As Caesarism was most rampant in Asia Minor, there the fires of persecution burned most fiercely.

THE LAMB AND THE BEAST.

The Book of the Apocalypse is the story in symbolic form, the only safe form at that time, of the conflict between Caesarism and Christianity. The Lamb—Jesus Christ, and the Beast—the Emperor, one ruling by gentleness, the other, by force, are the two great figures around which all the scenes in the book gather. With this key the writer proceeds to the interpretation of all its visions and symbols. He believes the book of the Revelation to be a very practical work, never intended to be puzzling, but written for the express purpose of rendering practical assistance to its readers. Its object was to encourage Asian Christians in the crisis through which they were passing. Mr. Spurr most emphatically affirms that the events and visions of the book are all near to the time of the writer; that John speaks with unmistakable clearness when he asserts that these 'Things must shortly come to pass.' 'The greater part of the book was fulfilled before the end of the first century, but its principles may be applied to any generation where similar conditions to those of the first century prevail.'

THE SYMBOLISM.

Devoting a chapter to the psychology and form of the Book he passes on in illuminating study of its symbols. He shows the Old Testament sources of many of them, explains that symbols obscure to us were quite clear in their meanings to those for whom the messages were written. Oriental peoples were quite accustomed to this symbolic language. In the same way he proceeds to deal with the combatants in the great war, the battle, the victory, and the new order. While the writer acknowledges that in his exposition he has shattered many illusions, he feels that he has put something better in their place. We cannot go into any detailed explanation of particular symbols and visions, but of their principles to present-day conditions. 'Worldly fashion is challenged by Divine principles. The same war continues between the Lamb and the Beast, but to him that overcometh, I will give the crown of life.' If we are found with Jesus Christ in the war between good and evil, we shall share His certain victory. If we ally ourselves with the Beast we shall perish with the Beast.' The 'Age-Long Struggle—Christ or Caesar,' by Frederic C. Spurr (National Council of Evangelical Free Churches, F. B. Meyer, Memorial Hall, London, E.C., 1s. net). The National Free Church Council assumes no responsibility for the views set forth in this volume, such responsibility rests solely with the author.

5,000 FACTS ABOUT CANADA

In a small pamphlet of about fifty pages, Mr. Frank Yeigh has packed 5,000 facts concerning Canada and matters Canadian. Facts agricultural and facts educational, facts financial and facts provincial; facts of commerce, of labor, of manufacture, of forestry, fisheries and mining; of transportation by land and by water; of banking and building; of telegraph and telephones and temperance; of population, immigration and religion. The new features of this issue are a color map, new census data and new index. We used to poke fun at the boasts of bigness emanating from our neighbors; but we seem to have caught the infection. Mr. Yeigh gives a list of some of our imposing 'biggest' things, but as many of them are our inheritance and not our achievement it behooves us not to vaunt them. (Canadian Facts Publishing Co., 558 Huron St., Toronto.)

THE CHILDREN'S HOME FINDER

Many and thrilling are the tales of the heroes high and lowly that have built their lives and achievements into the structure of our great Empire; but among them all no more tender, touching story has been penned than this narrative of the work of Miss Macpherson, Mrs. Birt and their not quite so well known sister, Mrs. Merry. These three sisters have mothered fourteen thousand children and found for each a home in Canada. So kindly, so wisely, so effectively has the work been carried on that giver and receiver have both been equally benefited. The first chapter of the book is biographical, sketching the early life and immediate ancestry of Annie, Louisa and Rachel Macpherson. The horrible conditions of life in the East End of London in the early sixties, the terrible sufferings and hardships of the child workers, many of them mere babies, and the few agencies at work for relief or betterment are vividly pictured. As Miss Macpherson struggled to relieve the waifs for whom nobody cared she became convinced that the only hope lay in removing them to a better environment, hence the first visit to America. Ensuing chapters relate the inception and growth of the London Homes, the success of the emigration scheme, the instituting of the distributing homes in Canada, the extension of the work to other cities. The Canadian side of the work is given ample space and details of the lives and successes of the Home children in the new land lend an element of personal interest to the story. Each child has been dealt with individually both in the preparation for its new home and in the trouble taken to see that it was placed where progress would be possible. The hospitality and kind heartedness of many Canadian homesteaders is evidenced in the history of some of these foster children, for many of them have been adopted. Some families have taken more than one. One farmer and his wife besides their own family brought up seven children from the Knowlton Home and two Canadian orphans.

The work of the sisters is not to be measured merely by their own accomplishments. They were the inspiration to many other workers among children, notably Dr. Barnardo and William Quarrie.

But the essence of the story lies in the spiritual power that enabled these sisters to attempt the seemingly impossible. With no wealth, no assured income, Annie Macpherson made a beginning, trusting to the Father of the little ones to answer prayer. Never did the answer fail. Hundreds of people helped with mites, widows, little children, rescued boys and girls in their new world homes. Women who had no money sewed and knitted for the children. Consecrated Christian men of business gave of their time, work and means.

To the question, 'Is the work still necessary?' the answer is a decided affirmative supported by facts. British cities are frightfully overcrowded. It is worth an effort to people the West with British stock. There is ample opportunity for the children to do well in Canada. In 1912, 31,040 applications for children were received by the principal societies; only 2,669 were taken out. The Children's Home-Finder, by Lilian M. Birt, (James Nisbet & Co., Limited, 22 Berners street, London, West. Price, 3s. 6d. net.)

THE INTERNATIONAL WHITTAKER.

The portrait of the originator of 'Whittaker's Almanac' forms the frontispiece of this first issue of the International Whitaker. So many of the world's benefactors become nothing but a name, that it is sometimes rather startlingly interesting to be introduced to the actual personality behind the name. Joseph Whittaker, the originator of the 'Almanack,' was an English editor and publisher, who died in 1895. Like so many of humanity's indispensables the germ of the Almanack was not indicative of the wide distribution of its mature growth. Mr. Whittaker, while editing the 'Gentleman's Magazine,' 1856-1859, compiled a 'commonplace book' of all sorts of useful information, annotated, indexed, and kept up to date. One evening it occurred to him that this book so useful to him might be welcomed by the public, so he reduced it to order and produced a volume of 360 closely printed pages. It was so well liked that nearly 40,000 copies were sold in London alone before the date of publication. The publishers of this now world famous annual finding a desire on the part of many users to reduce the matter relating to affairs of the United Kingdom and to substitute more complete statistics of other nations, have prepared an International Whittaker; a statistical, historical, geographical and commercial handbook of all nations. The work is in four sections. The first deals with the relative functions of the components of the universe; the second with a general description of the land surface of the earth and the ethnographical divisions of mankind. The third and most bulky division deals with each nation, area, population, government, finance, production, etc. The fourth part gives a list of British and American diplomatic and consular representatives in foreign countries. The editor expects to receive suggestions as well as criticism and requests that all communications be despatched in time to permit of their delivery in London in October. London, 12 Warwick Lane, Paternoster Row, E.C.

NO. 173 OF THE WORLD'S CLASSICS SERIES.

This volume is a reprint, bound in art cloth, of Washington Irving's Sketch Book (Oxford University Press, 1s. net). The introduction by T. Balston, a sympathetic sketch of Irving's life and works and an analysis of his literary characteristics. Following this introduction is the author's preface to the original edition. When works, such as this can be procured at so low a price there is little excuse for a lack of good literature in our homes. That these reprints have been appreciated is evidenced by the number of impressions that have been made of many of them.

TWO PEACE PAMPHLETS.

Two recent issues of the 'World Peace Foundation' are 'The Work in 1912', being a report of what has been accomplished during the year and an address on 'Foreign Missions and World Peace,' by Samuel B. Capen, president of the American board of commissioners for foreign missions. The latter was given at Portland, Maine, in October, 1912. The first named contains the report of the trustees of the Peace Foundation followed by the reports of lecturers and organizers, among them Dr. Macdonald of the 'Toronto Globe' and Dr. David Starr Jordan, of Stanford University. The report is encouraging. More improbable world dreams than those of universal peace have become realities. Much of the work in propagating ideals and principles has been carried on in the colleges and universities as from these, as a rule, come the leaders who give the trend to the thought of the future. Peace principles are being pushed to the fore on every continent. Women are among the strongest supporters of and the most active workers in the peace movement. Commercial and business men in their municipal, national and world organizations are almost wholly against war. The workingmen of every country have set their faces against it. International peace clubs have been formed in Europe whose influence far outweighs their membership. Miss Anna B. Eckstein has been working in the interest of the World Petition with most gratifying results. 'The pamphlet series issued by the 'World Peace Foundation,' 29a Beacon street, Boston, Mass., will be sent free in single copies on application; in quantities, $3 per hundred copies. Dr. Capen's address is a masterly statement of the world problem. He makes telling use of material and economic statistics. The government of the United States, an advanced Christian nation, is expending 67 percent of its expenses 'either because of past wars or in preparation for possible future wars.' 'Every farmer in Germany is burdened with the equivalent of the maintenance of six non-producing men in arms.' The foreign missionary to-day appears to be receiving a portion of appreciation for magnificent international services which has long been denied him. His efforts have been able and untiring in the promotion of better understanding between the people of Christian and of non-Christian countries, but 'the present policy of great naval and military expenditures by the Christian nations is a travesty on our Christianity.'

LEADING AMERICAN INVENTORS.

A volume containing a vast amount of interesting information is 'Leading American Inventors,' by George Iles, (Henry Holt and Company, New York. $1.75). It is a very wonder-book of mechanics, whose every chapter ratifies the paradox that 'doing what can't be done makes the glory of living.' But how dearly bought to the inventor that glory usually is finds confirmation on nearly every page. The twelve chapters to relate the stories of twelve American inventors of the past; four great engineers, Colonel John Stevens and his son, Robert, Fulton and Ericson; four great mechanics, Whitney, Blanchard, McCormick and Towe; Charles Goodyear of rubber fame, Morse with his electric telegraph, Tilghman, inventor of the sand-blast and Mergenthaler, the creator of the linotype. In gathering matter for this work Mr. Iles has had access to many hitherto unpublished sources of information. There is in this big book too great a wealth of facts of interests and even of outstanding importance to make selection from them here. The author has happily combined the personalities of the these great inventors, the histories of their lives, the steps, often slow and painful, by which their inventors passed from crude beginnings to practical perfection, and has given sufficiently detailed descriptions of devices and machinery as to furnish his readers with a full and clear understanding of each achievement. Of course a certain amount of technical knowledge of many of the sciences is essential to the fullest appreciation and enjoyment, but even the reader of very slight technical knowledge can find enjoyment and profit in its pages. A number of facts of general interest, and impressions common to all the stories are left in the reader's mind. First of all shines clearly the amazing richness, variety and scope of the inventions of the last century, many of them revolutionizing old industries, some of them creating new vocations, all multiplying a thousandfold the potentialities of the human hand and brain. Common to all these wizards of their day were the seeing eye, the alert mind, the ceaselessly active brain, the indomitable will, the power of persistence, undying hope, unquenchable enthusiasm and a faith that removed mountains of difficulty from the highway of human progress. The beautiful home life of loved ones and devotion to most of these men is noteworthy, that of the Stevens family being ideal. In striking contrast to the benefits accruing to the community and nation from the achievements of these inventors is the treatment many of them received at the hands of those who reaped the largest financial harvests from their inventions. Many were reduced to bankruptcy, some to actual want, even while the products of their brains were at the time enriching the exploiters of their devices. Two thousand years ago, one wrote in his epitaph of the heroes of faith, 'of whom the world was not worthy,' and from the viewpoint of a people's treatment of its heroes of invention, one feels that no more fitting epitaph could yet be graven on the monuments of the world's industrial benefactors.

An English Type of Home

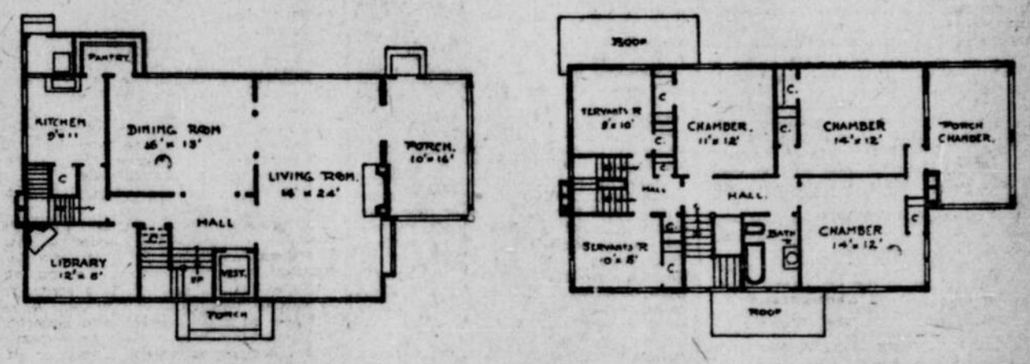
The general character and style of home illustrated, is right in line with much of the old English type of building. It has the feeling and general style of the 'Ann Hathaway' in the treatment of its roofs, cornices, etc. The construction is the same as our modern houses, or built with metal lath on wood sheathing and cemented with a rough 'pebble dash' on the exterior.

The house sits low to the ground and the stories are 8 feet 6 inches and 8 feet in height and the cornices brought down low. It has the broad appearance with a front facade of 40 feet, exclusive of the piazza at the right side, and a depth of 25 feet. Basement is full and complete, under the entire house, the foundation being concrete and the exterior cement on walls carried down clean to the grade line. A house on this character requires ample grounds, and is well suited to a rural location and, with plenty of trees and foliage about it, has a quaint and homelike appearance. It is estimated to build this home, exclusive of heating and plumbing, in the manner herein described, for $5,000.

The entrance is through a liberal vestibule to a central hall, with platform stairs leading up in front at the left of the vestibule and underneath an ample coat closet. There is a large window on the stair platform lighting the hall. At the right of the entrance is the main living room, extending across the end of the house 14 feet in width by 24 feet in depth, with projected window at the side and seat, and a wide fireplace in the center of the room. This chimney is projected and shows on the outside and the same at the opposite end, carried up through the gables and forms a feature of the front. The living room connects with the piazza at the side with sliding French windows. The dining room connects through living room with wide columned arch, and also with main hall, opening the main floor up well together. At the left end and on the main front is a small den, 8 x 10 feet, with a fireplace. Back of same is the rear stairs, being entirely separate from the main house and extending from basement to attic. The kitchen and culinary department is complete in its appointments. The main floor is designed to be finished in oak, natural or stained to suit wishes of owner.

The second floor has five good bed rooms, three of which are for the family use and a door connecting the main hall with rear hall cuts off the two servants' rooms, making that portion separate and distinct from main part of house. The third floor has an ample space in which to finish rooms, not however, included in this plan. The finish of second floor is designed to be in white enamel, with red birch doors and natural birch floors.

The roofs are designed to be shingled and stained, the use of tile on the roof would add very much to the value and appearance of the house, but would also add $500 to the cost.



Furnishing To-day's House

(By Louise Goodloe Falconer.)

The very name of Ann Hathaway is suggestive of flowers and open air, gardens with the linen bleaching in the sunshine, and the smell of lavender, spinning-wheels and copper kitchen ware, low rafters and a scent of roses. A little difficult to live up to, perhaps, but not impossible if simplicity is the keynote of the whole.

Begin by tinting the plaster all over the house a deep cream, or if you are building the house yourself, have it colored before putting on.

Use for the curtains and upholsterings in the living room an old English chintz, with a cream background thickly covered with a running design of the English briar rose, accentuating its color by using a plain rose linen on the two little stiff-backed chairs near the open fireplace. The chintz had best be made into slip covers, for it gives, with its ruffled petticoats, an old-time look, impossible of attainment if tacks are used, and seems much more expressive of the comfort that lies beneath their covering. A few rush-bottomed chairs, a long table almost bare, with the exception of the low rose-filled bowls reflecting themselves in the bright polish of the table, the high old china pot-pourris, standing near the windows, where every breeze sends the odor of their spicy contents through the house, all tend to enhance the old-time atmosphere. On the floor, waxed and shining, the round hand-sewed rag mats lay demurely in front of each chair and sofa, unconsciously making you feel that rugs were made to walk on, and floors to be kept from scratches. So you picture yourself continuously stepping from one to the other carefully avoiding the bare floor. Even if it does make your exit a little circuitous, or force you to take steps a little too far apart to be as dignified as you would like, and if by any mischance the necessity of touching the bare floor arises you can always tiptoe, and for some reason known only to psychologists, you always do.

As we step into the dining room, nothing there disturbs the old-time look. The low 'dresser' is covered with old pewter, and the fruit painted rush bottomed chairs stand in well-behaved rows against the walls, while the rag carpet and net curtains, the latter done in a border of square-bodied animals nowhere to be found except on old-time needlework, express at once the love existing between the mistress of the house and her needle. Even the pot of pansies on the table where the flowers will their saucy little upturned faces greet you as you enter, and let you carry away with you the hearts-ease they so freely give.

In the hall, all we find is a beautifully carved chest, which stands just at the foot of the stairs, and teaches its lesson that beauty is only skin deep, for its use as a seat as well as a chest is daily proven.

Upstairs we find stained wax floors with round and oval rag mats placed where needed most. The quaint single beds with their three panelled headboards, the chest with its oblong mirror hung above serving both as dresser and chest, the little slender stand near the bed with its brass night light, the rush bottomed chairs used here also form the furnishing of all the bedrooms alike. For curtains, the white dimity is used, finished with ball and tassel fringe.

To further carry this all out use the dimity bed spreads, edging them also with the same fringe. Embroider the bureau and table covers in cross-stitch of little animals, the same funny little variety of unknown species found running up and down the dining room curtains.

Another very attractive feature sometimes found in very old houses is that of having the window shades made of flowered or landscape muslins, which make the most fascinating pictures as the light filters through them onto the dimity curtains.

Literary Notes

'Half-lengths.' By the Right Hon. G. W. E. Russell. (Richards, London, 1s. 6d. net.) Mr. Russell gives us a kind of biographical and anecdotal essay that we get from no other living writer. His essays sparkle with fact as the essays of other notable men sparkle with fancy. Most of us can only feel an envious amazement at the lively spirit that can go on measuring the world year after year by the same delightfully personal standard—the standard of Lord John Morley and Matthew Arnold and Harrow and Oxford. A standard of comparison, it is only fair to add, not a standard of judgment. With all his bookish and historical gaiety, Mr. Russell is, of course, one of the most serious of writers. Commenting in the present volume on his twenty-five days' connection with the 'Manchester Guardian'—where, we believe, most of these essays have appeared—he incidentally states the ideal at which he has aimed as a writer:

'I have tried to preach a gospel; and Peace, Freedom, and Humanity have been its principal contents.'

At the same time, he has fought for his high ideal with the effective weapons of a light heart, a memory that we may call brilliant, and a social superabundance of anecdote. Among the subjects of the half-length portraits in the present volume are Newman, the first Lord Coleridge, the last Duke of Devonshire, and Labouchere. In writing of Labouchere, the author describes the occasion on which 'Labby' invented the title, 'The Grand Old Man,' for Gladstone. Bradlaugh had just been expelled from the Commons, and 'Labby' accompanied him to Northampton to help him in his fight for re-election.

'What ensued at the first meeting may be told as Labouchere used to tell it. "I said to our enthusiastic supporters: 'Men of Northampton, I come to you with a message from the Grand Old Man (cheers). I went to see him before I left London; I told him of my errand here; and he laid his hand on my shoulder, saying, in his most solemn tone: 'Bring him back with you, Henry; bring him back.' That carried the election." I dare say it did; and the picture of Mr. Gladstone fondling Labouchere and calling him "Henry" can never be obliterated from the mental gaze of anyone who knew the two men.'

Not all the essays can claim to be 'half-lengths' or any kind of portraits at all. But they are all good entertainment.

The BOY SCOUTS

The Right Half-Back

(By W. B. MacHarg, in the 'Youth's Companion.')

'Cammy, you're doing too much coaching.'

Campbell, who had been Parnell's roommate since they had entered as freshmen together, four years before, lifted his eyes from his book, and answered, with half-assumed carelessness, 'Oh, I don't think so.'

'You are, though,' said Parnell. 'In ten days your game has dropped off immensely. The play makes ground better these last few nights with Holmes in than with you.'

A catch came into Campbell's voice as he replied, crisply, 'That's not because I'm getting worse, but because Holmes is getting better.' And suddenly he closed his book, and turning his back on his roommate, went to stand by the window, gazing out into the darkness, where only the gray disk of the clock on the library building was visible.

Parnell looked at him, and went out, leaving him to fight his fight alone.

In the early days of the season it had troubled Wright, the head coach, to find the 'material' on the football squad all—as he said—'put up in separate packages.' There was weight, but the heavy men were slow, or had no knowledge of the game; there was speed, but the speedy men were too light. He talked the problem over with Parnell, the captain, playing his fourth year at end, and with others.

Nearly an entire new line had to be developed. Although the regular backfield had remained intact, it needed substitutes. Considering all that must be done, there was lack of coaches.

'Some of you seniors,' said Wright, 'will have to help in the preliminary work. There's more to be done than there are hands to do it. Take that freshman Holmes, for instance, who has come out as an understudy for Campbell at right half. He looks to be born for the place—if there is only time to develop him.'

'Why not turn him over to Cammy?'

'To coach a "sub" for his own position? Well, why not? Cammy would do it.'

And Campbell, having the success of the team at heart, had agreed readily.

On the football field Campbell was an anomaly—a hundred-and-forty pound man playing half-back on a university eleven under rules which demand weight in the back-field at all hazards. Pluck and intelligence had won him his position. Two years he had served faithfully on the squad, studying the game for himself, unregarded by the coaches. In the third, during a contest scheduled as light practice which had proved unexpectedly a desperate struggle, he had flashed out like a meteor.

Wright, in the heat of discovery, had then declared, 'Campbell knows more football than all the rest of the squad put together! What does his weight matter?' And the place on the team, which he had won, was given to him.

But he had not played that year in the university's greatest game, for a twisted ankle had kept him out of it. This year he was looking forward to that game almost as he looked forward to the Phillips prize in chemistry, which he was nearly certain to get. He felt that both were things reserved for his senior triumph. On both he had kept his eyes fixed almost from the first day he was a freshman.

With no thought, in the beginning, that he might be raising up a rival against himself, he had gone into coaching with the same spirit that he had gone into chemistry and football—eagerly and curiously, because it was a field of effort new to him. He had had in Holmes such material as comes to a football coach only once in several seasons—strength, fire, eagerness to learn, and, that one thing most important of all, the power to grasp instruction. And now Holmes, who had that thing which the team most needed, and Campbell lacked,—weight,—was likely to take his place upon the team away from him.

As he sat alone realizing this, Campbell's face, thin with the healthy thinness of training, grew almost haggard. He asked himself whether he could not compromise with his conscience enough to give up coaching.

Parnell had suggested it. Wright, he felt certain, if he went to him frankly and declined to coach any more, would consent to it. But he understood that it would not do to make Parnell and Wright the keepers of his conscience. And after a while his face cleared wonderfully, and took on again its look of happy healthfulness, for he had put the thought of the game away from him.

* * *

Campbell had never coached before as he did during the next week. He lay awake at night, when he should have been sleeping, going over and over in his mind Holmes's play. All that he had learned in those three seasons when, in striving to gain a place upon the team, he had gone to the very core of football, he was trying now to give to Holmes.

In that week Holmes came to adopt Campbell's very bearing. Parnell motion, the quick certainty of his play, the coolness with which he picked among twenty shifting forms the one opening—these were Campbell's.

'What a coach Campbell would make,' said Wright, with a tremor in his voice, 'if he ever went into it as a business.' But beyond this there was no inkling of what Wright thought.

It was on the afternoon of the Wednesday before the end of the season that it came to Campbell that his work was finished. He could do no more for Holmes. There remained only Thursday's scrimmage, on Friday a rest, and the big game on Saturday. It was his right to forget Holmes now, and to hold his place upon the team against him, as against any other.

In Thursday's scrimmage he played as he had never played before; so that Parnell said to him, 'O Cammy, Cammy! Why haven't you worked like this all through the season?' But Campbell answered nothing, only waited, burning with impatience, all through Friday to learn the 'line-up,' which Wright was slow in giving out.

As he sat that night alone in his room the door opened and Wright came, in his hand a folded paper. 'Has Parnell seen you?' he asked.

'No.'

'We've made out the line-up, Cammy.'

Campbell looked up quickly, as Wright came round and laid the paper in front of him. His eye fell instantly to the one name that interested him. He had guessed already, from Wright's sympathetic manner, what it would be. But when he read it,—'Right half-back, Holmes,'—a lump rose in his throat, and he got up, and began to look through the book-shelves, although there was no book he wanted, keeping his face turned away, so that Wright should not see it.

Then he felt Wright's arm across his shoulders. 'You've made a better man of him than yourself, Cammy—for our purposes,' he said, gently.

'Yes, I know. It's the weight,' Campbell answered, choking. 'It's all right. I knew it was likely to happen. You fellows don't need to—bother.'

So he was not to be in the game. And it was very bitter. Bitter enough that night, but worse by far the next afternoon, when, with a blanket round him, he sat on the bench with the substitutes.

The scene was as he had imagined it—the flat field, with the autumn's dry grass upon it; the air clear; the towering crowded stands, by which on all sides the field was surrounded; the murmur and rustle which marked the presence of twenty thousand people; the opposing team in one corner of the field gathered round their coach for the last instructions; their substitutes across the field from him, a line of blanket-wrapped figures in dark sweaters, and just in front of him his own team going through warming-up practice. And he not with them!

The teams lined up for the kick-off, and a hush fell. Parnell was holding his noseguard up with one hand, as he stood behind the new, clean ball, looking for the last time along the line of crouching figures. He took a few quick steps, and the ball was no longer in the centre—a long, high, twisting kick, which bounded from the breast of the orange quarter. The little orange captain, on the full run, picked the flying oval out of the air, and was away with it along the far edge of the field, twenty yards before they downed him. There was the quick scramble of the teams lining up. And the game was on in earnest.

Campbell had crept forward to the side-line, where Wright was kneeling. In the first rush of their play the orange veterans tore the new line to pieces. Seventy yards they went in five-yard gains, and Campbell gnawed his fingers while he watched them.

Then the new line stiffened. Fifteen yards from their own goal it was as if they had turned suddenly into veterans. The ball changed hands, travelled a little way in the other direction. They kicked; it came back again. The streamers waved and the stands were cheering. A generous joy filled Campbell to see what a good game Holmes was playing; it was he who made nearly all the gains. The half dragged on interminably, and there was no scoring. It ended with the ball almost in the centre of the field, where it had started.

But the stands had grown tired of waiting for something to happen. The second half was nearly gone, and there had been no scoring. The stands wanted more action. And they were soon to get it.

With the ball on their own fifty-yard line, the stocky quarter had shouted his signal, when Parnell left his place and drew the backs round him, with their heads in a close circle.

'Yes: think it over!' the megaphones shouted, mockingly.

To Campbell, where he knelt, came the voice of the quarter, 'Change signal! Change signal!' There followed a string of numbers.

Campbell knew well those numbers, which called the right half outside of tackle. He saw Holmes's hands stretched out to take the ball. A two-yard gain followed. All through the game Holmes had been able to gain a little.

Again the line-up, and to Campbell's waiting ears the same signal repeated. Again Holmes's outstretched hands, and a short gain following.

The signal changed, but still it called for Holmes, and a third gain was registered. Then a fourth time.

As the play with its short gain was finished, Campbell heard some one in the crowd behind the barrier say, 'They've used that same fellow four times in succession.'

He looked up at Wright quickly. Wright's face was white with excitement. Campbell half-comprehended, and to his look Wright answered through his set teeth:

'I told Parnell to try it. Holmes is the only one that has been able to gain. I told him if the second half was nearly gone, and there seemed no other chance, to play Holmes only. It's sixty yards, of course.'

Then Campbell understood. All season he had marvelled at Holmes's strength and pluck and willingness; at his huge reserve of energy, his tirelessness, which after hours of play and practice had kept him still fresh. He saw now that Wright had marvelled also.

Coolly, as if in a matter of business, Wright was trading on these things, on Holmes's well-spent boyhood, on his youth, which had never yet learned to doubt, or be afraid, or question. He was going to let him 'play himself out,' hoping that before his courage and the strength of his fresh young body was exhausted he would have carried the ball across the line. Tears, for which he did not know the reason, came into Campbell's eyes as he understood.

And now the crowd began to see also. A girl's shrill voice said, 'Was that the same man? Why, it's that one man always!' Here and there in the stands a name was being shouted. Others took it up. Soon the whole stand was shouting it:

'Holmes! Holmes Holmes!'

The defense was desperately compact and bitter. It was maddening to meet always the onslaught of one man, and not to be able to stop him. The attack was perfect—fast and steady. It was as if the quarter was afraid to stop long enough to let Holmes realize the thing which he was doing, lest he should lose nerve.

The spectators measured with their eyes the distance that had been covered. Their shouts and cries were becoming almost hysterical. They realized that it was not football merely, but a thing greater than football they were seeing. It was manhood—the man striving with body and with mind to fill his appointed task. In the instant it was no longer the result of the game that interested them. They wanted to see the task accomplished, to see that one man carry the ball across the line.

His name rose in a steady clamor. Even the rival stand was cheering.

Continually the defence was growing more certain, the attack less vigorous, the gains shorter. After each play Holmes lay upon the ground longer. There was doubt whether they had made their distance, and the linesmen ran out to measure. By inches and fractions they had made it.

The crowd calculated the space that had been covered—thirty, forty, fifty yards. Only two white lines separated them from the goal-line. The cheering was frantic. But the thing was not possible, the task was greater than flesh and blood could accomplish.

In Holmes's sight clouds were swimming which he could not brush away; the strength seemed to have gone from his body. At the signal he plunged into the line. As the play wavered, went forward, pitched back suddenly, and—at last they had held him. On all sides of the field there was a sharp indrawing of breath, a gasp of sympathy.

Instantly the next play followed, as if to catch the defence unwary. Campbell saw Holmes throw up his head at the signal, saw the play strike the line with eager impact, and the line surge to meet it, and hearing on the instant the referee's whistle, knew that they had gained nothing. Only those two white lines—and they could not cross them.

It came to him suddenly that from this point the game was lost, or at least would end without decision. Beside him, Wright rose to his feet abruptly.

'Our bolt is shot, Cammy!' he said, bitterly. 'We've done all we knew, and there wasn't quite enough of it.' In the stand there was silence. There, too, it was understood all at once that there was no hope of winning.

On the field a conference was going forward. Then Parnell had gone to Holmes, where in weariness he had thrown himself upon the ground, and was patting his shoulder. Then Holmes, a picture of misery and exhaustion, had risen, and was coming toward the side-line, with his head hanging.

'They've taken him out,' said some one.

Campbell had so far forgotten his own interests that he did not grasp the meaning this had for himself, until he heard Wright's voice saying, 'Come, what are you waiting for, Cammy? Get off that sweater. Get in there!'

His heart gave a great leap, and he dragged the sweater over his head in a single motion.

A storm of hand-clapping, beginning simultaneously in a dozen places in the stands, was thundering out to meet Holmes. He did not hear it. For him it was defeat only.

Parnell from his place at the end cast Campbell a quick smile of greeting as he leaped into position. There was no doubt who would take the ball. The defence was spreading out to meet him. The hoarse voice of the quarter was barking out the signal. The play had started.

Campbell, clipping the ball out of the hands of the quarter, was away with it, behind his interference. The orange line leaped to meet them. The interference tottered and went down. Campbell speeding out from behind it.

Suddenly from the stands, as always in the presence of an 'open' play, there burst a clamor. One wave of sound engulfed the field, and its thunder, although he did not hear it, rose and fell with Campbell's every motion.

On a long slant both teams poured across the ten-yard line like a torrent. Now it was the line of the five-yard line that his flying feet scattered. Suddenly from triumphant shrillness the uproar dropped into a deep, apprehensive murmur. Then over stands and field for three short seconds came breathless silence.

Near the side-line the orange full-back, watchful for just this play, was waiting. A half-back and the fleet tackle closed the way in front of him. From the full-back he turned sharply at a right angle to where the half crouched low in expectation; took one quick step and jumped; jumped as he had never jumped before—and over the bar Campbell had made his five feet eleven.

He felt that his heels were as high as the half-back's belt-line, that they were as high as the shoulder, that he was over his head.

Down from the stands fell a wild cry of amazement and delight. Suddenly, as the half-back's hands closed upo nothing and he threw up his head in amazement, Campbell knew that his toe had caught in the other's head-gear. He pitched downward head foremost. A weight pinned him flat—and another. His face fas pressed into the biting lime of the goal-line, which filled his nostrils.

Half-stunned, with all his strength he pushed the ball out at arms length in front of him. And as if until now all had been perfect silence, he found for the first time his ears filled with the thunder of thousands of voices, which told him that the ball was over.

The sound of the referee's whistle, which closed the game a few moments later, was lost in uproar. The stands emptied themselves acros the barriers. The players were engulfed in a sea of people, of tossed hats and waving streamers. Campbell, riding out through the narraw gateway on the shoulders of classmates, was jostled in that close passage against Holmes, who was riding likewise. Over the heads they reached toward each other and clasped hands.

IS SEA SCOUTING POSSIBLE IN MONTREAL?

(To the Editor Boy Scout Page Montreal 'Witness.')

Dear Sir,—Referring to your article on 'Sea Scouting' in last Saturday's issue, I am of opinion that there is much to be said in favor of such a movement, though in the absence of exact knowledge as to what the requirements for the Sea King's Scout Badges are, I am not in a position to express any view as to how it could be arranged in its relationship to them.

There used to be, and may be now for all I know to the contrary, a volunteer corps in the city of London (Eng.), known as the Naval Volunteers; their training ship was I believe anchored off Charing Cross. It was rigged and equipped as a man-of-warsman of the old sailing ship type, affording the men of the corps facilities for qualifying as A. F. Seamen. The same class of vessel is, or was until quite recently used as the training ground for boys for the navy.

Would not something on these lines meet the present needs? The vessel need not be large, but would, of course, have to be rigged and equipped in every way to the naval standard, and be under the command of an ex-naval man. The boys would be expected to put in a certain number of days and nights on board under the same conditions and discipline as ordinary naval cadets, modified perhaps to suit the regulations called for by the Scout Council.

The vessel could be anchored in the St. Lawrence, at some point easily accessible from the city, and would be the centre from which seamanship would be taught, practical sailing lessons being given by men owning yachts willing to help in that way. Rowing and sailing boat management could be done with the ship's boats. By an arrangement of this kind, instead of June and September being the only months available, the period from the middle of May to the end of September could be utilized.

It would afford a pleasant life for the boys besides being a splendid opportunity for gaining knowledge there is not much opportunity of acquiring so far from the sea. The discipline, too, would be invaluable to them.

This is hurriedly written, but may convey a suggestion which the Scout Masters can elaborate if it appeals to them as an alternative to the Lake St. Louis proposal.

Yours very Truly.

LEONARD G. NORRIS.

ST. EDWARDS.

Scout Edgar Conolly, who has held position as Patrol Leader of the Mounted Patrol of the McGill Troop, is now acting as Assistant Scout Master of the St. Edward's Troop. The work of the troop will be specialized as follows: Mr. Howe, Ambulance; Mr. Conolly, Signalling; Mr. Marshall, Tracking.

BIBLE STUDY FOR SCOUTS

Sir,—I think the proposal to encourage Bible study among our scouts an excellent one. Baden-Powell says that boys are naturally religious, but religion should not be presented to them in a milk-and-water or mysterious manner, but presented in its heroic side as an every day quality which every normal man or boy should have. Religion, he says, seems to him a very simple thing. First, to trust in God, and, second, to help other people.

As your other correspondents have pointed out there are many scouting stories in the Bible. The early Hebrew heroes, like the early heroes of all nations, were scouts. And whenever they failed, it was because they forgot some point in our scout law. I would like to see our Hebrew fellow-scouts reading about the great men of their race. For the rest of us, the proposed reading should, of course, also take in the New Testament. It embodies the true scout spirit of courage, purity and kindliness, even more completely than the Old.

The noble Roman centurions of whom we so often read were essentially scouts.

The apostles, especially St. Paul, were great peace scouts. Luke had qualified for at least the ambulance and missioner's badges, and also knew a great deal about sea scouting.

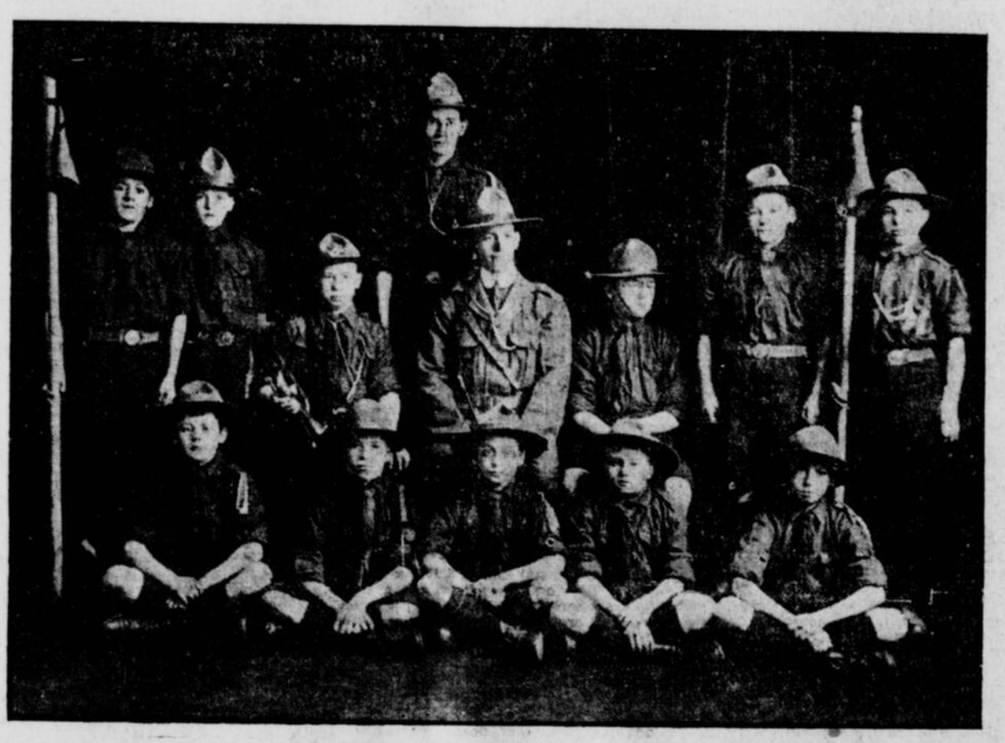
But the model for all scouts is Jesus Christ. In His invincible courage, His helpfulness, His chivalry, His cheerfulness, He showed Himself, as the old English poet says, 'the first true Gentleman that ever breathed.'

In our Sunday School there are two boys' classes almost entirely formed of scouts. The teachers find the scout point of view very useful in teaching. There must be hundreds of young men teaching in our Sunday Schools who are not yet identified with the scout movement. Efforts should be made to get them into the work. We need scoutmasters. They would help us, and certainly they would find that the movement would help them.

J. W. R.

38TH MONTREAL.

In the list of troops of the North End District published on April 5, Troop 38 was left out. Of course, this was due to an oversight as the 38th Montreal (2nd Amherst), is not a 'deader.' No, not by any means.



C. P. R. TROOP.

SPORTS.

12TH MONTREAL.

At a meeting of the above troop it was decided to form a baseball team. The secretary was asked to write to the Provincial Secretary and see if it would be possible to form a league the same to be known as 'Boy Scouts Baseball League.' If any other troop is interested they can get full particulars by applying to the Provincial Secretary at headquarters. We would like to hear from troops as soon as possible.

3RD MONTREAL.

A grand football match, first match of the season, 1st Verdun, 3rd Montreal, versus 2nd Verdun, 13th Montreal, was played on Beaver field at 3 p.m., Saturday last, April 6th, 1913. The game ending in a great victory for the 1st Verdun, by 14 goals to 6. The following is a list of the scorers:

1st Verdun, 3rd Montreal—B. Bragg, 3 goals; R. Wilson, 2 goals (captain); F. Casseldise, 3 goals (vice-captain); J. Small, 3 goals.

2nd Verdun, 13th Montreal—R. Phillips, 2 goals (vice-captain); G. R. Pearson, 2 goals; R. McDaughis (captain), 1 goal; P. Natherway, 1 goal.

Any Scout team wishing to have a game with the 3rd Montreal, kindly address to F. Casseldise, 577 Church avenue, Verdun.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

Don't forget that tickets for the banquet for S.M.'s, A.S.M.'s and P.L.'s, to be held on the 26th, should be reserved by Monday, April 14th. Any one who does not turn out on that occasion without some very good reason, runs the danger of being considered something that begins with k.w.i.t. and ends with e.r. Be sure that your troop applies for its tickets by Monday. No cash will be collected until the night of the banquet.

THE OWL

JOTTINGS.

The writer of the article on Sea Scouting who complained of lack of water in Montreal, should visit Verdun and Longueuil.

Perhaps he might then be convinced that we have some navigable water close at hand.

From what I hear, from outside sources, the officers' banquet on April 26 promises to be a record breaker.

Both in numbers and entertainment.

Our special Scout cartoonist, Mr. Bill Cunningham will be present.

An exceedingly pleasant evening was spent at the headquarters of the 20th last Saturday, when the 20th combined with the 5th and entertained the many representatives from the various troops in the city.

By these little combined evenings we can do much to help one another along.

Others might follow the lead of the 14th, 11th, 6th, 5th, and 20th troops which have all had successful social evenings.

Messrs. Hale and Oliver in their private box caused much amusement.

We shall look forward to seeing something in a similar line at camp.

By the way, camp is not far off and perhaps it would be just as well to begin to make arrangements for it.

Scouts should now be saving their pennies to buy kisses, etc., but not from 'Diamond Dick' this year.

To A. S. M., whose letter appeared on last week's page, I would like to say that I was not rapping the militia.

Nor trying to make out that the Scouts are superior to the militia.

The Owl remembers all the deeds of valor connected with our militia, and is not likely to forget what the Scout movement owes to the late Col. Whitehead.

I objected to the suggestion that the Scouts should make a part of a military movement.

I would suggest to an A.S.M. that he might with advantage develop his bump of humor.

I noticed that some Scouts of the 41st Troop were on parade for examination last Saturday.

Welcome to our city, as this, I believe, is your first appearance in public.

THE OWL.

A SOCIAL EVENING.

Last Saturday evening an entertainment was given by the members of the 5th (Outremont) and 20th (Ascension) Troops at the headquarters of the latter troop. The programme commenced at 8.15, when S.M. Guiton requested Mr. Scrafield to take the chair. The first item on the programme was a short sketch by P.L.'s Day and K. Oliver, of the 5th. This was followed

Hale and Oliver in their private box, made the hit of the evening.

by a mock ambulance display in two scenes by the P.L.'s of the 20th, entitled 'A Good Turn.' After this a piano solo was given by Mr. C. Weddell. Another short sketch by Day and Tough, of the 5th, brought the first half of the programme to a successful close.

During the intermission Mr. Scrafield gave an earnest address to those present, placing before the Patrol Leaders their opportunities and responsibilities in acting as A.S.M.'s.

The first number on the second half was a negro dialogue, entitled 'The Heavenly Twins.' A.S.M. Warner, of the 20th, and Mr. George Druitt, a friend of the troop, kept the audience amused for nearly half an hour with coon songs, jokes, and stories. A display of blindfold boxing was then given by Melville and Gilmour, and two short sketches, 'Hypnotizing' and 'The Suffragette, by members of the Ascension Troop brought the intellectual part of the programme to an end. Refreshments were then served, and time given for the guests to become acquainted.

Later in the evening the stage was thrown open for amateurs and two prizes offered to the best competitors. Amongst these were W.S.M.'s Allen and Thompson P.L. ——, of McGill Troop, and 'Seasick Bill.' The evening was brought to a close by the singing of the National Anthem, the accompaniment being played by W.S.M. Allen.

The evening's proceedings were greatly enlivened by Quartermaster Hale (20th) and P.L.H. Oliver (5th). These gentlemen, attired as a 'hobo' and an English 'dude,' occupied a box near the stage, and provoked roars of laughter by their witty remarks and clever acting.

This was the first joint entertainment given in the North End since the formation of the new North End district, but there are rumors of 'something big' being done by the combined troops early next fall.

C. GUITON,
W.S.M., 20th.

Personals

Mr. J. V. L. Morris, Principal of the Shawinigan Technical Institute, Shawinigan Falls has written for information as to how to organize a troop in that town. As usual, this was at the request of the boys themselves.

Scotstown, P.Q., is another place where the formation of a troop is being talked of. Mrs. A. Roy, who is at present in Montreal, is making investigations.

Bill Smart has the measles.

Assistant Commissioners' warrants have been received from Ottawa for Messrs. Morrell, McDonough Duff, of the Central District, and Edward Russell Paterson, the Provincial Secretary.

Warrant for Assistant Scoutmaster has arrived for Mr. Eric Guilford Johnson, of the 11th.

Mr. Gordon A. Harrison, 11th Montreal, has applied for a warrant as Assistant Scoutmaster.

It was quite like old times to see Mr. Scraefield acting as chairman at the entertainment given by the 5th and 20th at the Church of the Ascension last Saturday. He and Mrs. Scraefield left for the West the middle of this week.

Mr. Ernest Claude Royle, who is assisting with the 39th Troop, has applied for warrant as A. S. M.

Our sincere thanks to Prof. Willey, of McGill, for his article on Popular Zoology, appearing on this page. Several of the other McGill Professors have promised articles. Watch for them.

S.M. Spurrier and Allen Corner, of the 5th Outremont, assisted at the display given by the R.L.S.S. at the Delorimer Avenue Baths on Thursday evening.

PROFICIENCY BADGES.

AMBULANCE.

C. A. Harleigh, 11th Montreal.
M. Kirsch, 11th Montreal.
L. Innes, 12th Montreal.
H. Tutill, 12th Montreal.
H. Brown, 12th Montreal.
W. Cooper, 12th Montreal.
E. Collins, 12th Montreal.
R. Philip, 13th Montreal.
A. Sharpe, 17th Montreal.
G. Penny, 33rd Montreal.
E. Lamountain, 38th Montreal.
W. Nelson, 26th Montreal.
P. Drummond, 41st Montreal.
W. Holt, 41st Montreal.
G. Marler, 41st Montreal.
A. C. Evans, 41st Montreal.
C. Molson, 41st Montreal.
L. Winans, 41st Montreal.

MISSIONER.

Grinstead, 11th Montreal.
M. Kirsch, 11th Montreal.
M. Kalman, 11th Montreal.
L. Levinson, 11th Montreal.
G. Smith, 12th Montreal.
W. Thistlewaite, 12th Montreal.
H. Brown, 12th Montreal.
A. Sharpe, 17th Montreal.
W. Williams, 21st Montreal.
A. Williams, 21st Montreal.
P. Drummond, 41st Montreal.
W. Holt, 41st Montreal.
L. Winans, 41st Montreal.

PASSED FOR ELECTRICIAN'S BADGE.

W. Story, 11th Montreal.
C. Harleigh, 11th Montreal.
H. P. Tutill, 12th.
G. Phelan, 12th Montreal.
W. McGregor, 13th Montreal.
A. Smith, 15th Montreal.
W. Barton, 15th Montreal.
A. Williams, 21st Montreal.

The Boy Scout movement in the city of Winnipeg seems to be coming back to its own and more interest is being taken by the boys and all those concerned in the upbuilding of the youth of the empire. This has been shown by the fact that within the past month two combined parades have taken place and on each occasion the attendance has been good. It is understood that recruiting is on the increase, and it is rumored that the formation of more than one troop is being contemplated.

Do you remember the proclamation issued by Garibaldi to his followers after the siege of Rome in 1849? 'Soldiers, all our efforts against superior forces have been unavailing. I have nothing to offer you but hunger and thirst, hardship and death; but I call on you all who are true to your country to join with me.' And they did join in the thousands.

KORP AND KELL, OR THE LONE PATROL.

ENGLISH

Killed the Bird.

In a golf competition at Caversham, Oxfordshire, Mr. F. Munnings, killed a greenfinch in the air with his ball.

Grand Chief Templar.

For the forty-fourth consecutive year Alderman Joseph Malins, of Birmingham, was elected grand chief templar.

Pets Perished.

Sixteen prize canaries, a pet cat, and a hundred-year-old picture were destroyed by a fire at a Dudley restaurant.

Died after Drawing Pension.

Andrew Grant, farmer, Clachbain, Grantown-on-Spey, died suddenly in Dulnain Bridge Post Office, after drawing his old age pension.

Self Denial Week.

By its recent self-denial week the Salvation Army raised £67,062, an increase of £9,229 on 1912, when, however, the collection was taken during the coal strike.

Was Taken ill in Church.

The Rev. Henry Spurrier, rector of Roughton-with-Haltham, Lincolnshire, has died at the age of eight-three. He was taken ill while he was celebrating Holy Communion on Sunday.

Fortune in Fish.

The Grimsby steam trawler 'Caulonia,' after having been on the fishing grounds for a period of about forty-eight hours recently, landed about sixty-five tons of fish, which realized nearly £1,200.

Motor Cyclist was Killed.

James Morgan, an engineer, of Wolverhampton, while driving a motor cycle with a side car containing a friend, collided with a motor car. Morgan was thrown nearly 30 feet, and died in hospital. The occupant of the side car escaped unhurt.

Fitted!

In a case at Yarmouth Police Court in which a man was charged with stealing broccoli from a garden, the police dug up the stumps left in the ground, and showed that they fitted exactly the broccoli heads found in the man's possession.

Font Found in a Garden.

A thirteenth century font has been found in the garden of St. Andrew's Parsonage, Norwich, which has been occupied by vicars 1570. The font is to be presented to the new church of St. Luke's.

A Losing Hazard.

Henry Ernest Wild, a potman, was sentenced to seven days' hard labor at the North London Police Court, for stealing twopence from a box in the billiard-room at the Victoria Park Police Station.

Why They Took Him.

A man who was charged at Willesden with obstructing the police said that he was looking at three policemen taking two men to the police station, and all of a sudden they pounced on him to make one each.

Police in Church Ceremony.

At Chard (Somerset), Parish Church, the custom of police walking up the central aisle and handing a note to the vicar announcing that the Town Council had appointed a people's warden, was duly observed with all the customary formality.

Motor-Cyclist Fell Dead.

An engine-driver on the Great Northern Railway named William Fox left his home at Colwick, Notts, for a ride on a motor-cycle. Five minutes afterwards, when he was riding up a hill at Carlton, he suddenly collapsed and fell from his machine. When picked up he was dead.

Frenchman Was Violent.

Before the Dover magistrates a Parisian, named Didace Thibalt, was alleged to have wrecked a compartment on the boat express from Charing Cross. With great difficulty he was arrested. In the police cell he tore up his mattress and clothing. Thibalt was remanded to the infirmary.

Bad Ending to Holiday.

Returning from a holiday, Mr. John Fenwick, of St. James's street, Newcastle, had just opened the front door of his house when there was a violent explosion of gas. It is thought that he was smoking. The house was practically wrecked, and he was found lying badly burnt among the debris.

The Only Antiquity.

At a vestry meeting of St. Mary, Moseley, Birmingham, Canon Hopton said the church council had decided to recommend the preservation of the tower of the church, built in 1514. It was the only old part of the church, and so far as the district was concerned was the only ancient building left.

Shareholders Fight.

A free fight marked the meeting of the Panama Rubber and Timber Estates, Ltd., at Salisbury House, London, when the company was voluntarily wound up. Members called one another 'dirty cads' and 'liars,' and eventually some of the shareholders came to blows, one man being knocked down and another receiving a severe laceration over the eye.

Victims of Loch Lomond.

Two victims were claimed by Loch Lomond the other day, when, as the result of the capsizing of a lugsail boat, two men, John Robb, 31 North street, Alevandria, and Archibald Robertson, Govan Drive, Alexandria, were drowned. A third, John Arnott, Argyll street, Alexandria, was rescued in an exhausted condition, after having been in the water for about an hour.

Fatal 'Short-Cut.'

The dead body of Mr. Wm. White, a farmer, Whiterig, Coldstream, was found in a wet ditch on Grizzlerig, near Leitholm. It is surmised that he had taken a short cut to his farm, which is about two miles distant from Leitholm; that he had stumbled into the ditch, had hurt himself in falling, and had been drowned. The deceased, who was 50 years of age, had been tenant of Whiterig for 25 years.

Forty-Five Years of Standing.

Mr. Willian Verrall, who was town clerk of Worthing till the end of last year, has died, in his eighty-fifth year. He was a native of Worthing, which he knew in its fishing village days, and had acted as clerk to the local governing body for forty-five years. He invariably transacted all his office work standing at a high desk.

Police Have Day of Rest.

The scheme which given every member of the Metropolitan Police Force one rest day in every seven began on April 1. The zeal of the executive department at Scotland Yard, which has had the task of increasing the force by about 1,600 men, is largely responsible for the reform being instituted months before the date expected. About 20,000 men are affected.

Fatal Cannon Explosion.

A verdict of 'Accidental death' was returned at the inquest at Falmouth, Cornwall, on Gunner Hennings, who was killed by the explosion of a gun at Pendennis Castle. Captain Bullivan said the gunner put the charge into the breach without orders, and the gun not having been cleaned out, a fragment of burning silk casing must have ignited the powder.

Smoking in Church.

The Vicar of Lancaster, at the annual vestry meeting, called attention to scenes of desecration in the church on Easter Monday. Being a place of historic interest, the church must be kept open, but many trippers did know how to behave in church, and the verger again found people eating luncheon in church. They must protect the church from such desecration as eating in it, men wearing hats, and even smoking in it.

Expensive Eggs.

In consequence of eggs having been missed from the farm of Mr. Charles H. Dixon, Ravensthorpe, near Darlington, two police officers kept watch. They saw a constable named Hubert Cook visit the pens at the farm and examine several eggs, which he apparently replaced. At his lodgings, however, five eggs were found in his drawer, and the defendant admitted taking them. At the Darlington Police Court Cook was charged with having stolen eight eggs, and was fined £5 and costs.

Miner Lost His Fingers.

Herbert Antill, while spending the week-end at Lynton, lost a thumb and two fingers by the explosion of some blasting shot in the kitchen. He was employed at an iron mine near Simonsbath, Somerset, and in taking out his handkerchief pulled out a paper containing a small quantity of gelignite. The gelignite fell on a stove, and he was brushing it off with his hand when it exploded. The fingers had to be amputated.

Rescue by Boy Scout.

A little girl and her brother had a narrow escape of drowning near Scarborough. The girl fell into seven feet of water in the Derwent at Forge Valley, near Scarborough. Her brother, although he could not swim, immediately jumped in after her and both were washed down the stream. A Boy Scout, William Bell, of Belle Vue Parade, Scarborough, seeing the predicament of the couple, immediately plunged in and succeeded in bringing them out.

Murder by Father.

At Darlington, Walter Scott was charged with murdering his seven-year-old daughter, Lottie. Scott, who had complained of pains in the head, rose from bed and attempted to cut his throat in the kitchen, but, was deterred by his wife, who took the razor from him. He subsequently attacked the child in its cot, killing it instantly with a blow from the butt-end of a gun in the presence of his wife. Neighbors handed him over to the police.

Wanderings of Two Cows.

Two cows which disappeared from a dairy farm at Loughton, Essex, a few weeks ago, have returned home after an adventurous tour. After the cows were missed they were traced to Romford where they had been sold at the weekly market. The trail was lost, but was picked up some days later at Colchester, where the cows had again been sold. Once more the trail was lost. By persistent investigation, however, the cows were tracked trough the Eastern Counties, and ultimately located at Leicester.

Both Named George Wood.

Mrs. Rose Wood, of the Abbey Cottage, Chertsey, Surrey, who has just celebrated her 101st birthday, was twice married, both her husbands, by strange coincidence, being named George Wood. Except that she is slightly deaf, Mrs. Wood is in full possession of all her faculties, and is still an exeprt needle woman. She is a daughter of William Daniell, R.A. Her uncle, Richard Westall, R.A., was Queen Victoria's first drawing master.

Dogs on the Cars.

The tramways committee of the Middlesex County Council propose to allow dogs to be carried on their tramcars. Dogs or other animals which, in the opinion of the conductor, are not too large or likely to be offensive or an annoyance to any passenger shall, if carried or on a leash, be allowed on the upper deck of any tram at the conductor's discretion, but must be carried up the staircase.

Had Her Revenge.

For throwing a stone through the glass screen of a motor-car and injuring two of the occupants, Edith Willis, a middle-aged woman, was sentenced at Bromley, Kent, to six weeks' hard labor. Miss Dot Laird, the owner of the car, was cut on the lip by broken glass and a companion's ear was cut. Willis, it was stated, said that some motorists had laughed at her; 'I will have my revenge,' she added.

Engine Room Fatality.

A sad fatality occurred on board the S.S. 'Cassandra' at the 'Tail of the Bank' in the Clyde. The vessel, which had returned from St. John, N.B., was lying an anchor awaiting the tide. A trimmer, named John Blackwood, was wiping down the machinery in the engine-room when, it appears, one of the engineers received instructions to start the engines. Not knowing that Blackwood was there, he did so, with the result that Blackwood was caught between the crossheads and the pumps. When extricated from the machinery a few minutes later, he was dead, death being due to fracture of the skull.

Dog Detective is Blind.

Whisk, the famous Airedale police dog at Hull, and the first dockside police dog ever used in Great Britain, has just 'retired from duty.' This intelligent animal is now seven years old, and every night for six years he has been on patrol duty on Hull dockside. During his career Whisk has nosed out hundreds of thieves and tramps from concealment in railway waggons, bales of wool, and on tops of timber stacks. Whisk has gone on duty over 2,000 times, and as the faithful animal is becoming blind he is being now withdrawn from the service.

Open Space Pioneer Dead.

The death has occurred at Weymouth of Mr. Francis George Heath, an authority on rural subjects, and the pioneer of the open space movement. Mr. Heath, who was born at Totnes, Devon, in 1842, was instrumental in securing an enlargement of Victoria Park, London, by 25 1-2 acres, at a cost of £25,400, in 1872. He also took a very prominent part in the movement for the preservation of Epping Forest. Mr. Heath was also the promoter of the letter express system.

Trawler and Crew Missing.

After an absence of six weeks without any definite news of her whereabouts, the Grimsby steam fishing trawler, 'Zinnia,' carrying a crew of fourteen hands, was, officially, given up as lost. It is supposed that she foundered during the terrific gale experienced off Iceland about a month ago. Most of her crew are married, and a painful feature is that the mate was to have been married when the 'Zinnia' returned. The banns had been published and the house furnished. The vessel was built at Goole eight years ago.

Coach-and-Four Wedding.

A wedding couple recently began their honeymoonin with a drive in a drive in a coach and four through London. The bridegroom was Lieutenant Percy Bann, Royal Munster Fusiliers, while his bride was Miss Mona Chaplin, only sister of Mr. Bertie Chaplin, the well-known Sussex amateur cricketer. The ceremony took place at Marylebone Church, where a number of the bridegroom's comrades formed a guard of honor. Lieutenant Banning is well known in sporting circles, while the lady is a leading player in the Sussex county hockey team.

Put Cartridges on Fire.

Reuben Rawlins, a boy living at Heath End, near Farnham, was seriously wounded by the explosion of a live cartridge. He and another lad were playing on Caesar's Camp, the training ground for Aldershot, when they found two live cartridges. Taking them home, the lighted a fire on a bucket and laid the cartridges on the top. As the fire did not burn very well one of the lads stooped down to blow it. Suddenly the cartridges exploded. Rawlins was so seriously injured about the head and face that he was taken to the hospital in a precarious condition. The second lad escaped with slight injuries.

What the Congregation Doesn't Know.

Dr. Bickersteth, vicar of Leeds, inveighedo at the Easter vestry meeting against the niggardliness of worshippers at the Leeds Parish Church. People, he said, sat in a stall and contributed little or nothing to the church's expenses. It was really abominable and scandalous. There were people who expected everything for nothing. A churchwarden, endorsing the vicar's regret at the poor response made to the collections, recalled that on a recent Sunday he received from a lady in the stalls the magnificent sum of a halfpenny. 'Some people,' he said, 'think that if they put a copper under the lid we do not know whether it is a shilling or a halfpenny. That is quite a mistake, for every coin is known by its jingle.'

Protest Sunday Football.

Cricket and football on Sunday afternoons were actively encouraged by the Rev. R. M. Curwen while he was rector of the little Surrey village of Elstead, but since he left to take up a living in the Isle of Wight a section of the local residents have revived their protest against this Sabbath recreation. At the annual parish meeting questions were asked whether steps could not be taken to prevent the Sunday football on the recreation ground. Miss Carpenter, a member of the parish council, replied that in drawing up a scheme for the regulation of the recreation ground the parish council framed a by-law prohibiting 'rowdy games,' including football, on Sundays, but the local government board declined to sanction that by-law.

Canadian Deals of Crippen's Lawyer.

At Bow Street, London, Arthur John Newton, the lawyer who became celebrated through the Crippen case, and Berkeley Bernard Bennett, land agent, were again charged with conspiracy with another person not in custody to defraud Hans Thorsch of £23,000. Newton continued his cross-examination of Dr. Thorsch. Witness admitted he agreed to purchase 3,200 acres of land in Canada for £5,000, 2,400 acres for £3,500, and 6,000 acres for £10,000. All the cheques were post-dated. He had since found that the purchase of the 3,200 acres and the 2,400 acres had, in fact, been duly completed. He agreed that the stopping of his cheque for £5,000, part payment of the £10,000, was a breach of contract for the purchase of the 6,400 acres.

SCOTTISH

Whales in the Firth of Forth.

Several whales have been sighted sporting themselves some miles north of the May Island, and it is believed that they have followed herring to the mouth of the Firth of Forth.

With More to Come.

The inventory of the estate of Sir James Coats, of Auchendrane, in the county of Ayr, who died on January 20, 1913, amounts to £1,773,870. The inventory states that Sir James left other estate, the details and values of which have not yet been definitely ascertained.

They were out to see the Show.

A daring and foolhardy escapade in order to witness a theatre performance free was related to Bailie Stewart at Glasgow Police Court. Two boys climbed on to the roof of the Coliseum Theatre and entered the gallery of the theatre through a fanlight. The performance was proceeding, but the boys were seen. One was fined half-a-crown. A warrant was granted for the other's arrest.

Miners Were Buried.

Two mine brushers, named John Gilbert, Cowdenbeath, and John Duff, jr., Kelty, were instantaneously killed in the Bank seam of No. 4 Lindsay Pit, Kelty. They had been engaged at the back brushing, when a quantity of stonebreaking away, completely buried them. Two hours elapsed before the bodies were extricated. Another man ,named John Juchart, happened to be away filling his lamp when the fall took place.

Fisherman's Record Earnings.

All the Buckie boats have now brought the winter herring fishing to a close. One hundred and fifty steamers from the Buckie district made gross earnings, since the middle of December, of no less than £97,500. This forms a record. The individual boat's earnings ranged from £300 to £1,300, with an average of £650, as compared with £35 to £800 per boat last year, and an average of £100. The losses of nets were, however, very heavy, one crew, which averaged £55 per man, losing £50 of that sum for nets.

Drowned Before Brother's Eyes.

Two Annan fishermen, Robert and Samuel Woodhouse, after being two days weatherbound, left Maryport for home. There was a strong wind and a heavy sea, and a mile out a big wave struck the boat and washed Samuel, the younger brother, overboard. He was drowned before his brother's eyes. Robert, although overwhelmed with grief at his brother's sudden death, and in deadly peril himself, managed single-handed to run the boat up the Solway and obtain safety in Silloth Harbor. The drowned man was only twenty-two.

The Pictures did not Matter.

The story of how a mischievous boy nearly caused a panic in a picture theatre was related at Dundee Police Court. The mischief-maker was a grocer's apprentice named William Donaldson. He appeared to answer a charge of having scattered in the picture hall a quantity of 'electric snuff.' The result was disastrous so far as the further interest of the audience in the pictures was concerned, and a panic almost ensued. Admitting his guilt, the boy was penalized in 2s. 6d., with the option of twenty-four hours' imprisonment.

IRISH

Civilian Regiment Parades.

For the first time, at the assembly of the three squadrons of Enniskillen Horse, the only civilian regiment in the kingdom which exists at its own charges, the regiment assembled with arms. An armed escort accompanied the standard, the Union Jack. About 150 men wore bandoliers, but rifles were not carried.

Ladies Were Wanted.

During a discussion in regard to the appointment of stocktaker at a meeting of the Enniscorthy Guardians, when a letter from the local government board was read, pointing out that an official of the union was not eligible for the purpose, Mr. Lnych, J. P., said he wished they had a few lady guardians, because they would know what was wanted better than men.

Caused Brother's Death.

At the Belfast Police Court, David McKnight was committed for trial, charged with the manslaughter of his brother John. The case for the prosecution was that the brothers quarrelled and fought while under the influence of drink, and that John was knocked down, receiving fatal injuries to his head. When asked to plead the accused collapsed in the dock, and had to be supported by two constables.

The Soldier's Shamrock.

An incident, which occurred at Formoy on St. Patrick's Day, when Sergeant Austin, of the Sropshire Regiment, was placed under arrest for refusing to remove shamrocks from his cap, has been fully inquired into by General Williams, commanding 6th Infantry Brigade, to wom the facts were submitted for the purposes of a district court-martial, which Sergeant Austin asked for. General Williams has ordered that the charges be withdrawn.

Outrage at St. Patrick's Grave.

There is much indignation in County Down at an outrage at the grave of St. Patrick, on St. Patrick's night, when a handsome wreath from the National president of the Ladies' Auxiliary of the A.O.H. of America was removed and broken up. The sacred shrine is close to te Protestant Cathedral of Downpatrick, and according to the generally-accepted tradition, their repose there the dust of St. Patrick, St. Brigid and St. Columba.

U. S. President and Ireland.

It having been stated tat Dr. Woodrow Wilson, President of the United Stateese, is a descendant of people who emigrated from Strabane, Mr. E. Conroy, chairman of the Strabane Urban Council, cabled the congratulations of the townspeople to te new occupant of the White House. President Woodrow Wilson has cabled his thanks to Mr. Conroy, expressing his 'high personal appreciation of the kind congratulations from Strabane.'

Wedding Was Stopped.

In a case heard at Kells Quarter Sessions, in which a decree for £40 was awarded to Miss Elizabeth Mooney, Navan,, for the malicious burning of a dwelling house at Balreask, the tenant of the house stated that he had put his furniture into the house a week before the fire, and that he was to have been married in about a fortnight after the fire, but the wedding did not take place, as the girl's people did not want to have there at all.

WELSH

Was Boiled Alive.

Joseph Skelding, a youth, died at Llanelly (Carmarthenshire) Hospital from scalds. He fell the night before into a well of boiling water connected with the power station.

Came to Light Again.

Two valuable Roman relics—the famous basilidian talisman, fashioned out of a very thin plate of gold, and a golden fibula or brooch—which were discovered nearly a century ago, but have been missing for many years, are now in the possession of the town clerk of Carnarvon.

'I Have Killed a Dozen,' was Boast.

When Hugh MacLaren, aged 29, a dock laborer, was remanded at Cardiff charged with the wilful murder of Julian Obiros, a Spaniard, Chief Detective Inspector Harries stated that after being charged at the police station the accused said: 'I have killed a dozen like that. They cannot touch me for it. My father was an executioner of them in America.'

Hillside Caved In.

The side of a limestone hill at Porthywaen, near Oswestry, slipped and at least 200,000 tons of rock fell into the quarry. Below the crest of the hill there is a bow-shaped fracture, about 500 yards in length, and nearer the cliff face of the hill is a fracture 200 yards long. The face of the rock has been thrown back fifty yards by the fall. The landslip is attributed to the heavy rain.

Tricked the Lawyers.

Four solicitors at Ammanford (Carmarthenshire) were stated to have been duped by George Sullivan, otherwise Murphy Finnegan; a laborer on tramp, who was committed for trial on charges of obtaining money by false pretences. It was alleged that he represented that he had been knocked down by an automobile and asked each of the solicitors to act for him in a compensation claim, and they all gave him money when he told them he was penniless.

Boy Scouts Record Honor.

Lieut.-General Sir R. Baden-Powell, chief of the Boy Scouts, was given a great reception on the occasion of his visit to Barry to present the King's Challenge Banner, which had been won for the second time by the No. 1 Barry Troop. General Baden-Powell said the honor of winning the flag twice was also enjoyed by a troop of Boy Scouts 'down under' in Queensland, but Barry was the only troop in Great Britain to have won it twice.

Escaped from Molten Ore.

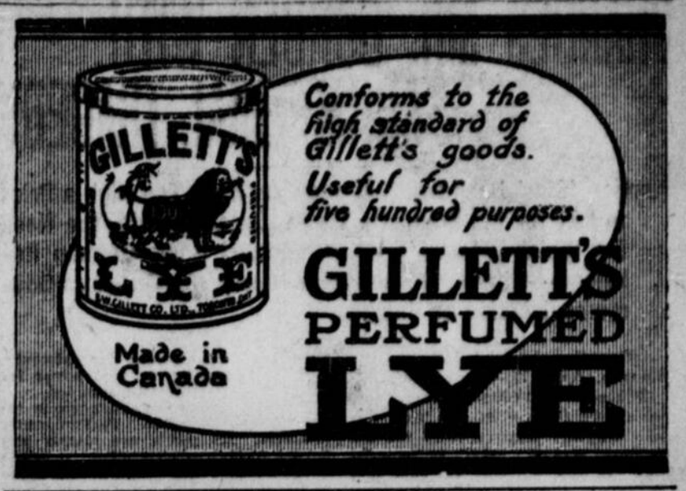
Thomas Chappel, the driver of a locomotive at Guest, Keen, and Nettlefold's blast furnaces at Cwmbran, near Newport (Mon.), had a remarkable escape from being buried in molten slag. He was taking a waggon of hot slag to the tipping ground, and was unable to shut off steam. The ladle and locomotive consequently ran over the end of the tip, and, after turning, fell a distance of about 60ft. In falling the waggon broke away from the locomotive, and the driver was saved from being covered with the hot slag. When the engine was near the bottom the driver was thrown out, but his only injuries were slight bruises on the head and body and some broken ribs. Two latchers who were on the engine jumped clear.

Degeneration of the Eisteddfod.

Mr. William George, who presided at the eisteddfod at Llanystumdwy Institute, said the greatest enemy the eisteddfod had to-day was the spirit of commercialism. The local eisteddfod too often became a mere money-getting or chapel debt-paying concern. The invariable sigh of this degeneracy of spirit was that the list of subjects was of the easy going catch-penny type, and consisted for the most part of challenge solos and hackneyed pieces of music which any scratch choir could get up at short notice and with the least bit of trouble.

Preached Appropriate Sermon.

How a man passed as a curate and preached from the pulpit was described at Tregaron, Cardiganshire, when William Emlyn Jones, aged about 30, from Llanddarog, Carmarthenshire, a mason, was charged with having obtained lodging from Thomas Thomas, Frondeg, and with stealing various articles of clothing from John Davies, Brynian Dihewyd. In each case he represented himself to be a curate at Ammanford, and gave the name of Harries. On a Sunday afternoon he conducted the service at Dihewyd Church. The sermon was based on the text, 'The wages of sin.' He was committed for trial at the next quarter sessions.



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The home dressmaker should keep a catalogue scrap book of the daily pattern cuts. Those will be found very useful to refer to from time to time.

9549.—LADIES' ONE-PIECE NIGHT GOWN.

This plain but none the less attractive design was developed in French Nainsook, with embroidery for a finish. Crossbar muslin with lace, or lawn with embroidery or lace insertion and edging, would be equally effective. The design is also suitable for cambric, crepe, or silk. It is cut with kimono sleeve and in round neck edge. The sleeves are short, and the lines of the model conform to prevailing styles. The pattern is cut in 3 sizes: small, medium and large. It requires 3 yards of 36-inch material for a medium size.

9557.—A New Dress for the Girl.

Brown plaid gingham with facings of red was used for this design. Fancy buttons and loops trim the front. The design may be developed in high neck with a standing collar, and with long sleeves, or with square neck, opening and shorter sleeves. The skirt is plaited. Chambray, percale, galatea, challies, lawn, linen, silk or cashmere are all suitable for this design. The closing is at the back. The pattern is cut in 4 sizes: 8, 10, 12 and 14 years. It requires 5 yards of 27 inch material for a 12 year size.

9519.—CORSET COVER AND DRAWERS IN COMBINATION.

Sheer nainsook, with 'Val' lace and insertion, produced pleasing results in this garment. It may also be made of nainsook with handworked scallops on the ruffle, and neck and armscye edges finished in the same way. The model is made on princess lines, and is fitted with side front, underarm, side back, and shoulder seams. It is suitable for crepe, China or India silk, nainsook, lawn, crossbar, muslin, dimity, or cambric. The pattern is cut in six sizes: 34, 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44 inches, bust measure. It requires 4 1-4 yards of 36-inch material for the 36-inch size.

9535. — A SIMPLE FROCK FOR SMALL GIRLS.

Plain and practical styles are always most comfortable for the growing girl. The design here shown is easy to develop, and suitable for many of this season's fabrics. Galatea, lawn, percale, chambray, gingham, silk or linen, may be used, while panama, shepherd checks and other light woollens are equally appropriate. The dress closes in front, which is a very practical feature. The shield may be omitted. The sleeve may be fashioned in full length, or shorter, the pattern supplying a suitable cuff for each. The pattern is cut in four sizes: 6, 8, 10 and 12 years. It requires 3 yards of 40 inch material for an eight year size.

9537-9538—A STYLISH GOWN.

composed of ladies' waist pattern 9537, and ladies' skirt pattern 9538. Blue crepe de chine, with pointe de Venise lace, for trimming and white messaline for vest with chemisette of chiffon over net, was used for this model. The waist fronts open over the best that is ornamented with tiny buttons. A deep collar and revers give breadth to the figure. The design is suitable for serge, broadcloth, voile, linen, messaline, taffeta, brocaded silk, and other seasonable materials. The waist pattern is cut in five sizes: 34, 36, 38, 40 and 42 inches bust measure. The skirt in five sizes: 22, 24, 26, 28 and 30 inches waist measure. It requires six yards of 44-inch material with 1 3-4 yards for the gulmpe of 27-inch material for a 36-inch size. This illustration calls for two separate aptterns which will be mailed to any address on receipt of 10c for each pattern in silver or stamps.

'Weekly Witness' Pattern Coupon.

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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.

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CHARGES MR. BORDEN WITH AN IMPERIAL TRAGEDY

London 'Star' Declares That the Conflict is Too High a Price to Pay for the Premier's Three Dreadnoughts, the Need For Which is Passing With Improved Anglo-German Relations---Ottawa Conservative Newspaper Criticises Government Action as Unwise.

(Canadian Associated Press.)

London, April 10.—The 'Star' to-night heads its editorial concerning last night's Ottawa debate 'An Imperial tragedy,' declares that the bill has done infinite harm to imperial unity and goes on: 'We are sure that a conflict between the Canadian French and the Canadian British is too high a price to pay for three dreadnoughts. The irony of this imperial tragedy is that the need for three dreadnoughts is steadily diminishing as the Anglo-German relations improve.'

London is aflame to-night with newspaper placards concerning the police having been called into the Canadian Parliament, which reminds us that a similar thing occurrtd at Westminster in the Home Rule debate sixteen years back.

MEANS REVOLUTION, SAYS OTTAWA CITIZEN (CON.)

Ottawa, April 10.—The 'Citizen' (Conservative), to-day editorially says: 'If the Naval Bill is put through by closure methods, with the Liberals fighting bitterly for what many will consider the privilege of free speech and minority rights, the principal effect it will have will be to give the Senate new reason for existence, and for exercising the veto power for which it was originally intended.

The closure means a dangerous revolution in Canadian Parliamentary methods. Its perils are clearly apparent to both parties alike. It might develop into a tool which in the hands of a less scrupulous government, would expose the country to mercenary aims.

Even though it is the only way remaining whereby the majority may enact particular legislation, according to its will and desire, the permanent perils are greater than the immediate need.

All of this the Senate will undoubtedly declare. It will willingly assume the role of 'savior of the country.'

With 'free speech in peril,' 'despotism enthroned,' 'gag law established,' it will have every apparent reason to justify its existence by using its prerogative in casting out legislation put through by such methods.

No better excuse could be offered for the exercise of its power as a second chamber than the opportunity to safeguard the 'rights of the minority,' and to resist the introduction of a mehod which will be luridly painted throughout the country by the Opposition pres sas nothing short of despotism.

There is reason to believe that the Opposition would not be at all averse to the enactment of closure.

SIR C. TUPPER'S REMINISCENCES

Recalls With Favor Mr. Borden's Support of Sir Wilfrid in Famous Naval Resolution.

Winnipeg, April 12. — Sir Charles Tupper, who arrived here yesterday from Vancouver, reminiscently reviewed the all-important question of Imperial naval defence in an interview.

Sir Charles, in expressing his opinion of the part Canada should play in the great Imperial history of the twentieth century, referred to the early steps taken by himself to place Canada in a position to aid the Motherland in time of stress.

'Many years ago,' said the statesman, 'I advocated an endeavor to strengthen the weakest links in the Imperial defence chain, the establishment of a fast Atlantic service between Great Britain and Canada, the ships to have a speed of not less than 20 knots and provided with armament to render them safe against any ordinary attack, and the British Government subsequently agreed to give £75,000 a year to provide for and maintain that service so as to have a trade route open so that Canada could keep the Motherland supplied in time of war.'

Sir Charles added that he carried the vote in the House of Commons, but was prevented doing anything by the short life of that Parliament (in 1896). Later we carried a vote of £150,000 for this service, but Lord Aberdeen, he said, refused to ratify the order.

'Subsequently,' said Sir Charles, 'I heartily approved of the resolution unanimously passed by the Laurier Government and supported by Mr. R. L. Borden on behalf of the Opposition for the establishment of a Canadian navy. Also, when Mr. Borden visited England and learned that a conflict with Germany was likely to occur at a comparatively early date, and when he obtained the concession that Canada should be in a position to be consulted on matters of foreign policy, I heartily approved of the policy which was subsequently made, to contribute three Dreadnoughts of the highest class to meet any emergency which might arise, but I regret exceedingly that the Opposition has not heartily supported that policy, as it was not only calculated to meet any emergency which might endanger the solidarity of the Empire, but also placed Canada in a position to form whatever Parliament decided in the nature of a local navy, with power to recall those ships for that purpose.

'I regret,' concluded Sir Charles, 'that in view of my belief that the attitude of the Government of Canada in this respect is the greatest contribution to the peace of the world, that Sir Wilfrid Laurier did not enable that attitude to be taken by the united Parliament of Canada, and no one can deny that the policy of the Prime Minister has given Canada a higher position than it has ever occupied in the esteem of the world.'

BUFFALO STREET RAILWAY STRIKE IS SETTLED

Buffalo, N.Y., April 12.—The strike of the motormen and conductors on the city and suburban lines of the International Railway Co., which began last Sunday, has been settled through the mediation of Mayor Louis P Fuhrmann.

The basis of settlement provides that all employees who were in the service of the company on the Saturday preceding the day the strike was declared shall be returned to the service in the positions they held at that time; that within five days the company will take up with the committee of employees all complaints, grievances and the working conditions for the future, including the question of reinstating all men discharged within the last thirty days. It provides for the appointment of the first two arbitrators within forty-eight hours, they to select a third within five days. In case of failure to select the third arbitrator within the specified time the Mayor will become the third arbitrator. At all hearings before this board either side may be represented by anyone they desire. The findings of a majority of the board shall rule.

MRS. PANKHURST IS RELEASED

Given Ticket-of-leave Again After Nine Days' Hunger Strike.

London, April 12. — Mrs. Emmeline Pankhurst, the suffragette leader, was released from Holloway jail this morning, after having been on a 'hunger strike' since she was sentenced, only nine days ago, to three years of penal servitude.

Mrs. Pankhurst was never offered the ordinary prison fare, but had placed before her well cooked meals, consisting of roast meats, fowl and vegetables until her strength declined as a result of her hunger strike.

Then an attractive diet such as is given invalids was supplied for her—boiled chicken, custards, beef tea, jellies, and tea and coffee. All these, however, she strenuously refused to partake.

R. AND O.'S NEW POWERS UNDER LETTERS PATENT

Ottawa, April 12. — The 'Canada Gazette' to-day contains notice of the incorporation by leters patent of 'The Richelieu and Ontario Navigation Company, Limited,' with a capital of $15,000,000, and chief place of business at Montreal, and to take over as a going concern the stock, property, and franchise of the 'Richelieu and Ontario Navigation Company,' and also the assets and liabilities of that company. To pay for this there will be an exchange of shares of the new company for the shares of the old R. and O. Company. One clause in the letters patent reads as follows:

'The company is given power to take, hold and dispose of shares in and enter into agreement with any company having objects similar to those of the company and to manage the affairs, etc.'

MR. HENDERSON URGES CENTRAL GOLD RESERVE

Ottawa, April 8.—The Banking and Commerce Committee resumed its sittings to-day when Mr. Joshua Henderson, of the Bank of Toronto, was again put on the stand.

A letter was read from Mr. George Hague, formerly of the Merchants' Bank, of Montreal, opposing the idea of a central gold reserve.

Mr. Henderson was asked his opinion and said that while he had great respect for Mr. Hague's views, he could not agree with him. The provision of a central reserve was a wise one and was needed to meet the growing needs of the country.

Mr. White asked what would be the difference if, instead of depositing gold in the central reserve, and paying out their own notes, gold was deposited by the Dominion and Dominion's notes issued.

Mr. Henderson said he could not see where there would be much difference from the bankers' standpoint. They would probably prefer the central gold reserve.

FRIEDMANN 'CURE' FAILS IN TORONTO

Toronto, April 11.—That in some of the tuberculosis cases treated by Dr. Friendman in Toronto, there has been a failure to produce the beneficial results, is practically admitted at the Toronto General Hospital, and it is known that some of the patients, whose former treatment had been abandoned after the Friendmann injection, have again been placed under the old treatment.

APPROVES MAIL CONTRACT.

(Canadian Associated Press.)

London, April 8. — Interviewed today, Sir Hugh Allan expressed his approval of the terms of the new mail contract.

Colon, April 11.—Quarantine officials at both ends of the Isthmus of Panama as well as the Venezuelan consul express the conviction that the report stating Cipriano Castro had arrived was untrue.

CONGRESS ON SCHOOL HYGIENE

Will Be First of Its Kind Ever Held on This Continent.

All the leading nations, every state in the Union, every college and university of note in this country, and various other leading educational, scientific, medical, and hygienic institutions and organizations, will be represented at the Fourth International Congress on School Hygiene, in Buffalo, August 25-30th, according to a preliminary statement, issued by Dr. Thomas A. Storey, of the College of the City of New York, secretary-general of the Congress. Mr. Woodrow Wilson, as President of the United States, has accepted the honorary office of patron of the Congress. The President of the Congress is Mr. C. W. Elliott, at one time president of Harvard University. The vice-presidents are: Dr. William H. Welch, the pathologist of John Hopkins University, formerly president of the American Medical Association, and Dr. Henry P. Walcott, president of the recent International Congress on Hygiene and Demography, and chairman of the Massachusetts State Board of Health.

It is the aim of the organizing committee in charge to bring together at Buffalo a record number of men and women interested in improving the health and efficiency of school children, and to make this Congress—the first of its kind ever held in America—one of direct benefit to each individual community. A programme of papers and discussions is now being arranged covering the entire field of school hygiene. There will be scientific exhibits representing the best that is being done in school hygiene, and also commercial exhibits of educational value.

Nor will the entertainment of delegates in any way be neglected. Buffalo has subscribed $40,000 toward covering the expenses of the congress. The Buffalo citizens' committee has planned for a service of social events, a pageant in the park, and excursion trips to the great industrial plant, and to scenic wonders of Niagara Falls. The Congress is open to all persons interested in school hygiene, who may join as regular active members upon the payment of a $5 fee. Application for membership should be sent to Dr. Thomas A. Storey, College of the City of New York, New York city.

Special arrangements are being made by officials of the Grand Trunk Railway Company at the request of the organizing committee, to co-operate to the fullest extent in making this congress successful. The international character and importance of the congress can be judged from the fact that not only has the President of the United States consented to act as patron, but its honorary presidents include the Duke of Connaught, Governor-General of Canada; the Ministers of Eduction of Denmark, Sweden, Prussia, France, the Netherlands, Portugal, Spain, as well as some of the most prominent authorities on hygiene from such centres as Vienna, Bucharest, Christiania, Polish Austria, Belgium, England, Havana, Italy, and Venezuela, while the honorary vice-presidents includes some of the best known names in Canada and the United States.

MAY IMPOSE A COMPENSATORY DUTY ON FLOUR

Or Remove All Duty From Wheat---This is the Alternative.

SIR LOMER GOUIN SAYS QUEBEC WILL BENEFIT.

(Canadian Associated Press.)

London, April 8.—Sir Lomer Gouin, interviewede here to-day on the subject of the proposed tariff charges in the United States, said the mitigation of the American duties on lumber would prove decidedly to the advantage of Quebec.

Washington, April 8.—The imposition of a 'compensatory' duty on flour, or the removal of all duty from wheat, will be one of the changes recommended in the new tariff revision bill by some Senate Democrats.

The plan of the Underwood Bill to put flour on the free list while wheat retains a duty of ten cents per bushel, has been attacked by senators of both parties.

Several similar changes advanced by Senate Democrats as necessary to make the bill a 'scientific revision' are now being worked out by members of the Finance Committee.

It is contended that none will change the character of the bill, or make it more of a 'protective' measure.

WESTERN PRESS OUTLOOK MAINLY ONE OF PARTY

Winnipeg 'Telegram' (Conservative): —They give practically every consideration which was sought under the reciprocity agreement (Liberal).

Manitoba 'Free Press' (Liberal);—The bill does not, as Canadian Conservatives had hoped, throw open the door that was closed by the rejection by Canada of the reciprocity agreement.

Winnipeg 'Tribune' (Independent): —The proposed reductions are far from those proposed under the reciprocity agreement.

Hello Girls Will Not Strike

Boston, April 10.— A strike of the telephone operators of Greater Boston, threatened for the past few days, is averted by a compromise reached early to-day, after a 48 hours' conference between representatives of the company and the union.

Instead of increasing wages, as was demanded, the company is to adopt a plan of 'anniversary payments' of from $25 to $100 a year, in the nature of a bonus for faithful service.

SUFFRAGETTES TO BE DEPORTED?

Home Secretary Asked if He Intends Action Against U. S. Militants.

London, April 11. — It is reported that a member of the House of Commons, who is friendly to the cause of woman suffrage intends to ask Mr. Reginald McKenna, Home Secretary, next week whether he is contemplating a plan whereby Miss Zelie Emerson, of Jackson, Mich., and other foreign militant suffragettes guilty of breaking English lawes will be deported as undesirable aliens.

Under the English law Mr. McKenna would be acting within his legal rights in doing this.

LORD WOLSELEY'S ASHANTI EXPEDITION

(From the Westminster 'Gazette.')

One of the late Lord Wolseley's best-remembered expeditions was that against King Koffee of Ashanti. It was on September 12, 1873, that Sir Garnet Wolseley, as he then was, and his staff sailed for the Gold Coast, the principal engagement took place on January 31 following, and Coomassie was entered some seven days later. 'Nothing remained,' wrote Lord Wolseley afterwards, 'but to leave such a mark of our power to punish as should deter from future aggression a nation whose treaties do not bind. I gave orders for the destruction of the palace and the burning of the city,' and this was duly carried out. King Koffee himself escaped. A hurried return march had to be made to the coast, as Lord Wolseley was afraid that the rains would render the country impassable, and the first troops began to arrive at Portsmouth on March 20, 1874. In a few days they had all landed, and received a very warm welcome. Soon afterwards the Queen thilation of Wellington and Blucher in the troops who had taken part in the operations.

KING KOFFEE'S UMBRELLA.

Among the trophies brought home by the troops from Ashanti was King Koffee's umbrella, a state property of extraordinary dimensions. It was taken from the Royal Palace at Coomassie, and was presented to the Queen at Windsor by Lieutenant Wood, who had been commissioned by Sir Garnet Wolseley to bring the trophy to this country 'as a humble tribute of dutiful respect and affection borne to Her Majesty by the military and naval forces engaged in the war.' The umbrella, as well as its owner, received notice in the music-hall ditties of the day, in one the Union Jack being lauded by the London 'Arry as:

'The flag that guides the sailor on his w'ye,
The flag that made King Koffee lose the d'ye,
The flag that always carries the sw'ye,
The Union Jack of Old England.'

Lord Wolseley's Ashanti expedition cost the country altogether £900,000.

LORD WOLSELEY AND STONEWALL JACKSON.

One of the foreign soldiers whom Lord Wolseley most admired was Stonewall Jackson, of the Army of the Confederate States. The two men met in the early days of the war, and conversed about a visit which the American general had once paid to England:

'I asked him (says Lord Wolseley) which of the recollections he had carried away with him from England was that upon which his memory loved most to dwell. He thought for a couple of minutes, and then, turning upon me those remarkable eyes, lit up for the moment with a look of real enthusiasm, he answered, 'The seven lancet windows in York Minster!'

So that (Lord Wolseley concludes) 'in the midst of a bloody war, in which his life was to be eventually given for his country, his thoughts were at least sometimes fixed upon peace as its blessed quiet appeals to most of us when in any of our Gothic cathedrals.'

LORD WOLSELEY ON NAPOLEON.

Lord Wolseley, in an article he once wrote, gave an interesting analys's of the causes which influenced the closing act in Napoleon's career. The military critic, he said, who examined the measures taken by Napoleon at Waterloo, discovers so many defects that he is unable to explain them, except by ill-health:

'I am convinced (he wrote) that the crushing defeat which closed Napoleon's career was primarily the result of a physical malady, which weakened his mental powers at that supreme moment when an instant and energetic decision was indispensable to success. Had he been able to bring to bear the moral and physical energy of the first period of his career upon the vast plan which he had conceived for the anni-reviewed in Windsor Great Park all Belgium, and if we may judge of what these generals would have done by what they did do, I believe that the prudent Englishman would at least have been obliged to beat a hasty retreat in order to re-embark at Ostend, while the impetuous Prussian—nearly destroyed, as he was, at Ligny—would have been too glad to place the Rhine between the remnants of his beaten army and the conqueror of Jena.'

Napoleon, Lord Wolseley thought, was already old for his forty-seven years, and 'after having been the most independent, confident, and absolute of leaders, he had fallen into the loquacity of the dotard.'

THOUSAND ISLES ROMANCE LEADS TO WEDDING

Denver, April 10.—Mrs. Graham E. Babcock, former resident of Colorado Springs, who was married yesterday at her home in Tenafly, N.J., to Mr. W. H. Downey, clerk in his father's general store at Brockville, Ont., is one of the richest women in the country, and well known socially in every large city of the United States. Mr. Babcock died three years ago, and Mrs. Babcock soon went to San Diego, where they formerly lived.

Downey's bride was the third daughter of George S. Myers, a St. Louis tobacco manufacturer. At the death of her father she inherited nearly $4,000,000 of his estate. She also inherited a large fortune from her late husband and is said to be worth about $15,000,000.

Since the death of Mr. Babcock his widow has visited the Thousand Islands on the St. Lawrence every summer, and it was while boating on the river that she met Downey. His skill as an all-round athlete and expert oarsman captivated her, and the persistent wooing of Downey following an introduction led to an engagement several months ago, and culminated in yesterday's ceremony.

CHINESE SENT HOME $250,000

'The Chinese in Canada have not sent home $1,000,000, as reported, to help the government of the new republic and to buy the government bonds. They have probably sent about $250,000—the figure named by a Canton paper, which has just arrived here,' said a man who is closely in touch with the Chinese in Montreal, and who said a wrong impression was being given of the money-making success of the Chinese. There are not 2,500 of them here, he added, but only 1,500 or 1,800 at most. They have 275 laundries, 42 restaurants and 15 stores. The latter are wholesale and retail, and make large purchases in China for distribution to all the cities and towns around this part of the country.

The sending of the money for these goods might make the local Chinese appear more prosperous than they really are. Some of the gamblers were also getting a lot of money from the laundrymen, and their remittances were also probably pretty large.

The Chinese here were apt to go back home in greater numbers as soon as the Government negotiates its loan and national development begins in a more active manner. Some of the Chinese are returning from America now, he said, because conditions are better at home.

Canada, he added, should admit Chinese students to enter the country free to attend the universities, as is done in the United States, where there are 800 students—while there are scarcely any here.

MONTREALER GETS CONTRACT.

A contract is reported to have been let by the general contractors for the Levis-New Brunswick boundary section of the National Transcontinental Railway to Mr. T. Daly, of Montreal, for the completion of work on this stretch of 130 miles. There is about 9 miles of track to be laid, as also some bridging, a good deal of ballasting and general finishing up. It is expected that the work will be completed by September 30th of this year. Tenders are at present under consideration for the supply of 1,752 long tons of 80 lb. rails for delivery June 1st at St. Ansolme, Que., and 4,349 long tons of 80 lb. steel rails for delivery on the same date at Harvey Jct., Que.

MEDICAL.

(Letters for this department should be addressed 'Medical Editor,' 'Witness' Montreal. Should a subscriber ask any question which is not suitable for publication, a reply will be sent by mail if a stamped addressed envelope and $1, physician's fee, be enclosed with such question.)

FLUSHES.

Mrs. G., Hochelaga.—Is a married woman, forty-five years of age, has attacks in which she feels as if pins and needles were sticking in her, palpitation of the heart, and severe sweats like rain. She has a very bad digestion, though she is fat and looks well. She is very nervous, and trembles violently for little cause. Has not been out for three months. Ans. —It may be that you are suffering from symptoms indicating the onset of change of life. You are just approaching this time. Clearly, nervousness plays a large part in your trouble. I would suggest your consulting the out-door department of the Montreal General Hospital any week-day at eleven o'clock in the morning. There you would be carefully examined and would be directed to the doctor most experienced in the trouble from which you are suffering.

CONSTIPATION.

'Greenhorn,' P.E. Island, is a single young man, aged twenty-eight years. He is troubled with constipation, but is otherwise in good health. His diet is fresh meat, fish, fruit, eggs, and preserves. Lives constantly outside and does heavy lifting. Ans.—Perhaps you perspire a good deal at your work. This would tend to dryness of the bowels. Your diet seems right. I would suggest drinking plain water, a tumblerful on rising, and one midway between meals. Use brown bread, oatmeal, prunes, figs. Abundance of meat is helpful in some cases. The other trouble you mention if it does not occur frequently, is natural, and need not worry you.

ITCH.

Mrs. H. G. J. asks what is the cause and cure of itch. Ans.—Itch is a disease of the skin characterized by the formation of elevated papules, frequently between the fingers and at the folds of the body. It is often converted into something resembling eczema, owing to scratching and constant inflammation. The cause is a minute insect which burrows under the skin and lays its eggs there. The person affected should take a good bath, using a good disinfectant soap, such as synol, tincture of green soap, or tar soap. Then, the body should be smeared wherever the disease has appeared with sulphur ointment, rubbing it well in. A complete change of clothing must be put on. The old clothing had better be burned. This procedure might have to be repeated once or twice.

HOARSENESS.

Mrs. N. McC.—The little boy, aged six years, has been affected by hoarseness ever since he was two years old. He is not so bad in summer, but gets worse in dampness and in winter. He had enlarged tonsils and adenoids, but has been operated on. When five months old he had an attack of bronchitis from which he recovered very well. Otherwise he seems well and is active. Ans.—The hoarseness is likely the result of a chronic inflammation of the larynx, and dependent on his previous throat and nose trouble. You will need to do everything possible to toughen him. Give him plenty of good, plain, nourishing food, especially lots of milk and cream. In the morning, sponge his chest, arms, and neck, with cold water. Do not take him out at night. It would be well also, for the time being, to prevent him playing with other children, as, no doubt, he uses his voice a good deal. It would be desirable, if possible, to send him away for the winter to a warmer climate.

PUTTING ON FLESH.

H.J.B. asks if it is possible to put on flesh, while taking a cold bath every morning. Also, what is a good method to adopt to gain in weight. He has a protruding knee, and wishes to know if this can be remedied and how. Ans.—A daily cold bath is not likely to keep you thin. On the other hand, it keeps you in good condition and improves appetite. To gain weight, neither use your muscles nor your brain to the point of fatigue. Go to bed early. Take in your diet a large proportion of sugars, starchy foods, and fats. Drink plenty of water with and between meals. For the knee trouble you should consult a good surgeon. If it is a case of knock-knee, as I suspect, it is quite possible to straighten the limb by a simple operation.

APRIL SUBSCRIBERS

Subscribers whose address labels are marked April, 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.

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MONTREAL, P.Q.

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.

BRAZEL — At the Old Homestead, Birchton, Que., on April 8, 1913, a son to Mr. and Mrs. E. A. Brazel.

FORGRAVE — At High Forest, Que., on April 10, 1913, a daughter to Mr. and Mrs. James Forgrave.

MARRIED.

ALEXANDER — DUPUIS — On April 9, 1913, at St. Andrew's Church, Toronto, by the Rev. T. Crawford Brown, Mabel, daughter of D. R. Dupuis and Mrs. Dupuis, of Chicago, Ill., to George L. Alexander, manager of the Imperial Bank of Canada, Aurora, Ont.

CARRUTH — ENGLISH — At the Maisonneuve Presbyterian Church, on April 9, 1913, by the Rev. R. L. Ballantyne, Miss Margaret Ida English, of Belfast, Ireland, to Mr. Thomas Carruth, of 1st Avenue, Viauville, Montreal.

CARRUTHERS — BARTON — By the Rev. Basil W. Thompson, Ottawa, Ontario, on April 3, 1913, Isabella, second daughter of Mr. A. Barton, Kazubazua, Que., to Herbert A. Carruthers, son of Mr. and Mrs. A. Carruthers, Aylwin, Que.

CULBERT — BRADLEY — At Ottawa, Ont., on April 7, 1913, Annie Elizabeth Bradley, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. S. J. Bradley, of Whitney, Ont., to Wm. Charles Culbert, son of Mr. and Mrs. W. F. Culbert, of North Wakefield, Que.

FINAN — FRASER — By the Rev. Carl Allum, at Portage du Fort, Que., on April 9, 1913, Mr. Edward Finan, of Portage du Fort, to Miss Jessie Bell Fraser, of Clarendon.

GRIMWOOD — DE WET — On March 24, 1913, at Christ Church, Colombo, by the Rev. A. K. Finimore, rector of the parish, Ralph Vere, of Panagala, Ceylon, second son of Col. Grimwood, late of the King's Royal Rifle Corps, to Violet, second daughter of the late Sir Jacobus Petrus de Wet, formerly Chief Justice of the Transvaal and afterward Acting Chief Justice of Ceylon.

HODGSON — NEVE — On April 9, 1913, by the Rev. E. Bushell, at St. Matthias Church, Alice Muriel Neve, third daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Edmund Neve, to Herbert Edward Hodgson, second son of the late Mr. and Mrs. J. Hodgson, of London, England.

HOPPER — BOYD — At Mount Clair, N.J., on April 9, 1913, by the Rev. Dr. Arthur Judge, Elizabeth, daughter of Mrs. Harkness Boyd, to Mr. K. Jackson Hopper, son of the late Mr. R. T. Hopper and Mrs. Hopper, Westmount.

MURRAY — McCLELLAN — At the residence of the bride's aunt, Toronto, on April 7, 1913, by the Rev. Dr. Gilray, Opal Blanche McClellan, only daughter of Mr. G. B. McClellan, Moose Jaw, Sask., to Mr. J. Farquhar Murray, of Montreal.

RICHARDSON — FOSTER — On April 9, 1913, by the Rev. W. A. E. Butler, of Bell's Corners, Ont., Mabel Bertha Foster, youngest daughter of the late Robert Foster, of Stittsville, to Geo. Henry Richardson, of Huntley.

WHAPPLES — JEFFERY — At the residence of Mr. Austin Libby, Ayer's Cliff, Que., on April 9, 1913, by the Rev. Churchill Moore, Miss Emma E. Jeffery, of East Haddon, England, to Mr. Walter Whapples, late of Barton, England, now of Montreal.

DIED.

ADAMS— On March 30, 1913, at Ardilea, Glenageary, County Dublin, Ireland, Samuel Adams, formerly of the 12th Lancers, and 18th Foot, eldest son of the late Major Benjamin Adams, 17th Lancers and 78th Highlanders.

BEANLAND — On March 31, 1913, at Sunnybank, Sandsend, near Whitby, England, Fred. Beanland, aged 52 years, late of Harrogate.

BRUNET — In Paris, France, on March 22, 1913, Alfred Brunet, aged 69 years.

BURNS — On April 10, 1913, at her late residence, 119 Crescent Road, Toronto, Sarah Andrews, widow of the late Rev. Alexander Burns, D.D., S.T.D., (formerly of Hamilton), in her 75th year.

CLARKE — At his residence on Court street, Sherbrooke, Que., on April 8, 1913, Charles H. Clarke, aged 82 years.

COVERNTON — On Tuesday morning, April 8, 1913, at the Mount Royal Sanitorium, of pneumonia, Carlton John Covernton, in his 67th year.

ETCHES — In this city, on Friday, April 11, 1913, at the age of 37 years, Agnes Eleanor Woollen, beloved wife of Captain C. T. W. Etches.

FERGUSON — At the residence of her son-in-law, William G. Harrison, Esq., Neepawa, Man., Frances, widow of the late Col. T. R. Ferguson, M.P., and second daughter of the late Ogle R. Gowan, M.P.

GROSART — On April 6, 1913, at Chicoutimi, Que., Roberta Blanche, wife of James McDowall Grosart.

KIRBY — William Arthur Tyrrell Kirby, accidentally killed at Cote St. Paul, on Sunday, April 13, 1913, aged 28 years and six months.

LASELL — At Prospect Valley, Alta., on April 9, 1913, Torrance D. Lasell, formerly of Bishop's Crossing, Que.

MACFARLANE— At his late residence, Elgin, Que., on April 8, 1913, Parlow, second son of the late Daniel Macfarlane, aged 60 years.

MANN — On April 6, 1913, at 2 Somerset street West, Ottawa, Griffidus Mann, in his 71st year.

McARTHUR — In this city, on April 11, 1913, Mary McArthur, beloved wife of the late Hugh McArthur, formerly of Alexandria, Ont.

McCASKILL—On March 30, 1913, Alexander McCaskill, at his late residence, at Barb, after a few months' illness; his eldest son, Kenneth McCaskill, M.Sc., predeceased him three years within a few days.

MURRAY & LANMAN'S Florida Water

For fully a century the world has delighted in the use of this matchless toilet perfume. It is found on dressing tables and in the bathroom and nursery, in every land. Its fame is universal.

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EARN $25 WEEKLY; LET US START you in a Cut-Rate Grocery business; everything sold at Cut-Rates; Redpath's Best Granulated Sugar, 4 cents pound; no capital or experience required. Outfit free. The Consumers' Association, Windsor, Ont.

McCONNELL — On April 11, 1913, at Lachute, Martha Jane, widow of Andrew McConnell, aged 83.

McDOUGALL — At Hull, Que., on April 9, 1913, Walter McDougall, youngest son of the late Hon. Mr. Justice McDougall.

McINTOSH — In this city, on April 10, 1913, Helen McIntosh, second daughter of the late Alpin McIntosh, aged 69 years.

MONTGOMERY — On April 6, 1913, at his late residence, 490 Cooper Street, Ottawa, William Montgomery, city manager of the London Life Insurance Company, and late of Brockville, Ontario.

NETTLETON — On April 9, 1913, at 47 Charron street, Point St. Charles, Chas. Edward Nettleton, aged 23 years, eldest son of P. Nettleton.

PIERCE — Entered into rest, at her home, in Greenlay, Que., on April 8, 1913, Mary Wilkie, beloved wife of Gosford A. Pierce, in the 75th year of her age.

PRUNEAU — At Ottawa, on April 6, 1913, at 5.30 a.m., Malvina Handy, relict of the late Hector Pruneau, civil servant, in her 65th year.

RAND — At Derby Line, Vt., on March 30, 1913, Annetta Maltby Lee, dearly beloved wife of Charles Rand, and daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Lee, of Dunham, Que.

REID — At St. Agathe, on Friday, April 11, 1913, at the age of 26 years, ten months, Florence Edna Reid, only daughter of James Reid.

RICHARDSON — On April 7, 1913, Mrs. Sarah Richardson, widow of the late Chas. Richardson.

ROLFE — At her home at Bishop's Crossing, Que., on April 8, 1913, of pneumonia, Ada Charlotte Jenkins, wife of George S. Rolfe, aged 41 years, 1 month and 1 day.

SCOTT — At the Montreal General Hospital, after a short illness, on April 9, 1913, John Scott, aged 75 years, of the late firm of Scott & Robertson, Flour Merchants.

SOMMERVILLE — Entered into rest, on April 8, 1913, at Berwick, N.S., Jane Elizabeth, widow of the Rev. William Sommerville, in the 93rd year of her age.

STACKHOUSE — At Peveril, Que., on Saturday, April 5, 1913, Catherine MacCuaig, dearly beloved wife of C. F. Stackhouse, aged 73 years and five months.

STEWART— At Upper Lachine, on April 9, 1913, Catherine Mary, widow of the late Charles R. Stewart, in her 79th year.

STOCKAND — On April 10, 1913, at 316 Daly avenue, Ottawa, Ont., George Stockand, contractor, in his 82nd year.

STRANG— At Quebec, on April 10, 1913, Isobel Yeats Miriam, eldest daughter of John Strang, N.P.

TAIT — On April 8, 1913, Laurance Stanley, youngest son of Sir Melbourne and Lady Tait, aged 24 years.

THOMSON — At the Manse, Hastings, Ont., on April 7, 1913, James Thomson, M.D., late of Winchester, Ont., aged 25 years and 8 months, son of the Rev. D. A. Thomson, Hastings, Ont., and son-in-law of the Rev. John Moore, B.A., Springbank, Ont.

TIERNEY — At Quebec, on April 10, 1913, William A. Tierney, contractor.

TUCK — At St. John, N.B., on April 8, 1913, the Honorable William Henry Tuck, formerly Chief Justice of New Brunswick, aged 82 years.

WEARY — On April 11, 1913, of typhoid fever, at 32 St. Gabriel street, Quebec, Ruby Emily, eldest and beloved daughter of Mrs. and Mr. W. C. Weary, aged 24 years and 5 months.

WILLIAMS — On March 26, 1913, Margaret Moore, wife of Wm. Williams. Interred in Ormstown.

WILSON — In Westmount, on Sunday, April 13, 1913, Clementine L. Wilson, beloved wife of Charles Wilson, second daughter of the late John Grier.

YEILDING — On March 23, 1913, at 2 Kent-gardens, Ealing, W., London, England, suddenly, after an operation, Eileen, the dearly-loved only child of Colonel W. R. Yeilding, C.B., C.I.E., D.S.O. and Mrs. Yeilding.

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