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The Week's Outlook

TUESDAY, JULY 21, 1914.

A Practical Measure

A most remarkable petition "Out of the Depths" is that which has been addressed to the legislature of Pennsylvania by 1,008 prisoners out of the 1,478 in the Eastern penitentiary in that state. These men and women who are suffering the consequences of wrong-doing express their belief that fully seventy percent of crime within the state is directly attributable to the excessive use of intoxicating liquors. Many of them, they say, have a personal knowledge of its debasing influence in their own lives. They, therefore ask the legislature to obtain the passage of an act to prohibit the sale of intoxicating liquors within the bounds of the Pennsylvania commonwealth. They describe their petition as "a voluntary deed of a body of "earnest men and women acting en-"tirely on their own initiative, with-"out suggestion from others." Whatever heed the legislature may give or may not give to this petition from the prisoners it surely is provocative of serious thought. Here are more than a thousand persons, many of whom have sounded the very depths of evil-doing and consequent despair, yet, like one in the parable, who was far from being altogether bad, their main desire is that their brethren should be warned and safeguarded so that they should not come to like evil. It is a strange and significant thing that these unfortunates have agreed upon a method of reform which many respectable legislators refuse to consider, and at which our daily press sneers as impracticable sentimentality. Nobody but admits that the liquor traffic is the greatest crime breeder in the world, but lawmakers who claim to be practical are for ever tinkering at it, and endeavoring to limit its ravages by all sorts of minor regulations. These prisoners who know the thing practically agree that far from being unpractical, the one cure that is practical is to prohibit it.

Deodorized Rifles

The question is raised as to whether those civilian rifles with which the Sixty-fifth saluted at the Corpus Christi procession were civilian after all. The papers are saying that there was no source from which such a number of Lee-Enfields could have been got, except from the government stores. Colonel Hughes says it was only government rifles that must not be used for this purpose. The Judge Advocate said it, and he is a good Protestant. Is it so that the rifles were unregulationized by lending them out of the government stores to the firm from which they were hired by the government? or were they discards from which the odor of government had been cleaned. Mr. Hughes has not answered these overintimate queries. The country is panting to knew the facts as to the exact measure of deodorization that these guns went through, and also the opinion of the Protestant Judge Advocate as to whether it was such that he could give them a clean bill of health as not being government rifles. There is after all perhaps a moral difference in favor of the deer slaying guns, as compared with the colonel's man-killing Rosses.

A Blow at the Empire

Use has been found for the derided "Rainbow," a sad and pitiful use. It has been sent to make war not on Britain's foes, but on British subjects. Her first active service will be when she steams into Vancouver to conquer and handcuff for transportation the recalcitrant Hindoors, or perhaps take their ship out past the three mile limit, and leave her Japanese crew and her Indian passengers to each others mercy. The act is one of tremendous portent. As being the beginning of a clash between East and West, it is one that will take a large place in the history of the century, and that may be fraught with disaster to the empire. It is not the act of the government so much as of the people of Canada, but it is the irony of events that makes it the act of the party which has made such injurious boast of being the only imperially minded party in the country.

A Determined Act

The new prohibition law for the state of West Virginia came into force on the first of July—three days before the United States national holiday, "Independence Day." It is one of the most stringent ever passed. It, for instance, fixes the punishment of first offenders at fine and imprisonment in the county jail. A second offence involves a fine and imprisonment in the State Penitentiary. The offences include, not only selling liquor, but shipping liquor to those who would sell it, and printing advertisements of liquors in newspapers or in circulars or posters. A druggist is not allowed to sell intoxicants either by prescription or otherwise except under the strictest safeguards. These allow the druggist to sell alcohol on a physician's prescription, setting forth the reasons for its use, provided the prescription is not issued to a habitual user of alcohol. Such a person is not allowed to buy it under any circumstances. Persons wishing to buy alcohol to burn in a spirit lamp are required to make an affidavit that they do not intend to drink it, and records must be kept of all such sales. All express companies, railway companies and transportation companies within the state are required to keep books in which shall be entered immediately upon receipt of any consignment of liquor of every person to whom liquors are shipped, together with the amount and kind, and particulars as to by whom they were delivered and by whom received. The consignee is required personally to sign his name to this record, and the books are to be open to inspection by any state, county or municipal officer. Employees or agents of companies who are found guilty of violating these provisions are liable to punishment by fine and imprisonment.

How It Works

This law will have the effect of placing the whole state under prohibition. Seventy-two percent of the people had already been living in dry territory gained by local option and such-like legislation. Whiskey and beer consumption in the state has been reduced one-half during the last few months, and a proportionate reduction is expected through the enforcement of the new law. The prohibition law closes up about four hundred saloons, twelve breweries and three distilleries. Only a small proportion of the places vacated by John Barleycorn are idle. Some now are restaurants, some pool rooms, some groceries, and others have been taken over by various other legitimate businesses. Saloon-keepers and bar-tenders have in a great measure turned their hands to other things, though some have sought fresh fields in states which still legalize the saloon.

Dry Farming Pays

West Virginia is the ninth state under prohibition. The others are Georgia, Kansas, Maine, Massachusetts, North Carolina, North Dakota, Oklahoma and Tennessee. The population of the nine states totals 14,685,931. The increase in industrial plants in the prohibition states during the last five years has been 116.3 percent. In the nine all wet states and the District of Columbia the increase has been 73.7 percent. In the nine prohibition states there are forty-six paupers to each hundred thousand of population, and in the nine all wet states and the District of Columbia there are 127 paupers to each hundred thousand people. In the nine dry states there are 118 insane to the hundred thousand, and in the all wet states there are 276 to the hundred thousand. From every point of view the people of West Virginia have shown their wisdom in banishing, not only the bar, but the liquor business in its entirety. If the new law obtains anything like an efficient enforcement West Virginia will become before long, morally, industrially and financially, one of the very strongest states in the Union.

The King as Peacemaker

The London "Daily News and Leader," which is supposed to be under Quaker control and to have for editor a man of Quaker upbringing, has been anything but a peacemaker on the Irish question. Indeed, daily hounding the government on to be the first to break the peace in Ireland by taking active measures against the Carson rebellion, it has been almost as much of a marplot as those Unionist papers who, in contradiction of their party name, have made it their one study to create and maintain strife, carrying their reckless effort to embarrass a government that is doing its utmost to satisfy all parts of Ireland to the point of provoking war against the king's government. But when we have the "Daily News" quoted to us as denouncing the King's efforts at conciliation, we must assume that the quotation misrepresents the paper. The "Daily News" is quoted as saying: "The attempt to drag the King "into politics is wholly deplorable and "there is no evidence that it has suc-"ceeded. If it was conceivable that the "King was disposed to exceed his con-"stitutional function a new situation "blotting out the Irish question would "arise." This would apply excellently to many things that the Unionist papers have been calling on the King to do. If he had taken their advice he would have kicked his ministers and the parliament that supported them aside and would have taken upon himself, no doubt with the aid of King Edward of Ulster, the whole distressful business. But the stricture certainly does not apply to the present occasion.

The King after counselling long with the premier has summoned a conference of the leaders of the two British and the two Irish parties at Buckingham Palace, with a view to getting them if possible to some working agreement. Could a king come to the throne for a more kingly service or for a greater occasion? There is in this act no breech of the constitution. The King acts by the advice of his prime minister. It is the prime minister and not the king whom the country holds responsible for all royal acts. If the King's ministers do not approve any act of his they resign, and the responsibility of action falls back upon the King, who must then find new ministers who will take the responsibility of all his acts. If these are not approved by parliament the King's government is stranded for lack of supplies. If we are to believe the Unionist papers the present is a time of crisis, and the ministry is on the point of falling in two. We do not remember any time in years back that this was not, according to those prophets, just going to happen. We therefore attach no importance to the rumor. But that the moment is, owing to overheated conditions, one of crisis for Great Britain, and therefore for the government, most people admit. Such is the time for a King to make his personality of some avail, and to act as a man and not a doll.

There is no reason but past obstinacy why the parties the King has called together should not come to an agreement. It is now conceded on all hands that Ireland is to have Home Rule. No government could now go back on that. Apart from details of the kind of Home Rule that shall be conferred, details with regard to which there is great room for amicable discussion, the only questions left are two. The government has already conceded to the Protestant Counties to vote themselves out of Ireland for a term of years. It seems now to be conceded that the Protestant part of Ulster is likely to be excluded by the amending act. The Unionists, on their side, have conceded Home Rule for all but Ulster and are now demanding that the whole of Ulster shall be excluded from the Home Rule Act, and from Ireland without any time limit. The time limit is too unimportant to fight over. The question of whether Protestant Ulster will at some future time join Ireland is postponed any way. Ulster will be allowed to join when she wants to. It would be futile to make her do so sooner. The whole remaining difference is between the "clean cut" of the Unionists, that is, the severance of all Ulster, and the limitation of exclusion to the Protestant part of Ulster. Of these two views one is despotic. It demands that the larger part of the Ulster area, which does not want to be excluded from Home Rule, should nevertheless be forced out of Ireland by Act of Parliament. The moral weakness of this position will make it hard to maintain in conference, and the threat to fight for it amounts to proclaiming a war of conquest. It is a matter then of mutual agreement where the line shall be drawn. We should therefore have the very greatest hopes from the conference, whose results we are sorry we cannot record in this paper, were it not for the oaths and asseverations which some of the parties have put on record against themselves.

"Empress" Investigation

The decision in the case of the wreck of the "Empress of Ireland" by the "Storstad" has the unfortunate quality that, being based on no positive evidence, it does not carry the conviction of inevitableness to all who read it. The two parties to the affair, the officers, passengers and the crew of the "Empress," the officers and passengers of the "Storstad," have told from the beginning, stories that are diametrically opposed to each other. All those on the "Empress" told exactly the same story. Yet the two stories were in many respects a blank contradiction to each other. Those on the "Storstad" said that when the fog came down, it was the red light of the "Empress" which they saw (the red light is the port light, or the light on the left-hand side of the bow of the ship), and that they saw this light over their port bow. That is to say, that the two ships were approaching each other left side to left side, and in a way in which it would be impossible for them to collide. On the other hand, all the people on the "Empress" swore that it was the green light of the "Storstad" which they saw before the fog came down, and that they saw that light over their starboard bow. That would show that the two ships were approaching each other with their right hand sides toward each other, and would pass clear of one another. Had these two ships only got a momentary glance at each other before the fog shut down on them, it would be easy to conceive that, pointing head on toward each other, they might each catch a glimpse of only one light on the opposing ship, while the other was hidden by the fog; but the two ships saw each other a considerable period before the fog shut them in, preventing the possibility of any such explanation.

The first appearance is that the officers of one ship or the officers of the other ship lied to the court, and they lied deliberately and in collusion so as to bolster up a prearranged story. This was not the only respect in which one or other group of men did not tell the truth. They did not tell the truth with regard to the whistles heard. Then again, the officers and other witnesses on both of the ships say that when the fog settled down, the two ships were running in courses that could not possibly cross. The group of men on each ship all said emphatically that their ship did not at any time after the fog came, change its course, yet the two ships struck at an angle of something like forty-five degrees to each other. The utmost allowance must be made for the effects of shock on the memory with regard to facts immediately preceding it, and one can imagine groups, talking over events of such surpassing interest to themselves, coming to a supposed memory of those events such as would best suit their own case. Certain it is that the story told by one set of men is false, and it becomes a psychological question as to which. Three good judges sitting on the bench hearing the men individually tell their stories, have, with their long experience of judging the truth or falsity of evidence, decided that they prefer to believe the officers of the "Empress" than to believe the officers of the "Storstad." Those who do not like the decision will contemplate with pleasure the retrial of the case in the law courts, where, it is hoped, that some further and more positive evidence will be brought out to settle definitely the responsibility of the fearful calamity.

One thing of more than usual import about the decision is that while the eminent judges who sat as a commission to investigate the wreck do not actually blame Captain Kendall for having slowed down and subsequently practically stopped his vessel because he got into a fog, they do use that fact as a proof that he was not very sure of himself. The judges imply that on entering a fog a captain is safer in maintaining a moderate rate of progress through the fog even though he knows himself to be in proximity to another ship than if he stopped his boat and lay still. In view of this finding, it will be a brave captain who in future dares to stop in a fog for fear of other danger than that of icebergs. To the land men that is a very unexpected conclusion to reach.

The most useful suggestion of the report is one which was suggested in the "Witness" immediately after the wreck, that the St. Lawrence be double tracked, and that another pilot station be established. From a little below Quebec the St. Lawrence is wide and deep; no dredging would be necessary. It would be easy to lay down a rule that all ships coming up the river must keep to the north shore, and all ships going down the river must keep to the south shore. It would not be easy to establish a comfortable pilot station on the north shore where there is neither a good harbor nor railway communication as yet. But that is a small matter compared with safety. If even in the vast waters of the ocean it is found advisable to establish lanes for vessels going west, so that they will not meet each other any more than can be avoided in thick weather, how much more necessary is the adoption of such a practice in the restricted waters of the St. Lawrence. The Canadian government has already been preparing for years a double channel above Quebec, so that all boats of a draught of fifteen feet or under may go down in the secondary channel, leaving the main channel from Montreal to Quebec for the exclusive use of ocean going ships. We can never expect to have perfect safety for our shipping, but these measure will go far towards the elimination of accidents.

Good Bad News

Sir William Osler, who was once a Montreal practitioner and professor, but whose words now go out through all the earth, has made an announcement that ninety percent of mankind have in them the germs of tuberculosis. That must sound to those who have been taught to look on the disease as incurable like the end of all things. Yet is it a very paean of hope to thousands who have considered themselves condemned to a premature grave. A new reagent has come into general use in the hospitals of New York which by injection into the blood detects the incipient stages of the disease, in very many cases where those subjected to the treatment have themselves had no premonition of any lung trouble. Thousands of people have been surprised to find that they were victims of the white plague. The knowledge, then, that we are almost all victims of this plague, to a greater or less extent, will give heart to many who were learning the meaning to the word despair. The testimony of the great physician and of the reagent means that the great majority get well, or are little the worse. It is well to know such facts about oneself as knowledge implies precaution and good living, and the use of the best curative methods known. We hear each month or two of new methods of cure, and we are discouraged from time to time by learning their limitations and failures. But still there is a world of value in sunshine and in fresh air night and day.

A Frisky Prince

It seems likely that the advent of the present Crown Prince of Germany to power will bring about the emancipation of Germany from the obsolete principle of autocracy and divine right. England received her emancipation through the excesses of Charles II., the incapacity of James II. and Anne, the lowliving and foreign sentiments of the two first Georges, the stupid mulishness of the third, the vices of the fourth, and the beautiful wisdom of Queen Victoria whose strong spirit knew how to accept guidance. The heir to the German empire, a good living and personally amiable man, is taking such active and determined measures to reveal to the world his mischievous unwisdom, that the wisest course for the present emperor would be, however against his grain, to introduce such a constitutional system as will provide the next Kaiser with keepers. Once more he has broken out by telegraphing his approval of a silly book discussing, in the vein common to the jingoes of both countries, Great Britain's selfish plans to attack Germany at a favorable moment without a declaration of war. The elder statesmen of Germany are, it is said, considering how the Prince can be controlled. But that is a small question compared with that which necessarily lies behind it, namely, how the next Emperor can be controlled. The whole wish of the sober German people is to live peaceably, especially with Great Britain, and these, however loyal to the empire—and loyal they are—are not going to allow themselves to be rushed into trouble by a foolish ruler.

Sentiment in Punishment

It would seem from the indicement of the grand jury in the Carman case, taking the form of manslaughter, that in the United States crimes of marital vengeance are not to be accounted murder. General Daniel Sickles, of secession war fame, who died a month or two since at a great age, publicly shot a man in Washington half a century ago for invading his family life, and was found not guilty. The present case, if it be proved against Mrs. Carman at all, is obviously murder in the first degree. But the jury, having knowledge of the punishments involved in the various crimes, have brought in an indictment for manslaughter. This is obviously a concession to popular sentiment, and may indeed be done in the interests of justice, on the assumption that it would be impossible to get a conviction that would lead to execution. The whole question of punishments as deterrents from crime is constantly being forced upon the people. While in their wrath against evil-doing the people are continually demanding the direst of legislation, the same people are systematically relenting when brought into relations with the individual case, and its consequences. On the one hand the most vengeful laws do not prevent personal vengeance in the form of lynching where there is race antipathy; on the other they prevent conviction in cases where kindred sympathy comes into play. Everything seems to depend on the feelings of the community. We little realize how much we are members of a community, and how far our own moral conditions depend on those of the community about us, nor do we ever imagine how much the morals of the community gain or lose by our own.

Corporate Pocket Picking

A few men plundered one hundred and fourteen million dollars from the shareholders of a company, and probably did the whole thing quite legally. This is part of the conclusion in a report handed to the United States government by the Interstate Commerce Commission, the most powerful of all federal commissions. The men who did this plundering were the directors of the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railway, in combination with some leading New York financiers. They did it by the simple method of buying companies that were already down at the heels, if not on their uppers, for fabulous sums, and in some way secured to themselves the profits of the transaction. It would seem from the report that Mr. Rockfeller, Mr. J. Pierpont Morgan and Mr. Mellen, using the other directors of the New Haven Railway as their tools, took from the shareholders of the company millions upon millions of money, just as directly as if they had entered their houses to procure it or pick it out of their pockets, yet it is possible that, according to the laws of the land, and the laws of the United States in that respect are something in advance of our laws, they did it all legally. To prevent robbery of stockholders by directors in future the commission suggests that a law should be passed by which "Directors should "be made individually liable to civil "and criminal laws for the manner in "which they discharge their trust. A "corporation can be no better or worse "than those who operate it. It should "be just as grave a crime to plunder "stockholders, or the public through the "railway corporation, as it is personally "to rob an individual." That is commonsense, and if statutory law is needed to make it effective the necessary acts should be passed without delay. Not only in the United States, but in Canada as well.

Halting Programmes

The hesitancy of the leader of the Government or the leader of the Opposition to make a successful trip into the west is beginning to take on the character of a national joke, though it certainly has behind it a grave question of Canadian unity. Sir Robert Borden was to have gone out into the West just after his accession to power, but later it was found better that he should not make the trip. Last

FAUTE DE MIEUX.



Lord Lansdowne: Is this the only thing you have?
Lord Crewe: There's Home Rule Irish Stew a la Parliament Act if your lordship would prefer it.
Lord Lansdowne Humph! I suppose I must have this, then, not that I like it more, but because I like the other less.
—"Westminster Gazette."

JOHN BULL---"WELL! I AM UPSET."



Four representative English crews, the best we could put on the river, were knocked out in the first round of the Grand Challenge Cup at Henley on Thursday. One was beaten by a German crew, one by a Canadian crew, and two by crews from the United States. This put all the English eights out of the contest, which was finally won by the United States.
—"News and Leader."

BRYAN TO VILLA



"NOW, MY FRIEND, THAT HE HAS GONE, WE CAN TALK IN PEACE!"
—The "Sun."

summer it was much advertised that Sir Wilfrid Laurier would go through the West preaching his policies, and strengthening his support, but as the fall drew on, it was impressed upon him that he had nothing to gain, and possibly much to lose, by making such a trip until his followers were more united on a policy. This year it has been Sir Robert Borden's turn to be advertised for the grand tour, but the notice had only been in the paper a few weeks when the turn of the tide in Manitoba made it necessary for him to alter his plans, and keep out. He would certainly have nothing to gain by going into Manitoba, at this time, and appearing on platforms with the leaders of the provincial Conservative party. Both Sir Robert Borden and Sir Wilfrid Laurier were probably better advised by those who counselled with them to keep out of the West than by those who asked them to take the trip. Each party has to come to some more definite understanding of its own desires and intentions before it flings them into that western crucible in which is fusing the Canada of the future. The utmost resources of statesmanship are needed for the greatest task that can fall to rulers, that of welding these people into a nation. The next session of Parliament is going to have for its principal work a clear definition of the advanced ground that will be taken by each party, and before that session has come and gone the leaders of neither side can have much of value to put before the people.

Provincialism

A journalist who has worked for years in the foreign service of the Associated Press has given expression to his views of Canada in the Tacoma "Ledger." Among other things, the report says, "Everywhere he noted what "to him seemed to be a total want of "national ideals and standards. To a "large part of the people of the western "provinces, he thinks Canada means "nothing in particular. Only the slightest bond of union with eastern Can"ada is visible. Even neighboring "provinces of the west have little in "common. Premier Borden's proposal "to appropriate Canadian money for "the British navy met with bitter op"position from all quarters of the "Dominion." This is indeed a serious indictment, and unfortunately it is an too true. Canada is provincial. As a people, we are divided into great groups by natural geographical barriers, of such a nature and breadth as to make intercourse between section and section difficult and costly. The political, religious and moral ideals and standards of these groups vary widely. So still more do their material interests. The question of Asiatic immigration stirring British Columbia has had little interest for Quebec and Ontario. The separate school issue in Manitoba has no interest for British Columbia, direct legislation and woman suffrage, which are so much mooted in three large prairie provinces, have hardly begun to be talked of in the older provinces, and little of the legislation that goes on in the Maritime provinces is even thought worth while telegraphing west by the Canadian Associated Press.

Little National Life

While in Canada the federal government has ever so much more power over the provinces than the federal government of the United States has over the various States, Parliament bothers itself far less with questions of the people's well-being than does Congress. This is not because these things are not within the power of Parliament. The reverse is the case. But there seems to be here less solidarity of national sentiment. The biggest thing Canada has done of late as a nation is an attempt to secure a church union of something over one third of the people, and so wipe out creedal and governmental barriers, which, though they once had a meaning, have lost significance to the ordinary church goer. In politics, at the present time, neither of the two great parties in Canada has any platform. The proposal of thirty-five millions for battleships has gone into the melting pot, and can only emerge, if it emerges at all, as a part of the new naval policy which Mr. Borden has promised to present to the country some day before the next election. In the tariff, both parties are letting things stand pretty much as they were. There is no other big national issue having to do with the administration of our nation, and there is no national issue at all bearing on its moral ideals or standards. As a nation, we do not seem at this formative era in our life to be marching anywhere, but simply marking time, while our great questions, those of education, of prohibition, of suffrage, of direct legislation, of land emancipation, are fermenting confined to narrow provincial areas, thereby failing in the grand service of stirring common national sympathies. Indeed one of our federal departments busies itself strengthening our provincial barriers. If our present generation is too conscious of its many origins to have a common pulse, we ought at least to be bringing up the next generation with distinct national aspirations.

Exit Huerta

One of the very diverse pictures sent us of General Huerta's retirement has a pastoral sweetness about it. The president's resignation was accepted by parliament, which forthwith appointed General Carbajal, his War Minister, provisional president in his place and seriously and with military pomp administered to him the oath of office, though it was well understood that he was only to hold office until he could hand the city over to General Carranza, the constitutionalist leader, obtaining thereby if possible an amnesty for the adherents of the Huerta government, now that Huerta, the murderer of Madero and Suarez, was out of the way. Huerta's resignation is said to have been cheered in the assembly with shouts of Viva Huerta, showing that he was held in honor in a parliament that was all his own, he having imprisoned all the dissentients after putting the first dissentient out of the way.

The cheers of such a body might have small meaning, but a pleasant side of the stern soldier's character shows itself in what follows. He adjourns to a café, which he was in the habit of visiting many times a day—apparently a democrat of the democrats. He is there besieged by the city crowd with plaudits and the people rush in and hug and kiss him till he sheds tears. Surely he must have a kindly side to his nature, this old ruffian. Then he rises with his too familiar glass in his hand, and saying this will be his last glase at the resort of which he is so fond, he drinks to his successor Carbajal. The story is a little spoiled by those who tell us that Huerta was having a drinking bout—that he had promised ministers to resign, but failed to do so till they made him. It is also in striking contrast to those which have come to us from many sources, of the hatred of the people for one of the most ruthless and besotted tyrants they had known. It comports curiously with the circumstantial account we had of his gouging out the eyes of Dr. Dominguez who had spoken against him in the Senate and then killing him. It is in strange contrast with the flight from Mexico, of Felix Diaz, the man who set him on the throne, in terror for his life, as well as with the shocking stories told by several of his ministers and advisers who have succeeded from time to time in making their escape from the capital.

Still, Huerta seems to have had an amiable side to him. King David had just such contrasts in the accounts we have of him. And as an administrator he has manifested no little dexterity as well as determination in holding his own against the enmity of President Wilson. It must be confessed, says the New York "Evening Post," "that he has "shown, in meeting phase after phase "of the extraordinary situation "created by the attitude of the United "States towards his government, both "a readiness and an ability to 'play the "game' which must extort admiration "from his bitterest enemies." Huerta and his Minister of War, Blanquet, have left Mexico. The train that took their families to Puerto Mexica and that which some days later carried their own persons were guarded in the most portentous way with military trains before and behind, and with their own trains chiefly occupied by armed men. There was a concourse of the ships of the great powers to bear away the fallen ruler. It was on the notable British cruiser, "Bristol," that the party set sail for Jamacia. Like King Arthur borne forth into the mere the world will see him no more, unless perchance we shall hear of Victoriano Huerta talking over old times with Porfirio Diaz on the veranda of some summer hotel at Biarritz. The question of peace or strife now depends in the first place on Carranza and his unmanageable Joab. But who knows whether there be not another revolution against Carranza brewing in Chihuahua? People that have lived by loot will hate to go back to work.

Our World Outlook

"It is possible that if we could see "the events of our time through the "eyes of the historian of 2014, we should "find that quite the most significant "thing to be seen in the world to-day is "the "Komagata Maru" with its 350 "Hindus aboard." This utterance of an English writer will commend itself to any one who thinks. These representatives of crowded Asia knocking at the door of an empty continent and finding it barred to them; these mild, strong men who have well earned and greatly valued their citizenship in the empire, refused the first right of citizenship, and that on a ground singularly cutting to the sensibilities, are a crucial expression of a world conflict compared with which a clash between two European nations would be of small significance. It is on the one hand the claim of the white man to keep to himself such parts of the world as he chooses, and to control the rest as he likes; on the other hand the first serious questioning of that claim by peoples springing into life. It is possible that in this cool assumption of dominance the white man is already out of date. If the white man is behind the times, it is a bad omen for him. For some centuries, with gunpowder on his side, he took what of the world he chose. In this marauding in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries it was the Spaniards and Portuguese who won the prizes. In the eighteenth century the contest was between the French and English, the English coming out on top in North America and India. In no case were rights of the natives considered.

That assumption of the white man to be the only party to be considered lasted right through the nineteenth century. The powers gradually advanced their frontiers till they met, or met in each other's chancelleries to partition the map among them. Germany found herself behind in the partition and fretted tremendously. Still there was no question as to the white man's right to rule. The question of how China should be divided had twenty-five years ago been pretty maturely settled. Russia moved into Manchuria. Then Germany proceeded with "the mailed fist" to take possession of her share, followed quickly by others. In doing so, they pricked the great giant, so long asleep like Gulliver while the Liliputians were tying him down, and the giant gave a rough shake. This spasm was not an act of government. The government was negligible. It was the unconscious reaction of the people against that pinprick of Germany; and all Europe and America had to unite in an expedition to punish what were called the Boxer outrages. However, there was no more talk about the partition of China except on the part of Russia which, still holding Manchuria and unconscious of the rebuff, proceeded to nip the toes of Japan, getting such a slap in the face as resounded all over Asia. That beginning of the twentieth century was "the bridal dawn of thunder peals whenever thought has wedded fact." The east was awake and had sat up and looked out over the world as it had never done before. The West had wakened her with artillery and opened her doors. The sun of knowledge had shone in, and there were new forces for the West to reckon with.

Then all along the Pacific shores the English-speaking peoples got afraid and began using all sorts of brooms to sweep out the rising tide. There has been talk of war between the two elements — foolish talk. That is a western idea, barbarous and out of date. The question is not which powers can fight best, but which can live best. And there are many elements in this question of living to which we shut our eyes. The two Australasian dominions have slammed their doors against all other Asians. But they have not occupied their own territory themselves. They are not multiplying peoples. The Australians cannot occupy their own continent and are saying nay to those who could. There can be but one end to such a conflict. There will be no fighting, but there will be need for the yellow and brown men. In Western America we have to pay up to four dollars a day for white labor and find it dangerously turbulent at that. It is undesirable, but we cannot shut it out for we must have labor. The more docile Asiatic labor is shut out for its sake. But when the great west realizes how every farm would be worth twice as much were these Asiatics free to work upon it, there may easily arise circumstances when there will be less resistance to the steady seepage from the East.

Meanwhile, there are very large questions involved. What seems hanging over the "Komagata Maru," as she carries back to India the knowledge that the people of India may be British subjects, but that they are not British citizens, and that they are held in abhorrence by those who rule the larger part of the British Empire, is a cloud of sullen wrath against this humiliation, a cloud which may burst some day. The British Empire is greater to-day than ever before, it was greater in the nineteenth century than in the eighteenth, and so on back. Wordsworth sang a hundred years ago that it was impossible that this ever-widening stream rolling on to the sea of all men's praise should lose itself in the desert sands. Still, Spain was once the world power. Lord Salisbury publicly classed her among the decaying nations. Her world empire is certainly gone. So is the mighty seapower of Holland, which once flouted that of England. Will England's history some day become a dream and a regret? She is ceasing to be the mother of nations because her race does not multiply. Her noble institutions by their very nature hand the sceptre over to those who are many.

An English prelate remarked that, if there is a British Empire in the middle of this century, Canada will be the centre of it. It may be counted at least as certain that long before that North America will be the headquarters of the English-speaking people. It is for us to lift up our eyes and see the prospect that this opens to us and feel its responsibilities. Empire is ours if, on modern lines, not the lines of force or enmity, we are fit for it. It is time we learned that our best future lies in the best possible relations with all the races of men that dwell on the face of the earth. To-day they are all our neighbors. In fact, we are already ourselves becoming a new people, such as has never been. We are committed to a future that includes the energies and traditions of countless nations, and widely differing races. It is folly for us to maintain, as we are doing, race strifes among ourselves, and questionably possible to maintain race lines on our borders. We have in short the greatest world problem of the ages thrust upon us and it is a humiliation to us in Asiatic eyes to try to solve such majestic issues by the petty subterfuges to which we have been stooping. The problem is a difficult one enough as any reader of a very intelligent discussion of the subject in our letters from readers will realize. We do not envy those who have the duty of solving it. What we are insisting on is that the methods we have followed hitherto have been insolent and unstatesmanlike. This correspondent seems to favor the method recommended by a former correspondent, that of agreeing with the Indian government, as we have done with the Japanese government, for a fixed rate of migration that would not amount to the letting down of the flood gates to the infinite deluge of which we stand in awe.

Queer Political Ethics

The Dugal charges of political corruption in New Brunswick are already so entirely proved that there can be little more to be looked for. The first part of the investigation was in connection with the lumber interests of the province, and it was proved beyond doubt that those who own lumber limits were being regularly asked by a government official to contribute to the party funds in a way which, some of them confessed, left no option of refusal, while others said the money they gave was given freely, and without any belief that it would procure for them favors. After the lumber investigation came the investigation into the railway construction, and here it was proved that the government officials had far over-valued work done for the purpose of securing for the railway exceptionally advantageous bounties from the government.

While all this was being found out with great ease, for the corruption had been done in the most flagrant manner, it was generally supposed that it would be almost, if not quite, impossible in any way to connect these doings with the government or with Mr. Flemming. But this connection has come up in a way that leaves no ground for doubt. Mr. Flemming himself appointed the treasurer of the fund, Mr. Teed. This Mr. Teed banked and invested with care the money so collected, keeping exact accounts of his expenditures. He makes a great point of the fact that no member of the government profited by the fund, that they received none of the money. Commenting on these revelations, a Conservative paper says, "Aside from the fact that there was a collection of money for campaign purposes, there has been no wrong shown." From this point of view, there would appear to be no wrong in the coercion of the lumbermen to give their thousands to party funds by an officer of the government, in the fear that should the contributions not be made they would find themselves not so favorably looked on at headquarters. Anyone who thinks there is nothing wrong in such a situation is not a fit person to be a citizen of a self-governing nation.

It is true that parties cannot be run without party funds, but such funds should never be collected in such a way as to give any chance of the person from whom they are collected looking on the request as coercive as was all too plainly done in the above cases. Indeed a subscription from any one who obtains any sort of privilege or favor from the government is essentially corrupt. A very similar misuse of power has been shown to exist in Ontario where Mr. Gamey, the member for Manitoulin Island, has sent the following letter to a number of fishermen who, like the lumbermen of New Brunswick, have to secure renewals of their licenses every year:

"R. R. Gamey, M.P.P., Broker,

"Office: Traders Bank Building,
Phone 7328.

"Toronto, Ont., May 23, 1913.

"Dear Sir,—I am selling some stocks of Elizabeth Gold Mines, Ltd., at sixty cents per share. I am President of the company, and we have done a great deal of development work and have an extensive plant in operation. I have a payment to make now, and wish to sell you five hundred shares, for which I will draw on you three drafts for one hundred dollars in thirty, sixty and ninety days each. Some time early in June I will be up and explain fully the property and discuss matters with you. The drafts will go through the Merchants Bank, and they will notify you, and be good enough to accept them to assist me. Yours truly,

("Signed) R. R. GAMEY."

A Failure

The officials of the Montreal postoffice are quoted as saying that the introduction of parcel post, or rather what Mr. Pelletier calls parcel post, into Canada has made little difference with the post-office, and has but slightly increased the number of packages carried. This is not at all surprising. Before Mr. Pelletier instituted what he calls parcel post he intimated to the country that he would keep in mind just two things, the protection of the Canadian express companies, and the protection of the country stores. The country stores are no doubt a great national interest. They are the excuse. The express companies are just a few railway capitalist monopolists taxing the people. These he protected so well, that it is cheaper to send goods by express than by the post-office, even in small packages. Besides this the express companies offer certain conveniences to the sender, such as their willingness to collect on delivery, as are not offered by the post-office. The whole thing is a farce; it was done for the purpose of stopping the agitation for parcel post by the nominal establishment of a system which has no reality. It is just the kind of trick one would expect of a clever practical politician like Mr. Pelletier.

How very different has been the history of parcel post in the United States. Introduced on a grand scale from its very inception, it proved so enormously profitable to the post-office, that the rates at which parcels were carried had to be reduced within six months of the inauguration of the system, and then were again further reduced within another six months, while the limit of size of packages was increased from eleven pounds to a hundred and fifty pounds. Postmaster-General Burleson in the United States meant business. His one consideration was that the post-office should be made of the highest service possible to the greatest number of people, and he achieved his object beyond the dreams of those who were urging him, the most prominent of whom were the agricultural papers, for they, more than any others, understand the benefits to be derived by those living in the country. While Mr. Burleson has reduced parcel post rates within and from the United States to a very low figure with a large maximum size for parcels, and expects to reduce them still further in the near future, he has not put the express companies out of business. The express companies there have simply lowered rates to meet the competition, and are now carrying packages at a figure which a couple of years ago they would have said spelt ruin. Besides this, to hold their business, they are giving all sorts of special conveniences to their customers, such as are, for the moment at least, beyond the ability of the post-office to afford. Under the competition, the express companies are actually increasing their business. Having lost the age-long monopoly which has for several generations been able to control legislation, they have been roused to feel out into new lines, which before they did not touch, enormous profits being assured to them by the high postal rates if they merely sat back and let their business drift. To-day the express companies in the United States will receive an order from a town resident for a few dozen eggs, or for an assortment of vegetables, will deliver that order to a farmer in the nearest farming section, and have it filled by night. That is business. It is business that has been forced on the express companies by the lowering of the United States postal rates.

A lowering of the Canadian postal rates for parcels, such as has been long asked for by the "Witness" in the interest of those dwelling outside of the great cities, would have induced a like serviceableness on the part of our express companies, had our postmaster-general, Mr. Pelletier, not turned down the interests of the country for the interest of the express companies. The whole of the history of the present government is indeed bound up with favors of one sort and another to financial combinations, including the railways, and the express companies, which are but a part of the railways. There have been, among other liberalities, their seventeen million dollars straight gift of the people's money to McKenzie and Mann, their forty-five million dollar guarantee for Messrs. McKenzie and Mann, their new Grand Trunk guarantee, their refusal for the protection of the companies, to give a real parcel post, and the new demand of the postmaster-general that, to meet the demands of the railways, mail rates on periodicals shall be raised to three or four times their present height. The government has put itself in a position to be spoken of as a servant of the railways, which show every sign of being an insatiable taskmaster.

Home Rule for Scotland

We have always looked upon Home Rule for Scotland as a corollary of Home Rule for Ireland. The only satisfactory solution of the Irish question is on the basis of general federation. This solution would have taken the place of any other had there been any pronounced desire on the part of other sections of the United Kingdom for Parliamentary Self-Government. We presume almost all the people in Scotland would be glad to see parliament again set up at Edinburgh, "where "once beneath a monarch's feet sat le"gislation's sovereign powers." But it must be confessed that Scottish nationalism, though fervid and overpowering at a St. Andrew's dinner, especially outside of Scotland, is but languid where it comes to the practical demand for local self-government. There are national organizations. There is or used to be one in Edinburgh, which made it its business to call the attention of newspapers to their error when they said English when they meant British. It is a little hard to control the vagaries of language. Even Scotsmen call themselves English, especially abroad. Englishmen for their part insist on calling the United States America, which the rest of America regards as very ill manners. There is also of recent growth an Inter-national Scots Home Rule League, whose letter appears in another column appealing to Scotsmen in Canada to contribute means and influence to the principle of Scottish Home Rule.

This organization has been addressing the Scottish municipalities for pronouncements on the subject, and when this letter was written fifty-four of them had responded favorably, including Edinburgh. These would need to be greatly added to before one would gather that Scotland was very much occupied with the subject. The league is very moderate in its position. It is significant that it eschews any appeal to sentiment, and that it has nothing to say with regard to the imperial conditions which have made this question politically a practical one. It rests its case purely on the business consideration that Scottish matters get the go-by in the present parliament, and are handled by people who have no special interest in Scotland. We can, indeed, imagine a very much more fetching appeal to the perfervid spirit of the Scots than the President of this League sets before us in his letter. But his argument is sufficient. It has long been realized that Parliament has too much on its hands in the shape of world politics and imperial issues to be able to give attention to town pump acts, and that important local matters in all parts of the United Kingdom are either shelved or carelessly and ignorantly hurried through. For practical purposes Home Rule is quite as much needed by Scotland as by Ireland. At all events, as Mr. Macpherson says, the question has come to the front, and Scotland's expression with regard to it at the next general election will have extraordinary significance. If then Home Rule in Ireland is to be, not a local excrescence, but a part of a symmetrical whole, it behoves that at the very least each of the three Kingdoms shall be a legislative unit, Home Rule for Scotland would not finish the job. The most difficult problem is a local parliament for England or for parts of England. But Home Rule for Scotland would be a compelling step to the final solution.

Pictures of Poverty

The London loungers, like the pampered Athenians, among whom a certain little bearded Jew preacher named Paul once found himself, are ever in search of some new sensation. They have been studying with interest, and not without edification, the sympathetic pictures of a Paris street artist, in which the joys, and sorrows, and temptations of the poor are forced on the beholder, if he has any human vision to see them. A London writer who has felt these pictures says: "With all its instincts for evading moral discomfort the leisured world has been compelled to face these sketches of tramps, and work girls, and harlots, and gutter children." After describing the indefeasible rapture of the married couple meeting at their own poor door after the work day, and that of the mother kissing her slum child in an attic that looks out on factory grime, he asks how many of us would dare to place upon our walls one of Steinlen's more poignant drawings? For example:

Hang on your bedroom wall that
awful little sketch called "The Thief."
Note the ragged clothes, the bare,
swollen feet of the little street urchin:
gaze at his face, transfigured by a
greed that has risen to passionate
lust as he contemplates the unguarded stores of a boot-shop—endless
boots of brown and black, solid and
elegant, boots innumerable, boots for
all the world, and never a foot inside
them. Gaze at that sketch on your
bedroom wall, and then open your
cupboard contentedly, and choose a
pair from your ample store for your
own wearing. A man who faced the
experiment loyally would go barefoot
in a week.

There is a world of the highest social philosophy in this. The most of us are hard hearted, because we do not see. We are all engaged, as this writer says, in the pursuit of fiction. Under vine-clad porches and in lake-side nooks we are away from the world's distress. These retreats lie to us. Yet every day as mutual knowledge is forced upon us by the increasing social spirit, it is burning the sense of the wrong of it all the more into the souls of the comfortable, and spoiling their comfort until they can do something to secure for others the comforts so dear to themselves.

The Picture Plague

How different from these pathetic tragedies of Steinlen is the sensational portraiture of slum and criminal life prepared for the seduction of youth in the moving picture films! Yet how difficult would it be to establish any canon of criticism that would enable censors to draw a definite line between good and bad. Pope's trite rule about familiarity with vice exhibitions, finds illustration in an art which, by almost universal consent, has allowed itself to become "procuress to the lords of hell." The head of the Pinkerton Detective Agency publicly declared that hardly a day passes that he does not read of the practical effect of filling the boy's mind with crime. He thought the depiction of crime should be forbidden by law. Judge Choquette, our own children's judge, has over and over again expressed himself very strongly on the evil wrought by these enticing shows, whose purveyors seem to find the fruit of the tree of the knowledge of evil, as of old, the prime seduction to the innocent heart.

We have had from the beginning only one remedy to propose for this moral plague. We cannot expect the aliens, who for the most part conduct this business, to do it with high moral purpose, or even to know good from evil, when they see it. But we can supply the antidote. There is an organization in New York to supply the children of the poorer neighbors with elevating as well as mirthful scenes, along with good organ music, by exhibiting moving pictures in the down town churches. Why not? The churches are largely the fruit of the contributions of the people; they enjoy immunity from taxation because they minister to the people. Yet they remain gloomily closed to the people nearly all the time. Newman Hall said fifty years ago when throwing the old Rowland Hill Chapel open for a people's entertainment, that he was certain that, if it was the house of God, God would much rather see it open to make his children happy than kept dark for the spiders. The congregations that use our churches do worse than that. They move up town and draw their skirts away from the regions for which they were built. They plant them among the well-to-do, and by closing them in the summer months, proclaim that it is the well-to-do they are for. They lay fine carpets and object to have them used, at least by any who do not pay well for their use.

MONTREAL LADY A CANDIDATE FOR A STATE OFFICE IN CALIFORNIA

Mrs. David Sinclair, once so well-known in Montreal, now lives in San Francisco, where her sons hold prominent positions, and is spending her well-remembered energy in the promotion of various reforms. She is, as will be seen from an article in this number from the local white ribbon paper, devoted to the cause of prison reform especially as it affects women. The great need of such reform is painfully shown. Mrs. Sinclair is at present a candidate for a vacancy on the State Board of Prison Directors, the feeling being very strong that Governor Johnson would do a popular thing by appointing a woman to a place on that board, and Mrs. Sinclair, who is chairman of the prison committee of the California Club, has not only the nomination of the W. C. T. U. but of the most prominent citizens of Pacific Grove, a city where she is specially well-known. Mr. Pryor, a former mayor, says: It is the right of the women of this state to be represented on that board, and if it may be that the unfortunate women inmates have any rights, they surely should be entitled to representation on this board by one of their own sex, and especially by a philanthropist like Mrs. Sinclair who has devoted her life to the betterment of mankind. In addressing his successor he adds that Pine Grove owes much to Mrs. Sinclair.

VENEZIA.

The ocean is a garden
That folds you closely home
With larkspur-blue from heaven
And roses of bright foam.

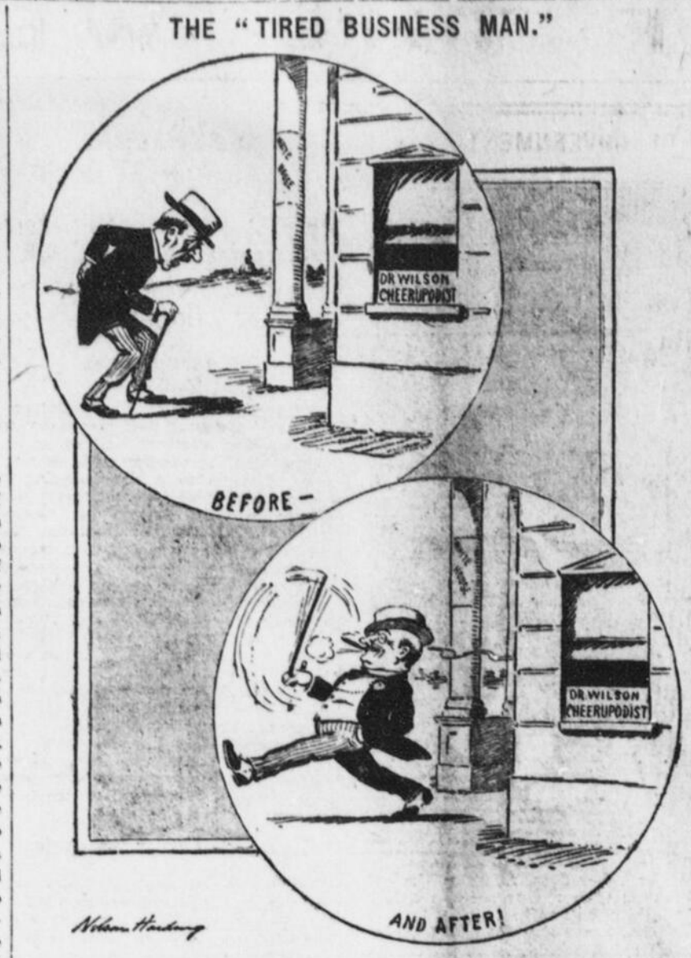
The dawn upon your waters
Is like anemones:
Your noons are flanked with scarlet
As from pomegranate trees.

The bubble-towers that sunset
Dilates with rainbow light,
Dusk turns to shadowed silver
Like olive trees at night.

O silver dark of olives,
Of cool, night-shrouded trees,
That gives you rest from color
And time for memories.

—Grace Hazard Conkling, in "Poetry."

THE "TIRED BUSINESS MAN."



—Brooklyn "Eagle."

MONTREAL WEEKLY WITNESS

NEWS OF THE WEEK

JULY 21st 1914

PREMIER IGNORANT OF CAMPAIGN FUND

Hon. Mr. Flemming Telling of Timber Tolls, Says Only Usual Charges Levied

DENIES WRONGDOING.

St. John, N.B., July 15.—At the inquiry into the Crown Land charges against Premier Flemming, resumed today before the Royal Commission, E. R. Teed told of his connection with the campaign fund. He testified that he went to Newcastle with Mr. Berry and Mr. Brankley, and in the hotel there received a package containing $14,740. There were no marks of identification, and he did not know from whom the money came, although each package was labelled by an initial. He brought the $14,740 to St. John, and put it in a safety deposit box in the Royal Bank. Later on Brankley gave him $22,000, in July, he thought.

Q.—Did he tell you its source?

A.—I think he said it was from the J. B. Snowball Company and Mr. McLean, of the Bathurst Lumber Company. He told me the amounts, $15,000 from McLean, and the balance from Snowball.

In the afternoon Teed told of transactions in connection with the money collected. He had placed the money in a safety deposit vault in the Royal Bank at St. John, but after the charges were made by Mr. Dugal he had placed the cash in the form of a special deposit in the Bank of Nova Scotia. Before this he had loaned the Flemming-Gibson Company, Limited, the sum of $15,000 out of the fund on the note of the company. This had all been paid bank, with interest. He also told of buying some Maine and New Brunswick Electric Company stock from Mr. Flemming, and placing the earnings of the stock in an account with the Bank of Nova Scotia and from this fund money had been paid out for party purposes. The original sum collected was still intact.

Mr. Teed proved the star witness. His memory was short, and he was unable to give explicit testimony about all the particulars of his connection with the fund, but he said that he had been asked by Premier Flemming to receive contributions. He understood that Premier Flemming had been informed by Berry that lumbermen were raising a fund "to help party," and that while the Premier had refused to have anything to do with it, he had offered to nominate a treasurer, and the choice fell upon witness. He collected $56,155.

Just before the session adjourned, Mr. Carvell asked witness what party the fund was for, and witness replied that it was for the local Government party.

John E. Moore, a lumber man, residing in St. John, testified he was not asked to give anything to the fund and have nothing. He got a banak draft for $4,500 from N. M. Jones, and gave the funds to W. H. Berry. Another cheque for $3,255 heendorsed tnd gave to Berry. A bank draft came to him from Bathurst for $5,000 which he cashed and gave to Berry. All these were from lumber operators. No explanations were given.

This occurred about July, 1913. He had heard that contributions were being made by other lumber men. In April, 1914, Berry told him that he collected $20,000 from Stetson, Cutler and Company, and that he gave the money to Teed.

James A. Rundle, lumber man, of Newcastle, swore he was the holder of some crown timber land. He paid an extra $15 a mile to Mr. Brankley, an amount of $832.50, about June, 1910.

C. L. Anderson, of the Louison Lumber Company testified. Berry tid him at the Barker House, Fredericton, that the rates per mile had been decided upon, but it had also been concluded that this was a good time to raise a political fund, and the Government expected $5 a mile additional.

PREMIER'S TESTIMONY.

St. John, N.B., July 17.—The Royal Commission resumed this morning the investigation of the Dugal timber limit charges, with Premier Flemming continuing his testimony. He stated that stumpage rates on pine and cedar had been increased from $1.25 to $1.50; on fir from 80 cents to $1.20, and similar increase was made on other woods, making a difference of $75,000 more per year.

He bought the fifty-five shares of the M. and N. B. Power Company from the Eastern Securities Company, with money from the Bank of Nova Scotia, Fredericton, on notes. There is a small amount still due. The other twenty-eight shares come as a right to stockholders, paid for partly in cash and the balance on a sixty days draft. The stock was sold before the draft became due. Berry told him that Brandley was acting for the lumbermen.

The meeting of Brankley, Teed, Berry and witness took place in the Barker House, Fredericton. Brandley was introduced to Teed by Berry. He was only a few minutes there and left for the dining-room. Witness assumed that Brankley was acting for the lumbermen, and having told Berry he must not receive any money for political funds the witness thought Teed would be the best man to take the money. Every action taken was in the public interest and witness was not swayed by the intimidation of contributors of any kind.

THOUGHT COMPARISON FAIR.

Examined by Mr. Carvell witness said the comparisons between the revenues under both Governments was fair. Fifteen years ago spruce was worth $8 and now about $11 or $12. In the years 1910 and 1913 the sales averaged over $100 per mile. Purchasers would have five years to remove the lumber. Charles Woodbury paid $500 for two square miles of limit. Beatty paid from $250 to $215 per mile and other smaller sums.

Witness turned the tables on Mr. Carvell by reading not only the items selected by the latter, but also a number of others where the rate was as low as $20 per mile.

Regarding the sums collected by Teed, witness did not hear of them till several weeks after. His first intimation of the $15 basis was when the Dugall charges were read in the House.

KING CALLS MEETING ON ULSTER PROBLEM

Measure to Amend Home Rule Bill in Lords For Third Reading

STUMBLING BLOCKS.

London, July 13.—The recognition of the danger inherent in the existence of two armed volunteer bodies seems to have imbued Irishmen with a sense of added responsibility, and the Battle of the Boyne was commemorated to-day in Ireland with tremendous enthusiasm. But there was a more noticeable absence of disorder than on past occasions of this kind.

Following the custom, a great procession marched from Belfast to Drumbeg, where Sir Edward Carson, the Ulster Unionist leader, made his now familiar speech defying the Government either totally to exclude Ulster from Home Rule or come out and fight.

Lord Londonderry, at Enniskillen, and Walter Hume Long, Unionist member of Parliament for Strand, at Garvagh, made speeches in a similar vein to other big demonstrations of Ulstermen, but no disorder was reported at any point up to a late hour to-night.

Premier Asquith announced in the House of Commons to-day that the present session of Parliament would come to an end about the close of August and that the new session would begin in early winter, which is thought to mean December. Before the present session ends the Governemnt will introduce its proposals for the reform of the House of Lords. Under this arrangement Home Rule and Welsh disestablishment will automatically pass into law by the end of August.

AMENDING BILL PASSES LORDS.

London, July 14.—The measure to amend the Home Rule Bill was read for the third time in the House of Lords to-day and returned to the House of Commons without a vote. The Marquis of Crewe, Liberal leader, expressed the hope for a successful settlement of the Home Rule rroblem.

The Marquis of Lansdowne declared the amendments proposed by the Unionists must be accepted if serious trouble is to be avoided.

Before the passage of the third reading the Earl of Dunraven moved the insertion of a new clause providing that the King might, by an Order-in-Council, suspend the operations of the Home Rule Act until a commission should have reported on the constitutional relations of Ireland and the other parts of the United Kingdom. He argued that by means of such a commission there would be hopes of creating a situation that might lead some day to a satisfactory final settlement of the whole problem, and that peace might be achieved without dismemberment.

Lord Dunraven's motion was adopted without division, although it aroused no enthusiasm.

MAIN FEATURES.

It may be well to summarize the main features of the Home Rule amending bill as it passed the House of Lords. These are:

1. The exclusion of the entire province of Ulster from the Home Rule bill without any time limit.

2. The Secretary of State in the British Parliament to exercise the executive authority of His Majesty, in lieu of the Lord Lieutenant, in the excluded area.

3. Reduction of Irish representation at Westminister from 42 to 27.

4. Irish judiciary to be appointed by the British Government (as at present), instead of by the Irish, as proposed by the Home Rule bill.

5. House of Lords, and not Privy Council, to continue to be final Irish Appellate Court.

6. Royal Irish Constabulary to continue under control of British Government permanently.

These provisions are decidedly more sweeping than those of the amending bill as originally introduced by the Government through Lord Crewe in the House of Lords. The main concession of Asquith's proposal was the exclusion of such Irish counties as might desire it, for a period of six years.

Mr. Asquith has set a precedent in introducing a first-class contentious measure into the House of Lords, in the first instance, as also in the further fact of introducing an amending bill before the bill which it is designed to amend has passed through all its stages—for the Home Rule Bill yet awaits its final rejection by the Peers.

DAY OF CONFERENCES.

London, July 15. — The Government is making strong efforts to reach a settlement in the Ulster problem. Two Cabinet Councils were held yesterday and Premier Asquith had an audience with the King, and was in communication with Mr. Andrew Bonar Law, the Unionist leader.

In fact, the whole day was occupied in conferences between the various party leaders, but without definite result. The negotiations will be continued on Monday, and it is understood that the prospects for an agreement have improved.

Sir Edward Carson, in reply to a report that he had been in consultation with the Premier, said he had not "personally" discussed anything with Mr. Asquith since his return from Ulster.

The basis of settlement includes the provision that there shall be no clean cut of Ulster from Home Rule, and that there shall be no time limit for a decision on the subject of exclusion. The counties under discussion in connection with the exclusion proposal are Antrim, Armagh, Down, Londonderry, Fermanagh, and Tyrone.

DEADLOCK IN TYRONE.

In regard to the position of County Tyrone, there is a deadlock between the parties as to whether or not Tyrone, in which the Catholic population is predominant, should be included in Ulster counties which might take a vote en bloc on exclusion from Home Rule, and at the moment no prospect is in sight of a compromise. Neither Nationalists nor Liberals can concede its inclusion with the other counties.

London, July 16.—The Cabinet meeting this morning lasted nearly two

(Continued on next page.)

ABANDONS REINS OF GOVERNMENT.



GENERAL HUERTA, WHO HAS VACATED THE PRESIDENCY OF MEXICO AND LEFT THE CAPITAL.

HINDUS FIGHT BACK POLICE AT VANCOUVER

Twenty Officers Injured When Pelted With Coal, Hatchets and Clubs

NAVAL FORCE MAY BE USED.

Vancouver, B. C., July 19.—A day or two ago the Canadian Government decided, as an act of mercy, to provision the "Komagata Maru" for her voyage back to the Orient at a cost of $6,000. Plans were carefully matured with the result that at 1.15 this morning everything was in readiness.

A large quantity of provisions were on the tug, "Sea Lion," together with 125 city policemen under Chief McLennan and upwards of fifty special constables under Captain Warden.

The "Sea Loin" steamed out to the Japanese vessel and when within hailing distance of the vessel, it was seen that every inch of space along the rail and on the deck and bridge was occupied by a Hindu armed with a club or other weapon, while in the bow of the steamer a solid mass was congregated. Back and forth and along the Hindus, a hose was played, with at first, astonishing results. Beaten back by the seething water they retired, and for the moment it seemed as though the civic forces had commenced a victorious action.

TURN TABLES ON POLICE.

Only for a moment, however. The next moment a startling change occurred. Rallying with considerable pluck, a number of Hindus faced the stream and dashed in a shower of missiles upon the attacking party. This was followed by a storm of lumps of coal, which in a couple of minutes had completely upset the order which had reigned aboard the "Sea Lion." The crowded mass of men upon the deck of the tug were absolutely at the mercy of the Hindus above them and the latter were now the attacking party. For a few minutes the air seemed full of coal, pieces of wood, firebricks and pieces of iron from what is believed to be wreckage of the engine room.

All that the police and special constables could do was to bend down with their faces away from the onslaught and endure the punishment without attempting reprisals.

Quite a number of men fell, stretched out by blows on the head, and in the crowding to that side of the tug farthest away from the Japanese steamer Detective McArthur was forced overboard. A special constable named D. Collins and one of the Hindu interpreters leaned over the side of the tug and dragged the officer aboard again. Inspector McLeod received a blow upon the arm, which rendered him helpless. Inspector Wilthire, Chief of Police McLennan, Inspector Scott, Police Inspector McCall and Captain Robertson, of the "Sea Lion," Detective Lisdall, L. H. Taylor and G. L. Minnett, Detectives Ricci and Scott were among the injured. Four of the Hindus were also seriously cut and bruised in the fight.

ENGINE ROOM WRECKED.

Many of the missiles used by the Hindus to repel to-night's attack were apparently parts of engine room machinery. How much damage the Hindus has done there is not known, but it looks as if the steamer could not, with safety, sail before repairs have been made.

A serious fight occurred late Saturday night amongst the Hindus themselves in the Sikh Temple on Second avenue, Fairview. One Hindu objected to certain doctrines being promulgated by a speaker and guns were drawn, but no shots were fired in the mix up which followed.

WINNIPEG HOTEL-KEEPERS PROSECUTED

Winnipeg, July 14.—Election day infringements of the liquor law have resulted in nearly twenty prosecutions being instituted by the Provincial License Department against Winnipeg hotels for having their bars open on Friday last. The Act provides that bars shall be closed all day during federal and provincial elections, and contrary to this a number of local bars opened for business when the polls closed on election day last week.

DUKE'S BUSY TIME IN ANCIENT COLONY

Opened Public Park and Laid Corner Stone of Sanatorium at St. Johns

ENTHUSIASTIC RECEPTION.

St. John's, Nfld., July 15.—The Duke of Connaught landed this morning at the King's wharf, where has was received by the Colonial Cabinet, City Council, heads of churches and the Mayor, who read an address of welcome. The Duke made a suitable reply, and then drove with the Governor to the Grenfell Institute, which His Royal Highness inspected. The Duke then opened the extension of the department maintained there for the accommodation of working girls.

The Duke and the Governor next drove through the city, escorted by mounted police, to St. George's field, where was inspected the massed battalion of a thousand cadets forming the Boys' Brigade of the various denominations with their massed bands playing the National Anthem.

OPEN PUBLIC PARK.

After the review the Duke and the Governor continued their drive through the residential section to Government House. His Royal Highness lunched with a representative gathering. During the afternoon the Duke motored to Waterford Bridge, an attractive suburb three miles from the city, where he opened the handsome park costing fifty thousand dollars, presented to the city by the Bowring family, large fish merchants, to commemorate the centenary of the establishment of their business in Newfoundland. He also laid the corner stone or a tuberculois sanitarium sosting seventy-five thousand dollars, presented to the colony by William Duff Reid, president of the Reid Newfoundland company, the great railway corporation.

START WEST NEXT WEEK.

Ottawa, July 16.—The Duke of Connaught will leave Ottawa on his western trip on July 23 accompanied by the Duchess and Princess Patricia. They will stay at Banff from July 29 to Aug. 16, and will reach Victoria on Aug. 20. Their Royal Highnesses will be back in Ottawa on September 6.

BONFIRES AND FIREWORKS.

St. John's, Nfld., July 17.—The Duke of Connaught closed his visit last night when he drove through the city at 11 o'clock, cheered by thousands. An immense gathering also bade him farewell at the King's wharf, with bonfires on th hilltops and a big display of fireworks. The ship sailed at midnight. This morning the Duke sent a wireless message to the Governor, expressing grateful thanks for his reception.

TWO WEEK-END DROWNING ACCIDENTS

L. Byers Clary, twenty-two years old, an employee of the Canadian Vickers Company at Montreal, was drowned before the eyes of two sisters and his other comrades at a little picnic party while swimming in Lake des Seigneurs, near Shawbridge, shortly before noon on Sunday. When her brother screamed once and then disappeared from sight, his younger sister, a girl of sixteen, had to be kept by force from dashing into the water to his assistance.

TWO ESCAPED; THIRD DROWNED.

Wilfrid Picard, of Lachine, and two companions, Godfrey Chenier, 14 years old, and Adolphe Duquette, 10 years old, on Saturday entered an old canoe which had been blown on the booms across the old central canal, and the craft capsized with them. Chenier, who was the only one who could swim, claims that he got Duquette on to the overturned boat, but that by that time he was too exhausted to be able to pull Picard up. There is said to be a bad current at the place, which is opposite the Catholic Church, between 15th and 16th avenues.

The boys' cries brought a man to the scene with a rope, but he was too late to be of help. Chief Robert was at once notified and with his men began dragging for the body, which was found about 10.30.

WILL MAKE PARTIAL REPAYMENT OF LOAN

Messrs. Mackenzie and Mann Guarantee Loan to C.N.R. Up to Twenty Million Dollars

TO REDUCE DEBT.

Ottawa, Ont., July 16.—By the provisions of the trust deed executed with the Canadian Northern Railway an objection urged by the Opposition is overcome by Mackenzie & Mann agreeing to become responsible for a temporary loan to the company aggregating twenty millions. It is also stipulated that the capital of subsidiary companies cannot be increased and the stock must remain in the hands of the present holders.

The trust deed was not actually signed by the Minister of Finance to-day, but it will be before the end of the week. It is learned authoritatively that the mortgage deed of trust, securing the issue of $45,000,000 par value debenture stock of the Canadian Northern Railway Company is to be guaranteed by the Government under the legislature of last session, and all the other agreements in connection therewith have been settled and approved by the Government.

CONDITIONS COMPLIED WITH.

Counsel for the Dominion have advised that all the conditions provided by the statute have been complied with, and that the trust mortgage forms a charge upon the enire undertaking of the railway company. All the stocks in constituent and subsidiary companies called for by the agreement have been vested in the trust to be held under the provisions of the mortgage deed of trust.

Mackenzie, Mann & Company, Limited, are part of the mortgage deed for the purpose of transferring this equity in ten million dollars par value of stock, and ten million dollars par value of debenture stock in the Canadian Northern Town Properties, Limited. The Canadian Northern Railway Company has transferred to the Minister of Finance in trust for His Majesty, 330,000 shares of the par value of thirty-three million dollars of the stock of the Canadian Northern Railway Company. This stock belongs to the Dominion absolutely, in consideration of its guarantee. As the Dominion already owned $7,000,000 par value of Canadian Northern stock, its total holding is now of the par value of forty million dollars, out of a total authorized capital of $100,000,000..

BOND THEMSELVES.

Covenants and undertakings have been required from Sir William Mackenzie and Sir Donald Mann personally, by which they jointly and severally covenant that all outstanding temporary loans to the Canadian Northern Railway Company and its constituent and subsidiary companies secured by deposits or pledge of securities will be paid out of the proceeds of such deposited or pledged securities..

Mackenzie, Mann & Company, Limited, covenant that the current indeotedness of the Canadian Northern Railway Compaany and of its constituent and subsidiary companies will within one year from June 12, 1914, be reduced to the normal or usual amount, to be determined by the Minister of Railways and Canals.

TRUSTEES ARE NAMED..

The National Trust Company, of Toronto, and the British Empire Trust Company, of London, England, are the trustees nominated by the company and approved by the Government. It is customary in all such cases as this for the railway or other company whose securities are being issued and guaranteed to nominate a trust company as trustee. If the company so nominated is of good financial standing the Government approves the nomination.. The railway company arranges with the trust company as to the remuneration it is to receive for its services, and pays the annual and other fees agreed upon.

Ottawa, July 17.—The Hon. W. T. White, Minister of Finance, will be in a position to sign the Canadian Northern Railway trust deed to-morrow, and Sir William Mackenzie will then be able to proceed with the disposition of the guaranteed bonus. Satisfactory progress is being made on the Grand Trunk Pacific trust deed, and no serious difficulties have arisen. The Minister of Finance will probably sign it about the middle of next week.

GREEKS CROSS INTO ALBANIA

Rome, July 14.—The Mayor of Avlona and the president of the Albanian National Committee have sent a message to the "Tribuna" reporting that Greek regulars, disguised as Epirotes, are passing over the frontier in large numbers and have driven before them 100,000 Albanians.

Some of these fugitives have arrived at Avlona in a deplorable condition. The message concludes with an appeal to the Powers to intervene and end an intolerable situation.

London, July 15.—Prince William of Wied, the Albanian ruler, summoned the representatives of the Foreign Powers to the Palace on Friday, according to a Durazzo despatch to the "Times" to-day and protested that the Powers who had placed him on the throne had done little to maintain him there.

He added that immediate help was imperative and urged them to appeal to their governments for military and financial aid.

NEWSPAPER WAR GOES TO COURT.

London, Ont., July 17.—The London "Advertiser," the local Liberal organ, has instituted a $50,000 libel action against the London "Free Press," Conservative, for alleged blackguardly attacks for some time past, and demands a complete retraction of certain statements published.

MR. DONALD MARTIN DEAD AT SYDNEY, N.S.

Sydney, N.S., July 17.—Mr. Donald Martin, one of the best-known residents, was killed by a Sydney and Louisburg coal train here to-day. He was 75 years old. His oldest sister is a nurse in the Children's Memorial Hospital at Montreal.

GEN. HUERTA RESIGNS PRESIDENCY OF MEXICO

Senor Carbajal, Minister of Foriegn Relations, Appointed New President

WILL RETIRE IN FAVOR OF CONSTITUTIONAL COMMANDER

Mexico City, July 15.—General Victoriano Huerta resigned from the Provisional Presidency of the Mexican Republic this evening and his resignation was accepted by the Senate and Chamber of Deputies by a vote of 121 to 17.

Francisco Carbajal was then appointed President and took the oath of office in the joint session of Deputies and Senators.

Huerta's resignation was submitted through the Department of Foreign Relations. It was read in the House and was greeted with cries of "Viva Huerta." It was then referred to the joint Committees of Gobernacion. After brief consideration, the committees reported accepting the resignation in the following terms:

"Article 1—We accept the resignation presented by General Victoriano Huerta as President of the Mexican United States.

"Article 2—We call licentiate Francisco Carabajal, Minister of Foreign Relations, to ssume the Presidency."

A ballot was taken, and the joint session approved the report.

President Carabajal proceeded to the National Palace under an escort of Presidential Guards and all along the way was greeted with tumultuous cheering.

HUERTA AND BLANQUET HAVE LEFT THE CAPITAL.

Washington, July 15.—Rear-Admiral Badger reported to the Navy Department to-night that reports reaching Vera Cruz said General Huerta and General Blanquet would "leave Mexico City by train under escort.

"There was no mention of destination, but officials here think the retired dictator will go to Puerto, Mexico, to board a foreign man-of-war for Europe."

Shortly after two o'clock to-night General Huerta, accompanied by a few friends entered the French cafe which he has been in the habit of visiting several times daily for the past year and took his usual place near the entrance.

An immense crowd followed the ex-President shouting "vivas" for him. Many shook him by the hand, while others embraced him and several kissed him on the cheek.

The stern old soldier was overcome, and tears filled his eyes. He raised his glass and said:—"This will be my last toast in my favorite resort, and I drink to the new President of Mexico."

BRIEF AND STORMY REIGN.

Victoriano Huerta took the oath as Provisional President of Mexico on Feb. 19, 1913, the day after Francisco I. Madero had been arrested at the National Palace. Three days later Madero and Jose Maria Piano Suarez, vice-president, were shot to death on their way to the penitentiary. The manner of their death has never been satisfactorily explained.

One of Huerta's first acts as Provisional President was to telegraph William H. Taft, then President of the United States, the following message:—"I have the honor to inform you that I have overthrown this government. The forces are with me, and from now on peace and prosperity will reign."

The republic was at once plunged into civil war again, notwithstanding the issuance by Huerta of a proclamation of general amnesty. The Senora State Congress officially repudiated the Provisional Government before Huerta had settled himself in the chair. Zapata, revolutionary leader to the south, after negotiating a few days with the new regime, went back to his guerilla campaign. Salazar, one of the highest generals in the Army, denounced Huerta.

ASSAILED BY CARRANZA.

Carranza, Constitutionalist leader in Chihuahua, assailed him in a bitter statement made public at San Antonio. Francisco Villa announced himself an adherent of Madero and joined the ranks of the Northern Army. Pascual Orozco, of the clan of northern revolutionary movement, was the lone notable figure among the disaffected who declared for the new government.

President Taft nearing the end of his term left to his successor the problem of adjusting diplomatic relations with Mexico.

Hampered at the outset of his Administration by the refusal of the United States to recognize him, Huerta soon faced growing difficulties in raising funds to run his Government. His uneasy hold upon affairs was weakened by minor Constitutionalist victories in the North and by recurring rumors of a break with Felix Diaz, nephew of Porfirio Diaz, and Huerta's ally in the overthrow of Madero.

On May 1 Huerto announced that he would urge Congress to call elections in October to pick his successor. The Congress selected October 26 as the date of the election and a decree to that affect was issued by Huerta on June 3. Felix Diaz, who had announced himself as a candidate for the Presidency was sent to Japan on July 17.

INTOLERANT OF INTERFERENCE.

Henry Lane Wilson, the American Ambassador, was recalled to Washington, and Nelson O'Shaughnessy, Charge d'Affaires was left in charge in Mexico. Early in August it became known that President Wilson intended to send John Lind, former Governor of Minnesota, to Mexico as his personal representative in an endeavor to arrange a basis for the republic's peace. Huerta announced he would not tolerate foreign interference.

Nevertheless, Mr. Lind delivered his note from President Wilson. Huerta rejected all proposals made by the American Government, chief of which were the suggestions that he resign, and that he be not a candidate on election day. Relations between Mexico and the United States became acute.

Huerta was attacked in the Mexican Senate on October 5 by Senator Dominguez, who had the hardihood to speak what was in the minds of himself

(Continued on next page.)

WILL ADOPT THE IDEAS OF "EMPRESS" BOARD

Government Also to Seek Authority Over Officers of Ships in Canadian Waters

C. P. R. CLAIM AGAINST "STORTAD" OWNERS.

Ottawa, July 13.— The decision of the Board of Inquiry into the "Empress" disaster reveals an extraordinary condition of things. The Canadian Marine Department has no authority over the certificate of Chief Officer Tuftnes, of the "Storstad." The "Storstad" is a Norwegian vessel with coasting privileges in Canadian waters, but the officers of the ship hold Norwegian certificates over which the Canadian Government has no control.

Steps will be taken at once to end this anomalous condition.

Lord Mersey arrived in Ottawa at noon to-day and will stay at Rideau Hall for a couple of days. His visit will be purely of a social nature.

The recommendations of the Board of Inquiry will be taken into consideration immediately by the Lighthouse Board, and it is likely that one of the first to go into effect will be the changing of the places of embarkation and disembarkation of pilots in order to avoid confusion. The greatest satisfaction is expressed that there has been no reflection upon the St. Lawrence route.

LORD MERSEY SAILS.

Ottawa, July 15.—Lord Mersey and Lord Brooke left for Montreal this afternoon, and they will sail together on the "Calgarian" for England to-morrow. As Lord Mersey came over to the "Empress" inquiry as the representative of the British Board of Trade, he will make a special report to that body on his return. He will also be paid for his services by the British Government.

The experts of the Canadian Marine Department will study the recommendations of the commission of inquiry, and the department will then send to the British Board of Trade the recommendations which it thinks advisable in view of all the facts. Whatever action is taken for greater security for navigation on the St. Lawrence will be by co-operation of the British and Canadian Governments as most of the vessels using that route are of British register.

Lord Brooke came over to take charge of the cavalry manoeuvres at the Petawawa camp.

DIVERS IN PAIRS.

Rimouski, July 15. — Owing to the treacherous current here, the policy has been adopted to send two divers down to the wreck of the "Empress" together with an electric light torch. Each is expected to guard the other.

Jack Devine and Edward Luck, divers of the "Weatherspoon" crew, recovered to-day the body of a woman, wearing a necklace and a ring. It is impossible to identify the jewellery.

STATEMENT AGAINST "STORSTAD."

The C. P. R. owners of the wrecked "Empress of Ireland," filed the statement of claim in the action for $2,000,000 damages they have instituted against the owners of the "Storstad" in the Admiralty Courts Friday morning. The statement is based largely on the poinut brought out in the judgment of Lord Mersey, namely, that the changing of the course of the collier was responsible for the collision. It is unlikely though, that the judgment of the Royal Commission will have anything but a moral affect on the deliberations of the court which tries the action, possibly in September next.

"RAINBOW" UNDER ORDERS IN HINDU AFFAIR.

Vancouver, B. C., July 20.— Workmen to-day rushed repairs on the Canadian cruiser "Rainbow" at Esquimalt naval station, and it is believed the vessel, manned by naval militia men, will escort the Japanese liner "Komagata Maru" when she sails out of Vancouver harbor with several hundred Hindus on board. Following the clash between the Hindus and the Vancouver police on Sunday, in which twenty police and immigration officers were injured, all was quiet on board the "Komagata" to-day.

The Hindus, who have been kept prisoners on the "Komagata" for several months, having been barred by immigration authorities from Canada, say they will resist deportation to the last.

A ZEPPELIN FIRED UPON BY RUSSIANS

Berlin, July 19.—It became known to-day that the military Zeppelin airship Z-4 was fired at by Russian frontier guards while she was on a cruise from Allenstein in East Russia, sixty-five miles from Kinisberg. Many shots were fired at the airship, but none of them struck the vessel. It is assumed that the airship inadvertently crossed into Russian territory. The pan-German press is very angry over the incident.

WOMEN MAY HAVE EQUAL RIGHTS IN URUGUAY

Montevideo, July 13. —"El Dai," the official newspaper announces that a bill is to be presented to the Chamber of Deputies to-morrow granting to Uruguayan women the same political rights as are possessed by men.

This is on condition that the women are not incapacitated by any clause in the Constitution.

EVER INTERESTED IN CANADA.

London, July 13.—The Hon. G. L. Perley to-day received the following telegram from Mrs. Chamberlain: "My grateful thanks for your sympathy. Mr. Chamberlain to the end of his life took the deepest interest in the Dominion of Canada and appreciated the friendship of its people.

LAW MUST DECIDE ON LAST RESTING PLACE

Twenty Years a Protestant, Mr. Lafond was Buried in Catholic Cemetery

BISHOP IS INVOLVED.

The body of Mr. Hormidas Lafond, of Ste. Scholastique, who is said to have been a member of the Belle Riviere Presbyterian Church for twenty years, may yet be removed from the Roman Catholic cemetery, where it now lies, and placed in the cemetery of his own church, where he had, during his lifetime, purchased and fenced in a burial lot.

WRIT HAS BEEN ISSUED.

Although considerable pressure is said to have been brought to bear to have the matter settled out of court, Mr. J. T. Lafond, brother of the dead man, is determined to carry out what he feels to be his brother's wishes. Yesterday Mr. Arnold Wainwright, who with Mr. E. Lafleur, K.C., s counsel for Mr. Lafond, caused a writ to be issued against Alphonse Lafond, a brother, with Bishop Gauthier, the cure and the wardens of the Catholic cemetery of Ste. Scholastique, as parties to the action, asking that the body be exhumed. Mr. J. T. Lafond some time ago issued a notarial protest against the present defendant and the other parties named, to which no answer was made. The present action will be heard in the September term.

BROTHER IS DETERMINED.

All the relatives of the deceased are Catholics, and it was to avoid a scene at the funeral, so it is claimed, that his brother, the Presbyterian minister, and a few sympathizers, withdrew from the funeral and permitted the body to be buried, as a majority of the relatives wished, in the Catholic cemetery. Mr. J. T. Lafond states that he will, at any cost, carry out what he feels sure were his brother's wishes regarding his burial.

Hormidas Lafond was at the time of his death treasurer of the Belle Riviere Presbyterian Church.

BRITISH FLEET ON FULL WAR FOOTING

Nearly Five Hundred Vessels Mobilized in Three Home Fleets This Week

The ships of the Home Fleet, numbering two hundred vessels, are mobilized at Portsmouth. This vast fleet represent less than half of the units which have been placed on the fullest possible war footing to-day, so to remain throughout next week.

Fifty-five battleships are included, with an equal number of cruisers and scouts, four battle cruisers, 78 destroyers, 7 mine layers, 13 mine sweepers, and a number auxiliaries.

An explanation of the ordinary status of the British Fleet will show what this really means. There are three Home Fleets. The first is always fully armed, and always at sea; the second has large nucleus crews, the balance of those crews being on training establishments ashore; the third, consisting of the older ships has very small crews, and for war complements it depends large upon reservists.

Now by an ambitious scheme the Admiralty has raised the Second Fleet to war strength with officers and men on the active service list and has brought up to a war footing the Third Fleet by drafting fourteen thousand reservists from the two classes of those who have served at sea, and have done periodical training since retirement.

In this mobilization, critics see the danger that a false impression of the Navy's effective strength will be given. It is pointed out that the only criterion of British sea power is the Navy's standing at an average moment. But this mobilization, of which notice was given many months ago, exhibits the country's maximum naval strength after long preparation.

There are now 493 ships of His Majesty's Navy, fully manned, the mobilization plans having included 55 battleships, 4 battle cruisers, 65 cruisers and scouts, 187 destroyers, 83 torpedo boats, 59 submarines, 7 mine layers, 13 mine sweepers and 20 auxiliary craft.

GRAIN ELEVATORS AGAIN CONGESTED

Twenty-five million bushels of grain have already been handled at the elevators of the Montreal Harbor Commissioners this season. Predictions are made by shipping men that before navigation closes in November close to 60,000,000 bushels will be handled by these two elevators exclusive of what is received and delivered at the Windmill Point elevator of the Grand Trunk. Last year the total handled by the government elevators was only 44,000,000 bushels. The amount already handled this year exceeds the total handled during the same period last year by well over fifty percent and shipping men point out that only two and a half months of the seven months of navigation have yet passed.

Figures compiled showed that the exact amount of grain handled at the Habor Commissioners' elevators was 25,533,485 bushels from the opening of navigation in the spring to the end of last week. Of this, 11,525,602 bushels were received at elevator number one; 12,102,656 bushels at elevator number two, and 1,905,227 by the floating elevators. From elevator number one, 9,591, 619 bushels have been delivered and from elevator number two, 10,730,-312 bushels.

ANTICOSTI'S NEW OWNER IS COMING

Paris, July 15.—Gaston Menier, the chocolate manufacturer, who is a passenger on the steamer "Aquitania" for New York, is going to inspect the Island of Anticosti, Province of Quebec, Canada, which he inherited from his brother Henri. It is reported that the islanders are restless and desire a change of ownership of the island.

Henri Menier purchased the island of Anticosti in 1895 and began its colonization in the next year.

REBELS THREATEN SANTO DOMINGO.

Washington, July 16.— Capture of San Cristobal and Vana, suburbs of Santo Domingo City, by the Dominican revolutionists, was reported to-day. The foreign residents of the Dominican capital fear an attack on the city.

GEN. HUERTA RESIGNS PRESIDENCY OF MEXICO

(Continued from page 3.)

disappeared. The Chamber of Deputies adopted a resolution calling for an investigation. To this, Huerta's reply was dramatic and swift. He marched a column of troops to the Deputies Chamber, seized 110 of them and threw them into prison.

Next he dissolved Congress and took to himself the legislative authority calling for the election of new members on October 26.

In the election campaign certain influence close to the dictator worked for his return to the Presidency, with General Blanquet as his running mate.

REFUSES WASHINGTON'S DEMAND.

When it became certain that the elections had resulted in no Constitutional choice on account of the failure of voters to go to the polls, the United States Government peremptorily called on him to resign. On November 12 Huerta refused to accede to the American demand for his resignation, and John Lind left Mexico City for Vera Cruz.

Meantime the United States dispatched warships to the Mexican coast and Americans continued to leave Mexico.

Definite proposals were made by the United States to Caranza and his adherents. Several of the European Powers, notably Great Britain, Germany and France, gave strong support to the policy of the United States. The Constitutionalists waxed stronger and continued their advance to the South.

Fighting continued at Tampico and many other centres and Torreon was taken by Constitutionalists. An embargo placed on the exportation of arms from the United States to Mexico was raised early in February of the present year. Then came the departure of John Lind from Vera Cruz and the arrest of a party of American blue jackets at Tampico, for which an apology and salute were demanded by the United States, and refused by Huerta.

UNITED STATES OCCUPIES VERA CRUZ.

On April 12 blue jackets and marines were landed and occupied Vera Cruz in consequence of the reported arrival of a large consignment of arms and ammunition for Huerta. Shortly after a mediation proposal from Argentine, Brazil and Chile was accepted and a conference ensued at Niagara Falls, Ont. Meantime important cities fell into the Constitutonalists hands, and the victorious armies continued their march on Mexico City, where rumors have been in circulation for many weeks of the approaching resignation of Huerta.

WILL RETIRE IN FAVOR OF CARRANZA.

Washington, July 16. — Francisco Carbajal, successor to General Huerta as Provisional President of Mexico, today advised the United States Government informally that he intended to retire in favor of General Carranza. Senor Carbajal wishes that a general amnesty be proclaimed and protection given to the property of those who opposed the Constitutionalists. The statement of the attitude of the Huerta successor, with the announcement from Monterey that Carranza was willing to enter into negotiations with Carbajal relative to the transfer of authority at Mexico City was regarded here to-night as practically assuring a cessation of hostilities and the restoration of peace.

STATES HIS PLANS.

Monterey, Mex., July 16. — Fighting by Constitutionalists is over in Mexiho, if plans announced here to-day if General Carranza go into effect. Carranza declared his main object now would be to conduct negotiations for the Constitutionalists to enter Mexico City, and establish their Government without further bloodshed or damage to property.

General Carranza was unable to say whether these negotiations would be conducted through the A.B.C. mediators or direct with the Federals. Unconditional surrender of the government machinery, however, will be the only condition on which these negotiations will be successful.

Because of the effort to make the installation of the Constitutionalist government a peaceful one, Gen. Carranza said he expected it probably would be a month before he entered Mexico City.

Carranza said he thought Carbajal would open negotiations with him at once.

In view of the situation facing Carbajal, General Carranza declared it might be necessary to send constitutionalist troops to Mexico City to preserve order and that such a situation was being prepared for.

BOARD A BRITISH CRUISER.

Puerto, Mexico, July 16. — Senora Huerta with her two sons, Jorge and Victor, and their wives, and her two unmarried daughters, and Senora Blanquet, wife of the former War Minister, and other distinguished refugees, arrived here by special train from the Mexican capital this morning. The women of the party boarded the British cruiser "Bristol" shortly before noon, and should there be the least indication of a disturbance — something which now appears remote — the men of the party also will be quartered either on the "Bristol" or the German cruiser "Dresden."

PREDICTS END OF STRIFE.

Washington, July 17. — Every influence and diplomatic agency at the disposal of the United States Government was working to-day for immediate peace in Mexico.

The Washington administration is convinced that with the elimination of Huerta, the various factions in Mexico will be quickly drawn together. To aid in this, and assure restoration of normal conditions without bloodshed, officials here are exerting themselves to smooth the way for a new administration in Mexico which shall be recognized by the Powers of the world.

Not only is the United States government at this moment counselling General Carranza to arrange with Francisco Carbajal, Huerta's successor, for the peaceful transfer of the Government at Mexico City to the Constitutionalists without further fighting, but it became known to-day that administration is indirectly in communication with Emiliano Zapata, leader of the revolution in Southern Mexico.

WANT TO PLACATE ZAPATA.

Zapata, according to reliable reports to the State Department, has 24,000 men and though most of them are poorly equipped, they would constitute a serious menace to a new government at Mexico City if they remained in revolution. Zapata, who demands reforms, immediately made common cause with the Constitutionalists and obtained supplies from them with which to fight the Huerta government.

The United States is using its influence to bring Zapata into harmony with the peace programme, and an emissary from General Carranza is now on his way to confer with Zapata.

TO SAIL FOR EUROPE.

Peurto, Mexico, July 19—According to the latest reports, Huerta and his party expect to leave here on Tuesday. Gen. Huerta and Blanquet, accompanied by three or four aides, will sail on the German cruiser "Dresden"; the others will go on the steamer "Mexico," of the Mexican Navigation Company. It is said that she has been chartered for this purpose.

A message received late on Saturday night from President Carbajal, refused the use of Mexican gunboats for the purpose of their departure. The message explained that it was not deemed wise at this time that the Mexican warships should be used for such a purpose.

BLOW AT DIRECTORS OF NEW HAVEN LINE

The Interstate Commission Charge Criminal Negligence, With Waste of Millions

CORPORATIONS AS PAWNS.

Washington, July 13. — The story of the "reckless and profligate" financial operations of the New Haven Railway, one of the most remarkable chapters in the history of American railway and American finance, was revealed in part to-day by the Interstate Commerce Commission in a report to the Senate of its investigation of that road. It told of millions used like stage money, of corporations as pawns in a monster game, with all New England's transportation as a prize, which led the New Haven in the ten years just passed from the height of prosperity to the point where a dividend has been passed, where a dissolution suit is threatening, and where criminal indictments of many of the directors who figured in its deals are at least a possibility.

Hampered by unwilling witnesses, by burned books and by all the mazes which lawyers invented to cover the trail, the commission estimated that in the progress toward a monopolization of New England transportation, the New Haven stockholders have lost between $65,000,000 and $90,000,000, but little of which they may recover. In return, the report said they have on their hands properties which pay no dividends, which eat into the earnings of the parent road, and which will be a burden on its capacity for many years to come.

The report deals with the management of the New Haven under the former president, Charles S. Mellen; and of the present directing heads, Howard Elliott, chairman, and Walker D. Hines, special counsel, it says: "They have co-operated with the commission and rendered it substantial assistance throughout the investigation."

VIOLATES ANTI-TRUST LAW.

The combination reared by the hands of Mr. Mellen and approved by the late Mr. J. Pierpont Morgan and Mr. William Rockefeller, the commission finds to be clearly in violation of the Sherman Anti-Trust Act, and a monopoly in practical control of the transportation of five states.

The commission's report is unusual in the manner in which the directors of the New Haven are scored for their deeds. It speaks of criminal maladministration, and negligence, assert with positiveness that the director's knew that they were perfectly an illegal combination, and says that the dream of a transportation monopoly was unsound and mischievous.

MANY DEVICES FOR DECEIT.

The New Haven, the Commission says, employed dummy directors, manipulated accounts, used questionable methods in increasing its own stock, paid the dividends of subsidiaries to make a showing, and used many other devices to deceive the stockholders and the public. It dipped into politics, was a factor in invisible government, made large campaign contributions to the two dominant political parties, bought officials and tried to distort public opinion. All this it did, the commission says, to carry out a scheme of private transportation monopoly imperial in its scope.

FAITHLESS DIRECTORS.

"If these directors who were faithless to their stewardship were held responsible in the courts and at the bar of public opinion for their failure to do those things they should have done, the lessen to directors who do not direct would be very salutary," says the report.

"Most of the directors of the New Haven accepted their responsibility lightly. They failed to realize that their names gave confidence to the public and that their connection with the corporation led the public to invest. When these directors were negligent, and serious losses resulted therefrom, they were guilty of a grave dereliction of duty and a breach of trust that was morally wrong and criminal in its fruits.

"Directors should be made individually liable to civil and criminal laws for the manner in which they discharge their trust. A corporation can be no better or worse than those who operate it. It should be just as grave a crime to plunder stockholders or the public through a railway corporation as it is personally to rob an individual."

New York, July 14. — Mr. John J. Billard, about whom the financing of the New Haven road centred, is expected to tender his resignation as a member of the Board of Directors of the company at the Directors' meeting Thursday. Similar action, according to report current in New Haven circles today, is under contemplation by Mr. William Rockefeller, who has been so severely criticized for his part in various transactiones in which the New Haven sunk large sums of money, notably the Westchester deal.

SAYS SHE MURDERED HER DAUGHTER.

Edmonton, July 16.— Mrs. Mary Mariotte, of Erlose, Sask., was arrested to-day after she declared she had killed her four-year-old daughter.

LIBERALS WON ON THE POPULAR VOTE

Winnipeg, July 16.—The popular vote in the Manitoba election compiled by the "Free Press," in forty-five constituencies out of forty-six is as follows: Opposition candidates, 66,882; Roblin candidates, 64,271; Independent candidates, 7,148. Total, 138,301.

In 1910 the Roblin Government polled 50.77 percent of the total vote; Liberals 47.58 percent, and Socialists 1.65 percent. Relative figures for 1914 are: Roblin, 46.47 percent; Liberals, 48.36 percent; for Independents, Socialists and Labor candidates, 5.17 percent.

KING CALLS MEETING ON ULSTER PROBLEM

(Continued from page 3.)

hours. It is believed that no decision, however, was reached upon a solution of the Ulster problem. Irish Secretary Birrell was present. Another meeting has been called for to-morrow. It was reported this evening that a deadlock has arisen.

In the view of the Nationalists, a settlement will be effected but not yet, not even through the medium of the Amending Bill. It is suggested that four Ulster Counties be excluded. But the Nationalists refuse to give up Tyrone and Fermanagh.

Mr. Lloyd George held a long interview with the Nationalists leaders to-day.

BRITAIN'S BIGGEST PROBLEM.

London, July 18—Mr. Lloyd George was the principal speaker at the Lord Mayor's dinner last night to bankers and merchants of London. Referreing to the present unrest in the labor world, the Chancellor concluded his speech with these words:

"I should not be doing my duty if I did not utter this one word of solemn warning—these industrial disputes are complicated by the situation in Ireland. Should there be civil strife in that land, which Heaven forbid, in the course of the next few weeks the situation will be the gravest with which any Government has had to deal for centuries—that is the reason why responsible men of all parties should strive and work for a reasonable settlement. Everyone who has the honor and wefare of his country at heart must earnestly hope and pray that every effort will be made to attain that object, and that it will be ultimately crowned with success."

KING CALLS CONFERENCE.

London, July 20.—Settlement of the Home Rule difficulty is in sight. The "Daily Mail" this morning declares that the King has called a conference of the leaders of the Unionist and Liberal parties. With the acquiescence of the Nationalists, it is probable that the Premier will make an announcement shortly of another conference between the three parties, the King receiving the delegates, but, of course, not presiding.

The stumbling block of the conference now is whether or not County Tyrone should be included in the sphere of the Home Rule Bill. Parts of Tyrone are Unionist, and a strong Ulster Volunteer division has its headquarters there. But the County returns three Home Rule members.

The e"attempt to drag the King into politics" is declared by the "Daily News" to be wholly deplorable, and there is no evidence, it asserts, that it has succeeded. If it is conceivable that the King was disposed to exceed his constitutional function, a new situation, blotting out the Irish question, would arise.

DELEGATES TO CONFERENCE.

The "Times" says the representatives at the conference at Buckingham Palace on Tuesday next will be Premier Asquith, the Hon. David Lloyd George, Lord Lansdowne, Mr. Bonar Law, Mr. Redmond, Mr. Dillon, Sir Edward Carson and Captain Craig.

There is no doubt that the King's action was taken at the advice of the Premier, though the suggestion may have arisen originally through the King.

FIVE SHIPS WRECKED ON NOVA SCOTIA COAST

Two Steamers, Two Schooners and Barque Carried to Destruction by Storm

Halifax, N.S., July 19.—Two steamers and two schooners were wrecked during the past twenty-four hours, as the result of the heavy storm that swept over the coast. Fortunately there was no loss of life, all the crews reaching shore in safety, but some of them had a trying experience, as thick fog had prevailed.

The vessels were the Norwegian steamer "Ragna," 1052 tons, from Chester, Penna., to St. Annes, C.B., and the Cuban steamer, "Clenfuegos," 1139 tons. The latter struck at Scattarie. C. B., bound from Mobile, Ala., with a cargo of pine for Montreal.

The schooner "Harold C. Beecher" (American) also struck on Scatterie. She was bound from New York for Sydney. The four-masted American schooner "Clarence Venner" struck off Cape Sable, N.S. She was bound from New York to Halifax with 1,200 tons of hard coal.

All the vessels are in bad positions, and the prospects of floating them are slight. The coast was swept by a gale of wind, and heavy squalls.

There was also thunder, lightning and rain.

ITALIAN BARQUE A TOTAL LOSS.

Yarmouth, N. S., July 19.—The Italian barque, "King Malcolm," Capt. Mortola, bound from Portland, Maine, to Richibucto, N.B., in ballast, is a total loss at Short Beach about seven miles from Yarmouth. She left Portland about noon on Friday and struck at six o'clock on Saturday morning. She was lightered. A strong flood tide and southerly gale, taken in connection with the treacherous Bay of Fundy currents, carried her off her course. At low tide she is high and dry. Her bottom is punctured in several places and she is partially full of water. A survey was held this afternoon and an effort will be made to salve her.

London, July 17.—It is rumored in legal circles that Master of the Rolls, Mr. Cozens-Hardy, will shortly retire from the bench, and be succeeded by Sir Samuel Evans, who married Miss Blanche Rule, of Cincinnati.

CZAR'S MONK FRIEND STABBED BY WOMAN

Sensational Incident Stirs Official and Court Circles in Russian Capital

BELONGED TO MYSTIC SECT.

St. Petersburg, July 13.—The mystic lay monk, Gregory Rasputin, a notable figure in the Emperor's court, was stabbed by a woman named Guseva, at his native village, Pokrovsky, in the Province of Tobolsk. One report has it that he died, another that he is wounded. The attack on Rasputin has incited intense interest in court and official circles here. He was recently recalled to the Emperor's household after an absence of several months, and was credited with exercising an influence over the Emperor far more potent than any of his confidants.

The woman Guseva has been tracing him for a long time. She finally approached him in the guise of a beggar and stabbed him in the abdomen. She was prevented from stabbing the monk again as he lay on the ground by his son who held her until the police arrived.

After being lodged in a cell the woman attempted to commit suicide by cutting her wrist with a piece of glass.

BELONGED TO SECT OF MYSTICS.

Gregory Rasputin belonged to the sect of mystics known as "Chlysty" or Flagellators. These strange people profess to deny themselves all material pleasures and almost daily scourge themselves in a horrible manner. Rasputin added to his reputation for eccentricity and sanctity by uttering not a word save in quotations from scripture. His extraordinary familiarity with the Bible enabled him instantly to quote an appropriate passage in answer to any question which might be put to him. He was presented to the Czar some years ago, and at once commanded the intense interest of that monarch, partially through his amazing familiarity with the scriptures, but perhaps, chiefly, because of his extreme advocacy of imperial autocracy.

OUT OF DANGER.

St. Petersburg, July 15. — Rasputin, the mystic monk, is now out of danger from the wound inflicted by a woman assailant.

UNABLE TO PULL "CANADA" OFF ROCKS

Quebec, July 14. — All efforts of the wrecking tug "Lord Strathcona" and the Canadian Government steamer "Lady Evelyn" to dislodge the steamer "Canada" of the Gaspe and Baie des Chaleurs Line from the rocks on which she is stranded have proved ineffectual and the two boats which had gone to her assistance returned to-day. Her situation is said to be serious, as she may have to wait for the high tide of the 22nd before another trial can be made, and until that time the north-east wind will be dangerous. The "Canada" is now lying on the rocks about four miles below the church at Cape Chatte and in nine feet of water. Her passengers, freight, and part of her crew have been sent home by the "Gaspesian."

The "Canada," according to information received by H. Blouin, manager of the line, is not seriously damaged or making water. He expects that the vessel will be taken off on Wednesday, when the high tides will be on.

PLURAL VOTING BILL REJECTED BY PEERS

Government, However, Will Give Effect to Measure Under Parliament Act

London, July 15.—The House of Lords to-day rejected by 119 votes to 49 the Plural Voting Bill which embodies the principle of "one man one vote" and provides that a man who has more than one residence must, before an election, select which of his votes he desires to register.

Earl Beauchamp, on behalf of the Government, intimated that the defeat of the measure was purely academic, as the Government intended to see that it went into operation before the next general elections.

The bill already has passed twice through all its stages in the House of Commons.

LACK EVIDENCE TO PROSECUTE SIR THOMAS

London, July 14.—That there is no evidence to justify the criminal prosecution of Sir Thomas Lipton in connection with the recent army canteen scandals, was the statement of the Attorney General to-day. The statement was made in reply to an inquiry from Sir Arthur Markman.

Several employees of Liptons, Ltd., were convicted with army officers on bribery charges growing out of scandal, and Sir Thomas was forced to defend himself before a meeting of stockholders to-day. He made no attempts to justify the acts of the convicted employees, and gave assurances that measures had been taken to prevent a repetition of the affair.

STORM PLAYS HAVOC IN NEW BRUNSWICK

Apohaquia, N.B., July 19.—A cloudburst on Saturday during a disastrous storm caused damage in that section conservatively estimated at three hundred thousand dollars, and will result in the closing of the Jones Brothers' Mill owing to the loss of one million logs and the wrecking of the end of the structure by the flood in the millstream. Bridges were swept away and roads damaged by the torrential rainfalls and flood, and crops are ruined.

PROTESTS RETURN OF DR. MONTAGUE

Winnipeg, July 19.—Papers are to be served immediately protesting the election of Dr. Montague, Conservative member-elect of Kildona, and St. Andrews on the ground of alleged corruption and bribery.

These were the instructions issued on Saturday by G. W. Prout, the defeated Liberal candidate.

To practise the fine art of simple living a man must be himself; he must not pretend to be poor.—Maurice Francis Egan in "Century."

CANADA'S GOOD SHOWING AT BISLEY

London, July 14.—The Bisley meeting opened yesterday with splendid weather and the greatest gathering of overseas competitors since the coronation.

The Waldegrave Match rifle competition was won by Mr. Barnett, of Belfast, with 116 points. Capt. Lanier and Lieut. Maxwell were next with 115. No Ross match rifle competitors are shooting this year owing to the disqualification of Ross ammunition, the bullet having a hollow nose, being considered as contravening the Geneva convention.

The Bass competition this morning resulted in a tie between Maurice Blood Ulster; and Capt. D. Campbell Scotland. In five shots Blood dropping an inner twice. Both made 110 of a possible 120 in ten shots at 1,000 and 1,100 yards.

EXTRAORDINARY TIE.

London, July 15.—The series for the Wimbledon Cup, allotted at Bisley for 1,100 yards, resulted in an extraordinary tie, Barnett, of Ulster, and Ransome, of Felixtowe, each beginning with a magpie and finishing with fourteen central bullseyes or 37 points. Five tie shots still held the score a tie, each making 23 points.

Single shots were then fired to decide the contest. Barnett made a central bullseye (6), while Ransome made a plain bullseye (5.)

Oxford won the Humphrey Cup, beating Cambridge by 84 points.

The Canadian successes in the sweepstakes include those of Stoddart, who tied for first place in the two hundred yards, with a possible 35; Armstrong in the 600 yards, who came third with 34 points; Martin with 33; winner of first place in 900 yards; and Falconer, second with 31 points for the 1,000 yards.

In the morning series Neal made 34 points at 600 yards; and Russell 32 points in the 1,000 yards.

SCOTSMAN AGAIN SUCCESSFUL.

London, July 15.—Shooting for the Halford Memorial Cup under good weather conditions resulted in Captain Campbell, of Scotland, winning with a total of 167, the winner making 87 at the 1,000 yards and 80 at the 1,100 range. Maurice Blood, Irish Rifle Association, was second with 163, and Robinson, of the English Eight Club, was third with a score of 161.

Maclean, shooting in a sweepstake, while practising for the McKinnon Cup match, which will be held to-morrow, made a possible at 900 yards.

AUSTRALIA WON.

London, July 16.—Australia won the MacKinnon Cup this afternoon, tieing with England for the aggregate, but making the highest on the longest range. They won the MacKinnon Cup for the first time last year, when Canada, as on this occasion, was fourth, her aggregate being 28 points less than this year. Australia to-day received hearty congratulations on her second victory.

The aggregates for the competition were: Australia, 1531; England, 1531; Scotland, 1498; Canada, 1487; Ireland, 1469; India, 1406; Guernsey, 1370.

CORPORAL BOA FIRST.

London, July 17.—In the sweepstakes at two hundred yards to-day, Corporal Boa, of Montreal, won the first prize; Lieut. Neale, of Toronto, came first in the sweepstakes at 500 yards, while at three hundred yards, Col. Brown, of the 125th Royal Rangers, obtained 18 points and second place. Sergeant Martin, of Calgary, won the 1,000 yards with 69 points.

CANADIAN TEAM WON.

London, July 19.—A Canadian, Sergt. Martin, of Calgary, will shoot off with two others for first place in the Stock Exchange Sweepstakes. His rivals tomorrow will be Pte. Fulton, of the Queen's Rifles, Westminster, who was Queen's Prizeman in 1912 and winner of the 'Daily Graphic' and St. George's prizes last year, and Staff-sergt. Major A. Ogilvie of the Fife and Forfar Yeomanry.

For the highest aggregate in the Stock Exchange Sweepstakes, the Canadian team won the cup donated by Col. Duff Stuart, of Vancouver, last year's commandant of the Canadian contingent. The first places in the "Daily Graphic" and "Daily Telegraph" sweepstakes have yet to be shot for.

Canadians spent this afternoon at Hampton Court in an unofficial match of eight Canadians against eight members of the City Rifle Club.

Canadians were well up in the prize list in the three competitions.

SAYS GENERAL ELECTION NOT IMMINENT

Sorel, Que., July 19.—Enthusiastic crowds greeted the arrival here yesterday of the government tug "Lady Grey," with a party, including the Hon. Louis Coderre, the Hon. L. P. Pelletier and the Hon. B. Nantel, who were the principal speakers at a Conservative rally held here in the Royal Park where about two thousand persons listened to the speeches. The town was gaily decorated for the occasion with flags and banners bearing such mottoes as "Welcome to Our Ministers," "Vive Hazen," "Vive Pelletier," "Justice for Our Workmen and Our Construction Yards."

While the speakers dealt with numerous issues, from local grievances to international politics, the naval question was given a prominent place, all three ministers asserting that they would have no share in the adoption of any permanent policy without putting the matter before the electors. Mr. Pelletier expressed his reliance on Providence to eliminate soon that Liberal majority in the Senate which the speakers in turn deplored as a stumbling block in the way of Sir Robt. Borden's legislative activity. Mr. Pelletier further announced that the government had no intention of precipitating an election and assured the men of Sorel that the protective policy of the Conservatives would be extended even to the laborer by the restriction of "illegitimate competition" through immigration.

Ottawa, July 14.—Captain Lindsay, the newly-appointed Superintendent of Pilots, who just now happens to be at Father Point, has been instructed to report on the suggestion that separate points be established for pilots in connection with incoming and outgoing vessels.

The idea is to avoid the danger from vessels crossing.

SUFFRAGE MUST SOON BECOME PARTY ISSUE

So Says Head of International Delegation Received at House of Commons

MORE OUTRAGES.

London, July 14.—That the next Government, whatever it might be, "would be obliged to deal with the woman suffrage question as a party measure in some shape or form" was the message given to a large deputation of international suffragettes at the House of Commons to-day by Francis Dyke Acland, Parliamentary Under-Secretary of Foreign Affairs. Lord Robert Cecil, for the Unionists, and James Ramsay MacDonald, for the Laborites, said the time was not far distant when the women would be enfranchised.

Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, president of the International Woman Suffrage Alliance, in returning thanks, said they were pleased to find themselves within the walls of the House of Commons, the storm centre of the world wide suffrage movement.

TRY TO BURN HISTORIC RESIDENCE.

Durham, Eng., July 14.—Suffragettes made an unsuccessful attempt to-day to burn Cocken Hall, a fine residence, near the ancient town of Chester-Le-street, belonging to Lord Durham, but unoccupied.

The caretaker discovered a staircase on fire and extinguished the flames. Petrol had been used abundantly. The suffragettes made their escape.

ATTEMPT TO WRECK HISTORIC CHAPEL

Edinburgh, July 13.—A militant suffragette bomb exploded to-day in the historic Roslyn Chapel, seven miles from Edinburgh, but caused only trifling damage. The chapel was founded in 1446 by William St. Clair, third Earl of Orkney and Lord of Roslyn, and is probably the finest specimen of Gothic architecture in Scotland.

In the vaults were buried all the old barons of Roslyn in complete armor.

HORSEWHIPPED THE SCOTTISH SECRETARY

London, July 15.—It required half a dozen policemen for the removal from the Marlborough street police court to-day of two kicking, clawing, screaming militant suffragettes, who earlier in the day had attempted to horsewhip the Right Hon. Thomas McKinnon Wood, Secretary or Scotland. Only for the timely intervention of his stalwart butler, it is very probable that Mr. Wood would have been soundly thrashed.

He was just leaving his residence when a woman rushed up, horsewhip in hand, exclaiming: "You Scottish pig, if you don't stop the forcible feeding of women we shall smash you."

LASHED HIM WITH WHIP.

The militant lashed him across the chest, but before she could deliver a second cut the butler, who was standing on the steps, seized her and threw her sprawling to the ground, leaving him free to tackle the second woman, who was shouting: "Let me get at the Scotch pig."

The woman made a rush with her whip at the Secretary for Scotland and was still struggling in the butler's grip when the police arrived and bundled both women to the police station, where they were searched. On one of them was found a decomposed egg, labelled: "Refreshing fruit."

In the court the women gave their names as Janette Wallace and Bertha Watson. They were fined $5 each, but refused to pay and were sent to jail for 14 days.

MILITANT DESTROYS CARLYLE PORTRAIT

London, July 17.—Viciously hacking the portrait with a cleaver, a suffragette hacket-woman mutilated the painting of Thomas Carlyle in the National Portrait Gallery to-day. The woman was identified as Anne Hunt, prominent among the militant suffragettes. She fought and scratched attendants who rushed down upon her, but was overpowered and arrested. The Carlyle portrait was by Sir John Millais. It is completely ruined.

TRIAL OF CAILLAUX OPENS.

Paris, July 20.—Between outbursts of weeping and periods of calm recital, Mme. J. Caillaux to-day related to a jury in the Court of Assizes her story of the shooting of Gaston Calmette, editor of "Le Figaro," upon which she will stake her chances for freedom; for escape from the terrible "Bagne," the penal colony in French Guiana, or even from death, should the State endeavor to show her guilty of premeditated homicide.

All of the passion of hatred, sentiment and political strife was again aroused in Paris today when the woman was taken from her cell in the conciergerie and between two gendrames led into the crowded courtroom, where the drama, growing out of the political fight in which a woman shared, was staged.

UNABLE TO REACH THE MAROONED CREW

Nome, Alaska, July 19.—The ice breaking steamer "Kit" arrived here today from a cruise in the Arctic. The captain reported that he tried for 14 days to break through the ice field to reach Wrangell Island and take off the men of the Stefansson exploring expedition, who have been marooned there since the old whaler "Karluk" was crushed in the ice last winter. The "Kit" was unable to approach more than 12 miles to Wrangell Island, and finally abandoned the attempt.

All information received is that the ice in the Arctic is worse than ever known before, and for this reason the revenue cutter "Bear," which is to take Captain Robert Bartlett, Master of the "Karluk" to Wrangell Island to take off the refugees, has delayed sailing until more favorable conditions prevail.

"DOUBLE TRACKING" THE ST. LAWRENCE

Government Completing Second Channel Down to Lake St. Peter.

FOR SMALLER VESSELS.

In order to minimize the dangers of collision in the narrower reaches of the St. Lawrence, arrangements are now being made by the Department of Marine and Fisheries to practically double track the channel from Pointe aux Trembles down to the entrance of Lake St. Peter. Already part of this work is completed, and surveys are now being made to carry it on, so that by next season it is hoped it will be completed.

This work is being done in the way of dredging two separate channels all the way down to the lake, one to be used by the smaller class of vessels with a draught of less than fifteen feet, while the main channel will continue to be used by the Atlantic liners and other vessels of heavy draught.

In this way it is considered the dangers of the more crowded channel course will be reduced to a minimum. The big fast ships will have their own channel clear, while tugs, tows and the slow small vessels, will have their own channel to work in, away from the danger of the big fellows. This, of course, will not affect colliers, as they draw from 20 to 26 feet, and will have to use the main channel as at present.

SLUMP IN EMIGRATION

Shipping Companies Feel Effect of Marked Decline.

London, July 13.—Emigration westwards, which has been gradually falling off since the beinning of the year, has now shown a decided tendency towards a slump. Shipping companies both in the United Kingdom and on the Continent are feeling the effects very severely. The year 1914 will almost certainly compare poorly with the record year of 1913, and not even show up favorably in comparison with any recent normal year. Shipowners are hoping that the autumn season may show better figures, but though it is true the stream of emigrants is usually considerably augmented during the autumn, there is every reason to fear that the coming autumn will not in any sense make up for the deficiencies of the earlier part of the year.

WINS $500 PRIZE FOR HIS ALFALFA

The University of Saskatchewan four years ago instituted a competition to stimulate interest in the production of alfalfa in the province and $6,000 was set aside as prize money for the best fields of alfalfa of two years' standing, to be judged in 1914. For the purpose of judging, the province was divided into four districts.

It is now announced that in one of the sections of the province, District D., the first prize of $500 has been awarded to Dr. S. E. Shaw, of Biggar, whose ten acres of alfalfa is entirely within town limits, not a mile distant from the Biggar postoffice and near the Grand Trunk Pacific right of way. Dr. Shaw is the district medical officer for the G. T. P., and his work as an agriculturist has shown that the light sandy soil of the neighborhood, pronounced of little value by the original settlers is wonderfully fertile and productive.

Dr. Shaw has received a request from the Department of Agriculture for samples of the alfalfa grown on his land. The samples will be exhibited at the Panama-Pacific Exposition at San Francisco next year.

TORONTO COLLECTING OUTSTANDING TAXES

Toronto, July 17.—A review of the city's finances and financial position is given in the city annual audit, handed to the City Council to-day. The gross figures of financial transactions to date are as follows:—Debits, $106,532,600; credits, $106,533,753; bank deposits, $43,163,724; bank withdrawals, $41,633,342.

Outstanding amounts of taxes at the end of 1913 ($2,213,900) have been reduced over $900,000 during the past six months.

The value of the property owned by the city totals $35,826,447, which consists of all public buildings, schools, parks, vacant land, rights of way, etc. The auditor points out that the Hydro owes the city $563,763 for sinking funds and interest.

FEAR VICTIM IN CUBA IS CANADIAN.

London, Ont., July 17.—Relatives here fear that Duncan Campbell, stabbed on Tuesday at the Isle of Pines, Cuba, following a quarrel with a native, is the son of John L. Campbell, of St. Thomas.

Until four months ago young Campbell was in the automobile business in Detroit and left to go south. When last heard of he was in St. Louis. His young wife is communicating with the attorney general.

BACK NUMBERS WANTED

We would like to secure the following back numbers:—

DAILY WITNESS, 1909—
Mar. 1, Sep. 1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 7, 8, 9, 14, 15, 16, 18, 21, 23, 24, 25, 27, 28, 29, 30.

WEEKLY WITNESS, 1909—
Jan. 8, Jan. 12, Sept. 21, Sept. 28, Oct. 1 to Dec. 31 inclusive.

NORTHERN MESSENGER—
1908—First 6 mos., Jan to June, also for Dec. 18th.
1909—Feb. 12th, June 25th, and Dec. 24th.

Subscribers who happen to have any of these numbers by them will confer a favor by sending a post card first to DEPT. F, Attention A.R.

JOHN DOUGALL & SON,
"Witness" Block, Montreal.

FLIGHT AROUND WORLD LIKELY TO BE DELAYED

New York, July 14.—Because the Aero Club of America has not received a guarantee that the prize money set apart by the Panama Pacific Exposition for the around the world race will be paid to the winners upon notification by the clubs contest committee, the club is withholding its sanction to the race thereby causing delay, according to a statement from the club tonight. Promise to give the club the guarantee was made, the club states, by Arnold Kruckman, the exposition's aeronautical director, now in Europe, in whose hands the exposition has placed the matter. The $150,000 of prize money was deposited by the exposition in the Anglo-London and Paris Bank.

Failing to receive the guarantee in compliance with the regular conditions the Aero Club on a cabled inquiry today from the Royal Aero Club of Great Britain, whether it sanctioned the race replied in the negative.

DIFFICULTY OF ORGANIZATION.

The difficulty of organizing the race outside the channels of the International Aeronautical Association, of which the Aero Club of America is a member, as one of the eighteen countries affiliated, was illustrated, the club remarks in its statement, by Sir Edward Grey's reply to Mr. Kruckman who referred him, in an interview on the matter, to the Royal Aero Club of Great Britain, the organization which to-day was in communication with the Aero Club of America.

The delay incident to these disagreements may make the race impossible in the planned time, because of the necessity of organizing supply stations in Siberia, the club added.

SEVEN PEOPLE KILLED BY CRAZED ITALIAN

Bergamo, Italy, July 13. —A peasant of the village of Camerata, Cornello, Simone Pianetta by name, to-day killed seven persons, presumably to satisfy old hatreds in the case of some of them. Afterwards he took refuge in the mountains where Carabineers are hunting him.

Pianetta appeared in the neighboring village of San Giovanni Bianco armed with a gun. Coming upon the village physician Dr. Morali, he shot him dead. He proceeded to the house of the parish priest, Father Paleni, burst into a room where the priest was sitting at the bedside of his stepmother, and killed him before the eyes of the sick woman who is dying from the shock.

Pianetta's next victim was Signor Giudice, the secretary of the local authorities, and he also shot to death Giudice's daughter. On leaving Guidice's house Pianetta proceeded towards the open country and on his way killed two men who were walking along the highway. He closed his list by shooting a laborer as he was digging in a field.

LIGHTHOUSES FOR HUDSON STRAITS

Ottawa July 17.—The Government Steamer "Minto" will sail on July 20th for Hudson Straits and Hudson Bay to install twelve lighthouses for the protection of navigation. These lighthouses will not be built with masonry but with light steel frames. They will be ready for operation when the terminal works at Port Nelson are completed and regular navigation opens from that port.

CHILD BURNED TO DEATH IN THE WEST.

Regina, Sask., July 17. — News was received here this morning of a tragedy at Abernethy, when Mildred, the five-year-old daughter of Dr. Donnelly, was burned to death in a fire which destroyed their house last night.

Dr. Donnelly was away at his homestead at Morse when the fire occurred. Mrs. Donnelly, her mother, three other children and a brother of Dr. Donnelly had narrow escapes. The fire was caused by the upsetting of a lamp beside a cot on which Dr. Donnelly's brother was sleeping. He was awakened by the flames, and gave the alarm. Mrs. Donnelly seized three of the children and rushed from the house, but was unable to return for the fourth.

MAY DEPORT LUKE DILLON OVER LINE

Kingston, Ont., July 17.—The Washington Government is likely to make inquiries as to the entry at Cape Vincent from Kingston, of Luke Dillon, the Welland Canal dynamiter, who was paroled from the Provincial penitentiary last Saturday, after serving fourteen years of his life sentence. Dillon was not deported. He desired to return to his own country, and was allowed to make arrangements for his own departure. He was accompanied to Cape Vincent by the Roman Catholic chaplain of the prison. At the Cape the immigration officers did not know Dillon, who was able to enter without inquiries being made as to his identity. Now the American authorities are looking into the matter.

WOLVES OVERRUN RENFREW COUNTY.

Ottawa, July 13. — The Government has received information of much damage done by wolves in Renfrew County, Ontario. During the month of May they killed 75 sheep and lambs. Wolves also destroyed large numbers of deer during the winter. The Government is urged to destroy the wolves, which are believed to come from Algonquin Park. Farmers, it is said, have stopped raising sheep in a district which is otherwise admirably suited for it. They had not been bothered with wolves for thirty years until about three years ago.

JULY SUBSCRIBERS.

Subscribers whose address labels are marked JULY are asked to kindly attend to their renewal AT ONCE. Nothing is ever lost by renewing a little in advance, as extension invariably dates from the expiry of present subscription. On the other hand, an overdue subscription will mean interruption in the service and vexatious delay in replacing the name on the mailing list. See fuller subscription announcements and clubbing offers elsewhere in this issue.

JOHN DOUGALL & SON,
Montreal, Que.

KAISER'S OFFICERS ARE "REFORMING."

"Only" 490 Convicted Last Year of Inhumanly Treating Army Recruits

(Berlin Correspondence of the New York "World.")

The unceasing criticism of press and Parliament is slowly reducing the number of cases of mistreatment of soldiers by officers, but a recent report shows that 490 non-commissioned officers and officers were convicted of such offences last year. This was ninety cases less than five years ago.

But these 490 convictions by no means indicate that only that number of private soldiers were brutally handled. A recent case, and one by no means unusual, was the conviction of a non-commissioned officer of the Third Bavarian Regiment, who was charged with no less than ninety offences against the men under him. One soldier was lamed by being struck on the kneecap with a gun-butt and there were dozens of cases in which recruits were choked and struck in the face. It is not long since a captain was forced to leave the service after his third conviction for mistreating recruits. The charges against him covered brutal treatment in 140 cases.

Complaints of these conditions made in the Reichstag have from time to time moved the Minister of War to declare that the Government is equally concerned and is doing its best to put a stop to them. Figures have been quoted to show that cases of mistreatment are gradually growing less common, and it has been declared that the Government desires that punishment be exemplary.

Nevertheless sentences in the majority of these cases are extremely mild and far from calculated to discourage brutal officers. The non-commissioned officer just mentioned was sentenced to three months and fifteen days and degraded. This is a really severe sentence, but it is at the same time a most unusual one. Not only is imprisonment for such a term rarely meted out, but degradation is still rarer.

The following case is typical of the nearly ten cases occurring on an average each week. A non-commissioned officer of the Third Guard Field Artillery regiment commanded a recruit to clean harnesses. He was not satisfied with the recruit's work and started expressing his dissatisfaction by striking the man over the head with a bridle. He then forced him to march up and down in the stables and to do setting up exercises, including the fatiguing "knee-bend," until the recruit fell from exhaustion. He kicked him in the thigh and on the knees and otherwise maltreated him. The recruit was removed to the field hospital suffering, among other things from concussion of the brain. The court martial condemned the officer to five weeks' light arrest.

It is not only certain officers who maltreat recruits. The latter in the absence of officers are subject to the older privates, and many cases of mishandling involve these older men. In a recent case one was sentenced to nine weeks' imprisonment for maltreating a recruit in such a manner that one of the victim's eardrums was ruptured, causing partial deafness.

There is short shrift for the recruit who raised a hand to defend himself against even the most brutal assault from a superior. He is certain of imprisonment for a long term.

MAN KILLED WHEN AUTO OVERTURNED

Chatham, N.B., July 17.—A distressing automobile accident on the north shore occurred last night on the road to Blackville, when Mr. W. L. T. Weldon, a well known Chatham tailor, was pinned beneath his car as it overturned in backing down a steep hill, was fatally injured, and finally consumed by the flames which broke out almost immediately.

Of the other occupants of the car only one suffered any injuries, Mr. N. Deskin, of Montreal, who had his foot and head injured, and is now undergoing treatment at the Hotel Dieu. The others, Messrs. Dick and Herman Flam, escaped unscathed.

Mr. Weldon could only faintly gasp, "Put out the fire, boys." This they attempted to do, but Weldon and his car were burned up.

LOOKING DOWN ON "SILVER LININGS"

Augustus Post, writing in the "American Magazine," says: "For every mile's ascent into the air, 96 miles of view open out, so that at the highest point I have reached, more than four miles, one could see 200 miles on the earth's surface in every direction, unless low-hanging clouds lie between the aeronaut and the rest of humanity.

"Some times opal and rose and gold, sometimes crimson with sunset glow—it is a wonderful thing to see the upper side of a sunset!—the floor of clouds, ever shifting, ever taking on more varied shapes, moves beneath you, or you rise through a high-floating bank, in a brief white solitude. One side of the cloud floor may be red above the last rays of the sun, while waves of orange, purple and sulphurous yellow stretch across to the cold blues of the east and the silver splendor of the moon; for it is at full moon that long-distance balloon races are always arranged to take place. Here and there fountain-like forms rise from the mass stretching beneath you and curl back like giant flowers; they are currents of hot air breaking through the cloud bank from below."

CALL BY-ELECTION FOR OCTOBER NEXT

Ottawa, July 17. — Federal by-elections in Jacques Cartier and Westmoreland, caused by the deaths of the Hon. F. D. Monk, and the Hon. H. R. Emmerson, will take place in October, according to present plans.

The voters' lists for the constituencies are being revised and it is anticipated that there will be keen contests for both seats.

PRIVY COUNCIL ALLOWS APPEAL.

London, July 14.—The Privy Council to-day allowed the Nova Scotia appeal of Douglass vs. The Acadia Fire Insurance Company concerning a claim for commission.

STATES REASONS FOR ANTI-SUFFRAGE FIGHT

Washington, D. C., July 13.—Indicating in forceful terms that "the American baby crop" is about the most important product of this country and that the work incident thereto is a pretty big job, Miss Marjorie Dorman, representing the Wage Earners Anti-Suffrage League, came out here with a statement yesterday setting forth her belief that the possession of the ballot will injure in many ways rather than benefit working women.

"Since, according to the last census, only 19.5 percent of the women of this country are unmarried,' declared Miss Dorman, "it is only natural to suppose that the great majority of women are concentrating and specializing on the American baby crop. This is the most direct influence a woman can bring to bear upon the State; and every successful business man realizes that this is an age of specialization.

"In all this talk about how the working woman must be benefited by her right to cast the ballot, it should be remembered that, while 90 percent of the males 16 years of age and over in this country are wage earners, only 20 percent of the females of 16 years of age and over are engaged in any kind of gainful pursuits. And 40 percent of the women who are bread winners in this country are engaged in personal and domestic service. Therefore, my sex, without the medium of the ballot box, already possess the power to effect beneficent changes in the lives of nearly half the women who toil in the United States.

"Moreover, 23 percent of working women are under voting age, and could not cast a vote. Hundreds of thousands of girls enter the industries at 14 and 16 years of age, and leave them to enter homes of their own before they are 21. Woman's relation to labor is transient and accidental, not permanent like that of man.

"The complete denial of the claim that the ballot can help women is found in the fact that, without the vote, working women have obtained protective laws which men, with the vote, have never, and never will, secure for themselves. The statement that working women must vote in order to obtain juster ligislation is, moreover, a libel on American manhood, which American women are quick to resent. There is nowhere to be found any law which discriminates against working women in favor of working men. On the contrary, in every section of this country, but particularly in the East, special sex legislation has been and is being devised which discriminates against the working man in favor of the working woman. And this has been done and is being done by the votes of men."

DIAMOND NON-CONDUCTOR OF ELECTRICITY

Spokane, Wash., July 20.—That a good diamond will withstand the intense heat of electricity, sufficiently strong to melt the gold band of a ring on which it was mounted, was demonstrated in a peculiar accident that befell Miss May Udell, N620 Madella street, Spokane. The cord of an electric iron had become detached, and while trying to replace it Miss Udell brought both raw ends of the exposed metal wire in contact with the gold band of the ring. There was a flash and when Miss Udell had recovered from the first shock she realized that the molten gold band was burning into the flesh of her finger. By the time she managed to get the band off the finger was cooked almost to the bone. The prongs of the gold setting were melted into a black lump. The diamond, meanwhile, had disappeared. Fearing it had been consumed, Miss Udell called the Washington Water Power Company, which sent out an employee to investigate. After a thorough search the stone was found, blackened by smoke, but in perfect condition. A jeweller's examination revealed that the stone had not been in the least impaired. "A paste diamond would have been consumed immediately, but a good stone would stand the full heat of the ordinary arc light," said D. F. Henderson, an electrical expert. "A diamond is a non-conductor, but gold is a good conductor, and when both strands of the wire touched the gold band a circuit was caught that exposed the full current."

DOG'S LONG TRAMP.

Walked 160 Miles Back to Old Home.

(London "Chronicle.")

How a Pomeranian dog, a year old, found its way back from Nuneaton, Warwickshire, to Taunton, is related by a correspondent.

About a month ago Mr. W. H. Chapman, of Nuneaton, took the dog back with him from a visit to relatives at Taunton.

On the morning following his return Mr. Chapman missed the dog, and search was made in the town and neighborhood for several days, but without avail.

Twelve days later he received a letter from Taunton, informing him that the dog had returned home.

To reach Taunton the dog had to travel about 160 miles, and when it arrived at its old home it was somewhat thin, but very little the worse for the long journey.

SCHOONER STRANDED ON WAY TO ST. JOHN

Newport, R.I., July 17.—The schooner "T. W. Cooper," bound from New Haven, Conn., for St. John, N.B., went ashore in the fog near the West arm of Point Judith breakwater to-night, according to wireless received her. The torpedo boat destroyer "MacDougall" went to her assistance. Revenue cutter "Acushnet," at New Bedford, and the "Itasca," at New London, were also notified and started to Point Judith. A later radio message said that the schooner was in a bad position. Her crew were reported to have reached shore safely by means of the breakwater.

"GOODYEAR" BALLOON WINS ELIMINATION RACE.

St. Louis, Mo., July 13. — The balloon "Goodyear" piloted by R. A. D. Preston, of Akron, Ohio, won the National Elimination Race to determine the third American entrant in the international race for the James Gordon Bennett Cup. The "San Francisco 1915" landed Sunday morning near McLeansboro, Illinois. The "Goodyear" which landed near Constance, Ky., made approximately 300 miles, nearly twice the distance made by its nearest competitor, and won the endurance record, 24 hours 45 minutes.

MOVABLE HARBOR HAS RETURNED

Erratic Glacier in Alaska Has Changed its Position for Third Time.

PORT FOR CANADA AGAIN.

Ottawa, July 13.—Canada once more has a harbor opening on the Pacific Ocean through the Alaska Panhandle. Three years ago it was discovered that by the movement of a giant glacier, a harbor had been opened through that part of the United States territory, thus affording the northern part of British Columbia access to the sea. A year ago the news reached Ottawa that the glacier had changed its mind and trundled the harbor back again out of Canadian territory. Now word has reached the Geological Survey here that the decision has been reversed and that the harbor is back again.

Word of this latest freak of nature has been received by Prof. R. W. Brock, Deputy Minister of Mines, from Prof. Lawrence Martin, who examined the glacier and harbor last year for the National Geographical Society. Prof. Martin went up to Alaska with a party from the International Geological Congress which visited Canada last year, and when he got there he found what the glacier had done.

Negotiations between Canada and the United States to afford this country a harbor on the Pacific in that part of northern British Columbia which is shut off by the Panhandle had been talked of.

Then the Grand Pacific Glacier, which is just sixty miles wide and is situated on the coast about due west of Skagway, apparently tired of the sea air moved back many miles into Canadian territory, thus bringing the coastline there in also. All this was known before Prof. Martin went up, but what he found put the joke once more on Canada, for by the time the professor got there the glacier had moved again and the harbor had disappeared.

Now it is back again, and again it is Prof. Martin through whom the news has come. No details were given in the message received by Prof. Brock except that the glacier had again changed its mind, exhibiting a fickleness which might well earn for it a change to a feminine sobriquet. But the cheering news was also disseminated by Prof. Brock that despite their mercurial temperament, the general movement of these glaciers is backward from the ocean. So that Canada, which now enjoys its northern Pacific harbor only while the Grand Pacific spends its summers at the seaside, will one day have it for good and all.

HYDRO EMPLOYEES THREATEN STRIKE.

Toronto, July 17.—A strike of 220 hydro-electric workers in the city is threatened. The threatened strike hinges upon the inactivity of the Hydro Commission in connection with the award of the arbitration board. The award deals with the contract of terms between the commission and linemen, and was made on June 13, and still the Hydro Commission has not given its decision.

CAT SAID TO HAVE DESERTED "EMPRESS"

London, July 15.—After a lecture at the Occult Club to-night on "Psychic experiences," a woman speaker referred to the reported strange behavior of the ship's cat of the liner "Empress of Ireland."

When the vessel was about to leave Quebec, she said the cat came hurrying down the gangway, bearing two of her kittens in her mouth. Efforts were made to get her to return, but nothing would persuade her to go back. Consequently she escaped destruction on the foundering of the vessel.

THREE WOMEN DROWN WHEN BATHING IN LAKE

Bridgewater N. S., July 15. — A triple drowning accident occurred here this afternoon. All the victims were women, and they lost their lives while bathing in the lake a short distance from town. The dead are:—Mrs. William Dagley, Miss Bessie Dagley, daughter of Mrs. William Dagley, and Mrs. Teel, of Port Medway. The scene of the accident was at Wallace's lake, one mile from Italy Cross, where the Dagley family reside. They went in bathing, and Mrs. Teel got beyond her depth. The other two women, in attempting to save her, also lost their lives.

HONOR MEMORY OF LATE MR. McKINLEY.

London, July 14.—A portrait of the late President McKinley, presented to the Wesleyan Methodist Central Hall in Westminster by Joseph G. Butler, Jr., of Youngstown, Ohio, was unveiled to-day by Walter Hines Page, United States ambassador. Sir Robert William Perks, son of the late G. T. Perks, former President of the Wesleyan conference, presided, and in his speech referred to the "wonderful influence for good exercised by Methodists in the United States."

CODFISH IN SALMON NETS.

Dalhousie, N.B., July 14.—What is looked upon as an unusual catch of codfish was made here one day last week in the stands of nets which have been successful in the great catches of salmon this year, when four hundred codfish were landed in one tide. It has often happened in the past that one or two codfish or a stray lobster would be caught in salmon stands on both sides of the Bay Chaleurs at this season, but it has never been known that such a quantity of codfish should pay a visit so far to the interior of the bay.

PICK JURY TO TRY CAILLAUX CASE.

Paris, July 16.—Judge Louis Albanel, president of the court which will try Madame Caillaux for the killing of M. Calmette, editor of the "Figaro," today summoned the veniremen from whom will be drawn the jury.

Thirty-seven out of the list of forty eligible veniremen appeared.

The Court gave the usual admonitions, after which all the names were placed in an urn and the jury for the first criminal trial docket was drawn.

Another jury from the same list will be drawn for the Caillaux case.

SASKATCHEWAN NEWS

Exceptionally Heavy Field of Grain Expected This Year.

Regina — The latest crop reports received by the Statistics Branch of the Department of Agriculture of Saskatchewan are very encouraging and prospects are that there will be an exceptionally heavy yield of grain this year. Wheat is from 15 to 20 inches high and is just starting to head out. In certain districts marquis wheat is 34 inches high and headed out. Crops on summerfallow and new breaking are making the best showing.

Mr. F. W. Green, formally secretary of the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association, has expressed the opinion that 40 bushels to the acre will be common this year.

The Saskatchewan Farm Machinery Commission is holding sessions at the present time in connection with the sale of farm machinery in the province. Two new sittings have been arranged, one to be at Saltcoats on August 3rd, and the other to be held at Assiniboia on July 31st. The sitting at Yorkton on August 3rd, has been cancelled, taking place on August 4th.

RELIGIOUS EDUCATION.

Premier Scott and members of the Executive Council of the Saskatchewan Government have expressed their approval of the aims and objects of the provincial committee appointed by the various religious denominations to formulate the basis of a system of religious education for Saskatchewan schools, according to information given out recently. The Government is pleased because the various denominations came to an understanding prior to asking for legislation on the matter.

The "better farming" special train awakened considerable interest on the part of the farmers, according to information given out by Mr. A. F. Mantle, deputy minister of agriculture, upon his return to the city recently. The farmers appeared very eager to learn the improved methods of farming taught by the professors on the tour.

LOCAL IMPROVEMENTS.

The revised estimates for local improvement expenditures at Regina during the present year, call for an aggregate expenditure of $2,337,165. Some of the larger items are: pavements, $146,906; sewage disposal works and sewer connections, $71,606; domestic sewers, $74,000; storm sewers $82,614; water works, $250,000; water mains, $76,592; power plant and electric light distribution, $380,000; General Hospital, $111,084; northwest fire hall, $20,000; plank sidewalks, $18,570; completion of Broad street subway, $18,000; parks, $21,460; Collegiate Institute, $36,000; street railway, $51,262; Hamilton street bridge, $35,000. It is likely the city will make arrangements for the issue of $2,000,000 worth of treasury notes within the immediate future.

The operation of the water works department will show a handsome profit for the present year at Regina, according to the report recently prepared by Works Commissioner Thornton. The electric light and power plant is also expected to show an exceptionally good profit, although owing to the heavy capital expenditure, it is not expected that the street railway will show a profit during the present year.

The Coste-McAuley Company has filed on about 80,000 acres of oil and gas lands northwest of Swift Current. This company will bore for gas without delay, and as soon as they locate a gas flaw, will lay pipe lines from these fields to Regina in order to fulfil their contract with the city.

DISTRESSED FRENCH LINER TOWED TO PORT

Havre, July 13. — The French Line steamer "Virginie," which broke down on her voyage from New York whence she sailed on June 27 for Havre, was brought into port here to-day by the British freighter "Etonian."

The "Etonian" arrived alongside the disabled "Virginie" about the time the captain of the French liner decided the situation was desperate and was making ready to take to the boats. The port feed pipe burst on the night of July 3rd, causing a leak which soon flooded the engines and put the wireless out of service after two or three calls for help had been sent out. Fortunately the "Etonian" picked up the first call.

COMPOSER FINED FOR SLANDER.

Vienna, July 17.—Great interest was aroused in musical circles by Franz Lehar's action against the composer Popescu, who charged Lehar with plagiarizing Popescu's and Puccini's operas in an operetta. Popescu's charges were declared to be absolutely groundless. A letter from Puccini was read in court in which he said the charge was ridiculous. Popescu was sentenced to-day to pay a fine of $120.

BALM FOR DEFEATED CANDIDATE.

Windsor, Ont., July 14.—The richest Government appointment in Essex County, the post of registrar of deeds, has fallen to Dr. C. N. Anderson, of Kingsville, the defeated Conservative candidate in South Essex.

NELSON'S LETTERS GO UNDER THE HAMMER

Tell Whole Story of Trafalgar Hero's Romance With His Wife.

SALE REALIZED $11,000.

London, July 14.—A collection of Lord Nelson's autograph letters addressed to Lady Nelson, and commencing with one written to her when she was yet Mrs. Nisbet, realized $11,000 in the sale room to-day. There were 232 letters in the collection. Twenty-nine were written prior to his marriage, and the last, dated November, 1800, brings his marital story down to the date of his separation.

The effect of the letters is to show that the Nelson-Nisbet marriage was a love match. Letters written by Lady Nelson in a vain effort to retain her husband's affections when Lady Hamilton had cast her spell upon him appear with several of the hero's own accounts of his battles and biographies of his will.

Forty of the letters were written with the left hand.

SIGNOR MARCONI SEEKS CHINESE RIGHTS

London, July 17.—In view of statements in the newspapers to the effect that a contract with the Chinese Government had actually been signed, the Marconi Company to-day made the following announcement.

Negotiations have been pending between the Chinese Government and this company for some time past for the erection of a number of wireless stations in China for the internal and external telegraph services.

On April 8 the Chinese Government sent an official letter agreeing to authorize the Marconi Company to issue £2,000,000 of five percent Chinese bonds in payment of the proposed stations. This document was filed at the British Legation in Pekin, and a formal contract has been sent forward for approval and signature.

The company has every confidence that in the course of time the agreement will be signed and all mutual obligations will be filled.

DR. J. L. CHABOT IS FAVORED FOR SENATE

Ottawa, July 17.—The movement to secure the appointment of Dr. J. L. Chabot to the Senate seems to be gaining strength. The Ottawa "Journal" supports the appointment, and there is no doubt it will be approved by the French-Canadians of Ontario.

Dr. Chabot, who, with Mr. A. E. Fripp, represents Ottawa in the House of Commons, ran against Sir Wilfrid Laurier in 1908 and against Mr. Allard in a by-election here in 1910. He was finally elected in 1911. Apart from the irksomeness due to the incessant demands made upon the members for Ottawa by those seeking appointments or promotion in the civil service, Dr. Chabot has also suffered lately from ill health, and a place in that branch of Parliament which is reputed to be so restful, would not, it is said, be entirely disagreeable to him.

BODY OF A SUICIDE FOUND IN THE FOREST.

Toronto, July 16.—By the discovery of the dead body of a man with a bullet wound in the head in the forest between Porcupine and Schumaker the Provincial police authorities are convinced that the mystery of the disappearance of W. H. Marston, an assayist, is solved.

The features were unrecognizable but the clothing answered the description of that of Marston. Marston was employed at the Hollinger mine. He suddenly departed, leaving a letter for his wife, in which he intimated that he was despondent over non-success at his work. The weapon with which he was killed has not yet been found.

TRAINMEN ARE SHY AT MEDIATION.

Chicago, July 16.—Representatives of the enginemen and trainmen of the western railways who have voted to strike unless their demands for wage increases are granted, to-day refused a request of the general managers' committee that the United States Government be asked to mediate.

The enginemen charged the committee with seeking to defeat the purpose of the empoyees by prolonging negotiations.

EX-POLICE INSPECTOR SENT TO JAIL.

London, July 16.—Ex-Inspector of Police Syme, who has been on trial for criminally libelling the London Police Commissioner, Sir Edward Henry, was to-day found guilty and sentenced to eigt months' imprisonment.

KILLED BY HIS OWN GUN.

Marmora, Ont., July 15.—Bernard O'Brien was carrying a rifle, and upon two dogs beginning to fight, he took hold of the barrel of the gun and struck the animals with the butt. The rifle was discharged, the bullet entering O'Brien's body, killing him.



I Offer You a Partnership

in a splendid paying business that will net you Sixty Dollars a Week. No experience required. The

ROBINSON BATH TUB

has solved the bathing problem. No plumbing, no water-works required. A full length bath in every room, that folds in a small roll, handy as an umbrella. A positive boon to city and country dwellers alike.

Now, I want you to go in partnership with me, but you don't invest any capital. I have vacancies in many splendid counties for live, honest, energetic representatives.

Will you handle your county for me?
I give you credit — back you up — help you with live ginger sales talks.

BADLY WANTED — EAGERLY BOUGHT.

Quick sales — large profits. Here are three examples of what you can easily earn.

Douglas, Manitoba, got 16 orders in 2 days.
Myers, Wis., $230 profit first month.
McCutcheon, Sask., says can sell 15 in less than 3 days.

You can do as well. The work is fascinating, easy, pleasant and permanent.
Send no money, but write to-day for details.
Hustle a post-card for free tub offer. 70 F

C. A. RUKAMP, General Manager.
THE ROBINSON CABINET MFG. CO. LTD.
185 Sandwich St., Walkerville, Ont.

DOMINION COMMISSION WILL HAVE BUSY TIME

In Addition to Ocean Freight Rates Will Consider Ocean Insurance

TWENTY-THREE MEMBERS.

A vast amount of work will await the Dominions Royal Commission when it arrives at Montreal on Sunday, August 23rd, to start its sessions on the 24th. Elaborate preparations are already under way to meet the commission, and a number of leading business and transportation men have been invited to appear and give evidence with regard to the various questions in the extensive agenda which has been submitted. The commission includes 23 in its personnel, counting the members, the secretaries, other attaches and ladies.

The sessions in Montreal will last three days, August 24, 25 and 26. The commission has been granted the use of the Board of Trade chambers for the meetings, and will hold their sessions in the council chamber, while the ante-chamber will be used for the accommodation of witnesses and others, the reading room being given over to the staff.

Lord Vincent will preside, and the commission will be composed of Sir Alfred E. Bateman, K.C.M.G.; Sir H. Rider Haggard, Mr. Thomas Garnett, Mr. William Lorimer, LL.D.; ...r. Jos. Tatlow, Sir. J. W. S. Langerman, representing the United Kingdom; Sir George E. Foster, representing Canada; Mr. Donald Campbell, LL.B., representing Australia; the Hon. John Robert Sinclair, representing New Zealand, and the Hon. Edgar Rennie Bowring representing Newfoundland. They will have a staff of five attaches, headed by the secretary of the commission, Mr. E. J. Harding. A number of ladies will also accompany the commission.

Representative men in the various businesses concerning which evidence is to be taken are being invited by the Canadian officer of the commission, Mr. F. T. C. O'Hara, deputy minister of trade and commerce, to attend and give evidence. Efforts are being made, especially in the more contentious matters, to have evidence submitted on both sides, so as to form a more complete record.

Probably the most important matter to be discussed from the Montreal point of view is the question of control of ocean freight rates between Canada and the United Kingdom, which has been referred to the commission. Another new matter has recently been added to the agenda, which is of almost as much interest, that of ocean freight insurance, and it is expected that this will produce some lively discussion.

Another matter of more academic interest is the advantage of an All-Red or Trans-Canada route for mail services to Australia and New Zealand.

Amongst the other more important matters on which evidence will be taken are the following:

Communicatoins: (a) steamship; (b) post and telegraph; (c) harbors; (d) freights and bills of lading.

Railways and Railway Finance: (a) systems open for traffic; (b) proposed extensions; (c) capital and debt.

Natural resources and their development, including questions of marketing and distribution: (a) agricultural; (b) mineral; (c) forests; (d) irrigation and water power; (e) fisheries.

Trade: (a) improvement of statistical methods; (b) exhibitions; (c) British Empire trade mark; (d) misrepresentation and misdescription; (e) system of trade commissioners and correspondents.

Legislation: (a) double income tax and death duties; (b) patent rights; (c) codification and consolidation of the commercial laws of the Empire.

Empire development and organization: (a) The establishment of a board or executive committee of the Imperial Conference and of a joint fund for the general purposes of development of the Empire and its resources; (b) The establishment of an Empire development board for assisting in the raising of loans for purposes of imperial utility upon the most favorable terms, and for bringing about imperial co-operation in matters of common intere st.

DEMAND FOR FENCING TAKES UPWARD LEAP

Saskatoon, Sask.—The fencing of the land is a primary step in the departure from merely wheat to mixed farming; and the demand for fencing furnishes a reliable criterion of the rapidity with which this most desirable transition is now affecting the agricultural life of this great district. There is neither fencing wire nor woven fence now available in the city, nor can a man buy a pound of staples. Dealers are entirely cleaned out, and wholesalers find it impossible to do very much toward relieving the situation. The farmers are fencing their lands. The day of the fenceless, as well as stockless farm has passed. The demand for fencing material of every standard kind comes sudden and unexpected. It has not been anticipated by manufacturers, wholesalers or retailers. Hence the shortage. Leading agricultural authorities view the fencing of the land as probably the most encouraging agricultural development yet recorded. It proves the farmer to have thoroughly realized the error of one crop only, and really heralds truer agricultural conditions and a sounder, fuller prosperity for every activity in the West.

FELL TO HIS DEATH FROM A BALLOON.

Udine, Italy, July 13.—While ten soldiers were holding a dirigible balloon by ropes to-day a sudden gust of wind swept it from the ground. Nine of the soldiers let go, but the tenth was carried up.

The crew of the dirigible made every effort to haul him aboard, but he fell from a height of 500 feet and was killed.

MENTION MR. TAFT FOR JUDGE'S ROBE.

Washington, July 12.—Speculation is rife already as to the late Justice Lurton's successor in the Supreme Court. Many candidates have been mentioned. Among them are Solicitor-General John W. Davis, ex-President Taft, Governor Edward F. Dunne, of Illinois; Secretary of the Interior Franklin K. Lane, Frederick W. Lehmann, of St. Louis, and Attorney-General McReynolds.

AWARDS OF $6,000 IN ALFALFA COMPETITIONS

Saskatoon, Sask. — Six years ago, for some illogical and utterly unaccountable reason, it was held, save in a few progressive quarters, that the agricultural repertoire of this splendid district was restricted to wheat, oats, barley and flax. He who was sufficiently foolhardy to strive beyond these crops was considered unwise, to speak mildly.

Nevertheless, there were quite a number of such foolhardy ones who remembered the ancient axiom that two things equal to the same thing are equal to one another. Applying this to agricultural considerations, they naturally concluded that any crop which could be successfully raised elsewhere in the same latitude, and under similar conditions, could also be grown here to advantage. And their patient experiments, and the passing of a few years amply demonstrated the logic of their contention, in fact, did so to an extent beyond every anticipation, until the problem confronting them was what would not grow, rather than what would grow.

Roots and tame fodders of every standard variety gave unusually good results. Among the latter, alfalfa stands out supreme. Six years ago, no one credited that this valuable legume could be safely and profitably raised. To-day, the situation is precisely reversed. Two years ago, with a view to encouraging its production on an earnest scale, the Provincial Government instituted a province-wide competition, involving $6,000 in cash prizes, the first prizes, of which there was one for each district, being $500, and the sixth $75. These have just been awarded. The competition sets at rest, finally and forever, all argument as to whether Alfalfa can or cannot be raised in Saskatchewan generally. It is interesting to note that prize-winning crops were grown on land of almost every temper—heavy, medium, light; high and low.

ACCEPTED CALL TO SMITH'S FALLS

The Rev. Alexander Lewis Fraser, M.A., B.D., of Grey Village, N.S., has accepted a call to Smiths Falls, and will commence his new duties about the end of August. The Rev. Mr. Fraser is the author of a book of sonnets, and other poems, and has gained considerable note in a literary way.

CAMPAIGN AGAINST LIQUOR MEN.

Windsor, Ont., July 14.—The campaign inaugurated a few weeks ago against hotel men who fail to observe the law regulating the sale of liquor, is being steadily carried on, three more complaints having been laid in the police court yesterday by License Inspector Morand.

SALVATIONISTS MAY SEEK COMPENSATION

Toronto Officer Making List of Losses on "Empress" For Headquarters.

Toronto, July 14.—"The question of obtaining compensation for the loss of our members who perished in the collision between the "Storstad" and the "Empress of Ireland" is something our London headquarters is not dealing with," said Col. Gaskin, of the Salvation Army, this morning.

"But we are preparing statements regarding the amount of loss sustained in personal effects, cash and so on. Nothing is being done here with reference to the loss of life, but we suffered very heavily. Of our party no fewer than one hundred and thirty-seven were lost including men, women and children.

"I have not heard," concluded the colonel, "that any steps have been taken by other sufferers to obtain compensation for the loss of relatives or the heads of families."

U. S. APPLE CROP WILL TOP RECORD

Spokane, Wash.—This year's apple crop in the United States will exceed the record of 1912, according to a survey of the North Pacific Fruit Distributors, the co-operative selling agency which handles 65 percent of the Pacific northwest's commercial shipments.

It is apparent from reports issued by the head offices in Spokane that apple shipments from Washington, Oregon, Idaho and Montana will amount to about 15,000 cars, a smaller total than authorities estimated earlier in the season. However, this figure is not final. The big selling agency is now making a careful survey of the crop in all localities. Each district in the four states will furnish a definite estimate to be reported at a meeting in Spokane July 25.

Conflicting reports of California's apple crop have been received. The Watsonville district and the Pajaro valley each promise 2,000 cars. Conditions vary widely in other parts of that state.

Colorado, it is reported, will have the largest crop in its history, totalling between 3,000 and 3,500 cars. Utah and New Mexico will show increases.

"Practically all states have apples," the summary continues. "New York's crop will be the largest since 1896, it is declared. There may be a falling off in Indiana, Wisconsin and Minnesota, but these states are unimportant in point of production. Iowa is still uncertain. There will be large gains in all other New England, Southern and Middle Western states, particularly in the well-known apple producing districts.

TWO THOUSAND ACRES OF ALFALFA

Saskatoon, Sask. — Mr. W. T. Smith, of Prussia, Sask., has seeded down 2,000 acres of alfalfa. This is the record in alfalfa acreage for any individual farmer in the Dominion. Mr. Smith calculates that one acre of alfalfa is worth fully thirty acres of wheat to the farmer. He has at present 10,000 sheep, 200 horses and 1,000 cows, and has 2,000 acres under corn. The fallacy that Saskatchewan is purely a wheat raising country is fast fading under the strong, clear light of actual achievement in every branch of field and animal husbandry.

ROYAL VISIT TO COMMERCIAL CAPITAL OF SCOTLAND.



The above photograph was taken during the visit of King George and Queen Mary to Glasgow, and show Their Majesties before the new wing of the Royal Infirmary, which they formally opened. To the right is an officer of the Scots Greys, which regiment furnished the guard of honor The dwelling-houses to the right are amongst the oldest of their type in Glasgow, being probably close on 200 years old. The reconstructed Royal Infirmary is now one of the largest hospitals in the world.

CANADA'S ESKIMOS ARE NUMBERED

About 600 in Ungava and 1,360 on Hudson's Bay West Coast.

CHEATED BY TRADERS.

Ottawa, July 15.—According to a census bulletin giving some details of Canada's farthest-north population, there are some 600 Eskimos in Ungava, on the east coast of Hudson Bay, while on the west coast and in the Churchill district the total population is given as 1,588, of whom 1,360 are Eskimos, 180 Indians, 26 half-breeds and 22 whites.

Some interesting information is given as to the character and habits of life of the Dominion's population in the northern wilds. Speaking of the Eskimos on the east coast of Hudson Bay, the Rev. R. J. Renison, arch-deacon of Moosonee, who took the census, says:

"Of 600 Eskimos thought to be living on the east coast of Hudson Bay, 542 names were obtained. The names are stated to be thoroughly reliable, but the ages would be pure guess work. In calling most of them pagans it must be remembered that they are so in name only, since all of them have their religious books and practically every one of the age of ten can read them. Heathen practices are a thing of the past. The majority of the people live in the most squalid conditions, and are destitute of proper clothing through failure of the deer, which long ago were numerous along the east coast of Hudson Bay."

The report of M. Courtlandt Starnes, commissioner of customs at Fort Churchill, and local superintendent of the Royal Northwest Mounted Police, covered the western shore of Hudson Bay from Fort Churchill to the northern extremity of Melville peninsula. Mr. Starnes divided the work into three parts and appointed an enumerator for each. Some of the work was done on trails covered heavily with snow, and with the temperature never above 40 below zero. Sergeant Hayter reported that the people in his district had no idea whatever of their age, and they knew nothing of our divisions of time. They are sometime polygamists, sometime polyandrists. They are fond of children, but change them about, adopting some or giving their own away according to convenience, so that it was hard to reckon by families.

ESKIMOS ARE CHEATED.

M. Fabien Vanasse, historiographier of the Canadian Government steamship "Arctic," under Captain Bernier, was appointed to take the census of Baffin Island, and took in addition the census of Kilkenek, or Port Burwell, on the south side of Hudson straits. His report contains the following interesting remarks as to conditions amongst the Eskimos:

"The yearly value of the hunt for each Eskimo hunter is placed at $800 or $1,000 on the premises. If this forsaken one of civilization were living in the proximity of our competitive markets, if he knew the value of the products of the hunt, if he was more concerned about the future, he might live in modest comfort in spite of all the inconveniences he has to suffer from the inhospitable climate where God has placed him. But unfortunately, the Eskimo has no idea of the economic values he holds in his hands after his slaughter of 20 or 30 polar bears, his capture of 25, 30 and sometimes 100 foxes, of two to ten wolves, and hundreds of large salmon. Besides this he is odiously cheated each year by the skimmers of the sea who visit him to collect his furs. At the trading counters he exchanges, for a few pounds of biscuits or tobacco, a few quarts of molasses, pipes, matches, and osme yards of showy cotton goods, his silky furs of the greatest economic value. Generally speaking, the Eskimo does not obtain a very advanced age. Some have been met, however, aged 60 to 65 years. The average length of life of this little people is from 36 to 40 years."

WORE MEN'S CLOTHES TO BETTER CONDITION.

Philadelphia, July 13. — "I couldn't make money enough to live on, as a girl, so I cut my hair off and donned men's clothes, determined to have money enough to live comfortably."

Seated on her suit case, which contained 100 bottles of medicine and pills, a woman giving her name as Miss Grace Mabel Gray, and her address as 200 West 13th street, New York, to-day, told reporters at a police sub-station here why she had masqueraded as a man. She was arrested in Germantown, and is being held pending word from New York.

"My parents died when I was 12 years old," Miss Gray continued, "and I have no relatives and few friends. For years I have struggled along as a clerk in stores, just barely eking out an existence.

"I grew tired of the continual struggle, and decided that I would dress like a man, believing that I could make plenty of money then. So I cut off my hair, and donning men's clothing, started out to hunt work. I couldn't find it,"

FORT WILLIAM NOTES.

Fort William, Ont. — The vexed question of Free Storage at the Canadian head of the Great Lakes will in all probability again become a live issue with the Fort William Board of Trade and other business organizations, of the cities at the Canadian head of the Great Lakes inasmuch as information has been received to the effect that Free Storage is to be abolished at Lake Ports in the United States on August 1st next. Fort William has been handicapped in the past in her wholesale and distributing trade expansion by reason of the discriminating practice that has existed of Free Storage being granted, at Fort William to business houses established at points throughout Western Canada, while refusing the same privilege to local concerns.

AGRICULTURAL EXHIBITION.

Fort William, Ont. — The dates of the Thunder Bay Agricultural Exhibition of Fort William and Port Arthur have been set for September 15, 16, 17 and 18. The increased acreage of grains, grasses, vegetable and root crops in the surrounding country as compared with former years, and the remarkably rapid development that has taken place this season along agricultural lines spells success for the coming exhibition. Other interesting features of the exhibition will include a lengthy programme of horse racing. First class up-to-date attractions are being secured by the Exhibition directors that will draw the crowds.

BUYS FORT WILLIAM REALTY.

Fort William, Ont. — Sir Arthur Conan Doyle, while on his return trip across Canada visited Fort William and during his stay in this city made an investment in Fort William real estate. The property secured by Sir Arthur is centrally located for which he paid a cash payment of approximately $20,000. The venders were Messrs. G. W. and I. D. Evans.

CITY TAXES PAID PROMPTLY.

Fort William, Ont. — "The Fort William taxes, collected half yearly have been paid up this year most satisfactorily," is the expressed opinion of the chairman and members of the Finance Committee of the City Council. Up to July 7th of this year, $400,000.00 has been taken in, as compared with $350,000.00 for the same period of last year.

HIGHWAY IMPROVEMENT.

Fort William, Ont. — The Canadian Resources and Development Company have offered to contribute $25,000 to the City of Port Arthur to widen and macadamize May street between Fort William and Port Arthur. May street is rapidly developing into an alternate traffic route between the two cities and is claimed to be even more direct than the present highway.

CANADIAN PACIFIC APPEAL DISMISSED

London, July 14. — The Privy Council to-day delivered judgment in the appeal of the Canadian Pacific versus the Canadian Oil and British American Oil companies. The dispute arose over through rates charged by the railways on petroleum from Ohio and Pennsylvania to Toronto and other Canadian centres when the official tariff classification did not specify rates for petroleum. The Privy Council in their judgment, says it is admitted that the joint tariff was filed and that the companies, so far as the classification is concerned, did not make use of the classification which the Railway Board has prescribed or authorized, but availed themselves of the liberty given them to use a classification in use in the United States. What, however, the railway companies sought to do by means of their so-called supplementaries was to introduce a classification in use in the United States not a classification authorized by the board, for no one says the Board ever authorized the charges proposed by the so-called supplementaries.

This, in their Lordships' judgment, was quite beyond their powers, with the result that they proceeded to exact charges which were not sanctioned by any joint tariff framed with a classification, in the way in which the statute permits it to be framed.

Upon this ground and without entering into the other matters, their Lordships are of the opinion that the Supreme Court was right in upholding the jurisdiction of the Board to make the order it did. The appeal is therefore dismissed.

LOST AT THE RACES; ATTEMPTED LIFE.

Toronto, July 14.—While in a despondent state of mind through losses sustained at the recent Fort Erie race meeting, Arthur Morse, a young man, who rooms at 16 Barlett avenue with his wife and infant child, went to the bathroom of his apartments and placing a gas tube to his mouth attempted to commit suicide. The treatment would have resulted fatally had not a roomer heard his heavy fall to the floor

P. E. ISLAND PREPARES FOR CELEBRATION

Jubilee of First Canadian Confederation Conference to Be Observed.

PREPARATIONS ON BIG SCALE.

Charlottetown, P. E. I., — Arrangements for the celebration of the Golden Jubilee of the first Canadian Confederation Conference which took place in Charlottetown fifty years ago are nearly complete. Programmes are being drafted which will fully occupy the time allotted during the three days in the third week of next month, August 18, 19, and 20. A considerable amount of work has been necessary in getting a programme outlined that would befit such an auspicious event, and the committee has been fortunate in obtaining the aid of some of the ablest men in the island who have devoted their time and talents to making the celebration a memorable one.

From all indications, the island will this year entertain an array of distinguished guests never equalled in her history. In preparation for the great event, hotel proprietors are enlarging and elaborating their properties. The Summer Resorts, Limited, have added twelve cottages to their beautiful property at Rocky Point and Holland Cove, and have enlarged their tennis courts and lawns, and added the attractions of a golf link. The majority of the prominent residents of the island are spending their holidays at Holland Cove, with some of the wealthy and distinguished people of Montreal, Toronto and Ottawa. Already, Brackley Point, Covehead, Hampton, and other P. E. I. resorts are crowded with guests to their full capacity.

Even the farmers are giving extra attention to their fields bordering on the Prince Edward Island Railway, taking a leaf out of the book of the Experimental Station, and the citizens are repairing and improving their residences and surroundings.

The celebration is to be opened with divine services in the various churches on Tuesday, August 18, to be followed by a public reception by the Premier on the exhibition grounds, and in the afternoon with a review of troops at Victoria Park. In the evening a dinner will be given by His Honor Lieutenant-Governor and Mrs. Rogers, at Government House, while an acquatic parade will be held off the park roadway. On Wednesday a commemorative tablet will be unveiled in the Provincial Building, to which there will be a procession of the various societies in the province. Speeches will be delivered by prominent men in Canadian public life. In the afternoon athletic sports of the Canadian A. A. will be held, and in the evening a banquet will be given in Prince of Wales College.

On Thursday there will be a motor-car trip to the Cliff Hotel, where luncheon will be served at 1 o'clock. In the afternoon His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor and Mrs. Rogers will give a garden party at Government House, while the Golf Club, the Lawn Tennis Club, and other out-of-door clubs will be at home to friends and visitors. In the evening there will be a grand ball in the Provincial Building. The Public Buildings will be illuminated by electric lamps and an electric arch will be erected at the entrance. The post-office and other federal government buildings will also be illuminated. Arrangements are being made for the illumination of the Government Pond and the grounds of Government House, and the city will be a miniature fairyland at night during the celebration.

The following is the programme:

TUESDAY, AUGUST 18.

10.00 a.m.—Divine service to be held in various churches. 11.30 a.m.—Mr. Justice Haszard in the chair; addresses of welcome by the Premier and Mayor at Exhibition Grounds. School children in attendance, singing. 2 p.m.—Review of troops at Victoria Park. Dinner at Government House. 8.30 p.m.—Aquatic parade off park roadway, fire-works. 8.45 p.m.—Firemen to be at park.

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 19.

10.00 a.m.—Unveiling tablet at Colonial Building. 11.00 a.m.—All societies to march through streets and be at Victoria Park at 11.30 a.m. Speeches by prominent men. Afternoon, athletic sports. Evening, banquet, 8.00 p.m. Prince of Wales College, Orchestra band. 9.30 p.m., fireworks at Victoria Park, and band concert.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 20.

10.30 a.m.—Motor car trip. 1.00 p.m., luncheon at Cliff Hotel. Afternoon, Garden Party at Government House, Tea at Golf Links. Tea at Lawn Tennis Courts. Evening, Grand Ball and Fireworks. Other events to be added.

ART OF SIMPLE LIVING.

To the best of us the practise of the fine art of simple living consists in doing without things gracefully, gaining what we can of pleasant leisure, and giving what we can of cheerful companionship, and in never talking about economy.—Maurice F. Egan, in "Century."

GREATER ST. JOHN EXHIBITION PLANS

All the Available Space Has Already Been Taken Up

BIG SUCCESS EXPECTED.

St. John, N.B. — The big Exhibition this year will symbolize the modern industrial aggressiveness and progressiveness that has taken such strong hold during the last few years on the people of the Maritime Provinces. The dates have been set for September 8th to 12th, and indications point to a record fair that will beat former years in all particulars. So far all available space has been booked and the demand has been so great that not one foot in the main building has been sold for the use of anything that is not a genuine exhibit, with the sole exception of food concessions.

It is the intention this year to concentrate all the amusements in the Midway, and before the grandstand, and to have these on a better scale than ever before. The main buildings will be reserved so as to be truly representative of the manufucturers, farmers and business houses of the Maritime Provinces.

Some of the features of the Exhibition will be the increased scope of women's work and the educational department, including a child's welfare exhibit, similar to that which created such enthusiasm last winter in New York and Montreal. There will be a splendid display of industrial exhibits, process of manufacture and demonstrations of power engines, etc.

SAYS COMMERCIAL MORALITY IS LOW.

Liverpool, July 14. —Commercial morality in the United States was very low, said A. H. Crow, in the Liverpool bankruptcy court yesterday when the firm of Crow, Rudolph and Company filed a petition. Its deficiency is nearly $1,000,000. Mr. Crow said a firm in Pensacola, Florida, owed his firm $450,000. The American company had a guarantee from a bank in Florida, but he had been told by the bank examiner that the guarantee was ultra vires.

ALBERTA ADOPTS SINGLE TAX.

Edmonton, July 14.— Single tax is now in force practically throughout the province of Alberta, which claims the distinction of being the only single tax province in the Dominion. With one or two minor exceptions all taxes but those on land values have been abolished, and there is little or no desire to revert to the old system of taxing improvements.

MAY TAKE WORD "HELL" FROM PRAYER BOOK

Anglicans Also Ask That Prayer for Forgiveness After Absolution be Omitted

Toronto, July 14. — At the meeting of the general synod of the Anglican Church in Vancouver, on September 9, an attempt will be made to substitute the word "Hades" for "Hell" in the prayer book. The progressives also want the prayer for forgiveness of sins which follows the absolution, omitted as being illogical at such a point in the service. They also want the Canadian prayer book brought up to date with the American version, by substituting the word "who" for "which" in reference to the Deity. Exception is also taken to the repetition of the Lord's Prayer at the morning service.

LUKE DILLON'S TERM IS CONSIDERED LONG

Ottawa, July 14.—In view of certain comment that has been made on the release from Kingston penitentiary of Luke Dillon, convicted of attempting to dynamite one of the gates of the Welland Canal in 1900 it may be stated that not only was Dillon a model prisoner both from the point of view of conduct and industry, but his previous record was perfectly good and his term of imprisonment was greater than in a number of cases in Great Britain where life imprisonment was commuted.

In the Old Country, since 1882 there have been some fifteen sentences to life imprisonment for offences similar to this one. In these cases the accused were convicted not only of destruction of property, but also of treason felony.

LIFE SENTENCE COMMUTED.

Their sentences were commuted after they had served periods ranging from eight to about fifteen years. Nine of them served periods of actual detention less than that of Dillon and none of them were detained for a period equal to his, counting the four years which he earned for good behavior.

In other like cases in Great Britain where the sentence was to a term of imprisonment less than for life, still greater measure of mercy was shown. At the time of his release Dillon and his accomplice, John Nolan, were the oldest sane prisoners in Kingston penitentiary in number of years served. He is now in his sixty-fourth year and much broken in health and spirit. It is thought that it will be generally recognized that his debt to justice has been paid and that his being allowed to spend the probably few years that remain to him with his family is a proper exercise of clemency.

APPLE ORCHARDS.

The apple industry of the American Northwest covers 425,000 acres in the states of Oregon, Washington, Idaho, and Montana, according to authorities quoted by the "Country Gentleman." If Utah and Colorado are added the acreage of the apple orchards will pass the half-mission mark. It represents an investment of $250,000,000, but the owners would find it exceedingly hard at present to turn their investments into cash. At least half of the acreage planted during the "apple boom" will never be first-class commercial orchards; a large part of it will revert to alfalfa, potatoes and beans.

BY ACTIVITY.

Activity is the only road to knowledge.—Bernard Shaw.

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

JULY, 1914.

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.

WORLD WIDE.

The following are the contents of the latest issue of "World Wide" for Saturday, July 18:—

ALL THE WORLD OVER.

The Future of Canada—By A. G. Gardiner, in the "Daily News and Leader," London.
Lloyd George Finance—As Expounded by Lord Haldane—English papers.
Feminine Fashions and Votes for Women—By Leonis, in the "Westminster Gazette."
American Views of England—By the Correspondent of the "Times," London.
Mr. Roosevelt's Plan of Political Campaign—The "Outlook," New York.
Mr. Roosevelt and Mr. Wilson—The "Evening Post," New York.
Vindication by Confession—The "Outlook," New York.
Birth of Radicalism in America—By A. Maurice Low, in the "British Review," London.
Fatherhood—By Bertram Smith, in the "Manchester Guardian."
Mexican Revolutionists—By Andre Tridon, in the "Outlook," New Yokr.
Across the Old World—The Walled Cities of Northern China — By Mary Gaunt, in the "Daily Chronicle," London.
Revolt Against Golf—The "Nation," New York.

SOMETHING ABOUT THE ARTS.

The Cinema as a Moral Leveller—By George Bernard Shaw, in the "New Statesman," London.

CONCERNING THINGS LITERARY.

Rondel—By Geoffrey Cookson, in the "Westminster Gazette."
Three Poems from the Chinese of Yuan Mei—A.D. 1715-1797.—By L. Cranmer Byng, in the "Nation," London.
The Hoop—By Leodor Sologub, in the "New Statesman," London.
The Humor of the Israelite—Extract from and criticism upon "Abe and Mawruss."

HINTS OF THE PROGRESS OF KNOWLEDGE.

Mr. Roosevelt on his River—The "Times," London.

THINGS NEW AND OLD.
PASSING EVENTS.

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 & Sons, Publishers. Montreal.

LITTLE ADVERTISERS.

Now is the season come when we should fare forth from the city and learn from the trees and flowers. They speak a various language but . . they all teach one lesson, "It pays to advertise." Long before man came upon this earth the plants had learned this lesson and every spring they compete with one another in the floral display, some by delicacy of tints, others by lavish and gaudy colors. The snowy blossoms of the dogwood and the cherry, the pinks of peach and apple tree, the purples of lilac and violet, what are they but spring announcements to bee and butterfly: "Open and ready for business. Fresh pollen on the bargain counter"? And as Darwin proved experimentally it is the most enterprising and skilful advertisers that attract the most customers and store the greatest wealth of fruit.—"The Independent."

THE WOMAN PRISONER

By Jean Sinclair, Superintendent of Penal and Reformatory Work, San Francisco.

(From "White Ribbon Ensign," Woodland Cal.)

To the prison visitor, two overwhelming problems present themselves, viz.: What can be done with the criminal to prevent a recurrence of the crime? What must be done for the misdemeanent, to prevent her entering on a life of crime?

For the latter, incarcerating for a few weeks, with unlimited intercourse with those who have spent the most of their lives in short recurrent sentences in jail; who have no ambition, who, like Mary Haguire on being "sent up" for the forty-seventh time, said to the driver on getting into the police van, "Home, John," proves that the short sentence for the drunkard, the vagrant and the dope fiend is not a deterrent. On her release after a forced period of abstemiousness, she returns to her old companions, with a maddening desire for liquor, and the probability of later propagating her species and adding her quota to the idiot class, the lunatic asylum and the criminal courts.

A PITIFUL CASE.

A piteous story we can tell of a young mother, a victim of drink, whose children were mercifully taken from her and placed in an institution. When able to make a living for themselves, they, for the first time heard that their mother was at the Ingleside jail. They visited her there, and sobbing in her arms, cried, "Oh, mother, mother, give up this drink and we will make a home for you." She might have been saved, and be now in a happy home with her family, had California the same beneficent law that prevails in the state of New York. Where a misdemeanent for a third offence is sentenced to the Bedford Reformatory on an indeterminate sentence, as is shown in the statistical tables, the length of stay in this institution is one year and ten months. The provision for the safe keeping and employment of such women is made for the purpose of teaching such women a useful trade or profession and improving their mental and moral condition. Besides farming and gardening, these women have laid the concrete walks around the building during the past.

SHORT SENTENCE USELESS.

One woman in our city convicted one hundred and three times; another with eighty-four convictions; another who has spent the greater part of the last twenty years in jail, in short sentences—these we claim might now be decent members of society had they had some strong moral force brought to bear upon them in the beginning of the downward careers; and the thinking women of the country earnestly pray for different legislative measures for the treatment of these offenders.

The misdemeanent is not vicious; is not criminally inclined, but is simply unable to care for herself. She has no training by which she can earn a livelihood, but has drifted perhaps to the dance-halls, where, by selling liquor she can make all the money she requires for a life of ease. These women may be termed wayward, but they are not gone too far to be redeemed.

One day last week in the city jail there were six girls taken up for vagrancy. The next morning they were bailed out by their men friends, and returned to the same life, damning body and soul. Who has the responsibility of this awful waste of womanhood?

The county jail is a jolly club house where the girl who has committed her first offence can be initiated into the way of more successfully escaping punishment the next time. There is no segregation or classification. Thanks to the kind care of the sheriff, the women are well-housed, and well-fed, but they contribute nothing to the general good. Through ignorance and indifference, the taxpayer consents to these conditions, although he may not be able to give his wife a luxuriously idle life.

AN INDUSTRIAL FARM PROPOSED.

The police judges are in favor of a longer sentence. They recognize that the present measures of treating the misdemeanent, produces no measure of reform and the result of the short sentence for vagrants, drunkards and dope fiends is an increasing army of shiftless, helpless, dissolute women, who become, by means of their frequent arrests, almost permanent inmates of the city and county jails.

This must demonstrate that the present methods of treating this class are useless; that all the money spent in their arrest, conviction and maintenance in prison is a waste to the taxpayer. Therefore, as an economic measure, the Board of Supervisors and the Sheriff, in every county where necessary, should provide for this class an Industrial Farm. At such a farm these women will regain their health, strength and nervous tone and by deep breathing and active exercise, they will work off the misplaced nervous energy, which otherwise would be stored up for an outbreak of lawlessness and defiance. It has been proved in other states where this measure we now suggest is in force, that the punishment of these offenders costs more than their reform.

At San Quentin the problem is somewhat different, since a woman convicted of a crime is usually of a superior mental calibre.

The State Board of Prison Directors in response to our request, has greatly improved the women's quarters at San Quentin. Among other improvements, there are now adequate bathing facilities, iron beds, better light and ventilation; flower beds in the yard and best of all, the bleak prison with its northern aspect, exposed to every cold wind from the bay, is soon to have comfortable heating arrangements. Through the kindness of friends, the women have been supplied with a musical box, a basket-ball game; a large dictionary and stand and a type-writer.

The matron is most satisfactory in her work, and the warden mercifully allows an occasional trip over the green fields. Till this late indulgence, some women confined there for years had never seen the birth of a new flower.

Each woman is locked in her cell at four o'clock on week days, and two-thirty o'clock on Sundays and holidays. Of course regard must be had for the matron who having no one to help her must have some time to herself. But we claim there can be no beneficial effect in these long afternoon and evening hours of enforced idleness and solitude. This time we think should be spent in some handicraft or training by which the women's condition may be improved upon their release, thus doing away perhaps, with the temptation to crime.

Strong moral influence ought to be brought to bear to restore a normal sense of honesty to a released prisoner; that in the future she may be able to look back upon the time spent in San Quentin as the entrance to a better and happier life.

A wave of prison reform is passing over the world: the old measures of revenge and retaliation have passed away and "Rescue" and "Reform" is the universal cry. We hear that at Dannemora, New York, an illiterate prisoner is never allowed to leave the jail until he has received some measure of education, and the story comes to us from New Jersey, of an ignorant foreigner sentenced for murder, whose sentence was commuted to six years. At the expiration of her sentence she then returned to society, able to speak and write our language. She had become an efficient dressmaker and an expert stenographer. She was simply born again. Does not this suggest elevating possibilities? Should not justice be inspiring even to those who have offended against it? And may we not be able in the future to write over the door of our prisons "All ye who enter here leave darkness behind?"

Our requests to the Board of Prison Directors have been received with the greatest courtesy and we are hoping that our suggestion of more outdoor life with vocational training for the women may be adopted.

To more satisfactorily accomplish this, we pray that, even if it should need special act of the legislature, a woman may be appointed on the State Board of Prison Directors or an auxiliary Board of Women Directors be formed to work in the interests of the women convicts of San Quentin.

OPEN BIG HOTEL ON OLD CAMPING GROUND

Two vice-presidents of the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway, Mr. Morley Donaldson and Mr. J. E. Dalrymple, have just attended the opening of Canada's largest and most modern summer hotel. This is the Minaki Inn, situated on the Winnipeg River, one hundred and fifteen miles east of Winnipeg; three hundred and thirty-four miles west of Fort William, on the main line of the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway. The railway officers were accompanied by many prominent bankers and business men of the City of Winnipeg.

Previous to the building of the Grand Trunk Pacific, the site where the big hotel now stands was a favorite camping ground of the Indian tribes, who called the surrounding country in the Ojibway language "Mee-naw-kee,' meaning "beautiful country." The big wigwam of the Indians has been superseded by a hotel that accommodates 350 guests in surroundings of elegance and comfort. The Indian took a bath when he fell into the river, but the present day Minaki guest has a bath attached to his room; in place of the camp fire there are electric lights; the bark canoe pulled up on the sandy beach has given place to a modern steel constructed two-story boat house, filled with craft, of stout timbers and safe construction.

Mr. W. P. Hinton, Assistant Passenger Traffic Manager of the Grand Trunk Pacific, told the guests at the formal opening banquet that the Company's aim in building the hotel was to supply a holiday home for Winnipeg business men and their families, where all the comforts and conveniences of the metropolitan hotel could be obtained.

A novel feature of the opening was an exhibition of moving pictures depicting scenes in connection with the building of the Grand Trunk Pacific and the linking up of steel on the Mountain Division this spring.

SYSTEM OF WEEK END CABLES IS URGED

London, July 14.—"We urge that the Postal authorities and the various bodies interested should not rest until the week-end messages of moderate length, say from ten to twelve words, can be transmitted throughout Your Majesty's Dominions for the inclusive charges of not more than five shillings per message."

This important proposal for cheaper week-end cables is made in the third interim report of the Dominions Royal Commission. The volume deals with South Africa and the commissioners point out that it will only be when that price has been reached that any idea can be formed of the amount of social and non-urgent traffic which can be created, and that British subjects in the Mother Country and in the Dominions will enjoy these means of maintaining family and national relations to which they are legitimately entitled.

NEARLY FIVE HUNDRED WARSHIPS MOBILIZE

London, July 15.—The test of mobilization of the British navy which this year is taking the place of the usual annual manoeuvres begins today. At the end of February the Admiralty issued invitations to the men of the Royal Fleet Reserve to volunteer for eleven days' training and the results were so satisfactory that no fewer than 493 warships of all classes will be fully manned with efficient ratings during the next ten days.

No fleet approaching these dimensions has ever before been sent to sea.

MAKES ATTACK ON MILITIA MINISTER

Perth, Ont., July 14.—Ten thousand people came to Perth from Eastern Ontario yesterday to celebrate the anniversary of the Battle of the Boyne.

William Galbraith, Montreal, Past Grand Master for Quebec, paid his compliments to Col. the Hon. Sam Hughes for what he called the contemptible subterfuge practised in the recent Corpus Christi episode in Montreal. Mr. Galbraith charged that the subterfuge was neither creditable to the Minister of Militia, to the militia department, nor the Roman Catholic Church.

"Why was the Minister not manly enough to rescind the order altogether or stand by his guns?" asked the speaker. "We are tired of this shilly-shallying."

CHINESE BOY WON RIFLE CHAMPIONSHIP.

Calgary, Alta., July 14.—A fourteen year old Chinese boy, who uses the name of Hall, won the Junior Championship in the Cadets' competition of the Alberta Rifle Association annual meet here to-day, but was later disqualified for using too long a rifle.

Dalton McWilliams won the senior championship.

PROSPECTIVE RULERS OF AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.



Charles Francis Joseph, the nephew of the Archduke Francis Ferdinand, recently assassinated, becomes through the death of his uncle the heir to the throne. He is 26 years old, is a man of amiable character, and is popular among all classes. His wife is the Princess Zita of Bourbon and Parma. She is four years younger than her husband, and but little of her life has been passed at court.

RESULTS OF MUSIC EXAMINATIONS.

The examinations of the London, (Eng.), College of Music, held at the various centres in Eastern Canada, have just been completed and the results announced by Mr. Arthur H. Howell, Secretary for Eastern Canada. The names of the successful candidates follow, the names of the teachers being in brackets:—

PIANOFORTE PLAYING.

PRIMARY SECTION.

1st Class Certificates:—Miss Juliette Gauthier, Montreal, (Madame F. Heraly); Miss Dorothy V. Dyke, Montreal, (Mr. A. H. Howell); Miss Emma Matilda Beazeley, Montreal, (Miss Annabella Mackenzie, A. L. C. M.); Mr. Henry George Ware, Montreal, (Miss Annabella Mackenzie, A. L. C. M.); Miss Isabella M. Duncan, Montreal, (Miss Annabella Mackenzie, A. L. C. M.; Miss Esther Peyzner, Montreal, (Miss Annabella Mackenzie, A. L. C. M.); Miss Esther Pevzner, Montreal, Montreal, (Miss Annabella Mackenzie, A. L. C. M.); Miss Dorothy Caplin, Montreal, Miss Annabella Mackenzie, A. L. C. M.); Miss Phyllis Oldroyd, Montreal, (Misst Annabella Mackenzie, A. L. C. M.); Miss Marjorie M. Mitchell, Montreal, (Miss Annabella Mackenzie, A. L. C. M.); Miss Beatrice Avery, Junetown, Ont., (Miss Mary Avery, A. L. C. M.); Miss Nelly Chalmers, West Montrose, Ont., (Miss Lizzie Halls); Miss Vera Martin, Ariss, Ont., (Miss Lizzie Halls); Mr. J. Arthur Gower, Owen Sound, Ont., (Mr. Sidney J. English, Mus. Bac.)

Pass Certificates:—Mr. Fred. A. Lee, Montreal, (Miss A. Mackenzie, A. L. C. M.); Miss Lillian Goldman, Montreal, (Miss A. Mackenzie, A. L. C. M.); Mss Alexandrne Ducharme, Montreal, (Mad. F. Heraly); Master Willie Wedick, Salem, Ont., (Miss Lizzie Halls); Miss Winnifred George, Owen Sound, Ont., (Miss Agnes McClelland); Mr. Kennedy Patton, Toronto, Ont., (Mr. Arthur B. Bennett, L. L. C. M.)

ELEMENARY SECTION.

Honors Certificates:—Miss Lorna Ruby Wheatley, St. Lambert, Que., (Mr. A. H. Howell); Miss Jeannette Saumett, Montreal, (Miss A. Mackenzie, A. L. C. M.); Miss Emma Higgins, Brucefield, Ont., (Miss Annabel Foster); Miss Mildred O. Hull, Crosby, Ont., (Miss Lucy Leggett); Miss Mabel Edna Hewitt, Millarton, Ont., (Mr. W. M. Clarke); Miss Leila Vodden, Ethel, Ont., (Miss Bessie Bain); Miss Isabelle Irene Marshall, Hampdon, Ont., (Mr. A. H. Workman); Miss Alyce Ottewell, Alma, Ont., (Miss Lizzie Halls); Miss Jennie Dies, Toronto, Ont., (Mr. Arthur B. Bennett, L. L. C. M.); Miss Lillian G. Scott, Toronto, Ont., (Mr. A. B. Bennett, L. L. C. M.)

1st Class Certificates:—Miss Muriel J. Howell, St. Lambert, Que., (Mr. A. H. Howell); Miss Dorothy Caplin, Montreal, (Miss A. Mackenzie, A. L. C. M.); Miss Esther Pevzner, Montreal, (Miss A. Mackenzie, A. L. C. M.); Miss Jessie McMillan, Brucefield, Ont., (Miss Annabel Foster); Miss Elizabeth Scott, Brucefield, Ont., (Miss Annabel Foster); Miss Emily LaChapelle, Brockville, Ont., (Mrs. A. M. Colville); Miss Leta Percival, Addison, Ont., (Miss L. Loverine, L. L. C. M.); Miss Hilda Olive Hall, Toronto, Ont., (Mr. A. B. Bennett, L. L. C. M.); Master Gerold Denorde, Toronto, Ont., (Mr. A. B. Bennett, L. L. C. M.); Miss Carrie Davis, Aurora, Ont., (Mr. D. Herbert Weston, L. L. C. M.); Miss Merna Geer, Kettleby, Ont., (Mr. D. Herbert Weston, L. L. C. M.); Miss Vera Alberda Ferguson, Auburn, Ont., (Miss Pearl Gidley, A. L. C. M.); Miss Eliza V. McGoneal, North Bay, Ont., (Mr. Herbert Wildgust, L. L. C. M.)

Pass Certificates:—Miss Myrtle I. Shearman, Montreal, (Miss Sophie Luttrell); Miss May Marion Brown, Montreal, (Miss A. Mackenzie, A. L. C. M.); Miss Phyllis Oldroyd, Montreal, (Miss A. Mackenzie, A. L. C. M.); Mr. Charlie F. Ralph, Aylmer, Ont., (Prof. W. Glenn Campbell); Miss Margaret Coffee, Alma, Ont., (Miss Lizzie Halls); Miss Mary Grace Peircey, Salem, Ont., (Miss Lizzie Halls); Miss Kate Hewitson, Chesley, Ont., (Mr. A. H. Workman); Miss Ada Jane Easter, Owen Sound, Ont., (Mr. C. Chris Laugher, A. L. C. M.)

INTERMEDIATE SECTION.

Honors Certificates:—Miss Edna May Jones, Montreal, (Miss Sophie Luttrell); Miss Lillian E. Rogers, Verdun, Que., (Miss Annie Corner); Miss Lillie Ethel Hess, Toronto, Ont., (Mr. Arthur B. Bennett, L.L.C.M.); Miss Mabel V. Stout, Crasby, Ont., (Miss Lucy Leggett); Miss Eva R. DeWolfe, Crosby, Ont., (Miss Lucy Leggett); Miss Gertrude M. Cuthbertson, North Bay, Ont., (Mr. Herbert Wildgust, L.L.C.M.); Miss Isobel E. McLaren, Drummond, Ont., (Miss Florence E. Adams, A.L.C.M.); Miss Harriet E. Strong, Manion, Ont., (Miss Florence E. Adams, A.L.C.M.).

1st Class Certificates:—Miss Lorna A. H. Bruce, Montreal, (Miss Sophie Luttrell); Miss Irene May Hall, Montreal, (Miss Sophie Luttrell); Miss Goldie Ellison, Montreal, (Miss Sophia Luttrell); Miss Grace Emily Prowse, Verdun, Que., (Miss Annie Corner); Miss Majorie E. M. Webster, Montreal, (Mr. A. H. Howell); Miss Alma O. Jucksch, Hanover, Ont., (Mr. A. H. Workman); Mr. Morris Westlake, Glen Buell, Ont., (Mrs. A. M. Colville); Miss Kathleen Bellamy, Toronto, Ont., (Mr. A. B. Bennett, L.L.C.M.); Miss Mary Irene McRichie, Sarnia, Ont., (Mrs. M. McIntyre); Miss Verah Julia Hildred, Bervie, Ont., (Mr. W. M. Clarke); Miss Isabella Campbell, Own Sound, Ont., (Mr. S. J. English, Mus. Bac.); Miss Elsie Dickson, Stratford, Ont., (Miss Bessie Bain); Miss Meron Alice Lidken, North Bay, Ont., (Mr. Herbert Wildgust, L. L. C. M.); Miss Mary Ina Martyn, North Bay, Ont., (Mr. Herbert Wildgust, L. L. C. M.); Miss Lillian Hill, North Bay, Ont., (Mr. Herbert Wildgust, L. L. C. M.); Miss Mary Crawford, Dobbinton, Ont., (Mr. A. H. Workman); Miss Margaret E. Ottewell, Alma, Ont., (Miss Lizzie Halls).

Pass Certificates:—Miss Rclande Provencher, Montreal, (Madame F. Heraly); Miss Della Harris, Walton, Ont., (Miss Maude Ferguson); Miss Ruby M. Otto, Stratford, Ont., (Dr. Jas. H. Smith); Miss Hilda Olive Hall, Toronto, Ont., (Mr. Arthur B. Bennett, L.L.C.M.); Miss Christina Bond, Almonte, Ont., (Mrs. W. J. Macfarlane).

ADVANCED INTERMEDIATE SECTION.

Honor Certificate:—Miss Louise Hildred Rudsdale, Manion, Ont., (Miss F. E. Adams, A. L. C. M.).

1st. Class Certificates:—Miss Margaret Hogg, Westmount, Que., (Miss Helen Collard).

Pass Certificate:—Miss Elsie Hodge, St. Laurent, Que., (Miss Helen Collard).

SENIOR SECTION.

Honors Certificates:—Miss Rena May Landry, Brockville, Ont., (Mrs. A. M. Colville); Miss M. Estella Chisholm, Owen Sound, Ont., (Mr. C. Chris. Laugher).

1st. Class Certificates:—Miss Florence G. Rogers, Stratford, Ont., (Dr. Jas. H. Smith); Miss Edna Millar, Pakenham, Ont., (Mrs. W. J. Macfarlane); Miss Annie Mary May, Lyn, Ont., (Mrs. A. M. Colville); Miss Stella May Fisher, Alymer, Ont., (Prof. W. G. Campbell); Miss P. Laurena Walker, Owen Sound, Ont., (Mr. C. Chris Laugher); Miss Lois Kinsella, North Bay, Ont., (Mr. Herbert Wildgust, L. L. C. M.); Mrs. Lizzie McGunegal, Stratford, Ont., (Dr. Jas. H. Smith).

Pass Certificates:—Miss Carrie Schrader, Stratford, Ont., (Dr. Jas. H. Smith); Miss Mary Teresa Murphy, Seaforth, Ont., (Miss Bessie Bain); Miss Marion E. Olds, Brockville, Ont., (Mrs. A. M. Colville).

ADVANCED SENIOR SECTION.

Honors Certificates:—Miss Gladys M. Jones, St. Lambert, Que., (Mr. A. H. Howell); Miss Jeannette D. Anderson, Manion, Ont., (Miss Florence E. Adams, A. L. C. M.)

1st Class Certificates:—Miss Helen Hannah, Montreal, (Miss Helen Collard); Miss Augusta Huot, Montreal, (Madame F. Heraly); Miss Rosa Charbonneau, Montreal, (Madame F. Heraly); Miss Clara L. Young, Westmount, (Mr. A. H. Howell); Miss Mary Alice Nolan, Philipsville, Ont., (Mrs. A. M. Colville); Miss Agnes McClelland, Owen Sound, Ont., (Mr. S. J. English, Mus. Bac.); Miss Lorna Mae Harm, Seaforth, Ont., (Miss Bessie Bain); Miss Reinette Hill, North Bay, Ont., (Mr. H. Wildgust, L. L. C. M.); Miss Alfreda Fiecher, Ayton, Ont., (Mr. A. H. Workman.)

Pass Certificates:—Miss Beatrice Benoit, Montreal, (Madame F. Heraly); Miss Maude Rush, King, Ont., (Mr. D. Herbert Weston, L. L. C. M.); Miss V. May Stevenson, Aylmer, Ont., (Prof. W. G. Campbell)

HIGHER EXAMINATIONS.

Associate Diplomas:—Miss Jean K. Hogg, Westmount, Que., (Miss Helen Collard); Miss Jean Murray Scott, Westmount, Que., (Miss Helen Collard); Miss Isabel Elizabeth Reid, Westmount, Que., (Mr. G. Harold Brown); Miss Geraldine Hunter, Westmount, Que., (Miss Grace Collard); Miss Gladys Irene Holiday, Dewittville, Que., (Mr. Arthur H. Howell.); Miss Florence V. I. Freeborn, Millbank, Ont., (Dr. James H. Smith); Miss Florence G. Rogers, Stratford, Ont., (Dr. James H. Smith); Miss Dorotha E. Browne, Wiarton, Ont., (Mr. S. J. English, Mus. Bac.); Miss Winnie Howson, Blyth, Ont., (Miss Pearl Gidley, A. L. C. M.); Miss Lydia May Arnold, Kincardine, Ont., (Mr. W. M. Clarke); Mrs. M. W. May McIntyre, Sarnia, Ont, (Mr. W. E. C. Workman); Miss Luella Boyd, Charleston, Ont., (Mr. H. I. Albery, A. L. C. M.); Miss Carrie N. Robinson, Athens, Ont., (Mr. H. I. Albery, A. L. C. M.); Miss Mary A. Dunnett, Aylmer, Ont., (Prof. W. G. Campbell); Miss Ethel M. Nimick, Stratford, Ont., (Dr. Jas. H. Smith); Miss Cora B. Geib, Seaforth, Ont., (Dr. Jas. H. Smith.)

Licentiate Diplomas:—Miss Florence Church, Montreal, (Mr. Arthur H. Howell); Miss Elizabeth K. MacLaren, Perth, Ont., (Mr. A. H. Howell); Miss Ellen M. Adair, Westmount, Que., (Mr. G. Harold Brown); Miss Rose B. Sauve, Verdun, Que., (Madame F. Heraly.)

VIOLIN PLAYING.

ELEMENTARY SECTION.

Honors certificates:—Mrs. S. J. Hopper, Owen Sound, Ont., (Mr. C. Chris. Laugher); Miss Emily A. Shaw, Owen Sound, Ont., (Mr. C. Chrs. Laugher.)

1st Class Certficates:—Miss Edith Myles, Owen Sound, Ont., (Mr. C. Chris. Laugher); Miss Jessie B. Witthun, Hanover, Ont., (Mr. A. H. Workman.)

INTERMEDIATE.

Honors Certificates:—Mr. Horace Gladding, Stratford, Ont., (Dr. James H. Smith); Miss Mary Avery, Junetown, Ont., (Mrs. A. M. Colville.)

1st Class Certificates:—Miss Kathleen G. Shaw, Owen Sound, Ont., (Mr. C. C. Laugher); Mr. Andrew I. MacNiven, Owen Sound, Ont., (Mr. C. Chris. Laugher.)

SENIOR SECTION.

Pass Certifcate:—Miss Hazel Adair, Westmount, Que., (Mr. F. W. Hume.)

Licentiate Diplomas:—Mr. C. Chris. Laugher, Owen Sound, Ont.

SINGING.

ELEMENTARY SECTION.

Honors Certificates:—Miss Myrtle G. Harris, Aylmer, Ont. (Prof. W. Glenn Campbell); Miss Alma O. Jucksch, Hanover, Ont. (Mr. A. H. Workman); Mr. George Jacobs, North Bay, Ont. (Mr. Herbert Wildgust, L.L.C.M.)

1st Class Certificates:—Mr. Frank E. Dufty, Westmount, Que. (Mr. A. H. Howell); Mr. Stanley B. James, Hanover, Ont. (Mr. A. H. Workman); Miss Janet Gilchrist, Owen Sound, Ont. (Mr. S. J. English, Mus. Bac.); Miss Beulah Schierholtz, Aylmer, Ont. (Prof. W. Glenn Campbell.)

Pass Certificate:—Mr. Otto Damm, Ayton, Ont. (Mr. A. H. Workman).

INTERMEDIATE SECTION.

Honors Certificates:—Miss Hilda A. Brown, Aylmer, Ont. (Prof. W. G. Campbell); Miss Violet Anna Peckham, Aylmer, Ont. (Prof. W. G. Campbell); Miss Myrtle Harris, Alymer, Ont. (Prof. W. G. Campbell) Miss Sadie E. Smith, Hanover, Ont. (Mr. A. H. Workman); Miss Elma Ball, Hanover, Ont. (Mr. A. H. Workman); Mr. Ernest Jordan, Almonte, Ont. (Mrs. W. J. Macfarlane).

1st Class Certificates:—Miss Mabel E. Wilson, Aylmer, Ont. (Prof. W. Glenn Campbell); Mr. Benjamin H. Bearss, Aylmer, Ont. (Prof. W. Glenn Campbell.)

SENIOR SECTION.

Honors Certificates:—Miss Clara Putnum, North Bay, Ont. (Mr. Herbert Wildgust, L.L.C.M.); Miss Reinette Hill, North Bay, Ont. (Mr. Herbert Wildgust, L.L.C.M.); Miss Sadie Smith, Hanover, Ont. (Mr. A. H. Workman); Miss Ethel E. Roberts, Stratford, Ont. (Dr. Jas. H. Smith); Miss Ethel M. Nimick, Stratford, Ont. (Dr. Jas. H. Smith.)

1st Class Certificates:—Mrs. Elizabeth Snyder, Stratford, Ont. (Dr. J. H. Smith); Mr. Olin J. Brown, Stratford, Ont. (Dr. J. H. Smith); Mr. H. Shilling, Hanover, Ont. (Mr. A. H. Workman); Miss Hilda A. Brown, Aylmer, Ont. (Prof. W. Glenn Campbell.)

Pass Certificate:—Miss Elma Ball, Hanover, Ont. (Mr. A. H. Workman.)

ADVANCED SENIOR SECTION.

Honors Certificate:—Miss Olive M. Torrance, North Bay, Ont. (Mr. Herbert Wildgust, L.L.C.M.)

1st Class Certificates:—Miss Evangeline Clements, Owen Sound, Ont. (Mr. Sidney J. English, Mus. Bac.); Miss Josephine M. Cairns, Camlachie, Ont. (Mr. W. E. C. Workman.)

Associate Diplomas:—Miss Margaret P. Pringle, Sarnia, Ont. (Mr. W. E. C. Workman); Mr. Arnold H. Jucksch, Hanover, Ont. (Mr. A. H. Workman.)

THEORY OF MUSIC.

ELEMENTARY SECTION.

1st Class certificates:—Mr. George A. Suley, Owen Sound, Ont. (Mr. C. Chris Laugher); Mr. George W. Branscombe, Owen Sound, Ont., (Mr. C. Chris Laugher); Mr. Clifford E. Chisolm, Owen Sound, Ont., (Mr. Chris Laugher); Miss Ada J. Easter, Owen Sound, Ont., (Mr. C. Chris Laugher); Miss Della Harris, Walton, Ont., (Miss Bessie Bain.)

Pass Certificate:—Miss Kathleen G. Shaw, Owen Sound, Ont. (Mr. C. Chris Laugher.)

JUNIOR SECTION.

1st Class Certificate:—Miss Mary Teresa Murphy, Seaforth, Ont., (Miss Bessie Bain.)

JUNIOR HONORS SECTION.

Honors Certificate:—Miss Jeannette D. Anderson, Manion, Ont., (Miss Florence E. Adams, A. L. C. M.)

CROKER IS COMING TO FIGHT MURPHY

New York, July 13.—Richard Croker, the old-time leader of Tammany Hall, will return to New York from Ireland next September and seek to oust Charles F. Murphy from the leadership of Tammany Hall, according to Harry W. Walker, confidant of Croker, who reached here to-day from a visit to Croker in Ireland.

"Big things are going to happen when Croker comes here in September," Mr. Walker said. "He has in his possession confessions that he is going to make public. These will have an important bearing on his fight against Charles F. Murphy which he will vigorously renew."

READABLE PARAGRAPHS.

CUSTOMARY.

(Boston "Record.")

A group of Boston physicians gathered together for Harvard commencement week festivities were swapping stories.

"An unfortunate man," said one, "was seized suddenly on the street with cramps. He was hurried, despite his protests, to a hospital. The physicians there looked him over, poked him and said:

"'We may as well remove your appendix.'

"'Is it necessary?' asked the trembling victim.

"'It's not necessary,' said one physician, 'but it is customary.'"

"Pa, what's a feebly?"

"There isn't any such thing, Harold."

"Yes, there is. It says in this book that the young man had a feebly growing down on his cheek."

THE VERSATILE BOSSY.

(From a Summer "Hoter Circular.")

As we posseas our own cows, we serve the creamiest milk, home-made butter and strictly fresh eggs and purest spring water.

Thick-headed men often give thin excuses.

HIS GOLF.

Alfred Plus—"Your caddie is missing."

George Minus—"Where is the little beggar?"

Alfred Plus—"The other boys say he's gone fishing, because in the morning round you dug him up such a fine supply of worms."—London "Opinion."

Mother (upstairs)—"Bobby, did you bring up a spoon for your medicine, as I asked you?"

Bobby—"I couldn't find a spoon, ma, so I brought up a fork."

ATHLETIC VOCALIZATION

"Is a ventriloquist a person who throws his voice?" asked Mr. Lobrow.

"So to speak."

"Well, we've got one next door. She hasn't thrown it yet, but she is giving it a terrible struggle."—Washington "Star."

"So you think that men are shrewder than women?"

"I don't say that," replied Growcher. "But you may have noticed that a lot of these Paris people who make such extraordinary gowns and persuade people to buy 'em are men."

POWER OF MUSIC.

(From the Washington "Post.")

Reports that music drowned the militant screams at the British court show that the Scottish bagpipes are still in favor.

Just a flyer in the stock market has proved to many a man that riches have wings.

DEVOID OF FEAR.

(From the Birmingham "Age-Herald.")

The English policeman who held Mrs. Pankhurst in his arms is the sort of man who climbs up a tree after a bobcat.

"There's a funny sort of interpreter you have here. He never says a word."

"He's a poor deaf and dumb man we are trying to help. Everyone must live, you know."—"Journal Amusant."

THE LAST WORD IN HOTELS.

(From the "Edgemont (S. Dak) "Express.")

A new electric sign calls your attention to the Oxnard Hotel. This hotel is absolutely modern and up to date, having just received a nice coating of tar on the roof.

When you criticise a man he is first taken aback, and then he takes affront.—W. Tallman.

IN A DESPERATE MOOD

(From the Washington "Star.")

"Do you want work?"

"Yes," replied Plodding Pete, "if you'll gimme somethin' light an' easy, I'll engage. I believe I kin get more rest as a regular hand than to go on lein' waylaid an' pestered by people that's tryin' to hire me."

Coal Dealer—Why don't you wheel the barrow along more quickly, Pat?

It's not a very hard job; there's an inclined plane to relieve you.

Pat—Aye, master, the plans may be inclined, but bless me if I am'—"Pearson's Weekly."

A MODERN INVENTION.

(Youth's Companion.)

A New Yorker was spending a night at a "hotel" in a Southern town, and, when going to his room for the night, he told the colored porter that he wanted to be called early in the morning. The porter replied:

"Say, boss, I reckon yo' ain't familiar with these heah modern inventions. When yo' wants to be called in de mawnin', all yo' has to do is jest to press de button at de head of yo' bed. Den we comes up and calls yo'."

"Why does Jinx hate you so vindictively?" "Because I did just exactly what he asked me to do." "What in the world could that have been?" "He told me to be honest with him and tell him just what his faults were, and I did."—Houston "Post."

DISTORTING A PROVERB.

First Lady—"Too bad! Mrs. S. always has such abominable weather for her afternoon teas."

Second Lady—"Yes; she never poure but it rains."—"Tit-Bits."

The cultured young woman from Boston was trying to make conversation. "Do you care for Crabbe's Tales?" she asked. "I never ate any," replied the breezy girl from Chicago; "but I'm just dead struck on lobsters!"—"Judge."

MAYBE STRABISMUS.

He—"The President has given the mediators to understand that he can recognize Huerta."

She—"How stupid: why, I would recognize him anywhere from his picture in the papers."—Birmingham "Age-Herald."

"Going to a summer cottage this year?" "No. I've decided to stay at home and get the same result by cooking fish for the men three times a week."—Detroit "Free Press."

MEAN JOKE.

She saw him fold a piece of paper and put it in the farther corner of the drawer in the library table. If he had carelessly thrown it in she would have thought nothing of it.

"What's that?" she asked.

"Oh! nothing," he replied.

She wondered what it was, and as he had said it was of no importance he had no one to blame but himself if she looked at it, which she did, at the first opportunity. This is what she read:

"I'll bet you a new hat your curiosity will not permit you to leave this alone."

How can she claim the new hat without giving herself away?—Philadelphia "Public Ledger."

Commercial Traveller—"Yes, sir, I represent the largest button house in the country. Why, only last month one o' my orders alone was for one thousand gross, an' that's no josh." "I can quite believe it. The number of buttons my daughter's baby swallows must be something enormous."—"Life."

PROOF POSITIVE.

Lawyer—"Did you examine this lady carefully before certifying that she was insane?"

Physician—"Yes. I asked her age and she made herself out two years older than she was."—Boston "Transcript."

"Pa, doesn't precipitation mean the same as settling?"

"It does in chemistry, my son; but in business you'll find that many persons in settling don't show any precipitation at all."

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FARMERS' MARKETS

Butter and Cheese Both Advance---Butter Gains Cent and a Half---Receipts of Eggs Decrease --- Syrup is Lower.

BUTTER.

The feature of the local butter situation this week has been the demand from English importers for supplies, and as the prices bid were in line the first sales of several round lots for the season 1914 were made for shipment to Bristol. There were also inquiries from Liverpool and London, but owing to the scarcity of ocean refrigerator space to these ports no business was reported. This demand is said to be due to the continued hot dry weather which has prevailed in England for some time, and according to advices received the home make of butter has fallen off to some extent and supplies have been small, which have tended to strengthen the markets considerably and advance prices. In addition to the above it is also reported that there has been quite a little speculative buying in this market on the part of American concerns of late, and these facts coupled with the shortage in the receipts for the season to date of over 47,000 packages as compared with the same period last year have created a stronger feeling in the situation and prices are much higher than a week ago. At Cowansville all the offerings were sold at 23 3-4c., which price showa an advance of 1-2c. per lb. as compared with last week, but at St. Hyacinthe the strength of the market was more pronounced as all the offerings sold 1 1-2c. per lb. higher than a week ago at 24c. The offerings of butter by the Quebec Co-Operative Society this week amounted to 1,531 packages, of which the lots of finest creamery sold at 23 1-8c. to 23 3-4c., as compared with 23 1-4c. to 23 3-8c. last week, while at Gould's there were 2,100 packages offered, and the finest brought 22 3-4c. to 23 3-4c., as against 23c. to 23 1-4c. last week. The market throughout the week was more active and a larger volume of business was done.

The receipts of butter for the week were 18,719 packages, which show an increase of 961 packages as compared with last week, and a decrease of 4,486 packages with the same week a year ago, while the total receipts since May 1st to date are 47,116 packages, smaller than the corresponding period last year.

We quote prices as follows:

Finest creamery	24¼c. to 24½c.
Fine creamery	23 1-3 to 23¾c.
Seconds	22 ½c. to 23c.
Manitoba dairy	20c. to 21c.
Western dairy	21 1-2c. to 22 1-2c.

CHEESE.

A stronger feeling has prevailed in the cheese market during the week, and prices at the boards throughout the country were unchanged to 1-16c. to 3-8c. per lb. higher than last week, the top figure paid being 12 3-4c. at Brockville and Cornwall, while at St. Hyacinthe to-day all the offerings were sold at 12 1-8c. There has been a good demand for cheese from English importers, and especially so for Township and Quebec finest and the undergrades of which some large sales were made, but the demand for western goods has been somewhat limited owing to the higher prices demanded for the same as compared with the above which buyers, according to cable advices received do not feel disposed to pay at present, but on the whole the market has been fairly active throughout the week and closed firm at the advance in prices.

The receipts of cheese for the week were 70,788 boxes, which show a decrease of 11,508 boxes as compared with last week and an increase of 862 boxes with the same week a year ago, but the total receipts since May 1st to date show a decrease of 48,053 boxes as compared with the corresponding period last year.

We quote prices as follows:

Finest western colored 13c	to 13 1-8c
Finest western white - 13c	to 13 1-8c
Finest eastern colored 12 3-4c	to 12 7-8c
Finest eastern white . 12 1-2c	to 12 5-8c

New York, July 18. - Butter steady and unchanged. Receipts, 5,468 tubs. Cheese steady and unchanged. Receipts, 3,229 boxes.

EGGS.

The receipts of eggs for the week were 7,660 cases, as compared with 9,521 for last week and 6,397 for the same week last year. The total receipts since May 1st to date were 160,430 cases as against 136,624 for the corresponding period a year ago. There is no actual change in the condition of the market to note, prices being well maintained with a fair demand for the season of the year for small lots to fill actual wants.

We quote prices as follows:

Straight receipts, round lots, 22 1-2c to 23c; Straight receipts, single lots, 24c; Selected stock, single cases, 26c to 27c; No. 1 stock, single cases, 23c; No. 2 stock, 20c to 21c.

MAPLE PRODUCTS.

Owing to the falling off in the consumption of maple syrup, the limited demand and the fair supplies offering a weaker feeling has developed in the market and prices have scored another decline of 5c to 10c per tin according to size. There is no change in maple sugar, for which the demand is still fair from outside buyers and sales of some round lots were made for shipment.

We quote prices as follows:

Pure maple syrup, 8-lb. tins, 55c; Pure maple syrup, 10-lbs tins, 65c to 70c; Pure maple syrup, 11-lb. tins, 75c to 80c; Pure maple sugar, per lb., 7 1-2c to 9c.

HONEY.

The feature of the market for honey has been the arrivals of some small lots of new crop pure white honey in comb, which met a ready sale at 14 1-2c per lb. The tone of the market for old crop honey is steady, but the volume of business doing in it is small.

We quote prices as follows:

Clover, white honey	13c to 13 1-2c
Dark grades	12 1-4c to 13c
White extracted	10c to 11c
Buckwheat honey	6c to 7 1-2c

POTATOES.

Owing to the more liberal arrivals of new crop potatoes the tone of the market for such has ruled weaker and prices have declined with sales of round lots at $4.40 to $4.50 per barrel. Old crops potatoes are about exhausted.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

About 650 head of butchers cattle, 700 calves, 500 sheep and lambs, and 850 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: 800 cattle, 1,050 calves, 1,300 sheep and lambs and 1,600 hogs. Trade was slow, but the prices of cattle and hogs were higher. Prime beeves sold at from 8c to 8½c per lb.; pretty good animals 5½c to 7¾c and the common stock 4½c to 5½c per lb.

Calves sold at from 3½c to 7½c per lb.

Sheep sold at from 4½c to 5½c per lb.; spring lambs at $5 to $7.50 each.

Good lots of hogs sold at 9¼c to 9⅜c per lb.

Chicago, July 18.—Cattle—Receipts, 200. Market slow; beeves, $7.70 to $9.90; Texas steers, $6.80 to $8.30; stockers and feeders, $5.75 to $8; cows and heifers, $3.90 to $9.10; calves, $7.50 to $11.

Hogs — Recipts 10,000. Market weak; light, $8.65 to $9.10; mixed, $8.55 to $9.10; heavy, $8.45 to $9.10; rough, $8.45 to $8.60; pigs, $7.75 to $8.90; bulk of sales, $8.80 to $9.

Sheep—Recipts, 4,000. Market slow. Native, $5.25 to $6; yearlings, $5.60 to $7; lambs, native, $6 to $8.60.

East Buffalo, July 18. — Hogs—Receipts, 4,200. Active and steady; heavy, mixed yorkers and pigs, $9.40; roughs, $8 to $8.10; stags, $6.50 to $7.25; dairies, $9 to $9.30; Canadas, $9 to $9.20.

Sheep and lambs—Receipts, 1,400; Slow and generally lower; lambs, $6 to $8.25; yearlings, $5 to $5.50; wethers, $5.75 to $6; ewes, $2.50 to $5.25; sheep mixed, $5.25 to $5.75.

London, July 9.—Trade ruled firmer for fat cows and bulls, salesmen making an advance of 2d per st. No fat beasts offered. Top prices paid per 8 lbs—Fat cows and bulls, 3s 10d to 4s; rough cattle, 3s 6d to 3s. 8d. Sheep trade firm at late currencies. Lambs met a better enquiry at an advance of 2d per st. Leading pens made per 8 lbs—7½ to 8 st. down sheep, 6s 4d to 6s 6d; 9st. do., 6s 2d to 6s 4d; 10st. do., 6s to 6s do; 10st. half-breds, 5s 10d to 6s; 10 st. down ewes, 4s 2d to 4s 4d; 4½ to 5 st. fat grass lambs, 7s 4d to 7s 6d; 6 st half-bred do., 6s 10d to 7s. Calves, 5; milch cows, 5.

London, July 9.—Fair supplies, and trade very slow, but prices firm, except for pork. English beef, 4s 2d to 4s 5d; Scotch sides, 4s 10d to 5s 10d; shorts 5s 10d to 5s 4d; Liverpool killed sides, 4s 0d to 4s 3d; Argentine chilled hindquarters, 3s 9d to 4s 2d; do., forequarters 2s 2d to 2s 5d. Mutton—Scotch wedders, 5s 4d to 5s 8d; do., lambs 6s 0d to 6s 8d; do., ewes, 3s, 6d to 3s 8d. English weeders, 5s 0d to 5s 4d; do. ewes, 5s 6d to 3s 8d; Dutch sheep, to 5s 8d to 4s 2d; English lambs 6s 0d to 6s 8d; veal, 4s 8d to 5s 8d; English pork, 3s 10d to 4s 2d; Dutch do.

CONDITION OF CROPS

The Government Gives Out Its Revised Report for June

Ottawa, July 17.—In a bulletin issued by the Census and Statistics Office, revised estimates are given of the areas sown to spring crops this year and of their condition on June 30, as well as estimates of the acreage under the later-sown cereals and hoed crops and of the numbers of farm live stock. The estimates are based upon returns collected from the crop reporting correspondents of the office at the end of June. With regard to spring-sown crops, the estimates are fairly confirmatory of those issued a month ago, the areas of wheat, barley, mixed grains, and hay and clover being, however, somewhat less, and of oats, rye, peas and alfalfa, somewhat more than the preliminary estimates published a month ago, when it was reported, as regards eastern Canada, that seeding had been considerably delayed through the lateness of the spring. The area under wheat is now therefore placed at 11,022,000 acres, or 7,000 acres more than in 1913. Spring wheat occupies 10,048,700 acres, compared with 10,045,000 acres in 1913, and the area to be harvested of fall wheat is placed at 973,300 acres, compared with 970,000 acres last year. The area under oats is placed at 10,814,500 acres, which is 380,500 acres more than in 1913, when the area sown was 468,000 acres more than in 1912. Barley is estimated to occupy 1,597,600 acres, compared with 1,613,000 acres last year; rye, 111,280 acres, compared with 119,300 acres; peas, 205,950 acres, compared with 218,980 acres; mixed grain 463,300 acres, compared with 473,800 acres; hay and clover 7,997,000 acres, compared with 8,169,000 acres, and alfalfa, 90,385 acres, compared with 93,560 acres.

10,000,000 ACRES IN WEST.

For the three northwest provinces of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta the revised estimates of the wheat acreage is 10,063,500 acres, compared with 10,036,000 acres last year; an increase being shown in Saskatchewan and Alberta, but a decrease in Manitoba. Oats in the three provinces occupy 6,106,000 acres, compared with 5,792,000 acres in 1913, and barley 1,038,000 acres, compared with 1,025,000 acres. The net increase in the three provinces for the three crops is:—Wheat, 27,500; oats, 314,000; barley, 13,000 acres; a total of 354,500 acres for the three crops. The largest increase of area in the three provinces is for oats, 314,000 acres, which apparently shows that increased attention is being given to mixed farming.

The acreage under the later-sown cereal crops of 1914 are estimated as follows: Buckwheat, 354,000, against 380,700 in 1913; flax, 1,163,000, against 1,552,800; corn for husking, 256,000, against 278,000; beans, 43,830, against 46,200; potatoes, 475,900, against 473,500; turnips, etc., 175,000, against 186,400; sugar beet, 15,500, against 17,000, and corn for fodder, 317,000, against, 303,650. It will be noted that the area under flaxseed is 389,800 acres less than last year..

The condition of spring-sown crops at the end of June was on the whole fairly satisfactory, excepting in regard to hay and clover, which, having been affected by the prolonged drouth, has a standard condition of 73.7, compared with 90.2 a month ago. All the other crops have receded from the high figures of June 1, and at June 30 their condition in percent of the standard of 100, taken as representing the promise of a full crop, was as follows:

Fall wheat, 78.2; spring wheat, 86.3; all wheat, 84.5; oats, 87.3; barley, 86.2; rye, 84.7; peas, 86.9; mixed grains, 87.3; alfalfa, 81.5, and pasture, 83.2. The condition of spring wheat is marked as high as ninety in Saskatchewan. Assuming the conditions between now and harvest will be equal to the average of the past six years, 1908-13, the percentages of the standard condition for wheat, rye, barley and oats represent the promise of yields per acre, superior to the six years average in the case of spring wheat and barley by three percent, and of rye by one percent, equal to the average in the case of oats, and one percent inferior in the case of fall wheat.

DECREASE IN FOOD ANIMALS.

Estimates compiled from the reports of correspondents as to the numbers of farm live stock at the end of June result for all Canada as follows:

Horses, 2,947,738; milch cows, 2,673,286; other cattle, 3,363,531; sheep, 2,058,045; swine, 3,434,261. As compared with last year these figures represent an increase in the case of horses, but a decrease for each of the other descriptions. In making their estimates this year correspondents were requested to take specially into account the known large exportation to the United States of farm live stock consequent upon the reduction of the United States tariff last October, and although many correspondents reported that new breeding stock will largely make up for deficiencies caused by these increases in the exports, it is apparent that the diminutions shown were caused by such exports. Tabulation of the returns by provinces shows that the decrease is mainly in the eastern part of Canada, since satisfactory increases in the number of live stock are shown for the northwestern provinces, especially Saskatchewan and Alberta.

SPECIAL CROP REPORT.

Winnipeg, July 19.— The "Free Press" crop report says: Ideal weather exists in the Canadian West for the growth and maturing of the wheat crop generally. The sun is bright and a cool wind blowing, while on Friday night and Saturday morning good rains visited Manitoba and Yorkton district of Saskatchewan, where it was wanted for the oat crop.

The Saskatchewan Government a few days ago gave the wheat crop conditions as 75 percent, and the Dominion Government gave conditions as 90 at the end of June.

While it is admitted there has been some impairment since June, there has also been a considerable gain at many points, and conservative opinion is that the true condition is nearer 90 than the lower estimate.

The market by its action Saturday seemed to bear out this opinion, as prices declined in both wheat and oats, although flax holds a firm tendency.

WINNIPEG GRAIN MARKET.

Winnipeg, July 18.—The wheat market opened easier, declined further fractionally, caused by considerable week-end profit taking, following the advances of the last few days and more favorable weather in the spring wheat areas of the United States. The temperatures there are reported normal, which it is expected will tend to check the spread of black rust. In the Canadian West rain has occurred in Yorkton district, the other points reporting rain, all being in Manitoba.

Winnipeg prices of grain to-day were:—

Wheat—July, 89 7-8; October, 83 1-8; December, 81 7-8. Oats—July, 38 1-4; October, 36 1-4.

Cash quotations closed:—

Wheat—No. 1 northern, 89 5-8c; No. 2 northern, 87 3-8; No. 3 northern, 85 5-8c; No. 4, 81 5-8c.

Oats—No. 2 C.W., 38 1-8c.

Barley, nil.

Flax—No. 1 N.W.C., $1.45 1-2; No. 2 C.W., $1.52 1-2; No. 3 C.W., $1.29 1-2.

TORONTO GRAIN MARKETS.

Toronto, Ont., July 18.—There continues to be a quiet trade here in grains with no changes in prices for Ontario. Quotations are as follows:

Ontario wheat—No. 2 winter, 98c to 99c outside, according to location.

Manitoba wheat—No. 1 northern, 94½c; No. 2 northern, 93c.

Oats—Canada western, No. 2, 42½c; No. 3 Canada western, 41½c at lake ports for immediate shipment; Ontario, No. 2 white, 39c to 40c outside; No. 3 white, on track, Toronto, 41½c to 42½c.

Corn—American, No. 2 yellow, 76c on track, Toronto.

Barley, 56c to 58c outside for malting.

Buckwheat, 88c to 90c shipping points.

Manitoba flour—Listed quotations at Toronto are: First patents, $5.50; second patents, $5.00; strong bakers, $4.80.

Ontario flour—Winter flour, 90 per cent patents, $3.60 to $3.65 seaboard.

Millfed—Manitoba bran $25.00 per ton; shorts, $26.00 per ton, on track, Toronto.

CHICAGO GRAIN MARKETS.

Free movement of the new crop held buyers of oats in check.

Future quotations were:

Wheat—July, 79⅛; Sept, 78¾; Corn—July, 69¾; Sept, 66¾; Oats—July, 36½; Sept, 34¾.

Cash quotations closed:

Wheat.—No. 2 red 80¼c to 80⅜c; No. 2 hard 80½c to 81c; No. 2 northern 88c to 90½c; No. 2 spring 87c to 88½c.

Corn—No. 2 yellow 71½c; No. 3 yellow 71c.

Oats—No. 3 white 36c to 36½c; standard 37¼c to 37½c.

No. 2 rye.—New, 62c.

Barley.—49c to 56c.

CANADIAN PACIFIC

The Stock that Rules the Market Now Cheap

The price of stock of the Canadian Pacific Railway has been getting lower and lower during the last year. Having touched the high mark of two hundred and eighty-six, and a new issue of stock having been offered to the shareholders at one hundred and seventy-five, the stock fell off twenty points in making the absorption. Since that time, there has been no watering or other manipulation by which the value of the stock might be decreased. But from two hundred and sixty to sixty-five, at which price it settled when the new issue was taken up, it has kept falling week by week, month by month, sometimes showing slight rallies of five to ten points, but never holding them for any length of time, until it has gone down to a value of one hundred and eighty-six per share. This is a drop of one hundred points for no part of which drop is there any visible valid reason other than the extraordinary shortage of money, and the steady decrease shown in the net earnings of the road by its weekly and monthly statements. There is not a particle of doubt but that both of these causes for the decline will readjust themselves, and that if there is nothing more serious the matter with the road or its management than the public is generally aware of, prices of the stock will again grow soon to their old level. It is on the intrinsically safe position of the road as shown by its yearly and monthly statements that many have been persuaded to pick it up at the cheap rate on which it is selling, for it yields five percent interest, and they evidently expect that the shares will great increase in value during the next autumn and winter, when by pulling out the wheat crop, the weekly statements of the road will again show favorable comparisons with the statements of one to two years ago, when stock was booming. When Canadian Pacific went down to two hundred and twenty last fall, it was thought that it had surely struck low water mark there, and that so much of the decline as was due to the tightness of money was caused by the Balkan war. Subsequent to that, however, Canadian Pacific tumbled to two hundred and eight, and hovered around there for months, then suddenly another big break came, carrying it down to about one hundred and eighty-five, where with small variation, it has stayed to this day. The market report in those papers which comment on them, are giving all sorts of reasons for the drop. A week ago they were telling us that the last five points had been cut off because the stock-holders were afraid of an adverse decision in the "Storstad-Empress" inquiry. The inquiry is over, and a decision is rendered entirely favorable to the C. P. R., but no sooner is the decision handed down than the stock drops another five points. Other explanations which sound well at the time they are made, turn out to be just as unreliable. Why the C. P. R. is down has many answers, such as keener competition, from the newly constructed G. T. P., a decrease in its land sales caused in the slackening in the tide of immigration, and a host of other things, none of which seem sufficient to warrant it. It is this very difficulty of explaining the continual lowering of prices that has made many feel a fear that there has been some incompetency, and that inside selling is being done by those who know. For all that anyone outside the directorate of the company can tell it is one of the finest gilt edge stocks on the market at present prices, and should be good for a rise to two hundred at least with the harvesting of a good crop.

The continued weakness of C. P. R. and Brazilian and generally disturbed markets in London and New York resulted in a lowering of quotations on the Montreal Stock Exchange last week without causing much liquidation. Issues with domestic market only, acted exceptionally well under the circumstances.

It was no light test of the position of the market, and for that matter of the trend of sentiment, that a new low record for four years in C. P. R. and the lowest price on record for Brazilian, both stocks of wide distribution in Canada and of large influence in a market way, should fall within the same week. The resistance to depressing influences of that kind and the light trading that marked the week's business were highly gratifying to those who have had the courage to maintain a bullish attitude to Canadian securities.

PRICES OF STOCKS

The Range and Change for the Week on the Montreal Exchange

	High	Low	Last	Chg.
Ames H.	11	11	11	— ½
Do. pref.	59	58½	58½	— ½
*Bell Tel.	147	147	147	unch.
B.C. Pack.	117	117	117	—3
Brazilian	75	71	75	+1
*C. Car pref.	100			
Cement	30	29¼	30	— ⅜
Do. pref.	91¾	91	91	— ½
Cotton pref.	73	73	73	—2½
Converters.	37	37	37	—1
C. P. R.	190	184⅛	187	—4
*C. Reserve.	1.22	1.14	1.18	+3
C. SS. Line.	11	10¾	10⅜	— ¼
Do. pref.	69¼	66	68	—1¼
Detroit	66	66	66	—1¼
D. Bridge	108	108	108	—1
Canners	35½	35	35½	
D. Coal pref.	97½			
D. Iron pref.	76	76	76	+1
D Steel	23	21½	32	unch.
Texile	70	67½	68½	—1½
Dul. Sup.	60			
Hollinger	18 3-5	18¼	18¼	—.65
Hillcrest	22			
Illinois pref	94½	94	94	
L. of W.	130½	130	130½	
Do. pref.	120			
Laurentide	181½	177	180½	—1½
MacDon.	10¼	10	10¼	—18¼
Mackay	80¾			
Do. pref.	68⅛			
Mex. L. P.	46	46	46	unch.
M. Power	230¾	228	230½	—1½
Do. new	230	229	230	
Mt. Cotton	99	99	99	—1
*Mt. Tram.	25			
N. Brew	49½	49½	—½	
Do. pref.	95			
N. S. Steel	53	48	53	+2½
Ogilvie	114			
Do. pref.	114			
Ottawa P.	140	140	140	—1½
Penmans	50	50	50	unch.
Do. pref.	82	81¼	81¼	—1¾
Porto Rico	54	54	54	—5¾
Quebec Ry.	11	10½	10½	— ½
R. & O.	88			
Smart W.	20	20	20	+2
*Shawinigan	132	131	132	—1
Sher. W. pf.	100			
Spanish	10½	9	9½	— ½
Do. pref.	41	38½	41	+3½
Steel Co.	12½	12½	12½	— ½
Tor. Ry.	125½	123	124¾	—2¼
Tucketts	30	30	30	+1
**Twin C.	102	102	102	—1
Do. rts.	½	1-16	1-16	—1-16
Winn. Ry.	191¼	190	190½	
BANKS—				
Commerce	205	205	205	unch.
Dominion	229			
Hochelaga	151	151	151	+1
Imperial	212			
*Merchants	183	183	183	— ½
Molsons	201	200½	201	
Montreal	235	234	235	unch.
N. Scotia	263	263	263	—1
Quebec	120	118½	120	+1⅝
Royal	223	221	221¼	
Union	140½	140¼	140½	
BONDS—				
Bell Tel.	99⅞			
Cement	95¼	95¼	95¼	— ⅝
C. Car.	104	104	104	— ½
Cottons	80			
D. Coal	100	100	100	unch.
D. Iron	85	85	85	— ¼
D. Text. B.	100½	100½	100½	+ ½
Keewatin	100			
M. Power.	97			
M. Tram.	99⅝	99⅝	99⅝	unch.
Do. dbs.	82	82	82	+1
N. Scotia	87	87	87	unch.
Ogilvie	102½			
Price Bros.	78	78	78	unch.
Quebec Ry.	50	50	50	unch.
Winn. St. Ry.	99¾			

LARGER WHEAT AREA UNDER CULTIVATION

But Government Report Says Drought Has Affected Spring Crops

LIVESTOCK SHOWS DECREASE.

Ottawa, July 17.—Revised estimates are available of the areas sown to spring crops this year, their condition on June 30, the acreages under the later-sown cereals and hoed crops, and of the numbers of farm livestock. The areas of wheat, barley, mixed grains and hay, and clover are less, and of oats, rye, peas and alfalfa more than the estimates a month ago, when in Eastern Canada seeding was late. The area under wheat is now placed at 11,022,000 acres, or 7,000 acres more than in 1913. Spring wheat occupies 10,048,700 acres, as against 10,045,000 acres in 1913, and the area to be harvested of fall wheat is 973,300 acres, almost the same as last year.

The area under oats is placed at 10,814,500 acres, 380,500 acres more than in 1913. Barley occupies 1,597,600 acres, against 1,613,000 acres last year; rye, 111,280 acres, against 119,130 acres; peas 205,950 acres against 218,930 acres; mixed grains 463,300 acres against 473,800 acres; hay and clover 7,779,000 acres against 8,169,000 acres; and alfalfa 90,385 acres, against 903,560 acres.

For the three Northwest provinces the wheat acreage is 10,063,500 acres as compared with 10,033,000 acres last year; an increase being shown in Saskatchewan and Alberta, but a decrease in Manitoba. Oats occupy 6,106,000 acres as against 5,792,000 acres in 1913; and barley 1,038,000 acres against 1,025,000 acres.

The net increase in the three provinces for the three crops is — Wheat, 27,500; oats, 314,000; and barley 13,000 acres; a total of 354,500 acres for the three crops. The largest increase of area in the three provinces is for oats, 314,000 acres, which apparently shows that increased attention is being given to mixed farming.

The acreage under the later-sown cereal crops of 1914 are estimated as follows—

Buckwheat 54,000, as against 380,000 in 1913; flax, 1,163,000 as against 1,552,800; corn for husking 256,000 against 278,000; beans 43,830 against 46,200; potatoes 475,900 against 473,500; turnips, etc., 175,000, against 186,400; sugar beet 15,500, against 17,000; and corn for fodder 317,000, against 303,650.

The condition of spring-sown crops at the end of June was on the whole fairly satisfactory, excepting hay and clover, which, owing to the prolonged drouth, has a standard condition of 73.7, as compared with 90.2 a month ago. All the other crops have receded from the high figures of June and their condition in percent of the standard of 100 was as follows:—

Fall wheat, 78.2; spring wheat, 86.3; all wheat, 84.5; oats, 87.3; barley, 86.2; rye, 84.7; peas, 86.9; mixed grains, 87.3; alfalfa, 81.5; and pasture, 83.2.

COMPARISON FOR SIX YEARS.

The condition of spring wheat is marked as high as ninety in Saskatchewan. The percentages for wheat, rye, barley and oats represents the promise of yields per acre, superior to the six year average in the case of spring wheat and barley by three percent, and of rye by one percent, equal to the average in the case of oats, and one percent inferior in the case of fall wheat.

Estimates compiled from the reports of correspondents as to the numbers of farm livestock at the end of June result for all Canada as follows:—

Horses, 2,947,738; milch cows, 2,673,286; other cattle, 3,363,531; sheep, 2,058,045 and swine, 3,434,201 — an increase in the case of horses, but a decrease for the other descriptions. In making their estimates this year correspondents were requested to take specially into account the known large exportation to the United States of farm livestock, and although many correspondents reported that new breeding stock will largely make up for deficiencies caused by these increases in the exports, it is apparent that the diminutions shown were caused by such exports. Tabulation of the returns by provinces show that the decrease is mainly in the eastern part of Canada, since satisfactory increases in the numbers of livestock are shown for the Northwest provinces, especially Saskatchewan and Alberta.

FRENCH BUDGET FINALLY PASSED

Paris, July 15. — The Budget of 1914 was finally passed to-night by the Senate and Chamber of Deputies which then adjourned, thus enabling President Poincare to start on his trip to Russia. The only important difference to-day between the Senate and Chamber concerned a clause which provides that if, when an estate comes to probate, it is learned that the tax on the full income had not been paid the amount so withheld should then be deducted from the legacies.

The Chamber passed this article and the Senate rejected it at first, but finally adopted it to-night.

UPHOLDS THAW'S CLAIM TO INCOME.

Pittsburgh, July 15.—After six months of legal battle, Harry K. Thaw, in a decision handed down by Judge James W. Over in Orphans' Court to-day, is awarded the income from his father's estate which has been denied him by the trustees since he was adjudged insane for the slaying of Stanford White.

By the decision Thaw gets $160,773. Judge Over says Thaw is legally entitled to the money despite the fact that alienists declare Thaw is suffering from an exaggerated sense of self—which would make it unwise to commit any large sums of money into his personal charge.

UNLISTED SECURITIES.

Carr. Fac.	33	28	33	+6
Do. pref.	70	70	70	
Cedars R.	66½	66	66	unch.
Front. Br.	40			
Mex. N. P.	5	5	5	unch.
Tram. Power.	48	43¼	44½	—3½
N. Brick	47	47	47	—1
Wayaga.	32½	32	32½	— ⅛
W. C. Power	30	30	30	+5
BONDS—				
Cedars R.	86¼	86¼	86¼	— ¼
N. Brick	72			
Wayaga.	76	75½	76	+ ½

*Ex-dividend. **Ex-rights

GENERAL STRIKE MAY BE CALLED.

Vancouver, July 15.—The British Columbia Labor Federation decided to-day to call a general strike of labor forces in British Columbia because of conditions arising from the miners' strike on Vancouver Island.

A referendum of the unions will be taken during next six weeks, and on this the strike actually depends.

The vote was 48 to 36.

ALLEGED ATTEMPT TO WRECK EXPRESS TRAIN

Four Young Men Committed For Trial for Outrage in Cape Breton

OBSTRUCTIONS ON TRACK.

Sydney, N. S., July 17.—Four young men named Grant, Bryson, Ferguson and Doherty were committed to the Supreme Court to-day on a charge of attempted train wrecking. They are accused of having placed several hundred pounds of machinery on part of the track ties about two miles out of the city. The obstruction was removed by a nearby resident. The incoming night express from Halifax would undoubtedly have been derailed and sent over the embankment had the obstruction not been removed in time.

Doherty, one of the accused, has admitted the charge, but urges that the act was done in a sportive way, without thought of the consequences involved.

ASKS AUTOMONY FOR ALSACE-LORRAINE

Paris, July 15.—A general strike for the purpose of preventing war, in the opinion of Gustave Herve, the anti-military agitator, M. Guesde, Socialist Deputy, and other speakers at the French Socialist Congress to-day, would be absolutely impracticable. The only way to avoid war, they declared, was to improve Franco-German relations, the principal obstacle to which was Alsace-Lorraine. This could be removed by the granting of autonomy.

M. Jaures, the Socialist leader in the Chamber, and M. Vaillant, a Socialist deputy, held that a general strike would be effective during the period of tension before a war, when there would be a good opportunity of forcing a settlement by arbitration.

MAD MULLAH AGAIN ON THE RAMPAGE

Aden, Arabia, July 15. — The Mad Mullah is concentrating his energies near Burao. The garrison of the Sheik is being strengthened against possible attack.

Burao is on British Solomon Island, about eight miles south of Berber, on the coast. The protection of the chief coast towns is entrusted to small garrisons of Indian troops supplemented by a native police force. In March, 1910, British posts were withdrawn from the interior, governmental authority being left to native Sheiks.

PROTEST CHINESE GOVERNOR'S ACT.

London, July 17.—A Peking despatch to the "Times" says the British and American Ministers will make a strong protest to the Government to-day against the breaking of treaties by the Governor of the Province of Chekiang, who is imposing exorbitant taxes on British and American merchandise.

ABANDON RADIUM AS A CANCER CURE

Berlin, July 17.—Germany's greatest surgery specialists have abandoned the use of radium for the treatment of cancer and are now confining themselves exclusively to the Roentgen rays. Among them is Prof. Bumm, director of the women's clinics of the University of Berlin, who has just announced that a number of women have been cured of cancer by the Roentgen method.

DIDN'T KNOW IT WAS LOADED.

Hamilton, Ont., July 14.—Pointing a revolver, which he did not know was loaded to his head and making a remark about being a good soldier, McClinton Irvine, fifteen years of age, pulled the trigger and shot himself. He was sent to the hospital, but died before midnight last night.

COMRADES DRINK SPIRITS AND DIE

Fort William, July 17.—After drinking "Columbian spirits," or wood alcohol mixed with gasoline, James Walker, of 140 Grange avenue, Toronto, and F. Brown, of London, Ont., died at Ignace. Before dying Walker said that he and his comrade had drunk about three pints of liquor.

At the inquest the jury recommended a thorough investigation into the sale of the poison. Two others are said to have been travelling with the dead men, but no more is known of them.

BENEFITED BY COLONEL ROOSEVELT'S ATTACK.

London, July 14.—A Henry Savage Landor arrived in London yesterday from Paris and will remain for a month. The so-called Roosevelt controversy has so advertised my work, he said, that I must remain here to supervise the getting out of new editions.

FIND OIL NEAR SURFACE.

Sandwich, Ont., July 14.—Oil of good quality has been discovered at a depth of only sixty feet on the farm of Moses Laforet, a farmer living in Sandwich East township. A neighbor of Laforet's struck a supply of natural gas on his farm three years ago and he has since been using it for lighting and heating his establishment.

SIR GEORGE FOSTER RETURNS.

Ottawa, July 17.—Sir George Foster, minister of trade and commerce, is back in the capital and shows the benefit of a short vacation. He will leave again the first of the week and on Thursday next will welcome the Dominions Trade Commission at Rimouski.

CONCRETE ROADS.

An Inspection of Some Long Laid Proves Their Value.

Last week a party of Canadian Highway Engineers and Municipal Officials interested in good roads, visited Detroit and Wayne County, Mich., to learn how this progressive American community is building a comprehensive concrete road system of whic it is justly proud.

Wayne County now has nearly one hundred miles of the finest concrete roads in the world, one stretch of which extends in a smooth unbroken surface for a distance of 21 miles passing through the villages of Wayne and Dearbourne and it is a noteworthy fact that after much experimenting with every kind of road building material, the Board of County Road Commissioners has adopted concrete as its standard.

The party covered about eighty miles of highway of every description and in every condition from the worst to the best. The tour proved an exceptionally strong object lesson to everyone of the party and much gratification was expressed at the completeness of the building equipment and the excellent results obtained.

Fortunately, the party was enabled to see practically every operation of road building from the grading of the sub-soil to the finished road, of which one machine can lay 750 square yards of road in one day. The method of reinforcing and its advantages was shown and explained.

Wayne County began building concrete roads in 1909 and the first stretch laid in that year was carefully inspected by the party at close range and the concensus of opinion was that it is now as good as when put down and the maintenance cost has been practically nothing during the five years that it has been used. A striking contrast is shown when the condition of this concrete stretch is compared with other stretches of the same road, built at the same time of other materials and at approximately the same cost, but which now resembles the "Rocky Road to Dublin" and must be rebuilt in the near future.

One of the engineers expressed the opinion that if Wayne County, could afford to have such excellent roads, there is no excuse for Canadian communities to delay the building of systems that will be as good as the Wayne County roads, for there are few Canadian counties that are not infinitely richer in natural resources if not in actual capital, and we can greatly benefit by the experiences of the county across the line.

The individual and collective opinion voiced was unanimous for concrete as the logical and economical material for permanent good roads in Canada and one that will enable every community to invest its road money so that it will return a dividend instead of being spent to fill up the mud holes.

ROCKED THE BOAT TWO YOUTHS DROWN

Peterborough, Ont., July 16.— Late this afternoon, Austin O'Toole, aged 17, and Charles Burgoyne, aged 24, lost their lives by drowning in the river a few miles below this city. The two young men and another named Fowler were rocking the canoe when it upset.

Fowler swam to shore, about 25 yards, supposing that the others, who were good swimmers were following, but when he looked back he saw only the upturned canoe and no trace of the young men. Both bodies were recovered.

MASONS RE-ELECT GRAND OFFICERS

Niagara Falls, Ont., July 16.—Nominations in the Masonic Grand Lodge today resulted in the re-election by acclamation of the principal officers. Six hundred dollars were appropriated for the purpose of a provincial lodge of instruction. With the election of the other officers, the Grand Lodge will conclude this afternoon, to meet next year in Hamilton.

This afternoon will be devoted to the celebration of the one hundred years of peace between Britain and the United States. The affair will be one of the largest ever held, and will be participated in by over 2,000 Masons.

HEAD OFFICE AT MONTREAL.

Ottawa, Ont., July 17.—The head office of Norton Griffiths and Company, Limited, has been changed from Vancouver to Montreal.

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 announ

THE BOYS' AND GIRLS' PAGE

∴ KEEP FISHIN' ∴

Hi Somers was the greatest cuss
Fer catchin' fish—he sure was great!
He never used to make no fuss
About the kind of pole or bait.
Er weather, neither; he'd jest say,
"I got to ketch a mess to-day."
An' toward the creek you'd see him slide,
A-whistlin' soft an' walkin' wide.
I says one dey to Hi, says I,
"How do always ketch 'em, Hi?"
He gave his bait another switch in,
An' chucklin', says, "I jest keep fishin'."

Hi took to readin' law at night
And pretty soon, the first we knowed,
He had a lawsuit, won his fight,
An' was a lawyer! I'll be blowed!
He knowed more law than Squire McKnab!
An', though he had no "gift of gab"
To brag about, somehow he made
A sober sort of talk that played
The mischief with the other side.
One day, when someone asked if Hi'd
Explain how he got in condishin,
He laughed an' said, "I jest kept fishin'."

Well, Hi is Gov'ner Somers, now;
A big man round the State, you bet—
To me the same old Hi, somehow;
The same old champeen fisher, yet,
It wan't so much the bait er pole,
It wan't so much the fishin' hole,
That won fer Hi his big success;
'Twas jest his fishin' on, I guess;
A cheerful, stiddy, hopeful kind
Of keepin' at it—don't you mind?
And that is why I can't help wishin'
That more of us would jest keep fishin'.

—Chicago "Daily News."

A GOOD GAME

When you give a little garden party to some of your chums try this one: Have several little booklets ready with a spray of flowers painted in water-color on the cover, or else cut out of lawn or cretonne and pasted carefully on the cardboard cover. Tie the booklet with very narrow ribbon, and fasten a pencil to it. Then write inside the booklet. "Quote a line or lines of poetry about a rose and give author's name." Take other flowers like the daffodil, lily, dandelion and so forth, and then say: "Give a line or lines of verse about some tree or vine or bush."

After the garden party guests have all written answers to the question you can award a prize to the winner, such as an inexpensive jardiniere, or a plant, or vase for flowers, and smaller prizes to the second best. The list of quotations might run something like this:

Oh, my love is like a red, red rose.—Burns.

Blossoms of the almond tree, April's gift to April's bees—Arnold.

Daffodils that come before the swallow dares—Shakespeare.

Pretty firstling of the year (the snowdrop).—R. W. Proctor.

A violet on a mossy stone, half hidden from the eye.—Wadsworth.

In a cowslip's bell I lie (Ariel's Song.)—Shakespeare.

Gather ye rosebuds while ye may.—Herrick.

The marigold, whose courteous face echoes the sun.—John Cleveland.

(The dandelion) Dear common flower that grows beside the way.—Lowell.

Oh, the broom, the yellow broom—Mary Hewitt.

Pale primroses that die ere they can behold bright Phoebus.—Shakespeare.

There are many poems that have flowers introduced in them, and a hostess can make out a long list of them. If she wishes, she might vary the game by quoting the lines of each, bearing on the flower, and ask for the author, thus simplifying the game.

Success don't konsist in never makin' blunders, but in never makin' the same one twict.—Josh Billings.

CORNSTARCH BEADS.

A girl who is trying to think of something to make for her little sister may find amusement for a rainy day in making doll beads from cornstarch and salt, says "Youth's Companion." It is possible to color them any shade that suits the individual fancy, and when strung alone or with glass beads between them, they make attractive necklaces for a child to play with.

Mix four tablespoonfuls of salt with two tablespoonfuls of water, and add coloring matter to suit your taste. In a separate dish mix two tablespoonfuls of cornstarch with two tablespoonfuls of water, and add perfume if you wish. Allow the salt to become boiling hot; then stir in the starch. Since it cooks instantly, it is best to have some one pour the starch for you while you stir it vigorously. When the mixture is cool enough to handle, knead it with your hands; then take small bits and roll them into beads. Run them on pins and leave them in this position until they are nearly dry; then remove them. Do not make them too large, and be careful not to let your pins discolor the starch with rust. If you wish to keep the dough for future use, wrap it in a wet cloth or cover it with a dish.

HOME-MADE MUSIC.

Every boy with a spark of music in him loves to try his skill at making strange musical instruments. Is there a country boy or girl living who does not try playing tunes upon a folded leaf? I have heard boys and girls play very good tunes upon a leaf. I have heard really sweet music produced by stretching a blade of grass between the first tips and fleshy parts of the two thumbs, leaving an opening between the first and second joints, where the music is produced by blowing upon the taut grass with the breath. The balance of the two hands are pressed in close contact, so as to form a hollow sounding body, like a violin, says a contributor to "Farm and Home."

Flutes are made by cutting a stem from a pumpkin or squash leaf, leaving one end closed. A lengthwise slit is cut near the closed end, and this end is inserted in the mouth so as to include the whole of the slit. Keys to be covered by the fingers are then cut by making notches in the stem. To play, the breath is forced out through the slit in the stem, and notes are made by covering and uncovering the notches with the fingers.

A cornstalk fiddle is an old instrument which our great-grandfathers used to make. Cut a joint off a large cornstalk. Slip the knife under the tough bark, loosening it for a few inches near one end, but do not cut the ends. Now remove about half the stalk beneath the loosened bark. Cut the bark into strips an eighth of an inch in width, and cut away every other or alternate one. These strips are your strings, and you may, by doing your work neatly, have quite a creditable looking instrument.

You may put in a bridge with notches for strings, and thus change the tone of each string a trifle. For a bow you may use long strips of cornstalk bark stretched in a bow frame, or well-rosined thread, or you may be able to get horse hair for your bow.

ABSENT-MINDED, INDEED.

An absent-minded professor at Drew Theological Seminary, while studying, one evening, had need of a bookmark, and seeing nothing else handy, he used his wife's scissors, that lay on the sewing table. A few minutes later his wife wanted the scissors but a diligent search failed to reveal them.

The next day the professor appeared before his class, and opened his book. There lay the lost scissors. He picked them up, and holding them above his head, shouted:

"Here they are, dear!"—"Everybody's Magazine."

SOME COUNTRY SAWS.

"There is usually enough of everything on the table except cream."

"When a man is trying to sell you something, don't imagine he is that polite all the time."

"When a man tells his friends that he has 'accepted' a new position that was offered him, he doesn't fool them any. They know from experience that the position was not offered him, but that he hounded it for months. Not one man in twenty ever had a position offered him.'

"Why is a horse that can't hold its head up like next Wednesday?"

"Don't know."

"Why, because it's neck's weak."

"Oh, I heard that joke about a weak back."

BOYS' AND GIRLS' SUMMER VACATION CONTEST.

A PRIZE EACH WEEK.

For the best letter, not exceeding 150 words, describing a summer holiday.

We are offering a prize each week for the best letter, not exceeding 150 words, sent in by a boy or a girl describing a summer vacation.

If you can earn the money for your vacation we will be glad to know how you do it.

If you spend your vacation in any unusual way we want to know about it.

Competitors must not be over 18 years of age.

Address your letter Boys' and Girls' Page, "Weekly Witness," Witness Block, Montreal.

LIST OF PRIZES.

Leather collar bag, pocket tool case (tools enclosed in handle), pocket knife, pencil case, fountain pen, book, Scout game, paint box, pocket purse, cuff links, "Witness" watch fob, enamel brooch or pin.

A Big Brother

"Jake," as he was known to his closest friends and his family, has gone, and with his going the poor, the ignorant, and the oppressed of New York and other great cities have lost a friend whose life was devoted to their needs and whose first thought was for their welfare. Jacob A. Riis, a Dane by birth, but an American by adoption, was spoken of by ex-President Roosevelt once as "the most useful citizen in New York." "In all the United States," he is said to have added, "I never knew a more useful nor a stancher citizen." On another occasion, some years ago, the Colonel was quoted as saying of his old friend: "He is a man who acts squarely, works hard, wears no sour visage, and not only hold high ideals, but fights for them." This little man, who deserves all the honor and none of the stigma of the title of "reformer," came to this country in 1870, when he was not yet quite twenty-one. Already in his native town of Ribe, Denmark, he had begun in a decided way the fight against ignorance, vice, filth, and careless and unjust oppression that he was to continue his whole life long. For his first few years here he served in many capacities—coal-mining, brick-making, peddling, anything he could turn his hand to honorably. The New York "Tribune" tells a story of the turn in Riis's life that led him into his lifework by way of journalism:

In Buffalo he was a carpenter, a lumber-yard hand, and a travelling salesman for a furniture house. There, too, he made up his mind to be a newspaper man. Of his efforts to break into that profession he afterward said:

"I thought I would make a good reporter. My father had edited our local newspaper, and such little help as I had often been of to him had given me a taste for the business. Being of that mind, I went to the "Courier" office one morning and asked for the editor. He was not in. Apparently nobody was. I wandered through room after room, all empty, till at last I came to one in which sat a man with a paste-pot and a pair of long shears. This must be the editor. He had the implements of his trade. I told him my errand while he clipped away.

"'What is it you want?' he asked, when I had ceased speaking and waited for an answer.

"'Work,' I said.

"'Work!' said he, waving me haughtily away with the shears. 'We don't work here. This is a newspaper office.'

"I went, abashed. I tried "The Express" next. This time I had the editor pointed out to me. He was just coming through the business office. At the door I stopped him and preferred my request. He looked me over, a lad fresh from the shipyard, with horny hands and a rough coat, and asked:

"'What are you?'

"'A carpenter,' I said.

"The man turned upon his heel with a loud, rasping laugh and shut the door in my face. For a moment I stood there, stunned. His ascending steps on the stairs brought back my senses. I ran to the door and flung it open. 'You laugh!' I shouted, shaking my fist at him, standing half-way up the stairs. 'You laugh now, but wait'— And then I got the grip of my temper and slammed the door in my turn. All the same, in that hour it was settled that I was to be a reporter. I knew it as I went out in the street."

Soon afterward Riis came to New York and became a reporter on "The Tribune." It was while he was there and as police reporter on "The Evening Sun" that he studied New York's underworld and laid his first plans for the rescue of those whom it held chained to vice and poverty. His first view of these conditions was some years before, on his arrival in America, poor and friendless. The New York "Times" relates the story and its sequel:

Riis had had his first experience with the police lodging-houses soon after he arrived in New York, a homeless immigrant twenty-one years of age. For days he had trudged the streets looking for a job, but there was no work for him. One night, utterly worn out and brooding on his miseries, he went down to the river. He had made up his mind that life was not worth the struggle. A homeless dog — little black-and-tan—came along and made friends. A few hours later, with the dog in his arms, he applied for lodging in the cellar of the Church Street Police Station. The dog was not admitted. After a night in the filth and depravity of the police lodging, he went out to find the dog waiting for him. During the night some one had stolen a gold locket with a lock of hair in it which Riis had inside his shirt. He complained to a Sergeant, who retaliated by picking up the animal and dashing out its brains against a wall.

It was after he had become a police reporter that Jacob Riis levelled up the score. He tells of it in his autobiography, "The Making of an American":

"We had been looking the police over by night, Roosevelt and I. We had inspected the lodging-rooms, while I went over the long long fight with him, and had come at last to the Church Street Station. It was raining outside. The light flickered, cold and cheerless, in the green lamp as we went up the stone steps. Involuntarily I looked in the corner for my little dog, but it was not there, or any one who remembered it. The Sergeant glanced over his blotter grimly; I had almost to pinch myself to make sure I was not shivering in a linen duster, wet to the skin. Down the cellar steps to the men's lodging-room I led the President of the Police Board. It was unchanged, just as it was the day I slept there. Three men lay stretched at full length on the dirty planks, two of them young lads from the country. Standing there, I told Mr. Roosevelt my own story. He turned alternately red and white with anger as he heard it.

"'Did they do that to you?' he asked, when I had ended. For an answer I pointed to the young lads then asleep before him. 'I was like this one,' I said.

"He struck his clenched fists together. 'I will smash them to-morrow.'

"He was as good as his word. The very next day the Police Board took the matter up. Provision was made for the homeless on a barge in the East River until plans could be perfected for sifting the tramps from the unfortunate, and within a week, on recommendation of the Chief of Police, orders were issued to close the doors of the police lodging-rooms on February 2, 1896, never again to be opened. The battle was won. The murder of my dog was avenged and forgiven after twenty-five years."

The friendship between Riis and Roosevelt began soon after the publication of the former's first book dealing with conditions in the slums, called "How the Other Half Lives." Mr. Roosevelt, then a member of the New York Police Commission, read the book, appreciated its sincerity and fine feeling, and recognized the value at once of the indomitable spirit with which its author was imbued. We read:

One night Riis got a message from Theodore Roosevelt, then of the New York Police Commission. "I want to help," it said. From that day Theodore Roosevelt was Jacob Riis's steadfast friend, and when he became Police Commissioner they were constantly together. They walked into tenement-houses and observed for themselves the conditions. They tramped the streets at night and found policemen asleep, and stirred the department from top to bottom. And they abolished the police lodging-house system.

This friendship became celebrated, and it was laughingly said of Riis that, in his later years, he could not make a speech, upon any subject whatsoever, without mentioning Roosevelt's name at least twelve times before his remarks were concluded. "The Sun" sums up a few of the reforms that Riis, both independently and with the help of Commissioner Roosevelt, accomplished in New York or set in motion:

Mr. Riis did the work that won small parks for bad spots in the city. He labored years to have more school-houses built. The evils he exposed he discovered in his work as a reporter. He knew how to write so as to wring men's hearts with his news of oppression, misery, and hopelessness. He compelled indifferent city officials to concede the reforms he suggested or approved.

It was Riis who exposed the contaminated state of the city's water-supply, and thus brought about the purchase of the whole Croton watershed. It was Riis who forced the destruction of rear tenements, and thus relieved the hideous darkness and density of life among the very poor.

He forced the obliteration of Mulberry Bend, the worst tenement block in the city, and had the space turned into a park. He spoke the word that induced Commissioner Roosevelt to abolish the police lodging-houses. He fought for and secured a truant-school. He drove bakeshops out of tenement basements. He demanded light for dark tenements, thus illuminating the hiding-places of dirt, filth, and crime.

He worked for the abolition of child-labor, and, when a law was enacted, compelled its enforcement. Playgrounds for schools and the opening of school-rooms to boys, and girls' clubs were of his planning. He started the movement for flowers for the healthy as well as for the sick poor.



(JACOB A. RIIS.)

The BOY SCOUTS



THE LYNX PATROL

"Say, fellows, what do think of forming a Scout Patrol?"

"The Bunch" of eight young lads looked at their leader, Tom Fenton, in surprise. "What do you know about scouting," demanded Jim Roberts.

Tom proudly drew a little, green covered book from one pocket and a large red one from the other. "There you are," he said. "What I don't know about it is found in these books."

"Where did you get them?" asked Bob Livingston.

"Oh, I had an idea about a month ago and sent to headquarters for them. They tell us just what to do and we can have a swell time this summer if we try."

"But there are only eight of us," objected Sammy Shire.

"Eight is enough to form a patrol. Listen, this is how you do it." Tom then read the instruction on how to become scouts, the scout law and promise.

"Gee," exclaimed Fred Thomas, when he had finished, "that's some law."

"Oh, we can keep it all right if we work hard at it. It is not very easy, but thousands of boys are doing it, I am sure we can if we try."

"Then I'm for having a Patrol." "So am I." "And I." "All right, then, all in favor say it."

"You bet!" shouted seven boyish voices and Bill Sampson added, "We'll get Mr. Harris to be Scoutmaster."

"Fine," approved Tom, "I'm sure he will lead us. He has done a lot for us chaps already. Now what animal will we take as an emblem?"

Everybody thought hard for a minute, then Harold Smith, a quiet boy, who didn't say anything until he had something worth while to talk about, said, "Let us call ourselves the lynx patrol. The lynx is a Canadian animal, and travels alone or in small companies, and is a good scout."

"Good boy, Harry!" shouted Johnny Adams. "I'm with you for a Lynx Patrol."

"What do you say fellows?"

"Three cheers for the Lynx Patrol."

So a Patrol of Scouts was formed in Stixville.

AMONG THE SCOUTS

Our talk this week is about the Scout's Promise. Every Scout knows how it reads so we will take up each part separately. The first part, "Do your duty to God and the King" means to do your duty to your own religion; go to your own church at least once every Sunday and observe carefully every rule and order of your own faith. "The King" stands for not only His Majesty, King George, but also for your country, your nation and the National Flag. Always be respectful and honor the flag, saluting it whenever it is raised or lowered. It is the emblem of our Empire and as a member of the greatest colony in that Empire you must always respect it. It may be a hard thing and very brave to charge up a hill with a thousand other men, or to die for your country. Yes, it is a noble thing. But there is something far harder to do. There is a patriotism which is far nobler, and that is to live for your country. If Canada is to be the great country that we all wish it to be, it will be so because its boys are good scouts and grow up to be good, honest, upright men, who think first of their duty. By living up to the law and by showing your loyalty you are setting a splendid example to the thousands of foreign boys who come every year to make Canada their home. So buck up lads, remember you have promised to live doing you duty to "God and the King" and a Scout's promise is his bond.

QUEBEC.

DOINGS OF THE WEEK.

A good muster of the members of the 3rd and 6th Troops assembled at Bergerville Camp last week-end under Scoutmasters Carter and Simon and A. S. M. Fritze. A feature of the outing was the quick response of all to the Fire Alarm raised by Scoutmaster Simon after all were asleep, to beat out a fire purposely lighted to test the preparation of the Scouts for all emergencies. On Sunday morning nearly everyone attended service at St. Michael's, making an addition of eight to the choir alone. Care must be taken in all future bivouacs that all boys be in uniform, and also that they be instructed to touch nothing outside their immediate bivouac ground. It must be remembered that the Scouts are enjoying a special privilege in being allowed to camp on the premises of the Rev. E. A. Dunn, and no abuse of this privilege will be tolerated.

Through an invitation extended by the Scoutmasters of Cookshire, Scoutmaster A. C. Carter, of the 3rd Quebec Troop is attending a camp at Marbleton, this week, as instructor.

The Guides have been busy the past week piloting tourists around the city. Those who have secured their services, have expressed themselves as more than pleased with the boys' work. It is expected that the coming week will see even greater activity in this branch of the Scouts.

On Thursday last, Scouts Kell and Lower, of the 3rd Quebec Troop, tramped to Montmerency Falls, and back as part of their tests for the First Class badge.

A number of Scoutmasters and Scouts were entertained in Camp at Ville Marie last week-end by Scout L. C. Carrier. A very interesting and enjoyable time was spent.

Now that the Y. M. C. A. camp at Valcartier is in progress it is hoped that those scouts who are members will take advantage of this excellent opportunity to receive practical outdoor training and swimming practice.

D. S. M. BROWN.

"B.-P." ON THE SCOUTS

Sir Robert Baden-Powell in one passage of his speech made on a recent visit to Manchester, put what is perhaps the best case for Scouting. It is not the educational case; nor the moral case, nor yet the physical case. It is the source of all these—the fact that in Scouting the betterment of the boy is achieved unconsciously and by means which are uncommonly good fun. You may interest a boy in the plays of Shakespeare; you may induce in him an admiration for the eloquent compression of Tacitus, a pride in writing simple and pure English, or a joy of sorts in working out geometrical problems. But about all these hangs the taint of conscious self-improvement.

The boy who is commended by his teacher for an exceptional essay takes his laurels with a certain sense of shame, the irrational shame born of the knowledge that his fellows may think him—well, not one of themselves.

But the youngest who pitches a tent, makes his fire from two sticks, cooks his meal, and fends for himself and his fellows in all the essentials of primitive life has his resource, his energy, his courage, and his sense of sacrifice and service fostered to the full without that consciousness of being, as the Scotch say, "a laud o' pairts," which is so abhorred by the common or garden boy.

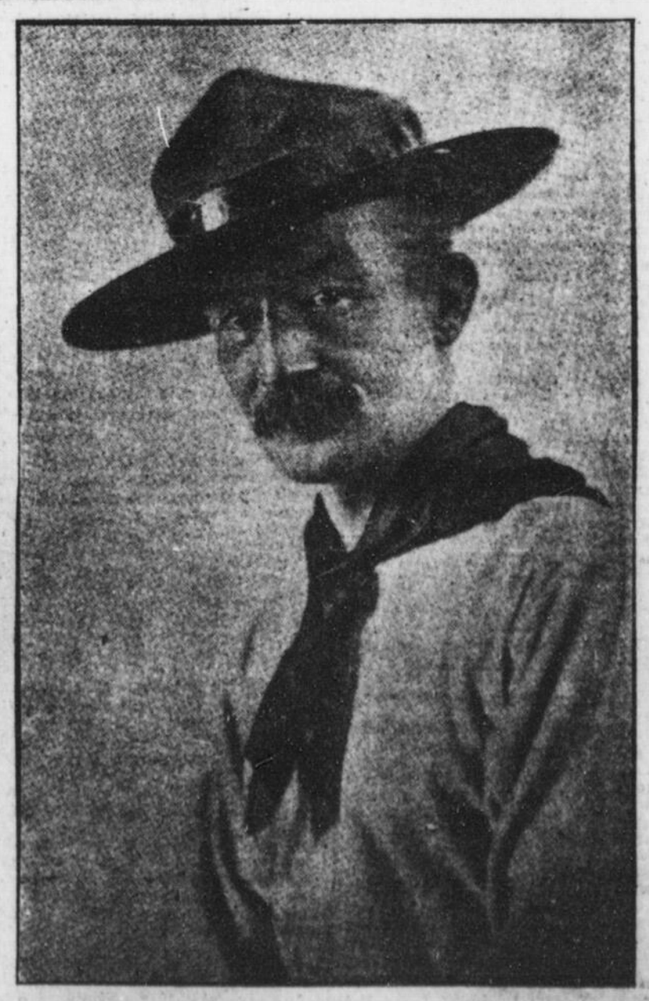
The Scout was to many at first a figure for many jests—at the best, some thought, a participant in a harmless and rather futile game. Too many brave and useful acts stand to his credit—too many runaway horses stopped, too many drownings averted, too many "missings" reported "found," and, above all, too many stunted, unimaginative, and ill-destined lives given a grip, a purpose, and a joy for that criticism ever to be heard again.

"Are you the defendant?' asked the judge.

"No, boss," replied the man. 'I ain't done nothin' to be called names like dat. I'se got a lawyer here."

"Then who are you?"

"Why, I'se de gen'lemun 'at took de chickens."



A new photo of Gen. Sir Robert Baden-Powell, who is appealing for the sum of £250,000, to form a permanent endowment fund for the Boy Scout Movement in Great Britain.



DRAWING AWARDS.

The first prize this week goes to Lily Hunter, and is a pencil case. The second prize, an enamel brooch, goes to a someone who sent an address but forgot the name, and the third, a pocket tool case, goes to Edith Webster.

HONORABLE MENTION.

Marion Webster, Catherine Hill, Hazel Perce, Raymond Lanzille, Young Langille, Donald McQuarrie and Vaughan Lingley.

LETTERS FROM READERS

HOME RULE FOR SCOTLAND.

(To the Editor of the "Witness.")

Sir,—The verdict of the country at the next General Election in Great Britain will determine the position of Home Rule for Scotland in the new British Parliament. If its supporters are in the majority, we may expect to see a Legislature in Scotland within the next six years; if they are in the minority, the question will be shelved. That, in short, is the situation.

Now what ought to be done by those who wish a Government of Scotland Act during the next Parliament. They must work to promote their own convictions. The General Election is only a matter of months. No time must be lost. The future of the question, for five years, depends on the exertions of the next five or ten months. It is imperative therefore that every organized effort to educate and influence public opinion should be promptly, and generously supported.

A PATRIOTIC DEMAND.

The International Scots Home Rule League, although formed only last year, has built up a representative organization, which it seeks to utilize in view of the near approach of the General Election. Its sole object is to further the patriotic demand for a Scots Parliament. The movement, through its enterprise, has been planted across the seas, so that what formerly was the desire of Scotland is now the aspiration of the race. In the "Scottish Nation" it has provided an organ which has done valuable work in bringing prominently before the public the claims of Scotland to control its own affairs. The League has obtained the support of leading members of 54 Scottish Town Councils. It took an important part in securing the success of resolutions in favor of Scottish Self-Government in the Convention of the Royal Burghs of Scotland and in the Corporation of Edinburgh. Pursuing its policy of advocating a National Legislature as a business necessity rather than as a political proposition, it has communicated with every Town Council in Scotland with the object of enlisting their support. The absurdity of five English Peers having power to reject local legislation for the Corporations of Edinburgh, Glasgow, and other cities, illustrates the necessity for a new tribunal for Scottish legislation on which the electorate will be adequately represented.

TRANS-ATLANTIC SYMPTHIZERS.

The League has been fortunate in securing some distinguished additions to its list of Honorary Presidents. Senator Robert Jaffray in the course of a long letter, written from Ottawa, says, "I am pleased to accept the honor you have conferred upon me, as I am a firm believer in Home Rule, as I believe most Canadians are, they having had the opportunity of feeling the benefits of it in Canada." The Rev. C. W. Gordon, Winnipeg, better known perhaps as "Ralph Connor," the author of "The Sky Pilot," "Black Rock," "The Prospector," and other unconventional stories of life in the Rockies, writes:—"I wish the League speedy success in the realization of its aim." Dr. J. A. Macdonald, Editor of the Toronto "Globe," who powerfully influences public opinion in the Dominion; Mr. J. A. Stevenson, a well-known barrister in Winnipeg, Mr. William Beattie, a moving spirit in Scottish circles in Toronto, and Mr. John Cairns, who is actively associated with Scottish societies in Saskatoon, are among those who appear in the Canadian list. A large number of Scots in the United States have also intimated their acceptance. Dr. Angus Sinclair, the veteran president, and Dr. James Law, and Miss Marion A. Smith, two active officials of the Scottish Home Rule Association of New York, are on the list. Dr. A. M. Stewart, Editor of the "Scottish American," New York; Dr. W. A. Barclay and Mr. A. G. Hodge, Chicago; Dr. E. B. Smith, Detroit; Past Royal Chief John Hill, Mr. N. Walter Macintyre, Mr. Stephen E. Cate, and Mr. Peter C. Gunn, St. Louis; Mr. James S. Angus Mercer, Mr. W. S. Mitchell, Mr. William Reid, and Mr. W. G. Munro, Albany, Mass.; Royal Counsellor A. G. M'Knight, Duluth, Minn.; Mr. John Rollo, Murphysboro, Ill.; Mr. John Adamson, Editor of the "Scotsman," Boston; and others, indicate the representative character of those officially associated with the movement in the United States.

AN APPEAL.

The League has issued an appeal for funds, which will be solely devoted to the advocacy of Scots Home Rule in view of the impending election. Those who wish to assist this great movement should do so now. The work of sustained propaganda must be done before and not after the General Election. The die will then be cast. The friends of Scotland who have left her shores, who seek to enlarge the freedom handed down from Bannockburn, by securing the right to govern the country in accordance with our traditional ideals, are called upon, as their ancestors were, to make some sacrifice. Instead, however, of spending their substance in the purchase of weapons to slay opponents, they may apply it to win them over to the National cause. Contributions to the funds of the International Scots Home Rule League, and inquiries regarding the formation of branches throughout the world, should be sent to the Treasurer, Councillor F. J. Robertson, 18 Warrender Park Crescent, Edinburgh, Scotland.

HECTOR MACPHERSON,
President, International Scots Home Rule League.
Edinburgh, July, 1914.

VIEWS ON HINDU EXCLUSION.

(To the Editor of the "Witness.")

Sir,—I would like to make a few remarks in regard to an article entitled "The Sikhs," which appeared in your issue of the 23rd ult. I think, Mr. Editor, that you are hardly just in your attitude towards Hindu immigration into British Columbia, and in your terming us "Anti-Imperialists and Separatists." Would it not be better if you and many other well meaning people of Eastern Canada would try, by the exercise of a little imagination, to place yourselves in our position? I am sure that if you would study the problem, or that if you were situated as we are, you would maintain exactly the same attitude in the question that the people of British Columbia do. In the first place, I would like to correct an apparent misapprehension. The people of British Columbia do not object to the Hindus because they have a dark skin. We have a native Indian population of about twenty-five thousand, which is causing us no uneasiness. There are also a few negroes, Jews, Italians, Spaniards, Mexicans, and many others with complexions rather darker than of the Anglo-Saxon, yet their presence here is the occasion of no friction. The question, to my mind, all hinges upon two points. The first is: Can white workers subsist in competition with Orientals? The second is: Can an Anglo-Saxon population of some three hundred thousand assimilate the Asiatics in as large numbers as they would come if there were no restrictions? Nobody denies that the Sikhs are a fine looking and naturally intelligent race of people, and they have done a good work for the Empire. But there is a question of even more vital importance to the people of British Columbia than the Empire itself, and that is the question of existence. We are given to understand that it is the intention of Gurdit Singh to settle his countrymen in this province in large numbers; and there is no doubt whatever but that, given the opportunity, the Hindus would come, not only in hundreds, but in hundreds of thousands. What would be the consequence? Our white working class would be absolutely driven from the country, for no white man who respects himself or his family will consent to work for such wages as those upon which the Oriental is enabled to subsist. Again, if the Hindu comes, he must be allowed to bring his wife. Which wife? All of them, of course. No comment is needed as to the level to which our civilization would sink.

You also intimate, Mr. Editor, that the Chinese are being more liberally treated than the Indian subjects of the Empire. I do not question your authority as to the shipload of Chinese being landed while the "Komagata Maru" was in port, but it would be well to bear in mind that every man paid a poll tax of five hundred dollars, irrespective of whether he came from the British colony of Hongkong or not.

The British Government has affirmed that Canada must keep the key to her own front door. By this is meant that we have the right to shut out any people whom we consider undesirable, even if those people be from the British Isles themselves. Australia and South Afr a have the same right, and have excluded the Hindu. Now, who should know best as to whether the Hindus are suitable citizens or not, the colonies, or parts of colonies concerned, or Eastern Canada, where not one person in a thousand has ever seen a Hindu?

Gurdit Singh maintains that his people want to settle on the land; but it has been shown that they are practically penniless, and would be almost certain to become a public charge if permitted to disembark. Land in British Columbia is dear, and there is not at present work enough for the white population. I would, therefore, suggest that Gurdit Singh take his next shipload of Sikhs to the port of Montreal. There is no order-in-council to prevent them from landing at Atlantic ports, and the Eastern provinces have large areas of agricultural land that may be purchased more cheaply than that in British Columbia.

British Columbia has already an Oriental population of at least thirty-five thousand. That is quite enough at present. Ontario and Quebec may have the rest. One thing should be impressed upon those of the East who cry out for the unrestricted admission of Orientals into British Columbia. It is that this province will never submit to any such policy. British Columbia entered Confederation of her own free will forty-four years ago, and she can leave it in the same way. However, I do not anticipate any such action ever becoming necessary. I think the present Government in office at Ottawa is imbued with enough common sense not to be swayed by the opinions of a few sentimentalists. Would it not be better for the "Witness" to use its influence to secure an agreement with the Government of India similar to that made with Japan, whereby a limited number of Hindus should be admitted each year. Such an agreement would do much to strengthen the Empire, while the free admission of Hindus to all the colonies would be certain to wreck it.

W. J. CLEMENT.
Kelowna, B.C., July, 1914.

(To the Editor of the "Witness.")

Sir,—How it is possible for us—and there must be many thousands—who deplore the action of our Government in excluding the Hindus from our land, to make our protest heard and felt by those responsible for the miserable regulations? Not all Canadians, I am sure not the mass of them, I doubt, are pleased with the narrow and un-British, and worse than useless—to say nothing of un-Christian—policy of our Government in this matter. To every appearance the time is coming when Canada will wish that she had been less selfish and less swayed by narrow prejudice in her treatment of other races.

C. L. PRICE.
Stony Plain, Alberta.

THE FARMER'S BURDEN.

(To the Editor of the "Witness.")

Sir,—I observe in the last issue of the "Witness" that, in connection with the continuous and marked exodus from the farm to the city throughout Canada, you "wonder" what is wrong with the farming industry. I have always held the opinion, that this "wonder" so frequently expressed, was for stage effect only, and that what was wrong with farming was too obvious for any one but a humbug not to see, but, since the "Witness" expresses ignorance, explanation may not after all be superfluous, so I will try to put the case of the farmer before you as shortly as I can.

Canada is primarily an agricultural country. Farming, with a few minor indigenous industries, constituted support. These industries established themselves voluntarily and must needs exist within themselves and without help. But statesmanship steps in, and the farmer has to help manufacturers along for the good of the country; and trades unions step in to increase the cost of labor of all kinds. The farmer pays the bill. If he cannot get a living by working eight or ten hours a day, he works twelve or fourteen. Not only the farmer works, but his wife and children also. And their living is such as they can command even then. "Women and Children's Employment Acts" do not govern them. They are beyond the jurisdiction of the 8 or 10 hours a day movement. No "Compulsory Education" for them; children go to school when they can be spared from work. They have no time to read, no leisure, few amusements day in, day out; year in, year out; till they work themselves to death. And in the West, all this is accentuated by solitude.

The farmer compares this life with what he sees in town. There, the head of the family earns the living; the trades unions seeing to it that it is a decent living, and that he does not work more than a certain number of hours a day. Laws guard, nay pamper him and his family at every point. Municipal authorities see to it that he occupies good quarters, and that his children are educated out of farming. Conveniences and amusements are his to be chosen from. Newspapers find wants for them which philanthropy supplies. Everything in short is for the town dweller. Every brand of Canadian statesmanship has decided on this policy.

These are the things, which, where they have permeated the farmer's consciousness sufficiently, cause him to drift into town.

It may here be questioned whether the farmer's state is such that he flies for relief to all but the lowest town positions. Has he not had experimental farms established all over the country to experiment for him, and agricultural colleges to teach him his business? He has; but the first affects him no more than a government laboratory would affect the steel industry, and the second teaches him only how to escape from farming into teaching those who are still obliged to farm; there each farmer leaving his class becomes an additional burden on the class he leaves. So the farmer's case is thus becoming constantly worse, while experimental farms continue to experiment for him and tease him, while twaddlers of all kinds give him advice, and while politicians deceive him.

The economic conditions are to blame. The farmer works under natural, all the others under manufactured conditions, and things are such that no alteration can be made without upsetting all the rest. Every other class continues to look after its interests. Laborers, artizans, mechanics, have their unions; manufacturers and professional men their associations to force legislation in their favor, but the farmer stands individually and is the prey of all the rest. His dollar is only worth fifty cents while everybody else's is worth a hundred. Several efforts have been made to organize the farming community, but they have all failed — very probably from poor leadership. Until they succeed in combining their condition must remain as it is now.

ROBT. JEFFERSON.
Battleford, Sask., July 9, 1914.

PROVINCIAL PROHIBITION IN ALBERTA.

(To the Editor of the "Witness.")

Sir,—My attention was called to a statement which appeared in the Montreal "Witness" some weeks ago having to do with the Provincial Wide Prohibition in Alberta. In it you made the statement that we, as a province, were proceeding under a law which was very unsatisfactory and which meant that we had to obtain a petition to present to the Government consisting of eighty or ninety percent of the bona-fide electors of this province.

I am very anxious to make such correction of that statement as will set before the readers of this and other provinces the real facts of the case. To this end I am enclosing to you a copy of the Direct Legislation Act which was passed by the Provincial Government in 1913.

W. F. GOLD,
Alberta Temperance and Reform League, Edmonton, Alta.

Note.—We understand the statute to say that twenty percent of the number of electors polled at the last general election shall be able to secure the submission of a specified act provided that the signatures include eight precent of the electors in every one of eighty-five percent of the constituencies, and provided the law in question does not create any demand or charge on the revenue, and provided that the Attorney General shall have certified the act to be within the powers of the legislature. In the case of a petition demanding the submission to the people of any act that has been passed by the Legislature with the declaration that its enforcement shall be deferred for ninety days, ten percent of the number who voted at the last election is all that is required, but all the other conditions are identical with the above. There must be a demand from at least eight percent of the voters in each of eighty percent of the electoral districts. In view of the limitation in the clause which provides that no such proposed act shall be considered by the Legislative Assembly which involves any charge upon the public revenue, it seems as though it would be well for the Alberta Temperance and Moral Reform League to secure the best expert legal advice as to whether the closing of the saloons of Alberta would not constitute such a charge, before they go to the great expense and labor that will be necessary to secure a petition signed by not less than twenty percent of the number of voters polled at the last provincial election. It is not for us to give our opinion on this point, as it is not to be supposed that the Legislature would deliberately pass a nugatory law, that would merely serve as a trap to the more patriotic citizens, but there seems every reason to advise this caution.

GOD'S BLESSING TURNED INTO A CURSE.

(To the Editor of the "Witness.")

Sir,—It is my purpose not to hurt the feelings of anybody for the purpose of doing so, neither is it right to let people go wrong without warning them of the danger they are in. The person who will stand by and see another person wronged and could have saved him from the wrong is as bad as the one who did the wrong. We are living in a very fast age of the world and we are told that people ought to change with the times. People are in general getting better off in our day than in former days. Scholarship is still advancing all the time, but spirituality seems to be decreasing as the years pass by. And what is the reason for all this? There must be a reason for it. We have no reason to think that a man must be bad because he is wealthy. It is the bad use he makes of his wealth that turns it into a curse.

We hear much in these days about the church getting cold and formal and it is certainly true of some of them at least. We speak more particularly in regard to the Methodist Church. When a church gets cold and formal it is no part of the church of God, for God plainly declares that he will spue them out of His mouth. Lukewarm water is used for vomiting purposes. A church or organization of people may exist like a lodge after the spirit of the Lord is withdrawn. Is there anything wrong with the doctrine of Methodism as it came from Mr. Wesley? No theologian has been able as yet to prove Methodism not scriptural, so the fault lies upon us as people and minister, and the sooner we know it the better for us and the world at large, and all other sections of the church. It is not enough to know we will have to do something. We also need to be revived, brought back to life again. God can do the work in us again and will do it if only we repent.

The people that do not make any profession of religion seem to live as good a life as some of the members. There are sometimes what we call Revivals and there do not seem to be any convictions of sin. The trouble it seems is that the church has left the old paths. There are members in the church that will not speak to one another, and these things go on from year to year and the minister fails to straighten these up. They seem to want to get more members in and have a lot of different creeds in the church and have a hard time to please all of them. The league takes the place of the prayer meeting and class meeting. The rules are not kept and are not read may be in four or five years. People are told that there is no literal hell, but it is something worse, and then try and explain how it is worse. Is not fire and brimstone bad enough? There is certainly a great change in this last twenty years. Our ministers are getting mixed with the world more than they used to be. When Samson got mixed with the Philistines he lost the great strength that God gave him. Then they took his eyes out, and then they kept him for a play toy, and that is likely what they will do with you. There were two prophets that we read about in the Old Testament. One was a lying prophet and the other was true. The Lord told the true one not to stay in a certain place all night. The lying prophet told the true one that the Lord told him to go after him and bring him back. So he came back with him. The next day the true prophet started on his journey, and died on the road. Then the lying prophet went and picked up the dead man and said, Alas! my brother, after his being the means of his death. The New Testament plainly demands that we come out from the world and be separate right in the first of our Christian life or he won't receive us at all. There is quite a lot of antinomianism creeping into the church. Is it not through the preaching of the law that sinners are convicted of sin?

The slain of the Lord are not many in those days. We do not write these lines at any body. Come let us return unto the Lord. May the Lord open our spiritual eyes is my prayer. Amen.

HENRY BERRY.
Jellyby, Ont.

Note.—If the above applied only to the Methodist Church we should have thought a publication of that church the right place for it. The writer is certainly right in saying that a considerable change has come over the churches generally in the last few decades. There has been a good deal less thinking about spiritual health and a good deal more intrest in the well-being of mankind. It is perhaps a normal thing that spiritual fervors should cool. It is a question whether any amount of self-flagellatiop will keep them up. What will keep the spirit wholesome and happy is whole devotion of all one's soul, and strength and possessions to the salvation of the world. This applies to the churches as much as to individuals. It is no escape from the evil of selfishness to transfer selfishness to the church and have it working for its own aggrandizement, as our correspondent finds some ministers doing, and not spending itself for the good of the world, leaving its own fortunes to the divine Provider. The duty of separateness, whatever its value, has to be read in the light of the Saviour's teaching of unlimited love for all men, and of his example, who received people of sinful repute, and accepted their invitations, and who was a friend of publicans. Indeed a good deal more brotherliness might be for the church's best health.

THE HOUSEBOAT IN INDIA.

There is very little except the use of the sail and the two native servants on the deck, to distinguish the Indian houseboat from an ordinary houseboat on the Thames in England. A member of the civil service in India uses a houseboat for travelling over a large system of canals fed by the Kistna River, and finds it the simplest method of visiting different parts of the widespread district under his care.

The canals of India serve a double purpose; they are a cheap means of transport, and, at the same time, supply an enormous amount of irrigation for rice-growing. The houseboat is towed by native coolies, six up stream and four down, and they are relieved at regular stations about seven miles apart. If the wind is favorable a sail is used. The saloon, or living-room is in the bow of the boat, whilst the servants' quarters, kitchens and so on, are in the stern. On the top deck tents and camp furniture are piled up, these often being needed for expeditions inland, when it is necessary to reach almost inaccessible villages.

The Indian civil service is a fine body of men. All knotty problems between man and man, or between village and village, are brought to them to decide, and their decisions are almost invariably accepted as final. The natives of the country districts are as helpless and dependent as children when anything goes wrong, and their safety and supply depend largely on the initiative and resource of the civilian under whose care they happen to be.

SWAN NOT EVEN A GOOSE.

The Duke of Grafton has bought for the town of Bury St. Edmunds, England, a male swan, after a rather amusing misunderstanding, of which an alderman was the victim. The corporation recently acquired some public gardens on a lake in which were a pair of swans. The male swan died, and for weeks the widow mourned until the commiseration of an alderman was aroused. He discussed with his colleagues the question of finding another mate for Mrs. Swan and the sympathetic councillors left the matter to him. Shortly afterward he learned that a fine swan was to be put up for auction, and the councillors authorized him to bid $3.75 for it. The agent whom he deputed to bid at the sale was called away, but first instructed the auctioneer to buy the bird in for him at $3.75. In all innocence the auctioneer accordingly knocked the swan down to the alderman, and sent it to his house. What the alderman said when he found that the bird had been made for a bicycle carnival years ago is not recorded.

PRESS OPINIONS.

WORLD POLICE.

("Christian Science Monitor.")

Notwithstanding the ridicule now heaped upon the joint-navy idea it is in the order of things that the world at some future day shall police itself on sea and land.

WHERE THE FOOL WAS.

(London, Ont., "Advertiser.")

Capt. Andersen, of the "Storstad," calls Lord Mersey a fool. There are a lot of people who are convinced that there was a fool aboard the "Storstad" that terrible night.

MONEY AND WAR.

(Portland (Me.) "Express.")

The Boston "Globe" says very truly that if nobody ever made money out of war it would be comparatively easy to bring about universal peace.

DOOMING IT TO SCRAP-HEAP.

("Broad Arrow" (British Military).)

Apparently those who objected to the "Dreadnought" at its inception are being indirectly justified by events. Those who advocated it most loudly are now loudest in dooming it to the scrap-heap.

BEES AND BOOZE.

(Toronto "Globe.")

An English scientist claims that the drink habit can be cured by the stings of bees. Next election the Government will no doubt tell the electors that "real" temperance reform will be advanced by keeping bees rather than by closing bars.

A MEDIAEVAL IDEA.

(New York "Sun.")

The Elizabeth, N.J., Judge who sentenced a young man to marry within a month because he drinks too much has a somewhat mediaeval notion of the rights of women.

HIS REWARD.

(Port Arthur "Chronicle.")

Mr. Pratt, M.P.P. for South Norfolk, confesses in a lawsuit to recover a gambling debt that he played poker every afternoon during the session except Sunday. His constituents have sent him back to the house perhaps as a reward for abstaining on Sunday.

A SIGN OF PROGRESS.

(London "Free Press.")

It is fitting that the two great English-speaking countries, of the world should stand as believers in the possibility of peace being maintained between them. The race that has led the world in material advancement in commerce and in industry is the race that should go on to lead the way in peace and the arts of peace. The new peace treaty is more than an international event, it is a great milepost in the history of human progress.

TEACH HIM TO SWIM.

(Ridgetown "Dominion.")

Teach your boy to swim. It is the best exercise in the world in the summer. It develops the chest, improves the wind, and strengthens the heart. A boy who does much swimming can't smoke many cigarettes, because swimming is about the severest test of wind there is. Besides, if your boys knows how to swim it will likely save his life some time.

CURIOUS.

(Stratford "Beacon.")

It is curious that amid all the denunciation of "political pastors," so-called by the Whitney press, not one word is heard against those who espoused their cause during the election. To be consistent they ought to have told them to go back and sit down and keep off political platforms, but they did not, and Sir James, if he were consistent, would have rebuked them too.

OLD DOCTOR NATURE.

(Baltimore "Sun.")

Old Mother Nature is a splendid physician. Give her half a chance and she will work the most remarkable cures. Every delicate child, every invalid, should bear this ever in mind and take courage. If all others were removed, the work of the world could be carried on satisfactorily to-day by those who at some time or other were scheduled to die and refused to do it.

THE FRENCH IN ONTARIO.

(From "Le Devoir.")

Without the establishment of our people in Ontario, there would have been just seven less members from Ontario at Ottawa. The French-Canadians do not take the place of any Ontarioans; they open up lands which no Orangeman would cultivate. They have saved the political prestige of Ontario at Ottawa.

ELECTION CORRUPTION.

(Calgary "Herald.")

With political parties operating as they do and election corruption law as much a dead letter as it has been, it is hopeless to look for any marked improvement in conditions. There might be a change if the bosses of the political parties would only say so, but the bosses are not saying so, except for political effect, which means nothing.

WHY QUEBEC LOVES THE TRICOLOR.

(From "La Presse.")

The Tricolor is the flag of a mother who left us to ourselves one day, but whose immense benefits and bounty can never be forogtten. We salute then the flag of France, the country of Jeanne d'Arc and of St. Louis, that France may continue to sit by the side of her sister, England, in the banquet of nations, and that both may continue their great work for the benefit of civilization and humanity. Our fidelity rests firm to the British crown, to which we owe all our liberties, but it is natural that a little of our heart should go out to France on this her fete day, because it is to her that we owe our life.

MAN-KILLING MOTORISTS.

(Ottawa "Citizen.")

A man in Thornhill, Ont., ran over a woman with his automobile and killed her. He drove away without any effort to ascertain the extent of the injuries he had inflicted. Afterwards this same individual acted as foreman of the jury appointed to investigate the accident! If the matter were not so serious the situation would present possibilities to delight the heart of the comic opera builder. But from all parts of Canada reports are coming of the motorist who "kills and scuttles," as they say in Britain. And if the law is to punish such drivers as it punished the Vancouver man who was sentenced to two and a half years for killing a street sweeper, it is pretty safe to say that people will begin to act as judge, jury and executioner in some of these affairs. Disrespect for the law brings its own punishment and wherever the law is disregarded or not enforced the people become interpreters of the sense of justice that inspires the desire to give the offenders as good as they have inflicted.

A MARINE ANOMALY.

(From "La Presse.")

The first officer of the "Storstad," Tuftenes on whom the responsibility for the disaster has been placed, is in a very singular position. The federal authorities, which permit Norwegian vessels to trade on the St. Lawrence, have no control over the certificates of the officers of these vessels. The Norwegian Government alone has the power of granting or annulling such certificates. Thus our Department of Marine is powerless in regard to Tuftenes. The Federal Government should at once remedy this anomaly by placing the officers of foreign ships navigating our Inland waters on an equal footing with officers licensed by the Canadian and British Governments.

ANOTHER MUTINY.

(London "Herald.")

What may more impress the official mind is the fact that the emigrant Indian is often of the soldier class. Many are Sikhs, our finest and hitherto loyalest fighters in the Empire. We are well on the way, by the refusal to allow the Indian to go where he pleases within the Empire, to starting a wave of popular feeling that might easily end in another mutiny. The Canadians are fearing anti-Hindu riots if the Indians are allowed to land. They had better face their responsibilities and realize that there may eventually be worse than rioting if the Indians are kept out.

DEAF MUTE SUCCESSES.

There are scores of deaf-mute ministers and instructors in all states of the Union. One is practising as a lawyer before the United States Supreme Court. A deaf-mute conducted the defence in a famous murder case in a New York court. Several mutes are acting as editors and reporters on magazines and newspaper staffs; some are earning excellent salaries and commissions as travelling salesmen and insurance agents; one has achieved fame as a sculptor, while another is capably filling the position as bank cashier. And they have entered the ranks of professional athletics—one became famous as a star base ball pitcher in a major league.—(Norwich, Conn., "Record.")

BEHIND ELECTION CORRUPTION.

(London "Herald.")

Bribery and corruption will cease in politics, as it will in our lives generally, when men and women cease wanting to secure something for nothing—and understand that the greatest crime any of us can commit is to spend our lives selfishly thinking of ourselves alone. It is sometimes said that the poor can only fight for their own individual interests. Our answer is that the working class can never be saved or improved until as a class it rises and fights strenuously to secure for all its members equal rights and equal duties; in fact, until it learns to demand no right, no privilege which cannot be shared by all.

TO TEACH A HEALTHY HATE.

(Portland, Me., "Express.")

The movement on foot in Pennsylvania of creating in the child an aversion for everything pertaining to the liquor traffic is a practical scheme for assuring proper appreciation of the curse in the grown-up child. Big men connected with the No-License League in Pennsylvania are interested in the proposition, men of the calibre of Sylvester S. Marvin, vice-president of the National Biscuit Company. The plan is to "say a word for temperance" whenever and wherever a crowd of children are brought together for instruction or pleasure. There will be no attempt at temperance lectures, which would tire the little folk, but a few words will be spoken, with the object of instilling into child minds a healthy aversion for the traffic which makes for crime, poverty, and degradation.

THE GREAT SILENT VOTE.

(Brandon "News.")

It is a mistake to assume that political society is divided into two great permanent parties, of which the membership remains persistently continuous. The actual condition may be more correctly apprehended by regarding it as divided into three contingents of probably not very unequal numerical strength; one of these is with us designated "Liberal," another is "Conservative," and the third is made up of those who are permanently detached from both parties, on whom party allegiance sits lightly, and who therefore vote sometimes on one side and sometimes on the other in elections. The making and unmaking of ministries is largely the function of this third contingent, for the obvious reason that the considerations and motives which cause individuals to change sides are very likely to sway them in masses, and this accounts for the occasional occurrence of what is known as the electoral "landslide."

FEDERATION OF NATIONS.

(From the Baltimore "News.")

"The parliament of man, the federation of the world," was a poet's dream when Tennyson gave the idea this immortal phrasing in "Locksley Hall," and it is a poet's dream still. It did not contemplate one universal nation, but a unity of different nations. Anatole France expressed the same thing in another way in London the other day. He remarked that in the organized humanity for the various peoples to become citizens of one vast fatherland, without losing their specific and national qualities.

The last few generations have been witnesses of the breaking of barriers by the multiplication of railways, the cutting down of the time of steamship voyages and the extension of the wire and wireless telegraph.

All these things are helping, but no one has yet proposed a practical plan of obliterating race antagonisms.

EXTRAVAGANCE AND HARD TIMES.

("Regina Leader.")

Between September 1, 1913, and June 6, 1914, the Government has increased the indebtedness of Canada by $322,921 per day. The increase per hour has been $13,455. Taking the period as a whole, every minute has seen an increase in the liabilities of Canada amounting to $224! Taking the population of the Dominion as an even 8,000,000, the Government, in ten months, has increased the indebtedness of the country by an amount equal to more than $11 for every man, woman and child. Put in still another way, the reckless extravagance and wastefulness of Premier Borden and his colleagues has brought an increase in Canada's indebtedness equal to nearly $60 for every average Canadian family. And this is the Government which promised care and economy in the administration of Canadian affairs!

SALEM RISING FROM HER ASHES.

(New York "Evening Post.")

Salem is hoping to rebuild her burned section in such a way that, like Chicago and some other cities, she may be able to speak of "the fire" as not altogether a calamity. Beauty as well as safety is to be sought. "Three-deckers," which formerly lined the shore, are to be placed under restrictions which will make them unprofitable; and the land along the harbor line is to be converted into a parkway. Streets are to be widened, according to the plan of the City Engineer, and hundreds of shade trees planted. The City Council has adopted an ordinance requiring all roofs to be of slate or other non-combustible material. Arrangements are being made for an additional supply of water. In this connection the deputy chief of the State Police told the New England Fire Chiefs' Club a day or two ago that Boston or Lynn might be found not to have a water supply adequate to cope with a great fire. He was also of the opinion that a good sprinkler system in a certain building would have averted the conflagration in Salem.

THE HON. H. R. EMMERSON.

(Ottawa "Citizen.")

After 14 years in the House of Commons, the Hon. H. R. Emmerson made his first, and now to be his last speech on the Budget. It was the speech of a thoughtful Canadian citizen. The following is a brief excerpt:

"It is very easy to be placed on the wrong trail and follow it until it leads away from the right one. I think that has happened in Canada. The trouble is that we have not cared to call things by their proper names. Ambition is what we choose to term that insensate, lust for material prosperity which is the maggot at the heart of such success. Protection is the soil on which corruption grows. Our whole body politic is menaced, mentally, socially and morally— politically speaking—by corruption. It is the gathered force, the concentrated intensity of all the accumulated greed for power and pelf. Like the heavens mentioned in the 115th psalm, the idols of the votaries of this system are silver and gold and the work of men's hands. For all these reasons and because of their greed, the manufacturing and industrial interests are the enemies of democracy. The big interests started to gobble everything in sight like the swine, and while they gobble democracy goes to smash. I do not think that democracy is merely an enchantment; nor do I think it should stand still, limp, flaccid and sluggish. Rather should it go forward. This contest is one that is not to be determined suddenly, and the forces that are arrayed against each other are very different in character—the one organized and powerful, the other disorganized and not having at its back the influence, the power and the men to carry on the struggle. But that struggle must be determined by the earnestness of the people, and by the sincerity with which they enter into the struggle. I, as one of the people, realizing the conditions, can honestly say that I shall attempt to take my part in the struggle."

The number of politicians with courage enough to speak out for the people of Canada is few. Liberalism has lost one of its bravest. The Hon. Mr. Emmerson should be remembered for his manly speech in the House of Commons on April 17, 1914.

MR. GAMEY'S LITTLE GAME.

(London, Ont., "Advertiser.")

When Mr. Gamey, elected as a Conservative, announced that he would in future be a supporter of the Liberal Government, the first thing he demanded was that he should have absolute control of the patronage. When he found that the Government was not as pliable as he expected, he swung back to the Conservative ranks, and swore that he had been bought by the Liberals. It would seem as though when the new Government was formed he got what he wanted. He runs the show in the island, or thinks he does. Shortly before the last election, it was announced that he had sent a letter the previous year to a number of fishermen holding licenses in his constituency, telling them that he was interested in a certain mining company; that he had assigned them a number of shares; and that they were to send him the money at once. They were not asked to buy, they were practically ordered to buy.

The Toronto "News," the chief Conservative paper in Toronto, thought there was something here that required explanation. It wanted to know what personal relations between Mr. Gamey and the fishermen would justify such a letter, and went on to say: "Any suspicion that Mr. Gamey, as practically controlling provincial patronage in Manitoulin, would levy an assessment upon the fishermen should be disproved. On its face the letter is disturbing. Mr. Gamey ought to meet the charges that have been made with a frank and full explanation."

If any explanation has been made we have not seen it. Mr. Gamey seems to be low, and say nothing. Sir James Whitney had his attention called to the matter, but we understand he thought it was a personal business transaction with which he had nothing to do. Possibly he thought it was not advisable to stir up up more mud in connection with Mr. Gamey. Possibly Mr. Gamey could make some revelations as to where that money came from which he said he received from the Liberals.

Of course, it may be all right. Mr. Gamey's personal relations with these license holders may have been such as to justify him in telling them he wanted some money, and they must buy, some of his gold mine stock. One never knows exactly the situation until it has been explained. It would be no use in any Liberal paper asking Mr. Gamey to speak up. He would not mind what we might say. But the "News" is a friend—politically, we mean. When the "News" asks he ought to answer. If he does not answer, will the "News" keep on asking? Or has it received a hint to let the matter drop?

"YOUR FATHER KNOWETH."

It was a great part of the work of Jesus to bring the men of his time to believe in God as a Father, who knows and cares for His own. The trouble was they did not know God and therefore did not trust him. . . . Hence Jesus' reiteration of the truth, "Your Father knoweth."—J. H. Nichols, D.D.

AGRICULTURE

PASSING THOUGHTS

Notes on Topics of Interest to Farmers

THE FARMER AND THE OUT-OF-WORK.

We still hear the statement made that the farmers are unable to obtain the help they need, while the cities show a considerable amount of unemployment. How far this is true it is hard to discover, but it is useless to blame either the farmer or the out-of-work, as is often done on hasty assumptions. It would seem that the city out-of-work in the main consists of two classes—the skilled workman, laid off temporarily, who is, therefore, always hoping from day to day to find himself taken on again, and the ordinary laborer, usually from Southern Europe, who is not the man the farmer is looking for. The work and pay on a farm will not attract the intelligent workman, who hopes he may shortly be able to sell his services more remuneratively in the industrial market. The European laborer, accustomed to working in gangs under the direction of a foreman, and knowing little English, is probably still less attracted by farm life. It is from the comparatively small number, not belonging to either of these two classes, that the farmer in the main draws his help. There is a sprinkling of clerks and office workers who find the labor hard, and being unaccustomed to it, are at a still greater disadvantage than the ordinary workman. Also, they are accustomed to a higher standard of living. I do not for a moment believe that the farmers of Canada, as a whole, are unable to pay their hired men adequate wages or to provide good board and lodging; nor do I credit the absurd stories of unemployed men refusing work through sheer laziness. If they refused, they probably had, to them, good reasons, such as I have previously mentioned. But the fact remains that the unemployed man, if he is kept idle for a sufficient length of time, tends to become unemployable. He loses his habits of concentration, and cannot do a satisfactory day's work. Even then he is not beyond redemption, if encouragement is given him, but he cannot compete with the man whose energies are all concentrated in the work of the moment. He should be given a fair chance.

THE CHILD AND THE GARDEN.

I was pleased to notice the other day a paragraph referring to the free distribution of flower bulbs to the school children of St. Catharines, Ont. It stated that over one thousand sets of gladiolus bulbs were distributed to the school children of the city. These sets were given to the pupils at the nominal price of five cents. The ordinary retail price would be at least thirty-five cents. One can imagine how the children in a healthy spirit of competition, would be encouraged to tend their flowers, vieing with one another in the results obtained. Practically every child, even those who had never taken any interest before, would be touched by the magic of ownership to do his or her best. I confidently look to see the experiment a complete success. Not long ago I wrote on a similar topic—the value of a well-kept garden to the farmer, not only on material grounds, as evidence of progressiveness and prosperity, but for the good it did in improving the home surroundings of the farmer's family. It is well worth repeating. Nothing gives a greater uplift to the human mind than to live amid beautiful surroundings. To quote the old philosopher, Francis Bacon, whose wisdom, three centuries old, is still as good as ever: "God Almighty first planted a Garden. And indeed it is the purest of human pleasures. It is the greatest refreshment to the spirits of man, without which buildings and palaces are but gross handyworks."

EXPLOSIVES IN AGRICULTURE.

Several correspondents have lately written to me on the subject of dynamite and its use in agriculture, requesting particulars of methods in vogue for various soils, etc. I intend in the course of the next few weeks to deal with this branch of agriculture. It is becoming more and more recognized that ploughing does not do all that is needed for some soils, and quite apart from stump removal, which is the chief direction in which explosives are utilized, they can do a great deal in breaking up the soil that could never be accomplished under ordinary conditions. Thus their use is bound to become more and more common, and the up-to-date farmer will consider the matter in a practical light, in which the proposed articles will, I trust, be helpful to him.

H. J. D.

UTILIZING STUMPAGE.

In a recent statement, Prof. R. C. Bryant, of the Lumbering Department of the Yale Forest School, shows that the extent to which close utilization of stumpage can be effected is dependent directly on the markets and the prices which can be secured for the low-grade material, which comprises more than 50 percent of the lumber cut. The lumberman removes from the forest only as much of the stand as he believes can be marketed at a profit, although every defective log may contain some cull material which must be handled in order to secure the higher grade lumber on which a profit can be made. The past few years have seen a marked change in the character and amount of timber which is taken from a given acre of land. Where formerly only the choicest trees and the best logs from these same trees were taken, lumbermen have now reached a point, due to higher stumpage values and increased market prices for lumber, where, in some sections the entire stand is removed, down to a diameter of from 12 to 14 inches, in some cases still lower; also where low stumps are cut and where defective and knotty top logs are taken to the mill. The yield per acre for stands of the same character has increased from 400 to 500 percent for the above reasons.

From the above, it will be seen that a comparison of the cut from a tract of land 20 years ago with the cut from the same tract to-day does not necessarily furnish any index to the amount of growth which has taken place during that time. This is due to the lower diameter limit in use, and the much closer degree of utilization. Unless full allowance is made for these factors a land owner is likely to conclude, from a comparison of cuts, that the rate of timber production on his land is much greater than is really the case. As a matter of fact, tree growth must be measured; it cannot be estimated. This is one of the tasks for which a forester is trained. It is beyond the scope of the timber cruiser.—C. L., in "Conservation."

SALT FOR PIGS.

Whether salt should or should not be given to pigs is still a very debatable question. Some authorities recommend a small quantity to be placed in the corner of the yard, so that the pigs can eat a little if they like. One well-known veterinarian gives the medicinal dose of salt at 30 to 120 grains, which is a very small quantity. Pigs are very intolerant of salt, and even in small quantities it causes gastritis (inflammation of the bowels), which is always a long illness, and leaves the pig very weak and thin. It also produces a redness and sometimes a skin eruption from continuous use, and may be mistaken for a form of swine fever. If the pigs are out at grass or have a fair amount of greenstuff with a little soil in it, they can get quite sufficient saline matter from it, as they, in their natural state, eat a certain amount of earth with their milk. A small quantity of salt occasionally in their food does no harm, but, as a rule, they do quite as well without it. Another reliable authority gives his advice on the subject in the following words: "Salt in a small proportion will not hurt a pig, but rather prove beneficial, and some pig-keepers mix a little in the food. I would not advise any inexperienced pig-keeper to use it except he gets personal advice, which would only be useful at the moment and on the spot." It will thus be seen that the effect of giving salt to pigs depends a good deal on both the animals and the quantity given—"Irish Farmer and Stockowner."

QUACK GRASS.

There is no easy way of killing quack grass. If you have not the time to go at it now and thoroughly kill it out, you can do nothing better than to seed your land down to timothy or timothy and clover, preferably the combination, and leave it until you can get around to thoroughly kill out the quack grass. Half-way methods of killing quack grass only scatter it and cause it to grow more vigorously. You can seed this piece down for hay for a few years, and when you get ready to clean it up take off the first crop of hay, then plough it at once and keep it thoroughly disced for the balance of the season so that no grass will have a chance to appear above the surface of the ground. Such treatment followed by a cultivated crop the following season, such as potatoes or corn, should entirely eradicate the quack grass. This treatment will require from ten to fifteen dollars worth of cultivation per acre.

THE LESSER PEACH BORER.

The larve of the Lesser Peach Borer looks like that of the ordinary Peach Borer, and the adult also resembles it, but the female has not the orange band around the abdomen. The life history of both insects is very similar. The main difference is that the Lesser Peach Borer attacks chiefly above ground, including the larger branches as well as the trunk. It regularly enters only where there has been a wound. This suggests that the proper means of control is to dig out the larvae when present, and endeavor by careful pruning and orchard practice to have as few wounds on the trees as possible. Where wounds are made they should, so far as practicable, be cleaned out with a knife and painted with white paint diluted with linseed oil. This insect as a rule is not very common. It attacks cherry and plum trees, as well as peaches. —Prof. L. Caesar, Provincial Entomologist, Ontario.

GETTING RID OF FLIES.

A French scientific paper reports that the color blue is an effective remedy against flies. They seem to have a profound objection to it, and will not remain in any building the walls of which have been treated with a blue wash.

Among the cases mentioned is one of a farmer who had 170 cows housed in different sheds, all of which, with the exception of one, were swarming with flies. He observed that in the shed which formed the exception the walls had been washed with a blue limewash.

Thinking that this might have something to do with its freedom from flies, he had another shed washed blue, with the result that the flies promptly deserted the building. The same effects were produced when shed after shed was treated in a similar way.

His recipe for the wash was: Slake 10 lbs. of burnt lime in 20 gallons of water, and add one pound of ultramarine.

The washing was done twice during the summer.

Take Good Care Of The Colts

It's cheaper to *raise colts* than to *buy horses*. But it's *costly* if you *lose* the colts. Keep a bottle of Kendall's Spavin Cure handy. For thirty-five years has proved it the safe, reliable remedy for spavin, splint, curb, ringbone, bony growths and lameness from many causes.

Kendall's Spavin Cure

is sold by druggists everywhere at $1 a bottle, 6 bottles for $5. Get a free copy of our book "A Treatise on the Horse" at your druggist's or write us. 85

Dr. B. J. KENDALL CO., Enosburg Falls, Vt.

AGRICULTURE IN PONTIAC COUNTY.

A Very Progressive Section of Quebec.

The agricultural portion of Pontiac county is mainly confined to a belt of land fifteen to thirty miles wide lying between the Ottawa river on the south and the hilly Laurentian country to the north. The soils of this belt are very variable, ranging from sandy, through sandy-loam to heavy clay. Roughly speaking, these soils occur in strips parallel with the Ottawa and were evidently laid down by the river at the close of the Glacial Period when it was very much larger than it is at present and when it washed the foot of the Laurentian hills in the north. There are, moreover, evidences of stages of recession of this old and mighty river in the terraces running parallel with the river, which were for a time the old shore-lines or banks. Side-streams in later times, however, have cut through these terraces and produced the gullies which characterize certain portions of the district.

This variation in soils of Pontiac county has of necessity caused a variation in its agricultural activities. The excellent grazing and meadow lands bordering on the river have made stock-breeding and dairying profitable propositions, and have given the county a good reputation among breeders. The names of Horner, McDowell, Campbell, Cuthertson, Wilson and Hodgins are known far beyond the limits of Pontiac county for their fine stock. The dairy industry is on a sound basis, and for many years has perhaps been the main source of revenue. More attention is paid to cheese-making than to butter-making, with the result that while it is easy to get a good quality of cheese it is just as easy to get a poor quality of butter. There is room for some enterprising buttermakers in Pontiac to make good money.

Much progress has been made during the last two years in the establishment of co-operative societies of various kinds. The success of the egg-circles shows that there was a real need for such co-operation in marketing. The middleman exacted too heavy a toll for his services between the producer and the consumer. At the time of my visit the farmers were marketing their wool through the Pontiac Wool Association and were getting much better returns than usual. Much credit is due to Mr. J. K. King, the District Demonstrator, for his efforts in making these Associations successful. It is no easy matter to bring about co-operation among farmers as a rule, for they have been brought up in an atmosphere of independence and are reluctant to hand over powers to an executive. They fail to realize, however, that they have been doing this very thing in civic, church and political matters for generations.

Shawville, the chief business centre of lower Pontiac, is about forty-six miles from the city of Ottawa on a branch of the C.P.R. While not a large town it shows ear-marks of the enterprise and stability of much larger places. Of course it depends for its very existence on the surrounding farming community, largely composed of the descendants of good strong Irish and Scotch settlers who came over about seventy-five years ago. The Irish settled in Clarendon and the Scotch in Bristol. The stability of this community is well shown in the fact that, although there has been migration to some extent, the original farms are still mainly in the possession of the family descendants. Hodgins, McDowell, Horner, Wilson, Armstrong, Campbell, McFarlane and Grant are some of the old families, and their descendants are still numerous in lower Pontiac.

The French-speaking element is practically absent, as it was forty years ago.

Shawville possesses several good stores, two comfortable hotels, three flourishing churches, a high-grade academy, and satisfactory banking facilities. —"Quebec Journal of Agriculture."

DORSET HORN LAMBS.



A CHAMPION PEN OF YOUNG RAMS.

THE "GLOUCESTER SPOT."



This hardy type of pig, for many year a favorite in the West of England, has recently been elevated to the dignity of possessing a Society and Herd-book of its own

AYRSHIRE RECORDS

The following Ayrshire cows and heifers have qualified in the Ayrshire Record of Performance Test during June, 1914.

Name of cow. Owner.	Lbs. Milk.	Lbs. Fat.	p.c. Fat.	No. Days
MATURE CLASS.				
Daisy of Ferndale—26735	14530.	521.	3.58	304
Hon. W. Owens, Montebello, Que.				
Betsy—15129	13315.	507.	3.80	359
Hon. W. Owens, Montebello, Que.				
Carrie B.—23658	11952.	441.	3.68	273
W. C. Tully, Athelstan, Que.				
Oddity—27699	10582.	404.	3.81	365
Wooddisse Bros., Rothsay, Ont.				
White Floss of Montebello—24555	10448.	396.	3.79	287
Hon. W. Owens, Montebello, Que.				
Mariea—15136	10050.	331.	3.29	317
Hon. W. Owens, Montebello, Que.				
White Rose of Montebello—24557	9938.	335.	3.37	331
Hon. W. Owens, Montebello, Que.				
Flavia 2nd of Ottawa—22197	9521.	392.	4.12	327
Director, Exp. Farms, Ottawa, Ont.				
Spot of the Glen—20423	9013.	340.	3.76	280
W. C. Tully, Athelstan, Que.				
4 YEAR OLD CLASS.				
Lady Diana—26613	8537.	320.	3.75	315
Hon. W. Owens, Montebello, Que.				
3 YEAR OLD CLASS.				
Doherty of Montebello—31862	7506.	310.	4.10	268
Hon. W. Owens, Montebello, Que.				
Queen of Springbank—31378	7153.	258.	3.6 0	309
H. C. Hemill, Box Grove, Ont.				
Selwood Rose—33430	6942.	323.	4.65	326
J. L. Stansell, Straffordville, Ont.				
2 YEAR OLD CLASS.				
Pansy of Beaver Meadow—33929	8134.	341.	4.19	269
W. C. Tully, Athelstan, Que.				
Burnside Maggie Lauder 2nd—34109	7068.	267.	3.78	357
S. S. & C. Hastings, St. Armand, Que.				
Susie of Montebello—31865	6192.	254.	4.15	275
Hon. W. Owens, Montebello, Que.				
Joyce—33948	5512.	244.	4.43	344
Hos. Hudson & Son, Lyn, Ont.				

In our last report the average test of Woodland Belle—33770; owned by Alex. Hume & Co., Menie, Ont., should have read 3.82 instead of 3.48.

The following is a summary of the cows and heifers that have qualified since the commencement of test to June 15th, 1914.

136 mature cows gave a yearly average of 10188.32 lbs. milk, and 412.42 lbs. butter fat.

47 four-year-olds with 9195.40 lbs. milk, 375.07 lbs. butterfat.
82 three-year-olds with 8247.40 lbs. milk, 344.52 lbs. butterfat.
189 two-year-olds with 7403.59 lbs. milk, 300.21 lbs. butterfat.

W. F. STEPHEN, Secretary.
Canadian Ayrshire Breeders' Association.

Huntingdon, Que.
June 30th, 1914.

FARMER MUST USE BUSINESS METHODS

His Work Must Be Planned Beforehand

Farm management is the application of business principles to farming. A farm enterprise must be organized for the purpose of securing the greatest continuous profits. It is not enough to raise good crops or to secure a large animal production; these must be produced economically. This is accomplished only when capital and labor are so adjusted to existing conditions that maximum yields are obtained at the lowest cost. Every department must be well organized and must be co-ordinated with the others. Labor must be fully employed, capital must be properly utilized, both quantity and quality of products must be secured, and the products must be wisely marketed.

In the days of our fathers the farm provided almost everything needed by the family. The few things not raised on the farm were received in trade from the village store. Very little money was required or handled by the farmer. The measure of his success was his ability to produce his own food and clothing rather than his ability to organize his business and buy and sell. Since machinery has been introduced in the factory and on the farm, money has become necessary for the farmer. No longer can he raise or trade all he needs. He must sell his products and buy most of his requirements. All these changes mean that the farmer of to-day, in order to be successful, must be a business man. He not only produces, but he sells and buys. The kind of business ability needed is not alone that of the trader, but also that of the executive, who can organize the farm into a successful enterprise. An idle horse in the barn is often a greater source of loss than a bad deal in horses. Failure is caused by poor management as well as by poor crops. The successful farmer must consider and plan his work ahead of time. He must have a plan for stormy days as well as a plan for field work. He must foresee most things that are about to go wrong, and prevent them from going wrong.

We must not assume, however, that all farmers are ignorant and unbusinesslike. Some of them are the fathers and brothers of our captains of industry, and are as efficient for their conditions as the city man is for his. The farmer is, however, slower in changing his methods and in adapting himself and his farm to meet new conditions and requirements as they arise. The more the farmer thinks and the more his brawn is intelligently directed by his brain, the greater will be the resultant satisfaction and success.—F. C. N., in "Conservation."

TO IMPROVE CANADA'S FORESTS.

It has been decided, upon the invitation of the Government of Nova Scotia and the lumbermen of that Province, to hold the next Canadian Forestry Convention in Halifax, N. S., on September 1st to 4th, 1914.

This will be the first Canadian Forestry Convention ever held in Nova Scotia, writes Mr. James Lawler, secretary of the Canadian Forestry Association, Ottawa. The need for increased information and interest is great, and from present indications it is believed this will be one of the most useful and practical conventions yet conducted by the Association. A number of prominent administrators, lumbermen and forestry experts have already announced their intention of taking part.

Railway arrangements for all points in Canada, both east and west of Port Arthur, are nearing completion. Favorable rates are expected, of which particulars will be furnished upon application to the Secretary. These rates will be available to members of the Association attending the sessions, and their ladies. Where ladies attend alone they must be members, and must register and attend as such.

Members are urged to attend this convention, both to help those who are working to improve conditions in Nova Scotia, and also to promote the general forest protective work of the Association. Incidentally it will enable members to see and learn much of Nova Scotia and the Maritime Provinces.

Those who purpose attending should notify the Secretary as early as possible, as this will greatly assist in the work of preparation. They will also be supplied with information regarding programme, accommodation, railway arrangements, etc., as soon as available.

P. E. I. GOVERNMENT AND SHEEP RAISING

A bill recently introduced in the P. E. Island Legislature had for its object the incorporation of the Prince Edward Island Sheep Breeders' Association. It was the intent of the bill to protect owners of sheep, as far as possible, against the ravages of sheep killing dogs in order that sheep breeding might be encouraged as well as the production of wool and mutton. When sheep are killed by dogs, and the owners of the dogs cannot be found, the Sheep Breeders' Association will inquire into the matter, and may, after investigation, pay the owners of the sheep a fair price for the sheep so killed. A fund for this purpose, as well as for the encouragement of sheep of the best breeds, will be provided by the Government. In 1891 there were 141,000 sheep bred on the island, and in 1911 only 90,000. The falling off was caused mainly by the development of the more profitable dairying industry, ravages by dogs and wire fences. This year a special effort is being made to revive the industry. More instruction in sheep husbandry will be given by the governments, and every method followed that will lead to the development of sheep raising.

FOUL BROOD IN BEES.

The successful treatment of foul brood depends upon the thoroughness of the work. Combs of the diseased hives should have the honey extracted and then be melted down and sterilized by prolonged boiling. Such honey is perfectly good for human consumption, but must on no account be fed to bees. The honey extractor should be disinfected after use. It is not advisable to utilize the wax for the making of comb foundation, unless complete sterilization is assured. The hives and frames should be thoroughly scorched by means of a painter's blow lamp, directing the flame well into the cracks and corners of the hive. If preferred, disinfection can be carried out by soda and water. It is advisable to burn the cloths, or quilts, as these are apt to be germ-retainers. Combs containing a fair proportion of healthy larvae can be placed in the upper storey of a diseased hive, with a queen-excluder between the brood box and the storey to prevent the queen from laying in them. Twenty-one days afterwards all healthy larvae will have hatched, and the combs can then be removed and readered down. The hive above which they were placed can then be treated. Treatment should not be commenced when there is any likelihood of robbing bees being present. Too many hives should not be treated at one time, as prolonged disturbance in the apiary will encourage "robbing" and "mixing up." Early in the season every hive should be carefully examined for signs of foul brood.

A GUERNSEY CHAMPION.

Says the "Recorder's Gazette" (Chicago), chance never contributes a champion. Dairy queens succeed one another these days with almost revolutionary rapidity, but each is the result of years of planning and skilful management. "May Rilma," the Guernsey that now rules the milking world, has set her mark 15-lb. in advance of her black-and-white rival, "Banostine Belle De Kol," by the achievement of a year's butterfat record of 1,073.41 lbs. Also yield of butterfat was produced from 19,673 lbs. of milk.

The Department of Agriculture at Ottawa has available for free distribution upwards of two hundred publications, including reports, bulletins, and circulars. These have been issued, from time to time, by the several Branches, and deal with almost every phase of agricultural science and practice. A list of these has been printed in pamphlet form, giving the title, author, and date of each. The list is for free distribution, and may be procured on application to the Publication Branch of the Department of Agriculture at Ottawa.

Peerless Guaranteed Fencing

Strongly made and closely spaced—making it a complete barrier against large animals as well as small poultry. Top and bottom wires No. 9—intermediates No. 12 wire—made by the Open Hearth process which time and other tests have proven to be the best material made for the manufacture of wire fencing. Send for literature. Ask about our farm and ornamental fencing.

Agencies nearly everywhere. Live agents wanted in unassigned territory.

The Banwell-Hoxie Wire Fence Co., Ltd., Winnipeg, Man., Hamilton, Ont.

Concrete Adopted as Road Standard

WAYNE COUNTY, MICHIGAN, WHERE nearly one hundred miles of Concrete Roads have been built in the past six years, during which time nearly every method of road construction has been tested, now comes out flat-footed and adopts concrete as the road standard.

The story is best told in the following paragraph which has been taken from the latest report of the Board of County Road Commissioners of Wayne County, Michigan.

"With the completion of Plymouth Road, we have abandoned every other form of construction and have adopted concrete as our standard. We feel that our experience of the past six years warrants us in arriving at this determination, based on its general satisfactoriness and its annual cost as compared with other forms of construction. In addition to the economy in hauling, the pleasure in driving and touring, and the increase in land valuation, the concrete roads of Wayne County have been the means of bringing tens of thousands of dollars to this locality".

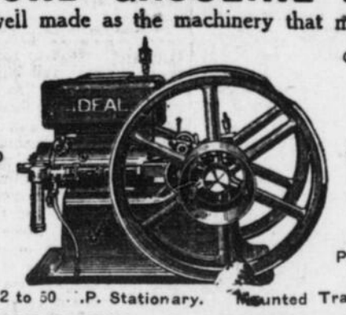
Concrete roads will benefit any locality proportionately as they have benefited Wayne County, Michigan.

The fullest detailed information about concrete roads will be sent to anyone interested, without cost or obligation. Address:

Concrete Roads Department
Canada Cement Company Limited
505 Herald Building, Montreal

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Cloverlea Dairy Farm Holsteins

Herd headed by Pontiac Norine Korndyke and Lady Wayne Norine. He is just ready for service at present, and we are offering our herd bull for sale, Beauty's Rattler, a grandson of Count Lakeview Rattler, and son of Beauty of A. A. C. He is two and a half years old, large, quiet and sure; mostly black. Also a bull calf, mostly white, born May 12th; photo on application.

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8 H.P. Fairbanks, Ohio, Stickney, $150.
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CANADIAN DAVID E. KENNEDY LIMITED.

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given that under the First Part of chapter 79 of the Revised Statutes of Canada, 1906, known as 'The Companies Act,' letters patent have been issued under the Seal of the Secretary of State of Canada, bearing date the 10th day of June, 1914, incorporating Frederick Henry Markey and Waldo Whittier Skinner, both of His Majesty's counsel learned in the law, William Gilbert Pugsley and George Gordon Hyde, advocates, and Ronald Cameron Grant, accountant, all of the City of Montreal, in the Province of Quebec, for the following purposes, viz:—(a) To manufacture, buy, sell, lease, construct, repair and deal in all kinds of material, plant, equipment, machinery, furniture and supplies used in or incidental to or connected with the construction, development, equipment and operation of any buildings or superstructures, and generally to carry on the business of contractors, merchants, engineers and designers in all branches of the building trade; (b) To apply for, acquire and dispose of trade marks, industrial designs, processes, patents, patent rights, licenses and privileges for or in respect of any inventions that may be deemed useful or advantageous, and to manufacture, use, exercise and work the same; (c) To carry on any other business, whether manufacturing or otherwise, which may seem to the company capable of being conveniently carried on in connection with its business, or calculated directly or indirectly to enhance the value of or render profitable any of the company's property or rights. The operations of the company to be carried on throughout the Dominion of Canada and elsewhere by the name of "Canadian David E. Kennedy, Limited," with a capital stock of ten thousand dollars, divided into 100 shares of one hundred dollars each, and the chief place of business of the said company to be at the City of Montreal, in the Province of Quebec.

Dated at the office of the Secretary of State of Canada, this 10th day of June, 1914.

THOMAS MULVEY,
Under-Secretary of State.

SMITH, MARKEY, SKINNER, PUGSLEY AND HYDE,
Solicitors for the Applicants.

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McKenzie Block, Winnipeg, Can.

POULTRY



BREEDS OF GEESE.

(By J. Robinson.)

Our fully domesticated geese all originated in the Old World. The European stock is believed to be derived from the Gray Lag Goose, which is still found in Europe in the wild state. The origin of the curious name "Gray Lag" has been the subject of much speculation. The most plausible theory is that which takes "lag" in its common meaning and supposes that the term was applied to this species of goose because it was slower in motion, or because it lingered longer in Northern Europe, than the less familiar species. As in the wild state the Gray Lag Goose ranged over Europe and Northern Asia, it may have been domesticated many times in many different [illegible]. Wild specimens may still be [illegible] into domestication, but the[illegible] authentic reports of such [illegible] Chinese breeds of geese [illegible] shortly be described, are qu[illegible] in appearance from th[illegible] Eu[illegible] but the difference does n[illegible] show that they are of dis[illegible]

COMMON GEESE.

Throughout Europe and America the ordinary geese are of much the same type as their wild progenitor. They are a little heavier and coarser than the Gray Lag Goose, and have not its great power of flight, yet some of them can fly better than any other domestic poultry. The author has seen flocks of common geese fly from a high hill over the roofs of tall buildings at its foot and alight in a stream fully an eighth of a mile from where they started. It is perhaps needless to say that they always walked home. Such geese were hard-meated and tough except when quite young. They were geese that picked the most of their living where food was none too plenty. Well-kept stocks of common geese have probably always been very good table poultry.

IMPROVED RACES.

In various parts of Europe the common geese have somewhat distinctive race characteristics. The Roman Geese are supposed to be the oldest distinct race. They differ from ordinary geese in that the prevailing color is white, and they are more prolific layers. The Pomeranian Goose, found throughout Germany and Southeastern Europe, is somewhat larger. The female of this race is usually white, and the male white with a gray back. Because of the peculiar markings of the male this variety is sometimes called the Saddleback Goose. The Emden and Toulouse Geese are very large. The Emden was developed in Germany, where it was at one time called the Brunswick Goose. The first specimens seen in America came from Bremen in 1826 and were called Bremen Geese. They had been known in England for a long time and had become very popular there under the name of "Emden Geese." The name "Bremen" was used in this country until about 1850, when the English name was adopted.

The Toulouse Goose is a very large gray goose which originated in a goose-growing district in the vicinity of Toulouse, in the South of France. It was introduced into England about 1840, and into America about fifteen years later.

In Russia gander fighting was from very ancient times a popular sport, and several varieties of geese were bred especially for their fighting qualities. The most common of these is the Tula Goose, which is usually gray in color, but is sometimes clay-colored. The latter point is very interesting, for its bearing on the question of the common origin of the European and Asiatic breeds of geese, to be discussed in the next paragraph. None of the Russian races of geese are known in this country.

ASIATIC GEESE IN AMERICA.

The Asiatic races of geese probably came to America as early as the Asiatic races of fowls. They were early known in England under a variety of names, and were quite popular there over a hundred years ago as Spanish Geese. A writer in an agricultural paper in 1848 stated that he had seen White China Geese in Virginia in 1817. It appears, however, that the early introductions were immediately so mixed with the native geese that the distinct type was lost, and that it was not until nearly 1850 that the specimens were brought here from which the stocks now known were produced. There are two varieties of the China Goose—white and brown. They are smaller and more graceful than the improved European varieties and are more prolific layers than any except perhaps the Roman Goose. They have a large knob on the head at its juncture with the upper mandible. Most of the geese of Europe are either white or gray (black and white). The red which appears to a slight extent as brown in the Gray Lag Goose has been lost or so reduced that it is not noticed except in the Tula Goose, which is sometimes clay-colored. The colored variety of the China Goose is distinctly brown. Hence, if they came from the same wild species as the European geese, the red which was reduced in Europe was greatly increased in China. But if, as is not impossible, they came from different wild species, a most interesting question arises: The Chinese types and the European types are perfectly fertile when bred together. Would their wild ancestors (supposing them to have the same characteristics) be equally fertile? Unless we can find a wild ancestor for the Chinese type, all that we know of the relations of domestic races points to the conclusion that they, like the European races, are descended from the Gray Lag Goose.

The variety known as the African Goose is a larger and coarser type of the Brown China, and is probably obtained by crossing with the Toulouse or by selection from mixed flocks. Nothing definite is known of the origin of this type, but to any one familiar with the stock in the goose-growing districts and the breeding methods of the farmers there as applied in the development of the Rhode Island Red fowl, it appears probable that African geese came from this district.

FIGHTING LICE AND MITES.

Many people wonder why their fowls do not lay better during the summer months. I am oftentimes asked to explain why certain flocks do not lay, and it is rather astonishing to find what meagre efforts are put forth to control some of the worst pests invading the poultry premises.

There are many poultrymen, farmers, and farmers' wives, who rarely or never think of spraying their poultry houses, or, more especially, disinfecting the roosts and roosting quarters. I have seen poultry houses in different parts of the country literally infested with thousands of lice and little red mites. The lice bother the hens practically all of the time, and even in well cared for flocks there may be a few lice present. On the other hand, where lice are allowed to increase in large numbers they bother the hens all of the time and affect egg production. The little red mites stay in the poultry house around the roosting quarters during the daytime, but at night they sap the vitality from the hens, and this usually affects egg laying.

There are different kinds of lice and mites, and in warm weather they breed very rapidly, so that everyone who has even a few fowls should make every effort to keep them under control.

Provide the hens with a dust bath where they can dust themselves at will. This will help to keep the lice in check. Disinfect the poultry houses, and particularly the roosts and roosting quarters, every week during hot tweather. There is no way to keep the lice and mites in check except through perseverance. We find a ten percent solution of any of the good commercial disinfectants to be quite effective. This can be sprayed throughou. the house, soaking the roosting quarters thoroughly. Coal oil does a certain amount of good, but where the houses are disinfected once or twice every week there really should not be any trouble from these pests. Where a small flock of birds are badly infested it will doubtless pay to disinfect the birds individually with dusting powder. Take each bird in the left hand, hold the head downward, and sift the dusting powder well into the feathers, then with the right hand rub it thoroughly around the joints. This will kill a great many lice on the fowls. A good lice powder may be made of three parts of gasoline and one part of 90 to 95 percent carbolic acid. Mix together and add to this enough plaster of paris to take up the moisture. It usually takes about four parts of plaster of paris to one part of the liquid, and while being mixed they should be thoroughly stirred. This powder is applied in the same way as described above. Good egg production during the summer months can only be secured where the poultry premises are clean and sanitary, and where the fowls are comparatively free of lice and mites.—M. A. Jull.

TURKEYS SHOULD BE CAREFULLY WATCHED.

The turkey gobbler and hen should not only be mated, but match. One often sees a magnificent gobbler at the head of a harem of puny pullets. When that is the case one side of the pen is immature. Model birds are worthy of careful study.

Note the gobbler's points. He should have a large head, bright eye, long strong neck covered with carbuncles, big throat wattles, back wide at shoulders, broad and rounded, with graceful slope to tail; long, strong wings, wide broad, full deep breast; body, egg shape, with big end front; big plump thighs; thick strong long shanks; big feet, set wide apart.

The hen, while more refined, is the male's duplicate, a broad rounded back, and breast just as full round, broad and deep. In style like her mate, and both are beautiful in coloring and birds of strength. Such birds have the build for fine market production and the stamina to produce poults capable of surviving. They have room for a big digestive capacity, the bone and strength which never tire when in search of food, and poults born from them will have resisting power to withstand diseases and exposure. Such a hen has room for a big egg capacity, blood heat for hatching and a big feather for her bird babies. Such a stock, fed proper food and kept near to nature, cannot help but produce birds which bring pride to the farmer and increase his bank account.

POULTRY HINTS.

A little carbonate of iron may be added to the soft food with good effect.

Finely chopped green onion, given regularly in the food, will prevent a great many ailments.

Ducklings intended for table should not be allowed on the water, as swimming reduces their weight.

Weed out the growing stock. The way to establish a really good strain is by vigorous weeding either for fancy points or for utility, as one's aim may be.

Some poultry-keepers are great believers in cayenne pepper for poultry. Don't give it, however, to chicks, as it is highly irritating, and may cause their death.

Examine the heads and necks of chicks for ticks, and kill them by damping with a mixture of paraffin and sweet oil (one part of the former to three parts of the latter).—"Farm Life."

MAKING A PROFIT FROM FEATHERS.

Tons of feathers are lost each year in small amounts because poultry keepers do not think it worth while to save the few ounces plucked from birds used at home and for the local market. Another reason probably is that the prices are thought to be too small to make saving these few feathers seem worth while. If a few minutes be taken when plucking is done to separate the various grades, and to practise the best methods of curing them, there is no reason why a nice little sum cannot be saved and the aggregate make a considerable advance in the annual returns from poultry.

Chicken and duck, as well as goose feathers, are always in demand, and should be saved, but ought to be kept separate, and the larger feathers kept by themselves. In no case should chicken and turkey feathers be scalded, because the hot water removes the animal oil and reduces the grade. Such feathers scalded command only a fraction of the price paid for dry-picked ones. Another good point is to keep the white separated from the colored feathers, because white stock commands a higher price than dark. After being plucked the feathers should be spread out until the moisture is thoroughly dried out of them. During this time they should be turned every day if they are spread at all thickly. Turkey body feathers, while too large as they come from the bird, are often chopped and used in cheap pillows.

Not long since I heard a dealer say that hen and turkey body feathers have only saving value when dry-picked. They should be laid out on the floor, which should first be swept thoroughly and forked over daily, and will be in a marketable condition in about three days, when they can be shipped in burlap bags.

Chicken quills should be thrown away, never mixed with softer body feathers because they will spoil the grade. Turkey quills should be graded: the long tails put in one box, those from the first two joints of the wing in another, and those from the last joint in a third. The shorter quills and those [illegible] the rump ranging from five to eight inches placed in a burlap bag. Moisture allowed to remain in quills rots them very quickly and thus reduces the grade.

A GROUP OF WYANDOTTES.



BARRED COCKEREL WITH PENCILLED AND COLUMBIAN PULLETS

RECORDS OF THE TRAP NEST.

The idea of pedigreeing poultry, and knowing the history of each bird bred from, originated in the fertile brain of the Hon. Isaac K. Felch. We have now in our possession cards used by Mr. Felch and his brother Henry, which give the history of each bird sold, and telling all worth knowing of the ancestors. From this, with the introduction of the trap nest, came the advertising of egg records rather than score cards, and with the advent of this change in poultry breeding, the stock not only became more hardy, but their utility qualities became more apparent.

About ten years ago, a man by the name of Silberstein, living in Framingham, Massachusetts, pedigreed his Light Brahmas. He invented a trap nest so that he would be able to tell the exact number of eggs each individual hen laid in a year, and also what hens gave the best fertile eggs, and what ones did not.

This seemed like a fairy tale, but Mr. Silberstein was so emphatic in his declaration that he could tell just what his hens would do, that we secured 28 eggs from him, he to pick out eggs by hens that were noted for producing fertile eggs. The eggs came. Five were laid by female No. 40; four by No. 48; three by No. 93; three by No. 14; four by No. 21; six by No. 95; three by No. 45. Along with the eggs came the pedigree, which informed us that pullet No. 40 was mated to a cockerel that scored 92, and weighed 12 1-2 pounds. The pullet was hatched May 17, 1897, and weighed at the time the shipment of eggs was made, seven pounds and two ounces. She began laying November 19, 1897, and laid to that date (April 30), 119 eggs; average weight of each egg in grains, 860. The pullet scored 90. The pullet's dam had an egg record of 177, and weighed 6 1-2 pounds. The pullet's sire weighed 10 3-4 pounds. The cockerel's dam laid 171 eggs, and weighed 6 pounds, 2 ounces. The cockerel's sire also weighed 10 3-4 pounds.

Pullet No. 40 laid six eggs in November; 14 in December; 22 in January; 22 in February; 30 in March, and 25 in April. And so on the record went of the others.

The eggs were set—thirteen under a White Wyandotte pullet, and fifteen under a Brahma hen. The pullet hatched every egg. The Brahma set a week and then left the nest. She was replaced by a Plymouth Rock hen, and she gave up in another week. Then we placed the eggs in an incubator we had running at the time, and keep there until they began to pip, when we handed them over to the White Wyandotte pullet to finish, which she did in fine style. Every egg was fertile, and all but two hatched, they dying in the shell.

The work of Silberstein practically paved the way for the success of the trap nest, and to-day the best utility breeders of the country would no sooner think of abolishing the trap nest than they would the incubator for market poultry.—M. K. Boyer.

OVERSIZED POULTRY.

The craving for over-sized poultry is a mistake, and ought to be discouraged. The big-framed birds carry an undue amount of bone, which is waste, and such are less desirable in the market; and being coarse-looking, "rangy," they are certain to be passed by for the plump, compact carcase that shows a proper proportion of meat to bone. Then, too, the coarse-framed rangy female is a poor layer and big eater—qualities which cut both ways when the profit account is considered. We hear much talk of the "egg type," and not a little ink has been shed upon that topic. It is not yet satisfactorily determined what the egg type hen is, but it is certain that it is not the great, coarse, big-framed hen—that all observing men are agreed upon.

Of all the aggravations in poultrydom a big, clumsy male is the worst, and he is sure to be a great disappointment because most of the eggs from his pen will be found to be unfertile. It is the sprightly, active, normal-sized bird that is the good breeder, the sure getter of fertile eggs, and, more than that, the begetter of the right kind of chicks, the bright, lively, sprightly chicks that thrive and grow.

The demand for big breeding males comes, as a rule, from beginners, from those who had little experience and think a big male bird will give them big chickens. This is an error. It is generally conceded by expert breeders that size is influenced more by the female, and these inexperienced breeders should learn that if they want to bring up the size of their birds they must breed from large dams. They should not lose sight of the fact that over-size in either sire or dam is a blunder, for which they will suffer loss. "Preserve the unity of type" should be the watchword, and the best all-round results will be attained when we adhere to that motto.

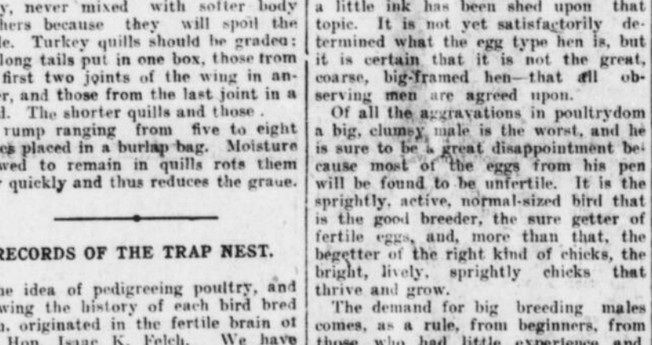
TAMING THE WILD GEESE.

That wild geese are shrewd enough to know friend from foe, and that, if you "throw a handful of feed at them instead of a thimbleful of shot," they will lose their fear of man and make their home within a stone's throw of human habitations, has been clearly demonstrated by the experiments of Mr. John T. Miner, of Kingsville, Essex County, Ontario.

The history of the growth of this flock furnishes an interesting example of what can be done to tame wild birds. In 1904 Mr. Miner obtained seven wild geese, clipped their wings, and placed them on his pond as decoys, but wild geese were so scarce that it was four years before any others joined them. In the spring of 1908 eleven came, the following year 32, and in 1910 as many as 350. Since that time they have been too numerous to give any exact estimate, but probably about 1,000 may be found on the premises at a time. Since 1911 no shooting whatever has been indulged in within the reserve. By moving the feed by degrees the geese have been coaxed to come right up to the house.

Wild ducks also frequent the pond, and some of these have been identified by aluminum bands, bearing Mr. Miner's address. By means of these he has established the fact that they return to his place every spring, or, if they fail to return, he has been able to learn what has become of them. One was shot as far away as Paris, Kentucky. Those that return nest in the neighborhood, and bring up their young before again migrating.

Mr. Miner's experiments are a striking illustration of how easy it would be to conserve the migrating bird life of this continent if only refuges were provided, where the birds could remain for a short time unmolested, during their seasonal flights to their breeding grounds and back again.—"Conservation."



MASH HOPPER FOR GROWING CHICKS.

The above illustration shows a very suitable hopper for feeding growing chicks dry mash or cracked grains. It is well known that hopper feeding saves a great deal of labor, particularly where a large number of chicks are being raised. It is quite advisable to provide the chicks with dry mash at all times, and oftentimes chicks will do well when fed wheat and cracked corn also. In hopper feeding the principal object should be to avoid all possible waste and this hopper does this about as well as any hopper I have ever seen. It is large enough to hold a good quantity of food, and at the same time it is convenient and easy for the chicks to feed from. It can be made any length desirable. The centre board is 4 feet high with a top of 20 inches on each side for a double compartment hopper. The construction of the feeding portion is clearly indicated. The birds jump up on the platform which is a few inches high for out-door feeding, and should be 18 inches high for in-door feeding, and while they are on the platform they feed through the slats. The slats are each 2 inches wide and are placed 2 inches apart. As the chicks eat the mash out of the 10 inch trough at the bottom of the hopper more mash falls down. At the same time the slats and the comparatively small quantity of mash in the trough prevent any waste.

M. A. JULL.

USE CHARCOAL AND LIME.

These two articles play a very important part in the management of fowls, whether bred in a fancier's yard or on a farm. Charcoal should be liberally fed, for no one thing is more conducive to health than is this. It should be broken in small lumps and put where the fowls can get at it, and they will eat it with great relish. Where the birds are kept in confinement it is a very good plan to keep a small trough in a sheltered place full of small bits of fresh charcoal, and the fowls will soon learn to help themselves.

The value of lime in the form of whitewash is well-known, and those who use it liberally are the ones to keep their flocks healthy and cleanly. To render the whitewash more effective in dislodging, driving away or destroying lice and other parasitic nuisances the addition of a little carbolic acid is in valuable, for scarcely anything else seems to be so distasteful to the vermin. Air-slaked lime should be scattered over the floors of the chicken-house, to remove unpleasantness and unhealthy odors, while a little of it should be scattered around the yard and runs, for material for egg-shells. Oyster-shell lime is best for this purpose.

TIPS ABOUT TURKEYS.

The turkey crop hatched previous to June 1st, should attain good growth by last of November, the cock birds reaching 10 or 12 pounds.

The turkey is not fully matured until two years of age, and is in his prime at three years, and nearly as good at four years old. It is therefore a mistake to sell off all the older birds, and retain the young ones for breeding purposes.

Young turkeys are of a delicate nature until they are fully feathered and have thrown out the red on their heads, which usually occurs at about three months of age; after that they are hardy, and may be allowed unlimited range at all times.

M. K. BOYER.

A HANDY DRINKING CUP.

The above illustration shows a handy labor-saving device. It is a good method of watering chicks particularly where large numbers are being raised. It is simply a barrel equipped with an automatic drinking cup. This supplies the chicks with a convenient supply of water at all times. The water cup is equipped with a valve which controls the



supply of water from the barrel. As the chicks drink the water from the cup more water comes through the water valve until the cup is full again when the valve closes and shuts off the water flow.

No. 1 is the pipe entering the barrel and is fitted with a stop cock.

No. 2 is water in the water cup.

No. 3 is the water cup which is balanced so that it will close the valve when it is full.

M. A. JULL.

SORT EGGS WITH GREAT CARE.

The best quality of poultry and eggs will command the highest prices in the right markets. The man who keeps fifty hens or more should constantly study how to put his products up in the best possible form. Sort eggs with great care. A basket of eggs freshly gathered from different breeds will contain eggs of several different sizes and colors. Don't mix colors and sizes in preparing for market. If you do you spoil the appearance of the whole lot. Seek the market that appreciates the fine product, finely put up, and cater to the high standards of that market.

THE COMB.

The appearance of the comb is a fair index to the condition of the bird. If it has a bloodless look, is light colored and limp, it indicates an anaemic state of the fowl.

On the contrary, if it is dark-colored, purple, and tense in substance, it shows the other extreme—plethora. Between the two opposite appearances is that healthy color and plump look which we always associate with birds in fine condition.

The wattles and ear-lobes by their appearance also add to our knowledge of the birds' health.

Nearly all the diseased conditions of the comb are owing to disturbances in other parts of the body.

Taking up separate branches of poultry culture, and depending upon them for a living is about as risky as the man on the farm who would devote all his land, time and money to a single crop.

FARMERS' SALES AND WANTS

ADVERTISING RATES.—Under this heading advertisements will be inserted without display at a cash-with-the-order rate of one cent a word per insertion, twenty-five cents being the minimum amount of an order for a single insertion, and forty cents the minimum amount for orders of more than one insertion. SIX consecutive prepaid insertions will be given for the price of FOUR. A number or a single letter to be counted as one word. When replies are to be addressed in care of the 'Witness' Office, an additional charge of twenty-five cents is made.

Copy for insertion in these columns should be in the 'Witness' office not later than Friday morning to secure proper classification in following Weekly Edition.

EGGS AND POULTRY.

BRED TO LAY AND WIN, Anconas, White Orpingtons. (White Leghorns headed by imported egg-laying contest strain cockerel.) Eggs $1.50 up. THOMAS O'ROURKE, Woodstock, Ont.

WHITE AND COLUMBIA WYANDOTTES, Light Brahmas, S.C. White Leghorns. Over 30 years a breeder. Stock and eggs for sale. MICHAEL K. BOYER, Box 100, Hammonton, New Jersey.

WHITE LEGHORNS (Wyckoff 267 egg strain), quick maturity, can hatch till midsummer. Eggs, fifteen, 75 cents; forty-five, $2.00; hundred, $3.50. E. NOURSE, Port Credit, Ontario.

BABY CHICKS — SINGLE COMB white Leghorns; egg machines; strong, vigorous, farm raised stock; $12 per 100. Pinecrest Poultry Plant, St. Catharines, Ont.

RECIPE TO PRESERVE EGGS FRESH during 12 months by a very simple process—100% profit in half a year. Circular and reference Free. OCTAVIEN ROLLAND, P.O. Box 2363, Montreal. Dept. 120.

DUCKS FOR LAYING.

In the duck world the Indian Runner holds much the same position as Minorcas and Leghorns among fowls. They will, under favorable circumstances, lay almost twice as many eggs as Rouen or Aylesburys. Indian Runner ducks, crossed with Cayuga drakes, have proved very successful as good laying stock, the egg season, by judicious selection, being prolonged.

The Pekin, often an excellent laying duck, is another good variety to cross with the Indian Runner. Duck eggs are always valuable, especially so when they can be had early in the season.

POULTRY ITEMS.

A good roup cure consists of potassium chlorate two ounces, powdered anise one ounce, powdered licorice three ounces. Mix a teaspoonful of the powder with food for twenty fowls.

Two goslings have just been hatched from a single egg on one of the farms of Messrs. Chivers & Sons, fruit growers, of Histon, Cambridge, Eng. The twins are well-shaped and healthily developed. The egg was hatched out by a hen, who is devoted to her foster children.

Look out for the crowding in the night quarters. This must not be forgotten, or you will be dollars out and chickens short. The sharp corner is bad. The one that gets in it first runs a risk of being carried out dead in the morning. Unpile them every night.

Many flocks give poor fertility in the early season because they are kept under unnatural conditions. April and May are best for fertility, because the fowls are out on the ground, exercising in the fresh air, feeding on greens, worms and bugs. Nature has much to do with success in poultry culture, and it's a good plan to keep on the right side of her.

Fowls do not sweat, but breathe several times faster than sweating animals when heated. They are obliged to throw off much of the waste of the body through the lungs. Therefore, to keep in good health the hen requires nearly seven times the amount of fresh air in proportion to its size as does a horse.

Small flocks of chickens, in both towns and country, have given greater profits per fowl than larger flocks in tests made by the Ohio experiment station. Flocks with unlimited range have shown better profits than flocks that were partly or wholly confined. Farm flocks have been more profitable than village or city flocks.

In connection with the feeding of wet mash for market egg-production, it cannot be disputed that its feeding assists very materially in filling the egg-basket. Whether (having regard to the cost of labor), the increased yield would repay the additional time involved in its feeding on a large commercial ranch, remains to be proved. However, in Australia (where both the wet and dry mashes were fed experimentally to different pens, the results obtained by the wet mash certainly justified its choice over the dry system.

To reduce the cost of living at Regina is the aim of the Local Council of Women. Their scheme is to encourage the production locally of garden truck, and with this end in view have made suggestions to the city council with regard to the operation of the market building. They intend to get as many housewives as possible to do their marketing at the market building. It is expected in this way that a material reduction in the price of meats and vegetables will ultimately result.

Make a study of the breed in which you are interested. If you find books published in the interest of this breed, get them and read carefully. To know the history of the breed and the way they were originally bred is not only interesting but instructive. You should know these things about the breed with which you are working. As you scan the pages of the poultry magazine, make it a point to read every article which treats of your breed. In time you will become thoroughly posted about these birds and your opinion will be valuable to beginners in the work.

FARMS AND OTHER LANDS.

20 ACRES, NEAR TOWN AND RAILway station, frame house, 8 rooms, hip roof barn, other buildings, young orchard. Address owner, MRS. BATEMAN, Port Burwell, Ont.

FOR SALE—80 acre farm, good fruit land, 2 miles from town; frame house and barn; chicken houses 150 feet long; 5 acres slashed, one acre cleared; 12 apple trees, waggon, harness, horse, disks, seeder, harrow, mower, rake, grinder, incubator, tools, household effects; $32.50 per acre, cash. Apply WM. WINCHESTER, Van Anda, Texada Is., B.C.

NORTHERN SASKATCHEWAN — 160 acres, 2 miles Leask R. S.; 90 acres cultivated; situation high; clay subsoil; house, barns; good water; no herd law; easy terms. S. M. MANSELL, Leask, Sask.

FIRST CLASS RANCHING PROPOSITION in heart of famous Bulkley Valley, B.C.; half section splendid land, about 250 acres fenced and in hay; unlimited range; on railway adjoining G.T.P. townsite and station property; good water; level land; small corner of lightly timbered high land; game and fish abound in neighborhood; only $60 per acre; good terms. Apply to the Owner, W. S. LATTA, 327 Gore Ave., Vancouver, B.C.

FOR SALE.—In the best mixed farming district of Alberta, 1,066 acres, 350 under cultivation, 400 more can be cultivated, all fenced. I have to sell this farm on account of the ill-health of my wife; 9-roomed house, 3-roomed house, granaries, implements and furniture, about 3 head of horses, 30 head of cattle, 75 head hogs, and chickens. Can be sold either with or without stock. Price $30,000; 1-3 cash, balance can be arranged. Correspondence invited. W. T. BUTCHER, Standard Office, Alberta.

LIVE STOCK.

CHOICE YOUNG REGISTERED YORKshire Boar Pigs for sale; price very reasonable. W. C. WILSON & SON, Thorncroft Stock Farm, Hawkestone, Ont.

TEACHERS WANTED.

TEACHER.—WANTED, A QUALIFIED Protestant teacher or U. S. S. No. 1, Perry; duties to commence after holidays; $400 per year. R. H. BLUNDELL, Box 16, Emsdale, Ont.

WANTED — ONE MODEL AND ONE Elementary Teacher for the new school at Gaspe Village, and one Elementary Teacher for Lanse au Cousins School. Apply, stating salary expected, to H. MacCaull, Sec.-Treas., Gaspe Village, P.Q.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

INCREASE YOUR SALARY by acting as our representative during spare time. Big profits. (Either sex.) For particulars, address MOUNT CITY SUPPLY HOUSE, Box 426, Montreal.

FOR SALE.

PRICE TICKETS THAT SELL THE goods. All prices in stock. Fifty cents per hundred. Samples for stamp. Frank H. Barnard, 35 Dundas St., Toronto.

FOR SALE—One tubular horizontal boiler, 125 h.p.; 2 steam engines; 3 steam hoists; 1 Blonden; 3 jacks. A. C. LACASSE, Newport, Vt.

NURSES WANTED.

PROBATIONERS WANTED.— Applicants must have one year high school or its equivalent; twenty to thirty years of age. New Nurses' Home—single rooms. Full staff of lectures. Address, The Superintendent, St. Luke's Hospital, Newburgh-on-Hudson, New York.

FOR TOURISTS

AREN'T YOU TIRED of those blizzards and cold snaps? Come and live on the picturesque Arrow Lakes; mild winters, temperate summers. Write for reliable information to Secretary, Progress and Tourist Association, Arrow Park, B.C.

LEADING SCHOOLS AND COLLEGES

THE DEBRISAY METHOD IS THE Royal Road to Latin, French, German, Spanish. Thorough mail courses. Students everywhere. Highest references. ACADEMIE DeBRISAY, Ottawa.

THE ONTARIO BUSINESS COLLEGE
BELLEVILLE, ONT.
(48th Year.)
Affiliated with the Institute of Chartered Accountants. Best known and most successful business college in Canada. Write for catalogue to
J. W. JOHNSON, F.C.A., Principal.

Poultry Market

Want to buy or sell anything in the poultry line?

The "Weekly Witness" is your best medium. Its greatest circulation is amongst the rural and agricultural communities of Canada. The Poultry Expert of Macdonald College (affiliated with McGill University), conducts its Poultry Department.

On account of its principles, it is often THE ONLY PAPER THAT GOES INTO THE HOME.

A small want ad. on this page will cost you only a cent a word, six insertions for the price of four. Cash with order. It may mean a lot of money to you. Try it.

JOHN DOUGALL AND SON, WITNESS BLOCK, MONTREAL



GLORIFYING A ROUGH SLOPE

"What can we do with a rough slope or is it too late to do anything with it? It is full in sight of our outdoor living room and very unsightly. We put in ramble roses this spring, and the nurseryman tells us they will soon cover the whole bank, but there seems to be no prospect of their doing so this season. One difficulty is the steepness of the bank, grass seed we sowed in it was all washed down by the early rains. Any advice you can give will be gratefully accepted. The soil is a fairly good sandy loam."

You can still cover the bank with foliage, and if the slope is sheltered from the sharp north winds you may have a gay show of bloom before the frost catches it.

A mixture (compounded carefully but with a fine assumption of carelessness) of Shirley poppies, marigolds, nasturtiums, both dwarf and the long trailing kinds, sweet alyssum, with a package of night-scented stock and mignonette added will give you as pretty an effect as you want on such a slope. The last two named will not affect the beauty of the scheme, but they will give it a charming fragrance on the hot evenings when it will look its best.

It need not be said that this is not suggested as the ideal way of filling up carefully planned beds and borders in the ordinary lawn or garden, but for the slope you need covered for this season only or for any rough bit of ground where it is nadvisable to grow costly or delicate plants you will find it extremely good. As to the difficulty with the washing out of the seeds it can best be overcome by roughly terracing with planks or stones. Thoroughly soak the whole slope with water, then put in your nasturtium seeds not in rows. You will probably find it difficult to do it irregularly, but if you throw a small handful down at random, and then poke them gently in about half an inch and pat the earth over them they will be all right. Sow the finer seed broad cast first mixing them with plenty of fine earth or sand.

TO PREVENT WASHING.

Now, often, if we sow small seeds there and leave them to their fate, we shall find them sprouting in heaps at the bottom of the slope after the first stiff storm. To obviate this it is well at least to make rough terraces temporarily by laying lines of stones or sticking in edgewise pieces of planking across the plot. It is surprising how small a barrier will prevent the washing down of seeds and loose surface soil.

Where seeds that are at all choice are risked, sow your seed on the sloping bank, and then stick a pane of glass for preference, though a piece of board will do, into the bank just above the top of the seed bed, and ledge its outer end on to a stake or board driven straight down into the bank. This makes a rough frame, which facilitates germination and protects from harsh rain and wind at the same time. So soon as the seedlings are well through, it can be removed and used if needs be elsewhere, to gve other seeds a start.

It is a very primitive contrivance, probably our remote ancestors a few thousands of years ago used something of the kind to shield themselves from the weather. But it is really most handy in an up-and-down garden.

ORDER YOUR FALL BULBS.

The successful gardener is constantly planning for the future. Many never think of the early spring flowers until spring arrives. To have the early spring flowers the bulbs must be planted in the autumn and to obtain bulbs for autumn use at the lowest prices the orders must be placed now. The very first flowers of spring are the snowdrops, covering the ground with their beautiful white bells almost before the snow is gone. These are quickly followed by scilla sibirica, beautiful little blue flowers. Those who plant them for the first time will be surprised at their early flowering season. They are quite cheap and should be planted in clusters, the larger the space planted the finer the show of flowers. The snowdrops are particularly good for planting in lawns, never in straight lines, but scattered about liberally over the grass plot.

All the Dutch bulbs are comparatively cheap, easy to grow, and almost sure to perfect their blooms with the simplest care. There are tulips, hyacinths, crocus and narcissi, all universal favorites. Plant all your grounds and pocketbooks will permit.

VIRGINIA CREEPER.

M. G. N.—As you already have a strong Virginia creeper beside your verandah it will be a simple matter to get a supply of new plants for your stone wall. You need only layer or peg down strong young shoots without cutting them off the parent plant, and they will soon take root. If the soil about the creeper is hard or not rich enough fill flower-pots with good sandy loam and setting them on the ground under the old creeper, peg down the shoots in them.

HERBACEOUS PLANTS.

One of our younger gardeners asks, "What is meant by an herbaceous plant when speaking of what to use in a hardy border? It is not much wonder he has been a little puzzled. If the question were put to a number of gardeners, there would probably be a considerable degree of variation in their answers. It is not that there is any difficulty in defining what is strictly meant by the term herbaceous, yet it is evident that certain notions on the subject that are not quite correct appear to prevail. A strictly herbaceous plant is one that produces an annual stem, the term is used as opposed to ligneous or arboreous, which means partaking of the nature of a tree or shrub, with enduring woody stems and branches. Of this character there is a vast proportion of the vegetable kingdom, and it embraces numerous annuals, biennials, and perennials.

The annuals perish, stem and root, soon after they have perfected their seeds; biennials, which endure two years, and in some cases more, generally perish after they have once fulfilled the same conditons; while perennials, which are of many years' duration annually put forth fresh stems. If these stems dig down soon after they have borne flowers, they may be regarded as herbaceous. Again, bulbous plants are herbaceous, and, indeed, seeing the broad interpretation that is put upon the term by most people to-day it is well that "hardy perennial plants" should be the description always used.

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.

WAR OF 1812.

J. A. (Grand Prairie, Alta.), asks where he can obtain a cheap edition of the History of the War of 1812. Ans.—"Annals of the War," by Dr. J. M. Harper, published by the Musson Book Co., Toronto, should suit you.

ALBERTA LAND TAX.

"Teacher" (Quebec, Que.) asks which Western Province has come form of income tax or land tax. Ans.—Alberta has had a land tax for several years, and at the present time raises nearly all her revenue from it.

"STAND-PATTERS."

G. F. K. (Moncton, N.B.), asks where the term "stand-patters" originated, and to what class of people it referred. Ans.—We have no definite information, but we believe it first came into prominence in the United States at the time of the McKinley administration, and was applied to those who supported the Government on the tariff question.

THE LOST TRIBES.

R. M. M. (Port Robinson, Ont.), asks: Where can the following books be bought, and what value have they for the student?—"The British Nation identified with Lost Israel," by Edward Hine; "Our Israelitish Origin," by John Wilson; "Life from the Dead," by Colonel Gawler; "The Israelites Found," by William Carpenter. Ans.—We do not know the publishers, but Canadian publishers, like the Wm. Briggs Co, Toronto, may be able to obtain them for you. We do not know the value of the books in question to the student, but the subject is an interesting one, and we believe there is a society in London, England, to further its study.

SICK CANARY.

S. T. (Peterborough, Ont.) has a canary which has lost most of his feathers and is quite bare in spots. When new feathers come on they seem to fall out before long, and he is very itchy. Our correspondent has examined the bird for lice, but can find none. Otherwise he seems in a perfectly healthy condition, and bathes himself quite freely. He is given mixed seed and water and lettuce, also hard boiled egg. He will not touch cuttlefish bone or "bird treat." The cage and perches are kept perfectly clean. Ans.—We should recommend you to discontinue the hard-boiled egg, and try a plain seed diet. If possible take the bird and give him a little extra bath under a slow running tap. This should cleanse the skin nicely. Put a white cloth over his cage at night, and examine it later for red mites whose presence in the cage may be unsuspected. If there is no improvement in a month or so, write us again.

IMPRESSIONIST AND FUTURIST.

"Teacher" (Quebec, Que.) asks the meaning of the terms "Impressionist" and "Futurist" as applied to art. Ans.—The following definition of Impressionism, from the "Encyclopaedia Britannica," is an excellent one: "'Impressionism' at first meant individualism of vision, later the notation of fugitive aspects of light and movement; then it came to mean breadth in pictorial vision, all the simplifications that arise from the modern analysis of aspect, and especially the effect produced upon the parts of a picture-field by attending to the impression of the whole . . . The Impressionist may be best described as the painter who out of the completed contents of vision constructs an image moulded upon his own interest in the thing seen and not on that of any imaginary schoolmaster." "Futurism" is difficult to define, being more of a freak type of art, but it appears to consist in boldly accentuating even to exaggeration, certain features, or light-impressions of the picture. In an endeavor to attain the desired end, beauty of composition is entirely disregarded, but the beauty of each individual part of the composition is exaggerated to absurdity. The effect produced is nearly akin to that seen on opening one's eyes in the bright sunlight.

EX-MAYOR NATHAN.

"Teacher" (Quebec, Que.) asks what has been the career of ex-Mayor Nathan of Rome. Ans.—Ernesto Nathan is a Jewish merchant of considerable wealth. He entered municipal politics a number of years ago, and has since striven consistently for the improvement and modernizing of the city. When he became Mayor about 1906, he inaugurated still more vigorous reforms, and under his leadership the city limits were extended, several handsome new streets built, and Rome converted into its present healthy and prosperous state. As a Jew and a tradesman he was not acceptable to the upper classes of society in Rome, although they did not hesitate to profit by land speculations on the city improvements. An era set in akin to that which Canada has passed through, and with the same result. However, the city itself continued to prosper, and at the celebration of the fortieth anniversary of its establishing its independence as capital of united Italy, Mayor Nathan referred with pride to the improvements that had taken place since the days of Papal rule, and scouted the idea that Rome would ever again wish to come under the domination of the Vatican in temporal affairs. This speech, sometimes badly garbled, went round the world, and aroused a storm of protest from the Catholic clergy. The chief cause of offence, however, seems to be that Nathan was the first Jewish Mayor of Rome, and he had taught somewhat of a lesson to the Christians.

CANADIAN AUTHORS.

J. E. E., (Aylmer, Ont.), would like to have biographies of Miss L. M. Montgomery, and "Ralph Connor." Ans.—Mrs. Lucy Maud McDonald (nee Montgomery) was born at Clifton, P.E.I., in 1877, the daughter of the late Hugh John and Clara Woolner (Macneill) Montgomery, and a niece of the late Senator Montgomery. She was educated at the Prince of Wales College, Charlottetown and Dalhousie University. She was for a short period a school teacher, and then took to literature, her principal novels being "Anne of Green Gables" (1908); "Anne of Avonlea" (1909); "Kilmeny of the Orchard" (1910); "The Story Girl" (1911.) She is also a regular contributor to the English, American and Canadian magazines. In July, 1911, she married the Rev. Ewen McDonald, of Leaskdale, Ont.

The Rev. Charles William Gordon, ("Ralph Connor") was born at Indian Lands, Glengarry, Ont., in 1860. His father, the Rev. Daniel Gordon, was a Presbyterian minister, who came to Canada in the early forties. In 1883 he received the B.A. degree at Toronto University, and he graduated from Knox College (which in 1906 conferred on him its honorary D.D.) in 1887. He was ordained in 1890, and for three years was a missionary in the North-West. Then, in 1893-4 he represented the Canadian Presbyterian Western Missions in Great Britain. Since that time he has held the pastorate of St. Stephen's Church, Winnipeg. He has taken a prominent part in the public life of the city, having being chairman of the conciliation board during the street railway dispute, 1909. He also presided over the negotiations during the B.C. and Alberta mines dispute, two years later. He is connected with a number of social movements and is chaplain to the 79th Cameron Highlanders. His principal literary works, published under the nom-de-plume of 'Ralph Connor,' are "Beyond the Marshes" (1897); "Black Rock," (1898); "The Sky Pilot," (1899); "The Man from Glengarry," (1901); "Glengarry School Days," (1902); "The Prospector," (1904); "The Doctor," (1906); "The Angel of the Star," (1908); "Life of the late Rev. Dr. Jas. Robertson," (1908); and "The Foreigner," (1909.)

TANNING WITH OAK BARK.

"Subscriber," (St. Catharines, Ont.), asks for directons for tanning soft leather or kid with white oak bark. Ans.—The process is a lengthy one, and we cannot do more than give the main outlines. The bark is broken into small fragments and steeped in hot water. This is called leaching. The hide is placed in old lime to loosen the hair and scarf skin from the true skin, and subsequently in two more newer limes. Liming takes from three to six weeks. After this, the hide is scraped to remove the hair, and also the fatty matter from the flesh side of the skin. Then comes "scudding" or squeezing the dirt out of the hide, which is afterwards washed in water or weak acid and placed in the tanning solution. There are usually three sets of tanning solutions, varying in strength. In the weakest set the hides are suspended (not laid flat), and are placed in a slightly stronger solution each day for from 7 to 18 days. This gives them their color. After that, they can be laid flat in still stronger solutions, being moved about every two days. In the third set, the hides remain for perhaps one week in the first liquor, two in the second, three in the third, and four in the fourth. The tanning is then finished, and the hides, having been washed in weak liquor, are piled and allowed to drip for two or three days, so that the tan may become set. The process for what is known as Morocco leather is slightly different. The skins are soaked to soften them, and are worked over with a blunt unhairing knife. They are next limed (using mellow lime), for about three weeks, unhaired and "pured." This consists of "paddling" the leather for several hours (sometimes two or three days) with a solution which removes the lime. A good one is made by keeping a weak glue solution warm for some hours and adding a piece of blue cheese to start fermentation. When fermenting, glucose is added. After "scudding," the hides are placed in a tub with fermenting bran, until they have risen to the surface three times. They are then washed and are ready for tanning. The skins are folded down the centre of the back flesh side outwards, and the edges are tightly stitched all round to form bags, leaving an aperture at one of the shanks for filling. They are now turned grain outwards and filled with strong tanning liquor, after which the open shank is tied up, and they are thrown into warm liquor where they float about like so many pigs, being continually pushed under. When tanned, which takes about 24 hours, the skins are piled on a shelf and by their own weight the liquor is forced through the skins. They are then nailed out on boards in a stretched condition and dried. Sometimes neats-foot oil is applied towards the end of the drying process to render the leather more supple.

SELECTIONS WANTED.

Box 22, (Swan River, Man.), would like to have words of poem published on the launch of H. M. S. "Achilles," the first British ironclad, which was recently sold out of the navy. The poem contains the lines:

"Go forth, 'Achilles,' thou ship of might,
And crush the tyrant's chain."

L. M. R. (Excel., Alta.), would like to have a couple of recitations. One concerns two little girls playing "funerals" with their dolls, on Mrs. Stoner's doorstep. Her husband is sickly, and when the children tie an old black crepe veil on the door knob, the neighbors think he has passed away. An obituary notice appears in the evening paper, and is read by the supposed "dead" man. The second recitation is one in which two women, discussing the rights of their sex, are driven by the intrusion of a mouse to call on a man for assistance. They conclude that men are needed, if only for killing mice. Also a recitation entitled, "Jimmy Brown's Steam-chair."

J. A. (North Rustico, P. E. I.), wishes to have poem beginning:

"Folded hands in quiet resting
Blossoms on the silent breast,
In the gentle Saviour's keeping,
Does the weary spirit rest."

"Subscriber" (Wolfville, N. S.), would like to have poem beginning:

"I wonder where the fairies are,
Who, folks declare, have vanished!"

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS.

Mrs. M. Steele, Baxter's Harbor, N.S., for "Two little girls in blue" and "In the Baggage-Coach ahead."

LEGAL.

ONTARIO.

RIGHT TO VOTE.

Old Subscriber, Ont.—Ques.—1. If I who have resided and voted in this place for years should take a trip to the North West for a few months and an election come off shortly after my return, would I have a vote?

2. A man who was born and has lived on the farm which he now owns, went to Alberta in March, and is now at home will not be allowed to vote today. Another young man who was in college all winter came home in April and can not vote, he is told. Another who has property in this county, but lives in another county has always voted here, but is told he has no vote this time. Is this the law, or does the three months continual residence apply to those cases?

Ans.—1. We think so.

2. It depends upon the circumstances of each particular case, but speaking generally it may be said that such is the law.

HIGH-HANDED LANDLORD.

Prince Co., P. E. I.—Ques.—I have a farm rented for a term of six years, two crops to be taken off yet before term is up. Contract is in writing. The party from whom I have the farm rented has another farm alongside. Last winter he removed the fence from around this farm and also the line between the two farms. He did not replace the fence till between the 10th and 12th of June; and the line fence is still wanting. During all the spring the cattle of the neighborhood to the number of 12 or 15, have been coming in eating and tramping down my meadow. Also when this party was building the fence he took several poles off my fence, which was near, and has not replaced them, and removed a gate which opened from the public road into the field which I have rented, without consulting me, and put a wire fence across the opening. I have been away from the premises a good part of the time. 1. What redress have I got and what would be the right way to proceed if the party does not give satisfaction for damage done?

Ans.—You have a right of action against him for damages, and may sue accordingly.

LITTLE FELLOW TOOK SICK WITH DIARRHOEA

Was 30 Miles From a Doctor

Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry Cured Him

Mrs. Fred Schofpp, Pennant, Sask., writes: "I used Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry when my boy was not expected to live. We were 30 miles from a doctor when the little fellow took sick with diarrhoea. He at first would sleep all day, and at night would be in pain, and would have a passage every five or ten minutes. This went on day and night until he began to pass blood. I gave him the "Dr. Fowler's Extract" and after he had taken it for a short time he was relieved and up and playing with his toys, and is now as well as ever."

There are a number of preparations on the market to-day, claiming the same curative powers as "Dr. Fowler's," and also called similar names, so as to fool the public into thinking they are getting the genuine.

There is nothing that can take the place of "Dr. Fowler's."

There is nothing "Just as Good."

Price, 35 cents. The genuine bears the name of The T. Milburn Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont.

TO THE MEXICAN NIGHTINGALE.

(El Clarin.)

Clarin, from what glens of air
Chime your cameo-colored bells?
When they ring, I know them rare,
Fluted like the lips of shells
For the tone to ripple down,
Honey-pale or amber-brown.

When the tawny evening spills
Drops of topaz down the pine,
Light denied the dusking hills,
Do you gather and confine
In some clear aerial jar,
On the branch where flits the star?

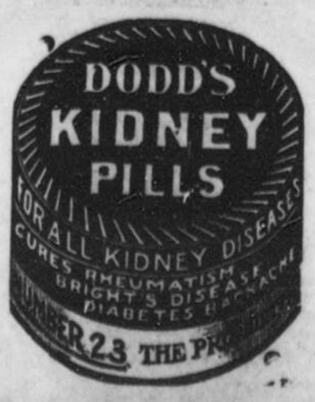
Do you pour the liquid light
Early from your lyric urn?
Nay, it was at midmost night
That I heard among the fern
Golden drops that fell in showers,
Shaken down as out of flowers!

When the rain of light was gone,
Poured in rhyming gold like rain,
How your elfin bells at dawn
Delicately chimed again,
Soft as sea-shells murmur of
Her whose lovely name is Love!

Did the Foam-born brim those bells
With the wistful melodies
Of enchanted vocal shells?
Does the satin sigh of trees
Bring a memory of foam?
Clarin, do you sing of home?
—Grace Hazard Conkling, in "Poetry."

PRACTICAL DAYLIGHT SAVING. ART OF SIMPLE LIVING.

The members of the municipal staff employed at Wood Green town hall have taken a practical step toward daylight saving which leaves the theorists miles behind. Instead of playing tricks with the hands of the clock, we read in the "Daily Graphic" (London), these gentlemen and their employers have agreed to alter the hours of working. During the summer months they will begin at 8 instead of 9, and leave off at 4 instead of 5. The simple solution of the problem could be adopted in scores and hundreds of cases. The argument that inconvenience will arise on account of train services shows little faith in the adaptability of railway and omnibus companies. If the managers of these companies find a demand for earlier services those services will very quickly be provided. The advantage of what may be called the Wood Green method is that it can be introduced on a small or on a large scale as opportunity offers; whereas the method proposed by the authors of the daylight-saving bill involves a universal agreement to falsify the records of our clocks.



NEW MEXICO'S PALACE OF GOVERNORS.

For more than three centuries the history of the Southwest centred in the long, low, massive adobe building at Santa Fe, New Mexico, known as the Palace of the Governors. Here reigned 100 executives of New Mexico, some with high, autocratic hand, others vacillating, under Spanish, Indian, Mexican, and American regimes.

The building has recently been restored. To-day, we read in the Southern Workman, it houses the Museum of New Mexico with priceless treasures of archeological interest taken from the numerous cliff dwellings in the immediate vicinity of Santa Fe.

The palace also houses the school of American archeology, one of the five archeological schools maintained by the American Institute of Archeology, the others being in Greece, Italy, Palestine, and China. The Historical Society of New Mexico, too, has its museum in the building. In addition, there are three fine libraries — one on linguistics, a library of New Mexicana, and a private archeological library. New Mexico is proud of this Palace of the Governors and considers it the most famous landmark in the United States as it certainly is the oldest government building north of Mexico.

THE ADVICE OF DICKENS TO YOUNG AUTHORS.

There is another feature of Dickens's character which cannot be too often or too seriously insisted upon—and that is his intense earnestness and thoroughness in everything he did. He said to me more than once: "My dear boy, do everything at your best. If you do that neither I nor any one else can find fault with you, even if you fail; for myself I can honestly say that I have taken as great pains with the smallest thing I ever did as with the biggest."

In giving advice to a young author, he said on one occasion:

"If you want your public to believe in what you write you must believe in it yourself. When I am describing a scene I can as distinctly see what I am describing as I can see you now. So real are my characters to me that on one occasion I had fixed upon the course which one of them was to pursue. The character, however, got hold of me and made me do exactly the opposite to what I had intended; but I was so sure that he was right and I was wrong that I let him have his own way."

Whatever he did, either in work or at play, he always gave of his very best. He hated slackness or halfheartedness in any shape or form.—H. F. Dickens, K. C., in "Harper's Magazine" for July.

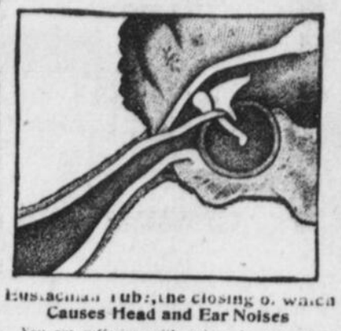
AS TO THE COCOANUT ON A COAT OF ARMS.

"The cocoanut stands for high aims and perseverance; you work hard to get it and when you get it, it tastes good. If I had a coat of arms, I would have a cocoanut for a crest." So was Gen. S. C. Armstrong wont to speak of this fruit of his native island of Maui, where his parents were missionaries. Recently, says the "Southern Workman," 50 children, all descendents of the first missionaries to Hawaii, that devoted band which sailed in the "Morning Star" in 1820, took possession of Ft. Armstrong named for the founder of Hampton Institute, and planted each a cocoanut tree in his honor.

Ft. Armstrong is a signal fort standing at the entrance to Honolulu harbor. It is told that a distinguished educator hearing of General Armstrong's fondness for the cocoanuts, remarked: "Armstrong did not believe, however, in bestowing the cocoanut on a man who had not climbed the tree for it. He did not try to thrust an advanced civilization on a people that had not struggled to obtain it."

Religion is a life of practical love to God and man, not of theoretical beliefs about both.—William Watson.

75 PEOPLE CAN GET FREE ADVICE



Eustachian Tube, the closing of which Causes Head and Ear Noises

You are suffering with noises in your head and ears. Perhaps the sounds are like whistles blowing; perhaps the buzzing of insects, or rushing waters better describe it. Whatever the kind, they create a condition of mind that is simply agonizing.

For 25 years I have made a Specialty of Ear Troubles, and I know whereof I speak. Head Noises cannot occur in a healthy ear. (See the picture above.) They are Nature's warning of trouble brewing. Even if you think your ears are all right with only a few sounds now and then, you should seek aid at once.

I want to offer my Advice Free, on this subject. I wish I could say to every sufferer from Head Noises, "Let me rid you of this terrible trouble," but human powers are limited. I have many patients now in my care.

Because my heart has been wrung by the letters I received, I have resolved to give Free Advice to 75 People who are suffering from Head Noises. If you wish to secure this Free Advice, you must sit down immediately with paper and pencil, and write to Deafness Specialist Sproule, 286, Trade Building, Boston, telling him about your case.

When I receive your letter, I shall be glad to look it over carefully, and advise you. This advice is Free of charge, you understand. Just remember, however, that you must write now, for I expect many replies. Before it is too late send for Free Advice on your Head Noises.

Write Deafness Specialist Sproule, 286, Trade Building, Boston.

SHAFTESBURY HOTEL, LIVERPOOL

A First Class Temperance Hotel, Homelike and Modern Adjoining Central Hall and Roscoe Gardens, and near Stations. Mount Pleasant Cars from Landing-stage Stop at the door. Cab fare 1-6. References; Rev. Dr Briggs and Rev. Dr. Crews of Toronto



Secure more satisfactory service for yourself, and at the same time save us a great deal of trouble by remitting your renewal subscription well before, rather than after the date of expiry. Renewals are always made from date of expiry, regardless of date subscription is received.

OCEAN CAPTAINS ARE POORLY PAID

Shipbuilders are endeavoring to construct vessels for the passenger-carrying trade in the Atlantic that are as near unsinkable as human skill can devise, and it is suggested by captains of experience that the steamship companies should endeavor to get the highest grade of young men obtainable to train as officers, and eventually to be commanders of those vessels which require brains to navigate them in time of need. he various companies have realized this recently and raised the pay of their officers all round and given them between quarters in the new ships.

At the present time the average pay of the captain of an Atlantic liner is not over $4,000 a year, and there is only one commander who draws $6,000.

Certain companies give their commander $1,000 a year for what is called conditional money. Half of this amount goes into the pension fund and the remaining $500 is given to the captain in cash. That is, unless he meets with any slight accident, such as knocking a small hole in an iron shed and doing about $100 worth of damage, touching the mud even without injuring the ship's hull or getting two or three ventilators washed overboard by a big sea. In this event the captain really loses his bonus for two years, as the whole amount the following year is swallowed up by the pension fund. This is what the directors of the companies call disciplining their commanders, who in turn describe the action as treating them like naughty school children, instead of men who hold when they are afloat one of the most responsible positions in the world.

IN RIGHT RELATIONS.

In dealing with the child who seems not quick to learn, A. E. Winship, in a recent article, emphasizes the great importance of placing him in right relations with the facts and truths of books and things; and this point he illustrates by the "Old Man" of the White mountains.

He says that if we stand in the Franconia notch, in front of the rocky mountain wall upon which, far apart, stand out the jagged rocks that, in right relations, make the "Old Man of the Mountains," the face is not there, but we know that the rock, in right relations, makes the forehead, eyebrows, nose, lips and chin. We try to point them out and make our friend understand which is which, but though he may say he sees them all, we know he does not. Then we take him with us along the beautiful, winding roadway by the borders of the Profile lake, until we reach the point from which all those distant rocks weave their facial relations and he bursts into a shout of rapture, exclaiming, "See, see, that great stone face!" He needs no instruction, no inspiration from us after we have brought him to the right relations.

FORGIVENESS.

So rises in the world's vision a unique, transcendent, absorbing, compelling character. That character is a fact in history. That character actually existed. It is no myth, surmise, invention. As even Theodore Parker so well said: "It would take a Newton to forge a Newton; it would take a Jesus to fabricate a Jesus." But such a character demands explanation. "Take heed to yourselves: If thy brother trespass against thee, rebuke him; and if he repent, forgive him. And if he trespass against thee seven times in a day, and seven times in a day turn again to thee, saying, I repent; thou shalt forgive him. And the apostles said unto the Lord, Increase our faith."

No, you are not just indiscriminately and carelessly to forgive. But you are to be in such a constant mood toward one injuring you that you shall be instant and complete in forgiveness, no matter how many times you have been wronged, the instant he repentingly turns toward you.—"Baptist Standard."

BLUE MONDAY'S PERILS.

Between seven and eight o'clock has been defined as "the danger hour" of the Raritan Copper Works, Perth Amboy, 37 of the 205 accidents in the past six months having been recorded for that hour, which is the first hour of the day shift.

It is known that more accidents occur on Monday morning than at any other time; also that more accidents occur on mornings that follow holidays than on the mornings of other days. The General Safety Committee's publication, the "Ingot," says:

"To any man who can think in a straight line, the above statistics mean just one thing. It is a plain fact, and we'll state it plainly. Too much drinking at night means foggy eyes and unsteady nerves next morning. Then the accidents pile up.

"Now let's get right down to brass tacks. This is no grape-juice journal. We hold no brief for prohibition. What we are working for is safety. Cut down the booze, and as surely as day follows night you will cut down the accidents."—New York "Evening Post."

Kindly tell your friends about this.— If you don't, they may never hear of the opportunity.

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A MAGAZINE PAGE FOR HOME-MAKERS



SABBATH IN THE COUNTRY.

With dawn the Sunday beauty steals
Across the summer hills,
And peace, unto the world unknown,
The sacred silence fills.
In sighing breeze and singing bird,
Lord of the morn, Thy voice is heard.

The hands from week day labor free
Find time to gather flowers,
And hearts let fall their burdens all,
While playing 'neath the bowers,
Know ye how sweet are prayers that rise,
From blossoming sod to vaulted skies.

Softly the sweet-toned Sabbath bells
Send out their peal on peal,
Until a host of worshippers
By sacred altars kneel.
The breath of roses fills the air,
Sweet incense of the house of prayer.

The city has its towering spires,
Its temples, rich and grand,
But sweetly steal, o'er country ways,
The Sabbaths of the land.
My heart, with tender longing fills,
For Sabbaths 'mid my native hills.

O field aglow with clover blooms;
O hill of rustling corn,
My thought wings back its way to you
With every Sabbath morn,
Yet near, and far, and everywhere,
Lord of the Sabbath, Thou art there.
—"Christian Intelligencer."

THE PERFECT WIFE.

(By Edwin Pugh.)

"If everybody was somebody else," said Mrs. Condy, "nobody would ever marry anybody. For if there is one thing in this world that every young man knows more about than all his friends put together, it is his friends' wives. Women, I must say — even mere chits who have only just put up their hair — are not nearly so pernickety as men in this particular. And the reason of this is, I fancy, that in the game of love all women are born experts. Whereas most men remain mere novices all their lives. And, like most mere novices, they are generally full up to overflowing with all manner o' theories, although a little short of practice, perhaps.

"Young Smith, for instance, can always tell you what sort of girl young Jones ought to have chosen for a wife, and it is never the sort of girl that young Jones has married. Then, when Smith's time comes, Jones has his turn, and says to Mrs. Jones, one evening when his mind as well as his feet are in slippers, so to speak: 'Good job Smith didn't marry you, my dear.' 'Good job for which of us?' asks his brand-new wife. 'For me,' says her husband with a chuckle. And Mrs. Jones stores up that priceless confession in a cosy corner of her heart, along with a lot of others, to be brought up as evidence against her poor innocent blundering idiot the very next time she hasn't got the right thing to soothe him with.

"But the perfect wife always has got everything that he requires, including no mind or will of her own. She is pretty without knowing it. Silly enough to think him the cleverest man that ever made mistakes, and wise enough not to seem to notice those mistakes when made. She is sufficiently small and weak and frivolous to like to be petted and played with when he is in the mood, and sufficiently strong and big and sensible, at all other times, to be able to bear his burdens as well as her own. When there are only two bunches of grapes left on the dish that he hands to her with such courtly grace, she is so overcome by his unexpected politeness that she takes the very much smaller bunch. And though she is woman enough, of course, to like to have the last word, she is also man enough to let it be a word of apology for her late unreasonable behavior.

"She never wants to talk to men who know more about anything than he knows about everything. And if she quotes any opinion that she seems to agree with it is only to add: 'Exactly who you always say yourself, dear, as I told him.' She is naturally very much sought after, but only by people she is indifferent to: the kind of people who look up to you and yet at the same time help you to look down upon your neighbors. The kind of people, I mean, who are honored by your company, but who would honor anybody else by taking any notice of them at all. The kind of people, in fact, who are content to bask in the light of the perfect wife's countenance because it reflects your own splendor, and that would be too dazzling for them. And her relations?

"The perfect wife has several well-to-do uncles. And these rough diamonds all live in far-off colonies . . . until you are a little hard up, and then they die and leave you money. She has also a number of assorted cousins at awkward distances from town, cooped up in various farmhouses in those little-known parts of England where there is always so much too much of everything that what is left over has to be packed up in hampers (in case it should go bad) and sent to the only London relative these poor humble folks possess, who happens—curiously enough!—to be your perfect wife. There are maiden aunts of hers, likewise, who make things for baby all the year round, except during August, when they get utterly sick and tired of their pretty little houses at the seaside and implore you to come and look after them, and to see that the servants don't get too fat and lazy during their mistress's absence abroad. But though the perfect wife has all these and other equally nice and convenient connections, it is always your own people that she is so anxious to invite to your house whenever she wants to put on a little style.

"In short," said Mrs. Condy, "there is no such thing as a perfect wife. And if there was she would be a perfect nuisance.

"I never see a young man in a new suit," she went on, after a pause, "but I say to myself, 'If you're going to be as careful in choosing your wife as you are in choosing your clothes, you'll likely as not get sick of her in about the same time.' For I believe in falling—falling head over heels in love, I do. And falling in love is very much the same as falling off a wall. If you let yourself go and never worry, the odds are you'll fall light and soft and easy; but if you try to save yourself half-way you will only rick your back or something before you are properly over, and then make a complicated smash of it, after all. The kind of girl you marry doesn't matter half so much as the kind of man you are. A good husband makes a good wife, nine times out of ten, and a good wife will make a good husband out of other girls' leavings. Marriages (as they say) are made in Heaven; and I reckon that the Heaven they are made in is that state of blissful ignorance which we call Youth. It's all very well to look before you leap; but if you look too long you get giddy, or lose your nerve, and then you don't leap at all. Or, if you do leap at last, you've got so old in the meantime that violent exercise is bad for you.

"I should say, though, that there are very few bachelors under twenty-five who don't know a long sight more about marriage and the aftermath than their mothers do. I was talking, only the other day, to a boy of that kind — a clever boy! — and he put it to me that marriage was like the sea, and that married people were like the fishes; they are in it, but they did not know half so much about it as the people on shore — meaning the clever boys, of course. I allowed that he was very likely right. At the same time, I pointed out to him that the fish are happy in the sea, anyway, and that the storms and the dangers that seemed to him so frightful didn't affect them in the least. That made him sit up and take notice of me. And before many minutes had passed he had taken out his heart and was showing it to me and explaining how it worked, like a boy with a new watch.

"It appeared that he was very much sought after — he was so very careful not to say so that I couldn't escape his meaning — and he could not make up his mind whom to throw the handkerchief to. He liked this girl for her good looks (he said in effect), and that one for her good temper, and another for her housewifery, and another because his mother liked her, and so on, taking a pair of eyes from one, and a trick of laughing at you in a way you didn't mind a bit, from another, and a name from another, and a quality here and a feature there from all the girls he knew, until he had made a complete woman out of all these odds and ends, and she was—

"Well, she was the perfect wife who doesn't exist," said Mrs. Condy. "And I told him so. 'But I must make up my mind,' he said. 'Oh, no,' I said, 'she will attend to all that when she comes along.'"—Westminster "Gazette."

CRITICALLY ILL.

Mary Ann met her little niece in the park and seized the opportunity to gather the latest news from Marjory's home. And she got it.

"And how is your papa, dear?" she inquired, finally.

"Oh, papa is critically ill."

"He is? Why, what is the matter?"

"I don't know. Not much, I guess. But he criticizes me, and he criticizes ma, and he criticizes the cook and most everything. He is very critically ill! Ma says so."

MY LITTLE BOY.

His stout little legs are so sturdy and strong;
His eyes are so fearless and true;
His cheeks are so red, and his laugh is a song
That brings back the springtime anew.

His hair is a rainbow of glittering gold,
And soft are his dear little hands;
And yet he's a soldier lad eager and bold,
Who marches to conquer far lands.

The Indians take flight at the sound of his drum,
The pirates relinquish their prey;
The Turk is so frightened, he's deaf and he's dumb,
So scared that he can't run away.

Then off go their heads with a swish of his sword,
And he lays them away in their chest;
And, weary from slaughter, this mighty war lord
Creeps into my arms for a rest.
—Selected.

POT POURRI MAKING.

One of our British Columbia readers writes this week, asking for information as to how to make pot-pourri. As the subject is one of interest to many who have rose gardens we will give it more space than is possible in the Correspondent's Department:—

Pot-pourri making represents the latest fashionable employment for the summer months, and the fortunate possessors of rose gardens are busy preparing this most delicious of perfumes. Jars of pot-pourri were once considered indispensable to every sitting room, and the old Chinese pots, which travellers in days long since gone by were wont to send home filled with the curious conserves of the East, were used to keep the store of scented rose-leaves.

Rules for the preparation of pot-pourri were definite above all things, and the woman who set about the initial stages of picking her roses would by no means have contented herself with preserving the leaves as they fell from the bushes, or of even drying the old plucked roses which had already done duty as decoration. The right time for gathering the roses was the early morning, before the sun spoilt the pristine freshness of the full-blown flowers. A strenuous duty in the short nights of summer, this decree was nevertheless obeyed by the most ardent spirits, but if not invariably carried out to the letter, infinite care was nevertheless taken to pluck the roses when a spell of fine, dry weather had brought them to their highest perfection.

* * *

A large jar should be set aside, an old bread pan answering the purpose excellently. The rose petals should be detached from the stalks, placed on trays on a table in the store room or pantry, and sprinkled liberally with salt, the whole being tossed lightly with the hands so that the salt may reach every leaf. They should then be dropped into the jar, pressed down firmly with the knuckles, and the top sprinkled with salt. The next day it will be noticed that the leaves do not occupy a third of the space which they did at first, and the cavity should be filled up with fresh leaves treated with salt in the same manner.

As long as roses are plentiful, the filling of the jar should be proceeded with, and as liquor collects at the bottom of the pan, this should be poured off daily. At the end of the summer the mass should be separated and a small quantity placed at a time in a coarse cloth, well squeezed and then tossed about lightly so as to separate the leaves.

* * *

The following ingredients should then be collected together and mixed thoroughly:

Gum benzoin	2 ozs.
Oil of cassia	1 drachm.
Oil of cloves	1 drachm.
Oil of lavender	2 drachms.
Orris powder	4 ozs.
Dry salt	2 lbs.

They should all be rubbed together in a mortar and pounded until each ingredient is well amalgamated with the rest. The rose leaves must then be replaced in a large bowl—a little at a time—covered with some of the powder, and tossed lightly over and over until the mixture has permeated the whole. It may then be placed in jars and tied down firmly until required.

Lavender flowers—when these are in season—may be added with advantage. They can either be mixed with the rest when fresh and dry, or may be treated with salt in the same manner as are the roses. Bergamot is also considered a good addition by some old writers, while others advocate the use of essence of lemon.

* * *

Recipes were no more identical as regards pot-pourri than was the case with face simples for which the housewife of olden times was so justly celebrated. Another method of making this favorite dried perfume differed in many points both as regards preparation and ingredients, the only similarity being the gathering of the leaves.

The fresh leaves should be dropped one by one into the deep jar, a little salt being sprinkled in lightly between each handful. As fresh petals and salt are added the whole should be stirred together with a stick of cedar wood and tossed lightly so as to allow of free entrance of the air. At the end of a fortnight the leaves should be shaken into a wide bowl and mixed well with this preparation:

Ground cinnamon	1 oz.
Allspice	1 oz.
A few chopped cloves.	

After thoroughly sifting them, the whole should be placed in a jar with a well-fitting lid and allowed to mature for several weeks. At the end of this time the roses are ready for the pot-pourri powder, which should consist of the following:

Powdered orris root	1 oz.
Crushed lavender	8 ozs.
Ground sandalwood shavings	½ oz.
Cloves	¼ oz.
Allspice	¼ oz.
Mace	¼ oz.
Finely grated nutmeg	½ oz.
Two dried verbena leaves.	

These should all be mixed well together, pounded in a mortar, and rubbed hard with the pestle. The rose leaves must then be replaced in the jar, sprinkled with the mixture, and stirred thoroughly, adding half a wineglassful each of the best lavender water and eau-de-cologne. The lid should then be tightly closed over a cloth, so as to exclude the air as much as possible, and the jar set aside for several weeks.

Once at a dinner at which Liszt was present the hostess suddenly exclaimed in alarm that there were thirteen at the table. "Don't let that distress you, madam," said Liszt with a reassuring smile: "I'll eat for two!"

HOME COOKING.

RECIPES FOR RASPBERRIES AND CURRANTS

Red currant jelly is perhaps the best known and the greatest favorite among fruit jellies, and a few words about the making of it, and jelly making in general, may be useful to some of our younger housekeepers. Juicy fruits, after preparing and washing, should be placed in a preserving kettle, with as little water as possible to prevent burning, heated and cooked through with such occasional mashings and stirrings as necessary. The hot juice and fruit should be then transferred to a jelly strainer and the juice should be strained into a receiving receptacle without squeezing. Less juicy fruits such ts apples, quinces, etc., must be prepared by cutting into pieces and covering with water. With the extracted juice at hand the housekeeper has occasion to learn that success or failure depends almost entirely upon the proportion of sugar used. The correct proportion of sugar to the juice in hand means success, while an under-proportion means a tough jelly, and an over-proportion means more or less of a failure, depending upon how great the over-proportion is. Probably more good jelly-making material is spoiled through the use of an over-proportion of sugar than from all other causes combined. And this because the would-be-jelly maker blindly follows the old rules of a measure of juice to a measure of sugar. The important point then is the proportion of sugar to juice. When jelly refuses to "jell," a remedy is not, as is generally supposed, the addition of more sugar, but the addition of more fruit juice.

The fruit chosen should be just ripe, as in this case the jelly is more successful than if the making is left till later in the season. The pectose which is in fruits lies nearest the skin, and as the fruit becomes "dead ripe" this quality lessens. Hence over-ripe fruit will not "jell," and, from Louisa Alcott downward, when domestic tragedy is to be pictured in story, the tearful heroine sits sobbing amid a crimson flood of currant juice that will not "jell." Another peculiarity of jelly-making is that damp or rainy weather affects this tricksy pectose hidden beneath the berry skins, and experienced housewives never undertake a batch of jelly unless the sun is shining and the air clear.

How long to cook jelly is another uncertain factor, for it varies with the proportion of sugar to juice, with the amount of pectose in the juice and to a certain extent with the proportion of acid added. Under normal conditions from eight to ten minutes is sufficient cooking for currant jelly, and the varying factors can be in part explained. In a wet season the amount of sugar in the fruit is less and water more, hence the time of cooking increases. It decreases in a hot dry season, just as the thin juices need to be cooked longer for proper concentration, the thicker for a shorter time. Jelly should be made quickly, since long boiling changes the pectose so that it has no jelly-forming power.

The question of the relative merits of beet-sugar and cane-sugar in jelly-making has been raised by one or two of our readers, and we may quote on English authority in answer. "Experiments," he says, "show that when the two sugars are equally pure, there is no difference in the texture, taste, or appearance of jellies made therefrom. The only difference observed was that the volume of jelly produced from a given amount of juice and sugar was slightly less when beet-sugar was used than when cane-sugar was used. This difference being considered negligible, the two sugars may be used interchangeably."

Currant Jelly.—To make jelly to be brand A, No. 1, the fruit must not be ripe; when all are turned at the bottom of the stem is the best time. Pick the currants and make the jelly on a bright day of full sunshine. Do not make over two quarts at one boiling. With care, remove all the leaves and imperfect fruit. Put a small quantity in the bottom of an agate kettle, and crush to start the juice; then add the remainder, a few at a time. Cook until soft; then strain through a cheesecloth bag of double thickness. To a pint of juice allow two teacupfuls of granulated sugar which should be well heated in the oven. Boil and skim the juice for 20 minutes; then add the sugar, half at a time. When the sugar is dissolved and the juice boils briskly, it should be done. Dip in a cup, and if it jellies on the outside, it is ready for the glasses. Set the glasses for a day or two in the sunshine, covered with fine wire netting.

Currant and Raspberry Marmalade.—To two pounds of crushed black or red berries, add a teacupful of currant juice, or of pieplant juice, the latter made by baking the pieplant in a covered dish with a very little water, and then strained. Cook 20 minutes, stirring constantly; add one and three-quarter pounds of sugar, and cook 20 minutes. Nice to serve for lunch at picnics.

Raspberry Paste.—Place ripe red raspberries in an earthen jar, and set in boiling water; when soft, rub through a colander to remove the seeds. Use measure for measure of sugar. Cook to a firm paste, carefully watching that it does not adhere to the bottom of the pan. Spread on plates, put in the over until nearly dry, cut in strips or squares, dip in pulverized sugar, and pack between layers of tissue paper. Will keep indefinitely. Soak in cold water over night, and cook slowly until dissolved.

Raspberry Shrub.—Add a pint of vinegar to each quart of berries. Let stand 12 hours; scald and strain, and to pint of juice add a pound of fine granulated sugar; boil half an hour, bottle, and seal.

Raspberry and Currant Soy.—Crush two quarts of very ripe currants and two quarts of red raspberries; add three teacupfuls of vinegar, a teacupful and a half of sugar, a teaspoonful each of ground allspice, cinnamon, cloves and pepper. Boil slowly an hour; put in pint cans, and seal.

Currant Catsup.—Take four pounds of ripe, red currants, pick from the stems, put in a kettle, mash, add two pounds of sugar, and let boil slowly until thick; add a pinch of salt, a teacupful of vinegar, a teaspoonful each of powdered cinnamon, allspice and mace. Mix, take from the fire, let cool, bottle and seal.

Currants and Raisins.—Pick from the stems ripe currants, crush to start the juice, and add to three parts currants one part chopped seeded raisins. Cook 15 minutes; then add three teacupfuls of sugar to every quart, and boil until thick, with frequent stirring.

Jelly With Rhubarb.—Take equal weight of black raspberries and rhubarb, crush the berries in the perserving kettle to start the juice, add the sliced, unpeeled rhubarb, mix, and cook slowly at first, then more rapidly, until soft. Strain through double cheesecloth, squeezing as it cools. Allow measure for measure of juice and sugar. Put the sugar in shallow dishes in the oven; cook the juice 20 minutes, skimming as needed. Add the sugar piping hot, stir until dissolved, then boil 10 minutes or less. When a little put in a sauce dish does not separate as it cools, the jelly is done. Set the glasses on a towel wrung from water, then folded several times; fill to the brim. When cold, cover with melted paraffine.

Red Raspberries Preserved.—Make a syrup by dissolving four pounds of granulated sugar in two teacupfuls of currant juice. When it boils, add five pounds of berries; cook 10 minutes, and can.

Raspberry Shortcake. — Raspberry shortcake is as good as the time-honored strawberry shortcake, the fruit blending perfectly with cream. Raspberry-and-currant shortcake is also very nice.

Sift four cups of flour with six level teaspoons of baking pwder, which is equal to two heaping teaspoons, rub in one-quarter cup of butter and mix with two cups of milk. The dough should be just soft enough to handle. Roll out and bake in two layers. When done heat a knife hot and cut the cakes apart; then fiill with sweetened raspberries. This can also be baked in individual shortcakes. Serve with cream.

Raspberry Custards.—Barley cover a pint of raspberries with cold water, add a cup of sugar, or less if you do not like them too sweet, and quickly bring them to boiling point. Then at once stir in two level teaspoonfuls of cornstarch, mixed with enough cold water to dissolve it well. Stir and cook until the juice is thick and clear, then pour into little glass custard cups, filling half full, let get slightly cool and pour in, filling up the cups; a custard made of two eggs, beaten with two level tablespoonfuls of sugar, a scant tablespoonful of cornstarch and a pinch of salt. Add a pint of hot milk, stir until mixed, then return to fire in double boiler and cook and stir until smooth and rather thick. Set the custards away in a cold place, and just before serving make a meringue of the whites of the eggs and powdered sugar, and heap on top of the custards, or heap whipped cream on top of the custards.

CORRESPONDENTS' DEPARTMENT.

Questions and Answers in Practical Housekeeping.*

Dear Madam,—Please give me a recipe for rhubarb jelly in your cooking column. I think the reader who wanted tomato recipes would find her family like mine in begging for tomato figs if she made them. I scald and skin the small oval shaped tomatoes, not too ripe, to eight pounds of tomatoes I put three pounds of sugar. I let it stand a while and then cook gently without water until the tomatoes look clear. Then I take them out and spread on dishes to dry in the sun, sprinkling on a little sugar while drying. I pack them in tin boxes with powdered sugar between the layers. I have never had any spoil, but then the children love them so much I've never had a chance of trying how long theiy really would keep. Yours gratefully,

MRS. R. D.

The tomato figs would be a fine, wholesome sweetmeat for the children's lunch, and a very good addition to dessert. They would be especially good with cream cheese and crackers.

Rhubarb Jelly.—Use the very green sour stalks of rhubarb, cutting quite fine. Add as little water as possible and cook slowly until the rhubarb is soft, then strain through cheesecloth bags, but do not squeeze. Measure the juice and put back into the kettle and allow three-quarters as much sugar as juice. Boil hard for a few minutes, then pour into glasses or a square mould and set in the sun with a glass cover over it. It should be a clear amber.

Dear Madam,—We have been having a dispute over the question of keeping the house cool and cannot decide whether it is best to keep all windows open and let the air through or close them. I know this is not a cooking question, but some of these hot days it comes near to being that, and it really is a Practical Housekeeping question.

A DEVOTED ADMIRER.

Open windows do not necessarily mean cool houses. All bedroom windows should, of course, be open all night, and every house should be well and thoroughly aired every morning; but just as in cold weather, the aim of every housekeeper is to have a warm house, so in warm weather the cool house is the great desideratum. Open windows, with such air as may be moving, blowing through the house, are commonly supposed to be the proper thing in hot weather. This is not the course followed in hot countries, nor is it the procedure suggested by experience. A cool breeze will cool a house, but a warm one will heat it. Hot air should be excluded. After the house has been well aired in the morning the windows and blinds on the sunny side should be tightly closed to keep out the hot air. When the sun has shifted it will be time to open them again. One must regulate the kind of air one admits into the house in warm weather.

*Housekeepers are invited to write to the Editor of the Home Page of the "Weekly Witness," asking for suggestions; recipes will be given on request, and we will be pleased to have favorite tried recipes sent for publication in this column.

IT COSTS SO LITTLE.

(By George Klingle.)

The pathway is so long for some tired feet;
So many heart would stay their feet,
If it were right;
Such lonely ones grope through the night—
We need reach out and touch
Hands burdened overmuch;
Hands that love's clasp have lost!
At such a little cost
We may be kind;
Give just a little love to bless and bind
A heart that beats alone, and reaches out
To find a heart to dream about:
It costs so little just to stop and hear
Some heart's sad secret, or its throb of cheer;
To care a little that a soup is glad;
To care a little that a soul is sad.
—"S. S. Times."

RINGWORM ABOUT CHILD'S HEAD

In Several Places. Blister Raised Up, Swollen and Scaly. Hair Fell Out. Cuticura Soap and Ointment Cured in Four Weeks.

Lorne, Que. — "My little son, aged nine years, was afflicted with ringworm in several places about his head. The ringworm began with a few pimples and as it grew worse it was one dark colored blister raised up and swelled. It was kind of scaly. The worst place was behind his right ear. It was about the size of a silver dollar, dark and swelled, the worst kind I ever saw. It used to pain so he could not rest. It looked very badly. His hair fell out gradually.

"Finally I sent for a sample of Cuticura Soap and Ointment. I used to take real hot water and the Cuticura Soap and that used to clean it off. Then I would put the Cuticura Ointment on the affected part. There was pus in the sores and the Cuticura Ointment drew that out and healed at the same time. We saw the Cuticura Soap and Ointment were very good so I got some more and it was four weeks from the time I started using the Cuticura Soap and Ointment till he was completely cured." (Signed) Mrs. Thos. Bagley, May 26, 1913.

FOR RED, ROUGH HANDS

Chapped and bleeding hands, with itching, burning palms, shapeless nails and painful finger-ends, a one-night Cuticura treatment works wonders. Soak hands, on retiring, in hot water and Cuticura Soap. Dry, anoint with Cuticura Ointment and wear old, loose gloves during the night. Cuticura Soap and Ointment sold everywhere. For liberal free sample of each, with 32-p. book, send post-card to Potter Drug & Chem. Corp., Dept. D, Boston, U. S. A.

SWEET LAVENDER.

When lavender is in full bloom, some of my readers may like to preserve it, in the form of a "lavender cone," instead of the more common-place sachet. To make the cone take seven or eight piece of lavender, which must have been picked that day, arrange the flowers cone-shape, binding cotton round, to keep them in place, and tie one yard of baby-ribbon round the base of the flowers.

Next gently bend each stalk down over the cone like a cage, and weave the ribbon over and under the stalks as in basket work. Continue this until the flowers are quite concealed by the ribbon, and then finish off by tying the remaining ribbon into a bow. These little cones take less than ten minutes to make, and are welcomed as gifts by all who enjoy the fresh sweet perfume.

TRAP THE FLIES.

This is the season of the year when the housekeeper needs to exercise especial care to prevent flies from getting into the house, because once they get in during the summer they cannot be "shooed" out as easily as they might have been earlier in the season.

Fly papers of various sorts are an abomination, but there come times in the summer when the most fastidious housekeepers find need of using either the fly paper that comes in sheets or those quaint little spiral hanging things which are sticky and "gooey." Personally, I think that fly traps are to be preferred in most cases to fly papers. Especially is this true in the kitchen. There are half a dozen or more different kinds of fly traps, inexpensive enough for anyone to buy. Most of them are made of fine wire gauze with a pathway arranged to coax the flies into the interior.

By trapping the flies in this wire trap, there need be no torture of the prisoner pests. They can be brought to a speedy death by being plunged into boiling water.

A GOLDEN SUMMER.

A season for simply living with the kindly sun and the blue sky. Days of keen delight in little things, of joyous questing after beauty. Days for the making of true friends. Days when we may enlarge our little lives by excursions to strange places, by friendly association, by the companionship of great thoughts. Days that may teach us to live nobly, to work joyously, to play harder, to do all our labor better; so should each June indeed bring us a golden summer.

KEEPING ICE WATER.

A simple method of keeping ice water in a common pitcher where there is no properly constructed cooler available is as follows: Cut a piece of cotton batting large enough to go easily around the pitcher and to extend above it some two or three inches. Put this between two sheets of heavy wrapping paper cut to the same size and fasten the ends of the whole together to for ma circle. Now cut a circular piece of paper and paste it over one end of the cylinder thus fashioned; you will then have a cover which will fit closely over the pitcher and wholly exclude the air from it, thus serving the double purpose of keeping the water free from impurity and preventing the ice from melting. Covers of this description are very useful in a sick room, where it is of the utmost importance that all liquids intended for drink should be kept closely covered.

I would that our children were oftener told to honor all toilers, and to show most respect to the most unfortunate among them. I would they knew that to do nothing is disgraceful. We too often seek for our children a path of joyous ease and unearned happiness, but we should change all that—we who are Christians; our Master followed other paths. Do you wish your boys to become in reality men? Then let them arrive at a competence only through labor, and at honor only through obedience and discipline—Charles Wagner.

"YANKEE" POLISHING CLOTHS

Simply a wonder for polishing and cleaning all metal surfaces, silverware, glassware, cutlery, polishing mirrors, removing tarnishes, etc. Useful in a thousand ways around the home. Guaranteed not to injure the finest surfaces and positively will not rub off on your hands. Will clean and polish as long as the cloth lasts.

"Yankee" Polishing Cloths polish everything but a tarnished reputation. Size 15 x 15 in. Price 25 cents postpaid anywhere in Canada.

NORMAN W. McLAREN & BRO., McGill Bldg. Montreal.

HELEN'S TRIAL.

"Hello. Is this Miss Carlson?"

"Yes."

"This is Orrville Harris. I wonder, Miss Carlson, if you could spare a few minutes this afternoon? We have some parties coming in to look at our pianos. Pierce is out of town and there is no one here to demonstrate them. Could you come down for an hour, say, at two. I'll make it worth your while." while."

"Why, yes, certainly I'll come."

"All right, at two this afternoon. Thank you. Good-by."

"Good-by."

Helen Carlson hung up the receiver with a joyful thud. If she could only earn a few dollars now and then it would help so much. She needed, oh! so many little things. Perhaps if she did well her services would be required again.

Promptly at two Helen stepped into the piano house. Harris met her smilingly, and led her to one side.

"Now, Miss Carlson," he began, these persons I told you of are wealthy and will probably buy a high-priced instrument. However, they are entirely incapable of judging the quality, and—aw, er,—you understand what I mean. You will receive five percent of our profit on the sale."

Helen understood and her eyes flashed indignantly, but before she could reply the door opened and a lady and gentleman elegantly dressed, came in.

Harris stepped forward to meet them. Smiling blandly he presented Helen.

"Now, Mr. Evans, here is one of the latest S——— models. The tone is superb. Miss Carlson, will you please try it for us."

Helen drew off her gloves, seated herself, and ran her fingers nimbly over the keys. The tone was beautiful, but Helen recognized that it was shallow, and would become "tinny" with use. The case was handsome and showy, and the Evans's were evidently pleased.

Several others were tried and rejected, until finally the choice lay between the last and a K——— of much the same style, but plainer and more durable. Harris made the same price on both. The K——— was really a magnificent instrument with a pure, singing tone which would improve with age, but to the inexperienced person the two sounded much alike.

Helen was sorely tempted; she knew that Harris's profit on the S——— would far exceed that on the K———. Her commission would consequently be greater. How she needed that money! She could see her father wearing his rusty old suit which had done service three seasons; her mother in her last year's hat and shabby cloak, skimping and saving every cent they could make on the old farm that she might take a year in the conservatory. Twenty-five or thirty dollars would mean much to her.

Harris was slightly and deftly urging the purchase of the S———. Mrs. Evans was admiring the case. A word from Helen would decide the matter. If she recommended the S——— it would mean occasional employment from Harris with more commissions. Mr. and Mrs. Evans knew so little about it, they would probably never know they had been duped. They were asking her opinion now. Harris's eyes were upon her. She hesitated. Should she? No. She could not face her Sunday-school class with the brand of Sapphira upon her. Clearly and slowly she spoke:

"Mr. Evans, you will find that the K——— will give much better service than the S———. Its tone is much superior, and it will improve with use. I cannot recommend the S———. Were I purchasing, this would be my choice."

Mr. Evans thanked her, wrote a cheque for the amount and, ordering the K——— to be delivered the next day, he and his wife entered their carriage and drove away.

Helen slowly drew on her gloves. Harris came toward her with an amused smile on his handsome face. He handed her a ten dollar bill, saying mockingly: "I must congratulate you, Miss Carlson, upon the possession of so very rare a virtue in these days as complete honesty. I wouldn't be afraid to trust you with all of the wealth I possess. However, you will find that the old maxim, 'Honesty is the best policy,' doesn't always hold out, as now, for instance. Your commission would have been three times as large had you even kept silent."

Helen made no reply, but, thanking him, tucked the bill in her purse and quietly walked out.

She felt she had done just what she ought, but Harris's mocking words taunted her, and she came near wishing she had at least, as he said, kept silent. Ten dollars seemed so pitifully small compared with thirty. How much she needed a new suit and hat! She felt almost shabby beside the other girls and, economize as she would, her wardrobe was always lacking in little necessities. Harris would never employ her again of course. He had always been kind to her.

These thoughts were running through her mind one chilly evening a week afterward as she returned to her boarding-house from the conservatory. Several letters awaited her and she hurriedly tore them open. There were two or three letters from home friends, and then she wonderingly opened a square business envelope. A cheque for twenty-five dollars was pinned to a sheet of paper enclosed, which read:

"My dear Miss Carlson:

"A friend of ours, well competent to judge, informs us that the piano we purchased is far superior to the other we were considering. But for your candid opinion we would probably have taken the latter, and thus been the loser by a few hundred dollars.

"Please accept this small amount as partly expressing our appreciation of your advice.

"Truly yours,
"JAMES EVANS."

There was also a dainty, scented, note in a delicate heand:

"Dear Miss Carlson.

"I am in search of a teacher of music for my little daughter. I admired your playing very much, and if you wish to accept pupils I would gladly place her under your instruction.

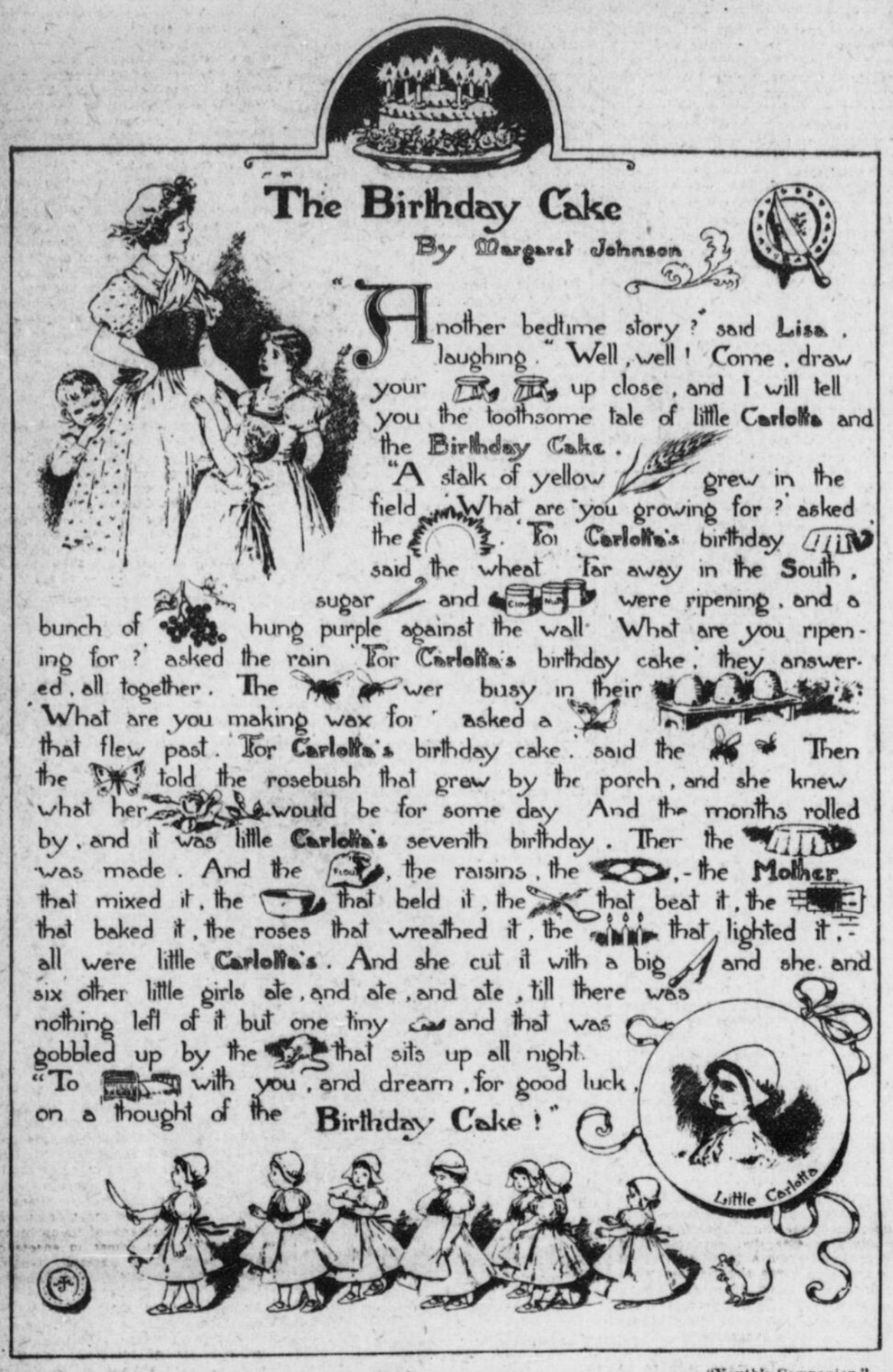
"Please let me know soon.

"Very sincerely,
"MARGARET L. EVANS."

Tears of joy filled Helen's eyes, and she bowed her head to thank God for her good fortune.—"The Watchword."

THE CHILDREN'S CORNER

PUZZLE TO COLOR



—"Youth's Companion."

This is just a little different from anything we have had before, and I am sure you will enjoy it.

First of all read it carefully and make a nice tidy list of the words that are left out, or rather the words that are represented by pictures. Then color the picture and story as prettily as you can and send list and picture to me, together.

We will give three prizes, one for Seniors, one for Juniors, and one for Tiny Tots, so all may have a chance to win if their coloring is pretty, their list neat and correct, and they can get to the head of their own particular class. Tiny Tots may have some one write their list, but must do the coloring and guess the words themselves.

CHOICE OF PRIZES.

Pencil Set, Game, Knife, Change Purse, Scissors, Tiny Doll and Her Bath Set, Enamel Beauty Pin, Brooch, or Ring Tiddle de Winks Game, Doll, or Doll's House, Spear or Bullet Pencil.

Do the work as nicely as you can, write your full name, age (if under twelve), and address, add your choice of prize, if you win, and send as quickly as possible to the Editor of the Children's Corner, "Weekly Witness," Montreal.

F. & N. C. COUPON.

Friends and Neighbor Club. Catch your Pal.

JOHN DOUGALL & SONS, Publishers,
The "Weekly Witness," Montreal.

Dear Sirs,—I have secured the following NEW subscriptions to the "WEEKLY WITNESS," at your TRIAL rates, and have much pleasure in sending them to you:—

	NAME.	ADDRESS.	One Year on Trial
1			65c.
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I also want you to renew my own subscription to the "Weekly Witness" one year ahead of the Present expiry date.

Total Amt. enclosed $....

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FOUR NEW Subscriptions and your own renewal for only $2.60

If your own renewal to the "Weekly Witness" has just been sent, you may, instead of your "Weekly Witness" renewal, substitute a year's subscription to the "Canadian Pictorial," or eight months' subscription to "World Wide,"—in which case state your preference clearly on the following line.

Instead of extending my subscription to the 'Weekly," please send me the ..... according to your offer.

PREMIUMS.

Any one sending a year's subscription (new or renewal) to any of the "Dougall" publications, may ADD the necessary amount to secure any of the books or other premiums as offered.

HOMER AND HUMMER, W. D. S. R.

(By Joshua Crowell.)

It was summer, and Homer Hummer, the hornet, was busy as could be. He was also very buzzy; in fact, fully as buzzy, and much more busy, than his cousin, Beezy Buzz, A.B., a bee. The latter had been to Honey Comb College and taken his degree. It was quite unusual for a bee to be A.B. But Homer was not envious of his cousin's degree, for Homer was only a hornet, and knew he never could become A.B. or even a bee.

"I'm a Hummer," said Homer. "A Hummber by name, a Hummer at work, when I make things hum, and a Hummer at the song, which all summer I hum:

"'Hum-hum! Hum!
Hum-m-m!'"

Homer was not only a good Hummer; he was also an excellent Homer; by name, by the way he loved his home and stuck to it. It was a homely life for Homer and a humdrum life for Hummer, but he was contented and happy.

One day, as usual, as soon as the rays of the morning sun touched the Hither Heather Hornet House, Homer Hummer's home, he was outside the hole in the cellar floor,—which was also the only trout door,—with black and yellow jacket on, ready for work. He said, "It will be a hot and stifling summer day; all the signs of nature point that way. My little sisters, who work inside through all this torrid heat, will suffer much; by the door I'll stand, my filmy wings I'll beat, like frisky fans, to cool and ventilate their close retreat."

Hotter and hotter it grew; Homer only fanned faster. Homer's brothers came out, and flew about, but they wouldn't help Homer; they all said they were afraid it was going to be a hot day; but it wasn't any use to work. Sisters could attend to that—they preferred to play.

Just then a tiny sweet voice said, "Howdo, Homer! Don't you know me? I'm your cousin."

Now Homer remembered how his aunt had named her children by dividing her own name—which was Zippora Honora Fedora—into eight names: Nora, Ora, Dora, Pora, Ho-ho, Fedo, Zippo and Ra Ra Ra.

"Not Fedo?" guessed Homer.

"No," she said.

"I know you now—Ho-ho!"

"No! No!"

"You have grown so since I saw you last, but I think you must be Zippo?"

"No—ha, ha, ha! I'm Ra Ra Ra!"

"Why! Ha, ha, ha! So you are, Ra Ra Ra! My little wispish cousin grown to be a fine, waspish young lady! Would you like to go over the place?"

"Yes, if you will—"

And Homer did. Ra Ra Ra had very bright eyes; at everything she saw, they opened with surprise. Homer forgot he'd ever been a plasterer. He said, "We'll go inside, and I will be your guide. The frantically fanning four, just outside the door, are the ventilating squad; inside, there comes to view, the few who never refuse to chew; they are the paper-pulp-makers; and near at hand, a noble band, the Amazon army, night and day all ready stand. We will now go to the attic, which is largest and has most rooms, and as we come down, I'll name the number and occupation of the workers on each floor.

"Ten, tall, tried, true, tested, tip-top, tiny-tot turners.

"Nine, new, natty, nimble, noble, never-nodding, noted nurses.

"Eight, even-entered, ever-eager, earnest, energetic earners.

"Seven, solemn, serious, sane, stolid stuff-selecters.

"Six, slim, slick, simple stick-snippers.

"Five, finicky, fine-furnishing finishers.

"Four, foremost form-foremen.

"Three, thrifty thrivers.

"Two, trustees.

"One."

"One what?" asked Ra Ra Ra, politely.

"Hush!" whispered Homer. "We never speak the name aloud; of her we are most justly proud; our Queen and mother lies imprisoned, all her life in this dark cell, that all the rest of us may be contented, free and well; and in our home, in peace and plenty dwell. Tread softly by the royal cell."

As they stood at the door once more, Ra Ra Ra turned her head and said, "It is a beautiful, bountiful, busy, bustling home."

When Homer politely asked to escort his cousin home, she said, "Hum! I should like to have you come, but another cousin, Mr. Beezy Buzz, A.B., said that possibly he might call for me."

"Hum!" said Homer Hummer. "I think you would do better to trust yourself to me. I know that Beezy has been to college, and acquired honey knowledge and hive history, and he has solved, I have no doubt, the wax-mixing mystery; also on antennae anatomy he has spent some time. But winging and stinging are more in my line. Although I'm a Hornet, I can go in a 'bee-line,' and on your way home, should a foe be lying, put your trust in me for bee-line home winging and truly knightly chivalrous stinging."

Cried gentle Ra, "Say no more! I'll let you take me to my door."

They were passing now through the orchard. "Stop!" cried Ra. "Look there!"

"By the Big Bee Hive, as I'm alive, it's our cousin Buzz, caught in the woof of a web, cornered and covered with the flimy fuzz, and bound about so sound, and wound in so tight, if he struggles with all his might, he can neither budge nor buzz! Dear me suz! He's in about as bad a plight as any Bee ever was!"

"Save him!" cried Ra.

"Hum! I will!" answered Homer, who was a hummer and always ready.

And gallantly, at once, against the web he dashed, and began to kick and pick and poke, and pull it to pieces; but sly old Zimri Spi, the spider who planned the web, made it very strong; and it was not long before Homer found he was not untangling the web so much as tangling himself. He pushed and kicked about till Buzz was three-quarters free and Homer three-fourths bound.

"I'm free! I'm free!" cried Buzz, A. B., at last. All Homer said was "O dear me! Now I am bound and you are free!"

Said Buzz to Homer, "You set me free, I'm in honor bound to set you free. But just let me state, that if I pull the web from him, 'twill then envelop me; then he'll have again to rescue me; then I, him; then he, me; then I, him; he, me; I, him; he, me—on and on, forever in perpetual monotony."

"But," said Ra, "you must do something, or you are not worthy of your degree!"

Proudly then said Beezy Buzz, A. B., "I stored some knowledge, in Honey College, of present use to me, for I took 'Course B,' in honey manouver and in bee diplomacy. Come with me to the apple-tree. We'll secure a quantity of the finest honey and place here and there upon the web, around the spot where Homer's bound, and then we'll see what will happen!"

They did. And this is what happened:

A big, jolly Lady Bee smelled the fresh honey, and alighted on the web to take a taste; and thinking it too good to waste, went away to tell about it, and returned with several more Lady Bees. The orchard was full of Lady Bees, intent on shopping for bargains in honey, and most of the ladies had spent all their money; so, when they saw a few gather at the web, they said, "We are all as hungry and tired as can be; this is evidently a five-o'clock free honey tea."

By twos and threes the Lady Bees the honey teas attend, and as they all sit down to rest, the web begins to bend; and since they come so thick and fast, the web soon stretches, sags—at last it breaks, and Homer is made suddenly free by the five o'clock honey tea coming to an end.

"'Rah! 'Rah! 'Rah!" cried Ra Ra Ra.

"Buzz! Buzz!" said Cousin Buzz.

"Hum! Hum!" shouted Homer Hummer. "Cousin Buzz, in your presence I feel humble as a humble Bumble Bee; before you tried your stratagem, I was as proud as I could be. I thought I knew it all—but now I plainly see that you have knowledge gained in college, and are worthy your degree. I'll waste no time around here fooling; I'll go at once, and get some schooling."

So saying, Homer Hummer flew away, and on that day registered in Hornet University, and was graduated in four weeks with highest hornet honors a W. D. S. B.—that is, Doctor of Winging, Bachelor of Stinging.—"Youth's Companion."

RUSTIC.

Little girl from the city, seeing freckled country child for the first time: "O mamma, come quick and look at this little boy! He's all rusting!"—"Girl's World."

OUR MAIL BAG.

Dear Editor,—I like your paper very much. We take five other papers, but I like yours the best, because it has the most interesting Children's Corner. This is the third time I have sent anything in. I tried your Easter Competition, and I was taking it to town, and I lost it. I am twelve years old. I will close wishing the corner every success.—Yours truly,

ALMA COLE.

P.S.—I tried to paint the picture as natural as I could, so I painted Dick's hens black. I guess it will seem funny for "Black Orpington" hens to hatch out white chickens. You see white hens are generally yellow when they are born. I hope I did not paint over too many white spots on Dick's blouse.

A. C.

The hen was fine, Alma, and her color all right for she was one of a farmer's flock, you see, and they are often different colors, but someone else painted better this time. Try again, for practice helps you know.

Dear Editor,—May I enter the Children's Corner. I live on a farm in Sask. I help do chores in winter. My father keeps horses, cows and pigs; also turkeys and ducks. My father takes the "Weekly Witness." We get the "Northern Messenger," a Sunday school paper, and like it fine. I will close now.—I remain, yours truly,

MABEL COOK.

One more "Real Helper" for surely a girl who can help with the chores deserves that title.

Dear Editor,—The third class is trying the entrance to the 4th class. We are milking 11 cows. We have 8 pigs, about 30 hens and 16 calves, 3 horses and 2 colts. I will close now.

TESSA WENSLEY.

I hope you will also get promoted and enjoy the higher grade. Have you a big school or a small one, and how many scholars are there in it.

Dear Editor,—I love the "Witness" very well, and I wish I could take it for it is a good paper. I am ten years old, and this is my first letter.—Yours truly,

GEORGE FORBES.

See if you can't find four other people who will take the "Witness," George, and then you would earn one for yourself.

Dear Editor,—We get both the "Witness," and the "Messenger," and like them very much. Sometime ago I sent two drawings to the "Witness," one a cat and two kittens, the other a dog and a number of puppies. I have not seen them in the paper. Would you please tell me in the Children's Corner if they will be published if they have reached you as they were very good.' I am sending a Bible search to the "Messenger." I sent one before, but did not receive a prize, and have not seen anything about it in the "Messenger."—Wishing your paper every success.

JESSIE ISABEL FRASER.

The Competition Editor would enjoy answering every one of you, and telling you all about your work, but you see there are hundreds and hundreds and hundreds, and more even than that, so all we can do is just to put in the names of the winners and a few whom the judges specially mention. All your work is carefully looked after, and you can be quite sure the judges see it.

Dear Editor,—I have written to your charming Corner before, but I did not see my letter in print. I suppose it must have gone in that horrid W. P. B. I am fifteen years old, and am going in for the preliminary exams this year, and I hope will pass. Must close now as my letter is getting long. Your loving friend,

AMY MAUNDER.

You do not write a newsy enough letter, Amy. Living in Newfundland you ought to have plenty of interesting things to tell to those of us who live in the mountains, or on the prairie and never get down to the beach or the sea.

Dear Editor,—I have read your Children's Corner for three years. My uncle, Donald Cameron has taken the "Witness" for a great many years, and lets me have the Children's Corner. I am ten years old, and in the 4th grade. Yours truly,

FRANK SCHWINDEN.

The donkey got here too late for the judge. You see he had such a long way to travel out to you and then back again. It is fun to paint anyway, and we are glad to hear from you. Write a letter and tell us something about your home and your pets, and what they can do.

My Dear Editor,—Our Shetland pony has got a little colt. We call her May and are just beginning to halter break her now. I think I must close. From a little friend,

JANET E. V. MOODIE.

If anything could be jollier than a little colt it must be a Shetland pony's colt. I never had the pleasure of having one. Write us more about May. Is she shaggy and grey or brown, and will she come when you call her?

PICTURE WORD PUZZLE.

The Picture Word Puzzle proved fun and none too easy, for only one Senior and one Junior of all those who sent in solutions got the puzzle quite correctly solved. Here is the rhyme as it should be written in words:—

In a house on the top of a hill,
Lived a doctor who cured wit ha pill;
But one day it was said
That the doctor was dead,
Although nobody knew he was ill.

The Senior Prize was won by William John Harris, who has chosen a pencil set.

Junior Prize was won by Francis M. Hood, who has made no choice, so we must ask him to write us and tell us what to send him as a prize.

Honorable Mention awarded to L. Eunice Eaton, David Lloyd Harris, Amy Maunder, Cecil Ruttle and Hendrika Van Son.

The 'Witness' Pattern Service

To obtain these patterns fill in coupon given at foot of this department, send it to us with ten cents in stamps for each pattern wanted, and they will be sent to your address. Allow one week margin beyond time necessary for return of mail, as orders are handled in rotation.

The home dressmaker should keep a catalogue scrap book of the daily pattern cuts. These will be found very useful to refer to from time to time.



1002.—A COMFORTABLE, SIMPLE AND ATTRACTIVE DESIGN.

Ladies' House Dress in Raised or Normal Waistline.

Striped gingham in blue and white is here shown. This dress would be nice for any of the cool summer materials. In pink and white dotted dimity, embroidered batiste in amber and white, or in a neat percale pattern, it would serve well as a porch dress. For more stenuous wear, seersucker, galatea, and chambrey are good. The fronts may be finished with straight outline or in revers fashion as in the smaller view. The pattern is cut in 6 sizes: 34, 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44 inches bust measure. It requires 5 1-2 yards of 36 inch material for a 36 inch size. The skirt measures 1 7-8 yard at the lower edge.

A pattern of this illustration mailed to any address on receipt of 10c. in silver or stamps.



9994.—A MOST DESIRABLE MODEL.

Ladies' "Over All" Apron.

This style covers the dress so well and practically, it may serve in place of a work or house dress. The waist and sleeve portion are cut in one. The skirt has five sections, slightly gored, and is joined to the waist under a belt. The round neck will be cool and comfortable. Gingham, percale, drill, chembrey, galatea or lawn are all equally serviceable for this design. The pattern is cut in 3 sizes: Small, medium, and large. It requires 4 yards of 36 inch material for a medium size.

A pattern of this illustration mailed to any address on receipt of 10c. in silver or stamps.



1000-9995.—A GOOD DRESS FOR BUSINESS OR GENERAL WEAR.

This illustrates a charming blouse style, combined with a good serviceable skirt model, both equally desirable in gown effect, or made for separate wear. As here shown white drill was employed, with a finish of simple stitching. The blouse may be finished with long or short sleeve. The yoke and sleeve is combined. The skirt has a narrow front panel or insert, and is plaited over the front and back. The waist (or blouse) pattern is cut in 6 sizes: 34, 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44 inches bust measure. The skirt in 6 sizes: 22, 24, 26, 28, 30 and 32 inches waist measure. It requires 5 1-2 yards of 40 inch material for a 36 inch size, for the entire dress. The skirt measures 1 1-3 yard at the lower edge.

This illustration calls for two separate patterns which will be mailed to any address on receipt of 10c. for each pattern in silver or stamps.



9821.—A NEW CORSET COVER.

Ladies' One Piece Corset Cover, in Round, Square or V. Neck Edge.

Suitable for "all over" embroidery, for lawn, batiste, cambric, nainsook, crepe, or silk. Any desired trimming may be used. The design is very simple, and easy to make. The pattern is cut in 6 sizes: 32, 34, 36, 38, 40 and 42 inches bust measure. It requires 1 yard of 36 inch material for a medium size.

A pattern of this illustration mailed to any address on receipt of 10c. in silver or stamps.

'Weekly Witness' Pattern Coupon.

Please send me

Pattern.	Size.
No.....	.....
No.....	.....
No.....	.....
No.....	.....

for which I enclose.....cents.

Name .....

Street and No.....

P.O. .....

Prov. .....

For blouses, etc., give bust measure in inches.
For skirts, etc., give waist measure in inches.
For Misses and Children give age only in years.

N.B.—Be sure to cut out the illustration and send with the coupon, carefully filled out. Price 10 cents, in postal note or stamps for each pattern, unless otherwise specified. Costumes usually consist of two separate patterns, and hence call for twenty cents.

Address: Pattern Department, Weekly Witness and Canadian Homestead, Witness Block, Montreal.

LITERARY REVIEW

A POPULAR LIBRARY OF LITERATURE AND SCIENCE

In this day of cheap publications, every reader may find something to his taste, however fastidious that taste may be, of pleasing form as well as excellent matter for a price within the reach of the moderate income. A comprehensive series of standard works now being issued in Canada, as well as England and the United States, is "The Home University Library," (Wm. Briggs, Toronto, cloth 35 cents, leather 75 cents per volume). The volumes are the familiar pocket size with clear type and neat binding. Each has been prepared for the series by some recognized authority on its subject. The volumes now number eighty-five and among them may be found such diverse topics as the Stock Exchange, Psychical Research, Shelley, Nerves, The Evolution of Plants and Profit Sharing.

THE HANDICRAFT ARTIST.

The five lastest volumes upon the list show almost equal diversity. "William Morris," by A. Clutton-Brock, is an estimate of the character and work of that fascinating master workman. Though necessarily less intimate than the "Life" by M. Mackail, this gives in brief a fairly clear idea of the impression left by Morris on his friends and colleagues as well as of the variety of activities which he touched, and always touched to adorn. His undistinguished school and universtiy career, like that of many another genius, gave little indication of future greatness. It was only after years of fellowship that the choice little circle discovered that "Morris seemed to know things," that he was decisive, accurate and observing. His first love was architecture, chiefly the perpendicular Gothic. Even as a boy he loved and studied it. Then came the discovery that he was also a poet, especially a story-telling poet, and closely following came his eager interest in the welfare of his fellow men. The short-lived "Oxford and Cambridge Magazine" contains some of his earliest poetry and incipient socialism. The influence of Ruskin aroused him to a sense of wrong industrial conditions in England. The workman had ceased to find joy in his work. The factory system had robbed manhood of one of its chief aspirations, the desire to give his own self expression in his work. With Morris, to recognize the evil was to seek a remedy. Having a modest competence, he began to study how to restore the craftsman to his ancient rights. Then he came under the influence of Rossetti, who long ruled not only Morris but all the coterie to which Morris belonged. It was Rossetti, who set him at mural painting, and from that he passed to the designing of wall-papers, chintzes and carpets. Wishing to reunite design and execution, he interested his friends, and the firm of Morris, Marshall, Faulkner & Co., was launched and gave a fresh impetus to decorative work of all kinds. Mural decoration, carving, stained glass, metal work and household fourniture and, later, tapestry weaving, were specialties. In each craft Morris first perfected himself and then trained others, giving them always the opportunity for self expression in adaptation of designs. He was all the time interested also in poetry, especially that of the north, notably the Icelandic Sagas, and reproduces in many of his most famous poems the truth and vigor of the ancient northmen. Mr. Clutton-Brock analyses his socialistic career and teachings. He had no sympathy with anarchy, but devoted himself to active propaganda of the social ideal. The less idealistic and more political element in the organizations he founded invariably threw off his leadership, but he just founded a new society, and continued his efforts to destroy the mid-Victorian complacency which regarded the existing conditions as inevitable, and therefore right, and trusted to the slow evolution of time to bring reform. He lavished his intense energy and rare powers on what seemed a hopeless attack, yet Mr. Clutton-Brock finds in his work, the source of the new social sense which has replaced the inert complacency against which he battered. His friends lamented the seeming loss to poetry, to art and to craftsmanship, but to Morris the uplifting of the great mass of laboring men and women was the greatest service he could render to his age, and in it he wore himself out prematurely,—and not all in vain. The charm of his poetry and later prose romances is yet known only to the few, but his biographer looks forward to a time not far distant when he will come into his kingdom in the hearts of all the English-speaking world.

"CHAUCER AND HIS TIMES."

"Chaucer and His Times" is the subject of a very pleasant essay by Grace E. Hadow, of Lady Margaret Hall, Oxford. The Chaucer she draws for her readers is a generally happy and prosperous gentleman under the patronage of John of Gaunt, amiable, humorous, with a high ideal of womanhood and a devout spirit, though never above poking fun at the shrew or the hypocrite, with a keen eye to the main chance and considerable business ability and common sense. It is not a usual character for a poetic genuis, but before Miss Hadow has finished her analysis of his work she has him firmly established on his pedestal as the "Father of English Poetry," and especially as "Father of English Humor." A breezy chapter on the treatment of his sources is one of the most distinctive in the essay. Like Shakespeare, he did not hesitate to appropriate whatever material came in his way. Such a thing as plagiarism was unrecognized. Like Shakespeare, also, he made his own whatever he took, setting upon it his broad mark of humanity. It is so also with his character drawing. He took the stereotyped personages of the old romances and made them simple ordinary men and women. They are both individual and typical. "It is this power of making characters at once typical and individual which marks true dramatic genius." His humor may take any of four forms, farce, wit, satire, or pure humor, but his "whole point of view is that of a humorist," he possesses the "faculty of amused observation," is widely sympathetic and tolerant, "not afraid to blend gaiety and gravity in the same person." In contrast with the lengthly conventional descriptions in the romances of his predecessors and contemporaries, Chaucer spends little time or energy in describing nature or persons. His interest is in emotion rather than appearance or action. The beauty of his heroine is inferred from its effects on the Knight or his grace and valor from the outcome of the action. Only occasionally does he even give a detailed account of a battle or pageant. Chivalry was waning in his day, and he prefers the homely every day life of mine host or the wife of Bath to tilt or turney. "He has a keen eye, however, for anything in dress, manner or appearance that is in the truest sense characteristic.' Out of doors he delights in an atmosphere of spring, in the quiet, smiling aspects of nature, the little wind, the singing birds, and the "squerels and bestes smale." His special genius is most fully embodied in the "Canterbury Tales," where his humor has endless opportunities in noting the little weaknesses of the travellers as well as in the tales they tell. His service to the English tongue, and his opening the door of English poetry, gave him immense influence over the writers that followed him. His own work is contrasted with that of those who followed him as conscious disciples as well as of those who preceded him, to show how great a distance lay between genius and its imitators. In Scotland only was there any really great poetry during the period between Chaucer and Spenser. Gawain Douglas, Henryson and Dunbar are true Chaucerians. He was well known to Spenser and the Elizabethans who delighted to honor his name. With the advent of the French school in Stuart times his fame suffered eclipse and with the revival of interest in his work came the strange idea of turning his poems into modern English. The attempt was a failure, and the "well of Englishe undefyed" has been once more left clear to be drawn upon by those who love their fellow men.

THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND.

"The Church of England," by Edward William Watson, Canon of Christ Church and Regius Professor of Ecclesiastical History, Oxford, is a historic study of Christianity in England aiming to show that the church has always been a national institution as well as an ecclesiastical one and consequently that it has remained one, and the same through all ages and changes. Its form and polity were not formulated as a whole but grew up in response to the needs and genius of the English people. When Augustine landed in Kent, the old pagan faith was lightly held and was easily laid aside at the behest of kings. The new religion was as easily dropped when a pagan ruler was in power, so it was found necessary to provide supervision and instruction. Convents were established, cathedral monasteries and central churches, the "Old Minsters," became the centres of national religious life and their bishops and clergy the leaders of the people. They failed, however, to provide for the outlying districts. The pagan lords had been accustomed to have their own temples and priests, who were their tenants and dependents. When the pagan priest disappeared he was replaced by the Christian parish priest, the nominee of the landlord, who leased the church to him at a nominal rental. The bishop ordained him, but nothing more. He was often ignorant, but he could and did administer the sacraments and delivered homilies prepared by the more learned clergy. "The basis of the system was the village community and its priest." The Bishop early became an adviser in all matters of inmportance to the state, and had a voice in the national assembly in which business of both church and state was conducted. As different missions were established separate bishoprics were erected, and it was not till the end of the seventh century that Theordore of Tarsus established the primacy of Canterbury. For a time there was but one Archbishop, but when Wilfrid of York rebelled he was upheld by King and people though the Pope sided with Theodore, and the northern province became firmly established as a separate institution, though Canterbury has continued to exercise the chief power. Rome at this time was becoming established as the centre of church influence and authority, and with the fact came a theory to account for it. The Pope became the representative of St. Peter. "Canterbury was the child of Rome" and reverence for the mother church became universal. Theodore established the monasteries as centres of learning and for a time these flourished, but a long period of decline followed, and with this came a loss of respect and support for the monasteries which led to a rise in social status of the parish priest. Tithe paying had been introduced into England in imitation of France, but the payer might choose to whom they should be given. When the monasteries stood as the centres of religion and light, most of the tithes went to them. With their decline the tendency became stronger to pay to the parish priest till in 1216, this became the law of western Christiandom in England as elsewhere. With the Norman Conquest came a fuller church organization on the feudal model. The heads of the church held lands from the Crown like the great barons. The parish clergy became the bishop's men. The patron still nominated, but here his control ended. With the crusades came Roman taxation which fell on the beneficed clergy, who paid taxes both to the national government and to Rome. When Rome demanded freedom from national taxation, Edward I. successfully resisted. With the decline in influence of the monasteries arose that of the friars till a double ecclesiastical burden rested on the people, one endowed, one voluntary. Then the friars themselves were organized, received endowments, and established convents as rivals to the monks and the parish clergy. The full power of the Pope was admitted but not always submitted to if national interests conflicted with it. At the time of Wickliffe the mediaeval system, with curiously mingled good and bad, had reached its height. With its decay the parish priest came to the front, the convents, whether of monks or friars, steadily grew weaker, till their dissolution was accomplished with little upheaval among the people. With the Reformation came the adoption of a theory already acted upon in Germany, that the church was really national and the supreme authority was the prince. The Pope's supremacy might be admitted because he represented God on earth, as he claimed to be, or because these rights had been conceded to him by the King. Henry VIII. took the second line and resumed the rights he had granted. Neither he nor his subjects dreamed that a new church was being established. Foreign influence, however, invaded England, and before Henry's children had finished the struggle between old and new "the English Church had formed herself." Then came the struggle for national conformity and in the Eighteenth Century the rise of parties within the church itself. Moderates and Evangelicals, Broad Church, Low Church, and finally in the Nineteenth Century the Oxford Movement developed the High Church party and the doctrine of Apostolic Succession. Canon Watson by showing the origin of this last claim indicates his attitude towards it, but his conclusion shows his loyal administration for "the succession which links the English Church to the beginnings of Christianity."

THE GROWTH OF EUROPE.

For the scientist another volume of the library, "The Growth of Europe," by Grenville A. J. Cole, presents a survey of the forces that have combined to build up and carve out the continental structure which has become the centre of western civilization. The first stage of its history, as told by the rocks, presents a strange contrast to the lastest. There was a north Atlantic continent reaching from North America to the Hebrides and a second great mass connecting South America and Africa. The central sea covered all but a few rocky islands where Europe now stands. Then the chalk sea subsided, leaving its deposits, the earth's surface wrinkled, and great folded heights arose, volcanoes raised their molten masses through fractures in the rocky masses, winds and rivers and seas did their unresting work, seas became plains and great continental masses became submerged. Age after age saw the upbuilding and subsiding processes. The Alpine structure attained its height, the Atlantic borderlands finally settled down as the British Isles and the western hill countries of the continent. The plains were later in formation, the valley of the Rhine, the Baltic lands, the Danube Basin, the Russian plains and Caspian depression gradually assumed form. Last of all arose Italy and Greece, after the disappearance of a connecting ridge with Africa, of which Corsica and Sardinia remain to tell the tale. The seas have an equally strange story of change. The Mediterranean had no strait of Gibraltar but two outlets by way of Spain and Africa. These were closed and a great inland lake was formed, but soon it was joined to the vivifying ocean by the fracture of its rockbound coast. So it was with the Black Sea till the Sea of Marmora made a way of escape for its waters. The Baltic remains of the old central sea in Northern Europe. The Strait of Dover filled a breach in the old continental mass when all the plain from Denmark west sank beneath the waves. It is a strange story told necessarily with technical terms, but yet in a sufficiently simple fashion for the man of scientific mind to master the ideas it presents and to add the interest to his rambles through Europe which it evidently has given to those of its author.

"SEX AND SOCIETY."

"Sex," by Patrick Geddes and J. Arthur Thomson, views this question so much discussed at the present day from two points of view between which a close connection is shewn to exist. The earlier chapters are biological, discussing the various ways of studying sex, historical, anthropological or biological, tracing the evolution of sex from the simplest beginnings in plants and animals to the climax in humanity, the characteristics of the sexes, the various theories to account for sex dimorphism and the various factors which different scientists have thought powerful in determining sex. The second section is more ethical and sociological. In it "the curve of life," the waxing and waning of the sex life in the individual, the pathological results of abusing the expressions of sex and the pros and cons of sex-education are discussed from a point of view not governed solely by the physcial element as it too often is; but from the point of view which regards mankind as essentially a moral and intellectual being as well. "The Ethics of Sex" sets against the downfall of those who sin, the uplift of those who are healthy and clean minded and rise by the control of their physcal nature. In "Sex and Society" the conclusions of the authors are given as to the right relations between man and woman and the ideals which should govern the education and industrial relations of the sexes in order to develop the brightest type of manhood and build up the ideal state.

THE HUMAN STANDARD

A serious study of economics has become more and more imperative as we find ourselves confronted by the fresh problems caused by recurring changes in social and industrial conditions. The great mass of information and the facts, figures, and tabulated statistics placed at our disposal make us believe that we are proceeding on strictly scientific lines, and that the conclusions arrived at after the exhaustive examination of undisputable data must possess an incontestable accuracy. And yet we find that somehow or another, after the most careful analysis of all practical considerations — after specialized studies into every branch of the subject — the result may be incomplete or even false. The equation does not work out right, though advantage has been taken of the last detail which research, investigation, and calculation can place at our command. An all-important factor has been omitted. Our arithmetic is mechanical, the figures only represent a part of the facts, the statistics are the expression of some artificial monetary standard, and the result is only theoretical, has no correspondence with reality, and may even be practically valueless, writes Mr. Arthur Ponsonby, M.P., in the "Daily Mail."

Mr. J. A. Hobson surveys the whole field of economic science, supplying the omitted factor, thereby modernizing it and transforming the sterile theories and deducations of pedants into fruitful and helpful propositions which bring us far nearer to the comprehension of the relation of economics to real life. It is nothing more or less than the human element which has been omitted, a factor so variable and illusive as entirely to upset the equation.

THE REMOTE FINANCIER.

He substitutes psycho-economics for impersonal economics, a human valuation for a mechanical valuation, and he finds therefore that the greater part of the accepted principles require restatement. He wants to know, for instance, not only what are the material costs of production, but what are the human costs; he analyses the combinations of human effort, the power of the creative faculty, and the influence of the inanimate machine on the human machine. Financiers, he declares, in their complicated paper operations in speculation, are further removed from human costs and utilities than any other sort of business men. "In view of the immense human consequences which follow from their conduct this aloofness is a demoralizing condition." He traces the human element in operations of consumption and in the employment of leisure, which is described as "the opportunity of opprtunities — the condition of all effective social reconstruction and progress."

Luxurious living sport, education, and charity are also subjected to the same analysis. The social will is treated as an economic force. The fallacy of isolating a nation as an economic unit is exposed, and he argues that "the tendencies of modern industry which make for harmony and co-operation are gaining both in the smaller and the larger areas over those which make for discord and for competition. The growing harmony must tend to evoke a corresponding harmony of thought and feeling." It is certainly true that there are signs of the growing fraternity of the peoples of the world.

Not only, he contends, must the human or social valuation be employed in regard to an individual or a society, but it must be utilized in order that we may get the true organic view of humanity as a whole. The purely physical biology must be supplemented by what he calls "collective psycho-physics" in order that the true significance of the organic conception of human society may be appreciated.

The theories of scientific management give the author an opportunity of showing how those attempts rigidly to standardize work, while, no doubt, increasing profits, will inflict considerable human injury by subjecting the worker to more mechanical and servile conditions of labor. So, too, with Eugenics; the industrial who is looking solely to productive efficiency is at war with the humanist who knows that psychical rather than physical considerations must be the dominant influence in the long run.

WEALTH AND WELFARE

In fact, the underlying argument throughout is that such things as wages, income, prices, rent, profits, waste, health statistics, and census tables, must not be accepted as hard, dry, isolated and complete facts, but must be translated into the language of social psychology, which takes into account individual variations, personal ideals, human impulses and collective and composite motives. The qualitative as well as the quantitative, test must be applied.

The author pleads for a revaluation of human activities which will set economic processes and products in a definitely lower place than they occupy at present. This may involve some economic sacrifice, but the loss will be compensated by the elimination of the waste of competition and by improved organization.

"Our analysis has shown," he says in one of the concluding chapters, "that an economic system, thus working at a lower rate of human costs, and turning out a smaller quantity of goods, may nevertheless yield a larger quantity of human welfare by a better distribution of work and product. But the great gain, of course, will consist in the increased amount of time, interest, and energy available for the cultivation of other human arts outside the economic field."

In a few instances it is clearly impossible to give anything like an adequate idea of the full scope of this deeply interesting book. Curiously enough the book in itself seems to be an illustration of the author's argument. For behind the printed page and closely reasoned paragraphs, beneath the tersely expressed and lucidly exposed contentions, the reader is aware of a very human and a very sympathetic personality. For while Mr. Hobson, as the author of sueh books as "The Evolution of Modern Capitalism," is generally recognized as one of the foremost authorities on economics of the day, there are many serving in humble fashion the cause of progress who owe a debt of gratitude to him for the inspiring lead given in other books he has written, such as his "Imperialism." There are not many men to-day who can combine profound knowledge and scrupulous fair-mindedness with a pure idealism and a passionate zeal for true progress. This book, though it cannot perhaps add to a reputation such as Mr. Hobson already enjoys, is likely to attract a large body of readers among those who are anxious for more instruction from a man known for his highly enlightened and original ideas.—"Work and Wealth." By J. A. Hobson. (Macmillan and Co. 8s. 6d. net.)

THE STRUGGLE FOR SCUTARI

The reader who expects to find in Miss Durham's book a sensational account of recent events, or a series of prophecies concerning the future development of affairs in Albania, is destined to be disappointed, for a person like the authoress, who is probably possessed of a unique knowledge of the conditions prevailing on the Eastern shores of the Adriatic, rightly knows that to foretell the future is not only to demonstrate what might seem to be ignorance, but also to predict something, which, if expected, would be almost certain not to take place. But this detracts nothing from the value of a volume which ably deals with numerous phases of the Near Eastern Question which preceded, led up to, resulted in, and took place during the Balkan wars. Indeed, the title of the book under review is so honest and so straightforward that it exactly describes the contents of a volume, the merits of which are discussed in detail below, says the 'Westminster Gazette."

It is safe to assert, although numerous travellers and journalists have visited Albania and Montenegro before, during, and since the two recent campaigns, that there is no one so well qualified to write a book on these subjects as is Miss Durham. The authoress, who for the last ten or twelve years has spent a great deal of her time in the Balkan Peninsula, and who has devoted almost her entire life during this period to questions of importance connected with that area, is widely known not only to and by Balkan politicians and statesmen, but also among the people domiciled in various remote districts through which she has travelled by carriage, on horseback, or on foot. She has journeyed in Albania to places where few if any other Europeans have of late been seen, and she has already written a book—"High Albania"—which contains a better account of the lives of the people of the Northern and mountainous part of that country than anything else which has ever been published in the English language. Indeed, that Miss Durham is well known to the Balkan peoples is clearly demonstrated from the fact that, when she visited Ochrida last summer, she says (page 306) that those who recognized her said there was more misery than ever. This remark is not quoted for its importance, but simply to show, in countries where almost every foreigner is suspected of some form of intrigue, that the present authoress was really in a position to acquire the necessary information to enable her to accomplish the literary task which she has now so satisfactorily performed.

The reader who is unacquainted with the conditions prevailing in Europe's latest country, may laugh at or disbelieve the several references to the fact that the authoress is called "Kralitza Maltsovet" (Queen of the Mountain men), and that on one occasion this title and the lowly homage which accompanied it were made the cause of a Turkish protest to the British Vice-Consul at Scutari; but the present reviewers can testify to the fact that Miss Durham's name is famous not only in the North, but also throughout Albania. During journeys which he made there, both before and after the wars, he found that it was a talisman which would have worked wonders for anyone who had been in a position to use it.

Sufficient has now been said to prove Miss Durham's justification for adding yet another volume to a list which, when considered together with the relief work which she has performed, has made her famous throughout Europe, not only as a writer, but also as a philanthropist. The book itself is divided into four principal sections, "Before the War," "The Gathering War Clouds," "War," and "The Harvest of War." In the first of these, after devoting a preliminary chapter to the conditions prevailing in the Balkan Peninsula prior to the re-establishment of the Ottoman Constitution, Miss Durham goes on to show how the attitude of the Young Turks towards the Albanians was really the beginning of the end. The authoress then carefully traces the nature and results of the events which took place in the territory which surrounds Lake Scutari during the years 1908-1910, and goes on to give a pathetic and heartrending account of the suffering of the refugees who were compelled to return to Albania from Montenegro in August, 1911.

In the second part of her work the authoress deals with the important year which immediately preceded the opening of the campaign by Montenego—a course which later in her story Miss Durham says she thinks was adopted purposely before the Allies and without informing them, the Montenegrins believing they were invincible and meaning "to sweep up all Kosovo Vilayet before the Serbs were ready." Here in a most interesting chapter (No. 7), a very able account of the various interpretations given to the promises made by the Turks to the Albanians is given. The copies of the document detailing these concessions respectively in the hands of the British Consul at Scutari and of the Montenegrin representative in that town were different in one important detail, and this difference may have been utilized to spread discontent by those who at that time seem to have been in favor either of exaggerating the value of the concessions secured for the Mallissori by the Montenegrins, or of promoting unrest amongst people who then had everything to gain by peace.

In the short space available for this review it is impossible to follow Miss Durham into all she says about the war itself, or concerning the results of two campaigns, which were no doubt conducted with the utmost brutality by all who took part in them. During the whole period which intervened between the outbreak of hostilities early in October, 1912, and the fall of Scutari at the end of April, 1913, the authoress was doing hospital work, following the Montenegrin army in the field or endeavoring to get "first" news through to the British reader—a matter which seems naturally to have been beset with difficulties when a friend of King Nicholas's was acting not only as Montenegrin Press Censor, but also as the correspondent of a European news agency. All that Miss Durham says of these eventful weeks, of the hardships which she went through, and of the part which she played among the sick and wounded, is of entrancing interest, not only to those who are anxious to enter into the political situation in the countries concerned, but also to those who wish to learn from the intimate touches introduced on almost every page of the book the real spirit of a people who are so little understood by the average English speaking reader.

In conclusion, it is sufficient to say that Miss Durham has not only produced a very instructive, but also a very readablee book. From beginning to end, the volume, which is extremely well printed and produced, is profusely illustrated with good photographs, and with sketches made by the authoress herself—sketches which seem to let the reader into the very lives of the people themselves, so ably described in the letterpress. If there is a fault, it is that some of the chapters remain untitled in the table of contents, and that no synopsis appears at the head of each chapter. In subsequent editions, which are well deserved, this shortcoming should be corrected for the benefit of many readers who will doubtless be anxious to study and restudy the book, and to find their way about it with as little loss of time as possible.

"The Struggle for Scutari." By M. E. Durham. (Arnold, London), 14s. net.

Literary Notes

In "Seeds of Pine." By Janey Canuck. Hodder & Stoughton, Toronto. Illustrated, price $1.25, we have a record racy, vivacious, in which each fresh chapter grips the reader anew. The buoyant optimism of Janey Canuck is blended with a most human tenderness, and the vigorous Canadian life with which she deals is re-echoed in her sparkling style. "Seeds of Pine" exhibits the very heart and life of the country, seen in detail by expert and sympathetic eyes.

George Matheson was what the Scotch call "far ben." He had learned the secret of the Lord. A deep spiritual experience is not easily counterfeited anywhere; on the printed page, the attempt is almost instantly detected. The recurrent false note or artificial phrase gives the whole pretence easily away. On the other hand, one almost as certainly recognizes the utterances of one who has laid hold of the deep things of God. Everything Matheson ever wrote was of this order, and left his readers with the indubitable consciousness that the writer had seen the King. The Revell Company (Toronto) is now putting out a second edition of "Day Unto Day," a selection from the blind mystic's prayers.

Why the housewife should pay 40c. for a good-sized cauliflower for which the farmer producer, less than fifty miles away, received 45c. a barrel, is one of the many similar questions taken up in a new volume on the high cost of living, by Professor H. Percy Scott, M.A., of King's College, Windsor, N.S. "The New Slavery," which seems quite an applicable and characteristic title, and is published by William Briggs (Toronto), is Professor Scott's second adventure at book-making, this one following a volume "Seeing Canada and the South," written in 1910-11, sections of which deal in a vivid way with El Paso, Juarez, and several other important centres in the present Mexican difficulty.

"Idonia; a Romance of Old London." By Arthur F. Wallis. With illustrations by Charles E. Brock. 12mo. Decorated cloth. $1.30 net, is a tale of love and roguery in the days of Queen Elizabeth. Denis Cleeve, the son of a scholarly, high-minded old country gentleman, whose brother, Botolph Cleeve, wronged him cruelly in his youth, goes up to London bearing all his father's wealth to rescue this same false uncle from death in the Tower. The appeal for this aid proves simply a ruse to steal the old man's fortune, and Denis is beset on every side by a mass of treachery. Penniless and hopeless he meets Idonia, a singularly attractive maiden, and falls deeply in love with her. A host of adventures in desperate quarters of old London, on the sea, and in the hands of pirates off the coast of Spain, befell Denis before he returned home.

The twenty-fifth annual Fiction Number of "Scribner's Magazine" is to be the August issue and it contains stories by Rudyard Kipling, Edith Wharton, James B. Connolly, Katharine Fullerton Gerould, and others. The illustrations also are of great richness and include drawings by Wyeth, Castaigne, Birch, MacDonall, and May Wilson Preston. Colonel Roosevelt took with him on his flying trip to Europe the complete copy—reprint and unpublished chapters — of his book, "Through the Brazilian Wilderness," which is now running through "Scribner's" as a serial. He revised it from the first to the last chapter, going over with great care the unpublished chapters on the Unknown River. The volume will be published in the United States and in Europe this fall on the completion of the series in "Scribner's Magazine." Colonel Roosevelt's appearance before the Royal Geographical Society in London has completely squelched all criticism and brought out an apology from one of the critics of "The River of Doubt."

In "Stokes' Complete One-Volume Encyclopedia," just issued by Frederick A. Stokes Company (New York) the publishers have endeavored to improve upon the existing encyclopedias in almost every particular. Conciseness and thin but strong and opaque paper, have made it possible to present in one volume (10 1-4 x 7 x 2 1-2) of 1,600 pages small but legible type, a work that is useful for quick and efficient reference. This has not been done by limiting the field covered or at the cost of inadequate treatment. The number of articles included would seem incredible if one did not bear in mind their conciseness. The treatment of Science and Philosophy is full and clear. Maps illustrate the geographical articles. In the arrangement of articles the various sub-divisions of the subject have been grouped together under a main heading, so that it may be readily studied in all its bearings.

"Anne Barton was distinctly a tailor-made person, from the top of her stylish plain hat to the sole of her neat, expensive boot. Moreover, hers was not the evanescent tailor-made surface of the fashionable woman who wears such a suit for one hour of the twenty-four; her beautifully made clothes gave the effect of a perpetual uniform; they were professional and they harmonized perfectly with her handsome, competent face. This is the story she told to a group of girls who were trying to make up their minds what sort of work to choose. When I finished high school, father and mother held a consultation over me. Mother thought that as I was sure to marry it would be a waste of money to send me through normal. Father said I ought to have some means of earning my own living in case my husband did not appear, or appearing, should afterward prove financially incompetent. I always did my own thinking and kept my own counsel. One day in the summer after my graduation, I called my elders to a conference.

"'I'm not going to teach,' I said, 'for I hate teaching, and so I'd never succeed at it. I'm going into business.'

"'Not knowing my mother, you cannot realize what that announcement meant to her. 'Business" could include anything from being a shop-girl to soliciting subscriptions for magazines. Poor mother's dismay took various vocal forms, but I waited till the first storm was over. Then I repeated my decision, adding that I meant to be a stenographer, and to that end was going to take a course in a business college."—Maude Radford Warren, in "Woman's World" for August."

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When a prejudice which has any hold on the feelings finds itself reduced to the unpleasant necessity of assigning reasons, it thinks it has done enough when it has reasserted the very point in dispute, in phrases which appeal to the pre-existing feelings. Thus, many persons think they have sufficiently justified the restriction on women's field of action, when they have said that the pursuits from which women are excluded are "unfeminine," and that the proper sphere of women is not politics or publicity, but private and domestic life. We deny the right of any portion of the species to decide for another portion or any individual for another individual, what is and what is not their "proper sphere." The proper sphere for all human beings is the largest and highest which they are able to attain to. What this is cannot be ascertained without comple liberty of choice . . . Let every occupation be open to all, without favor or discouragement to any, and employments will fall into the hands of those men or women who are found by experience to be most capable of worthily exercising them. — John Stuart Mill.

"O ALL WIDE PLACES."

O all wide places, . . .
Great shining seas! pine forests! mountains wild!
Rock-bosomed shores! rough heaths! and sheep-cropt downs
Vast pallid clouds! blue spaces undefiled!
Room! give me room! give loneliness and air!
Free things and plenteous, in your regions fair.

White dove of David, flying overhead,
Golden with sunlight on thy snowy wings,
Outspeeding thee my longing thoughts are fled
To find a home afar from men and things,
Where in His temple, earth o'erarched with sky,
God's heart to mine may speak, my heart reply.

O God of mountains, stars and boundless spaces!
O God of freedom and of joyous hearts!
When Thy face looketh forth from all men's faces,
There will be room enough in crowded marts;
Brood Thou around me, and the noise is o'er;
Thy universe my closet with shut door.

—George MacDonald.

WORLD'S WELFARE

"I HAVE CALLED YOU FRIENDS."

(By Dr. Wilfred T. Grenfell.)

A terrible disaster has overtaken us; we are left with some hundred and fifty poor widows and mothers, with no one to counsel or provide for them, and some six hundred defenceless children.

We talk of Him as the Father of the fatherless; we call Him the husband of the widow; we sing of being His followers; we clothe ourselves in our own fine raiment, and we go to gather in "Communion" with Him. How can we bear to do such things if we do not at heart love Him enough to share with Him that "Communion of Service," which in Him called for the giving up of Himself on that Cross which now we are commemorating at this season of Lent, by our "holding" of many services. How can we do such things unless we really make sacrifices too; unless we too are factors in that real chivalry of the Christ, that now and ever shall win men to His following, the chivalry that only sees in the "holding" of services, the inspiration that sends each one of us to render them.

Yesterday I was joyfully writing to you, my readers, of the triumph of two humble friends who have passed, fully qualified by devoted service to His brethren here, to those wider fields where they shall serve Him better.

To-day the tears are in our eyes, and it seems at first impossible to clothe the turmoil of our thoughts in words reverent and true, and submissive. What would He say if He were me? What would He do? Would He be hastening to "hold" yet more services, or would He be crossing this road to Jericho and "rendering" such service as He could to the wounded? What could a feeble, sinful woman do, when she knew it was the Lord of Life Himself they were—yes—killing at that false gathering where they "pretended" to be doing Him honor? What indeed? She just poured out a costly pot of ointment for Him. Yes, she did all that He, our Master and our God, shall ever ask for of us—just what she could.

That is the sweetest thing on earth, dear reader. He isn't expecting you to do what you are not able to do; there is no need to make excuses to Him, for surely He knows. If you have too many calls on your purse, and your time and your human love, why, your durable joy of life shall be not one whit the less, for you can be quite confident that He at least knows. But if there is one thought that is ever more needed to be enforced at Easter when we remember how He faced this same imperious and universal question, "What must I render," surely it is the Divine honesty which made it impossible for Him to be satisfied with less than the whole truth, when to act or to speak a lie might have saved Him so much. We don't have given to us His great opportunity, or His great capacity; but it is He Who gives us ours, and it is to Him we shall account.

There sailed to the ice on the 14th March last 20 fine steamers, with some 4,000 picked men, all able-bodied, all chosen for their ability physically; of these just 250 will never come back again. They had gone out in the pursuance of their most dangerous calling to wrest for their wives and children a meagre living from what is probably the most reluctant environment in the world.

The world has been weeping this last year over the sufferings and heroic death of five men, who lost their lives seeking the Southern Pole. The story of Captain Scott, and of Captain Oates, Dr. Wilson, Lieut. Bowers, and Officer Evans, is among that of the immortals. Here many men of our best and bravest, not seeking honour or glory, but only a living for their loved ones, have perished, frozen to death.

What scenes were enacted on those dreadful ice floes no human being will ever know; but the meagre records the unding of the bodies suggests unfolds the same heroism, the same love, that has brought tears to so many eyes, as we heard of those five brave men fighting their way back through frost and blizzard over the eternal Antarctic ice. Not one dead body was found robbed of its clothing, though that act might have possibly saved the valuable lives of others. One poor fellow was found with his arms clasped round his son, as if he was endeavoring to shield him from danger with the life-warmth of his own body. The summit of human suffering was suggested to those who found them thus rigid in death.

The brave little vessel, jammed in the heavy ice floe, had sighted seals from her barrel at the masthead. Unable to get nearer to them owing to the heavy packs, the men had been put out on the floating ice to travel over its moving surface, if haply they might succeed in reaping some of the harvest. They were lightly clad, that nothing might hinder them in the active movements which travelling over that dangerous kind of moving ice involves. With only a little dry food in a bag, with the dog-wood stick and a light rope, each man had jumped at the call of his captain from the ship's side to which he was never to return.

With the suddenness that has so frequently characterised the onset of our worst storms north of the Roaring Forties, a most violent blizzard swept over those exposed ice-fields so suddenly that only the nearest had time to nark back to their own vessel; the remainder took refuge on another and larger ship they found, locked in the same ice-floe. Apparently a slight improvement in the weather induced them to leave this temporary shelter, and make a bold attempt to reach yet again their own vessel which they had left in the morning. The larger vessel herself had men out on the floe, and she must needs at once take advantage of the slight improvement to pick them up with all speed. So the brave little contingent of men once more lightheartedly left what was warmth and safety and started out over the trackless waste. They were never seen alive again.

Such is the story of human life—the struggle with physical difficulties which sooner or later must overcome everyone of us. It is only a question of sooner or later with us all. Thank God, it is not the end of things, but the beinning—"Mors janua vitae."

The story of the other vessel is perhaps as tragic. She had been fishing in the large sheet of ice of the Gulf of St. Lawrence. A brave little wooden boat, she had fought her way through many a storm and many a danger; South Pole and North Pole were almost equally well known to her. Yet again she had proved herself a handmaid of success. She had made a bumper voyage; the hearts of her large crew of 175 men were both proud and joyful, were they not going back to wives and loved ones to enjoy the rightful pleasures of great harvest reaped? Seventeen thousand seals filled the hold of the devoted little vessel, and she started joyfully for home and safety.

Suddenly there fell upon her in the dark of the night a bolt, as it were, from heaven itself. Man's fraitly his powerlessness in the face of God's forces, was, as in the case of the great "Titanic," the "Empress" once more plainly shown us, and men's little structure was hurled in an instant, beneath the raging waters of the mighty deep. A few seal pelts found floating on the placid waters of the ocean's surface a few days later are all that have been found to tell the tale that is leaving so many women at home "most despairing."

Who shall help to "carry their sorrows"? From many a little hamlet, and many a tiny cove, goes up to God to-day the wail of those who are still with us. Shall our love to God find expression in tears and texts? Shall we do "noble things, or dream them all day long"? What of our Christian chivalry? Has it saved us that we may save others, or that we should sing and weep and do nothing?

How much have you sympathized with these His brethren? When fishermen were "in peril on the sea" He stood by them, when in the visible form He dwelt amongst us. Is it to be now our privilege to commend our love to God, to our own souls, and to our doubting minds? It will pay us back well when we shall in our turn be facing death, and wanting to know that our faith is real. Will not the memories of things we have done, in answer to our conscience telling us that he would have done them, then best assure us that we need have no fear, and make the querulous intellectual criticisms of our creed a matter of no interest?

The work we have been trying to do these twenty years in Labrador is just to deliver this message of love; that it shall so affect the whole lives of these brothers that we live among as to make those dependent on them better able to meet catastrophies of this kind.

And now we ask your support that we may be your almoners, discharging for you in a safe and satisfactory manner the debt that as brothers and followers of the same Master each of us owes to humanity.

These men were God-fearing men, big and strong, fearless and resourceful, made gentlemen by their contact with their sea invironment. All the comments during the past week in the newspapers about these sea-faring people emphasize these points, showing that they were literally gentlemen, which I would emphasise by saying—these men are indeed gentlemen by the best definition I know, men raised above the ordinary mass by virtue of their characters.—"Toilers of the Deep."

LORD GLADSTONE ON THE BIBLE.

"My father never let a day pass in his life without reading the Bible," said Lord Gladstone at a meeting of the British and Foreign Bible Society, held at Cape Town. "I know what it meant to him, and what vast help it gave him through his long and arduous life. I wish I could have more worthily followed him in that and other matters." Lord Gladstone spoke in glowing terms of the value of the Bible. The longer he lived, the more deeply he felt the inestimable value of the Book. "The Bible is necessary," he said, "not only for the purpose of faith and spiritual devotion; it is essential for the structure of national life, for the prosecution of business, both public and private. It seems to me that here in South Africa perhaps a prominent danger is a common tendency for individuals to put forward strong and perhaps violent opinions to the prejudice of others. It is quite intelligible in a country like South Africa, where you have great distances and a great number of small, isolated communities, not in touch with each other, not amenable readily to any general public opinion, even if that public opinion can be said to exist. Now that is an evil; it leads to unfortunate results, both in public and private. It means that people are inclined to believe that what they think and want is the only thing that is right. I am not concerned with any particular body, but I believe that the tendency in South Africa is to put forward views without consideration for the views of others." A great lesson of charity might, he thought, be drawn from the Bible.

He sometimes asked himself, Lord Gladstone continued, why the Bible is not better got up. The cheap editions seem to have been bound as if their sole use was for funerals. They had dingy black covers, and odd shapes very often, which would not easily go into shelves with other books. The Book of all others which ought to cheer men through life was most unattractive and uninteresting in appearance. He hoped that those who were responsible for the publication of the cheap editions of the Bible would remember this point. Nothing would be lost by making the bindings attractive and artistic. No method should be negelected by which the popularity and use of the Bible could be brought home to every individual mind.

TO-DAY.

(By Thomas Curtis Clark.)

To-day, an hour of passing smiles and tears?
To-day? It holds the destinies' of years!
Kingdoms shall pass,
Worlds fade as grass,
Yet shall abide the fruitage of To-day.

To-day, you say, a moment's fleeting breath?
To-day shall live when suns have plunged to death!
Kingdoms shall pass,
Worlds fade as grass,
Yet shall abide the fruitage of To-day.

To-day, you say, a meteor in the night?
To-day shall stand when stars have lost their light!
Kingdoms shall pass,
Worlds fade as grass,
Yet shall abide the fruitage of To-day.

—"S. S. Times."

NATIVE RACES AND TEMPERANCE.

Reports indicating remarkable progress were presented to the annual meeting at Grosvenor House, London, of the Native Races and the Liquor Traffic United Committees, at which Colonel Robert Williams, M. P., presided. The greatest activity, it was stated, had been shown by the French Government, which had not only established Prohibition in the Hinterland of its West African Colonies, but directed the officials to do what they can to stop the admitted evils of the traffic. In response to the Committee's protest the Board of Trade had promised that the advice given in their circular to British distillers to compete with their Continental rivals in British West Africa should not be repeated, and the rule limiting the right of public servants in Ceylon to take part in Temperance societies had been withdrawn. Admiral Sir George King-Hall, recently returned from command of the Australian station, spoke of the shocking conditions of the natives of the New Hebrides, where the law nominally prohibiting liquor to the natives was constantly evaded. Dr. H. Marcus Fernado, of Ceylon, brought a cheque of £100 from the people of that land to mark their gratitude for the reform efforts of the Committee. Dr. A. E. Druitt, of the C. M. S., spoke of the liquor traffic in Nigeria, and quoted a letter from the Rev. F. C. Cleaver, S. P. G. missionary, describing the degrading effects of drink on the Gold Coast. The liquor traffic, he declared, counterbalanced all the beneficial effects in other ways of British rule.

MEDICAL MISSIONARY CONFERENCE.

Two hundred missionaries from home and foreign fields are expected to attend the Sixth Annual Medical Conference to be held at Battle Creek, Michigan, on November 17-20, 1914. Bishop E. R. Hendrix, of Kansas City, will preside. A splendid programme of much interest is being arranged.

To be strong in dull and dreary duty is about the hardest task a man can face. It is a noble thing to be brave in tragic moments, but perhaps there is something even nobler than that.

THE LABRADOR FUND.

Address all subscriptions for this work to Labrador Fund, care of John Dougall & Son, 'Witness' Office, Montreal, stating with subscription the object towards which it is to be placed.

ALL THE WAY.

(By Belle McKinney Swope.)

Let us be glad
'Tis such a little while we have to go,
And daylight drops into the evening glow
So rapidly.

Let us rejoice
That these are hours in which to love and sing,
And into hearts a sweeter, radiance bring
Because of life.

Let us be glad
That sunset trails are lovelier by far
Than rose-lined pathways of the morning star,
And winding home.

Let us rejoice
That home means heaven and all the glories there;
Our Father's house, his loving tender care,
And perfect peace.

Sunday School Lesson

THE TRIUMPHAL ENTRY

August 2.
Mark xi: 1-11.

GOLDEN TEXT.—Rejoice greatly, O daughter of Zion; shout, O daughter of Jerusalem; behold, thy King cometh unto thee. Zech. ix: 9.

Going from Bethany to Jerusalem Jesus had to cross over the Mount of Olives from which a good view of the city is obtained, then He had to go down into the valley of Kedron, and then up from the valley to the city. The brook at the bottom of the valley is 100 feet lower than the base of the city wall and 500 feet lower than the summit of Olivet. A procession coming over the Mount of Olives to Jerusalem would therefore be quite noticeable as it descended into the valley and then ascended to the city.

The family at Bethany with whom Jesus lived when working in Jerusalem had many friends in the city, who had gone to condole with Martha and Mary when their brother died. These persons had witnessed the raising of Lazarus from the tomb, and had gone back to the city to tell the wonderful story to all their acquaintances, so that it had soon become well known in the city. It excited the jealousy and the fears of the priests and scribes so greatly that they determined to put Jesus to death to save their own authority. (See John xi: 45-54). As Jesus knew of their plotting, and as His time to die had not come, He went away to a country place, to wait for the Passover, when pious Jews from all countries would be in Jerusalem and would be able to witness, and to take part in, the awful tragedy which was to be enacted at that time.

It was necessary that the Jewish nation should be fully represented in an action which as going to bring about the destruction of the nation. As a family, as a people, the Jews are indestructible, but their national life was blotted out by the Romans, and will never be blotted out by the Romans, and will never be restored until as a people they confess the sin of their fathers in crucifying Jesus, and acknowledge Him as their true Messiah.

When Passover week came the people began to talk about Jesus, wondering if He would come to the feast, and what would happen if He did come. Would He proclaim Himself King? Would the priests and scribes submit to Him or would they resist His claims and if so, what would be the result?

It had been prophesied that the Messiah would come to Zion riding on a colt the foal of an ass, and Jesus was careful to fulfil all the predictions that had been made concerning Him. (See Zech. ix: 9; Luke xxiv: 44) Jesus knew why He was to ride into Jerusalem on that Sunday morning, instead of walking, as usual. He knew that for one day in His life He was to appear publicly as the promised Son of David, the true king of the Jews. He knew that His appearance on this occasion would evoke great enthusiasm and that it would be quite possible for Him to raise a large army of devoted followers if He would only proclaim Himself King and promise to overthrow the Roman conquerors.

But He also knew well that a failure to seize His opportunity by giving practical direction to the flood tide of His popularity would cause a reaction of popular sentiment and change hallelujahs into curses. He knew, in fact, that the plaudits He would receive on this His one day of triumph would facilitate the work of those who sought His destruction, because He understood perfectly the sort of influences that sway the minds of crowds.

Jesus knew what was before Him and He dreaded the ordeal through which He was to pass, but He knew that He had come into the world to meet that ordeal, and we may be sure that never allowed the thought of refusing to meet it to find a lodgment in His mind, although He did plead with intense earnestness to be delivered from it if possible.

For the present, however, Jesus seemed to be master of the situation. His enemies dare not touch Him because they had seen how great was His popularity, and they knew that a word from Him might so inflame the passions of the multitude that their own lives would be in great danger.

By accepting the homage of the multitude Jesus claimed to be what they proclaimed Him—the long expected Son and successor of David. And yet He made no move in the direction of claiming an earthly throne, and His failure to do so first disappointed and then disgusted most of those who would gladly have fought for Him if He had called upon them to do so.

THE RELIGIOUS USE OF HOLIDAYS

(By the Rev. G. H. Morrison, of Wellington Church, Glasgow.)

Return unto thy rest, O my soul.—Psalm cxvi. 7.

Writing "To an ardent friend who took no rest," Hamerton, in his "Intellectual Life," indicates in his own interesting way a flaw in his friend's armor. "You have learned many things, my friend," he says, "but one thing you have not learned—the art of resting." And then, drawing on his own experience, he adds: "Once in the ardor of youth there shone before me a golden star in heaven, and on the deep azure around it, 'Without haste, Without rest,' in letters of steady flame; but now I see more frequently a plain little stone set up in the earth, with the inscription, 'Rest, and be thankful.'"

Now one has only to walk abroad with open eyes, in the summer season of vacation, to find how many people, otherwise well educated, seem never to have learned that art of resting. It might appear the easiest thing imaginable to conduct our times of leisure profitably. To use to the full our periods of rest does not strike one as a difficult affair. And yet, if we watch people on vacation, especially if the vacation be prolonged, it will dawn on us that the management of leisure is not quite so easy as it seems. There are men who can manage a great business admirably, who cannot manage at all a little holiday. They are ill at ease, and find the hours interminable, and secretly wish they were at work again. And so they lose, and are conscious that they lose, one of the sweetest ministries of God for carrying us, with hope and energy, through the dead days of coming winter.

A COMPANIONABLE HOLIDAY.

Nor was there ever a time in the history of the race when holidays were more needed than they are to-day, and that not because our work is so exacting, but because now it is so specialized. "Many a man goes through some intellectual process for the greater part of his working hours," says Sir Arthur Helps in his "Friends in Council," "which corresponds to the making of a pin's head." It is one of the conditions of his livelihood that he shall concentrate, and concentrate intensely. And it is this increasing and unavoidable contraction, more even than our modern strenuousness, that makes the claim of the holiday imperative. For routine, with all its blessings, has also its subtle and peculiar perils. It is difficult to feel how big the world is, if we are daily occupied with that pin's head. We shall never accomplish aught, without the setting of the sternest limits; yet life is not what it was meant to be, if we lose the forest for the trees.

Now it is just there that holidays come in, as one of the gentle ministries of God. They are meant to give us back that sense of wholeness which is dulled in the narrowing of common toil. For a little while we leave our avocations. We lift up our eyes from the pin's head. We are no longer preachers or teachers merely, or clerks or gardeners or business men. We are merged as it were into a common life; we mingle, as Byron has it, with the universe; we feel, and we are meant to feel, the touch of nature that makes the whole world kin. That is why, as Dr. Dale reminds us, holiday-makers are usually companionable. A tourist-ticket, as he quaintly puts it, seems never to be issued to ill-tempered people. And the reason of that is not just the excitement which is born of the variety of travel; it is also the glad consciousness of sharing in the great tide of universal life. Dr. Macmillan narrates how, in Damascus, he saw a workman making an amber necklace. He wrought at each separate bead but for a moment; then laying one aside, picked up another. And he wrought thus because these amber beads are so charged with electricity by friction, that they would fly into a hundred pieces without rest. It is this centrifugal tendency of modern times that is counteracted by the rest of holidays. We lift our eyes, and the world is a big world. We lay our task down, and begin to see. The little rivulets that fought their way, each through its own runnel on the moor, are merged, not without God's permission, into the larger flowing of the river.

"Ah, once more," I cried, "ye stars, ye waters,
On my heart your mighty charm renew,
Still, still let me as I gaze upon you,
Feel my soul becoming vast like you."

This sense of wholeness which is the boon of holidays is not generally won by conscious effort. It is far oftener won by practising the quiet grace of kindly receptivity. There is a sentence in one of Benjamin Jowett's letters to Miss Elliott, which many people might do well to lay to heart. 'I hope that you and your sister enjoy Rome,' he says, 'and don't try to improve yourselves more than is absolutely necessary.' There is a whole philosophy of holidays in that—a philosophy that is greatly needed now, when men are so apt to import into vacation the strenuousness of their working-days. It was a shrewd if somewhat dangerous remark of Tillier, Le temps le mieux employe est celui que l'on perd—the best-employed time is that which one loses. What he meant to teach was how many of the best things come to us without our seeking. That is true in every sphere of life, and every earnest worker knows its truth, but of holidays it is pre-eminently true. It is a great thing to improve ourselves; it is also a great thing to let God improve us. It is a noble virtue to be active; it is no less shining a virtue to be passive. Effort is noble, and it is divine, but he has made a tragical mistake who thinks that the universe will yield its best to the life which is nothing else than effort. 'They that wait upon the Lord renew their strength.' We need a heart that is open and responsive to the inflow of a thousand mystic influences. And so our holidays would do far more for us, if sometimes we did in them a little less, and simply 'opened the windows towards Jerusalem,' which in the city and in winter days were closed.

'One moment now may give us more
Than years of toiling reason.
Our minds shall drink at every pore
The spirit of the season.'

A JOYFUL HOLIDAY.

Let me say in passing that there is one great gain in coming to view our holidays aright. It is that we learn to take them heartily, and without any trace of a bad conscience. 'They took their pleasures sadly,' says Froissart, and there are many people who take their pleasures sadly. They speak of them apologetically, and are glad to plead extenuating circumstances. They have the lurking thought that however sweet it be to get away to the sunshine for a little, it might be nobler, possibly more Christlike, to stay where the dull work is being done. Now of course, if a man has scamped his work, he will always have a bad conscience for a holiday. If he has trifled where he should have toiled—shun him as companion in vacation. But if the work, however sore its failure, has been carried through in a stern and honest way, then, in the recurring call to rest, a man should recognize the call of God. When Israel was journeying in the wilderness, we read that the cloud went on before them. But that same cloud, bright with the fire of God, was also the signal which appointed rest. It spread itself out over the tabernacle, and hung motionless above the camp, and gave the divine summons to be still as clearly as the signal to arise. Israel was not only led by God; Israel was also reated by God. Their waiting hours were sanctioned and determined by him who regulated their marching hours. And the children played, and the men took their leisure, and the women sat and sung by the tent door, under as rich a sense of the divine as when they bowed to the labors of their pilgrimage. There was no room in them for an uneasy conscience, and there ought to be no room in us. It is not the voice of selfishness that says 'Come ye yourselves apart, and rest awhile.' It is the voice of One who knows our frame—who recognizes the need that we be passive—who has taught us (long before Wordsworth did) that there is wisdom for the receptive heart.

'These glad, these great, these goodly days,
Bewildering hope, outrunning praise,
The earth, renewed by the great sun's longing,
Utters her joy in a million ways.

'What is there left, sweet soul and true—
What, for us and our dream to do?
What but to take this mighty Summer
As it were made for me and you?'

But holidays have not alone a personal aspect; they likewise have a social aspect, and no man who ignores or forgets this can use them fully in a religious way. In a fine essay in "Puritan and Anglican" Professor Dowden says a striking thing of Milton. 'The art of creating happiness,' he says, 'the most beautiful and most difficult of the fine arts, Milton had not studied.' Well, perhaps few of us have studied it with the intensity and patience it deserves, but unquestionably we get our opportunity in the sweet leisure of the summer holiday. If the fine art of giving of great services, then rendering of great services, then possibly it might ill consort with the easier temper of vacation. But we come to discover, as the years slip on, that we make others happy not by heroisms, but by the lesser ministries of loving kindness which severally may be insignificant. Now it is just here that the leisure of the holiday enriches us with priceless opportunity. At work, we are so engrossed in our own battle that the chance of little kindnesses escapes us. But when for a season we lay our work aside, and breathe freely, and cast our eyes abroad, then we begin to see what we were blind to. In little ways, chiefly of remembrance, we can all do something to make others happy. We can send the joy of the heather into homes where there is never any brown paper on the windows. And the truth is, if we do not do that, and it can be done in fifty different ways, we have missed the Christian spirit of the holiday. Not only so, but we have missed our certainty of having what they call a "real good time." For happiness is an elusive goddess, and has a trick of baffling her votary. She is found of those who seek her not—of those whose hearts are on a nobler quest—of those who have been led, by One who loves them, into a living sympathy with others.

I have among my friends a lady who used to feel that her holidays were a failure. She has told me she almost dreaded their approach, though she had everything that wealth could give. She was a mistress in the art of self-tormenting, and the holidays gave her ample room for that. She had a genius for feeling lonely, and her summer was the heyday of that feeling. No one, who knew her intimately, would have dreamed of calling her a selfish woman, and yet she always spent a selfish holiday. Then there passed a change upon her life, and she began to think of others in her rest. And she sent them flowers from the garden, which very prettily she called Lent lilies. And now and again she had folk staying with her whom she would never meet in the winter—and that she has continued to this day. I can vouch for the mighty difference it has made. She has quite ceased to be a genius now. She is as happy in the summer weather as her madcap young brother home from Rugby. For her there is a new delight in leisure, and a new and glad expansion of the heart, since she has learned at least the rudiments of the most difficult of the fine arts.

A COURTEOUS HOLIDAY.

Yet that does not by any means exhaust the social claims of our vacation. There is demanded of us, too, a kindly thoughtfulness for those among whom we make our dwelling. There is no such champion of spiritual liberty as the great apostle to the Gentiles. With the eloquence of passion and of power he argues for our liberties in Christ. And yet it is this same apostle who, with not less intensity of feeling, pleads for the swift limiting of liberty in the interest of our brother. "All things are lawful to me, but all are not expedient." We need to be reminded of that constantly. It is along such lines, right through the year, that the Christian will seek to regulate his life. But there is no time when a man needs it more than when for a season he changes his environment, and makes his summer home among a people of an upbringing alien from his own. It is a shame to sojourn in the Highlands and to defy the Highland keeping of the Sabbath. It causes unknown pain to godly people, and sows the seeds of many a church problem. Common courtesy would call for other conduct, but, when a man confesses Christ as Lord, he has more powerful arguments than courtesy to constrain him to a limiting of liberty. Sometimes such defiance is deliberate; far oftener it is born of thoughtlessness. 'Evil is wrought by want of thought, as well as want of heart.' I should never call a holiday well spent, however exhilarating its delights, that leaves behind it an unkindly memory in the sheiling and the cottage of the glen.

In closing let us turn again to the great gospel instance of the holiday. "Come ye yourselves apart and rest awhile," said Jesus to his wearied followers. He did not say to them, "Go ye apart." He did not propose that he should stay behind. He knew, far better than any of them did, where there were shadowy and restful places. He had been with them in the thick of things, and amid the crowding of the village street, and now he was to be with them in their holiday. Do you think that any of them chafed at that? Were any just a trifle disappointed? Did they feel that to have Christ among the hills would mean a galling restriction of their liberty? If there is one thing I am certain of, from all I ever learned of these disciples, it is that such a thought never crossed their minds. On the contrary, for every one of them the holiday would have been a failure without Christ. They knew that he, the prince of workers, would be the prince of holiday companions. And every hour of leisure was twice blessed, and every lily of the field more beautiful, and every brooklet had a sweeter music, because the Master whom they loved was there. They would have made a pitiful mistake had they gone on holiday without their Lord. Are there no people who attempt that still? And is it not always a mistake? To leave him out just at the very time when our ambition is to be ourselves, seems to me unspeakably foolish. For we are only our true selves when he is with us. It takes his hand to draw the music out. When he is forgotten, sin has its opportunity; and sin has a way of spoiling all the sunshine. If, as Henley says, we are to take this summer "as it were made for me and you," then we must deeply feel through all its glory that we are Christ's, and Christ is God's. Ruskin has taught us how great and noble memories intensify the beauty of the world. Mountains are grander, and valleys are more sweet, when by such memories they have been consecrated. And so, when we return to our dull task, there will be added joy in all that we have seen, if all is touched with memories of him who loved us and gave himself for us.

SUGGESTIVE QUESTIONS ON THE SUNDAY-SCHOOL LESSONS.

(By Rev. T. S. Linscott, D.D.)

(Copyright, 1912, by Rev. T. S. Linscott, D.D.)

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Aug. 2, 1914.

The Triumphal Entry. Mark xi: 1-11.

Golden Text — Rejoice greatly, O daughter of Zion: shout, O daughter of Jerusalem: behold, thy king cometh unto thee. Zech. ix: 9.

1. Verses 1-2—How did Jesus know that the colt was there?

2. Have there been other clairvoyants than Jesus, and does this power necessarily imply goodness or spirituality? Why?

3. What right had Jesus to command this colt to be brought to him?

4. Did Jesus have, while in the flesh, any more right to take the property of another without consent than any other man?

5. Why would you say, or not, that God has an absolute right to the property of every man?

6. Verse 3—Must we, or not, and why, even in thought, give God the right to send us into another man's stable to take out his horse?

7. Is it inconceivable or not, and why, that God will ever tell any person to do wrong?

8. If God sends us to get something that belongs to another, why may we be sure that the owner will be glad to let us have it?

9. Verses 4-6—God in the Bible, and frequently by his spirit, tells us what we shall find at certain periods and places. Is it safe for us to absolutely rest in these promises, and why? (This is one of the questions which may be answered in writing by members of the club.)

10. God is constantly making demands upon us for our property, our time, our families, what is the extent of our obligation and our privilege to gladly acquiesce?

11. What did the owner of this colt probably get for loaning it to Jesus?

12. Verse 7.—Why did Jesus choose to ride to Jerusalem on an ass?

13. What was Jesus' purpose in going to Jerusalem at this time?

14. Verses 8-10—Why did the people show Jesus such kingly honors, and why did Jesus permit it, seeing that he had previously forbidden them to proclaim him as the Messiah?

15. To what extent were the people right in their expectations concerning Christ, and to what extent wrong?

16. What constituted Christ's triumph in his march into Jerusalem?

17. What other events transpired in connection with this triumphal entry, that are mentioned elsewhere?

18. Verse 11—What did Jesus do in the temple that day?

19. Why did Jesus go to Bethany that night?

20. What part did friendship play in the experience of Jesus?

Lesson for Sunday, Aug. 9, 1914. The Barren Fig Tree and the Defiled Temple. (Temperance Lesson.) Mark xi: 12-33.

"The variety of life, the vigor of action, the straightforward and easy mastery displayed at every step in every stage of the fiction, would of themselves be enough to place "The Cloister and the Hearth" among the very greatest masterpieces of narrative.

THE CLOISTER AND THE HEARTH

By CHARLES READE.

Its tender truthfulness of sympathy, its ardour and depth of feeling, the constant sweetness of its humor, the frequent passion of its pathos, are qualities in which no other tale of adventure so stirring and incident so inexhaustible can pretend to a moment's comparison with it."—Algernon Charles Swinburne.

SYNOPSIS OF PREVIOUS CHAPTERS.

More than four hundred years ago Elias, and Cathe[illegible], his wife, lived in the little town of Tergou, Holland. Elias was a dealer in cloth, silk and leather, but most of the profits of his business went in giving his family a good start in the world. Four of his nine children he provided for, and there remained at home Cornelis, the eldest, who waited to succeed to his father's business; Sybrandt, the youngest, a net do well, Giles a dwarf, Catherine, who was crippled and Gerard destined for the church. Gerard was an artist by nature, and little understood at home, he found friends in the monks and in Margaret Van Eyck, an old lady whose brothers had been famous painters. One day Philip, Duke of Burgundy, who reigned in Holland in those days, offered prizes for painting and illuminating, and commanded the burgomasters of the various towns to send the work of the poorer competitors to Rotterdam at the expense of the kings. Gerard, of course, entered the contest, and one day set out to walk to Rotterdam to see the prizes distributed. He carried in his pocket a letter from Margaret Van Eyck to the Princess Marie.

On the way to Rotterdam, Gerard met old Peter Brandt, who was accounted a magician, and his daughter Margaret. He did them a service and made an enemy of Ghysbrecht Van Swieten the burgomaster of Tergou, who twenty years before had cheated old Peter out of his fortune. Gerard delivered his letter to the Princess and was promised high preferment if he entered the Church. But he found his love for Margaret Brandt stronger than his ambition, and the efforts of Ghysbrecht Van Swieten, and Gerard's father, to frustrate their intended marriage made the young couple more determined to wed. In the end, Gerard was arrested at the steps of the altar and imprisoned in the Stadthouse tower, from which he escaped in the night, by the aid of Margaret and an old friend, Martin Wittenhagen, bearing with him a number of parchments taken from an ancient chest. Knowing that he would be ruined if their contents were made public, the burgomaster offered his men a reward for their recovery and Gerard's arrest, vowing that he would never let him escape alive. Ghysbrecht's men came to Peter's house, but found no trace of Gerard, though they searched every room. Gerard was there, however, hiding in a chest which served as Margaret's couch. When the men had left the room, she opened the chest, to find him apparently dead of suffocation, but to her joy, he revived. Their troubles seemed past, but they were in most danger from their own hearts and their inexperience, now that visible danger there was none. But Ghysbrecht and his men still pursued them relentlessly, and after more narrow escapes, Gerard and Margaret parted, he to go to Italy, while she returned to her father's home at Sevenbergen. Gerard soon reached the German border and found the ways of the new country strange. He made the acquaintance of a Burgundian soldier, named Denys, with whom he travelled many leagues in company, and had many adventures. Almost within sight of Denys' home, they fell in with some troops of Burgundian soldiers, and Denys, despite his protests, was pressed to serve with them in Flanders. Gerard was left alone in a strange country and to make matters worse, was soon after robbed of his purse. In despair he lay down in the snow, for it was winter. Meanwhile Margaret had been lying very ill at Sevenbergen. Martin Whittenhagen procured a pardon for himself and Gerard from the Duke, and Margaret sent a letter by the hand of one Hans Memling, who was going to Italy, telling him to come home. But Ghysbrecht Van Swieten, and Gerard's brothers, Cornelis and Sybrandt, plotted to get the letter and substitute another, telling Gerard that Margaret was dead. This they succeeded in doing. Denys being wounded in battle, was given his discharge, and made his way to Sevenbergen. Catherine, Gerard's mother, met Margaret, and finding that she was likely to become a mother, made much of her for Gerard's sake. Going one day to visit her, against her husband's wishes, she found that Margaret and her father had left the town. Denys came to Tergou, and learning that Margaret had disappeared, set out to seek for her.

CHAPTER XLVIII.—(Continued.)

"Well, then, keep up a good heart, mother." She added, that very likely all these fears were exaggerated. She ended by solemnly entreating her mother at all events not to persist in naming the sex of Margaret's infant. It was so unlucky, all the gossips told her; "dear heart, as if there were not as many girls born as boys."

This reflection, though not unreasonable, was met with clamor.

"Have you the cruelty to threaten me with a girl!!? I want no more girls, while I have you. What use would a lass be to me? Can I set her on my knee and see my Gerard again as I can a boy? I tell thee 'tis all settled."

"How may that be?"

"In my mind. And if I am to be disappointed i' the end, 'tisn't for you to disappoint me beforehand, telling me it is not to be a child, but only a girl."

CHAPTER XLIX.

Margaret Brandt had always held herself apart from Sevenbergen; and her reserve had passed for pride; this had come to her ears, and she knew many hearts were swelling with jealousy and malevolence. How would they triumph over her when her condition could no longer be concealed! This thought gnawed her night and day.

Not that in her secret heart and conscience she mistook her moral situation, as my unlearned readers have done perhaps. Though not acquainted with the nice distinctions of the contemporary law, she knew that betrothal was a marriage contract, and could no more be legally broken on either side than any other compact written and witnessed; and that marriage with another party than the betrothed had been formerly annulled both by Church and State and that betrothed couples often came together without any further ceremony, and their children were legitimate.

But what weighed down her simple mediaevai mind was this: that very contract of betrothal was not forthcoming. Instead of her keeping it, Gerard had got it, and Gerard was far, far away. She hated and despised herself for the miserable oversight which had placed her at the mercy of false opinion.

Had she been frail at heart, she might have brazened it out. But she had not that advantage. She was really pure as snow, and saw the pitch coming nearer her and nearer. The poor girl sat listless hours at a time, and moaned with inner anguish. But both shame and fear rose to a climax when she came back that night from Margaret Van Eyck's. Her condition was discovered, and by persons of her own sex. The old artist, secluded like herself, might not betray her; but Catherine, a gossip in the centre of a family, and a thick neighborhood? One spark of hope remained. Catherine had spoken kindly, even lovingly. The situation admitted no half course. Gerard's mother thus roused must either be her best friend or worst enemy. She waited then in racking anxiety to hear more. No word came. She gave up hope. Catherine was not going to be her friend.

Things foolishly worded are not always foolish; one of poor Catherine's bugbears, these numerous canals, did sorely tempt this poor fluctuating girl. She stood on the bank one afternoon, and eyed the calm deep water. It seemed an image of repose, and she was so harassed. No more trouble. No more fear of shame. If Gerard had not loved her, I doubt she had ended there.

As it was, she kneeled by the water side, and prayed fervently to God to keep such wicked thoughts from her. "Oh! selfish wretch," said she, "to leave thy father. Oh, wicked wretch to kill thy child, and make thy poor Gerard lose all his pain, and peril undertaken for thy sight. I will tell father all, ay, ere this sun shall set." And she went home with eager haste, lest her good resolution should ooze out ere she got there.

Now, in matters domestic the learned Peter was simple as a child, and Margaret, from the age of sixteen, had governed the house gently but absolutely. It was therefore a strange thing in this house, the faltering, irresolute way in which its young but despotic mistress addressed that person, who in a domestic sense was less important than Martin Wittenhaagen, or even than the little girl who came in the morning and for a pittance washed the vessels, etc., and went home at night.

"Father, I would speak to thee."

"Speak on, girl."

"Wilt listen to me? And—and—not—and try to excuse my faults?"

"We have all our faults, Margaret, thou no more than the rest of us; but fewer, unless parental feeling blinds me."

"Alas, no, father; I am a poor foolish girl, that would fain do well, but have done ill, most ill, most unwisely; and now must bear the shame. But, father, I love you, with all my faults, and will not you forgive my folly, and still love your motherless girl?"

"That ye may count on," said Peter cheerfully.

"Oh, well, smile not. For then how can I speak and make you sad"

"Why, what is the matter?"

"Father, disgrace is coming on this house: it is at the door. And I the culprit. Oh, father, turn your head away, I—I—father, I have let Gerard take away my marriage lines."

"Is that all? 'Twas an oversight."

"Give me thy hand, mistress," said Peter, a little sternly.

She put it out to him trembling. He took it gently and began with some anxiety in his face to feel her pulse.

"Alas, nay," said she. "'Tis my soul that burns, not my body, with fever. I cannot, will not, bide in Sevenbergen." And she wrung her hands impatiently.

"Be calm now," said the old man soothingly, "nor torment thyself for nought. Not bide in Sevenbergen? What need to bide a day, as it vexes thee, and puts thee in a fever: for fevered thou art, deny it not."

"What!" cried Margaret, "would you yield to go hence, and—and ask no reason but my longing to be gone?" and suddenly throwing herself on her knees beside him, in a fervor of supplication she clutched his sleeve, and then his arm, and then his shoulder, while imploring him to quit this place, and not ask her why. "Alas! what needs it? You will soon see it. And I could never say it. I would liever die."

"Foolish child, who seeks thy girlish secrets? Is it I, whose life hath been spent in searching Nature's? And for leaving Sevenbergen, what is there to keep me in it, thee unwilling? What is't to me where we sojourn? Choose thou that, as did thy mother before thee."

Margaret embraced him tenderly, and wept upon his shoulder.

She was respited.

Yet as she wept, respited, she almost wished she had had the courage to tell him.

After a while nothing would content him but her taking a medicament he went and brought her. She took it submissively, to please him. It was the least she could do. It was a composing draught, and though administered under an error, and a common one, did her more good than harm: she awoke calmed by a long sleep, and that very day began her preparations.

Next week they went to Rotterdam, bag and baggage, and lodged above a tailor's shop in the Brede-Kirk Straet.

Only one person in Tergou knew whither they were gone.

The Burgomaster.

He locked the information in his own breast.

CHAPTER L.

Among strangers Margaret Brandt was comparatively happy. And soon a new and unexpected cause of content arose. A civic dignitary being ill, and fanciful in proportion, went from doctor to doctor; and having arrived at Death's door, sent for Peter. Peter found him bled and purged to nothing. He flung a battalion of bottles out of window, and left it open; beat up yolks of eggs and administered in small doses; followed this up by meat stewed in water, shredding into both mild febrifugal herbs, that did no harm. Finally, his patient got about again, looking something between a man and a pillow-case, and being a voluble dignitary, spread Peter's fame in every street; and that artist, who had long merited a reputation in vain, made one rapidly by luck. Things looked bright. The old man's pride was cheered at last, and his purse began to fill. He spent much of his gain, however, in sovereign herbs and choice drugs, and would have so invested them all, but Margaret white-mailed a part. The victory came too late. Its happy excitement was fatal.

One evening, in bidding her goodnight, his voice seemed rather inarticulate.

The next morning he was found speechless, and only just sensible.

Margaret, who had been for years her father's attentive pupil, saw at once that he had had a paralytic stroke. But not trusting to herself, she ran for a doctor. One of those who, obstructed by Peter, had not killed the civic dignitary, came, and cheerfully confirmed her views. He was for bleeding the patient. She declined. "He was always against blooding," said she, "especially the old." Peter lived, but was never the same man again. His memory became much affected, and of course he was not to be trusted to prescribe; and several patients had come, and one or two, that were bent on being cured by the new doctor and no other, awaited his convalescence. Misery stared her in the face.

She resolved to go for advice and comfort to her cousin William Johnson, from whom she had hitherto kept aloof out of pride and poverty. She found him and his servant in the same room, and neither of them the better for liquor. Mastering all signs of surprise, she gave her greetings, and presently told him she had come to talk on a family matter, and with this glanced quietly at the servant by way of hint. The woman took it, but not as expected.

"Oh, you can speak before me, can she not, my old man?"

At this familiarity Margaret turned very red, and said—

"I cry you mercy, mistress. I knew not my cousin had fallen into the custom of this town. Well, I must take a fitter opportunity;" and she rose to go.

"I wot not what ye mean by custom o' the town," said the woman, bouncing up. "But this I know: 'tis the part of a faithful servant to keep her master from being preyed on by his beggarly kin."

Margaret retorted: "Ye are too modest, mistress. Ye are no servant. Your speech betrays you. 'Tis not till the ape had mounted the tree that she shows her tail so plain. Nay there sits the servant: God help him! And while so it is, fear not thou his kin will ever be so poor in spirit as come where the likes of you can flout their dole." And casting one look of mute reproach at her cousin for being so little of a man as to sit passive and silent all this time, she turned and went haughtily out; nor would she shed a single tear till she got home and thought of it. And now here were two men to be lodged and fed by one girl; and another mouth coming into the world.

But this last, though the most helpless of all, was their best friend.

Nature was strong in Margaret Brandt; that same nature which makes the brutes, the birds, and the insects, so cunning at providing food and shelter for their progeny yet to come.

Stimulated by nature she sat and brooded, and brooded, and thought, and thought, how to be beforehand with destitution. Ay, though she had still five gold pieces left, she saw starvation coming with inevitable foot.

Her sex, when, deviating from custom, it thinks with male intensity, thinks just as much to the purpose as we do. She rose, bade Martin move Peter to another room, made her own very neat and clean, polished the glass globe, and suspended it from the ceiling, dusted the crocodile and nailed him to the outside wall; and after duly instructing Martin, set him to play the lounging sentinel about the street door, and tell the crocodile-bitten that a great, and aged, and learned alchymist abode there, who in his moments of recreation would sometimes amuse himself by curing mortal diseases.

Patients soon came, and were received by Margaret, and demanded to see the leech. "That might not be." He was deep in his studies, searching for the grand elixir, and not princes could have speech of him. They must tell her their symptoms, and return in two hours." And oh! mysterious powers! when they did return, the drug or draught was always ready for them. Sometimes, when it was a worshipful patient, she would carefully scan his face, and feeling both pulse and skin, as well as hearing his story, would go softly with it to Peter's room; and there think and ask herself how her father, whose system she had long patient see her compound it, often and the case. Then she would write an illegible scrawl with a cabalistic letter, and bring it down reverently, and show it the patient, and "Could he read that?" Then it would be either, "I am no reader," or, with admiration, "Nay, mistress, nought can I make on't."

"Ay, but I can. 'Tis sovereign. Look on thyself as cured!" If she had the materials by her, and she was too good an economist not to favor somewhat those medicines she had in her own stock, she would sometimes let the so she met current expenses, and laid anxiously consulting the sacred prescription lest great Science should suffer in her hands. And so she would send them away relieved of cash, but with their pockets full of medicine, and minds full of faith, and humbugged to their hearts' content.

When they were gone, she would take down two little boxes Gerard had made her; and on one of these she had written To-day, and on the other To-morrow, and put the smaller coins into "To-day," and the large into "To-morrow," along with such of her gold pieces as had survived the journey from Sevenbergen, and the expenses of housekeeping in a strange place. And her conscience began to harden.

by for the rainy day she saw coming, and mixed drugs with simples, and vice with virtue. On this last score her conscience pricked her sore, and after each day's comedy, she knelt down and prayed God to forgive her "for the sake of her child." But lo and behold, cure and cure was reported to her; so then her conscence began to harden.

Martin Wittenhaagen had of late been a dead weight on her hands. Like most men who have endured great hardships, he had stiffened rather suddenly. But though less supple, he was as strong as ever, and at his own pace could have carried the doctor herself round Rotterdam city. He carried her slops instead.

In this new business he showed the qualities of a soldier: unreasoning obedience, punctuality, accuracy, despatch, and drunkenness.

He fell among "good fellows"; the blackguards plied him with schiedam; he babbled, he bragged.

Doctor Margaret had arisen very high in his estimation. All this brandishing of a crocodile for a standard, and setting a dotard in ambush, and getting rid of slops, and taking good money in exchange, struck him not as Science but something far superior, strategy. And he boasted in his cups and before a mixed company how "me and my General we are a biting of the burghers."

When this revelation had had time to leaven the city, his General, Doctor Margaret, received a call from the constables; they took her, trembling and begging subordinate machines to forgive her, before the burgomaster; and by his side stood real physicians, a terrible row, in long robes and square caps, accusing her of practicing unlawfully on the bodies of the duke's lieges. At first she was too frightened to say a word. Novice like, the very name of "Law" paralyzed her.

Being questioned closely, but not so harshly as if she had been ugly, she told the truth; she had long been her father's pupil, and had but followed his system, and she had cured many; "and it is not for myself in very deed, sirs, but I have two poor helpless honest men at home upon my hands, and how else can I keep them? Ah, good sirs, let a poor girl make her bread honestly; ye hinder them not to make it idly and shamefully; and oh, sirs, ye are husbands, ye are fathers; ye cannot but see I have reason to work and provide as best I may"; and ere this woman's appeal had left her lips, she would have given the world to recall it, and stood with one hand upon her heart and one before her face, biding it, but not the tears that trickled underneath it. All which went to the wrong address. Perhaps a female bailiff might have yielded to such arguments, and bade her practice medicine, and break law, till such time as her child should be weaned, and no longer.

"What have we to do with that," said the burgomaster, "save and except that if thou wilt pledge thyself to break the law no more, I will remit the imprisonment, and exact but the fine?"

On this Doctor Margaret clasped her hands together, and vowed most penitently never, never, never to cure body or beast again; and being dismissed with the constables to pay the fine, she turned at the door, curtsied, poor soul, and thanked the gentlemen for their forebearance.

And to pay the fine the "To-morrow box" must be opened on the instant; and with excess of caution she had gone and nailed it up. When the men were gone, she drew the broken pieces of the box, and what little money they had lent her, all together on the table, and her arms went round them, and her rich hair escaped, and fell down all loose, and she bowed her forehead on the wreck, and sobbed, "My love's box it is broken, and my heart withal"; and so remained.

Martin was not so sad as wroth. Some traitor had betrayed him. What stony heart had told and brought her to this pass? Whoever it was should feel his arrow's point. The curious attitude in which he must deliver the shaft never occurred to him.

"Idle chat! idle chat!" moaned Margaret, without lifting her brow from the table. "When you have slain all the gossips in this town, can we eat them? Tell me how to keep you all, or prithee hold thy peace, and let the saints get leave to whisper me." Martin held his tongue, and cast uneasy glances at his defeated General.

Towards evening she rose, and washed her face and did up her hair, and doggedly bade Martin take down the crocodile, and put out a basket instead.

"I can get up linen better than they seem to do it in this street," said she, "and you must carry it in the basket."

"That will I for thy sake," said the soldier.

"Good Martin! forgive me that I spake shrewishly to thee."

Even while they were talking came a male for advice. Margaret told him the mayor had interfered and forbidden her to sell drugs. "But," said she, "I will gladly iron and starch your linen for you, and—I will come and fetch it from your house."

"Are ye mad, young woman?" said the male. "I come for a leech, and ye proffer me a washerwoman;" and it went out in dudgeon.

"There is a stupid creature," said Margaret sadly.

Presently came a female to tell the symptoms of her sick child. Margaret stopped it.

"We are forbidden by the bailiff to sell drugs. But I will gladly wash, iron, and starch your linen for you—and—I will come and fetch it from your house."

"Oh, ay," said the female. "Well, I have some smocks and ruffs foul. Come for them; and when you are there, you can look at the boy;" and it told her where it lived, and when its husband would be out; yet it was rather fond of its husband than not.

An introduction is an introduction. And two or three patients out of all those who came and were denied medicine made Doctor Margaret their washerwoman.

"Now, Martin, you must help. I'll no more cats than can slay mice."

"Mistress, the stomach is not awanting for't, but the headpiece, worse luck."

"Oh! I mean not the starching and ironing: that takes a woman and a handy one. But the bare washing; a man can surely contrive that. Why, a mule has wit enough in's head to do't with his hoofs, an' ye could drive him into the tub. Come, off doublet, and try."

"I am your man," said the brave old soldier, stripping for the unwonted toil. "I'll risk my arm in soapsuds, an you will risk your glory."

"My what?"

"Your glory and honor as a—washerwoman."

"Gramercy! if you are man enough to bring me half-washed linen t' iron, I am woman enough to fling't back i' the suds."

And so the brave girl and the brave soldier worked with a will, and kept the wolf from the door. More they could not do. Margaret had repaired the "To-morrow box," and as she leaned over the glue, her tears mixed with it, and she cemented her exiled lover's box with them. But when mended it stood unreplenished. They kept the weekly rent paid, and the pot boiling but no more.

Something must be done to fill "To-morrow's" box. She hawked her initial letters and her illuminated vellums all about the town. Printing had by his time dealt caligraphy in black and white a terrible blow in Holland and Germany. But some copies of the printed books were usually illuminated and lettered. The printers offered Margaret prices for work in these two kinds.

"I'll think on't," said she.

She took down he diurnal book, and calculated that the price of an hour's work on those arts would be about one-fifth what she got for an hour at the tub and mangle. "I'll starve first," she said; "what, pay a craft and a mystery five times less than a handicraft!"

Martin, carrying the dry clothes-basket, got treated, and drunk. This time he babbled her whole story. The girls got hold of it and gibed her at the fountain.

Now Margaret was brave, and a coward: brave to battle difficulties and ill fortune; brave to shed her own blood for those she loved. Fortitude she had. But she had no true fighting courage.

So then she would stand timidly aloof out of tongue-shot, till her young tyrants' pitches were all filled, and they gone; and then creep up with hers. And one day she waited so long that the fount had ceased to flow. So the next day she was obliged to face the phalanx, or her house go dry. She drew near slowly, but with the less tremor, that she saw a man at the well talking to them. He would distract their attention, and besides, they would keep their foul tongues quiet if only to blind the male to their real character. This conjecture, though shrewd, was erroneous. They could not all flirt with that one man; so the outsiders indemnified themselves by talking at her the very moment she came up.

"Any news, from foreign parts, Jacqueline?"

"None for me, Martha. My lad goes no farther from me than the town wall."

"I can't say as much," says a third. "But if he goes t' Italy I have got another ready to take the fool's place."

"He'll not go thither, lass. They go not so far till they are sick of us that bide in Holland."

Surprise and indignation, and the presence of a man, gave Margaret a moment's fighting courage.

"Oh, flout me not, and show your ill nature before the very soldier. In Heaven's name, what ill did I ever to ye?"

They stared at this novelty, resistance; and ere they could recover and make mincemeat of her, she put her pitcher quietly down, and threw her coarse apron over her head, and stood there grieving, her short-lived spirit oozing fast. "Hallo!" cried the soldier, "why, what is your ill?" She made no reply. But a little girl, who had long secretly hated the big ones, squeaked out, "They did flout her, they are aye flouting her; she may not come nigh the mountain for fear o' them, and 'tis a black shame."

"Who spoke to her? Not I for one."

"Nor I. I would not bemean myself so far."

The man laughed heartily at this display of dignity. "Come, wife," said he, "never lower thy flag to such light skirmishers as these. Hast a tongue i' thy head as well as they."

"Alack, good soldier, I was not bred to bandy foul terms."

"Well, but hast a better arm than these. Why not take 'em by twos across thy knee, and skelp 'em till they cry Meculpee?"

"Nay, I would not hurt their bodies for all their cruel hearts."

"Then ye must e'en laugh at them, wife. What! a woman grown, and not see why mesdames give tongue? You are a buxom wife; they are a bundle of thread-papers. You are fair and fresh; they have all the Dutch rim under their bright eyes, that comes of dwelling in eternal swamps. There lies your crime. Come, gie me thy pitcher, and if they flout me, shalt see me scrub 'em all wi' my beard till they squeak." The pitcher was soon filled, and the soldier put it in Margaret's hand. She murmured, "Thank you kindly, brave soldier."

He patted her on the shoulder. "Come courage, brave wife; divel is dead!" She let the heavy pitcher fall on his foot directly. He cursed horribly, and hopped in a circle, saying, "No, the Thief's alive, and has broken my great toe."

The apron came down, and there was a lovely face all flushed with emotion, and two beaming eyes in front of him, and two hands held out clasped.

"Nay, nay, 'tis nought," said he good-humoredly, mistaking.

"Denys?"

"Well—But—Hallo! You know you my name is——"

Denys of Burgundy!"

"Why, ods bodkins! I know you not, and you know me."

"By Gerard's letter. Crossbow! beard! handsome! The devil is dead."

"Sword of Goliah! this must be she. Red hair, violet eyes, lovely face. But I took ye for a married wife."

"Tell me my name," said she quickly.

"Margaret Brandt."

"Gerard? Where is he? Is he well? Is he coming? Is he come? Why is he not here? Where have ye left him? Oh, tell me! prithee, prithee, prithee, tell me!"

"Ay, ay, but not here. Oh, ye are all curiosity now, mesdames, eh? Last, I have been three months a-foot travelling all Holland to find ye, and here you are. Oh, be joyful!" and he flung his cap in the air, and seizing both her hands kissed them ardently. "Ah, my pretty she-comrade, I have found thee at last. I knew I should. Shall be flouted no more. I'll twist your necks at the first word, ye little trollops. And I have got fifteen gold angels left for thee, and our Gerard will soon be here. Shalt wet thy purple eyes no more."

But the fair eyes were wet even now, looking kindly and gratefully at the friend that had dropped among her foes as if from heaven; Gerard's comrade. "Prithee come home with me, good, kind Denys. I cannot speak of him before these."

CHAPTER LI.

Denys was a balm. He called her his she-comrade, and was always cheering her up with his formula and hilarities, and she petted him and made much of him, and feebly hectored it over him as well as over Martin, and would not let him eat a single meal out of her house, and forbade him to use naughty words. "It spoils you, Denys. Good lack, to hear such ugly words come forth so comely a head: forebear, or I shall be angry; so be civil." Whereupon Denys was upon his good behavior, and ludicrous the struggle between his native politeness and his acquired ruffianism. And as it never rains but it pours, other persons now solicited Margaret's friendship. She had written to Margaret Van Eyck a humble letter telling her she knew she was no longer the favorite she had been, and would keep her distance; but could not forget her benefactress's past kindness. She then told her briefly how many ways she had battled for a living, and in conclusion, begged earnestly that her residence might not be betrayed, "least of all to his people. I do hate them, they drove him from me. And even when he was gone, their hearts turned not to me as they would an if they had repented their cruelty to him."

The Van Eyck was perplexed. At last she made a confidante of Reicht. The secret ran through Reicht, as through a cylinder, to Catherine.

"Ay, and is she turned that bitter against us?" said that good woman. "She stole our son from us, and now she hates us for not running into her arms. Natheless it is a blessing she is alive and no farther away than Rotherdam."

The English princess, now Countess Charolois, made a stately progress through the northern states of the duchy, accompanied by her stepdaughter the young heiress of Burgundy, Marie de Bourgogne. Then the old duke, the most magnificent prince in Europe, put out his splendor, and invited all his people to meet him at Rotterdam and view the pageant.

They had been in Rotterdam some days, when Denys met Catherine accidentally in the street, and after a warm greeting on both sides, bade her rejoice, for he had found the she-comrade and crowed; but Catherine cooled him by showing him how much earlier he would have found her by staying quietly at Tergou, than by vagabondizing it all over Holland. "And being found, what the better are we? her heart is set dead against us now."

"Oh, let that 'ea stick; come you with me to her house."

No, she would not go where she was sure of an ill welcome. "Them that come unbidden sit unseated." No, let Denys be mediator, and bring the parties to a good understanding. He undertook the office at once, and with great pomp and confidence. He trotted off to Margaret and said. "She-comrade, I met this day a friend of thine."

"Thou didst look into the Rotter then, and see thyself."

"Nay, 'twas a female, and one that seeks thy regard; 'twas Catherine, Gerard's mother."

"Oh, was it?" said Margaret; "then you may tell her she comes too late. There was a time I longed and longed for her; but she held aloof in my hour of most need, so now we will be as we ha' been."

Denys tried to shake this resolution. He coaxed her, but she was bitter and sullen, and not to be coaxed. Then he scolded her well; then, at that she went into hysterics.

He was frightened at this result of his eloquence, and being off his guard, allowed himself to be entrapped into a solemn promise never to recur to the subject. He went back to Catherine crestfallen, and told her. She fired up and told the family how his overtures had been received. Then they fired up; it became a feud and burned fiercer every day. Little Kate alone made some excuses for Margaret.

The very next day another visitor came to Margaret, and found the military enslaved and degraded, Martin up to his elbows in soapsuds, and Denys ironing very clumsily, and Margaret plaiting ruffs, but with a mistress's eye on her raw levies. To these there entered an old man, venerable at first sight, but on nearer view keen and wizened.

"Ah," cried Margaret. Then swiftly turned her back on him and hid her face with invincible repugnance. "Oh, that man! that man!"

"Nay, fear me not," said Ghysbrecht; "I came on a friend's errand. I bring ye a letter from foreign parts."

"Mock me not old man," and she turned slowly round.

"Nay, see;" and he held out an enormous letter.

Margaret darted on it, and held it with trembling hands and glistening eyes. It was Gerard's handwriting.

"Oh, thank you, sir, bless you for this, I forgive you all the ill you ever wrought me."

And she pressed the letter to her bosom with one hand, and glided swiftly from the room with it.

As she did not come back, Ghysbrecht went away, but not without a scowl at Martin. Margaret was hours alone with her letter.

(To be continued.)

MAKING HISTORIC MOTION PICTURES.

Writing of what is to be seen at the motion picture exposition in the Grand Central Palace in New York, a writer in the New York "Evening Post" recalls how the films for the story of Moses were prepared. It was at first intended that the pictures should be taken on the Nile where the events occurred. When the spot where the cradle of the infant Moses should be discovered was to be decided upon, it was found that the exact historical location, according to the guides, was scattered all along the river at intervals of several hundred miles. So a likely place was chosen and that settled the dispute for all time, as since then the guides show this as the authentic spot.

But when the taking of the pictures was half completed, the company of picture actors which was making its tour around the world received word that much better pictures were being taken in New York. A bulrushy spot had been chosen on the shore of Sheepshead bay, and people who saw the films said they looked just like the Nile. So the work in Egypt was called off. And the flight of the children of Israel and all the rest of the deeds of Moses took place on Long Island which couldn't be told from the Holy Land.

CANADIAN ISLAND HAMLETS.

Queen Charlotte City, on the south end of Graham Island, with a population not exceeding 150, is the largest settlement on the Queen Charlotte Islands in the north Pacific. At Skidegate village, about three miles east of Charlotte, there are a few houses, and oil works of the B. C. Fisheries Company. Alliford Bay, on the southern side of the inlet, is a small hamlet owing its existence to the canneries of the same company. Skidegate Indian village, near the entrance to the inlet of that name, is populated almost wholly by Indians. Masset, and Naden harbor, on the north coast, and Queenstown on Masset inlet are some of the other villages on Graham island, while Pacofi, Lockeport, Ikeda and Jedway are settlements on Moresby island. Ranching is confined to the northeastern lowland of Graham island, though a few small ranches are worked on some of the islands in Skidegate inlet.

Sick Headaches—

are not caused by anything wrong in the head, but by constipation, biliousness and indigestion. Headache powders or tablets may deaden, but cannot cure them. Dr. Morse's Indian Root Pills do cure sick headache in the sensible way by removing the constipation or sick stomach which caused them. Dr. Morse's Indian Root Pills are purely vegetable, free from any harmful drug, safe and sure. When you feel the headache coming take

Dr. Morse's Indian Root Pills

To Cure Catarrhal Deafness and Head Noises

Persons suffering from catarrhal deafness and head noises will be glad to know that this distressing affliction can be successfully treated at home by an internal medicine that in many instances has effected a complete cure after all else has failed. Sufferers who could hardly hear a watch tick have had their hearing restored to such an extent that the tick of a watch was plainly audible seven or eight inches away from either ear.

Therefore, if you know someone who is troubled with head noises or catarrh, or catarrhal deafness, cut out this formula and hand to them and you will have been the means of saving some poor sufferer perhaps from total deafness. The prescription can be prepared at home and is made as follows:

Secure from your druggist 1 oz. Parmint (Double Strength), about 75c. worth. Take this home, and add to it ¼ pint of hot water and 4 oz. of moist or granulated sugar; stir until dissolved. Take one tablespoonful four times a day.

The first dose promptly ends the most distressing head noises, dullness, cloudy thinking, etc., while the hearing rapidly returns as the system is invigorated by the tonic action of the treatment. Loss of smell and mucus dropping in the back of the throat are other symptoms that show the presence of catarrhal poison, and which are quickly overcome by this efficacious treatment. Nearly ninety per cent. of all ear troubles are directly caused by catarrh; therefore, there are but few people whose hearing cannot be restored by this simple home treatment. Every person who is troubled with head noises, catarrhal deafness, or catarrh in any form should give this prescription a trial. There is nothing better.

IMPORTANT.—In ordering Parmint always specify that you want Double Strength; your druggist has it or he can get it for you; if not, send 75c. to the International Laboratories, 74 St. Antoine St., Montreal, P.Q., who make a specialty of it.

The Most Popular Perfume in Daily Use

INDISPENSABLE ON EVERY DRESSING-TABLE



(REFUSE SUBSTITUTES)

Always be sure to look for our Trade Mark on the neck of the bottle.

Rheumatism

Remarkable Home Cure Given by One Who Had It—He Wants Every Sufferer to Benefit.

Send No Money—Just Your Address

Years of awful suffering and misery have taught this man, Mark H. Jackson of Syracuse, New York, how terrible an enemy to human happiness rheumatism is, and have given him sympathy with all unfortunates who are within its grasp. He wants every rheumatic victim to know how he was cured. Read what he says:



"I Had Sharp Pains Like Lightning Flashes Shooting Through My Joints."

"In the spring of 1893 I was attacked by Muscular and Inflammatory Rheumatism. I suffered as only those who have it know, for over three years. I tried remedy after remedy, and doctor after doctor, but such relief as I received was only temporary. Finally, I found a remedy that cured me completely, and it has never returned. I have given it to a number who were terribly afflicted and even bedridden with Rheumatism, and it effected a cure in every case.

I want every sufferer from any form of rheumatic trouble to try this marvelous healing power. Don't send a cent; simply mail your name and address and I will send it free to try. After you have used it and it has proven itself to be that long-looked-for means of curing your Rheumatism, you may send the price of it, one dollar, but, understand, I do not want your money unless you are perfectly satisfied to send it. Isn't that fair? Why suffer any longer when positive relief is thus offered you free? Don't delay. Write today. MARK H. JACKSON, No. 899 Gurney Bldg., Syracuse, N. Y.



The Original and Only Genuine

Beware of Imitations Sold on the Merits of Minard's Liniment



ENGLISH.

Help for the Blind.

The Catholic Blind Asylum at Liverpool has received an anonymous gift of £10,000.

Ex-M.P. Dead.

Mr. Henry Joseph Wilson, who was Liberal M.P. for Holmfirth Division of Yorkshire from 1885 to 1912, has died at Sheffield.

Another Link Broken.

Major-General Scrase Dickins, who fought in the Crimea and the Indian Mutiny, has died at his residence, Collingwood, Hawkhurst, Kent.

City and Duke.

At a special meeting of the Nottingham Corporation the freedom of the city was conferred on the Duke of Portland in recognition of his services to Nottingham.

Guarded by His Dog.

When the body of Harry Rea was recovered from a pool near Cheltenham, where it had lain for two days, his hat and coat were found on a fence near by with his dog guarding them.

Glut of Fish.

Immense shoals of mackerel lay off Dover, and fishermen caught many thousands. So great has been the glut that the fish have sold at four and five a penny from the hawkers' barrows.

His Last Release.

Henry Thornton, fifty-six, who was sentenced to two years' hard labor at Essex Assizes on October 30, 1912, was discharged from Chelmsford Prison a few days ago. After crossing the road by the prison he fell dead.

Fifty Years Civic Treasurer.

A presentation of a silver flower stand was made to Mr. Frederick Martin, chief cashier of the Salford Corporation, to commemorate his completion of fifty years' service with the Corporation.

Runaways' Adventufe.

Two boys of the Wellesley training ship "Tynemouth," who ran away, and put to sea in a pleasure boat, were picked up in an exhausted condition next day by a steamer off Sunderland.

Three Killed on Warship.

Three men were killed and three injured by the breaking of tackle while a ship's launch was being hoisted on board the battleship "Monarch" off Newquay, Cornwall.

Giant Rhubarb.

Mr. W. Tubb, of Beckenham, has pulled a stick of rhubarb, thirty inches long, with a circumference of six inches and a half at the base. The length from the tip of the leaf to the base of the stalk was 5ft. 6in. Four stalks weighed 7lb.

Bank Manager Sentenced.

Sentence of six months' imprisonment was passed at the East Riding Quarter Sessions on John William Hollings, aged fifty-five, manager at Messrs. Barclay's Market Weighton branch bank. He pleaded guilty to fraud involving £5,000.

Smash at London Station.

Through an engine-driver mistaking a signal two passenger trains collided just outside Cannon street station, London, and one man was killed and twenty persons were injured. At the inquest on the man killed, the jury found that there was no criminal negligence by the driver.

Naval Officer's Tragic End.

Captain Pearson Campbell Johnstone, a retired naval officer, of Teignmouth, was found drowned at Teignmouth a week after the funeral of his wife. He was seventy-two, and formerly occupied the post of Governor of Bodmin Gaol.

Murder Due to Weather.

Joshua Delara, a hunchback newsvendor of middle age, known to his acquaintances as "Levi the Hunch," was shot dead at his pitch outside Liverpool street station, London, by a North Londoner, whose mind is believed to have become suddenly unhinged by the heat.

Attendance Records.

The scholars of the Lewes Baptist Sunday School have established a remarkable record for attendance. Joseph Hook has not been absent or late for fourteen years. Minnie Langridge has thirteen years' perfect attendance to her credit. Four others have made eight years' complete attendance, one seven years, seven six years, and three five years.

"A Life of Pleasure."

At Bristol Assizes Frederick Charles Boulter, who had occupied a responsible position as an accountant to the Canadian Pacific Railway Company, pleaded guilty to a charge of embezzlement. Lord Coleridge sentenced him to three years' penal servitude, remarking that he had purloined at least £2,000 for the sake of a life of pleasure.

Keeping Up an Old Custom.

Picturesque scenes were witnessed in the main streets of Nuneaton, when upwards of 6,000 children assembled at their various schools and marched through the town, carrying flags and banners, in accordance with an old custom which keeps up Attleborough Wake on the last Monday in June. As usual, there were many processions, all attempts to induce the schools to join in one united gathering having failed. After the various processions the children had tea at the various schoolrooms, and then adjourned to convenient fields, where games and sports were indulged in until dusk.

Suicide After Visiting Parents' Grave.

After a visit to the grave of his parents in the village churchyard at Wilcot, Wilts, Alfred Brown drowned himself in the Wilts and Berks Canal. He left a note saying: "Have just looked at the old people's grave, so good-bye all. Have tried four times before, but failed." His hands were tied to one leg with his braces, and the arteries of both wrists were cut.

Alderman Fined for Cruelty.

Ryde County Bench fined John Edwin Morris, Cross Farm, Wroxall, county alderman for the Isle of Wight, £20, including costs, for cruelty to a horse by allowing it to be worked on a farm while lame. It was stated that the animal was only fit to be destroyed, and that Morris had been fined in respect of working it about twelve months ago.

Plea for the Scouts.

Sir Robert Baden-Powell made a strong appeal to a Manchester meeting for the fund for the endowment of the Boy Scouts' Association. Scouts, he said, were told to go into business for what they could take into it, not for what they could get out of it. The Lord Mayor announced that the first list of subscriptions from the city amounted to £3,000.

Economy that Failed.

The corporation of Nelson, Lancs, chose a time when 75 percent of the people were on holiday, to economise in the water supply. The pressure was so great, however, that a main burst in Railway street, tearing up the roadway for about 300 yards, and 250,000 gallons of water were wasted. Streets were turned into rivers, and houses were flooded.

M.P.'s Protest at Sessions.

At the East Riding Quarter Sessions held at Beverley, Mr. G. J. Bentham, Liberal M.P. for Gainsborough, protested against a sentence of six months' hard labor on a woman of fifty-eight for stealing a brush head. He declared he had never heard of such a sentence in a case of the kind. The chairman (Mr. St. Quintin), who had said that there were thirty previous convictions against the prisoner, ignored Mr. Bentham's remark.

Territorial's Record Shoot.

Corporal Hurst, of the 1st Wessex Engineers, a winner of Queen Mary's Prize at Bisley, has scored 95 out of a possible 97 while firing in a standard test. The score is claimed to be a record for the British Isles. Corporal Hurst, who has won many prizes at Bisley and elsewhere, has received a gold medal in recognition of his achievement. Hurst, in addition to being a crack rifle shot, is a sterling rugby forward, and plays for Bath.

Bank Official's Suicide.

Mr. Charles Arthur Kersley Wood, chief clerk at the Wilts and Dorset Bank, Plymouth, was found dead in his bedroom with his throat cut. The deceased was about fifty years of age, unmarried, and an old and valued servant of the bank, which was recently amalgamated with Lloyds Bank. He had been in their service some twenty-five years. At the inquest it was stated that he had been worried over the amalgamation.

Rescuer Lost His Life.

A twenty-one-year-old grocer's assistant, named Herbert Chapman, lost his life at Gravesend, after rescuing a boy named Tolhurst from drowning. Chapman swam after Tolhurst against a strong tide, kept him afloat until he struggled up to a buoy, placed him there in safety, and a moment later sank exhausted. His gallantry was witnessed by several persons, but no one anticipated the fatal climax. The sad occurrence took place off the promenade near the spot where the sea-scout disaster happened.

Lady, Dog, and Hotel Manager.

A lady visitor at a hotel who was asked to remove her dog from one of the public rooms sent a letter to the directors of the company owning the hotel, in which she made aspersions on the manager. In an action by the latter for libel the jury found the lady's letter to be most malicious, and awarded the manager £50 damages. Complaints of dogs in railway carriages are also becoming common, and the companies that wink at the presence of dogs in passenger carriages are being urged to enforce their rules, even at the cost of offending ladies with yelping favorites.

Leap for Life.

An alarming accident occurred at Sunderland when a large steam crane fell some twenty feet at Messrs. Wilson's timber yard at the east side of the Wearmouth Bridge. The engineman had a remarkable escape. The crane is used in transferring timber. It fell from its position to a wooden platform some twenty feet below, one of the jibs falling through the roof of an engine-house. Charles Thompson, the engineman, was in the crane cabin at the time, and he had to make a twenty feet jump. Happily, he was not seriously injured, apart from the shock, and was taken to his home in a cab.

Forgotten Cartridge Caused Fatality.

He forgot there was a live cartridge still in his gun, and his lapse of memory cost him his life. Such was the story told at an inquest held at Shardlow, near Derby, on Dr. John John Augustus Hogg, a well-known Derbyshire medical practitioner, holding several public appointments. Evidence showed that Dr. Hogg on his return from rabbit shooting, commenced to clean his gun, forgetting that there was a live cartridge still in the breech. He was apparently leaning over the muzzle when the gun went off. The charge entered his side, and he died an hour later. Before losing consciousness he was able to tell his family how it happened. A verdict of "Accidental death" was returned.

Champion Fat Man.

George Lovatt, of Round Oak, Brierley Hill, Staffs, can now claim to be the fattest and heaviest man in the world. He weighs 476 lbs is 6ft. in height, and forty-five years old. Until a few days ago, when the death was announced from Munich of a man who turned the beam at 480 lbs., George had to be content with second place. Lovatt is now a cripple as the result of an accident, but previous to his disablement he was a chain-striker, and showed great prowess with the hammer. He is an enthusiastic pigeon flyer and fancier. At election times he is usually taken to the poll on a flat cart.

SCOTTISH.

Water Sold by the Barrel.

The continued dry weather has been very seriously felt in some eastern Dumbartonshire villages. At Condorrat water has been carted from disused quarries and sold to the inhabitants at 4d. (8c) per barrel.

Shepherd Killed on the Road.

Thomas Wilson, sixty-eight, shepherd, residing at Newton Cottage, Elvanfoot, while driving a pair of cows along the Glasgow and Carlisle road at Elvanfoot was run down by a motor-car, and so seriously injured that he died a few hours later.

Boy's Death in the Mine.

James M'Kinney, aged fourteen, who was employed in the United Collieries, Cleland, was buried under three tons of débris which fell from the roof shortly after a shot had been fired. Death was instantaneous. He resided at Crossgates, Cleland, and had only been a short time at work.

Killed While Warning Others.

In regard to the death of William Cummings, laborer, Rosyth, who was killed as the result of a boulder of clay falling upon him while at work at Rosyth Naval Base, a witness stated that had Cummings not been so anxious to warn his companions first he might have saved himself. His fellow-workmen escaped without injury.

Regatta Disaster.

The yacht "Bella and Agnes" belonging to Wm. Salmond, East Wemyss, was proceeding to the West Wemyss regatta, manned by three miners, and while opposite Wemyss Castle a sudden squall struck the boat and blew it over, leaving the occupants, Messrs. Henderson, Patterson and Cooper, struggling in the water. Other yawls in the vicinity immediately went to the assistance of the crew, and managed to rescue two of them, but no trace was found of Cooper. He was forty-five years of age.

Pit Boy's Marvellous Escape.

A marvellous escape from death is reported from the Woodilee Colliery, near Kilsyth. The pithead men were startled to find that the ascending cage had brought up with it a boy, who was hanging head downwards practically by the toes, and was speedily released in an unconscious condition. The boy, whose name is Frank Brown, fifteen years of age, had been putting a hutch upon a cage, but the hutch ran forward too fast. Brown was endeavoring to pull it back when the cage was raised in response to the customary signal, and Brown's left leg became entangled in the guard rail.

Thirty-one Pigs Roasted Alive.

A great deal of damage was done by a fire at Saughton in a building the property of the Prison Commissioners. At present it is used as a piggery and stables, and there are two dwelling-houses adjoining, one of which is occupied by the man who has charge of the piggery, and his wife and children, while the other is unoccupied. The fire spread to the piggery and stables, but the keeper of the piggery and his wife and children were got clear of the danger which threatened the house. The main building, consisting of the piggery and stables, was completely destroyed, and thirty-one pigs and a horse perished in the flames.

Car Smashed to Atoms: Driver Killed.

A motor-car smash, which had a fatal termination, occurred at Kingcase, Prestwick. A car which had been hired by three Glasgow men from Messrs. Jas. Henderson (Limited), Glasgow, was returning from Ayr, when at Kingcase it swerved on to the footpath and crashed into the railings and pillar of a gateway of one of the villas at that part of the road. The car was practically smashed to atoms. The driver, Norman M'Leod, in the employment of Messrs. Henderson, was picked up in an unconscious state and taken to Ayr County Hospital, where he died. The three other occupants of the car escaped with slight injuries.

IRISH

Sale of a Town.

The sale of the town of Newport to the occupying tenants at sixteen years' purchase has been agreed upon with the agent of the landlord, Sir Wm. E. Waller, of Jersey City, U. S. A. The middlemen have signified their willingness to sell to the sub-tenants.

Died After Saving Two Lives.

Two lives were lost in a boating accident in Baltimore Harbor, Co. Cork. A boat was occupied by nine people, when the bailyards fouled, and in an attempt to free it the boat was capsized, and all the occupants were thrown into the water. John Harte, of Rath, and Daniel MacCarthy, of Reengarga, were drowned. The latter heroically saved two of his comrades, but on reaching the shore a second time he expired, efforts at resuscitation being unavailing.

Howth Hill on Fire.

A destructive furze and heather fire broke out on the Hill of Howth, and spread with great rapidity. When at its worst stage an area of about two square miles was involved. Only when practically all the tanglewood and shrubbery had been reduced to a black and smouldering débris did the fire subside.

A Public Funeral.

The remains of Joseph Egan and John Dooley, who were drowned while bathing in Lough Owel, were removed from Mullingar Cathedral for interment in Ballyglass Cemetery. A remarkable demonstration of public sympathy was witnessed on the occasion, the remains being carried through the town by the people.

Lived Under Five Sovereigns.

The death has taken place at Portarlington of Mr. Wm. Higgins at the age of ninety-eight. Deceased was born in 1816, and had thus, lived in the reigns of George IV., William IV., Queen Victoria, Edward VII., and George V. He was forty-two years in the service of the G. S. and W. Railway, from whom he received a pension for long and efficient service.

Was Well-Known Nationalist.

The death is announced of Mr. John Nagle, St. Anthony's, Sillogue, Finglas. A native of Mallow, co. Cork, deceased went to Dublin thirty years ago, and was appointed to the staff of the Irish National League, and in later years filled a responsible position in "United Ireland" offices. While connected with the League he was brought into close contact with all the political movements of the day, and few men outside the Irish Party enjoyed to the same extent the confidence of Mr. Parnell and his chief lieutentants.

WELSH

The Fox's Dwelling.

The pursuit of a fox has led to a discovery of interest to archæologists at the Graig Farm, Llansantfraed, Mid-Radnor. The fox disappeared into a hole, and investigation revealed an ancient underground walled-in chamber, which is supposed to be an old grave.

Reached Age of 101.

Mrs. Mary Ashby Lewis, of Llanayron, Cardiganshire, has just celebrated her 101st birthday. She is still in the enjoyment of good health. She is the daughter of the late Rev. George Metham, rector of Barwell-cum-Stapleton and Marston, Leicestershire, and was born at Barwell Rectory on June 27, 1813. She married in 1841 Major John Lewis, Llanayron, who died in 1885, leaving no issue.

The Missing Milkman.

A strange case is reported from Llanilterne, near Peterstone-super-Ely. David Jones, a milkman employed by Mr. B. Langdon, of Capel House, Llanilterne, did not go his morning rounds, and at ten o'clock at night his body was found in the hedge at the top of the hill from the level crossing at St. Fagans. His throat was cut. Jones, who was twenty-three years of age, was married at Whitsuntide.

Village Motor Tragedy.

Mr. Francis Trevor Jones, of Aberdare, was driving from Ynisarwed towards Resolven on his way home, when two little girls named Hilda Evans (aged eleven) and Sarah Davies attempted to cross the street in front of the car. Mr. Jones immediately applied the brakes, and turned his car into the hedge. Hilda Evans, however, was knocked down and killed almost immediately. Sarah Davies was also severely injured. The car was completely wrecked, but Mr. Jones escaped unhurt.

Tinned Salmon Led to Death.

Evan Jenkin Evans, a collier, aged twenty-two, living with his parents at Garden Cottage, Efailfach, near Pontrhydyfen, and three other members of the family had a meal of tinned salmon. He became very ill, whilst his sister also complained. Dr. Rees was called in, and found him suffering from ptomaine poisoning, which had been accelerated by an attack of pleurisy from which he had not completely recovered. Evans died, but his sister has recovered. The two other members of the family were not affected.

A College Romance.

A pretty romance is told of Cardiff University College. Miss Maud Evelyn Barfoot, second daughter of Mrs. Barfoot and the late Mr. Charles L. Barfoot, of Queen's Hill House, Newport, who had been a student at Cardiff University College for three years, recently sat for her B.Sc. degree, the result of which has not yet been published. About a fortnight ago she wrote to one of the staff, Dr. Sibley, D.Sc., the professor of geology, for a reference or recommendation. Upon his request she went to Cardiff and had a personal interview with him. The interview (which took place on Miss Barfoot's twenty-first birthday) was a momentous one for both parties, for Dr. Sibley proposed to her and was accepted, and Miss Barfoot's mother having approved the match, they are now engaged.

MISSING RELATIVES.

Boltz (Paulina, Frank, and Thomas) were last heard of at Boston, U. S. A., 1884. Sister Matilda asks.

Coole (Edward) left Isle of Man for U.S.A. 19 years ago; was last heard of at Galveston, Ill., two years later. Sister Isabella asks.

Kelly (John), late of Dublin, was living at Eureka, Humboldt, California, four years ago. Daughter Julia asks.

Kelly (William), last heard of 1884, is sought by brother John.

Packham (George) was last heard of 1901. Sister Annie asks.

Rowe (Matthew), a coachbuilder, late of Cornwall, left Ottawa for Toronto two years ago. Sister Mabel asks.

Singleton (John Allonby) was last heard of Ponta Arenas, Chile, South America, eight years ago. Mother asks.

Wollard (John) left Wood Ditton, Cambs, 1873; last heard of farming in America, 1886. Brother-in-law Seth asks.

Chapman (Richard), late of Stockport, last heard of Calgary, Alberta, about 20 years ago. Brother asks.



GLASGOW UNIVERSITY.

SCOTTISH LETTER

Looking Forward to the "Glasgow Fair."

(Correspondence of the "Witness.")

Glasgow, July 1.

This is Glasgow's own month. It is always big with the Glasgow Fair — a wonderful carnival of holiday extravagance, when the population lets itself go, so to say, and forgets that it is a staid Scottish community. The Fair, as an institution runs back into ancient times, when the buying and selling of cattle brought visitors to the city intent on business or pleasure, and the townsfolk were stirred out of their phlegmatic calmness by the unusual bustle in the streets. As the years went on, however, the occasion became one mainly for enjoyment by the Glasgow people themselves, and in the present times it is merely the city's annual holiday vacation.

This day fortnight most of the public works will shut down for a week or ten days — in some cases longer — and the workers will set off on jaunts to coast and country pleasure resorts. The Glasgow crowd, with its eccentricities, is well known all over the three countries, and its apparent rudeness, partly put on for the occasion, is tolerated for the sake of the money the holiday-maker spends. The wealthier classes avoid the resorts of the Glasgow tripper in July, they taking their holidays in June or August, or, if in July, patronizing the more select of the watering-places.

The coming Fair will be a good one, for the money is plentiful, the tide of industrial prosperity, although probably on the ebb, being still sufficiently high to justify a moderate amount of jollification. There is, of course, a good deal of waste — a throwing away of good money in very doubtful pleasures — but I do believe that this feature of past Fairs is lessening, and I am positively certain that the wives and the weans are getting more pleasure out of the Fair now than they did in former years. It is just a plain fact, for instance, that drunkenness is now despised in circles where it was formerly a brag, it is no longer "form" for any man to "show his dram"; and, while a great amount of drink is yet consumed at public set times, there is less and less public offence in the custom as the years go on.

PRINCESS MARY COMING.

But, in addition to the Fair, and coming before it, we shall have the visit of the King and Queen next week. Their Majesties will pass by the window at which I write these letters — nay, will be passing when I, D. V., shall be deep in my next epistle. I shall nod to them for you!

The country is vastly pleased at the intimation that Their Majesties will be accompanied on their tour by Princess Mary, that quiet, sedate young lady whose appearances before the people are gaining her a wealth of compliments. The Princess is just seventeen, and still very girl-like, but she makes a picture more like a Puritan maiden than an aristocrat of these frivolous times. I shall nod to her also for you!

It has been arranged, after all, that the children of the city shall have a show in the demonstrations. Stances will be fixed at various points of the routes to be traversed by the Royal procession, and on these some fifty-thousand little folks will be accommodated, under the care of voluntary guardians.

THE STANDARDS AT BANNOCKBURN.

The sex-centenary celebrations in commemoration of the Battle of Bannockburn were carried through last week-end in fine weather with complete success. On Saturday a great procession from Stirling to the Borestone on the battlefield was marshalled, and later a banquet was held in the royal and ancient city of the rock. The procession marched past the Borestone, where there were gathered, as on the day of Bannockburn, the standards of the Douglas, the Lord of the Isles, Edward Bruce, Randolph Earl of Moray, Walter the High Steward, and Keith Earl Mareschal. The Royal Standard of Scotland flew from the flagstaff, and those taking part in the procession saluted the flag as they passed, and sang, "Scots Wha Ha'e." From the Borestone the procession passed through St. Ninians to the King's Park, Stirling, where "God Save the King" was played, and the gathering dispersed.

A striking turnout was that of the Merchant Guild of Stirling, a body which was two hundred years old when Bannockburn was fought, and which has an unbroken record of prosperity. It is composed of members of the old families of Stirling and professional and business men. The emblem of the Guild, the inverted figure 4, goes back to the time when four burgs governed Scotland — Edinburgh, Stirling, Dumbarton, and Roxburgh.

A DIFFIDENT SAILORMAN.

The public excitement here over the St. Lawrence disaster was hardly allayed before we had a sensation of our own in the stranding of the "California" on Tory Island, off the northwest coast of Ireland. But in this case our fears were quickly dispelled by the news that no lives were likely to be lost. The experience of the people on board was alarming enough, for, although help was speedily forthcoming, there was always the possibility of a fresh and hidden danger springing up.

We are disposed to make much of Captain Robert C. Brown, of the Donaldson liner, "Cassandra," who on receiving the S. O. S. call by wireless, steamed as fast as the fog would permit, to the scene of the mishap, and took off the bulk of the California's passengers. Captain Brown is known to us as a keen and level-headed seaman, one of the best is the transatlantic service, but he is also one of the quiet, steady, unassuming sort, and is both surprised at and embarrassed by the attentions being paid to him for doing what he considers to have been only his plain duty.

It is bare justice, however, to say that the praise accorded to Captain Brown is not wholly founded on the dramatic rescue of hundreds of human beings, but is elicited by the seamanlike care and skill shown in that perilous night run back to Tory Island in the midst of a baffling mist; the masterly handling of the "Cassandra" when off the island; and the fine discipline maintained throughout the rescue operations by the captain's own strong, workmanlike personality.

WORK IN THE CLYDE.

Clyde shipbuilding returns for June are satisfactory, both from the point of view of tonnage launched and new work booked. The output of new shipping is much better than the average for any any single month, and a fair number of contracts have been reported. Prospects generally are fair, but shipping freights are not improving, and there are several labor questions threatening the peace of the industry — notably the eight-hours day and the employment of non-unionists. The half-year, however, has been better than was anticipated, and if peace be maintained, the total output for the year may not be much, if any, below the average of recent years.

A rather peculiar incident in ship launching has occurred at Greenock. It was intended to put the new P. and O. liner, "Kaiser-i-Hind" into the water on Saturday afternoon, but owing to the lowness of the tide it was deemed advisable to postpone the operation. Her builders, Messrs. Caird and Co., kept their workmen standing by the vessel until the Sunday morning tide, and as there was then a sufficient depth of water, the liner was put off the ways at three a.m.

The Kaiser-i-Hind" is of nearly 12,000 tons gross, and will be fitted up in palatial style for the mail and passenger service between this country and Australia. She has been put into Scott's Shipbuilding Company's basin at Greenock for engineering by her builders.

GEORGE SQUARE.

USE "MOVIE" TARGET IN THE GERMAN ARMY

The moving picture has been turned to account by the German army. It is likely that a portion of the soldiers' rifle range work hereafter will be done with moving figures for targets. A test of the new contrivance at the Doeberitz range gave good results, and the emperor, who witnessed the tests and himself fired a number of shots, was pleased with the innovation.

Long rolls of paper replace the usual film, and on them appear marching soldiers, cavalrymen, artillery in full gallop, cycle troops and other moving objects. The instant a bullet strikes the paper the spot of impact is brilliantly lighted and the movement of the contrivance is arrested for nearly a second, giving an opportunity to see the full effect of the shot.

The German military authorities have adopted a novel form of the subsidity principle as a preparation for the next war, imitating the example of those countries that subsidize steamships in order to convert them into naval vessels in times of war, the German War Office has for about a year been paying subsidies on heavy automobile trucks, which the army will take over by requisition as soon as a war breaks out, so far as they may be needed. The aim of the authorities, however, goes much further than merely to have a certain number of such trucks at hand which may be requisitioned; they hope to get them so generally introduced that the armies can find them anywhere in sufficient quantities for moving military supplies. The system is to pay the subsidy to the manufacturer at the time that he sells the machine to a person buying it for his own use. All the leading German automobile building companies are now putting such subsidized drays upon the market.

AUSTRIA SOLD A NOTED MOUNTAIN

The Tyrolese Matterhorn, the Grossglockner, 12,454ft. high, near historic Innsbruck, the most popular mountain in Austria and the Tyrol, has been privately sold to a German named Wieler, of Bochum, near Essen. The purchase money varies according to different accounts, from $12,000 to nearly double this amount.

The news has fallen like a bombshell among Alpinists, and all the Alpine clubs are strongly protesting against what they consider the sacrilege.

It seems that Herr Wieler wanted a private Alpine reserve in which to raise game for his own purposes, and he bought the mountain and the adjoining slopes and forests from the communes that owned the territory. There is a notion that his intention is to prohibit Alpinists and the public from entering his estate in the future, a decision that amounts to building a high wall around the Matterhorn.

On being approached by the representatives of the Austrian and German Alpine clubs, Herr Wieler stated that he might treat with them if they would find him a similar place elsewhere and accord him a reasonable compensation.

WOMAN'S FREEDOM.

Women were not made to stand cooped up like statues in a niche.—John K. Payne.

WORLD'S GREATEST KIDNEY REMEDY

"Fruit-a-tives" Have Proved Their Value in Thousands of Cases

WONDERFUL RECORD OF A WONDERFUL CURE

Only Remedy That Acts on All Three of the Organs Responsible for the Formation of Uric Acid in the Blood

Many people do not realize that the Skin is one of the three great eliminators of waste matter from the body. As a matter of fact, the Skin rids the system of more Urea (or waste matter) than the Kidneys. When there is Kidney Trouble, Pain in the Back and Acrid Urine, it may not be the fault of the kidneys at all, but be due to faulty Skin Action, or Constipation of the bowels.

"Fruit-a-tives" cures weak, sore, aching Kidneys, not only because it strengthens these organs but also because "Fruit-a-tives" opens the bowels, sweetens the stomach and stimulates the action of the skin.

"Fruit-a-tives" is sold by all dealers at 50c a box, 6 for $2.50, trial size, 25c, or will be sent postpaid on receipt of price by Fruit-a-tives Limited, Ottawa.

SEWING ROOM IN LONG ISLAND JAIL

The New York "Times" in describing the sewing room established by Dr. Katharine B. Davis as one of the reforms in prison administration, says: "Mrs. Ida Claussen, who was sentenced to the workhouse for sending a threatening letter to Charles Straus of the Aqueduct Commission, has been transferred to the Queen's County Jail in Long Island City, where she will make aprons and gingham wrappers in the sewing school established the other day by Commissioner Katharine B. Davis. Miss Marie Peters of Inwood-on-the-Hudson is to have charge of the work of instructing the women in the use of the needle, and it is understood that Mrs Claussen has been selected as an assistant to her.

"A room 80 by 100 feet on the third floor in the old administration part of the jail has been selected as the sewing room. This room is more pleasant and cheerful than the majority of sewing rooms in the city factories and sweatshops. It is open on all sides to the light, and is swept all day by breezes.

"Instead of prison garb, the women prisoners will be garbed in gowns of their own making, and with their daily bath and tea, many of them will probably think 'home was never like this.'"

AS TO "THE TRUTH ANYWAY."

Immense interest has been aroused by the decision of the bishops in convocation, to lash themselves to the creeds and to let the tide of new thought sweep by. No one among the bishops seems to have pointed out, "Public Opinion" (London) declares in an interesting article entitled "The Truth Anyway," that there is a flood tide of the spiritual which cannot be pent within any creeds —that "God is not dumb that he should speak no more." This periodical then points out that the ideas of those who believe that are well stated in a book by the Rev. T. Rhondda and quotes some passages from it from which we select the following: "Liberal theology presupposes a great belief, the belief, namely, that more truth is accessible to the human mind than any yet embodied in creed or symbol. There is no a priori assumption that the creeds of the past and present are false, but simply that they cannot be adequate for all time." "Those who stigmatize this attitude as one of intellectual pride forget that it is in intellect and its work that they themselves are putting their confidence." "What they really demand is that the intellect of this age should be subjected to that of a previous age, not that the human intellect should be humbled before the revelation of God."

A WHEAT FIELD.

Like liquid gold the wheat field lies,
A marvel of yellow and russet and green,
That ripples and runs, that floats and flies,
With the subtle shadows, the change, the sheen.
That play in the golden hair of a girl—
A ripple of amber—a flare
Of light sweeping after—a curl
In the hollows like swirling feet
Of fairy waltzers, the colors run
To the western sun
Though the deeps of the ripening wheat.

Broad as the fleckles, soaring sky,
Mysterious, fair as the moon-led sea,
The vast plain flames on the dazzled eye
Under the fierce sun's alchemy.
The slow hawk stoops
To his prey in the deeps;
The sunflower droops
To the lazy wave; the wind sleeps.
Then all in dazzling links and loops,
A riot of shadows and shine,
A glory of olive and amber and wine,
To the westering sun the colors run
Through the deeps of the ripening wheat.

O glorious land! My western land,
Outspread beneath the setting sun!
Once more amid your swells I stand,
And cross your sod lands, dry and dun.
I hear the jocund calls of men
Who sweep amid the ripened grain
With swift, stern reapers, once again.
The evening splendor floods the plain.
The cricket's chime
Makes pauseless rhyme,
And toward the sun
The splendid colors ramp and run,
Before the wind's feet,
In the wheat.

—Hamlin Garland.

Home and Overseas News and Comment From the 'Witness's Own Correspondents

LONDON LETTER

The Home Rule Amendments In the House of Lords

(Correspondence of the "Witness.")

London, July 6, 1914.

The most important event of the week has been the debate in the House of Lords on the Home Rule Amending Bill. To the general relief of the nation the attitude adopted by the peers is conciliatory: even the most bitter opponents of Home Rule have realized that they must compromise. Lord Willoughby de Broke has found practically no one to support his policy of rejecting the second reading of the Bill; even the veteran Lord Halsbury, who formerly associated himself with the "Die-Hards," has declared that though his tendency is to vote against the Bill, yet he feels that "in the present circumstances there is an urgent necessity for doing something to find some means by which civil war can be avoided." As a result of this universal desire for a settlement, it is unlikely that Lord Willoughby de Broke and his friends will press for a division. Indeed, the improvement in the political atmosphere is most marked.

VIEWS OF
VARIOUS LORDS.

The second reading debate on the Bill was inaugurated in the House of Lords on Wednesday by Lord Morley, whose speech left the problem open. He described the Bill as being the best opportunity for discovering what amount of common ground exists in Parliament for attaining peace. Lord Lansdowne followed with a speech which is generally admitted to have been statesmanlike and moderate in tone. He blamed the Government for having permitted Ireland to become, as it is now, an armed camp, but at the same time he was willing to co-operate with them to the extent of moving specific amendments to the Amending Bill, directed to the object of making the Bill "real" and "adequate" for its professed purpose of exclusion. Inadequacies, he contended, exist at present with regard to the area to be excluded, the duration of exclusion, and the conditions of government of the excluded area. His object was to find the common basis of principle with the Government, which they could convert into a "watertight" measure. The Archbishop of York virtually proposed an acceptance of the Bill, together with the appointment of a Statutory Commission, one part to deal with the Irish problem, and the other with the problem of the United Kingdom. Lord Bryce, Lord Courtney and Lord Macdonnell again advocated Home Rule within Home Rule, while Lord Macdonnell suggested also a scheme for the protection of the Unionist minority in the three provinces by means of proportionate representation. The debate was resumed on Thursday in a speech from Lord Londonderry. This peer has been, to some extent, the "fons et origo" of the whole Ulster agitation. He is a person of unusual bigotry and little intellectual power, but, owing to his social position, and to the sad fact that a disturber of the peace has always more influence than a peacemaker, the critical position in which our country to-day finds itself, is largely due to him. Although as an aide-de-camp of the King he should have considered himself in honor bound to dissociate himself from public association with either political party, he has taken an active part in drilling the Ulster Volunteers. But when the other day a young Irishman, one of Lord Aberdeen's aides-de-camp at Dublin, took it upon himself to wish success to Nationalist Volunteers, there was loudly expressed indignation amongst the Tory party, and the matter was actually brought up in the House. England is still far from being a democratic country. Lord Londonderry's speech on Thursday was much what might have been expected, and did not contribute materially to the debate. The other speakers included Lord Wimborne (a Liberal), Lord Dunraven, who pleaded for a federal solution, Lord Midleton, Lord Halsbury, Lord Sydenham and others. So many Unionist peers were desirous of speaking that the debate was adjourned till to-day. If it is continued on the high level, and with the constructive tendency into which it has begun, it may be expected to do much to establish a really effective settlement.

BUDGET
CHANGES.

The House of Commons concerned itself last week largely with the question of finance. On Monday Mr. Lloyd George announced further changes in the Budget, with the object of getting it through the House within the allotted time. On Monday also there was a debate on the Foreign Office Vote, during which the mutual relations of this country, Persia and Russia, were discussed, with no satisfactory result. The proceedings of the Foreign Office are so shrouded in mystery, and any adequate criticism of them presupposes such an amount of specialized knowledge as few members possess, that debates on foreign affairs arouse very little general interest in the House. On Tuesday several Tory member in the House took the opportunity of a debate in Committee of Supply to make an indirect attack on Mr. Lloyd George in connection with the Marconi affair. Mr. George was precluded from replying by the ruling of the chair, but in spite of this, the Cecils and some other Tory members, whose zeal is keener than their sense of humor, did not cease their innuendoes. It is pleasant to be able to record that disapproval of these methods was shown as clearly on the Opposition as on the Government side of the House, and that, owing to the abstention of Tory members in the subsequent division, the Government majority was nearly doubled. It is against all the traditions of the House of Commons to attack anyone who may not defend himself.

A TRAP FOR THE
LABORITES.

On Wednesday the Tories set a trap for the Labor Party in moving an amendment to the Budget that the sugar duty should be reduced. This is one of the items in the Labor programme, but it was moved from the Tory side solely with the object of getting the Labor Party to vote against the Government, and so to wreck the Budget. Mr. Philip Snowden, who is intellectually one of the ablest men in the House, and an unusually effective speaker, made it clear that as the Labor Party approves generally of the Budget, it refused to be used as a tool for its destruction. It did not, therefore, support the Tory resolution.

AN AUTUMN
SESSION.

As the summer advances it seems likely that the Government may, after all, be compelled to hold an autumn session. So much business is before the House that, if it is to be accomplished this session, the House will have to sit till well into September without a break. Mr. Lloyd George himself, several other Liberal members and the Labor Party as a whole, are in favor of an adjournment at the beginning of August, and a reassembling for a month at the beginning of November. An inquiry is being made amongst all the Liberal members to discover whether this idea meets with general approval. It seems to the outsider to be by far the wisest course.

The death of Mr. Joseph Chamberlain last Thursday has created a widespread revival of interest in this great man, for the last eight years dead to public life. Next week I hope to give some account of his career. It is probable that the vacant seat caused by his death will immediately by contested by his son, Mr. Austen Chamberlain.

THE DEATH PENALTY

Not a Deterrent of Crime, According to Statistics.

(New York "Tribune.")

In the United States, despite the number of murderers who escape their punishment because of their wealth or political influence, more men are put to death every year than in all the rest of the civilized world together. For ten months in 1912 there were 128 executions. In England for the same period there were only 37. In the United States men may be put to death for eleven crimes:—

Robbery (two states.)
Burglary (four states.)
Arson (nine states.)
Second degree murder (three states.)
Rape (fifteen states.)
First degree murder (United States and 46 states.)
Treason (United States.)
Piracy (United States.)
Rescue of a convict going to execution (United States.)
Burning a vessel of war (United States.)
Corruptly destroying a private vessel (United States.)

In England there are only four crimes punishable by hanging. France and Austria, with five each, are the only countries, excepting the United States, that are more severe than England in this respect.

In the following countries and states the death penalty has been abolished: Italy, Portugal, Switzerland (15 of 22 cantons), Holland, Tuscany, San Marino, Roumania, Belgium, Venezuela, Colombia, Ecuador, Costa Rica, Germany (Prussia, Saxony, Oldenberg, Wiemar, Baden, Anhalt, Brunswick, Nassau, Wurtemburg, and Bremen), Michigan, Maine, Rhode Island, Kansas and Wisconsin. In the twenty years which preceded the abolishing of the death penalty in Maine that state had 253 murders. In the twenty years following she had only 162 murders. Rhode Island has seven murders, as compared with the 28 murders of Connecticut which were expiate on the gallows. From 1853 to 1863 Belgium had 921 murders. In the following ten years, when there was no capital punishment there were only 703 murders. The decade before Italy's abolition of the death penalty saw 16.7 murders to 100,000 of population. The next decade saw this reduced to 11.32 per 100,000. Tuscany, with no capital punishment, has a yearly average of 5.18 murders per 100,000 population. In the United States the rate is 12 per 100,000.

STATES RAILWAY WILL DIVERT GRAIN TRAFFIC

Vancouver, July 13.—In the opinion of the Hon. C. W. Cross, attorney-general of Alberta, who with his wife, is spending a two weeks' holiday trip to the coast, the completion and operation of the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway will result in the diversion of a large proportion of the wheat crop that is now shipped east via the Great Lakes, to Vancouver and Prince Rupert.

The visitor points out that the new transcontinental will have a far-reaching influence on the commercial interests of Alberta and British Columbia, and be of mutual benefit to the two provinces so far as trade development is concerned. A banner crop is anticipated on the prairies, he says.

VICTIM OF YOUTH'S REVOLVER IS DEAD

St. John, N.B., July 13.—Special Police Officer Frank E. O'Leary died at the General Hospital this morning. On Monday last he was shot down by a youth named Braman, whom he attempted to arrest for burglary.

Deceased was twenty-four years of age and a widower. The funeral on Wednesday afternoon will be of a public character, firemen as well as policemen turning out. Braman is in custody. He is only seventeen years old.

NEW INQUIRIES INTO STRANDINGS

Ottawa, Ont., July 14.—A rehearing has been ordered in the cases of both the steamer "Saturnia" and the 'Montfort," which grounded in the St. Lawrence last spring. When the inquiries were held the pilots were suspended. Senator Choquette, however, now claims to have new and important evidence. Captains Demers and Lindsay will hear the cases in Quebec.

British Columbia

A Friendship for the Masters

(Correspondence of the "Witness.")

The Provincial Department of Education has reason to be gratified at the way in which teachers have taken advantage of its invitation to attend a series of lectures in Victoria. Some 600 men and women from all parts of the province are there attending classes in rural science, manual training, drawing, sketching, music, sewing and other branches of domestic science. There is much enthusiasm among these teachers, and the schools of the province will profit much by their summer work. One branch of study, it seems to us, is sadly neglected, and if these "practical" studies above mentioned take up so much time that this one must be left out, it is a great pity. We speak of the study of literature, which in a large sense is the study of the best thought of all the ages. Much of that thought is as fresh and important to-day as when first it was uttered. In classical times, a teacher would not have been thought worthy the name who was not conversant with the great thoughts of big minds. But we are willing, apparently, to almost ignore these thoughts, and accept as teachers for our children those who are not fitted to appreciate those thoughts. What wonder if we are becoming a practical, non-thinking race! What wonder if we are, in some respects, weak, and perhaps in a vague way, feel ourselves to be so, in comparison with Asiatic peoples, who have philosophies of life that mean a great deal to them, and who have a contempt for our materialism. Our very attitude toward these Asiatics proves that we are incompetent to take a broad view of things,—that we are swayed by prejudice and not by thoughtfulness. Whether it be desirable or not to exclude the Asiatics, our contempt for them is quite as little warranted as their contempt for us. And in this matter, and in many such vital matters, teachers who have been accustomed to associate with the sages, could do a great deal to reform the method, or lack of method, of thought even in scholars coming from homes where prejudice is the one deciding force. We must train our children to earn a living. But a training in thoughtfulness is quite as essential to fullness of life.

RAILWAY
CONSTRUCTION.

The G. T. P. must, of course, have a way into Vancouver, and have it as soon as possible. Therefore, there is being built the Pacific Great Eastern, which is part of the Grand Trunk system. This line will run from Vancouver over the new bridge to be built over Burrard Inlet, at the Second Narrows, to North Vancouver. Thence it goes for about forty miles up the East side of the salt water inlet called Howe Sound. From Newport, at the head of the Sound, the line goes through the coastal heavy timber belt into one of the richest farming districts of the province—the Pemberton Meadows. The line then makes eastward to Clinton, and from there northward up the Fraser River to Fort George. The whole distance from Vancouver to Fort George is the same as from Fort George to Prince Rupert, so that when grain is shipped to the Pacific from the Edmonton district it is as likely to come through Vancouver as through Prince Rupert. The whole line from Vancouver to Prince George is under construction, more than 7,000 men being employed upon it. The part of it from North Vancouver to Clinton is expected to be ready for the rails late this fall; a good percentage of the grading is done on the other sections. Mr. Peters, general superintendent of the British Columbia division of the C.P.R., has been inspecting the new Okanagan lines, and says that work is being carried on with the utmost despatch by the Kettle Valley Railway. Rapid progress has been made during the past few months with the building of the sections of the line through the Okanagan. The company expects to start the operation of trains from the Boundary and Kootenay through the Okanagan and the Similkameen via Merritt and Spence's Bridge to the coast before the end of the year

A BURDEN
ON SHIPPING.

How much its costs vessels to enter our ports, whether those on the Atlantic or Pacific seaboard, is a matter that affects not only the seaports themselves, but the whole nation. If the costs of harbor improvements are to be borne by shipping, there is much shipping that will not be done. Montreal used with reason to complain of how little interest the Government took in its port. Now it is Vancouver's turn. Her new harbor regulations are much resented to by shipping interests. The secretary of a special committee of shipping men has made a public statement hoping to arouse a public sentiment against heavy harbor dues. Referring to the hard times and how they reduce shipping, he says: "This is the time when the commissioners, in their wisdom, deem it advisable to add further burdens to the shipping and lumber trades. We maintain that these burdens are totally unnecessary. In the first place, we consider that a paid commission is totally unnecessary; but if the Government think it advisable that its members should be paid, we consider they should be remunerated out of the public funds.

"Secondly, we complain against this port being singled out for worse treatment than any other port in Canada. The government has in the past expended, and is still expending very large sums of public money in the development of other ports in Canada, and from not one of these have they demanded a penny in return. In their case the government seems to have recognized the principle that the revenue which they have produced and paid into the Dominion treasury, entitles them to some assistance in return. In the case of Vancouver, however, we are told that we are to contribute to the cost of the improvements which are being carried out.

"We would point out that the customs returns for the nine years ending March 31, 1914, show that Vancouver paid in the neighborhood of $44,893,241 into the Dominion treasury, and for this she received practically nothing in the way of assistance in the development of the port until the last three years. Victoria has until recently been far better treated in this respect than Vancouver. Victoria is still receiving large sums of money from the public funds for developing her harbor, and Victoria is not being asked to pay anything towards the cost of the improvements. Surely, it is unjust that Vancouver should be singled out for this invidious treatment.

"The effect of the impost will not be immediately felt except by those who have to pay it, but if the shipping and lumber interests have to curtail their operations it will inevitably react upon the general trade of the port, and every merchant interested in the sale of supplies and provisions will find his market still further reduced, and the inhabitants of the city will find the employment market narrowing instead of expanding. We know for a fact that some of the lumber mills are contemplating closing down as soon as their present contracts have been filled if the 10 cents per thousand harbor toll is insisted upon. Several of the local shipowners have also decided that in future they will not lay their vessels up in Vancouver, but will send them to some port where they can lie free of charge. This will mean that the repairing and outfitting the boats when they are commissioned, will be done at the lay up port, probably Victoria. We understand also that the directorate of the new shipbuilding concern which has just started construction work on the North shore, has decided to stop all work and hang up all contracts until they can ascertain exactly to what extent the Harbor Commission proposes to tax them.

"In conclusion, the last objection we have to make is with regard to the vast scheme of improvements which the Harbor Commissioners have in view. We maintain that the experience these gentlemen have had, does not fit them to say what improvements are required, and that as we are the people by whom the facilities will be used, we should be consulted before land is expropriated or contracts awarded. We think it probable that what the Harbor Commissioners may regard as benefits, are quite likely to turn out to be a gross waste of money."

MARITIME PROVINCES

A Strong Man Cast Down

(Correspondence of the "Witness.")

A recent Scott Act case in King's Co., N.S. has furnished a spark for a growing conflagration which endangers some interests in high circles. In a case of King vs. Rand decided by Stipendiary E. M. Beckwith, of Canning, against the defendant, an appeal of certiorari was taken to the Supreme Court. During the trial before Beckwith, counsel for the defence had attacked the jurisdiction of the magistrate, on the ground that he was a member of the County Temperance Alliance. Along with the evidence which was to be reviewed by the Supreme Court, some interested parties attached affidavits derogatory to the character and fitness of Beckwith, which ex parte and unusual evidence were made exclusively the ground of the decision of the court, and the language of Chief Justice Townsend was so sharp that Wilson, of Montreal, made it into a circular to advertise the "Invalid Port Wine," the sale of which Beckwith had condemned as intoxicating and a violation of the Act. The court reversed his decision, and although Beckwith asked for an investigation that he might prove the falsity of the affidavits against him, it was refused, and he was dismissed. The case was discussed in the House of Assembly, and a delegation from King's County waited on Premier Murray, but got the reply that he must take the counsel of the county members, which means to father the work of the disreputable rowdy liquor element of this county.

A WISE
DECISION.

Beckwith has been about forty years a magistrate, and was the only magistrate in the county competent and willing to try liquor cases. It was from his decision in the seizure and destruction of a lot of liquor from Townsend, of Kentville, some years ago, that appeal taken finally to the Privy Council, won the famous victory for the Scott Act. This he believed in, and he has done more for real temperance and law enforcement to the writer's knowledge and belief in the last twenty years than all the magistrates in local option territory in the Province. His colleague on the Townsend case had his barn burned, the constables have frequently risked their lives suppressing illicit sale, and Mr. Beckwith has met enmity and persecution, now the axe has fallen, and the county is wide open. The recent vote on the repeal of the Scott Act found Covert and Wickwire, M.P.'s on the side of the Scott Act for once, but the vote was against them, and "personal use" and "Wilson," and condemns the Government. But the old maxim is, "Whom the Gods would destroy they first make mad." This is another sign of approaching dissolution of the present regime.

WILL IT BRING
PUNISHMENT?

To have retired Colonel Beckwith with a pension, and the thanks of the Parliament for life-long and distinguished service to his country would have been the suitable recognition of those services, and shown the magistracy the public appreciation of fidelity on their part. The end is not yet. The controversy in the local press shows that some fine campaign material is making ready for the next Provincial elections. The dust raised already indicates that the people will not allow the political machine to meddle with the popular courts, and turn out magistrates of experience and the highest character to make room for their henchmen. This insult to the people in cancelling the commission of so sturdy a Justice of the Peace without a hearing in defence, and this unBritish exercise of power by members of the county and Government has yet to be accounted for to an indignant constituency.

THE TOURISTS
AND THE CROPS.

In Nova Scotia the tourist movement is now in full swing. This is earlier by a week or two than in New Brunswick, for the season is earlier here owing to the more southern position, and greater influence of the ocean. The gardens are beautiful, and the fields indicate an excellent hay harvest which in the Western part of the Province is now being gathered. Potatoes and peas in bloom, the scarlet runner and wayside roses give life to the landscape everywhere. The abundant and seasonable rains have kept everything green, and following on a cold early summer, we have now the full heat of July, and around us all the tokens of prosperity. As to apples, they are not far enough advanced to be in evidence for the passer-by; but, aside from the river districts which were hurt by frost the outlook is for an excellent crop.

It is not at all strange that the tourists should fly before the heat waves of Upper Canada and the United States to the milder resorts of our Maritime Provinces, nor that they should be enchanted with the beauty of the natural scenery or the cultivated parts on passing through the communities of these ever-varying coasts. This, however, is becoming more evident, that the great part of those who come are of this very soil. Nor are they inferior in station or means of enjoyment, but many of them have the "class" that wealth, and contact with intelligence and refinement always give. They are very welcome to the old homes whose resident members have been equally progressive and prosperous. Yarmouth is the landing place for many of these visitors. Its lawns and hedges are especially beautiful, but just now the mammoth strawberries delight the eye, and the palate of the epicure.

Something in the blended fog and sunshine and salty breezes promotes the growth of the small fruits there, as it also facilitates the manufacture of the sail-duck in the chief factory of the town. With the stimulus given to production by the more open American market, the fishing business is taking on new life, and even the old blueberry barrens are being fenced by their lucky owners in order to save the luscious fruit as a valuable property. And all around these shores the smallest livery now offers the commercial traveller or visitor the choice of a Ford Motor or a horse for his daily trip.

THE DOCTORS AT
HALIFAX.

Halifax has just entertained a Convention of the Medical Health Officers of Nova Scotia. The doctors who were dealing with various phases of this great question, listened to a fine paper by Dr. George Porter of Ontario on Tuberculosis in which the place of the "Social Worker" was given great prominence. "The Control of Typhoid" by Dr Smith Walker, of Truro, and on "Inspection of Food" by Dr. Townsend, of New Glasgow, were able and timely papers and were published in extenso in the city papers.

THE ENGINEERS
CONVENTION.

The great event which is now taxing the utmost power of accommodation in the city is the meeting of the Locomotive Engineers, which has brought thousands of members and their friends. The Dominion Government is represented by the Hon. Messrs. Crothers and Hazen. The sentiment of Halifax was well expressed by Mayor Bligh, in his published advance address, as follows:

Halifax, the Atlantic Gateway of Canada, is the convention city of America this year. We deeply appreciate this notable recognition and entailed honor. But of all the conventions to be held within our boundaries this season, undoubtedly the largest and most important will be that of the Grand International Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, which opens its sessions on Monday, to deliberate on ways and means of promoting the general welfare of 75,000 of its members in Canada and the United States. The Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers is the oldest labor organization in existence to-day. It is a splendid body. I feel that I can unhesitatingly pledge the hearty co-operation of every citizen of Halifax with the local branch of this organization, in their efforts to make this convention one to be long remembered by those thousands of delegates who will spend the week amongst us."

Everybody is taking up the entertainment of this great body with much zest.

CHAIR OF
ANATOMY.

Dalhousie University, which is now in the flush of success with its programme of new buildings on the Studley site, has received a grand addition to its outfit by a gift of $60,000 from Dr. and Mrs. D. A. Campbell, of Halifax, to found a Chair of Anatomy in memory of their son, a young doctor and distinguished athlete and alumnus of the University.

BIG FIRE RAVAGES MATAPEDIA TOWN

Quebec July 17.—Fifteen to twenty houses were wiped out to-day by a fire in the flourishing village of Val Brilliant, which is situated about sixty miles east of Rimouski by the railway line, and lies on the south shore of Lake Matapedia, in the valley of the Matapedia.

The blaze started in a butter factory about 11 o'clock this morning and was probably due to the hot and dry weather. It was fanned by a strong westerly wind and spread rapidly, the burnt buildings including stores and hotels while the Intercolonial Railway tank did not escape. The total damage done amounts to about a hundred thousand dollars.

A KING'S COUSIN WEDS LONDON GIRL.

London, July 16.—A romantic courtship culminated yesterday in the marriage of Prince Louis of Bourbon, cousin of the King of Spain, and Miss Beatrice Harrington, a pretty London girl.

The wedding was celebrated quietly in a London church without the knowledge of the Royal Family of Spain.

HISTORIC LONDON BANKS COMBINE.

London, July 16.—Two historic banking houses here have decided to combine, namely Coutts and Company and Roberts, Lubbock and Company. Both are private concerns.



TORONTO UNIVERSITY.

ONTARIO LETTER

Toronto Like Belfast.

(Correspondence of the "Witness.")

Toronto, July 18.

"Belfast hasn't much on Toronto," remarked an enthusiastic Orangeman in this city when the annual big parade of the various local L. O. L's was on. In the matter of ardent Orangeism he was probably well within the mark. The paraders numbered about 7,000. If Toronto had a Home Rule question burning, as Belfast has had for the past two years, it is probable there would have been a conflagration in this city last Saturday, instead of a peaceful procession. The Orangeism isn't all in the annual parade; not by a large measure. It is very evident in the Provincial legislature and the City Council, and few there are among the City Hall employees who could not give the password of some L. O. L. on a short notice. Seven out of the ten M.P.P's for Toronto, and four out of five members of the Toronto Board of Control, including the Mayor, "walked." The veteran of the veterans, Mr. John Ross Robertson, proprietor of the "Evening Telegram," was in the parade for his fifty-fourth time; on foot, too.

APPLAUSE
IN CHURCH.

Seldom is a service in an Anglican church featured by applause, but so it happened in St. Paul's Church, Bloor street east, last Sunday afternoon. The Loyal Orange County Lodge of Toronto was in attendance at a special service in honor of the 12th. The preacher was the Rev. William Lowe, of Lucan, Ont., Past Grand Chaplain of Western Ontario. He stated that the Catholics in Ireland were not clamoring for Home Rule, but "Roman Rule." It was this statement that "brought down the house" in the first place, and the twenty-five hundred brethren present broke into applause. Not being admonished against it, they repeated the hand-clapping at frequent intervals throughout the remainder of the Reverend Brother's address, and the rector, the Ven. Archdeacon Cody, was present, too. The Archdeacon is an "Irishman" himself, though born in the Scottish Presbyterian settlement of Zorra, Oxford County, Ontario. Doubtless, he made allowance for the overwrought feelings of the Orangemen.

WHERE FINES
BECOME LICENSES.

The larger passenger boats plying out of Toronto sell "booze" on board though the law prohibits the licensing of bars on the lake vessels. The "vindication" of the law comes once a season in the form of fines imposed by the police magistrate on all and sundry. The annual clean-up took place last Monday, when fines aggregating $1,416 were scored up against the "Cayuga," "Toronto," "Kingston," "Chippewa," "Chicora," "Corona" and "Rochester." As a rule the captains of the offending steamers are fined, but this year the magistrate varied the performance by fining the bartenders, instead of the masters. Now they may go ahead and sell liquor the remainder of the season — unless the Government turns over a new leaf and proceeds against them again this year. Up to the present these annual fines have been looked upon as license fees, which they are, as a matter of fact. If the Government made a serious attempt to suppress the sale of intoxicants on the boats it would be a surprise party to everybody concerned — most of all to the Government.

UNTAINTED
MONEY ONLY.

"The challenging appeal of the age is not to make money, it is to make money untainted." This is one of the interesting statements made by Mr. James Schermerhorn, of the Detroit "Times," in a stirring address before the Canadian Press Association at its annual convention in this city toward the end of last week. His subject was, "Who Makes Fraudulent Advertising Effective?" His answer to this question was, "It is the agency of the press." Mr. Schermerhorn took particularly strong ground against liquor advertisements being allowed in newspapers. "When the paper goes into a home and issues an invitation to have a drink," said he, "it is an enemy to the household; it has no right to go with such a sinister appeal." Judging by the spontaneous enthusiasm which greeted Mr. Schermerhorn's condemnation of the advertising of "fakes," etc., there ought to be a clean out of some of the "ads." in some of the papers represented in the Canadian Press Association.

INCREASED
INDEMNITY.

Mr. E. A. Lancaster, Conservative M.P. for Lincoln, Ont., has given a boost to the movement amongst the members of the Dominion Parliament for increased indemnity. Mr. Lancaster has declared his intention of retiring from public life at the end of his present term because the pay is not big enough. He has been in poor health for some time. This, he says, is not the reason he is about to go back into private life. He says, "The sessional indemnity is insufficient remuneration for a man who devotes his entire time, ability and attention to the service of his country." Hence he will withdraw from the public eye and devote himself to the practice of his legal profession. Mr. Lancaster is not noted for a retiring disposition, so his announcement, and the cause thereof, may stir the increased indemnity campaign in the Commons next winter to the vitalizing point it failed to last session.

With Mr. Robert John McCormick counted in by His Honor Judge MacWatt at Sarnia on Tuesday, and Dr. Martyn, the Conservative, counted out, East Lambton has added one to Mr. N. W. Rowell's following in the Legislature. This makes twenty-six Liberals in the House up to date. There will be more changes, probably, before the House meets, but at present the relative standing of the parties is: Conservatives, 83; Liberals, 26; independents, 2. The small band of Liberals could not well afford to lose Mr. McCormick, who has been the life of the House, as well as the "old reliable," but for a while after the recent Provincial elections it looked as if he had been deposed. Even yet his return is somewhat problematical as Dr. Martyn may carry the case to the Court of Appeal, and there is no saying what the Court of Appeal might do with it. In the meantime the McCormick adherents are enjoying the decision of Judge MacWatt.

TEACHING TEACHERS
HOW TO FARM.

To teach teachers how to run a farm, this is an interesting project of the Ontario Department of Education, to be launched at the Ontario Agricultural College at Guelph. From August 3rd to 7th, a rural Teachers' Conference will be held in the Agricultural College for this purpose. Two delegate teachers from each Teachers' Association in the Province will attend, and in the fall these will report to their teachers' conventions. Their reports will cover the week's instruction received at Guelph next month, setting forth the whole scheme of agricultural instruction, as proposed for the rural schools of Ontario by the Department of Education. The scheme is being looked forward to with considerable interest by the schools in the country.

While the majority of people will acquiesce in the opinion that it matters little where the body lies when the soul has departed, the deep-down sentiment of this same majority runs along the opposite line. Hence there was a general sigh of relief when the news came that the body of Commissioner David Rees had been recovered from the "Empress of Ireland" wreck in the St. Lawrence. There was some small comfort to the late Commissioner's children and friends to have the privilege of interring ris remains beside those of his wife, also a victim of the "Empress" disaster, in Mount Pleasant Cemetery, Toronto, and this was done on Tuesday afternoon with impressive ceremony. Commissioner Rees was genuinely loved in life, and in death his memory is fragrant with the faith and heroism he displayed in those last terrible moments on the doomed "Empress."

TO PREVENT
DROWNINGS.

St. Catherines has suffered a good deal from drownings. Two more victims were added to the long list last Saturday, when two young men got beyond their depth in the Twelve Mile Creek. The City Council has taken the matter up, and has appointed a special committee to try to devise means of preventing more such fatalities. Naturally the St. Catharines City Council has the sympathy and good wishes of all who are aware of this move, but so long as there is water and the human desire to get into it there will be an occasional life lost this way.

A STUNNING
REBUKE.

More power to the elbow of the London, Ont., young lady who "landed" upon the countenance of a would-be masher on a Pere Marquette train on Monday night. The lady was insulted by the young man on a train returning to London from Port Stanley. She promptly hauled off and banged him in the face, and knocked him into an unconscious condition. The offender had been drinking, so it was a lesson on temperance, as well as on manners, which the young woman gave him.

(The Scottish Letter will be found on Page 19.)

COMMONWEALTH HAS RADICAL PROGRAMME

Australian Premier Intends to Restrict Trusts and Support Empire Commerce

London, July 15.—Premier Cook, of Australia, last night outlined the issues upon which the general election in September will be fought. He announced an important departure of policy in proposing alterations of the Constitution to deal with combinations and monopolies, to establish a uniform federal Companies Act, and to amend the Arbitration Act by establishing inter-state wages board and an appellate tribunal.

Electoral reforms include placing the Senate on the basis of proportional representation, and preferential voting in the House of Representatives. In tariff matters the Liberal party is pledged to the maintenance of a protective policy, but is in favor of amendments of the tariff on the lines of the report of the Interstate Commission on Reciprocal Trade Relations with other Dominions.

As regards defence Premier Cook stated that the Government proposed to carry out General Sir Ian Hamilton's recommendations. An interesting new item in the Government's programme is the formation of an export advisory board comprising representatives of producers. Other matters include an imperial naturalization measure on the lines of the British Act, the placing of the Post Office under the control of permanent commissioners, and the reorganization of Government departments.

BATHING FATALITY.

Hamilton, Ont., July 12.—Harry Pearson, aged 28, was drowned while bathing in the bay this afternoon.

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