FAIR AND MILDER

DAILY WITNESS

FAIR AND MILDER

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HOW MONTREAL MAY GET MODEL TRAM SERVICE

Mr. A. J. Lavoie Gives Interesting Report to the 'Presse.'

SUGGESTS HOW 500 CARS CAN BE ADDED TO SERVICE

Reorganization Which He Says Could be Effected Immediately.

Interest in the solution of the street car transportation difficulty is not confined to the English-speaking people. In its issue of to-day, our contemporary, the 'Presse,' which reflects the views of a large proportion of the French-Canadian people, presents a report prepared for it by Mr. A. J. Lavoie, consulting engineer, of which the following is a brief synopsis:—

Mr. Lavoie describes four models of cars, each with an entrance and exit back and front, the motorman being placed to the left and the conductor to the right, between the entrance and exit, though in one model the rear conductor commands an entrance placed in the centre of the car, and not to one side. The main difference is in the seating. In one model, to which two plans of entrance are attached, transverse and longitudinal seats, and the standing room in the rear provide for 122 passengers, or 140 to 150 if heavily filled. In another, more standing room inside is provided, the carrying capacity being the same as above mentioned; while in a third model, 96 people are provided for by transverse seats, and by standing room.

LAYING NEW TRACKS.

What is needed towards the amelioration of the city's tram. service, says Mr. Lavoie, is the laying of new tracks and new connections, so that the circuits can be changed at need. This can be attained by several methods. First, in constructing a track which would connect the track from the east to the west of Notre Dame street, with the track from St. James street to St. Lambert Hill. This would lessen the congestion and permit of increasing the number of cars from St. Lawrence Boulevard and Notre Dame street. It would be possible again to double the track on Notre Dame street, between the Court House and St. Lambert Hill. But sooner or later it will be necessary to widen Notre Dame street, at this point.

Another method would be in constructing a round route from the east of Place d'Armes, connecting St. James street with Notre Dame street, going to the east, permitting of the lessening of the congestion at Place d'Armes, and of St. James, McGill and Notre Dame street west. Again, a track could be laid on Workman street at Ste. Cunegonde, between Fulford street and Atwater avenue, thus doubling the track from Notre Dame street west. As a fourth expedient, a tunnel might be constructed under the tracks of the G.T.R., at St. Ferdinand street (St. Henry). Still another lies in carrying on the service on Notre Dame street west to the Lachine canal by the Cote St. Paul road to the canal bridge, to be carried later to the other side of the canal by means of a tunnel.

A sixth method lies in placing a loop line at the corner of Craig street and City Hall avenue. The Ontario street route might be continued along Berthelet, Burnside and Peel streets, with connection at Windsor street. Again St. James street might be joined with Notre Dame street, facing Bonaventure station, and making a bend in the track at Chaboillez square.

Again the Atwater and St. Antoine circuit, which would work in Westmount, might be changed and the service made to the west of Lennox and Sherbrooke streets, and Atwater avenue, passing by St. Antoine street and Little St. Antoine street, tunning to the west of Victoria square, on a new branch, which would be constructed at this point, as also in Little St. Antoine street.

TUNNEL UNDER G. T. R. LINE.

A turning of the track might be made round the north part of Victoria square, which would be used by the Beaver Hall, Outremont, Mary Ann, Victoria Square, etc., routes. A tunnel might also be built under the canal and under the G. T. line at Atwater avenue, joining the tracks of Wellington, Centre, Notre Dame, St. James, St. Antoine, St. Catherine and Sherbrooke streets by a cross line.

Another proposal is to construct a tunnel under the canal near Wellington bridge, for use on the Wellington and Centre routes: while a tunnel under the Grand Trunk Railway on Guy street, it is stated, would permit a double line that would join up many lines and relieve central city traffic. New routes on St. Hubert, St. Urbain, Vitre and Jurors streets, connecting Windsor street and Place Viger via Osborne street, are advocated, while Wellington street, between McGill street and Wellington bridge, it is proposed, should be widened for double tracking. Amherst street would be relieved, it is said, by lengthening the Papineau avenue line to Craig street. The construction of a bridge over the railway at Turcot, between Notre Dame and St. James streets, is also put forward, forming a line from Verdun, passing under the Lachine canal and serving west St. Henry. It would pass along Notre Dame, St. James, and St. Catherine streets, under the railway bridge at Western avenue, and would serve Chapleau avenue, traversing Notre Dame de Grace, and returning to Queen Mary street.

Under the Champ de Mars, garages are proposed, while St. Timothy is suggested as a relief route, with loops on City Hall avenue, Park avenue, near Hotel Dieu, and the garage on Cote and Chenneville streets.

With these routes from 400 to 500 cars could be added on the different lines, and this arrangement, says Mr. Lavoie, would be sufficient for four or five years. The majority of the circuits could be organized immediately, others in about a couple of years, and the remainder by the

SAYS FATHER TRIED TO AID IN CAPTURE

Brunnetti's Son's View of the Meaning of Locking the Door.

MURDERER OFFERED THE PRISONER MONEY

And Had Enough to Take Himself Out of the Country.

Antonio Brunnetti, arrested, as an accessory after the fact, by aiding in the escape of the murderer of Torrendo Gizzi, was yesterday afternoon brought before Judge Lanctot, accompanied by his two sons, one of whom came here from Toronto to cheer the father in his enforced detention by the local police.

Lieutenant Savard placed the man in the hands of Sergeant Hannah, shook hands with him and through the interpretation by one of the sons told him to cheer up for a few days more, as he had hopes of landing his man.

The prisoner who was in the cell for the first time in his life, and is 61 years of age, wished him luck and the men separated.

One of the sons is a motorman for the Montreal Street Railway Company, and talked quite freely of his father, declaring he never had any money in winter time, his working days being in summer. Asked if the father could have aided in the escape of di Lucca, he intimated that his action in locking the door behind the culprit was to help in the capture, and not — as his arrest would indicate — to aid and abet him in escaping the law.

Mr. Brunnetti told his son that di Lucca asked him to go to the saloon and have a drink, which invitation he at first declined, because he had no money. When they had taken a glass and the second one was proposed the prisoner again said he could not pay for it, whereupon his companion, di Lucca, pulled out a roll and offered to loan Brunnetti $100. 'My father wouldn't take it and told di Lucca so,' said the motorman. 'Instead of my father giving him money to get away, di Lucca could have given the hundollars, and still have enough to go a long distance.' Anyhow, if father had $107, as they say, he would go to Italy.'

Di Lucca worked in the bush in the summer time and was regarded as a saving man, usually bringing back his earnings in large amounts. He has cousins here, but no closer relations, one sister living in New York, where he may have gone, or at least from there the police are likely to get a line on his where abouts. In the meantme there is a close vigilance kept up by the local men in case he may be hiding in the city under the protection of some friendly Italian.

MR. FIELDING FOR COMPROMISE

Willing to Hope Party Strife May Be Avoided in Naval Issue.

(Canadian Associated Press.)

London, March 29.—The Hon. W. S. Fielding, before sailing yesterday for home on the SS. 'Victorian,' gave an interview on the naval question. He made references to the manning of ships and Mr. Borden's proposed innovation of introducing the 'closure.'

'Those who take the view that Canada can't supply men as well as ships will have difficulty in convincing Canadians that they are right,' he said. 'On our Atlantic coast there is as fine a class of men for the naval service as anywhere in the world. Hundreds of young men from the Maritime Provinces are manning the American fishing fleet. Many of them, I believe, pass from the United States fishing fleet into the United States navy.

'Difficulties in the way of establishing shipyards have been much spoken of, and greatly magnified. One of your great English shipbuilding concerns has just established itself at Montreal. We are not expecting to build Dreadnoughts in a day. That naval vessels of a substantial class can be built in Canada at a moderate advance on English prices was proved by tenders which were received two years ago from your leading shipbuilders, the very men who to-day are building for the Admiralty.' . . .

'What is likely to be the outcome of the present struggle in the Canadian Commons? I wish I could still hope for some basis of compromise,' he said. 'While party, division and party strife is inevitable in the case of ordinary Canadian affairs, it ought to have been possible to avoid such things in the case of a great Imperial question.

'If Mr. Borden carries out this threat of introducing the "closure," instead of appealing to the country, as Sir Wilfrid Laurier did, there will be no doubt be a fresh struggle until the closure is adopted. All the resources of the Opposition can be employed against it as well as against the naval bill.

'If the "closure" is adopted and the bill passes, what then? While the Senate Liberals are not inclined to look with favor upon the rejection by the Senate of Common's bills unless there be very strong reasons for such action, there may be many who will contend that such strong reason does exist in this case if this measure, so exceptional in character, is passed through the Commons by such an extraordinary and unprecedented method of procedure.

TO RAISE CAB FARES.

The cabmen of Montreal have asked the city to permit them to charge higher fares. In a letter they outline increases of about fifty percent in fares.

WHAT THE TAIL OF THE CYCLONE DID TO TERRE HAUTE.



Wreckage of boarding house at Terre Haute, Ind., in which ten people were caught. Two were killed, the others escaping with minor injuries, though some were pinned down for hours. About 250 other houses were wrecked.

GERMANY IS OPPOSED TO NAVAL HOLIDAY

Mr. Churchill's Proposal Described by Press as a Foul Plot.

Berlin, March 29.—The 'naval holiday' olive branch offered by Mr. Winston Churchill, the First Lord of the Admiralty, has met with a discouraging reception in Germany. The officials of the German Ministry of Marine will remain discreetly silent until the full text of the speech is received by mail, but it may be inferred from the general tone in official quarters that the English Cabinet minister's proposal to suspend naval construction for one year is an impossible one. It is only in professedly pacifist circles that there is any sign of a readiness to consider his proposal. In other quarters the hostility to the suggestion is not only violent, but is often vulgar.

The section of the Pan-German press which is mainly responsible for anti-British feeling in Berlin is outdoing itself in vituperation of Mr. Churchill, whose suggestion is frankly declared to be a foul plot to cheat Germany under the guise of a friendly agreement, and to bring her under the British yoke.

The 'Post' says: 'Mr. Churchill's speeches have always been distinguished by inconsistency and insincerity, but on this occasion he has made it particularly easy for the critics to dispose of him. We are not going to overthrow our naval law at the behest of a very glib-tongued and blustering English minister.' The paper describes Mr. Churchill's proposals as not merely sheer fantasy of the most grotesque and absurd sort, but something much worse.

Count von Reventlow, Germany's foremost naval critic, writing in the 'Deutsche Tages Zeitung,' accuses Mr. Churchill of a felonious attempt to influence a section of German opinion which is opposed to naval expansion. He declares that Mr. Churchill's tactics are disloyal and insincere.

MR. LLOYD GEORGE PLACED ABOVE SUSPICION

Unionists Abandon Proposal to Move Censure Vote Concerning Marconi Action.

London, March 29.—Mr. Lloyd George, Chancellor of the Exchequer, presented his case before the Marconi Investigating Committee yesterday with convincing frankness. Even the Unionists confess he fascinated the committee, and it is significant that last night the Unionist leaders abandoned the idea of moving a vote of censure on the Government over the deal in American Marconi's.

Mr. Lloyd George explained all the circumstances of his purchase, its motive and results with perfect openness and candor, challenging any one to prove there was a suspicion of corruption in the transaction, admitting that its judgment might be questioned.

In the House of Commons lobby last night the opinion was generally expressed that Mr. Lloyd George left nothing for his cross-examiners to question.

MAY LIFT DUTY FROM TRACTION DITCHERS

Mr. White Hints Big Possibility of Putting These Machines on Free List.

('Witness' Staff Correspondence.)

Ottawa, March 29. — In the Commons last evening, Mr. A. McCelg, of West Kent, introduced a discussion in regard to the duty on traction ditchers, on which a duty of twenty-seven and a half percent is now collected. He said that these machines are not now manufactured in Canada. They are used to a great extent by the farmers, more particularly those of Western Ontario, and there was no valid reason why they should not be put on the free list, at least until such time as they are produced within the Dominion.

The Hon. W. T. White said he could make no announcement before the Budget speech of any tariff changes, but he would say that this was one of the matters which was at present under the consideration of the Government in connection with the general question of the tariff. He said that he had received many representations on the subject, including one from the Ontario Government. As the number of such machines likely to be imported in Canada was small, the question of a revenue was of small moment.

Mr. J. G. Turriff said that this was a matter of some interest to the West. The machines are not used by the farmers for digging drains, but he had seen them in operation in several towns and cities in connection with the development of water works systems. He said that the placing of the machines on the free list would mean a saving of $500 on each machine.

A protest was entered by Nova Scotia, members against alleged political favoritism in awarding Fenian Raid bounties under the act of last session.

The House got into Committee of Supply at midnight, and passed a number of votes before the adjournment at 12.40. Estimates will be taken up again on Monday.

Mr. Borden made sympathetic reference to the flood disasters in the United States.

STRICTER LAWS FOR CHAUFFEURS

Auto. Drivers Must Submit to Examination For License in This Province.

Quebec, March 29.—According to information obtained from the Tramway Department, the new regulations for automobile driving, which will come into force in the immediate future, will provide that from now on a chauffeur who desires a license must first file with the issuer of licenses a certificate of competency from an authorized examiner, and in addition to this references attesting his sobriety and general good character, of such a nature as to satisfy the Treasury Department. In Montreal and Quebec the examiners will be professors of the technical schools. In other centres the treasurer may appoint local examiners if the latter can produce certificates of competency obtained from the technical schools. The examination will consist of three parts, oral, written and a demonstration. In the last case the chauffeur must furnish his own car.

Special allowance will be made where the chauffeur has taken a six months' automobile course at the technical schools, or where he possess certificates guaranteed by other countries or provinces.

Every year when the chauffeur applies for his annual license the application must be accompanied by a photograph taken not earlier than thirty days before the time of application; this must be furnished in duplicate, one copy to be gummed into the license and the other filed with the chauffeur's record kept by the Treasury Department. The number plates of motor vehicles must in future be attached to the back of the car in such a manner that they will not be easily removable or swing with the car when it is in motion; they must never be attached to the axle, and the bottom of the plate must be horizontal and never less than eighteen inches from the ground. The department will see that the only forms of number plates used will be those issued by itself, and it will recognize no others.

MR. KIER HARDIE FOLLOWS HIS NATURAL ROLE

Offers Carping Criticisms Relative to Canada's 'Alleged' Offer of Dreadnoughts.

(Canadian Associated Press.)

London, March 29.— During the debate on the navy estimates in the House of Commons Mr. Keir Hardie deploring the increased expenditure on armaments, discussed what he described as an 'alleged' offer of ships by Canada. He accused Mr. Winston Churchill of unfairness toward Germany. Mr. Churchill had claimed last year a 60 percent superiority over the German navy, but now that Admiral Von Tirpitz had accepted that figure, he told Germany 60 percent did not mean that only, but 60 percent plus as many ships as we could coerce the dominions and colonies to add to that estimate. That was not playing a straight game. The Canadian ships were not gifts, but loans made under certain conditions, and they tended to artificially inflate the navy and disturb the equilibrium which Mr. Churchill advocated a year ago. The acceptance of these offers without the full assurance that they were the free gifts of the peoples of the dominions might have a very serious effect upon the Empire itself. In New Zealand the government which offered a Dreadnought was overthrown at the next election through the party sending money without consulting the people. The working classes in Canada were strongly against the proposals now being considered in that Dominion. The fact that Mr. Churchill had intentionally or unintentionally taken steps with one political party in Canada was not calculated to bind them more closely to the Mother Country.

Lord Charles Beresford feared Mr. Keir Hardie's remarks were likely to cause mischief in Canada. The Canadian Government asked the opinion of the Admiralty. The First Lord in reply, sent the opinion of experts in preference to his own opinion.

Mr. Kier Hardie retaliated by saying that if the noble Lord returned to the correspondence between the First Lord and the Prime Minister of Canada he would find a communication dated January 24, 1913, addressed to 'My Dear Mr. Borden,' and signed 'Yours veny sincerely, Winston S. Churchill.' That was the communication upon which he had based his statement. Mr. Churchill went out of his way to take part with one of two parties in Canada. The business of the First Lord was to prevent it going any further.

Mr. Churchill. 'I took political responsibility.'

FIRE IN TORONTO OPERA HOUSE.

Performers Escape From the Building In Light Attire.

Toronto, March 29.—There was a small fire in the Grand Opera on Adelaide street early this morning, which necessitated the members of a company performing there, making their escape in light attire.

A LOVE TRAGEDY.

An Attache of Austrian Embassy at Rome Commits Suicide.

Rome, March 29. — Prince Vincent von Windisch-Graetz, an attache of the Austrian embassy here, committed suicide on Thursday over a love affair. He went in an automobile to a place called the Latin Tomb, on the outskirts of Rome, and killed himself with a revolver.

WILL TREAT SEWAGE.

The Board of Control yesterday voted eight thousand dollars as a preliminary to a system for purifying sewage water in Notre Dame de Grace. The whole plant will cost $135,000. The sewage must be treated before it is emptied into the Back River.

CANADA MAY BUILD HER OWN SHIPS VERY SOON

Work Progressing Steadily at Canadian Vickers Maisonneuve Plant.

FULLY EQUIPPED FOR ALL KINDS OF WORK

Will Prove Splendid Adjunct to Great Floating Dry Dock.

That the day when Montreal may witness the launching of an ocean liner of the 'Titanic's' dimensions or a battleship of the Dreadnought class is not altogether a remote probability is evidenced by the development work which has been quietly but steadily pushed forward by the Canadian Vickers at their Maisonneuve plant. The Canadian Vickers' shops at their Maisoneuve dock are now fully equipped for repair work of all kinds and steel ship construction. The facilities of this plant include large punch and shearing machines, angle cutters, seam bending machines, plate edge machines, powerful drills, plate counter sinking machines, and other big mechanical equipment necessary for the most advanced class of work. In the future, steel ships, from the largest ocean liners to the tramp steamers, will be able to have any repairs, etc., performed here. In addition to the facilities named above, large plate furnaces have been installed capable of making steel plates of the largest size.

This plant will be an excellent adjunct to the great floating dry dock which is at present lying at the Maisonneuve docks. Steam has been kept up on it all winter, in order to prevent ice from forming in the air-chambers, and the ice has been partially chipped away from the sides to relieve the pressure, a slot of about two feet surrounding the dock. The ice at this point is 41 inches in thickness. A small crew of men have also been employed on board during the entire winter putting the dock into shape after the voyage across the Atlantic.

PRACTICALLY READY FOR LAYING KEELS.

The proposed steel shipbuilding site of the Canadian Vickers Company is located here, and is practically ready for the laying of keels. The site is splendidly situated on a level tongue of land running down to deep water, and requires only piling to make it sufficiently solid to bear the immense weight of a heavy ship.

Mr. J. Burlinson, the genial dock and plant superintendent, who has had much experience in marine engineering in Great Britain, told the 'Witness' that the shipbuilding plant would be ready for constructive work by this fall. He is very optimistic regarding the future of Canadian steel shipbuilding, and expressed the opinion that it was not only quite practicable in every respect, but necessary. When asked if they would be prepared to lay the keel and start building a super-Dreadnought this fall, he smiled.

'That's a pretty large order,' he said, reflectively. 'I wouldn't like to make a statement either way. We will have the facilities for building big ships, but I would not like to say that we will be prepared to make our first ship a Dreadnought.'

When asked for his opinion regarding the possibilities of war between Britain and Germany, he replied: 'It must come.'

The establishment of this plant will mean a great deal for Maisoneuve. Mr. Burlinson said that naturally Canadian labor would be used to as great an extent as possible. Skilled mechanics would at first have to be obtained from Britain, but the plant would soon become self-sustaining in this respect.

Cut His Arm off With Jack Knife

Ontario Man's Self-Mutilation Under Hallucination of Aiding Dawn of Millenium.

Lindsay, Ont., March 29.—A remarkable story comes from Dysart township, near Haliburton, concerning the action of a young man who, in a period of religious hallucination, mutilated himself in such a manner as to cripple him for life.

The young man is 26 years of age, and his family are adherents of the Anglican faith. He received the rites of confirmation a year ago, but since then has become a Millennial Dawn enthusiast.

On Sunday last believing he was carrying out the fulfilment of a Scriptural commission, he tied his left hand to a post and with a jack knife actually severed the arm at the wrist, throwing the dismembered portion away. His family summoned Dr. Baker from Haliburton, who dressed the mutilated arm, but the patient remained quite unconcerned throughout believing he had successfully performed a duty which was expected of him.

THE WEATHER

FAIR AND MILDER.

Toronto, March 28.—The disturbance has now passed out to sea over Newfoundland, and the weather has cleared from the lake region to the Maritime Provinces. Milder weather prevails throughout the western provinces.

Minimum and maximum temperatures —Victoria, 38, 48; Edmonton, 30, 46; Moose Jaw, 29, 44; Winnipeg, 20, 38; London, 12, 34; Toronto, 19, 34; Ottawa, 14, 24; Quebec, 14, 24; St. John, 26, 32; Halifax, 30, 44.

Forecasts:

Lower Lakes, Georgian Bay, Ottawa Valley and Upper St. Lawrence—Southerly winds; fair and milder to-day and on Sunday.

Lower St. Lawrence and Gulf—Moderate to fresh southwesterly and southerly winds; fair, with rising temperature.

NO NEW QUESTIONS TILL RELIEF IS GIVEN.

According to the statement of Mr. Robert yesterday, the Tramways Company is anxious to co-operate with the city authorities in providing immediate relief for the street car congestion in Montreal. The Company's first consideration, its president tells us, is to give that relief.

In some quarters there has been a suspicion that the Tramways Company has been disinclined to take the necessary measures to that end, in the hope of forcing early consideration of a new contract with the city.

Mr. Robert says "No." He declares that the company wants to do its duty to the public to the utmost of its power under the old contract, and that it is willing, even anxious, to co-operate with the city in remedying the present evils, without any ulterior consideration of a new contract.

Now or never is the time for the City to take the Tramways Company at its word! Now or never is the time to test the good faith of the Company!

If all the complicated details of a new contract are dragged into the consideration of the measures for providing relief for congestion, then that relief will be indefinitely postponed.

There should be no agreement of any kind with the Company which does not have as its first essential a scheme for immediate and progressive relief of the present overcrowding of the street car system.

Let the City put it up to the Tramways Company to prove its good faith to the public. Let the City tell the Company that radical measures for the relief of the congestion must be adopted and put into successful operation before any new contract can be talked of.

When the Company has shown its good faith by doing this, then it will be time enough to talk of a new contract.

Till then one thing, and one only, should be the aim of any negotiations with the company. That should be immediate relief of central congestion.

The public of Montreal is patiently waiting for action on the part of the City and the Tramways Company. So much has been said lately of a 'Get Together' nature that no going back on the expressed desire of both parties to relieve the congestion will be accepted.

FINANCIAL DEVELOPMENTS OF THE PAST WEEK TO 'WITNESS' READERS

DECREASE IN BANK DEPOSITS HAS VARIOUS CAUSES--A FEW EXPERT COMMENTS THEREON

According to the recent statement issued by the Government, deposits in Canadian banks have declined more than $32,000,000 since the beginning of the year. This condition has resulted in the calling of loans by banks, and business generally has been more or less affected because of the inability of financial institutions to increase their liabilities.

Bankers interviewed on the subject gave various reasons for the decline in deposits. The general manager of one institution said that the decrease in savings deposits was due, in his opinion, to the great demand for money for use in business.'

'People find that they can loan their funds at seven percent,' he said, 'and we cannot blame them for not being willing to leave it here at three percent, though it is perhaps safer in the bank. Business of every sort in Canada is booming. The cry is for more money to finance enterprises and people are willing to pay rates which would have seem extravagant a few years ago.'

Much of the money which is withdrawn from the banks for use in business goes out of the country.

Sir Edmund Osler president of the Dominion Bank said that millions of dollars go out of Canada every year to pay for building material, steel rails, etc., which are not manufactured in this country in sufficient quantity to supply the demand.

'What Canada needs is more manufacturers,' he said. 'We must develop our industries as rapidly as possible if we want to keep our money here.

'The balance of trade has been against Canada for a long time. We are constantly paying out more money to other countries than we are receiving from them in return for our products. The value of our imports in 1912 was $559,320,544, while our exports amounted to only $313,317,250. This shows a balance of trade against us of more than $244,000,000.'

According to Sir Edmund, deposits in Canadian banks will greatly increase just as soon as Canada is able to develop her manufactures to a point where she can supply herself, instead of sending money to other countries for necessities.

Another banker suggested that deposits do not increase because people are carrying more money in their pockets than they ever did before.

'One result of our general prosperity,' he said, 'is that people value money less than formerly.' A man who used to go downtown in the morning with only car fare and lunch money in his pocket, feels badly now if he hasn't a few ten dollar bills about his person. He may not spend the bills, but he likes to feel that they are in his pocket, and he takes more or less pleasure in displaying them to his friends as he buys a drink or a cigar.'

BIG BUSINESS IN COAL FIELDS

New York, March 29. — A cable from London says: It is understood that on behalf of a powerful syndicate D. A. Thomas, chairman of the Cambrian trust, will soon proceed to the United States in order to complete the negotiations for the purchase of coal mines there to several American coaling centres in January last.

It is feared that the opening of the Panama Canal will to some extent decrease the export movement from the United Kingdom, particularly from South Wales to ports on the west coast of North and South America, but by the acquisition of coal fields on the other side of the Atlantic, Mr. Thomas, and those associated with him, will be in a position to secure a big share of the supply.

INTERBOROUGH BOND OFFERING

New York, March 29. — Interborough stockholders approved form of the $300,000,000 mortgage to provide for construction and equipment of new subway and elevated. Plans for new lines provide for sale of $170,000,000 bonds only; the rest beirg reserved for future contingencies.

Of the $170,000,000, $87,000,000 will be offered in the near future, the remainder being offered as follows: $30,000,000 during year from July 1, 1913; $30,000,000 during year from July 1, 1914; $32,000,000 during year from July 1, 1915. J. P. Morgan and Company have underwritten the entire issue.

From proceeds of sale of the $78,000,000 new 5 percent bonds, Interborough's $33,959,000 5 percent 45-year mortgage bonds will be retired and the $15,000,000 5 percent notes taken up. The bonds will be called November 1, the next interest date, at 105 and interest.

STOCK EXCHANGE PRICE CHANGES

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

STOCKS.	For the Week. High	Low	Open	Closed	Yield Dividends Yearly	Yield on Last Sale.	Shares Sold.
Bell Telephone	173	144	150½	144	145	146	8	5.44	500
Brit. Col. Packers' Association	159	146	149½	149½	149½	149½	6	4.02	25
Pref. A.	159	148¾	...	...	...	...	7	....	...
Brazilian	101	93¾	97	94	94	97	5	5.15	2311
Canadian Pacific Railway	266½	219¾	235¾	226¼	226¼	235	10	4.32	7416
Canada Car Foundry com.	82⅞	75	...	...	...	...	...	....	...
Preferred	118	113	113	113	113	113	7	6.40	50
Canada Cement common	28⅝	27	27½	27½	27½	27½	...	....	225
Preferred	93¼	90	91¾	90¾	90¾	90½	7	7.69	278
Canadian Converters	50	45	45	45	45	45	4	4.20	30
Canada General Electric	116¼	113¾	...	...	...	...	7	....	...
Canada Locomotive Co., com.	67¼	56	...	...	...	...	7	....	...
Preferred	95	90	...	...	...	...	...	....	...
Crown Reserve Mining Co.	411	347	380	373	373	378	60	15.70	1870
Dominion Canners, common	87	71¾	76½	75	75	75¼	6	8.00	...
Preferred	102½	100	100	100	100	100	7	7.00	20
Detroit Electric Railway	81	73	75	73½	73½	75	6	8.10	465
Dominion Coal preferred	112½	107	110	110	110	110	5	6.25	10
Dominion Iron and Steel pref	103	99	101	99½	99½	101	7	6.93	155
Dom. Steel Corporation	58½	49	53¾	49	49	52	4	7.34	2013
Goodwins pref	84	78½	79¼	78½	78½	79¼	6	7.59	15
Halifax Electric Railway	160	160	...	...	...	...	8	....	...
Illinois Traction Co. pref	93½	90	91	90½	90½	91	6	6.59	105
Lake of Woods Milling	137	130	137	131	131	137	8	6.28	35
Preferred	118½	114½	118	118	118	118	7	5.93	30
Laurentide Company Limited	232	204	218	207	207	218	8	3.66	230
Mackay Company common	80	67	80	80	80	80	5	6.02	95
Preferred	84	84	...	...	...	...	4	....	...
Mexican Light and Power Co.	82½	73	75	74	74	75	4	4.07	125
Minn. St. Paul and S.S.M. com.	142	132¾	134	132¼	132¼	134	7	5.26	30
Montreal, Light, H. and Power	240	212½	225	215	215	225	9	4.00	2062
Montreal Tramway Debs	80	76	76½	75	76	75	5	6.66	$5750
Montreal Telegraph	139	139	139	139	139	139	8	5.76	2
Nova Scotia Stel and Coal com.	88	75	80	75	75	80	6	7.50	809
Preferred	125	123	...	...	...	...	8	....	...
Ogilvie Flour Mills common	129	118	123	118	118	123	8	6.77	100
Preferred	118	118	...	...	...	...	7	....	...
Ottawa Light and Power Co.	192	178	182	182	182	182	10	5.49	4
Penmans Limited common	58	54½	55½	55¼	55½	55¼	4	7.27	47
Preferred	86	83¼	84	84	84	84	6	7.14	100
Quebec Railway, L. and P.	21¼	14	18	17½	17½	18	...	....	326
Richelieu and Ontario Nav.	119¾	109	113½	109	109	113½	8	7.20	1035
Shawinigan Water and Power Co.	148	129	137	129	129	137	6	4.37	485
Sherwin Williams Paint Co.	61	57	60	58	60	58	...	....	...
Preferred	103¾	101	101½	101	101	101	7	6.93	75
Spanish River common	72¾	62	65	62½	63	63¾	...	....	20
Preferred	97½	93	96	93	93¾	96	7	7.29	35
Steel Company of Canada	23¾	23	23¼	23¼	23¼	23¼	...	....	150
Preferred	89	86	86½	85½	86¼	85½	7	8.22	72
Toronto Rails	144½	132	137¾	132⅝	132⅝	137¾	8	5.83	275
Tucketts	61	53½	57	53½	53½	57	...	....	65
Preferred	97	90	96	95	95	95⅞	7	7.29	115
Tooke Brothers com.	60	54	...	...	...	...	...	....	...
Preferred	92½	90	91	91	91	91	7	7.69	3
Twin City Electric Railway	108½	95⅛	104⅛	104	104⅛	104	6	5.82	3
Winnipeg Electric Railway	216¾	200	206	200	200	206	12	5.70	220
COTTONS—									
Canadian Cottons Limited	44¾	38¾	39	38¾	38¾	38¾	...	....	160
Preferred	78¾	75	78	76¼	78	77	6	7.67	84
Dominion Textile common	87½	80	85	81½	81	85	6	7.14	411
Preferred	105	101	103	102	103	103	7	6.79	23
Montreal Cottons Limited	62	58	60	60	60	60	4	6.66	106
Preferred	103¼	102½	103	103	103	103	7	6.73	25
BANKS—									
Brit. North Amer.	214	214	...	...	...	...	10	....	...
Commerce	224	213	216	215	215	216	10	4.62	4
Hochelaga	170	150	...	...	...	...	9	....	...
Merchants	201	189¾	190	189¾	190	190	10	5.26	32
Molsons	203	197	197	197	197	197	11	5.60	38
Montreal	246	235	237	235	235	237	10	4.21	93
Nova Scotia	266	257	260	258½	258½	260	14	5.38	80
Quebec	126	123	123	123	123	123	7	5.68	28
Royal	228	221	222	221	221	222	12	5.40	75
Union	150	149	150	150	150	150	8	5.33	121

OPTIMISM INCREASING IN EUROPE

Boston, March 28.—In answer to cabled inquiry to its London correspondent concerning the financial and war situation and the possibilities of the Bank of France paying out gold, the Boston News Bureau has the following cabled reply:

'Financial conditions essentially sound here, but a return to normal and the paying out of gold by the Bank of France will depend entirely upon the course of European politics. Signs point to early peace, which will relieve all markets and release hoarded European gold. Much cheaper money, however, is unlikely, because of the enormous actual and prospective demands for new capital to replace the wastage of war and increased armaments. It is believed the worst has been seen in Germany, though interest rates are still high.'

Our Paris correspondent cables in answer to similar inquiry:

'Optimism is increasing. The ambassadors' conference has practically settled the worst part of the Albanian difficulty, and we should see a general resurrection of business. European powers are now virtually in agreement in respect to peace terms, and the general opinion prevails that the Balkan states will accept these terms. It may now be said that peace is in sight. Nevertheless, the Bank of France will not release any gold until peace has been signed, and then only gradually.'

GOLD OUTPUT TO SLACKEN OFF NOW

The director of the United States Mint says the production of gold will not materially increase during the next ten years. Here, then, is in prospect a serious test of the enthusiasts who are making 'increasing gold production' the explanation for the higher cost of living.

Assuredly the increase in population will not end, and for statistical and economic purposes we are therefore to have a virtual decrease in gold.

It is quite true that gold production has been increasing during recent years. But so has its consumption. India has been proving a veritable mire into which the precious metal has been dumped only to disappear from view.

Monetary requirements, to quote an officer of a Wall street bank, have grown out of all proportion to the production of gold. The loan line of United States national banks throughout the country shows an increase of something like $2,500,000,000, comparing with 1906, the year before the panic. It is not improbable that the loans of State banks have shown a corresponding increase. This would make a loan expansion of $5,000,000,000.

A conservative estimate for increased gold requirements as a basis for these increased loans would be 10 percent, or $500,000,000. This does not look as though there were any great excess of the precious metal.

TWO VIEWS OF THE STEEL TRUST

Opposite views can be taken on the report of the United States Steel Corporation for the year ended December 31, last. A favorable construction can be placed on the pronounced increase in the working assets of the corporation, but on analysis it will be found that this increase did not come from earnings, but from the policy of the corporation to cut down expenditures for new construction and acquisitions.

In brief, the corporation spent only $13,780,000 in 1912 for additional property, extensions and new construction, compared with an average of $47,500,000 a year during the four preceding years.

Only a small amount of the money raised from new bond issues and appropriations from earnings for depreciation in 1912, was utilized for the foregoing purposes.

The Steel Corporation issued $32,250,000 new bonds during the year, and of the $33,379,000 set aside from income by charges to current expenses, only $20,524,000 was paid out.

Due largely to this was an increase of $40,245,000 in net working assets, which places United States Steel in a strong financial position in the event of a dissolution or a setback in the industry.

CANADA RISING AMONG NATIONS IN METAL WEALTH

Canada is becoming renowned in all countries of the world for many things, but nevt to her wheat fields, her wealth of mines is bringing her the most attentive interest of other nations.

Porcupine, the gold find of 1912, as far as production goes, was shipping over $22,000 worth of gold per day at the close of the year, and it is estimated by competent authorities that the camp will produce $6,000,000 during this year.

Cobalt sent out $18,000,000 worth of silver during the year, and a rough estimate for 1913 fixes the number of ounces at 29,000,000 or about the same as last year. Of asbestos, Canada produced 120,000 tons, or about eighty percent of the world's total output. Seventy percent of the world's nickel comes from Canada, the total being over 612,000 tons in 1912.

British Columbia with her $31,500,000 worth of minerals produced during 1912, and the Maritime Provinces with their vast iron and coal output are to be classed among the few outstanding features of the industry during 1912. The prospect for this year is for increased production. The giant is a baby yet.

MAXWELL MOTOR CO. PAYMENTS ARE DUE.

New York, March 29.—Managers of the syndicate which underwrote securities of the Maxwell Motor Company for $5,720,996 have called upon the subscribers to the financing for payment of 30 per cent on March 31, which will make a total of 80 per cent, or about $4,576,796 that the underwriters have had to pay.

This ought to clean things up, as from 20 per cent to 25 per cent of old stockholders are understood to have paid the $24 per share assessment.

REGARDED AS THE LARGEST BANK BLDG. IN AMERICA



CONTINENTAL AND COMMERCIAL NATIONAL BANK BUILDING.

TRAFFIC KEEPS PACE WITH ERIE RY. EXTENSIONS

New York, March 28.—As in the past six or seven years, Erie continues to demonstrate that as fast as its facilities are increased, traffic follows. About 75 miles of new double-tracking has already been completed, and this, with about $4,000,000 worth of new equipment, is making it possible to report the heaviest earnings in history.

In February the company did the biggest February's business ever reported, and again in March is doing a record March business. From July 1 to March 14 the total gain was $3,784,000, or 9.2 per cent.

The largest addition to revenues is derived from movement of merchandise, of which Erie is getting an ever-increasing share. In the second week of March revenues from merchandise were $55,000 ahead of the same week in 1912, and nearly $100,000 ahead of 1911. Compared with the same week in 1908, the gain was $297,000, or 82 per cent.

When Erie's present programme of improvements is completed next summer or early fall, total mileage of new second track will be 260, and recent additions to equipment orders will bring the total of expenditures to over $5,000,000. The management expects to need still more new equipment if good crops occur this year. The entire double-tracked line between New York and Chicago will be in service for the heavy fall movement.

COPPER MARKET IS QUIET AGAIN

New York, March 29.—A representative of a large group of copper companies says: 'Buying of copper has subsided, and some German consumers have notified American correspondents to make no further purchases for delivery pending settlement of the Balkan trouble. Slowing down in industrial activity in Germany is expected, and this may curtail consumption to some extent. However, this curtailment is likely to be offset by reduced output of refineries in this country.

Seventy-five per cent of copper purchased over the last month calls for delivery within a month after closing of contracts. This shows that consumers abroad are still experiencing difficulty in financing surplus metal.'

MONEY FIRM IN WEST, BUT PROSPECTS GOOD.

Minneapolis, March 29.—Money rates here are firmer. 'We are about back where we were prior to January 1, when 6 per cent was the current rate,' said Vice-president Crane of the First National Bank.

'There was an intermediate period of somewhat easier money markets, or rather general conditions there, have had some influence West.

'Conditions look good for Minneapolis and country west and north of here. Spring will open with a favorable crop prospect.'

CROWN-RESERVE MINING COMPANY, LIMITED

Dividend No. 38

Notice is hereby given that a dividend of 2 per cent. for the month of March and a bonus of 3 per cent. for the same period, making a total payment of 5 per cent., has been declared payable on the 15th April, 1913, to shareholders of record the 31st March.

Transfer books will not be closed.

Dividend cheques will be mailed on the 14th April by the Transfer Agents, "THE CROWN TRUST COMPANY," and shareholders are requested to advise them of any change of address.

By order of the Board.

JAMES COOPER,
Secretary-Treasurer.

Montreal, March 10, 1913.

DOMINION COAL CO. LIMITED

"DOMINION" and "SPRINGHILL."
Coal, screened, run of mine and slack.
DISCHARGING PLANTS AT
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Telephone MAIN 4491.

BANKER SAYS HE WILL URGE OUTSIDE AUDIT

Toronto, March 28.—Mr. H. C. MacLeod, formerly general manager of the Bank of Nova Scotia, and recognized as an expert upon banking matters, arrived in Toronto, having been summoned home from Italy by the Government to appear before the House of Commons Committee, now discussing the Federal Bank Act, which is before Parliament.

'I have had little opportunity to follow the discussions of the act,' said Mr. MacLeod, at the office of the bank this morning, 'but before I go to Ottawa I will have read everything that has been said for and against the measure, and will be qualified to express my opinion regarding it. Every one knows that I am in favor of an outside inspection of the banks. I have stated my opinion on that subject time and again and will urge the committee to insist upon outside inspection as a feature of the new bill to be enacted.'

Mr. MacLeod said that he didn't know on what day he would go to Ottawa to appear before the committee. 'I suppose they won't want to take up the matter until this naval bill has been settled,' he said. 'However, I understand that the bank act is the next important measure to come before the House of Commons.'

U.S. STEEL TRUST IMPROVEMENTS

Sharon, Pa., March 29.—While it is not likely the Steel Corporation will appropriate any additional money this year for improvements at Farrel works outside of new mills at the sheet steel plant and fence post and gate department at American Steel & Wire works, capacity of some of the other departments ultimately will be increased. There has been a shortage of steel which handicapped some of the finishing mills. This will be remedied by building additional open hearth furnaces and possibly another blast furnace.

For the present, however, the Corporation will ship in any steel needed. It aim is to keep the Farrell works busy on lighter products and officials will see that these works get their share of orders.

LOZIER MOTOR CO. NEW ISSUE

New York, March 29.—Lozier Motor Company stockholders have authorized an nincrease in stock from $3,000,000 to $5,000,000, the new shares consisting of $1,000,000 7 per cent cumulative preferred and $1,000,000 common. Stockholders have already subscribed for a large portion of the new preferred, offered at par. The new common will be retained in the treasury for conversion of preferred. Stock will now consist of $3,500,000 common and $1,500,000 7 per cent cumulative preferred.

President Jewett says: 'We have a schedule of 3,000 cars to be turned out the coming year. We are producing 50 cars weekly and this will be increased to 75, compared with average last year of 15. Sales department has orders to take care of output for three months in advance. The last month has broken all records for sales.'

ALLIS-CHALMERS.

New York, March 29. — Reorganization committee of Allis-Chalmers Company has called for payment balance of the assessments on the stock. In case of preferred stock, $4 is payable April 25 and $4 May 15, making the $20 assessment full-paid. Assessments on common stock are 2 payable April 25, and $2 May 15, making full assessment of 10 per share.

MUNICIPAL DEBENTURES

The prices of these securities are now at a level at which their purchase will yield a handsome interest return and at the same time give good prospect of an early increase in value. We recommend the purchase of long dated securities, and shall be pleased to send a list and full particulars of those we are offering.

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7% Pref. Stock

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TORONTO MONTREAL
VANCOUVER LONDON [ENG.

SLIGHT FALLING OFF IN TRADE SINCE EASTER, BUT GENERAL BUSINESS GOOD

Toronto reports to Bradstreet's say that while business is not quite so active since Easter, in dry goods lines at least the volume is about equal to what it was at this time last year, when the Easter trade was in full swing. Revised price lists are being sent out quoting advanced prices every week or so. A new price list was received by a local house this week from a British manufacturer, and at the same time a cable quoting still further advances. Delivery of ladies' wear is hard to obtain, and is causing some inconvenience. Staple black and blue woollens are very firm in price, and if held over are likely to prove a good investment for those who have purchased them at reasonable prices. Collections through Ontario are fully satisfactory, although Western accounts are proving very slow pay. Grocery trade is opening up fairly well but with little new features. Prices are steady. Receipts of sugar have been heavy which has checked any advance. Receipts of live stock have been light and cattle are firm with hogs higher. Eggs have been in large supply, and are again quoted two to three cents lower. Although money is no easier to obtain, the stock market has shown considerable improvement, which is tending to restore confidence.

Winnipeg reports to Bradstreet's a fairly active movement of spring merchandise at retail, although some report business not so active as at this time last year. The effect of the money stringency is being felt rather keenly particularly in the building trade. General spring hardware is fairly active. Collections are quite poor, and as yet show no improvement. It is suggested that there may be improvement after the opening of navigation, when much grain stored in elevators at the head of the lakes is released. Groceries are fairly active, although canned goods are slow owing largely to high prices. Receipts of grain have been rather light, and the wheat market is firmer this week. While there is little or no speculation, there continues to be a fairly active movement in real estate.

Vancouver reports to Bradstreet's say that business is not so active as it was, though in most lines still going ahead of last year. Bank clearings are running a little below last year, when real estate was much more active than it is now. Building permits are also slightly behind those of a year ago, while customs returns are slightly ahead. The money stringency is still keen, although in some lines it is reported freer, and both wholesalers and retailers report difficulty in making collections. Groceries have been rather quiet retailers hesitating about placing large orders until conditions shall improve. Prices are firm. Produce trade is unsettled owing to the uncertain condition of the market. Eggs are slightly firmer.

Ottawa reports to Bradstreet's say that general wholesale and retail business is fairly satisfactory. Drygoods stores are holding sales of silks and are doing a good volume of business for the week after Easter. In view of the large amount of building contemplated a scarcity of bricks is anticipated. Attendance of farmers at the market has been fairly good. Eggs are a little easier but other prices are steady.

Hamilton reports to Bradstreet's say that real estate activity has subsided considerably but general business is as yet little restrained by the tightness of money. Building is fairly active. There is a big inquiry from farmers for farm labor and there is no trouble in placing all the newly arrived immigrants who inquire for work on the farm. The harbor is now clear of ice and the waterfront is busy in preparation for the opening of navigation which it is said will be two weeks earlier than usual. Manufacturers are all busy and are looking forward to a good season. An agreement has been reached between retail milk dealers and milk producers by which the price will be eighteen cents a gallon until September 1st 19 cents during September and 20 cents after October 1st. The retail price will be raised to 9 cents a quart on October 1.

London reports to Bradstreet's say that manufacturers in practically all lines are operating to capacity with orders for some time ahead. Basic conditions through Western Ontario are sound and the scarcity of money has yet had little detrimenal effect. Collections are fairly satisfactory. There is some outside demand for real estate principally for factory sites. Railways are doing good business in and out of London. Attendance of farmers at the market has been small and produce prices are steady.

Quebec reports to Bradstreet's say orders for summer goods are coming in freely and the outlook for a satisfactory season is favorable. Groceries and provisions have been active which is usual at the season. At country points climatic conditions have been favorable and reports to hand are satisfactory regarding the maple sugar crop. Warm days and cold nights are needed to make the sap run freely. Collections as a rule are backward and a scarcity of ready money is perceptible, in the city, although somewhat early Easter displays were good. Shoe manufacturers are in some instances working overtime. Outside labor is well employed, and conditions are generally satisfactory.

NO FAILURE IN TRANSFERENCE OF SUGAR STOCK

Boston, March 29. — It now transpires that American Sugar did a good deal better with its offer of National Sugar stock to its shareholders than had generally been supposed. The failure of the rights and general pessimism translated this attempt to do a nice thing for Sugar stockholders into something of a fizle and the understanding was that stockholders had taken but 25 percent of the $5,000,000 stockk offered them.

As a matter of fact, shareholders subscribed to $2,700,000 stock, or 54 percent of the amount offered. The American Sugar Company offered the stock in obedience to its belief that by so doing it was avoiding any complication under the Sherman law and that as long as it must sell it would give its stockholders prior opportunity to take a 6 percent issue at par.

No definite plans exist regarding the disposal of the balance. Possibly the government officials may deem it proper for the company to continue to hold it.

NEW YORK CENTRAL MAKING HEADWAY

New York, March 29. — Negotiations between city authorities and New York central for west side freight terminal improvement, including elimination of tracks from street grade, and creation of important new yardage, are approaching conclusion. Work on a vast undertaking will be begun this year. The cost has never been estimated at less than $60,000,000, and concessions by the railway may run the bill up to $75,000,000. The work will take from three to five years.

Paid-up Capital, $6,747,680. Reserve Fund and Undivided Profits, $6,559,478

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ENGLISH

Fortune From Music Halls.

The estate of the late Sir Edward Moss, managing director of Moss's Empires, Limited, has been returned at £204,814.

Cat and Chopper.

For cutting off a cat's tail with a meat chopper, William Roberts has been fined 14s. 6d. ($3.50), at High Wycombe (Bucks.)

Born on Waterloo Day.

James Collier, of Wivenhoe, Essex, who was born on 18 June, 1815, the day the battle of Waterloo was fought, has died in his 99th year.

Toll of Factories.

During last year there were 656 cases of industrial poisoning, and fifty deaths resulted. Fatal accidents in factories, during the year, caused 1,260 deaths.

Farm Tragedy.

A man named Robarts, of Kenton, Harrow-on-the-Hill, was found lying in a ditch on his farm with part of his head blown off and a gun by his side.

Big Price for a Stamp.

The high price of £66 was realized at Messrs. Glendining's Galleries, London, for the 4d. vermilion Cape of Good stamp, 1861, rare owing to error in color.

Was Gored to Death.

A laborer named William Colthorpe, of Gedgrave, Orford, Suffolk, was fatally gored by a bull. The bull had to be shot before the poor fellow could be rescued.

Cotton Mill Fatality.

Herbert Hargreaves, employed as an engine tenter at Quarry Street Cotton Mill, Blackburn, fell in the bed of the running engine and was killed, the body being shockingly mangled.

Mother and Daughter Drowned.

Mrs. Wyman Jeffries and Miss Natalie Wyman Jeffries, mother and daughter, well known in Godalming society, have been found drowned in a pond at Busbridge, Godalming.

Smallpox on Liner.

Smallpox broke out among the crew of the Bibby liner 'Gloucestershire,' which had just arrived in Tilbury Docks from Rangoon. Five cases have been reported. All the patients are progressing favorably.

Double Golden Wedding.

A double golden wedding was celebrated at Gayton (Northants) by Mr. and Mrs. Benjamin Smith and Mr. and Mrs. Henry Clarke. Mr. Smith and Mrs. Clarke are brother and sister, and were married on the same day.

Men Attacked by Anthrax.

A shepherd and a butcher in Haddington were removed to the local infirmary suffering from anthrax contracted from a bullock which had died of the disease, and grave fears were entertained as to their recovery.

Giant Birthday Cake.

A giant birthday cake, weighing 109 lbs. was cut up and distributed among the 2,000 children who assembled at the Guildhall, London, to celebrate the 109th birthday of the foundation of the British and Foreign Bible Society.

Death for Child-Slayer.

After a hearing lasting nearly ten hours, Walter Sykes, showman's laborer, was, at the West Riding Assizes, sentenced to death for the murder of two little girls at Kimberworth on November 15th.

Sausages for Europe.

Alfred Youell, a horse dealer, of the Borough, who was fined at the London Guildhall for cruelty to a horse by causing it to be walked through the streets in an unfit state, was stated by the police to carry on a very large business in the shipment of old horses to the Continent. Last year alone he shipped over 3,000 horses.

A Rare Occurrence.

At the State opening of Parliament Lady Shaftesbury was Acting Mistress of the Robes, in lieu of the Duchess of Devonshire, who is absent in Ireland. It is only the second time within a century that the post has been even temporarily filled by any lady below the rank of a Duchess.

Always There.

Mr. William Grinham, of Frant, Sussex, who is 81 years old, has achieved what must be a record for a parish clerk. Mr. Grinham, who is officially described as the deputy clerk, has occupied his position at the Parish Church for 25 years, during which period he has not missed a single service. No baptism, marriage, or funeral has taken place without his presence.

Record Vegetables.

Some giant parsnips, the largest weighing over 7 lbs., and measuring 26 in. in length and 18 in. round the top, have been dug at Blatherwycke, Northamptonshire, by Mr. James Sturgess.

1,000 Workers Idle Through Fire.

The works of Richard Garrett and Sons, Leiston, Suffolk, were partially destroyed by fire, which originated in the carpenters' shop. The pattern and other shops were completely destroyed, together with valuable new machinery. Over 1,000 employees were affected by the closing of the works.

Flock Was Almost Destroyed.

It was discovered at Huntingdon that out of a flock of 40 sheep grazing just outside the town, 20 had been mauled to death by dogs, and seven others were so injured that they had to be destroyed. A terrier was caught chasing the sheep, and a second was traced to its owner in Huntingdon.

Ten Years for 'Firebug.'

Morris Loufer, was sentenced, at the Old Bailey, to ten years' penal servitude for manslaughter in connection with a fire on his premises, a tobacconist's shop, in Commercial road, East London, in which two newsboys died. His son Samuel was acquitted.

Died While Fetching Help.

Compensation of £299 under the Workmen's Compensation Act was awarded by Hartlepool County Court to the widow of a man named Hardy, who suffered from heart disease and died from the excitement and exertion of running for help for another workman who had been injured.

A Hare Mystery.

A farmer at Thorney, near Peterborough, found a full-grown hare in a large rat-trap which he set in his stack yard. As hares are vegetarians and the bait in the trap was meat, there is much conjecture as to why the hare entered the trap.

Died on Rail Journey.

When tickets were collected at Blisworth in a train from Newark to Mansfield, one of the passengers, Fisher Sewell, fifty-five, a canvasser, of Newark, was noticed to be ill, and when the train reached Mansfield he was found to be dead.

Minister's Golden Wedding.

The Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Butcock, of Debenham Congregational Church, Stowmarket, have celebrated their golden wedding. They were married on the same day and at the same hour as King Edward and the Queen Mother, and are the parents of six children, one son (a minister) and five daughters. Four are married and have families.

Skeletons 1,500 Years Old.

Fourteen skeletons, with the remains of bronze-wire wristlets, have been dug up on the farm of Mr. T. C. Ratcliff at Chesterton, near Peterborough. Near the skeletons were scraps of Roman pottery and glass, and it is thought that the remains may date back to the Roman occupation about 400 A.D.

Gave Life for a Cat.

Ernest Ellis, mate of the Hull trawler 'Sea Horse,' who was drowned during the week-end voyage, gave his life to save the ship's pet cat. The cat had climbed into a precarious position over the side of the vessel, and Ellis went after it to rescue it. The skipper leaned over to drag him back, and both fell into the water. The skipper was rescued, but Ellis was drowned. He leaves a widow and a young child.

Saw Woman Drown.

'You are the most miserable specimens of men I have ever seen,' said the West Middlesex coroner at an Uxbridge inquest on Miss Ellen Brumfield, daughter of an ex-inspector of Metropolitan Police. Evidence was given that two men saw her in the river immediately after she had fallen in and that one of them went to the police station a mile away, while the other remained on the spot.

Vicar Sent to Jail.

The trial concluded at Douglas, Isle of Man, of the Rev. James Wilson Alexander Mackenzie, vicar of Whitwick, Leicestershire, who was charged with uttering a forged promissory note for £300, purporting to bear the signature of the late Miss Murray, matron of Ramsay Isolation Hospital. The jury found Mackenzie 'Guilty,' and he was sentenced to twelve months' hard labor.

Two Suicides in Family.

An inquest was held at Warrington on James Tomlinson, forge laborer, who was found hanged in his bedroom. It was stated that Tomlinson served in the South African war, and was in receipt of eightpence a day pension. His wife committed suicide seven years ago, when he gave way to drink. A young daughter stated that about eighteen months ago her father sent her brother to a reformatory, and this worried him a good deal. A verdict of 'Suicide whilst of unsound mind' was returned.

Wanted to go to London.

Two London men, John Walker and Charles Quinn, were remanded by the Stockport magistrates charged with the theft of an automobile, value $2,250, belonging to Charles Pawson, a Stockport taxicab proprietor. According to Sergeant Brierley, the men admitted taking the car, and made a statement that they took it from the garage at midnight, drove it to within three miles of Macclesfield, and then they backed it up a lane, turned out the lights, and had a sleep in the car until daylight. They then drove to Derby. Here the gasoline gave out, so they turned the car to the side of the road and left it. When charged with the theft Walker was alleged to have said: 'We did not intend to steal it; we intended to go to London, but the petrol gave out.'

Life-Saving Expert.

At the meeting of the Town Council Alderman Mattison (Mayor of Middlesbrough) made a presentation to Mr. Harry Owens for his bravery in saving the life of a child in the River Tees. The Mayor said that on January 13 a child fell into the river at Newport. A strong tide threatened to carry the youngster to certain death when Owens gallantly dived into the water, and, after swimming some thirty yards, succeeded in bringing the child ashore and then rendered first aid, which saved its life. His Worship added that twenty years ago Owens also distinguished himself by saving the life of a man who had his coble capsized in the Tees, and also later by saving a child's life. In view of such services he handed to Mr. Owens the certificate of the Humane Society and a postal order from that society.

SCOTTISH

Lovers in Canal.

A girl of eighteen, Lily Gray, while walking with her sweetheart by the canal at Glasgow, fell into the water and was drowned. The young man was rescued unconscious.

Memory of Prestonpans.

A skeleton with a rosette consisting of brown cloth with four pieces of gold and silver braid on it, which has been unearthed at Prestonpans, East Lothian, is believed to be that of an officer who fell at the battle of Prestonpans in 1745, when the Jacobites under Prince Charlie defeated Sir John Cope.

Boy Started Locomotive.

At Greenock Sheriff Court a boy, Francis Bell (15), was sent to a reformatory for three years by Sheriff Welsh. He was found guilty of having set going an engine on the Caledonian Railway line in Chapel Street. The engine went on for two hundred yards, crashed into stationary buffers and damaged them. The engine was overturned and the tender also damaged.

Was 'Father' of Council.

The death took place at the residence of his daughter, Myrtlebank, Ayr, of ex-Baillie Andrews, who at the time of his retirement, three years ago, was Father of the Paisley Town Council. A native of Paisley, Mr. Andrews was 98 years of age. In his youth he was a draw-boy at the loom, but later he entered the drapery business, and for about fifty years he was one of the principal drapers in Paisley.

Cent-an-hour Pay.

An exhibition of Sweated Industries has been opened in Glasgow. Principal George Adam Smith said the facts which the investigations into women's industries by the Scottish Council for Women's Trades had brought to light were among the most depressing and terrible in the long annals of human suffering. They found an immense amount of honest, competent, and skilful labor employed at monstrously low wages—falling sometimes to 1-2d. an hour, and in most instances below 2d.

Was Trebly Bereaved.

The history of emigration contains few more genuinely pathetic chapters than that which narrates the story of how, within recent weeks, an Aberdeen lady has become both a widow and an orphan in the course of a voyage to Australia. The story dates back a couple of years ago, when Mr. Shinnie, a young Aberdonian, left the city to seek happier prospects in Brisbane, Australia. He had been a member of the Holburn United Free Church, Aberdeen, and he had married another member of the church, an active Sunday School worker and a choir member—Miss Mary Auld. Success had begun to crown the efforts of the young Aberdeen emigrant, and in the beginning of this year Mrs. Shinnie, with her four children, left Aberdeen to join her husband in the Commonwealth. While she was on her way, her husband was drowned while bathing, and, on reaching Australia, she learned that both her parents had died since she left Scotland, leaving her trebly bereaved.

IRISH

Masons' Grand Master.

The Earl of Donoughmore has been elected Grand Master of Irish Freemasons.

Aged 109, Had Never Seen Sea.

At the age of 109, Mrs. Hannah McKinnon, who had never seen the sea, has just died at Ballygawley, Co. Tyrone.

Cow in the Kitchen.

The Clogher Guardians, on the report of Dr. Warnock, ordered Bernard M'Elroy, Ballyscally, whose house, it was stated, was in a filthy condition, to remove a cow from the kitchen.

Railway Appointment.

Mr. J. Wharton, of the Lancashire and Yorkshire Railway, has been appointed traffic manager of the Great Southern and Western Railway, Ireland, in succession to Mr. Neale, appointed general manager.

A Monster Salmon.

A salmon scaling 47 1-2 lbs. has been captured in Derrish weir on the lower Shannon. This is believed to be a record fish for that portion of the river. In Lord Monteagle's weirs a few weeks ago one of 45 lbs. was secured.

Degree of Commerce.

It was announced at a meeting of the Belfast Harbor Board that the Queen's University in that city is about to institute a Degree of Commerce, and that for the benefit of day workers evening lectures will be given on economics, geography, accountancy, commercial law, and modern language.

Memorial to Executed Men.

It is proposed to place two memorial tablets on the mausoleum in Loughmore Cemetery, co. Tipperary, where rest the remains of the Brothers Cormack, who were hanged in Nenagh Jail in 1857 for the alleged murder of a land agent named Ellis. The remains were removed from the jail to Loughmore about three years ago.

Islanders and Police.

From Westport (Mayo) come reports of a serious disturbance at Achill Island in consequence of a land dispute. Police were attacked when protecting a man removing hay from the lands of the late Father Connelly, parish priest. Sergeant Donnellan received a blow on the head with a stone, and lies in a critical condition.

'Kiss Objectionable.

A serious rupture has occurred in the committee of the Dublin Feis Ceoil (National Music Festival) over the selection of a madrigal for the mixed choirs competition in which the word 'kiss' occurs. Some of the clerical members have left the committee on the ground that the selection is objectionable.

Soldier's Suicide.

Corporal Molyneux, of the Dorsetshire Regiment, now stationed at Belfast, committed suicide in the Victoria Barracks. A charge of some minor breach of discipline was pending against him, and he retired to the guard-room, where he blew out his brains with a revolver.

Shot His Sister.

In Drogheda Patrick Hoey discharged a revolver three times at his sister, the bullets lodging in her head, and then turned the weapon upon himself. Both were taken to the hospital in a precarious condition. Hoey had for some time past been on unfriendly terms with the other members of the family.

Death of 'Weather Predictor.'

The death has occurred in Castlecomer Workhouse Infirmary of Edward White, of that town, who was widely known in co. Kilkenny as a weather predictor. Some years ago, on learning that a local Gaelic Feis was fixed for a certain day two months in advance, he remarked that the opening time was an hour too early. As the event proved, torrential rain in the opening hour of the Feis dispersed the entire crowd.

Drowned in Three Inches of Water.

A verdict of 'Found drowned' was returned at an inquest held regarding the death of a young lady named Charlotte Elizabeth Watson, aged twenty-two, whose body was found in a shallow drain, only three inches deep, on her parents' farm at Feighcullen, co. Kildare. Dr. Sullivan, Rathangan, stated that the deceased had been suffering from anaemia and extreme debility. He believed that the girl became weak and fell into the water.

The Soldier's Reward.

The Enniscorthy Guardians declined, pending further inquiry, to procure an artificial hand for Richard Byrne, a workhouse inmate who, it was stated, had been in the army and had lost his hand while chopping sticks in South Africa. Mr. Whelan said the least the Government could do was to supply an artificial hand, and Mr. J. Murphy remarked: 'England always casts her soldiers aside as soon as she has no further use for them.'

Tragedy of Impression.

A painful sensation was created in Claremorris when it became known that the dead body of Constable Denis Murphy had been discovered in his dormitory with a large wound in the back of the head and a revolver by his side. The deceased, who was aged about thirty, was a native of Dunmanway, but had spent the greater part of his ten years' service in Mayo, where he was extremely popular. Constable Murphy was one of the large escort who attended the obsequies recently of Sergeant Mannix, of Ballyvary, the sad circumstances of whose death by his own hand are said to have deeply affected the young constable.

Bullock in a Bedroom.

Some excitement was caused in Wexford by the vagaries of a bullock, which ran amok. The animal took refuge in the house of Mr. Moses Murphy, pilot, and climbed the stairs and entered the front bedroom. It demolished a large bed and other articles, and then took a 'header' into the street twelve or fourteen feet below, bringing down the window frame and sashes. It escaped into the harbor, and swam about for a considerable time before it was captured by means of boats.

Jilted After 30 Years.

Jilted after a courtship of thirty years, Miss Ellen Martin, forty-nine, of Woodburn, near Carrickfergus, was awarded £150 damages in an action for breach of promise of marriage at the Antrim Assizes at Belfast. The defendant was a farmer, aged sixty. Samuel Hill, of Rathvale, Crumlin. Plaintiff stated that the promise was made thirty years ago, before the defendant went to Canada, was renewed in a letter in 1909, and again verbally in the following year. He frequently gave her presents of money, and she was still wearing the engagement ring he gave her, as it would not come off. Defendant, who had recently married another lady, denied the promise.

Body Put in River.

A remarkable trial was concluded at the Roscommon Assizes, before Mr. Justice Dodd. A woman named Mary Kenny, and her daughter, Anne Kenny, were indicted for having murdered Patrick Kenny, a farmer, the husband of the younger woman. The case for the Crown was that Kenny and his wife did not get on well together. On Oct. 15 last, he disappeared, when the only occupants of the house were the two women. Three days later the police found his body in the River Suck, not far from his own house. It was alleged that Kenny, while in his own house, was stunned by a blow on the head; that he was then strangled, and his body afterwards carried by the two women to the river and thrown into it. The women were found 'Guilty' of manslaughter, and each was sentenced to twelve years' imprisonment.

WELSH

Eighteen-Year-Old Tragedy.

Workmen who were clearing out a shaft at Samlet Colliery, near Swansea, found the skeleton of Jordan John, who fell out of a cage and was killed eighteen years ago.

Cow Was on Fire.

At the Valley (Anglesey) Police Court, Griffith Griffiths, Glangors, Llanrhyddlad, was fined £2 for cruelty to a cow. The cow had been extensively burnt, and it was stated that in places the flesh was quite frizzled as though it had been roasted. The defendant said his woman-servant had dressed the animal on account of vermin, and, as she was doing so, the cow swished its tail, knocking the lamp over, and thereby set fire to itself.

Poisoned in the Garden.

A youth of nineteen named John Edward Hall, poisoned himself at Llandudno. He was a son of Mr. S. Hall, nurseryman, of Albert Gardens, who employed him in gardening work. Afterdinnerone Sunday theyoung man went into the garden, and some time afterwards the father followed, heard him groaning, found him in agony, and carried him into the house. The young man said he had swallowed some weed killer, and asked his father to forgive him. He became unconscious, and died in half an hour.

Diversions of a Tramp.

The occupants of the Cwmavon farm, Cwmavon (Mon.), were alarmed by the unusual behavior of a tramping laborer who had been allowed to sleep at the farm one night on the promise of work next morning. The man demanded breakfast before commencing work, but was refused a meal until after he had done something to earn it. He then chased the farmer's wife around the house with a pitchfork. He afterwards went into the farmyard, where he proceeded to milk a cow and drink the milk, afterwards stealing a number of eggs and trying to escape on the back of a pony which was in the yard. He was, however, prevented from doing so by two laborers, who chased him from the premises, but he outdistanced his pursuers.

A Business Rector.

The Rev. John Gower, rector of Trefriw and Llanrhychwyn, has died at the age of eighty-three. He was of an exceptionally burly build, and possessed extraordinary physical strength even to the last. Recently he declared in the pulpit that he was an accomplished boxer and wrestler, and had more than once trained young men in the noble art of self-defence. He was also a very keen business man, and owned numerous properties. Among the trades, etc., he worked by means of foremen were the following: Slate quarry, stone quarry, lead mines, undertaker, joiner, upholsterer, carpenter, wheelwright, grocer, baker, car proprietor, smithy, motor bus proprietor, carter, miller, farmer, market gardener, poultry farm, refreshment-house, lodging houses, and river fishing licenses.

A BULL'S STRENGTH.

The following authentic tale comes from a South Wairarapa (New Zealand) station, and shows the immense power possessed by a bull. Two shepherds were driving bulls from various paddocks, and bringing them down to the homestead. As each fresh bull was added to the mob there were trials of strength and savage skirmishes between the various members of the herd. At one gate a large roan Shorthorn bull was waiting for the rest, and as soon as the gate was opened he charged out, and, after the usual roaring and grunting, came to locks with a well-grown red Shorthorn bull of equal size. After several bouts with horns locked, the red bull slipped past the roan's guard, and, getting him fairly under the body, heaved him bodily over the fence into the paddock where he had just come from. The roan bull weighed nearly a ton, and his body cleared the fence, one of the posts being broken by his horns. Another remarkable event from a spectacular point of view was when six or seven bulls attacked one, pitched him down the side of a big hill, hustled him through a gate, and over another fence.

AGRICULTURAL.

Will Investigate Canada's Trade

During the past year the live stock branch of the Department of Agriculture has been engaged in a preliminary investigation of the Canadian egg trade. Certain facts relating to the enormous loss that is charged back against the farmer and the unsatisfactory status of the trade as a whole have been collected and presented in Bulletin No. 16, entitled 'The Care of Market Eggs.' Realizing, however, the necessity of securing more detailed information before inaugurating any policy having for its object the bringing about of improvement in the condition of the business, the Minister of Agriculture has authorized the appointment of Mr. J. H. Hare, B. S.A., of Whitby, Ont., to undertake the necessary investigation.

Mr. Hare has held the position of district representative in Ontario County, Ont., for the past four years. He was born at Cobourg, Ont., and received his early training on the farm. He entered the Ontario Agriculture College in 1904, and graduated in 1908. Since taking up the district representative work in Ontario County he has devoted much time and has been very successful in the organization of cooperative egg circles. Not only has he paid particular attention to conditions of the egg trade as they exist in the rural districts, but he has also made a close study of poultry business in general and has written numerous articles, among which is a bulletin now in press. By virtue of his technical training and his practical experience Mr. Hare is, therefore, well qualified as a specialist in poultry work.

Mr. Hare will first be concerned with the collection of all data that is available on the grading of eggs as they have been received at wholesale produce houses of Canada during the past two years. The information thus obtained will be used to form a basis for such action as may be taken by the Government in initiating a movement to improve and properly regulate the trade. Mr. Hare will be located at Ottawa, but will travel extensively throughout the Dominion, first in the east and later in the west.

Improving the Quality

Dominion Government Will Get in Touch With Breeders.

As a means of furthering the policy of developing the poultry interests of the Dominion, in which the Live Stock Branch of the Department of Agriculture is actively engaged, the Live Stock Commissioner is anxious to secure the name and address of each breeder of poultry in Canada who is systematically endeavoring to improve the quality of his stock, particularly from the standpoint of increased egg and meat production.

The information is desired in order that the Live Stock Branch may be brought more closely in touch with progressive poultrymen throughout the Dominion, and with those whose names might be eligible for inclusion in a Dominion Poultry Directory.

As a means of securing this information, in part at least, all those who are interested are requested to write the Live Stock Commissioner, Ottawa, indicating.

(a) The breed, variety and strain or family of poultry they are breeding;

(b) The extent to which selection for increased egg and meat production is being practised;

(c) A brief but specific statement of what has been accomplished;

(d) Whether or not they are actively engaged in trap-nesting at the present time. If not, what means are being used to select the most desirable individuals for the breeding pens.

Letters giving the above information should be addressed to the Live Stock Commissioner, Ottawa. Such communications do not require postage.

Co-operation in Farming

Mr. Hayward, of British Columbia, Points Out Its Advantages.

In an address on 'Co-operation' recently given by Mr. Hayward, M. L. A. for Duncan, B. C., some pertinent remarks as to the loss to farmers caused by their attitude of isolation. 'If farmers joined together, they could rule the world,' he said.

'I would not like to suggest that agriculture is flourishing any too well in the Province of British Columbia. My honest belief is that agriculture is doing as well as might be expected under the circumstances; the circumstances are rather hard, I may say, and in that connection there are five or six matters over and above the question of co-operation that I would like, if time permitted, to discuss with you. Co-operation is not the only thing that will make for success in farming, but at least it is one of the chief things that will bring agriculture into a better state in the Province of British Columbia than it enjoys at the present time. I say better, because I believe that one of the greatest difficulties we have is that we are sending out of the Province annually $14,000,000 to bring in that which might very well be produced within our own borders. You will understand, therefore, what a very serious work the agriculturist has before him. Speaking as a supporter of the government, I say that the government intends to do everything possible to assist you.

'In regard to co-operation, I would just call attention to the fact that, so far as I have been able to see, it has operated very successfully in our district and in many other districts. It has done much to put dollars and cents into the farmer's pocket; it has created a friendlier spirit among the farmers, due to the closer association which the effective operation of the idea entails. In the past, it cannot be denied that the petty bickerings and little jealousies between the farmers, due largely to their isolated condition and individual effort, resulted in pecuniary loss, a loss that has since been transformed into a gain by the adoption of the co-operative idea. It is true, in my opinion, that if the farmers joined together they would rule the world. It is absolutely true; but it is likewise true that it is a very hard thing indeed to get the farmers to join togeher.

'I regard that, the breeding of a spirit of confidence among the farmers—as one of the chief works of co-operation. Wherever you have a co-operative creamery, or wherever you cooperate in any shape or form, you not only increase the quantity of the produce, but you also raise the standard of quality, both of which performances being coincidental with an all-round reduction in the cost. There are hundreds and thousands of farmers who would make butter—and that would be a good thing for the butter and the consumer of butter—if it could be produced on a co-operative principle. The fact that at the present time they have not only to make the butter, but find a market for it, is one of the reasons why so little of that commodity is made. If butter was made on the co-operative principle, that is, if all the farmers centralized the production of butter or the elements of butter, could be done at a greatly reduced cost to that which at present prohibits them from making that very necessary commodity.

'It is the details of the work that the farmer loses, and it is in these same details that the co-operative creamery would make those losses gains. If you increase the quantity and raise the quality of dairy produce, you at at the time increase their monetary value. The monetary values of butter and eggs have altered wherever you have a co-operative society controlling the industry. It is not very many years ago when I, who have been farming here for the last seventeen years, used to peddle butter and eggs around this town, and be glad to take from the grocer just whatever he would give me—and I am sorry to say, take it out in trade. To-day, I send my products to the creamery, and the grocer has to pay what we ask, and not what he chooses to give.

'I am going to give you a few figures regarding our Cowichan Creamery. Now, the Cowichan Creamery is a purely co-operative concern. It started out to make butter As far as my connection with it went, I started in with the hope that the creamery would start an egg-station. e have now gone beyond that into a poultry-station. e have got a pig-feeding station; we buk our feed in car-load lots; we hav a siding from the railway. Everything is mixed up by the association, and the farmer brings in his produce and takes out his feed. The one offsets the other, and at the end of the month he has paid for his feed and is due to receive the balance on his product. During the year the creamery produced 158,000 lbs of butter. It sipped 82,000 dozen eggs, and it placed on the market no less than 20,000 lbs of dressed poultry.

'With regard to the feed, it is an enormous amount, somewhere in the neighborhood of $40,000 to $50,000 per annum. Everything is increasing by leaps and bounds. Last year the egg product was doubled; the feed product was als odoubled. All these things are paying. In 1906, before we started an egg-station, I used to have the greatest difficulty in getting rid of eggs; and when I did, I was selling, during the spring of the year, at 18 cents a dozen in the case. In 1907 we started the egg-station, and from that day to this the lowest price I have received in the spring of the year for such eggs was 27 1-2 cents.

'I would call your attention to the fact that a co-operative creamery can do things that an individual cannot do. A creamery can have a cold-storage and take care of its own eggs. It can sell eggs in the market in September and October against what are called fresh eggs from Manitoba and the Prairie Provinces, and these will sell at 35 cents and bring to the producer his 27 1-2 cents. There are many other things in which the farmer might co-optrate. Our creamery is considering the installation of a fruit-packing station, and acting practically as commissioner or agent to sell anything—vegetables, potatoes, or anything else. I venture to say that there are not many here who, having had dealings with a commission house, have not felt that the commission men got more than they were entitled to get.'

Clover Good for Early Hog Feed

There probably is no crop upon the farm that offers so much profitable succulent food for swine as a well-set field of clover.

With a good growth of clover we have kept our brood sows in splendid shape after weaning the pigs, with but very little grain added, allowing them at all times plenty of water to drink.

However, we do not always have good stands of clover upon our farm and must supplement some other crop for- forage during the early summer season. We have met this demand to an extent by sowing rye in autumn, very heavy, three bushels to the acre, which is not too much for pasturing.

This crop starts us off in early spring as soon as the ground will bear turning on to, and the swine round up their foraging by gleaning the scattering heads of grain as they enter the milk stage. It is best in the event of pasturing of a patch of rye to have another small plot adjoining the rye field, sown thickly with oats and peas.

As soon as the succulent properties in the rye has ceased which will be as soon as it has headed out and is forming the grain, we find that the oats and pea crop is coming on just in the proper condition to fit into the green ration, while the hogs are finishing up in the rye field. The rye field is broken up, fitted for sowing into rape which makes an excellent green feed to keep the hogs healthy and conditioned for starting in on a ration of new corn

We are sure that the outbreak of disease among swine would be greatly lessened if the swine were given more range in the manner of succulent pasturage during the summer and autumn, in addition to gleaning over the dry grain stubble fields. Plenty of shade, all the green field they can consume, fresh water to drink, no wallow and filth holes, manure piles, and no dry hog pens filled with myriads of dust and disease germs, are the farmers' safeguard in swine raising — Geo. W. Brown, Ohio.

GETTING READY TO MAKE MAPLE SUGAR.

Some things we can do now to make ready for the maple sugar harvest which will shortly be here once more.

For one thing, if we lack any buckets we may get them and paint them at odd times. The galvanized iron buckets of the present time are a great improvement over the old wooden buckets, and some say they will not rust if they are not painted. I believe it is better, however, to give them a good coat of paint. They will last longer. Tin buckets should surely receive this preparation for service.

If buckets have already been painted, they ought to be touched up wherever the coating has been knocked off by contact with ice or otherwise.

The evaporator may also be procured and set if you are going to get one this season. If the arch in the old one has been thrown down by the frost this may be righted up.

Wood for the coming season's work may be cut and stored away now. A good many neglect this and then have to work hard while the sap is running to keep up with the fires. It is a good plan to have a shed close to the boiling place for the wood, but if there be none, four crotched stakes may be set up and poles laid on, covered over with old boards or slabs from the mill for a roof.

We may get any tins we need for the sugar cakes now, too. It is sometimes quite impossible to find these if we wait until the sugar season really opens. Time by the forelock is not as apt to get away from us as if we try to grab the hindlock. — E. L. Vincent.

'Choking' in Cattle

Choking in cattle is usually due to their swallowing a piece of turnip, and having it lodge in the gullet. If the animal breathes with its mouth shut, and only coughs a little, however, you should wait a little rather than adopt extreme measures or begin a surgical operation, for often the animal will then get over it of its own accord. The signs which call for immediate and heroic treatment are when saliva runs from its mouth, its eyes bulge out, back is arched, and bloating takes place.

Various methods are recommended, a practical one of which is making the animal run down hill, as the violent exertions thereby produced may cause the obstruction to come up and fly out of its mouth. Leaping the animal over a low fence is likewise claimed to be good. Better still is to put a flat-ended stick firmly against the obstruction on the side of the neck, and strike against the other side with a mallet to smash it. A pretty hard blow is necessary to achieve much, and instead of crushing the obstruction this may only have the effect of driving it along, which will, however, give temperory relief. On the other hand, if the obstruction is not very far down, it can sometimes be made to return to the mouth by gripping the gullet below it and squeezing and pushing upward.

Once in a while cows will appear choked, however, when nothing can be felt in their throats, the trouble then is evidently within their bodies, and though it is always advisable to watch them, they will generally be all right in an hour or two without receiving any treatment. These simple means are usually as efficacious as resorting to a probing or cutting down the gullet with a knife, making an incision, and thus removing the offending object, which are fit for no one to do, in fact, but a veterinary surgeon.

The ordinary farmer goes far enough if he pits a twitch on the animal, opens its mouth, inserts a baling iron or an iron saddle stirrup, which will suffice very well if nothing else is at hand, and passes his hand through it down into the throat. In this way he may be able to feel below the larynx, or Adam's apple, which is located where the neck joins the head, and remove the offending obstacle; or he may lubricate the gullet with a little oil, and then, by pressing up on the outside of the throat, cause the obstruction to be coughed out, or, by pressing down to be swallowed. If no relief can be afforded by any of these measures, and the animal is in extreme agony, veterinary advice should be secured.

Tree-Planting

Describing at the Royal Institution, (England), the results of horticultural investigations at the Woburn experimental fruit farm, Mr. Spencer M. Pickering controverted some old notions as to the transplanting of trees from the nursery to the fruit ground.

It made little or no difference, he said, to the future welfare of the tree whether the ends of the old roots were trimmed or left jagged and torn; nor did it matter whether they were carefully spread out instead of being huddled into the hole prepared for them. Experiments had shown that it was the new rootlets which were to be formed and not the old ones on which the future life of the tree depended.

HOW TO INCREASE BEE COLONIES.

There are two methods by which increase may be secured — by natural, and what is termed artificial swarming. No advanced beekeeper nowadays trusts to natural swarming for his increase. He usually combines queen-rearing with it, so as to ensure getting select queens at the head of each colony instead of allowing the bees to breed their own promiscuously. When the colonies are nearly strong enough to swarm naturally, and it is desired to make two out of one, lift the hive containing the colony you wish to divide temporarily on to another stand alongside and put a hive containing frames of comb or foundation in its place. Next remove the centre frame and put in its place a frame of brood from the removed hive or another, and see that the queen is taken from the old hive and put into the new one, taking care to destroy any queen cells started on the transfered comb. Place a queen excluder over the frames, and see that it fits properly to keep the queens below, then set the queenless colony over the excluder as a top box, and place the frame of foundation in the place of the brood removed, and close down.

In five days examine the top box, and, if any queen cells have been started, destroy them, unless it is your choice colony, in which case remove the box and bees to a new stand and make use of the spare queen cells. If, on the other hand, you have young queens coming on and want to make use of them, destroy the cells, set the box on a new stand, as before, and give the bees a queen cell or young queen. By this time both division of the colony are increasing in strength rapidly; you have increased 100 percent without trouble or risk. All the colonies in the apiary may be divided in the same way if desired.

Where natural swarming is allowed, the top boxes should be put on before the brood chambers gets overcrowded with bees, otherwise they will have made their preparations for swarming, and the object will be frustrated. When put on at the right time swarming is delayed until the flow sets in, and enormous swarms are obtained that are profitable from the start, and when second swarms are prevented both colonies will in a couple of weeks be storing surplus honey in an average season.

In favorable weather, after the bees have started queen cells preparatory to swarming, the first swarm will issue about the eighth day, when the first cells built are being sealed over. The old queen goes out with it. As it takes 16 days for the young queens to come to maturity, the first young queen will emerge eight days after the swarm left, and, if the colony is strong enough to throw off another swarm, the young queen will lead it off the next day, and another queen will take charge. To prevent this, all but one queen cell should be destroyed on the fifth day after the first swarm left.

TO MAKE CREAM CHEESE.

Cream cheese is the simplest variety of soft cheese that can be made. All you have to do is to procure some fresh thick cream and clean close-textured linen cloth. Place the cloth in a basin and pour the cream into it, and then tie up bag fashion and hang up in a draughty place. The thinner portion of liquid whey will drain off from the cream, which will gradually become pasty and semi-solid. To facilitate draining the cloth should be opened out occasionally and the hard cream from the outsides scraped down. When the cream acquires a pasty consistency it should be turned out into a basin and mixed with a little salt (some also add a little sugar), and then moulded. The moulding may be done by lining a small tin mould with a piece of butter muslin and putting the cream cheese into this. It is then wrapped in grease proof paper and made ready for sale.

ST. ANDREWS CURLING CLUB BANQUET---ROYALS WILL PLAY TO-DAY

THE MONTREAL HORSE SHOW WILL BE MORE COMPLETE THIS YEAR THAN EVER BEFORE

The List of Events Shows Some Additions Which Will Make the Montreal Show Second to Few.

Every effort is being put forward this year to make the Montreal Horse Show one of the most complete which will be held outside of New York and London. The classes and prizes which have been offered have been greatly augmented and the porud position which Montreal holds in the equine world will be reflected in the show which will be held here this year. Already entries have been received and erservations of stable room made and the decorations of the Arena will excel anything ever seen in this city.

THOROUGHBREDS.

Class No. 1—Stallions, calculated to sire useful half-bred horses for hunters, saddle horses or remounts. 1st prize, $60; 2nd prize, $30; 3rd prize, $15. $25 of the prize money in this class is offered by the Canadian Thoroughbred Horse Society.

Class No. 2 — Stallions, under three years old. 1st prize, $25; 2nd prize, $15; 3rd prize, $10.

Class No. 3 — Mares in foal or have dropped a foal this year. 1st prize, $30; 2nd prize, $20; 3rd prize, $10.

Class No. 4 — Yearlings, foaled in the Province of Quebec, and registered in the Thoroughbred Stud Book. Certified pedigree must accompany entry. 1st prize, $50; 2nd prize, $30; 3rd prize, $20.

HACKNEYS.

Class No. 5 — Stallions, three years old and upward. 1st prize, $50; 2nd prize, $25; 3rd prize, $10.

Class No. 6 — Stallions, under three years. 1st prize, $25; 2nd prize, $15; 3rd prize, $10.

Class No. 7 — Mares in foal or have dropped a foal this year. 1st prize, $30; 2nd prize, $20; 3rd prize, $10.

STANDARD-BREDS.

Class No. 8—Stallions, three years old and upward. 1st prize, $50; 2nd prize, $25; 3rd prize, $10.

Class No. 9 — Stallions, under three years old. 1st prize, $25; 2nd prize, $15; 3rd prize, $10.

Class No. 10 — Mares in foal or have dropped a foal this year. 1st prize, $30; 2nd prize, $20; 3rd prize, $10.

CLYDESDALES AND SHIRES.

Class No. 11 — Stallions, three years old and upward, standing in the Province of Quebec. 1st prize, $50; 2nd prize, $25; third prize, $10.

Class No. 12 — Stallions, under three years. 1st prize, $25; 2nd prize, $15; 3rd prize, $10.

PERCHERONS.

Class No. 13 — Stallions, three years old and upward, standing in the Province of Quebec. 1st prize, $50; 2nd prize, $25; 3rd prize, $10.

Class No. 14 — Stallions, under three years old. 1st prize, $25; 2nd prize, $15; 3rd prize, $10.

ARDENNAIS.

Class No. 15 — Pure bred stallions, three years old and upward. 1st prize, $50; 2nd prize, $25; 3rd prize, $10.

Class No. 16 — Best mare or filly, the progeny of a pure bred Belgian draught horse, registered with the Department of Agriculture in Ottawa. Such mares or fillies to be registered with the Department of Agriculture for the Province of Quebec. To be shown in hand. 1st prize, $30; 2nd prize, $20; 3rd prize, $10.

HEAVY DRAUGHT.

Class No. 17 — Mares (any breed) weighing 1,400 lbs. or over, in foal or have dropped a foal this year. 1st prize, $30; 2nd prize, $20; 3rd prize, $10.

NON-REGISTERED.

Class No. 18 — Mares, other than thoroughbreds, suitable for breeding, saddle horses and hunters, in foal or have dropped a foal this year. 1st prize, $30; 2nd prize, $20; 3rd prize, $10.

YEARLING COLTS AND FILLIES.

Class No. 19 — For the best yearling colt or filly sired by a Canadian National Bureau Stallion out of a mare other than a thoroughbred. 1st prize, cup; 2nd prize, $20; 3rd prize, $10.

Class No. 20 — For the best three-year-old mare or gelding, bred in the Province of Quebec, and likely to make a saddle horse or hunter. 1st prize, $30; 2nd prize, $20; 3rd prize, $10.

Class No. 21 — For the best three-year-old mare or gelding, bred in the Province of Quebec, and likely to make a harness horse. 1st prize, $30; 2nd prize, $20; 3rd prize, $10.

GOVERNOR-GENERAL'S PRIZE.

(First prize winners in previous years barred.)

Class No. 22 — Best mare or gelding, three years and not exceeding seven years, bred in the Province of Quebec, suitable for saddle or cavalry purposes, to be sired by a thoroughbred stallion, such sire to be approved by the judges. 1st prize, cup; 2nd prize, $35; 3rd prize, $15.

DRAUGHT HORSES AND GENERAL DELIVERIES.

Class No. 23 — Best pair of heavy draught horses, weighing over 2,800 lbs. 1st prize, cup and $50; 2nd prize, $30; 3rd prize, $20.

Class No. 24 — For the best heavy draught mare or gelding, weighing over 1,400 lbs. 1st prize, $30; 2nd prize, $20; 3rd prize, $10.

ROADSTERS.

Class No. 29 — Horses under 15 hands 3 inches. To be shown in single harness to a road waggon. 1st prize, $60; 2nd prize, $30; 3rd prize, $15.

Class No. 30 — Horses 15 hands 3 inches and over. To be shown in single harness to a road waggon. 1st prize, $60; 2nd prize, $30; 3rd prize, $15.

Class No. 31 — Pair of horses, not under 15 hands. To be shown in harness to a road waggon. 1st prize, $60; 2nd prize, $30; 3rd prize, $15.

HORSES IN HARNESS.

Class No. 32 — Horses over 14 hands 2 inches and not exceeding 15 hands 1 1-2 inches. To be shown to a two-wheeled vehicle. 1st prize, $60; 2nd prize, $30; 3rd prize, $15.

Class No. 33 — Horses over 15 hands 1 1-2 inches and not exceeding 15 hands 3 inches. To be shown to a two-wheeled vehicle. 1st prize, $60; 2nd prize, $30; 3rd prize, $15.

Class No. 34 — Horses exceeding 15 hands 3 inches. To be shown to a two-wheeled vehicle. 1st prize, $60; 2nd prize, $30; 3rd prize, $15.

Class No. 35 — Mares and geldings under 15 hands 2 inches, that have not won a first prize in single harness at any recognized Horse Show previous to the closing of entries. To be shown in single harness to appropriate vehicles. Horses to be owned by the exhibitors, who must be bona fide residents of the Province of Quebec at the time of entry. 1st prize, $50; 2nd class, $25: 3rd prize, $10.

Class No. 36.—Mares and Geldings, 15 hands 2 inches and over, that have not won a first prize in single harness at any recognized horse show previous to the closing of entries. To be shown in single harness to appropriate vehicles. Horses to be owned by the exhibitors, who must be bona fide residents of the Province of Quebec at time of entry. 1st prize $50; 2nd prize $25; 3rd prize $10.

CHAMPION HIGH STEPPER.

Class 37. Best high stepper, to be shown in single harness to an appropriate vehicle and to be judged on all-round action, irrespective of height. 1st prize, cup; 2nd prize, ribbon.

PAIRS.

Class 38. Pair of horses, 15 hands 2 inches and under, to be shown to a four-wheeled vehicle. 1st prize $75; 2nd prize $50; 3rd prize $25.

Class 39. Pair of horses over 15 hands 2 inches, to be shown to a four-wheeled vehicle. 1st prize, $75; 2nd prize, $50; 3rd prize, $25.

TANDEMS.

Class 40. Horses, not exceding 15 hands 2 inches. 1st prize $75; 2nd prize $50; 3rd prize $25.

Class 41. Horses exceeding 15 hands 2 inches. 1st prize $75; 2nd prize, $50; 3rd prize $25.

Class 42. For the best harness tandem driven by a lady. Tandem to count 50 per cent., driving 50 per cent. Dealers and professionals barred. 1st prize, cup; 2nd prize, ribbon.

HORSES, CARRIAGES, RUNABOUTS AND APPOINTMENTS.

Class 43. Mares and geldings, not exceding 15 hands 2 inches, shown to runabouts. Horses to count 60 per cent. runabout and appointments, 40 per cent. 1st prize $50; 2nd prize $25; 3rd prize, $10.

Class 44. Mares and geldings, shown to runabouts. The entire exhibit to be owned by a resident of the Island of Montreal. Horses to count 60 per cent. Runabout and appointments, 40 per cent. 1st prize, cup; 2nd prize, $25; 3rd prize, $10.

Class 45. Mares and geldings, 15 hands 3 inches and under, shown to an appropriate vehicle. Horses to count 60 per cent, appointments 40 per cent. To be driven by a lady. Not open to dealers. 1st prize, cup; 2nd prize, $25; 3rd prize, $10.

Class 47. Pair of mares or geldings, to not under 15 hands 2 inches, to be shown to a Victoria. Horses to count 60 per cent, appointments 40 per cent. ot open to dealers. 1st prize $75; 2nd prize $50; 3rd prize $25.

Class 47. Pair of ares or geldings, to be shown before a demi-mail, spider, Stanhope, phaeton or other appropriate trap for gentlemen's use. Horses to count 60 per cent, appointments 40 per cent. Gentlemen amatuer drivers. The entire exhibit to be owned by an amateur. 1st prize $75; 2nd prize $50; 3rd prize, $25.

Class 48. Pair of mares or geldings, to be shown before a lady's phaeton. Ladies to drive. Horses to count 50 per cent, phaeton 25 per cent, harness 15 per cent, liveries, 10 per cent. Not open to dealers. 1st prize, cup; 2rd prize ribbon.

COLLECTION OF HARNESS HORSES.

Class 50. For best collection of three harness horses, not under 15 hands. To be shown in single harness. 1st prize $75; 2nd prize $50; 3rd prize $25.

COMBINATION SADDLE AND HARNESS HORSES.

Class 51. Horses, 15 hands, 2 inches and under, to be shown to an appropriate vehicle and judged as a horse best suited for harness purposes. The horses to be unharnessed in ring, and shown and judged under saddle. The horses best suited for both these purposes to be awarded the prizes. 1st prize $60; 2nd prize, $30; 3rd prize, $15.

Class 52. Horses over 15 hands 2 inches, to be first shown to an appropriate vehicle and judged as a horse best suited for harness purposes. The horse to be unharnessed in the ring, and shown and judged under saddle. The horses best suited for both purposes to be awarded the prizes. 1st prize, $60; 2nd prize, $30; 3rd prize, $15.

SADDLE HORSES.

Class 53. Mares or geldings, 14 hands 3 inches and over, the bona-fide property of residents of the Island of Montreal. Horses to be suitable for and to be ridden by ladies. 1st prize, cup; 2nd prize, ribbon.

UNDOCKED.

Class 54. Horses over 14 hands 2 inches, up to carrying 150 to 180 lbs. 1st prize, $60; 2nd prize, $30; 3rd prize, $15.

Class 55. Horses over 15 hands, up to carrying over 180 lbs. 1st prize $60; 2nd prize $30; 3rd prize, $15.

Class No. 56.—Mares or geldings over 15 hands, up to carrying over 150 lbs., but not exceeding 190 lbs. Horses to be suitable for and to be ridden by ladies. 1st prize, $60; 2nd prize, $30; 3rd prize, $15.

DOCKED.

Class No. 57.—Horses over 14 hands 2 inches, up to carrying 150 to 180 lbs. 1st prize, $60; 2nd prize, $30; 3rd prize, $15.

Class No. 58.—Horses over 15 hands, up to carrying over 180 lbs. 1st prize, $60; 2nd prize, $30; 3rd prize, $15.

(Horses can only be entered in, one of classes 57 and 58.)

Class No. 59.—Mares or geldings over 15 hands, up to carrying over 150 lbs., but not exceeding 190 lbs. Horses to be suitable for and to be ridden by ladies. Entry fee $3.00. 1st prize, $60; 2nd prize, $30; 3rd prize, $15.

PAIRS OF SADDLE HORSES.

(Dealers and professionals barred.)

Class No. 60.—Pairs of saddle horses, not under 15 hands; one to be ridden by a lady, the other by a gentleman (amateurs). 1st prize, cup and $50; 2nd prize, $30; 3rd prize, $20.

HUNTERS AND JUMPERS.

Continued.

Class No. 61.—Qualified hunters, up to carrying over 150 lbs., but not exceeding 175 lbs., to hounds. Conformation and quality to count 40 percent; performance over fences, 60 percent. 1st prize, $60; 2nd prize, $30; 3rd prize, $15.

Class No. 62.—Qualified hunters, up to carrying over 175 lbs. to hounds. Conformation and quality to count 40 percent; performance over fences 60 percent. 1st prize, $60; 2nd prize, $30; 3rd prize, $15.

Class No. 64.—Green hunters, up to carrying over 175 lbs. to hounds. Conformation and quality to count 60 percent; performance over fences 40 percent. 1st prize, $60; 2nd prize, $30; 3rd prize, $15.

Clacc No. 64.—Green hunters, up to carrying over 175 lbs. to hounds. Conformation and quality to count 60 percent; performance over fences 40 percent. 1st prize, $60; 2nd prize, $30; 3rd prize, $15.

Class No. 65.—Mares and geldings, not exceeding six years, suitable to become hunters. To be judged for their conformation, quality and paces. Not to be jumped. Open only to horses that have not been previously exhibited. County fairs excepted. 1st prize, cup; 2nd prize, ribbon.

Class No. 66.—Thoroughbred hunters. Horses must be registered in the Stud Book for Thoroughbreds, and Stud Book number must be given on the entry blank. Conformation to count 50 percent; performance over fences 50 percent. 1st prize, $60; 2nd prize, $30; 3rd prize, $15.

Class No. 67.—Lady's hunter, must be up to carrying 140 lbs., but not exceeding 180 lbs. to hounds. Conformation and quality to count 25 percent; performance over fences 50 percent; manners 25 percent. 1st prize, cup; 2nd prize, ribbon.

Class No. 68.—Hunters, up to carrying over 150 lbs., but not exceeding 180 lbs. to hounds. To be owned and ridden by amateurs, resident of the Island on Montreal, and the bona fide property of exhibitor at time of entry. Conformation and quality to count 50 percent; performance 50 percent. 1st prize, cup and $25; 2nd prize, $30; 3rd prize, $15.

Class No. 69.—Hunters, up to carrying over 180 lbs. to hounds. To be owned and ridden by amateurs, resident of the Island of Montreal and the bona fide property of exhibitor at time of entry. Conformation and quality to count 50 percent; performance 50 percent. 1st prize, cup and $25; 2nd prize, $30; 3rd prize, $15.

Class No. 70.—Open to hunters owned and ridden by amateur members enjoying full privileges of a recognized hunt club, in their hunt costome. 1st prize, cup and $40; 2nd prize, $30; 3rd prize, $20.

HUNT TEAMS.

(Entries to be made or approved by the master.)

Class No. 71.—For the best team of three hunters from any recognized hunt, to be owned and ridden by amateur members 1912-1913 enjoying full privileges of a recognized hunt in their hunt costume. Conformation and quality to count 30 percent; performances over fences 50 percent; appointments 20 percent. 1st prize, cup and $90; 2nd prize, $60; 3rd prize, $30;

OPEN JUMPING CLASSES.

Class No. 72.—Best performance over the regulation jumps (twice around), carrying not less than 140 lbs. 1st prize, $60; 2nd prize, $30; 3rd prize, $15.

Class No. 73.—Best performance over three jumps—first, 4 feet 6 inches; second, 5 feet; third, 5 feet 6 inches (twice around). 1st prize, $60; 2nd prize, $30; 3rd prize, $15.

Class No. 74.—Best performance of two horses shown abreast over four jumps. First, post and rail; second, stone wall; third, triple bars; fourth, field gate. Performance only to count. To be ridden in pink. 1st prize, $60; 2nd prize, $30; 3rd prize, $15.

HIGH JUMP.

Class No. 75.—For the first trial the bars will be placed at 5 feet; they will then be raised 4 inches at a time up to six feet, after which they will be raised 3 inches at a time. Only three trials will be allowed. 1st prize, $75; 2nd prize, $50; 3rd prize, $25.

POLO PONIES.

Class 76. Polo ponies, belonging to members of a polo club, to be shown with mallet by members in their club costume. Ponies to be practically or polo sound, and to be judged for their manners, handiness and conformation. Conformation to count 50 per cent, performance 50 per cent. Five or more entries or class may be cancelled. 1st prize, $50; 2nd prize, $25; 3rd prize, $10.

Class 77. For the best string of two polo ponies belonging to a member of a polo club. Ponies to be practically or polo sound and to be judged for their manners, handiness and conformation. Conformation to count 50 per cent, performance 50 per cent. 1st prize $20; 2nd prize, $15; 3rd prize, $10.

PONIES IN HARNESS.

Single.

Class 78. Mares or gelding under 12 hands, to be driven by boys or girls not over 12 years of age. The ponies to be practically sound and have good manners. Pony to count 50 per cent, appointment to count 20 per cent, driving to count 30 per cent. 1st prize, cup and $90; 2nd prize, $60; 3rd prize, $30;

Class 79. Mares or geldings, 12 hands and not exceeding 13 hands, 1 inch. To be driven by boys or girls not over 15 years of age. The ponies to be practically sound and have good manners. The pony to count 50 per cent, appointments 20 per cent, driving 30 per cent. 1st prize $25; 2rd prize $15; 3rd prize, $5.

Class 80. Mares or geldings over 13 hands 1 inch and not exceeding 14 hands 2 inches. To be driven by boys or girls not over 18 years of age. The ponies to be practically sound and have good manners. The pony to count 50 per cent, driving 30 per cent, appointments. 20 per cent. 1st prize $30; 2nd prize, $20; 3rd prize $10.

Pairs.

Class 81. Pair of mares or geldings, not exceeding 14 hands 2 inches. To be shown to a four-wheeled vehicle. The ponies to be practically sound and have good manners. 1st prize $40; 2nd prize, $20; 3rd prize, $10.

Tandems.

Class 82. Mares or geldings, over 13 hands 1 inch, and not exceeding 14 hands 2 inches. To be shown to a two-wheeled vehicle. Entry fee $2.00. 1st prize, $40; 2rd prize, $20; 3rd prize, $10.

Class 83. Mares or geldings, not exceding 13 hands 1 inch. To be shown to a two-wheeled vehicle by boys or girls 16 years or under. The ponies to be practically sound and have good manners. The ponies to count 70 per cent, driving 30 per cent. Entry fee $2.00. 1st prize, $30; 2nd prize, $20; 3rd prize, $10.

PONIES UNDER SADDLE.

A rider must be provided for each pony on entering ring.

Class 84. Mares or geldings, under 12 hands. To be ridden by boys or girls not over 12 years of age. The ponies to be practically sound, and have good manners. The pony to count 50 per cent, paces and manners 30 per cent, riding 20 per cent. 1st prize $20; 2nd prize, $10; 3rd prize, $5.

Class 85. Mares or geldings, 12 hands and not exceeding 13 hands 1 inch. To be ridden by boys or girls not over 16 years of age. Pony to count 50 per cent, paces and manners 30 per cent, riding 20 per cent. 1st prize $25; 2nd prize, $15; 3rd prize $5.

Class 86. ares or geldings, over 13 hands 1 inch, and not exceding 14 hands 2 inches. To be ridden by boys or girls not over 16 years of age. Pony to count 50 per cent, paces and manners 30 per cent, riding 20 per cent. 1st prize, $30; 2nd prize, $20; 3rd prize, $10.

Class 87. Mares or geldings, not exceeding 13 hands 1 inch. To be ridden by boys or girls not over 16 years of age, and shown over jumps about 3 feet high. Canformation and quality to count 50 per cent, performance over fences 50 per cent. No person to ride more than one pony. 1st prize $20; 2nd prize $10; 3rd prize, $5.

Class 88. Mares or geldings over 13 hands high and 1 inch, and not exceeding 14 hands 2 inches. To be ridden by amateurs, and shown over jumps about 3 feet 9 inches high. Conformation and quality to count 50 per cent, performance over fences 50 per cent. 1st prize $30; 2nd prize, $20; 3rd prize $10.

SPECIAL CLASSES.

Cabmen.

Class 89. Best cabman's turnout, single, as let for hire, on the streets of ontreal. The entire exhibit to be owned by the exhibitor on or before April 1st, 1913. 1st prize, cup; 2nd prize, $20; 3rd prize, $10.

Professional Coachmen.

Class 90. Best performance of professional coachman, in livery, with pair to landau, brougham or Victoria, the property of his employer. Driving between obstacles as the judges may direct. 1st prize $25; 2nd prize $15; 3rd prize, $10.

Police Mounts.

Class 91. Mares or geldings, undocked. To be ridden by members of the Mounted Police force of any town or city on the Island of Montreal. Horses to be the bona fide property of the corporation represented and to have been used for mounted police duty for at least one month previous to the closing of entries. Horses to count 60 per cent, riding and equipment 40 per cent. 1st prize, $25; 2nd prize, $15; 3rd prize, $10.

MILITARY CLASSES.

Officers' Charges.

Class 92. Open to all nations and all branches of the service. Horses must be sound in wind and eyes. The breaking and school education of the horses will be taken into consideration. Conformation and appearance to count 50 per cent, military schooling 25 per cent, field performance 25 per cent. The riders must be officers in uniform. Officers or government horses only eligible to compete. 1st prize $50; 2nd prize $25; 3rd prize, $10.

Jumping Competitions.

Class 93. Open to officers of all nations and all branches of the service. Horses to be ridden by officers in uniform, without swords, with civilian saddle. First jump, post and rail, 4 feet high. Second jump, stone wall, 4 feet high. Third jump, triple bars. Fourth jump, field gate. Twice around. 1st prize $75; 2nd prize, $50; 3rd prize, $25.

Class 94. Over the above course by teams of two officers of the same nationality, the fences to be taken two abreast. Twice around. 1st prize, $75; 2nd prize, $50; 3rd prize, $25.

Class 95. Open to officers of the permanent force of all nations. Horses to be the bona fide property of the officers of their government and to have been used for military purposes with that branch of the permanent force which it represents. To be ridden over the jumps specified in class 93 by officers of the permanent force in uniform, without swords, with civilian saddle. 1st prize $75; 2nd prize $50; 3rd prize $25.

McGRAW'S YOUNGSTERS MAY BE CLAIMED BY BOSTON TOWN.

Boston, Mass., March 28.—When the time arrives to ask for waivers on the young players who have been working with the big leaguers at the various training camps at least one manager will put the claims before allowing the colts to return to the bushes.

The Boston Nationals can use several good infielders and outfielders, a couple of pitchers and a catcher, and if Stallings can lay his hands on the right men he will let some of his present candidates go. It is believed that Manager McGraw has several players who will be claimed by the Hub leader.

THE SECOND NATIONAL MOTOR BOAT SHOW

MARCH 29th TO APRIL 5th



Practically everything is in position at the Arena for the opening of the Second Annual National Motor Boat Show, which opens its doors to-day to the general public. Some striking new models of motor craft are on exhibition and the exhibits of motor boat accessories are more complete than ever. Without doubt the efforts of the indefatigable manager, Mr. R. M. Jaffray has been rewarded with unqualified success, and this year's show marks an almost unbelievable improvement on the one held last year, which was far from being unsatisfactory. The decorations are decidedly novel and have provided for the show the necessary touch to complete what cannot help but be a record breaker in the way of industrial shows.

The various dealers who are exhibiting, are sanguine of making numerous prospects of the coming week with much enthusiasm. To-night will be Grand Trunk Boat Club night and a large number of the members of this organization have signified their intention of being present to-night.

PACIFIC CLUB OPENS NEW HOME

The house warming of the Pacific Motor Boat Club of Belvedere, Cal., in celebration of the opening of their new club house, will be long remembered by those participating in the festivities. On the same date the annual election of officers took place and the following were elected for the ensuing year: James S. Hawkins, commodore; Fred W. Kelly, vice-commodore; Frank D. Bowers, rear-commodore; Fred B. Adams, secretary; J. Harry Kelly, treasurer. At present the club has over a hundred members and a number of applicants are on the bulletin board.

SPILLING THE PINS

Some high scores were rolled last night at one of the busiest evenings of the bowling tournament. In the two-men teams, Lamoureaux and Pelletier scored 1,080 in Class A, taking second place. In Class B, Carmichael and Biron rolled 1,146, taking second place. H. Bessner rolled the highest single strings, scoring 256, thus making him tie with Egan for third place in Class A. In the five-man team games, Nationals took the lead in Class A, with 2,678, defeating R. R. Y. M. C. A. Reds, who scored 2,388.

Scores in the various competitions were as follows:

FIVE MAN TEAMS.

Nationals, Class A., total, 2,678; R. R. Y. M. C. A. Reds, Class B., total, 2,388.

TWO MAN TEAMS.

Class A., R. Lamoureaux and J. B. Pelletier, 1,080; Class B., H. Carmichael and E. Biron, 1,146; Class B., J. O'Hara and A. J. Perkins, 893.

INDIVIDUALS.

Class A., P. Bougie, 520; E. Meunier, 473; Class B., H. Carmichael, 504; J. O'Hara, 444; E. Biron, 467; A. J. Perkins, 487.

COMMERCIAL LEAGUE.

Lamontagne, total 820, average 490.2.
R. Mitchell, total 805, average 469.8.
J. W. Hughes, total 697, average, 414.
Beauchemin, total 775, average 438.4.
General Fire, total 600, average 352.6.
Simonds, Canada, total 690, average 410.

ST. PATRICK'S A.A.A. SNOWSHOE 'AT HOME.'

The members and many friends of St. Patrick's A.A.A. will be glad to hear that on Friday evening, April 11, 1913, the Snowshoe Club will hold its seventh annual 'At Home' in the clubhouse at 8.30 p.m. This event will take the form of an informal dance.

Too much credit cannot be given to the Snowshoe Committee of this young and enterprising association, who made a host of friends during the past season by the splendid way they conducted their social events, and are sparing no efforts to assure the comfort and enjoyment of all those attending, and make this the banner event of the year.

ROYALS ARE STILL SHORT OF REGULARS

'Kitty' Bransfield Has Appeared on the Scene and Was on the Field Yesterday.

With the bulk of the team either stiff, sore, or absent from the line-up, the Royals will start the real work of the season to-day, when they stack up against the strong Virginia team of the Southern League.

Short of the regular men who have been conspicuous by their absence from want of better salary, in many cases, and the tornado like weather which has held back trains and players who come from the troublesome section of the United States, the game this afternoon will be one to try out the new men of every department, and will not come anywhere near showing how the team shapes up, as there is not enough of regulars to round out a playing squad.

Yesterday's practice was the last of the spring training, and from now on the result of that work will be shown in real competition with other teams. Manager 'Kitty' Bransfield was on deck and looked the men over for the try-out game to-day. Frank Smith is in fine shape, and with the new recruits cantering around in mid-season style, it looks as though there would be plenty of good material to draw on before the squad is reduced for the first game of the league. Youth will be served, and in this case is serving itself to a lively time at Charlottesville, where 'Kitty' put in an appearance yesterday for the first time. Hanford, last year's reliable hitter, has not shown up, the management closing its purse strings on his demands, and his services are greatly missed at the camp.

The two new men from around New York are doing some fine practice work, and may make the team. English appears the weaker of the two fielders, with Savage showing up strong at the bat. The Royals will have to extend themselves to-day, as they are up against a team composed of players who have worked together for two seasons.

WITH THE BOAT CLUBS.

LONGUEUIL BOAT CLUB.

The first annual dinner of the above club will be held on Thursday evening, April 3, at 8.30 p.m., in Guenette's Hall, St. Charles street. As the time for the general election of officers for the coming season is drawing near a large attendance is expected to be present, when nominations (which have to be in by the first week in April) will be freely discussed, and will, no doubt, lead to the election of a splendid executive committee at the annual general meeting, to be held on Saturday, April 12th. Tickets for the dinner can be procured by applying to the hon. secretary or any member of the committee.

ST. LAMBERT BOAT CLUB.

The 'nomination night' for officers for the ensuing year was held last night in the Town Hall, when a very fair attendance of members war present. Mr. H. C. Bourne (president), presided, and the following were the nominations: Hon. president, C. B. Grose; president, C. E. McGregor; vice-president, S. J. Mulligan; hon. secretary, T. Hardingham; hon. treasurer, F. Meecham; captain, S. Sproule; assistant secretary, E. Petersen; committee (6 to be elected)—S. Thomas, E. Drinkwater, M. Grant, F. Dalby, F. W. Chennel, H. Blotter, J. Bourne, W. J. Stephenson, A. Meecham, and J. G. Terrill.

The annual general meeting will be held on April 3.

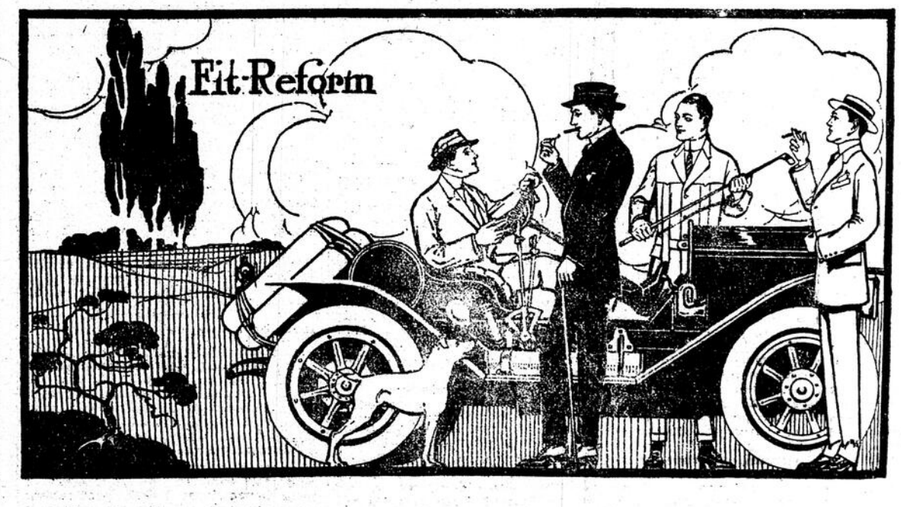
PROSPECTS FOR LACROSSE IN THE EAST AND WEST

Financial Situation is Strained and Salaries May be Lower This Year.

With the approach of the first of April practically all of the lacrosse clubs from the Province of Quebec to British Columbia are growing restless in their anxiety to be among the early birds to gather in the choice material for their line-ups. The great drawback this year, however, is the lack of funds in the treasuries of the clubs, due to last year's financial failures. The situation in the N.L.U. and 'Big Four' Leagues is practically duplicated at the Pacific coast, and all of the clubs have been simply marking time, jealously watching every move made by the other. With regard to the 'Big Four' League, the meeting called for next Monday afternoon, at two o'clock, in Kastel's Hotel, may result in something definite as to its composition this season. The D.L.A., while determined to remain intact as far as the present clubs are concerned, will listen to any application for membership from the N.L.U., with the object of making a six-club circuit. This would practically verify the speculation made in these columns earlier in the season, but it was hardly considered that the new league would be organized at the expense of the older body, the original National Lacrosse Union. 'Con' Jones, by the way, is coming east next week to further complicate the lacrosse situation.

According to a Vancouver authority, professional lacrosse is no further advanced on the coast to-day than a year ago. Representatives of Vancouver, Victoria, and Westminstered gathered at New Westminster in annual meeting the other day. Vancouver consented to give New Westminster a certified cheque for $5,000 for three games to be played on Wednesdays between Vancouver, Victoria, and New Westminster during the season of 1913, in order to give Victoria a berth in the B.C.L.A. New Westminster accepted the proposition to admit Victoria, if the latter city could produce a team; a 21-game schedule to be played, seven homes games for Vancouver, and, of the remaining games to play, seven in Vancouver and the balance in New Westminster.

Whether it will result beneficially to the game or not, the fact is evident that from present appearances it looks as if there would be a limit to the salaries handed out to players this season—both Eastern and Western lacrosse magnates appear to be unanimous in this respect.



Fit-Reform Spring Suits and Overcoats Made To Your Measure

WE are tailors, first of all. Of course, the bulk of our business lies in supplying Suits and Overcoats that are complete in every detail.

BUT if you prefer garments designed, cut and tailored to your individual order, the great Fit-Reform tailoring organization is at your service.

BEING in close touch with the style centers of London and New York, we are able to suggest many novelties for your approval.

OUR range of patterns includes about three hundred different designs in medium priced and fine imported fabrics.

WE guarantee the fit, just as we guarantee the fabric and workmanship of every garment we make to your order. 729

FIT-REFORM

444 St. Catherine St. W.—Robert Robertson.
4 Beaver Hall Hill—A. W. Parker.

HOUSES TO LET

Sherbrooke Street West, 10 rooms	$1,500 per year
Dorchester Street West, 10 rooms	840 per year
Berthelet Street, 13 rooms	720 per year
Stanley Street, 7 rooms	1,200 per year
Chomedy Street, 9 rooms	720 per year
City Councillors Street, 6 rooms	360 per year

THE CRADOCK SIMPSON COMPANY

TRANSPORTATION BUILDING,

120 ST. JAMES STREET. MONTREAL.

Prosperity in Europe May Lessen Immigration Here

Germans Are Staying at Home, and Are Actually Attracting Immigrants from Other Countries—Belgium and Sweden Unlikely to Swell Our Population Much.

The present industrial prosperity in Europe may lessen the immigration to Canada from some countries, according to certain intimations received from the local consular offices.

The numbers coming from Germany are not likely to be increased this year, and the present immigration is very slight. In fact, the total emigration from the 'Vaterland' has fallen to 15,000 or 20,000 a year, though not so long ago, it was up in the hundreds of thousands. As a matter of fact, there are immigrants coming into Germany from Italy, Austria, and other countries. This remarkable change is due to the wonderful industrial expansion and development which Germany has experienced in the last few decades. Her factories at present are all busy and some of them are working overtime.

The Belgian colony of 2,500 in Montreal will receive some increase this year, and other immigrants of the professional, artisan and agricultural classes will go to other parts of the country. The immigration, however, will not be so great as it would be if the present manufacturing prosperity in Belgium were not affording an abundance of employment for the people, according to Mr. Clarence do Sola, the Belgian consul. He also remarked that there had been an increase last year in the Canadian-Belgian trade, and Belgians are still investing in Canada, though this is checked to some extent by the European war situation, which makes people timid.

'In the matter of immigration, the prosperity in Belgium has kept the industrial classes very busy and contented, but there is always a certain number of the industrial and agricultural classes coming to Canada every year. Many of them are skilled artisans, while others belong to professions calling for high technical training such as engineering and the management of manufacturing industries of different kinds. Of the agricultural immigrants some go to the northern parts of Quebec around Lake Temiskaming, while others settle in Western Canada.'

Mr. Emar Linquist, the Swedish consul, also remarked that the prosperity in Sweden would not encourage a large immigration to Canada this year. As a matter of fact, a large number of the Swedish settlers, who are mostly in Western Canada, come up from the Western and Central States.

Mr. C. E. A. Patterson on Street Car Question

Has Some Thoughtful Suggestions for Quickening Car Movements on What He Says is the Best Service in the World.

Mr. C. E. A. Patterson, in a letter to the 'Witness,' gives a number of thoughtful suggestions for the remedy of the street car congestion in Montreal. He says:

'As the "Witness" has not gone crazy or daft, as other papers have, on the tramways troubles, permit me to offer, through your widely-read columns, a few overlooked good suggestions.

'Why should a motorman have to open a door to let every passenger off a car? It takes his mind off his duty, and it is the means of detaining the cars many seconds at every crossing. *Remedy* this at once, by closing in the motorman, and have a sliding door for the exit of passengers. I have closely watched the cars for twelve months, and I have not seen one single person entering or trying to enter by the forward end of a car.

'Take out the posts and rails in the rear end of the cars and prohibit smoking on all cars. If a man is smoking a kind of two for five cents he can afford to throw it away before he gets on a car.

'Change the conductor's position for collecting fares, so as to allow more room for passengers, and allow them more freedom, and they then could get on and off a car much quicker.

'Why detain cars on Craig street to allow conductors to change boxes? There is where time is wasted and the greatest congestion takes place. Have that done on other streets.

'Request the ladies to come down town and do their shopping at seasonable and reasonable hours, say, before 11 a.m. and before 5 p.m. Ladies should not be riding on the cars when hard-working and tired workmen are looking for seats.

'Montreal has the finest cars and the best service of any city in the world. Just get a glimpse of New York's dinky cars.

'Why will persons jump on a car that is already jammed? Take my advice, Wait for the next car, and you will not be disappointed.'

THE EARLY USE OF PINS.

(London 'Globe.')

A certain amount of witchery and romance has always been associated with the humble pin. In olden times it was regarded as a charm against and also as an implement of witchcraft. Witches were supposed to force their victims to swallow pins, while, on the other hand, pins stuck in the heart of an animal and, carefully preserved, were considered the appropriate antidote to evil influences. In Wales there existed a grim superstition that a toad pierced with pins would cause the life of an enmy to wither as the poor creature itself slowly died.

In Russia it is considered unlucky to meet a priest on leaving a house—a state of affairs which can only be remedied by throwing a pin at him; and in Iseland, if a man is suspected of walking after death, pins and needles are thrust into the feet of the corpse.

From the very earliest times the pin has been an adjunct of everyday life. In its crudest form it was doubtless a natural thorn of the sort still used as a fastening by the peasant women of Upper Egypt. After this primary form of pin came the bone pin of the prehistoric age—an instrument made from the bone of some animal, split and then rubbed to a point.

From this emerged the bronze pin of the bronze age, polished and finely tempered, and it was during the bronze period that the safety pin came into being. The first efforts in the latter direction were bow shaped and awkward, but these soon fined down to a virtual replica of the pin seen to-day. There were also long stiletto pins with ribbed handles, many of which have been found in Egyptian deposits of 1400 B.C., and in Cyprus and Sparta.

Needless to say, these could prove dangerous weapons in violent hands, apropos of which Herodotus tells a strange story of the disastrous expedition undertaken by the Athenians in the sixth century. One man alone returned to Athens, a fact which so enraged the wives of the slain that they set upon the unfortunate survivor and slew him with the stout pins which fastened their dresses. After this the ladies of Athens were officially debarred from the use of these dangerous stilettos.

Hairpins have been elaborated as a means of decoration since the earliest times. Particularly beautiful is the variety and delicacy of their workmanship, two of the finest specimens being the gold pins which were found at Salamis in Cyprus, and are now in the British Museum. Even more handsome were the Saxon pins of a later date, with their shank of brass, head of gold, and embellishment of garnets and pearls. In the Middle Ages pins were a great fashion indeed, a necessity—in France, and we have it on record that in 147 12,000 pins were removed from the royal wardrobe for one of the French princesses. The convenience was probably a little later in reaching England, but in 1540 we hear of Queen Catherine (Howard) importing pins from France.

In 1560 the trade underwent considerable change, brass superseding iron, while at the same time the price was lowered. During the reign of James I. the metal pin came into fashion. In 1817 a machine for producing entire pins was invented by an American, Seth Hunt, but it remained for Samuel Wright, of Massachusetts, to patent in 1824 the wonderful pin making machine which is generally used to-day.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER

Absolutely Pure

Economizes Butter, Flour, Eggs; makes the food more appetizing and wholesome

The only Baking Powder made from Royal Grape Cream of Tartar

POPULAR HOTEL TO OPEN MAY 1

Management of the Caledonia Springs Hotel Arranging Pleasant Season For Guests.

The many annual visitors to the Caledonia Springs Hotel, owned and controlled by the Canadian Pacific Railway, will be pleased to learn that the management has decided to open this famous hostelry on the first of May. The closing of it during the winter



MR. J. S. de BAY.

months was much regretted by the many frequenters of Montreal and elsewhere, but large compensations will be given in the form of many improvements, which have been carried out in the interval under the energetic supervision of Mr. J. S. de Bay, the popular manager of the hotel.

This popular resort for business men is growing steadily in popularity, and with each season a notable increase in patronage is noted while new facilities for enjoyment are provided.

This year the guests will find the whole institution renovated and a number of improvements inaugurated. Summer visitors, particularly those of sporting inclinations will find every opportunity and facility for the indulgence of outdoor and indoor sport. The handsome and commodious grounds are being specially arranged for effect, while the baths and springs will be made more inviting in every respect. The Caledonia Springs hotel is destined to enjoy a busy season.

THE HOUSE OF ROMANOFF

(London 'News and Leader,' March 6.

There is great resounding of church bells and guns in Russia to-day. The Empire of the Tsars is celebrating the three-hundredth anniversary of the accession of Mikhail Fodorovitch, the first Romanoff, to the Moscow throne. Students of history know the genealogical fiction which vitiates the tradition of the dynastic continuity of the Russian Imperial House. All the Tsars, beginning with Alexander I. (1801-1825), are the descendants of Paul I., but Paul I., though the son of his mother, Catharine the Great, was not the son of his father, Peter III., and Peter III. himself, though the nephew of his predecessor on the throne, Elizabeth, was neither a Romanoff nor even a Russian. He was the son of Elizabeth's sister Anne, who had bn married to a Prince of Holstein, and was therefore himself a Holstein. These are important facts fro ma dynastic point of view. Politically, however, they are immaterial, and are only mentioned here as a matter of historical curiosity.

Who, then, are (or were) the Romanoffs, and what was the part they played in Russian history? They came to power in troublous times. The old Rurik dynasty having come to an end in 1598, six Tsars, including even a Pole and a Catholic, were tried by the Boyar oligarchy in succession, but without success. The great desideratum was a Tsar strong enough to assert his authority over the people, yet willing enough to serve as a tool of the Boyars.

* * *

None of the six Tsars just mentioned satisfied the two conditions, and the Boyars at last decided to exact from the future candidate only one qualification. Their choice accordingly fell upon the 'young and silly' (as he was attested by his proposers) son of the Metropolitan Philaretus, Mikhail. The choice was exceedingly lucky, for both the new Tsar and his two successors proved exceedingly pious men, with no taste or capacity for State affairs, and the Boyars did pretty much what they wanted. The peasantry was attached to the soil; its repeated risings were suppressed in torrents of blood; Oukraine was annexed on the pretext of being saved from Polish domination; and a new criminal code, the most barbarous Russia ever had, was issued.

But then came Peter I. and took his revenge. He, too, was no friend of the people, whom he riveted still more firmly to the servile yoke, but neither was he a friend of the Boyars, whose power he soon curbed with an iron hand. Peter was the true successor of Ivan the Terrible in the work of establishing the autocracy of the Tsardom, and he was also like him in character, wild and cruel; his own and only son Alexis suffered death at his hands after long torture in prison. But Peter was a genius. He forced Russia into new paths, and determined her foreign policy for centuries to come, as the embodiment of her endeavor to reach the warm sea.

* * *

Who were his successors? A whole phalanx of figures, men, women, and even children, pass before our eyes, one more unlovely than the other, with one sole exception. There was Catharine I., Peter's widow, a German woman of low birth and loose morality, drinking heavily from morning till night, and unable even to sign her name. There was Peter II., the son of the murdered Alexis, a vicious boy of thirteen, who soon died. Then there was a niece of Peter the Great, another German who did not know a word of Russian, a certain Duchess of Courland who ruled the Empire through one of her favorites, also a German of low birth, named Buhren. Then we catch a glimpse of a one-year-old infant, Ivan Antonovitch, who was soon deposed, thrown into the Schlusselburg fortress, and there eventually put to death by order of Catharine II. Then we see Elizabeth, the pre-nuptial daughter of Peter the Great and Catharine, ascending the throne with the help of the palace guards and scandalously lazying away on the throne for twenty years. Then we see the above-mentioned Peter III., an imbecile and drunkard, reigning for five months, and then deposed and murdered by courtiers acting on behalf of his highly gifted and cultured wife, Catharine II., who now ascended the throne. This was the second remarkable figure on the Russion throne — a Messalina, it is true, and to this day remembered with execration by the people of Oukraine, whom she deprived of their personal liberties, but withal a genius in statecraft.

* * *

Her successor, however, Paul, of obscure parentage, was a lunatic and also had to be 'removed.' In this case it was his own son, Alexander I., with whose knowledge and permission the dark deed was accomplished. That, however, was the turning-point in the history of the Russian throne. Alexander I. was an attractive personality, though he turned afterwards a mystic. Nicholas I. was a ruthless despot, but his personal character was blameless. Alexander II. was animated with good intentions, but he lacked decision, and this proved the tragedy of his life and death. On the other hand, his son, Alexander III., was an autocrat to the tips of his fingers and of great power of will, while the present Tsar combines the chief traits of his two predecessors.

Three hundred years are a large span of time, but the historian's eye discerns but few bright spots in the long record of the reigns which fill them.

WORD ON THE MT. McKINLEY.

In view of the newspaper discussion as to whether the Parker expedition actually reached the summit of Mount McKinley, which has been rife since the return of the party to civilization last summer, it is interesting to note how Belmore Brown, field leader of the expedition, disposes of the question in his article, 'Conquering Mt. McKinley,' in the April 'Outing.' Mr. Brown tells simply the plain facts of the case and leaves quibbling to others.

'I should like at this time to correct the statement that the peak of Mt. McKinley rose 300 feet above us. If the summit of Mt. McKinley had ended in a peak we could have climbed it, as our only difficulty was ur inability to see clearly where to go and how to get back. The summit of Mt. McKinley is a long horseshoe shaped ridge. On a clear day it would require at least an hour to explore this ridge and make the necessary observations.

'The hummock that formed the highest portion of the summit ridge was The click of the camera was followed ing it under good weather conditions would have required no more labor than one encounters in walking along a city street. Our danger was the intense cold and the difficulty of correctly retracing our steps through the storm. But the dome on which we stood was the summit of Mt. McKinley.'

Henry Morgan & Co. Limited

There's a Smartness In These Black Dress Weaves That Lends Interest To Selection

The large variety of beautiful and novel weaves in our new black dress fabrics suggest many charming possibilities for smart afternoon and evening gowns. Special interest centres in a soft and lustrous Silk damasse, a silk and wool crepe with a lover's knot, a poplinette with a silk feather, and voiles with grenadine stripes and silk embroidery---while perhaps the most fashionable of all is a Parisian Plumetis Voile with a dainty little flower embroidered into the fabric.

The prominence of attractive and serviceable Bengalines, Ondines and Ottomans demonstrates the popularity of black ribbed silk and wool suitings. So extensive a choice of both Spring and Summer fabrics offers the widest scope for individual Selection.

Silk and Wool Barathea, yard $3.75.
Silk and Wool Bengaline, yard $3.50.
Silk and Wool Ondine, yard $3.50.
Silk and Wool Ottoman, yard $3.00.
Embroidered Voile Grenadine yard $3.50.
Plumetis Voile, yard $2.75
Silk and Wool Crepe de Chine, yard $1.25 to $2.00.
Embroidered Bordered Voile, yard, $2.00 to $3.25.
Silk and Wool Santoy, yard $1.90 to $2.50.

Main Floor

Striped Mercerized Zephyrs, Yard 75c.

A Summer material at once pleasing and serviceable is our Striped Mercerized Zephyr. Its broad silky stripe and spot gives it a delightful freshness, making it eminently suitable for women's and children's Summer dresses for both town and country wear. It comes in a variety of soft colors. 39 inches. Yard 75c.

Main Floor

Special Purchase of Brocaded Silks

For Linings, Panier Effects and Evening Dresses, Yard $1.50

Of great strength with beautiful designs, the excellence of these brocaded silks cannot fail to impress itself on every woman who sees them. Their stoutness will be of the greatest service for lining purposes, while many of the softer weaves, especially in ivory, will make into charmingly dainty evening gowns and Panier effects. Formerly yard $2.50 and $3.00. Special yard $1.50.

GREY. PINK. YELLOW. IVORY.

Main Floor

Novelty Jacquard Voile: A Grenadine Weave With a Beaded Effect

This Novelty Jacquard Voile is one of our most beautiful dress fabrics. The weave resembles a grenadine with a raised stripe, an attractive Jacquard pattern being woven in tiny raised white dots over the entire surface—the effect being that of a delightful beaded material. There is nothing newer or more effective for a fashionable reception gown. Dress length of 6 yards $25.00.

GOLDEN BROWN. WISTERIA. DELFT BLUE.

Main Floor

Beautiful and becoming styles in

Spring Millinery

So universally beautiful and becoming are our new Spring Hats that women who try them on find selection both easy and fascinating. Yet the styles are so pronounced the mingling of colors so brilliant, that it has required the touch of true artists to convey that feeling of refinement and distinction which is at once visible in all our exclusive adaptations of Parisian modes.

Models . . . . $14.00 to $25.00
Untrimmed Shapes . $2.50 to $13.50

Second Floor

Bulgarian Novelties abound in

Spring Neckwear

Our Bulgarian Neckwear holds many charming novelties—for the shirt waist, a smart tailored white pique stock collar with a slight Robespierre turn over and a little square bow in the gayest of colors—for the dainty blouse, new butterfly and military bows in silk, lace and velvet and small silk tab jabots in vivid and becoming combinations. A delightful innovation is the introduction of occasional Rhinestones or ivory bead buttons.

Silk Collars $1.35
Bulgarian Bows . . . . 35c to 55c

Main Floor

Women's Pyjamas

The exact workmanship and dainty finish of these new pyjamas will at once appeal to all women who appreciate well made and serviceable night wear.

Made with a V neck without collar in silk, crepe or mercerized cotton they are comfortable and delightfully soft. $2.50 to $7.25.

Blue, Pink, White, Mauve.

Second Floor

Smart Novelty Buttons

Often the only touch of color on an otherwise severely plain street costume or dainty waist is conveyed this season by one or several brilliant Bulgarian or Crystal buttons.

We are showing many delightful novelty effects in glass, ivory, rhinestone and crystal. Dozen 18c to $4.50.

A Large Variety of Different Colors.

Main Floor

HENRY MORGAN & CO. LIMITED

Commencing MONDAY and on the following days we will

DEMONSTRATE

A Dress Form AT $10.00

Which we believe fulfills just those requirements women look for most.

(1) Adjustments are all on inside of form.
(2) Each Part can be adjusted separately.
(3) Bust form is made of Papier Mache.

Main Floor.

CHURCH ANNOUNCEMENTS

CALVARY CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH

Corner of Dorchester Street and Greene Avenue.

The REV. JOHN J. MARTIN, Ph.D., Pastor.

MORNING WORSHIP AT 11.

REV. PROF. WARRINER, D.D.

PREACHING

EVENING WORSHIP AT 7. THE PASTOR PREACHING.

Subject of Sermon: "THE RESURRECTION AND PAGAN LIVING."

SHERBROOKE STREET METHODIST CHURCH

48TH ANNIVERSARY SERVICES

SUNDAY, MARCH 30th, 1913.

11 A.M. ..... REV. W. H. BARER.

7 P.M.—REV. PRINCIPAL SMYTH, LL.D., of Wesleyan College.

On MONDAY EVENING, March 31, 1913, the Rev. R. JOHNSTON, D.D., will deliver his popular lecture: "SCENERY AND SPORT IN THE LAND OF THE BEAVER." Illustrated. Admission to the Lecture, 25 CENTS.

COME, AND BRING A FRIEND.

ERSKINE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

SHERBROOKE STREET, (Corner of Ontario Ave.)

Rev. George Hanson, M.A., D.D., Pastor

SERVICES AT 11 A.M. AND 7 P.M.

Prayer Meeting on Wednesday at 8.15 p.m.

STRANGERS WELCOME TO ALL SERVICES.

ZION CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH

Corner Mance and Milton Streets.

SERVICES AT 11 A.M. AND 7 P.M.

PREACHER:

REV. PROF. E. ALBERT COOK, Ph.D.

Morning Subject ..... "WILL BUSINESS AND CHRISTIANITY WIN?"

Evening Subject ..... "THE GOD OF STORM AND FLOOD."

STRANGERS WELCOME.

CHURCH OF THE MESSIAH (Unitarian)

Sherbrooke Street West and Simpson Street.

FREDERICK B. GRIFFIN, B.A., S.T.B., (Harvard), PASTOR.

SERVICES AT 11 A.M. AND 7 P.M. THE PASTOR WILL PREACH.

Evening Subject ... "THE EVERLASTING MERCY," (By John Masefield.)

St. James Methodist Church

REV. WILLIAM SPARLING, B.A., D.D., Pastor.

11 A.M.—REV. ALFRED A. BADLEY WILL PREACH.

Subject: ..... "The Form and Power of Godliness."

7 P.M.—REV. JAMES ALLEN, M.A., (General Secretary for Home Missions), will speak.

Special Singing by the Choir. ALL WELCOME.

CHURCH OF SCOTLAND, St. Andrew's Church, Beaver Hall Hill

SERVICES AT 11 A.M. AND 7 P.M.

REV. DONALD GUTHRIE, D.D., WILL OFFICIATE.

11 A.M.—"THE WAIL OF SPIRITUAL DISCOURAGEMENT."

7 P.M.—"HIS CONTENT AND DISCONTENT." Ninth Sermon in Series on the Inner Life of St. Paul.

10 A.M.—SUNDAY SCHOOL AND BIBLE CLASS.

STRANGERS WELCOME TO ALL SERVICES.

EMMANUEL CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH

169-171 DRUMMOND STREET.

REV. HUGH PEDLEY, D.D., (Pastor)

WILL PREACH AT BOTH SERVICES.

Morning Subject:—**"A Programme for Every Day."**

Evening Subject:—**"Life Before Two Judgment Seats."**

EVERYBODY WELCOME.

Stanley Street Presbyterian Church

REV. W. D. REID, B.A., B.D., Pastor

11 A.M. Subject ..... "NOW CONCERNING THE COLLECTION."

7 P.M. Subject: "ELIJAH. THE REJECTED PROPHET ANOINTING HIS SUCCESSOR."

Dominion Square Methodist Church

PASTOR, REV. E. I. HART, B.A.

11 a.m.—REV. JAMES ALLEN, M.A.,

Secretary, Home Missions, Methodist Church.

7 p.m.—REV. J. CLARKE REILLY, B.A.

Of St. James Methodist Church.

Subject ..... "THE GLORY OF YOUNG MANHOOD."

Evening Service Specially for Young Men.

VISITORS ALWAYS WELCOME.

TRINITY CHURCH

CHORAL EVENING

and EASTER MUSIC

SUNDAY, March 30th, 7 p.m.

CONSECRATION SERVICES

IN CONNECTION WITH

THE NEW MACVICAR MEMORIAL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH

St. Viateur Avenue, Corner Hutchison Street.

REV. A. LOGAN GEGGIE,

Of Dunn Avenue Presbyterian Church, Toronto, will officiate at both services, 11 A.M. and 7 P.M.

On MONDAY, NIGHT, March 31st, in the New Lecture Hall, the Rev. A. L. GEGGIE, who is a distinguished son of Auld Scotia, will lecture on "SCOTCH HUMOR."

A Programme of Scotch Vocal and Instrumental Music will also be rendered. TICKETS, 25 CENTS.

Take Amherst-St. Louis Car up Bleury, Park Avenue, to St. Viateur Ave.

MEN'S MEETING—CENTRAL Y.M.C.A. Sun. Mar. 30,—4 p.m.

SPEAKERS:—

Mr. ARTHUR BUGH, of China. Subject: "CHINA."

DR. JOHN BROWN, International Committee, Y.M.C.A. Subject: "THE SACRIFICE OF LIFE."

Meeting under auspices of Twenty-Four Hour a Day Club in connection with CALCUTTA WEEK, March 30 to April 5.

CALVARY MEN'S OWN BROTHERHOOD

Delisle and Atwater.

3 O'CLOCK SUNDAY, 30th inst.

Book Distribution

MR. RIDOUT.

OPEN SUNDAY. LADIES INVITED.

SPECIAL MUSIC.

MARTIN LUTHER

Life and Times,

Pastor SULLIVAN

First Baptist Church,

SUNDAY, March 30th, 1913,

7 o'clock p.m.

Strangers Cordially Invited.

An anonymous donor has purchased from the owner and presented to the British Museum the important collection of paintings by Chinese and Japanese artists, formed by Mr. Arthur Morrison. Over 600 paintings, drawings, and screens are included. The period of Japanese art covered is from the tenth to the nineteenth century.

WEEKLY CALENDAR

HIS MAJESTY'S THEATRE Montreal

ONE WEEK, Starting

MONDAY, MARCH 31

MATINEES, WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY

Popular Prices. Evg. and Sat. Mat., 25c to $1. Bargain Mat., Wed., 1,000 Reserved Seats, 25c.

THE PLAY DEAR TO MILLIONS

MR. FRANK THOMPSON presents

Denman Thompson's

THE OLD HOMESTEAD

America's Most Famous Play WITH ALL THE Famous Features Accentuated.

THE FAMOUS DOUBLE MALE QUARTETTE The Inimitable SWANZEY BAND.

AUGMENTED CHOIR OF 20 VOICES in the Grace Church Scene, N.Y.

IN ALL ITS ORIGINAL EXCELLENCE.

ONE WEEK BEGINNING MONDAY APRIL 6

Wednesday and Saturday Matinees

KLAW & ERLANGER PRESENT THE REIGNING DRAMATIC SENSATION OF ENGLAND AND AMERICA

MILESTONES

By ARNOLD BENNETT and EDWARD KNOBLAUCH

With a Specially Selected Company of Acters from London

Direction of JOSEPH BROOKS

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WEEKLY CALENDAR

MUSICAL FESTIVAL

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The Choir, under the direction of F. H. BLAIR, assisted by **The Boston Festival Orchestral Club.**

APRIL 1st, at 8.15 p.m.—"ELIJAH," by Mendelssohn. "Elijah," Mr. FRANK H. ROWE.

APRIL 2nd, at 3.30 o'clock—Orchestral Concert. The Boston Festival Orchestral Club.

Soloists, Soprano, Miss CARRUTHERS. Cellist, Mr. CARL WEBSTER.

APRIL 2nd, at 8.15 o'clock. — Miscellaneous Programme.

Soloists: Miss PARKER. Miss CARRUTHERS, Miss FESSENDEN. Baritone: Mr. FRANK H. ROWE. Cellist—Mr. CARL WEBSTER.

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A.F. & A.M.

ANNUAL CHURCH SERVICE.

Members are requested to attend Divine Service on SUNDAY EVENING, March 30th, at 7 p.m., in St. Simon's Church, 2311 Notre Dame Street West.

PREACHER:

Most Wor. Bro. Rev. Frank Charters.

By Order, W.M.

THOS. McROBBIE, Secretary.

Regalia.

Brethren and Visiting Brethren will assemble in the schoolroom at 6.45 p.m. sharp.

THE 39TH ANNUAL MEETING OF THE MONTREAL YOUNG WOMEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION

For the Election of Officers, Reception of Reports, and such other business as may be lawful, will be held in the Association Building, 502 Dorchester St. West,

THURSDAY, April 3rd, 1913, at 11 A.M.

All Members are requested to attend.

H. E. TENNEY, General Secretary.

FRIEDMANN PATIENT DIES AT OTTAWA.

Ottawa, March 29. — Mr. George A. Sparks, one of the tuberculosis patients inoculated by Dr. Friedmann here on March 19, died in a local hospital yesterday. Mr. Sparks had been suffering from the disease in both lungs for about two years. He had been an inmate of the Lady Grey Hospital, but about a month ago left the institution, apparently somewhat improved.

No change either way was noticeable after the Friedmann treatment, but a couple of days ago, while out walking, he complained of a chill and sank rapidly. Doctors here are of the opinion that the case was too advanced for treatment, but declined to discuss it further.

The Daily Witness

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●N.M. 7 C.F.Q.15	MARCH					○F.M.22 ☽L.Q.29
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SATURDAY, MARCH 29, 1913.

It is your duty to bring me before 'the criminal courts' . . . or 'You are bound to declare to me that your 'accusation is unfounded.' This is the substance of the challenge of Mr. Tancrede Marcil to Mr. Doherty, the Minister of Justice. Mr. Doherty cannot take the latter course, as it would so weaken the defence that he made on behalf of Mr. Coderre that Mr. Coderre would have to throw up his seat. The very essence of Mr. Doherty's defence was that the men had been led to perjure themselves in defamation of Mr. Coderre for a reward that was to be obtained by blackmail. What is hard to understand is how the minister, who is the highest representative of justice in Canada, should hold in his hands documents that prove conclusively that a number of men had committed perjury, and that some of them had sworn that another had promised a reward for the perjury, without putting the machinery of the law in action, or if this was beyond his power, getting his colleague, Mr. Coderre, to do it. What blameless man in private life would meet such an attack on his character by having his friends secure contradictory affidavits from his traducers? Was the natural thing not rather to prosecute and demand justice?

The Unionists call it universal training, and the Liberals call it conscription. As interpreted by its prophet, Lord Roberts, the Liberals are certainly right. It is conscription which the Jingoes are after, and that is just what we believe and hope they will never get, though universal training up to a certain point they might very well get. People do not think much who do not see the radical difference between the two propositions. A great deal of effective and useful military training can be given to growing boys at school in a way that, instead of being a tax upon them, would supply a lacking element in their physical upbuilding, and their moral discipline and fitness for life. This the nation as a whole would welcome. The taking possession of a certain proportion of the people chosen by chance, and compelling them to give years of their life in preparing to do the fighting for the rest, is little removed from servitude, and is what the nation as a whole will not stand for. There will probably always be enough who will voluntarily enlist to keep up the framework of a defensive army. When the time of need comes, the nation will spring to arms, the lead in active service going by natural selection. What the nation needs is the adequate training of enough of strategists and officers; and to keep this service filled it should be within the reach of every man who can fit himself for it.

It comes as a great surprise to hear that the Bulgarian armies have rushed Tchatalja. It was known that during the winter their forces had been withdrawn many miles back from the lines, leaving only outposts in contact. The last news of fighting in the vicinity of Constantinople was from the Turkish side and reported that the troops were in fine condition and spirits, that the commissariat had been improved, and that a successful attack had been delivered. Under these conditions it was to be expected that the news of the downfall of Adrianople would not be followed for some time by further news of operations either at Tchatalja or Adrianople. The assumption was that the large army that had been required to make the siege effective and drive home the final attack would first be moved down to Tchatalja. If the Bulgarians with the remnant of their army that had not been drawn off to check the flank attack from Gallipoli or strengthen the besieging forces at Adrianople have actually broken the Tchatalja lines, they have accomplished a wonderful feat of arms, even allowing for much dissention and fear among the Turks. To rush a fortified line not more than fifteen miles long that has been considered impregnable for many generations and continually strengthened, and which had two or three hundred thousand men behind it, is an almost incredible thing and emulates the patriotic, self-sacrificing, daring of the Japanese attacks on Port Arthur. The first story of the taking of Tchatalja on Thursday came from the camp of the allies and was immediately contradicted from Constantinople, where the correspondents reported it was but the advance posts that had been driven in. Yesterday, however, these same correspondents admitted that this driving in process had been a rout, and that the Turks were fleeing from the trenches on the lines. Nothing but panic could defeat the Turks in such a position.

One needs only think back a few years to realize how much better the public service of the city is to-day than in the days of committee management. There was a time when the sidewalks were kept in winter by the residents, who had to commandeer for the purpose whatever furnace man or chore boy they could, often at great inconvenience to the household economy, the alternative being to do the work themselves before or after their day's work. The result was that the work was left undone till plunging pedestrians had built up an incurable hog's-back, and, when done, revealed as many different conceptions of a good sidewalk as there were houses. Perilous was the transference from one level to another. Now, as a rule, the paths are attended to before people are up. It is accomplished by horse-drawn machines, each doing, at small cost, the work of a thousand chore boys, and, though there may be something left to learn in engineering methods, still doing it a mighty deal better than it was ever done before. Only a few of our present readers could go back far enough to remember when the 'Witness' was not pleading for this change. Like a great many other reforms, now achieved or heaving in sight, it seemed as though all that was said had fallen like rain on rocks, but it is only necessary to urge a right thing long enough to be sure of getting it done some day. And now we hear that Mr. Godfrey is studying the question of applying motor power to the sweeping and watering of the streets and the removal of the sweepings. Those who knew old Montreal will find themselves strangers in the new. In dealing with summer conditions, we can probably learn from other cities all that needs be known; and, where the experience of others can be utilized, it is far cheaper than our own. It is for our winter conditions that we have largely to think for ourselves, though there are other cities snow-bound in the winter, St. Petersburg, for instance, and Winnipeg, from which we might perhaps learn something.

IS THERE NEED?

The Society of Friends in the United States invited Dr. Scott Nearing, a sociologist, to answer a number of questions confronting the church of to-day, one of which was: Is there a need for the Great Physician. A book has come out in response, whose theme is that there is great need for the Good Samaritan. The book takes up all the social disabilities of the poor in a land of the greatest resources and wealth and lays the burden of these wrongs on the church which he says must leave off dogmatizing, and, in pursuance of the example of Jesus, preach, heal and teach. The first part of this advice is part of the singsong that has greatly injured the social movement of our day by betraying its ignorance. We get one or two letters a week from people who think to mend the world by finding fault with the church, but who only show that they do not know the church of the present day. Never since the life of the Christ in men was congealed into creeds has there been less dogmatizing in the church than to-day. Never has there been in its teaching a more earnest search for the recovery of that powerful life which gave it its first joys and its first victories.

While deprecating the ineptitude of this method of enlisting the zeal of that body which is in the world for the world's regeneration, and on whose fervor and inspiration the world after all depends for its redemption, we are heartily in sympathy with all those who would pull it out of its ruts and set before it the path of service; for we have still as much as ever the man who fell among thieves and was left half dead, and we have still, in the shape of the cushioned congregation, the priest and the Levite who passed by on the other side. We have still in our national system the knock on the head for the shipwrecked mariner seeking our shores from starving conditions elsewhere. We have still in our industrial system the sweated worker. We have still, as far as society can pronounce it, eternal damnation for the prisoner, who is neither in prison nor afterwards allowed to become a man again and make good his place in the social economy, by earning his living. The church has had a mighty enlargement of vision in our day in its united plans for the evangelization of the nations still without the gospel. What it perhaps needs most to-day, especially in Canada, is that that increased vision should not be all telescopic.

There was a time—is it yet gone?—when nation made war against nation because the nations were different and did not realize their brotherhood or that they owed each other nothing but brotherly helpfulness. But here in Montreal and in Winnipeg and in Vancouver, a new thing is coming to pass, all the nations of the earth are being sifted into a common hopper and ground up together, so that in another generation or two, we shall have learned, whether we like the theory or not, that God hath made of one blood all nations of men that dwell on the face of the earth. The task of the church in these cities is to leaven this mass. There has been too much running away to where the church people live, too little sense of responsibility for those of every tribe and kindred and tongue who are not of their traditional folds.

The Quaker question was a deep and suggestive one: Is there need of the Great Physician? The people to whom the Great Physician came were as impervious to His great conceptions as are these multitudes to the work of the churches, as traditionally carried on; but they were not impervious to his beneficence. They were not impervious to the work of the Good Samaritan. The sociologist wants this work to be done by public regulation. That is well; but public regulation is the expression of the standard the community has reached, and, in its administration, it will reach no higher. We do not read that the Good Samaritan lodged a complaint with the governor and started an agitation for the better policing of the highways. He set the sufferer on his own beast, took him to his own inn and made provision there for the care of him. We, with our modern sense of self-government, think such individual service a nugatory sort of work, while the sufferers are so many and the workers are so few and so remote from these sufferers. But the moral force lies in the direct work and nothing will tend so fast to the development of right public conditions as the direct operation of personal kindness by every man and every woman toward the distressed met in their own pathway, and by every church choosing its field of personal service, not where conditions are most prosperous, but where they are most adverse.

LOCAL VS. PROVINCIAL PROHIBITION.

Mr. Rowell's motion in the Ontario Legislature for the abolition of the bar suffered the unexpected fate of being defeated, by a party majority, with an amendment endorsing local option as the best means of restricting the liquor traffic, reaffirming the advisability of the abolition of treating and, of course, approving of the government's efficient nonpartisan administration of the license law. No move has yet been made by the government toward the 'abolition of treating,' which they have twice so emphatically declared to be a most desirable reform. Of course, Mr. Rowell's policy would have embodied the most thorough plan of achieving such a result. Sir James Whitney must know, however, that no mere pious expression of the government's opinion will satisfy the province. It is all very well to defeat a motion of the opposite party in parliament, but it does not get rid of the question which, like Banquo's ghost, will crop up in the most unexpected and awkward situations. The province has for about a year waited for some legislation by which treating is to be abolished, and none has yet been proposed by the government. It is said that the government intends to wipe out the bottle trade in hotels and will also, probably, shorten the hours of sale in hotels, particularly on Saturdays and holidays. Both reforms would be useful to the cause of law and order. They also would be 'good politics' to keep in line some members of the party who are temperance men in a way, for if the demands of the temperance people of Ontario do not receive some sort of consideration, they are liable to get 'together', regardless of party. If they did this, they could overthrow any government that ever existed.

The defeat of Mr. Rowell's motion was, of course, a defeat—in the legislature, that is—of the principle of Provincial Prohibition. It was, however, an endorsation of the principle of Local Prohibition. This shows how high the tide has risen among our legislators. In some countries local option is longed for by temperance advocates, and proposals to grant it are opposed by the more conservative elements in the country and in the legislatures. In Ontario, however, we find that the party least friendly to temperance reform publicly affirms its belief in local option. The election in South Lanark tells the same tale. Mr. David McLean, the defeated Liberal candidate, accepted and endorsed Mr. Rowell's policy of the abolition of the bar—that is, of Provincial Prohibition. Mr. John C. Ebbs, the successful candidate, was a believer in and had worked for local prohibition in his neighborhood. A government candidate has always the best chance in a Canadian constituency, so it is little wonder that the election resulted as it did. That the Province is moving toward more radical temperance legislation every one can see. Mr. Rowell has a most astute opponent to deal with, and one with a businesslike record which has pleased the Province. But Mr. Rowell's own policy is so logical, and so thorough, and carries such assured promise of moral and natural results, that if held to bravely and advocated consistently, it is certain sooner or later to carry the day.

THE WEALTH OF DENMARK.

Speaking at Cowansville the other day, at the dairymen's convention, Dr. J. W. Robertson strongly advocated the establishment of people's high schools in the Eastern Townships, similar to those of Denmark. Dr. Robertson visited Denmark lately, and was impressed with the great results of those schools, as shown in the marvellous agricultural development of that country. The first of these schools was started over half a century ago by Bishop Grundtvig, who had realized that a better education was the one hope for Denmark. After a couple of years the then Queen of Denmark recognized the value of the new movement, and prevailed upon the government to extend aid towards schools of the kind. There are now about one hundred of them in the country. They are state-aided, privately owned boarding schools, and are attended by the sons and daughters of the Danish farmers. The pupils go to them, of course, well prepared from the splendid rural elementary schools.

What has not education done for Danish agriculture? The wealth of the country, in proportion to population, is enormous. Dr. Robertson stated that from being the poorest country in Europe fifty years ago, it is now the second richest. This wealth is distributed over the most numerous part of the people, namely the farmers. They have become rich through education, and through the principles of co-operation and scientific agriculture which education enabled them intelligently to adopt. But more even than in the accumulation of material wealth are they to be envied, as men with a constant and glorious interest in their work. Farming is never easy work, but it ceases to be drudgery when it is pursued on the scientific lines that the Danish farmers follow.

It may not be possible to reproduce here the Danish rural high schools in every particular, but the same kind of education can be given in consolidated model schools and consolidated academies in the Eastern Townships. That is the unquestionable educational policy for the present and for the future. With such schools in full operation in every possible rural centre, spreading the kind of knowledge which has made for the uplift of Denmark, there will be a new spirit of progress and hope for our agricultural development. It is regrettable to learn from the remarks of Mr. H. S. Foster at the Cowansville convention that interest in the dairymen's association has so fallen off that its extinction is considered probable. The trouble is that only the few understand the principles of co-operation which Mr. Foster and others have so ably advocated for years; the many are still unable to appreciate the benefits. Dr. Robertson calls the drawback 'unneighborliness.' In the meantime the example of Denmark cannot be urged too often. The success of the Danish farmers has been undoubtedly due to three things which have worked together, namely, education, science and co-operation. Let us have better rural schools, whatever the cost. That is the only possible foundation for everything else.

THE DICKENS FELLOWSHIP.

Plans to Give a Performance of Three Plays in the Auditorium in April.

On April 21 the dramatic section of the Dickens Fellowship will give a performance of three plays in the Auditorium Hall on Berthelet street. Further particulars regarding the Dickens Fellowship may be obtained from the hon. secretary, Mr. D. G. Ridout, 33 McGill College avenue, Montreal.

The next meeting of the Fellowship will be held on April 22nd, in Victoria Hall, Westmount, when a debate will be given, 'Resolved that the male characters of Dickens are more interesting than the female characters.' Affirmative, Mr. A. T. Chapman and Miss Palliser; negative, Mr. T. M. Barrington and Miss Saxe.

MUSIC and the DRAMA

Mrs. Maggie Breyer, the lovable, familar, 'Aunt Tildy' in 'The Old Homestead,' is in Montreal once more.

'After all, time is only relative,' she said in an interview, 'while this dear play, of which I've been a part so long, constantly reminds me of old times, old thoughts and old loves. I realize that life will always be young. Time only intensifies and matures us in a more perfect youth.' She smiled reminiscently and patted the smooth white locks above her pretty forehead.

'Why, I'm getting younger every day. You should see me sprawl on the floor and help my fine little grandson roll his big rubber ball. We pretend it is the world and I tell you we make it move.

'And the world is moving on, too. Time is busy improving all of us, isn't he?

'Playing "Aunt Tildy" is second nature to me. Half the time I'm thinking "Aunt Tildy's" thoughts. Have I any thought of retiring? Not yet, for a long, long time.'

* * *

Mrs. Breyer is now in her 20th season with Mr. Thompson's plays, and her aunt characterization of the dear old lady has become as strongly a part of the production as that of Uncle Josh. This is Mrs. Breyer's 50th year on the stage, and during that long time she has accomplished much and is deservedly proud of an experience in which she has gained valuable standing in her profession.

It was in 1863 that Mrs. Breyer made her debut as a member of the company in support of Charles W. Couldock in 'The Cricket on the Hearth.' In rapid succession after that appearance came tours with the stars brightest and most famous in the theatrical world of that day, Barrett, Booth, McCullough, Keane and Forrest. After her marriage to John Breyer, a member of a famous English theatrical family, she was seen throughout the country, depicting the Shakespearean heroines with the most artistic as well as pecuniary success.

That splendid training has stood Mrs. Breyer in good stead, and in the roles in which she has appeared in more recent years, not alone in the rural play in which she is now so delightfully portraying a sweet old countrywoman.

This very young old actress has proved the value of the training obtained in one of the best of schools, the so-called 'old school' and Mrs. Breyer is one of the best proofs of what a delightful old school it was.

THE FRAGRANT
'OLD HOMESTEAD.'

Those who love sweet music and those who enjoy the scent of new-mown hay can have their several tastes gratified by a visit to 'The Old Homestead,' which is appearing at His Majesty's on Monday. This charming play has been before the public for twenty-six years, and is now on its twenty-seventh annual tour. It is the same simple story of rural life in New England that it was away back in 1885, when it was first produced as a finished drama at the Boston Theatre. And for eleven years prior to that Mr. Thompson had been presenting a play called 'Joshua Whitcomb,' in which he portrayed the sturdy old farmer, Uncle Josh. And even before that time Mr. Thompson had given for some years in the variety halls, a sketch having Uncle Josh, has been before the theatre-going public for nearly forty years.

The dramatic critic hesitates when he attempts to write anything new of 'The Old Homestead.' When a character has become so identified with the American stage as has Uncle Josh, by a life of nearly two score years, the pen may well falter in the effort to say anything new. And yet this much may be said: Denman Thompson, in presenting to the American stage a typical American character as it had never been presented before, endeared himself to the theatre-going public and made for himself a niche in the Temple of Fame as an actor and author.

The company appearing at His Majesty's Theatre next Monday night is practically the original, under the personal direction of Mr. Frank Thompson. The musical features are the same, including the famous male quartette, and the grand choir of twenty voices in the celebrated Grace Church scene. Capacity houses will undoubtedly welcome the grand old play.

NOTABLE DRAMATIC
HIT FOR MONTREAL.

Unquestionably the most notable dramatic hit of the year in England and America is 'Milestones,' the delightful play of three generations by the brilliant essayist and novelist, Arnold Bennett and Edward Knoblauch, the distinguished playwright, which Klaw and Erlanger and Joseph Brooks will present at His Majesty's, following the 'Old Homestead' engagement.

The critics of two continents have declared this play the masterpiece of the generation. Arnold Bennett is undoubtedly the most popular writer of the day and Edward Knoblauch has attained fame wiht 'Kismet' and other brilliant productions.

'Milestones' deals with the love affairs of three generations, and although the various acts are all set in the same room, in the same house, the curtain rises each time upon a different setting — representing the periods of 1860, 1885 and 1912. There is a steady transformation, as the play progresses, not only in the furnishings of this room and the costumes of the people, but also in the methods of expression, ideas and language.

One spirit alone remains unchanged — the spirit of Youth and Romance. Cupid dwells in every age. 'Milestones' captured the play-goers of England and America because of its compelling human interest and the ability of the players who are called upon for the most exacting work conceivable as they advance from Youth to Age as the play unfolds.

ST. PAUL'S CHOIR
HAS AMBITIOUS PROGRAMME.

The Musical Festival to be given by the choir of St. Paul's Church on Tuesday and Wednesday evening, April 1st and 2nd, when they will be assisted by the members of the Boston Festival Orchestral Club, should prove to be an interesting event.

On Tuesday evening, April 1st, they will sing 'Elijah,' by Mendelssohn, when, besides the soloists of the choir, Mr. Frank H. Rowe, baritone, will sing the role of 'Elijah.'

On Wednesday evening, April 2nd, the choir and orchestra will give a miscellaneous programme, and among the new numbers to be heard for the first time in Montreal will be 'Fantasie Dialogue,' by Bolimann, for organ and orchestra. Mr. Carl Webster, 'cellist, will appear as soloist. He is regarded as virtuoso, possessing plendid technique, and he draws a beautiful velvety tone. Mr. Frank Rowe will sing several numbers with orchestral accompaniment. The choir will sing the 150th Psalm, by Caesar Franck, with organ and orchestra. On the after noon of April 2nd, at 3.30 o'clock, the orchestra will give an orchestral concert in the church, and among some of the numbers will be Intermezzo No. 2, from 'The Jewels of the Maddona,' by Ferrari, also Allegretto from Beethoven's Symphony No. 8 in F., Beethoven.

THE GODOWSKY
CONCERT TO-NIGHT.

Music lovers are greatly interested in the visit of Leopold Godowsky, the world-famed pianist, who is to give a recital in the Windsor Hall tonight. Godowsky is short and thick set in figure; his heavy body and phlegmatic appearance give no indication of his delicate technical accomplishments.

HAPPY DAYS, HENRY !'



A SCENE FROM 'THE OLD HOMESTEAD.'

THE LOVABLE 'AUNT TILDY'



MRS. MAGGIE BREYER.
Who has been on the stage fifty years, and who will appear at His Majesty's next week in the role she has played for twenty years.

Henry Morgan & Co. Limited

Announce Their First Completed Displays In

SUMMER FURNISHINGS

PRAIRIE GRASS FURNITURE, RUGS, CREX MATTING, COLONIAL RAG RUGS, PRINTED CRETONNES, MADRAS SCRIMS.

Hundreds planning now for the furnishing of Summer Cottage and Mountain Bungalow may do so from lines where breadth, extent and completeness have never before been equalled.

In keeping with the ever-growing custom of city homes putting up cool, light washable window curtains during Spring and Summer—these many inexpensive lines afford delightful possibilities in treatment. The refreshing coolness of a living room furnished in Prairie Grass with Crex Matting and dainty washable hemstitched Scrims is best appreciated during the warm days of late Spring and Summer.

PRAIRIE GRASS FURNITURE

For Seaside Cottage, Mountain Bungalow or City Verandah, *Prairie Grass* is the ideal summer furniture. Light, strong, and durable, it is restful and comfortable to lounge around in—one mentally picturing in its natural *green* and *brown* the cool delightful shades of summer woodlands.

Our displays—but lately brought to completion—include *three piece sets* of different designs besides individual *Chairs, Rockers, Tables, Easy Chairs, Centre Tables, Tea Tables, etc.*, shown in both light green and light brown.

CREX MATTING AND RUGS

Crex is a fibre floor covering of unusual durability. Not affected by rain or dampness it has been found remarkably adapted for cottage use. And this suggestion is infinitely strengthened by the fact that its peculiar texture and construction render it not only dust and germ proof but permits it to always lie perfectly flat on the floor.

Crex may be purchased either in *Rugs* or, in *Matting* by the yard. It comes in a variety of colors and simple patterns that lend themselves readily to the surroundings of any room. Rugs $1.50 up. Matting, Yard 60c and up.

HEMSTITCHED SCRIMS

The stifling summer heat of a busy city and the cool inviting appearance of one's bedroom is a sharp contrast. Curtain treatment plays an important part in the successful result of this effect.

These *Scrims* may be had in a number of different hemstitched effects. Their cool ivory or ecru grounds and the unusual lightness of the entire scrim itself successfully commends it for use in city bedrooms. Yard 45c and 75c.

NEW PRINTED CRETONNES

The peace and quiet of the country home have been delightfully interpreted in the cool summery designs of these beautiful light Printed Cretonnes.

Being a fine grade of Linen or Cotton—their washing qualities are unsurpassed, while the unusual breadth of our 500 designs affords every possible advantage for suitable selections. Yard 39c.

blind musician, at Windsor Hall, on April 25th. He will be assisted in the vocal part of the programme by Mr. T. Kennedy, Toronto's noted baritone soloist. Both artists received their training at the Ontario Institute for the Blind, at Brantford.

MME. JULIA CULP'S
FINE PROGRAMME.

Mme. Julia Clup, will sing in the Windsor Hall on the evening of April 9th under the management of Mr. F. H.



MME. JULIA CULP,
Who is to give a recital shortly in the Windsor Hall.

Blair. Coenraad Von Bas, will again be her accompanist. Her programme is as follows:

a. Adelaide ... ...
b. Freudvoll und leidvoll ... ...
c. Die trommel gerühret ... ... Beethoven

a. Der Asra ... ...
b. Dadchen sind wie der wind (by request ... ... Loewe
c. Du bist wie eine blume ... ...
d. Waldesgesprach ... ...
e. Dondnacht ... ...
f. Fruhlingsnacht ... ... Schumann

a. Befreit ... ...
b. Morgen ... ...
c. Heimliche aufforderung ... ... Strauss

a. All through the night ... ... Welsh
b. Angeolin del bionde crin by request) ... ... Liszt
c. When I am laid in earth (by request) ... ... Purcell
d. Maman dites moi ... ...
e. Bergere legere ... ...
f. Wiegenliedje ... ...
g. Zonnelied ... ... Cath van Rennes
Two Dutch Songs.

CHORAL SOCIETY'S
SUCCESSFUL START.

The Plamondon-Michot Choral Society, which recently made such a successful first appearance with a concert at the Ritz-Carlton Hotel, has already secured two important engagements, one with the Pharmacy Students, on April 24, and the other with the Union Nationale Francaise, some time during the same month, the exact date not yet being fixed. The society's second concert at the Ritz-Carlton will take place on May 8. For this occasion the society will give the second performance of Lalo's 'Rof d'Ys,' which contains choruses and solos of much beauty.

LEOPOLD GODOWSKY,
The world-famed pianist, who is to give a recital in Montreal to-night.

3—Fantaisie op. 49 (F Minor) ... ... Chopin
Three Preludes, E flat, B flat, minor, D minor ... ... Chopin
Three Etudes, E flat, F minor, G sharp minor ... ... Chopin
Two waltzes, C sharp minor, A flat ... ... Chopin
Symphonic metamorphoses of Strauss' Kunstlerleben ... ... Godowsky

HAROLD JARVIS,
BOSTON TENOR.

A concert will be given on Friday evening, May 9th, in Windsor Hall, under the auspices of the Willard 'Y' W. C. T. U., Mr. Harold Jarvis, the well known Boston tenor, has been secured for this concert, as well as a reader of some note. The Misses Boyce and Bennett are in charge of the arrangements.

CANADA'S BLIND
MUSICIAN COMING.

A special attraction is offered music lovers in the booking of an engagement of Master Charles Duff, Canada's noted Like de Pachmann, this great artist likes to have most of the lights on the platform extinguished; only in a half-light does he seem thoroughly at home. A writer in 'Musical America' describing one of his recitals in New York, says:

'But at his first touch there were sharp in-takings of breath from his listeners; the heavy body was forgotten and the marvel of his flying fingers centred the attention.

'Imperceptibly the figure of the player merged and became a part of the instrument in the dimness and the surge of the music. There was a message being pronounced—a message impelling, irresistible. We lost the sense of means and method, we divined his vision, we felt the arrival at a destination without being conscious of the steps of the journey.

'And when the last vibration of the Strauss waltz had ceased the heavy figure detached itself from the piano and bowed, wearily, triumphantly.'

Godowsky's programme for to-night will be as follows:—
1—32 Variations C Minor .. Bethoven
Two songs without words .... Mendelssohn
Musette en rondeau .... Rameau
Tambourin ... ... Rameau
Gigue ... ... Loeilly
2—Sonata B minor ... ... Liszt

SEEKS JAPAN'S RECOGNITION OF REPUBLIC

Dr. Sun Yat Sen is Making Friends For New Regime in China.

Tokio, March 29. — Dr. Sun Yat Sen, who was provisional President of China from January to March, 1912, has been the lion of Tokio since his arrival here the middle of February. His reception, oficial and otherwise, has been significant, and there is no doubt that the real object of his mission, to make friends for China, is being crowned with success.

When last in this city, before the outbreak of the revolution that made China a republic, Dr. Sun might almost have been considered a fugitive in hiding. He certainly was not persona grata in official circles, and the Chinese legation studiously ignored his presence until finally, under instructions from Pekin, the legation brought pressure to bear upon the Japanese authorities, and Dr. Sun Yat Sen was requested to leave the country.

Arriving in Tokio late, Dr. Sun was met by an enormous crowd composed not only of his own countrymen and representatives, but also of the leading business men, and in an official way the leading people of Tokio. He was driven at once to the Imperial Hotel, where a section of the annex, usually occupied by minor royalties or foreign representatives, had been set apart for the use of himself and his secretaries. From that time on almost every minute of his time has been taken up with entertainments, interviews, visits and conferences. Always in the waiting rooms are numbers of people, bankers, merchants and others. Every possible period for luncheon or for dinner has been taken up by this or that organization or individuals. The rooms occupied by the ex-President are well stocked with beautiful trees and flowers, some of them carrying the flag of the Republic of China crossed with the flag of the Empire of Japan. This in itself is significant, especially when it is coupled with the expression of Dr. Sun Yat Sen himself, who said recently to a visitor: 'Japan will, I believe, be the first to recognize the Republic of China.'

Ostensibly Dr. Sun comes for the purpose of studying commercial conditions, and especially the railroads of Japan. While this doubtless is true, he unquestionably has a further purpose.

IS MAKING
GOOD FRIENDS.

He is here, according to current belief, to make friends for China; to bring his influence to bear in order that the Republic of China may be recognized; to secure the assistance, support, perhaps even an alliance, with and from Japan, and this remarkably able Chinaman, who has lived abroad for nearly twenty years, who rose upon the horizon of China a little over a year ago, and who twelve months ago was the provisional President, with an extremely doubtful status in the squalid capital of Nanking, surrounded there with intrigues and extreme danger, is now the centre of attraction in the capital of Japan. He has an undoubted following, and a following which includes people whose names are associated with big things in Japan. The Mitsuis, Shibusawa, the Iwasakis, the Chamber of Commerce, the Minister of War, the Minister of the Navy, do not, as a rule, waste their time upon 'impossibles' or upon people who have little influence and no future.

'No, I have not time to be President,' he said, in reply to the laughing suggestion that the future must finally land him in the Presidential chair if China prospered as a republic.

'I have undertaken this railway scheme, and it is a huge undertaking,' Dr. Sun Yat Sen went on, 'but it can, and it shall be carried out. People who smile at it do not stop to think. The resources buried in the soil of China are enormous, incalculable. They must be developed in order that China may assume her rightful position in the world. In order to develop these resources we must have means of transportation, and the history of development the world over is that capital is always forthcoming to build railways with coal, silver, gold and copper at the other end. You may call it a dream, if you will, but dreams sometimes come true. I do not expect to see China gridironed with railways even in my lifetime, but I am certain, it the world lasts, that gridiron will be seen in China.

'Yes, I am here to study the industrial conditions and to observe other things in Japan. I am here in the friendliest spirit to visit my friends and to show that I have not forgotten the many kindnesses shown me, and that I bear no grudge for what was at the time a necessary discourtesy.'

One of the first acts of Dr. Sun Yat Sen after his arrival was to visit the graves of those had befriended him while he was in Japan on a previous visit, and who had since died. Here he paid his tributes and laid his wreaths.

After leaving Tokio he will make a tour of the provinces.

RED MAN'S SONGS TO BE PRESERVED



GEOFFREY O'HARA

Geoffrey O'Hara, a New York composer, who has been appointed as instructor of music under the Bureau of Indian Affairs by Franklin K. Lane, Secretary of the Interior, although not yet officially notified of his appointment, is making preparations for his work of recording Indian music on the reservations. The position as outlined by Secretary Lane is a new one, it being incumbent on Mr. O'Hara to record the passing native music so that it can be taught in Indian schools and thus preserved.

ALL STEEL COS. IN THE STATES WORKING AT FULL

New York, March 29.— 'Iron Age' says: 'The Steel Corporation for most of this month has been turning out finished material at the remarkable rate of 46,000 tons a day. All other steel companies have exceeded their best records.

A 50,000 ton order of St. Paul road for bessemer rails announced this week, is in addition to a contract made last year. Seaboard Air Line has taken 10,000 tons of open-hearth rails.

It is still the case that specifications going to large steel companies for plates, shapes and bars are in excess of shipments.

LESS OUTPUT OF LEAD IN U.S. 1912

Boston, March 29. — Production of primary refined lead in the United States during 1912, according to advance figures from the United States Geological Survey, was 480,849 tons, comparing with 486,979 tons in 1911.

Ease That Sore Joint Nerviline Will Do It

The Champion Clog and Pedestal Dancer of Canada Tells How to Keep in Trim.

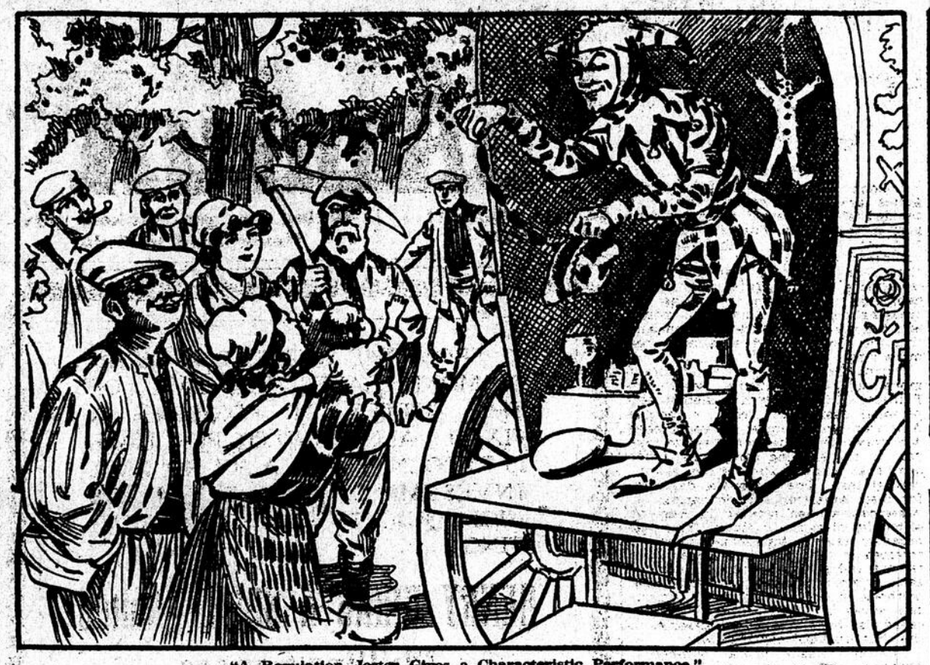
Few men in his profession are better known than Mr. Thomas Hogan, of 27 Fortification Lane, Montreal, who writes:—"To limber up a stiff joint, to remove every sense of soreness from tired muscles, I can tell you nothing compares with Nerviline. It is really a wonderful liniment, and I use it continually, simply because I find it keeps the muscles and joints supple and entirely free from pain and stiffness. I earnestly recommend Nerviline to every person that requires to use a strong, penetrating, pain-subduing liniment.'

For Rheumatism Nerviline is a wonder; for Sciatica it cures where others fail; for Lumbago, stiffness and cold, nothing surpasses it. Keep Nerviline handy—it's good to take inwardly, destroys internal pains quickly, and is just as good for outward application. Large family size bottle, 50c.; small size, 25c., at all storekeepers and druggists or The Catarrhozone Co., Buffalo, N.Y.

APRIL FOOLS OF TODAY AND YESTERDAY



"Sometimes the Too-knowing Person Proves the Greatest April Fool of All."



"A Regulation Jester Gives a Characteristic Performance."



"The King and Queen Stood at the Foot and Paid Him Court."

From mythological times, when merry Iambe was sent with Ceres on a vain hunt for Prosperpine, clear down through the days of the witty Stuart-fools to the routine tricks of to-day, April Fool's day has been given over to queer antics and the perpetration of jokes at the expense of another. In every language, April first is named for the equivalent of 'fool.'

At one period it was strictly pagan; at another somewhat mixed up with certain observances of the Christian Church; and to-day it is celebrated chiefly by juveniles and rustics. At its inception it was rather the higher stratum of society that annually celebrated it. Believing that since every god and saint had a 'day' so should every fool—or jester—royal courts designated that day coming on April 1st in the modern calendar as All Fools' Day, and during those twenty-four hours reversed all usual procedure.

In France the Court Jester was an important personage. He was the means of enlivening so many otherwise weary hours that monarchs owed him a debt of gratitude. On his day he and his kind were elevated to the throne, and the King and Queen stood at the foot and paid him court. His fool's 'bauble' was regarded as the rank of kingly office, and any mandate he issued—short of power over life and death—was obeyed. And, it is said, sometimes a foolish ruler received a much needed lesson from the orders of his jester.

Modern France rather inclines to circuses and gay outdoor performances on April first. Through the provinces little two-wheeled carts journey to hamlets where any entertainment is a novelty. From the tailboard a regulation jester, in tight-fitting fleshings, peaked cap with bells and his 'bauble' in his hand, gives a characteristic performance. A favorite diversion is to pause suddenly amid a serious talk and give a smart blow with his stick to some one in the audience; or to rap out a witticism at the expense of a listener; or, best of all, to offer free sweetmeats and then go into paroxysms of mirth at the deluded ones who bite into a concoction of chocolate and raw cotton.

In England the populace always has a Morris dance on April Fools' Day, in which everybody hilariously participates. A feature of it is the 'ring-around-a-Rosy,' with the typical fool arrayed in tights, or tight trousers, fool's cap, and bearing an inflated bladder on a stick, holding hands with a 'Betsy' of the dairy maid type.

In the Middle Ages in England it was considered great sport to send persons on a 'wild-goose chase' after 'a second edition of Cock Robin' or a 'h'a p'orth of crocodile quills,' or the 'History of Eve's Mother.' In 1872 a writer there tells how it was the custom for boys to cry out 'Ah, you April Fools!' and how, seventy years before that, it was customary to say 'Sir, your shoe is unbuckled.' A choice witticism was perpetrated by remarking 'Excuse me, but there's something on your face.' 'What?' inquires the victim. 'Your nose. Ha! Ha!'

In the North of England April Fools are still called 'gowks, or gouks'—that being the name for cuckoo, which commonly means 'fool.' This probably is similar to the German 'geck'—signifying the same stupidity—and explains why when a maiden of the Fatherland first hears the voice of a cuckoo on April Fool night she kisses her hand in the direction of the bird and asks when she will marry. As many times as the cuckoo or geck replies immediately following her question is supposed to signify the number of months to elapse before she is wed.

In Scotland the people have an April Fool custom of 'hunting the gowk.' This consists of sending people on a long despairing chase after a letter which, when finally located, reads 'go hunt the gowk another mile.' The victim is told that a certain person has a note for him. He goes in search of it, only to be informed the missive has been handed to some one living farther on to be given to him.

The French call the person imposed upon on April Fool's Day a 'poisson d'Avril,' or mackerel, which is a very stupid fish and one easily caught. The Spanish call them 'Innocents.' But, whatever the title, they are treated with about equal heartlessness in every land—even the usually polite Oriental indulging, from long before the Birth of Christ, in this annual form of diversion.

And, strangely, in no matter what era, country or tongue the day has been recognized, it has always come on what exactly corresponds with our first of April.

The Chinese account for the origin of All Fools' Day by a fable handed down from the mazes of antiquity. According to this, a certain great prince had the misfortune to offend an enchanter, but also obtained the protection of a fairy. When his son grew up and succeeded to the throne the enchanter and fairy fought for the possession of the prince.

The fairy turned her enemy first into a rock and then into a stream of water. This torrent swept over the prince and carried him away a distance of two miles where a sunken lake was created. It was named 'the pool of Iscamma,' in honor of the prince, and a yearly festival in his memory was instituted. Gradually, on that day, it became the custom to send persons 'to find Iscamma,' or to search in vain. This event, supposed to have been dated April Fools' Day, is ascribed to the Isle of Chiekock, on the seventh of the moon of Niada—which in the European calendar makes April first.



A Typical English "Fool" and His "Betsy."

Yet perhaps, from amid the numerous origins put forth by various races the most plausible—because it seems to find confirmation by every Occidental writer on the subject—is that it was celebrated first as the final day of the octave forming the Roman New Year. With all pagans every important festival lasted for eight days, the first and last being the most significant. Now, the year with the Romans was ushered in on what is now March 25, and the feasting ended on April 1. Also, there was much in the nature of the celebration to link it with the modern All Fools' Day.

The entire last day was given over to 'fool-making' of a nature very similar to that with which the American small boy fools his contemporaries. It was called 'Kalendarum,' and came in their January calendar.

The public rejoicing of the Gentiles at this time was adopted by the Christian Church only, rather toned down concerning certain unseemly and immoral dances in the skins of wild beasts. By degrees fasts and Litanies were put in place of the earlier profane festivities.

But the old Adam was never quite expelled from them. 'It was,' an old writer explains, 'this moral leaven which caused the name of Festa Hypodiaconorum to be bestowed on the day, not because only sub-deacons took part in the mock solemnities, but because higher officials of the Church were ashamed to acknowledge them on account of their immoral enormities.'

In ancient Rome, Plutarch tells that the Quirinalia was called the 'Feast of Fools'—Festa Stultorum—in honor of Quirinus, and derived its second appellation from the fact that the stupid part of his people (who were ignorant of their own tribe, or curia) had, from absence or neglect, missed their own tribe's celebration of the Fernacalia—a festival instituted in honor of the goddess of ovens in order that the corn might be sufficiently baked. They were allowed to hold their belated feast separately on April 1st, or All Fools' Day.

A German writer—in whose country this venerable old custom is firmly established—gives one of the most sensible of theories when he claims that April itself is the fool month, with her deceitful and varying weather. 'One goes forth in the sunshine for a walk,' he says, 'only to be April-fooled and come home in a deluge of rain. April's quick recurring sun-smiles being her woman's laughter at people's confiding folly.'

Sweden is to American minds so peopled with grave, serious folk that indulgence in the droll horse-play of the first of April seems hardly fitting. Yet that land has to its April Fool credit one of the most ingenuously tormenting ceremonies of the day. It is thought extremely funny to stand at an upper open window with a bucket of water and a pail of ashes in readiness. As some especially well-dressed 'fool' approaches, he is given enough of the water to cause him instinctively to look up; immediately a handful of ashes is received in his eyes and all over his fine raiment.

Strangest of all, in tracing the course of the April Fool joke and the joker down through the world, is to learn that the studiously polite and dignified Hindoo has numbered such a celebration among those of his country from time immemorial. Every year a great feast is held in all India which corresponds exactly with the features of our April first and falls on the same date.

This is called the 'Feast of the Huli,' and during its observance mirth and jokes are rampant. There are the same useless errands, the fake letter and deceiving edibles, and many hoaxes possessing a uniqueness of conception beyond the Occidental mind to invent. As a rule the lower classes are most pleased by these ceremonies, though every grade of society observes the feast, and Surajah Dowlat, whose Indian name has been Anglicized into Sir Roget Dowlass, loved to make 'Huli Fools' of his friends.

About the most gigantic April Fool joke on record was perpetrated on the citizens of London in the year 1860. During the latter part of March a vast number of people received, in their morning mail, cards bearing what appeared to be an official stamp but was really wax impressed with a sixpence turned upside down. It read: 'Tower of London—Admit bearer to view the annual Ceremony of Washing the White Lions, on Sunday, April 1, 1860. Admitted only at the White Gate. It is particularly requested that no gratuities be given any of the Wardens or their Assistants.'

The stolid English got up before daybreak to be in time for the remarkable performance. They hadn't the slightest idea what it meant, but that only whetted their curiosity the more. All day long, cabs and carriages were rattling over the stones around Tower Hill searching for the White Gate, of course, there wasn't any such gate, and gradually the victims realized that they had been offered up on the altar of April Fools' Day.

So much for the fools of yesterday. Nobody could convince the average small boy that his strategic feats of April first ever were or will be surpassed. He ties his trick purse across the pavement and wriggles with glee when a pompous grown-up stoops for it. He runs off with a sagging gate from some dilapidated yard and hangs it on the imposing iron fence of a splendid mansion. He wets flour and throws it on pedestrians, rings door-bells, and grows hoarse from frequent repetitions of 'Say! Mister, you dropped your handkerchief,' or 'You lost your pocketbook.'

But things really have a way of getting lost on April first, as well as on any other day of the calendar. And sometimes the too-knowing person proves the greatest April Fool of all. Occasionally a small boy shouts to a man that the latter has dropped his purse; the man nods comprehendingly but goes on—leaving his wallet to be picked up later by one who proves a theory of Confucius which reads 'From a fool the wise can often learn wisdom.'

MR. CHURCHILL WAS A LITTLE INDISCREET, IS THE OPINION OF MANY IN OLD COUNTRY

Considered That He Ought to Have Withheld Memorandum From Use in Party Controversy---Will Canada's Battleship's Increase the Mad Competition in Battleships?---Conscription Crusade Will Be Combated by Powerful Organizations of Working Men.

(From our own Correspondent.)

London, March 21.—Politicians in England have followed the debate on the Navy Bill in the Canadian House of Commons with the greatest possible interest. There is a feeling among thoughtful men that it was a little indiscreet of Mr. Churchill to write the memorandum, and that, having written it he ought to have withheld permission to use it for party controversy. There is certainly no desire in England to bring any pressure to bear on Canada in respect to her naval policy, and it is rather a pity Mr. Churchill's memorandum should have been made use of in the way it has been.

GERMANY AND CANADA'S BATTLESHIPS.

The Navy Estimates for 1913-14 will raise two or three important questions, and one of special interest to Canada is whether the battleships contributed by the dominions and colonies shall be treated as additional to the programme outlined last year. If that is the intention of the Admiralty, and apparently it is, the question arises as to whether these gifts of ships will not impose a burden on the British taxpayer, who has to find the men and the money to maintain them. Then there is the question whether in the circumstances Germany will be satisfied with the rates of 16 to 10. If she is, well and good, but if she is not, the probability is that the mad competition in armaments will become that much the madder.

THE NAVY'S GREATEST GUNNER.

By the retirement of Admiral Sir Percy Scott, the Imperial Navy loses its greatest gunner. It was in the early stages of the South African war that Captain Scott's name came prominently before the public. Sir George White, in Ladysmith, finding he had no guns with which to check the heavy fire from the siege guns of the Boers, telegraphed to know if the navy could send him some long range 4.7 in. guns. That same afternoon Capt. Scott had two ready, besides four 12-pounders, and with these the Capt. Lambton of those days got into Ladysmith just in time. During the time Sir Percy was afloat he came into conflict with Lord Charles Beresford, and the controversy was only closed this year, when His Majesty conferred a baronetcy upon the 'gunner.' As a gunnery specialist, Sir Percy Scott has no equal, and his voluntary retirement at the comparatively early age of 59 is regretted.

THE CONSCRIPTION CRUSADE.

It is very encouraging to find that at last a serious effort is to be made to combat the conscription crusade of the National Service League. Lord Roberts and his associates in this matter have been allowed too long to exalt military service as the highest form of patriotism. Workingmen have only to realize what conscription means to give the movement its quietus. The trades unions and co-operative and friendly societies have already pronounced against it, but the conscriptionists are persistent in their efforts, and nothing short of a general campaign against their proposals will check them. There is no doubt about their aim. They desire an army which may be used for continental aggression. If they succeeded they would burden the country with an intolerable debt, rupture our good relations with foreign powers, and destroy all hope and aspirations for a happy, prosperous and united Empire.

DR. BARCLAY, OF MONTREAL.

Dr. Barclay, of Montreal, has apparently greatly benefited from his holiday on the Riviera. 'His heart is in Canada,' says 'Claudius Clear, in the 'British Weekly,' and he proposes to spend there the rest of his days. The mystery about Dr. Barclay is that he should have retired at all. He looks an exceptionally vigorous and energetic man, in the very prime of life, but I suppose the figures are against me. Dr. Barclay, however, referred in strong terms to the grevious error made by many popular ministers in refusing to retire until retirement is forced upon them, and I suspect this was the secret of his own action. Dr. Barclay was the colleague of the famous Dr. Macgregor, of St. Cuthbert's, Edinburgh. He was one of the most conspicuous preachers Canada has ever had.'

Mr. Bonar Law and his colleagues have been nonplussed by the statement of Mr. Asquith that at the earliest date possible he would propose a complete reconstitution of the House of Lords. Mr. Herbert Samuel, with the Prime Minister by his side, also said that 'the new second chamber will contain no vestige of the hereditary principle.' The Opposition have repeatedly said the Government's promise to reform the House of Lords was a mere sham, and that the country had been tricked by the Parliament Act. 'The whole tone of the fight,' said Mr. Bonar Law some months ago, 'gave the electors the right to believe that one of the first tasks which the Government would undertake would be to reform the second chamber.' Well, Mr. Asquith has kept his word, and Liberals in the House and throughout the country are in high spirits at the prospect of seeing the House of Lords abolished during this Parliament.

STRENGTH OF THE LABOR MOVEMENT.

One of the indirect results of the many labor disputes which have occurred in England in the immediate past has been a marked increase in the membership of trade unions all over the country. Labor is closing up its ranks, and in the near future it will exercise a great influence upon the social and economic life of the nation. Take the case of the railway men. Since the reinstatement of the guard Richardson there has been a great desire on the part of non-unionists to join organized societies. The same desire for organized solidarity is being shown among women workers. Strong and sane leadership was never more essential than at the present time. Without it organized labor might become a menace to the welfare of the country.

Happily the labor troubles in England are subsiding. Following upon the success of the railway men comes the victory of the bakers. The master bakers have granted generous concessions to the men's demands. This is a vindication of the justness of their call and another triumph for labor. There is to be a minimum wage of 30s. and a sixty-hour week. There are also special terms as to overtime. Good Friday bun work is to be paid for at one shilling per hour. The bakers may be congratulated on their success. They have borne with patience all too long a condition of things not creditable to their trade, and certainly not satisfactory to the country.

TARIFF REFOR AND AGRICULTURE.

There is going to be trouble between the farmers and the Conservative party before very long. The Chamberlain advocates of Tariff Reform realize this, and they are once more burnishing their armor in readiness for the fight. The Tariff Commission, appointed at the instance of Mr. Chamberlain, has just resolved to institute immediately an inquiry to ascertain to what extent the recommendations made by the Agricultural Committee nearly seven years ago has been affected by the changed conditions which have arisen. It is obvious from this move that the Tariff Reform party are hopeful of putting up such a strong case in the counties that it will be impossible for the leaders to ignore their claims.

WESTMINSTER.

A GREAT NEW ZEALAND WATERFALL.

(From the Westminster 'Gazette.')

With regard to the discovery of a waterfall in the Tangarahau district, New Zealand, by a Government survey party headed by Mr. Larkin, more detailed accounts show that the location is about ten miles in a direct line from Mangaroa, Ohura. The fall is about thirty feet wide, and thas a clean straight drop of 300 feet. The roar is described as deafening, and the sight as of a most awe inspiring character.

Sick headaches—neuralgic headaches—splitting, blinding headaches—all vanish when you take

Na-Dru-Co Headache Wafers

They do not contain phenacetin, acetanilid, morphine, opium or any other dangerous drug. 25c. a box at your Druggist's. 123

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Regular $20.00, $22.00 to $25.00 Values, Monday at $13.50

Here's positively the most sensational Suit Sale that Montreal has ever known.

There's 300 high grade hand tailored suits in the lot, every one a masterpiece of clever designing and master tailoring. The finest wool fabrics are comprised in this showing, and the range of new colors and styles are almost without limit. You certainly were never offered better suits than these regularly at less than $20.00, $22.00 to $25.00. Your choice of the entire lot on Monday at only $13.50.

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Every new style, fabric and stylish coloring are shown here, and all are absolutely waterproof. Because we import Raincoats direct we can sell them at extraordinary low prices. For Monday we offer very special

REGULAR $10.50 to $12.50 VALUES at $7.50

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Complete Boys' Dept.

We can proudly say that we have without question the largest and most complete assortment of Boys' Apparel now shown in Montreal. You'll find here all the new styles, new fabric, new colorings. Our Boys' Department is replete with everything you could possibly want in Boys' wear. And we unhesitatingly say that we offer you *BY FAR THE GREATEST VALUES*

Spring Overcoats

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WOMAN'S WORK

MEETINGS OF THE COMING WEEK

THE MONTREAL D. W. A.

The Montrly meeting of the Diocesan Woman's Auxiliary will be held in the Synod Building, University St., on Thursday, from 10.30 a.m., to 3.30 p.m. The Rev. Mr. Gueigius, of Kurdistan, will speak at 3 p.m. All interested are invited to be present.

WOMEN'S BAPTIST F. M. S.

The Rev. Dr. Bruce Taylor will give a lecture on David Livingstone, in the Lecture Room of Olivet Baptist Church on Tuesday evening, April 1, at eight o'clock, under the auspices of the Women's Baptist Foreign Missionary Society. Mr. Cadieux will be the soloist.

MONTREAL WOMEN'S CLUB.

The regular meeting of the Montreal Women's Club will be held on Monday afternoon, at half-past three o'clock in the Y. M. C. A. Hall when an address on 'Women's Work in the Field of Music' will be given by Dr. Perrin of the McGill University Conservatorium of Music.

Y. W. C. A. RECEPTION.

The Board of Management of the Young Women's Christian Association are holding a reception at the Fairmount Branch, 151 Fairmount Avenue West, on Tuesday evening, from eight to ten o'clock. New members and subscribers are cordially invited. There will be addresses and music.

WESTMOUNT W. C. T. U.

The Regular monthly meeting of the Westmount W. C. T. U. will be held in Victoria Hall on Friday, at 2.30 p.m., Mrs. Williams will report on the Dominion Alliance Convention, and the speaker of the afternoon will be Mrs. T. Moodie, subject, 'World's Missions.'

ST. JAMES LADIES' AID.

The monthly meeting of the Ladies' Aid Society of St. James Methodist Church will be held on Monday at 3.30 p.m.

MIZPAH W. C. T. U.

The annual meeting of the 'Mizpah' Women's Christian Temperance Union will be held on Tuesday at 3 p.m., in Zion Church House, 198 Mance St. Election of officers and regular business. Mrs. O. C. Whitman, of Canso, N.S., Honorary Life President of Nova Scotia W. C. T. U., and secretary-treasurer of the White Ribbon Bulletin, will be the speaker. All interested are invited to join. Refreshments will be served.

DAWSON W. C. T. U.

The Dawson Women's Christian Temperance Union will hold its first meeting since organization on Monday afternoon at three o'clock, at the residence of Mrs. Charles Jost, 1749 Hutchison Street.

FAIRMOUNT LADIES' AID.

The regular monthly meeting of the Ladies' Aid of Fairmount Church will be held in the Lecture Hall of the church on Tuesday, at 3 p.m.

SHERBROOKE ST. LADIES' AID.

The regular monthly business meeting of the Ladies' Aid Society of Sherbrooke Street Methodist Church will be held on Wednesday afternoon next at the home of Mrs. P. W. Grande, 75 Querbes Avenue, Outremont, at 3 p.m.

WESTERN W. C. T. U.

The Western W. C. T. U. will meet the first Tuesday in April at 3 p.m., at the home of Mrs. Ross, 112 Grey Avenue, Notre Dame de Grace.

LECTURE ON 'DIVORCE.'

On Tuesday evening, at a quarter-past eight o'clock, Dr. Walton, Dean of Law, McGill University, will give a lecture on 'Divorce,' under the auspices of the Local Council of Women.

MONTREAL DAUGHTERS OF ZION

The Montreal Daughters of Zion will hold their regular monthly meeting on Sunday, March 30, in the Baron de Hirsch Institute. Mrs. J. S. Leo will preside. The Rev. Meldola de Sola will address the meeting at 3.45 p.m.

ELOCUTIONARY MEDAL CONTEST

Much interest is being aroused over the coming elocutionary medal contest under the auspices of Fairmount W. C. T. U., to be held in the Lecture Hall of the new MacVicar Memorial Presbyterian Church, corner of Hutchison and St. Viateur streets, on Thursday, at 8 p.m. The Rev. J. J. Flanagan, rector of the Church of the Ascension, will preside, and besides the recitations by eight young ladies, an excellent musical programme will be given. The proceeds are in aid of the Protestant Relief Committee, which has been ministering to the necessities of the poor of Laurier Ward for many years. So many calls have been met this winter for food, fuel and clothing, that the funds are running low. It can be said of the ladies who so faithfully administered this fund, without one cent of expense, that no case of distress once reported to any of the ministers of the Annex churches ever goes unrelieved. A Dorcas Society in connection with the Union has met regularly during the winter, to make and repair garments for the poor. It is earnestly hoped that the charitable public will respond to this appeal.

W. M. S. EASTER TEA.

The Woman's Missionary Society in connection with the East End Methodist Church, held their annual Easter tea on Thursday evening in the lecture hall of the church. There was a large gathering of the members and their friends, and a profitable evening was spent. A programme of music was given prior to the main feature of the evening, which was a lantern lecture on 'The Life of David Livingstone,' by the Rev. E. I. Hart, of Dominion Square Methodist Church. The lecture was highly instructive, and Mr. Hart received the hearty thanks of the audience. Those contributing musical numbers were: Miss Benjamin, Miss Ludington, Miss Alma Kelly, Mr. A. C. McKenna and Master Haight. Mr. C. V. Chamberlain acted as accompanist.

IMPERIAL GIRLS' CLUB.

The Imperial Girls' Social Club held its meeting as usual, in the Sunday School of the First Baptist Church on Thursday evening, when, in spite of the bad weather, forty or fifty girls were present. Over one hundred views of British scenery and places of interest were thrown on the screen, eliciting recognition, and enthusiastic applause from English, Welsh, Irish or Scotch, as they recognized places in their Home Land. Refreshments were provided, as usual, by some kind members of the church.

There will be meetings on the 10th and 24th of April, which will bring the third year's season of the club to a close.

The Bureau Parlor remains open all the year for a meeting place and social centre, some one always being present to advise, and when necessary, help. Mrs. Jane Radford, hon. pres.; Mrs. Daly, secretary.

THE 'WITNESS' DAILY PATTERNS

The home dressmaker should keep a little catalogue scrap book of the daily patern cuts. These will be found very useful to refer to from time to time.



9518.—A PRACTICAL ONE-PIECE APRON.

This model affords protection and covering to the dress and is comfortable and neat in appearance. It is fitted by a dart under the arms, and chambray, percale, lawn, cambric, muslin, alpaca or denim may be used for this design. It is easy to make, and may be trimmed with edging, or the free edges may be scalloped and embroidered. The pattern is cut in three sizes: small, medium, and large. It requires 3 1-4 years of 27 inch material for the medium size.

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THE WESTMOUNT ACADEMY

Capital Exhibition of Drawing by Pupils of the Westmount Schools.

A school exhibition of drawings by pupils in the Westmount Schools is now being held in the Westmount Academy. Last fall the School Commissioners engaged Mr. L. L. Larose as drawing master for the schools, and the present exhibition shows the progress which has been made by the pupils during that time. Every class is represented, and the general standard attained is considered highly satisfactory. Pencil, crayons and water colors have been used, the drawings being made from models, or still life objects. Strong work and excellent coloring are characteristic of most of the drawings now on view and in the case of some of the pupils, really remarkable progress is shown for one season's work. Parents interested in this class of instruction should take the opportunity of seeing the exhibition in the Academy.

4 PHONES.

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DEFECTION IN MILITANT RANKS

English Suffragettes Resent Transfer of Enthusiasm of American Sisters.

London, March 29.—English suffragettes are to-day complaining of a decided falling away of American support in the field of financial contribution as well as in the matter of volunteer workers. But at the same time it is recognized that the reason is because the growing activity of a campaign in America is making increasing demands on both the money and the time of American women, and that the home interest is naturally the more vital.

During the early days of the militant movement the Women's Social and Political Union received monetary and personal assistance from numerous American women, most of whom have withdrawn from the work here to take part in the exciting campaigns which are being conducted in various American states. The militants depended for their American support largely on American women staying in England either for pleasure or study. This was because resident American women interested in the cause have given their talents and sympathies to the organizations which use only constitutional methods in their campaigns. American wives of Englishmen in most cases also have attached themselves to the constitutional organizations.

The enthusiasm of a number of American women has now been enlisted at the suffrage battlefront in the United States.

This defection is resented by some of the officials of the Women's Social and Political Union, who declared that there should be no national boundaries in the cause and that, once having thrown in their lot with the English militants, they should stay in the forefront of the battle until Parliament capitulates. They also complain of the inactivity of American women permanently residing in London, and declare that their attitude is selfish. In answer to this, a prominent member of the American Women's Society stated that her compatriots had no more business to meddle in the English suffrage movement than an American man would have to mix actively in politics here.

CENTRAL RAILWAY CO.'S TROUBLES

Mr. Wm. Owens States Difficulties Which Led to Present Impasse.

Senator Owens, president of the Central Railway Company of Canada, writes to the 'Witness' as follows:—

The different newspaper comments on the difficulties which have arisen between the Central Railway Company and its contractors, have been so incorrect and misleading, that in justice to both parties I ask space in your columns to give the facts.

The contractors are not demanding $230,000 or $750,000 or any fancy sum as being due them. They have sued for $3,825.30 for work claimed to have been done last month. They also claim $15,000 as damages which is of crurse, an imaginary sum. The total amount of their action is $18,825.30. The contractors want the company to make a deposit of $750,000 to pay for work to be done in the future, a demand which the company claims they have not the slightest right to make.

CONTRACT ENDED BY CONTRACTORS THEMSELVES.

The contractors have for sixteen months been paid every month's estimate without a day's delay. The company refuse to pay their February estimate because the contract had been put an end to by the contractors themselves, as they had a right to under the contract. The company also acting under the terms of the contract protested the contractors last October, and notified them that unless the work was proceeded with more expeditiously and in accordance with the engineer's instructions, the contract would be cancelled in thirty days. The company not only waited thirty days, but waited three months, giving the contractors every opportunity to comply with the terms of the contract, but it could not risk losing the season, and it accordingly notified the contractors that the contract was terminated, and the company would go on with the work themselves or through other contractors.

The contractors have not invested a dollar of their own money in this work, they have not provided a dollar's worth of plant or machinery; everything has been paid for by the company. It is because the contractors have not provided the plant and machinery, which, by the contract they should have provided, and that by their methods of carrying on the work, it could not possibly be carried out in any reasonable time, that the company has taken it out of their hands. The money for the work the contractors have done was provided eighteen months ago, and has been lying in the bank at a low rate of interest, while the contractors have proceeded in every leisurely manner with the work.

The different statements published have led many to believe that the company had been behind in its payments to the contractors, and I therefore want to make it quite clear that there is not the slightest foundation for such a statement. The company has suffered serious damages by the delay of the contractors, and has taken an action against them for a hundred thousand dollars. The question of damages is one for the courts to decide on the evidence produced.

METHODIST CHURCH AT AYLMER REOPENED

Aylmer, Ont., March 29.—The services in connection with the re-opening of the Methodist Church were a great success. The church has been in the hands of the renovators for the last ten months, and about $10,000 has been expended in its remodelling. The spacious building was packed to its utmost capacity on Sunday morning, when the Rev. William Timberlake, pastor of the Bell Street Methodist Church, Ottawa, preached, and again in the evening, when the pulpit was filled by the Rev. B. W. Thompson, pastor of the Dominion Methodist Church. Special music was rendered at both morning and evening services.

On Thursday evening there was held a big banquet in the church, the chairman of the occasion being the Hon. Sam Hughes, who delivered an address, declaring that as long as there was humanity on the face of the earth there would be aggressors. Therefore, it was hardly right to neglect the training of the boy along military lines. He made some references to temperance, and said that he had never seen the place where a drunken man or a drunken boy fitted in. Addresses were also delivered by the Rev. Mr. Harris, the Rev. W. B. Thompson, the Rev. C. S. Deeprose and the Rev. Elwood Lawson.

The church is vastly improved in appearance since remodeling. All the inside fittings, including the pulpit and communion table, are new. The panel work around the pulpit is in walnut and is very pretty. The seating capacity of the church has been increased by seventy-five, while the Sunday School seating capacity has been almost doubled. The new wing in measurement is 24 feet by 39 feet, while the tower is 14 feet square and 78 feet in height. Two vestries have been built, one on each side of the choir loft, and everything is carried out in amphitheatre style.

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CONTRACTORS HAVE NOT INVESTED A DOLLAR

JUDGE'S TRAGIC DEATH.

Fell Eleven Stories Down Elevator Shaft in New York.

New York, March 29.—Justice Henry Bischoff, of the New York State Supreme Court, fell eleven stories down an elevator shaft to his death yesterday afternoon in the Immigrant Savings Bank building, where he had offices.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILWAY.

Philadelphia, March 29. — In accordance with the by-laws, th directors of the Pennsylvania Railroad Co., at their meeting on Wednesday, elected the four vice-presidents members of the board, W. W. Atterbury, George D. Dixon, Henry Tatnall and W. H. Myers.

DR. SYMONDS TO SPEAK AT NORTH BRANCH Y.M.C.A.

The Rev. Dr. Herbert Symonds, vicar of Christ Church Cathedral, will deliver an address at the North Branch Y. M. C. A. men's meeting to-morrow afternoon at 4.15 o'clock. Miss May Douglas will be the soloist. All men are heartily invited, and a large audience is anticipated at this meeting.



Ridgways Tea

You can have in your own home the same tea as used by Queen Victoria for 45 years and served by Sherry's

If you attended 5 o'clock tea at Sherry's, Fifth Avenue, N. Y., within the past 20 years, you found there EXCLUSIVELY,

Ridgways "Her Majesty's Blend"

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Ridgways "Royal Household" 1 lb. 90c. ½ lb. 45c.

In Sealed Air-Tight Pkgs.

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With dynamite sweet Millicent
Blew up the House of Parliament.
Milly's always up to tricks!
Ain't she cute? She's twenty-six!
—Brooklyn 'Eagle.'

Barber (beginning the hair cut).—'Have you heard the story about the guy that—(resuming business)—want it short, sir?' Customer (a tired editor)—'Yes; a mere synopsis will do!'—'Judge.'

'I should think you'd be ashamed to sponge on Gotrox daily at lunch. The meals are always at his expense.' 'Oh, it's a mutual arrangement. The jokes are at mine.'—Washington 'Herald.'

WOULD PREACH ON MOUNT ARARAT.

Dr. Newman Hall always counselled fellow-ministers to be careful in giving out pulpit notices. He instanced the case of one preacher who, in pursuance of a design to deliver a discourse on the mountains of the Bible, made the following announcement:

'Next Sunday evening, brethren, I shall preach a sermon on Mount Ararat.'

After the services were over an old lady went forward to say good-bye, and wish him a pleasant voyage and a safe return.

CORRECT.

With a sharp rap upon her desk the somewhat youthful and very pretty school teacher called her class to attention. The lesson was on that mysterious subject: 'General Knowledge,' and the girls must have been well versed in the topic to judge from the following reply. 'Now, girls,' remarked the teacher, 'I'm going to set you a problem of real life. A very rich man dies, leaving exactly one million pounds. One-fifth is to go to his widow, one-sixth to his son, one-seventh to his daughter, one-eighth to his brother, and the rest to the local hospital. What did each get?' Like a flores, up went the arms of the pupils. The teacher singled out a little girl in the rear.

'Please, miss, a solicitor!' came the pat reply.

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Our New Spring Materials for 1913 are now in stock, and we invite inspection of the same by our customers and the public generally.

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Owing to the constant growth of my business it has become necessary to remove to larger and more convenient quarters, at

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will do this work, and lift a dress from the common-place to one that shows taste, and makes the wearer seem daintily clad.

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WILL CHARGE IT.



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Price of this Lawn Embroidery and Lace Waist, $1.59.

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LADIES' READY TO WEAR

Suits, Coats, Waists, Dresses, Underwear, etc., etc.

The Foundation of business is Credit, providing it is carried on in a proper manner.

We will open a charge account with you and arrange the payments to your satisfaction, no extra charge for Credit, all goods sold on Cash basis.

The Novelty Letter Order Co.

Call at our Show Room, 411 King's Hall, 591 St. Catherine St. W.

It will pay you to watch the "Witness" Advertising Columns for bargains.

LETTERS FROM READERS

THE NAVAL QUESTION.

A General Criticism.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—It seems to me that the Rev. Mr. Lowry has had his eyes closed some of the time in 1911 and 1912, and that he has not got them opened in 1913. It did not need a wide open eye to see that all the loyalty cry during the election campaign was a hollow sham. The purpose was to attract the minds away from the real issue, and it simply was a sacrifice of principle, which was proven out by the uniting of the forces of Messrs, Bourassa, Lavergne, and others, which I think Mr. Lowry cannot consistently term a holy alliance, or one that had for its principle the formation of good government. Then let us ask the question, why did they take so long to evolve a Navy Policy? Was it not that the government had first to settle the question of how much the Nationalists would stand for in the navy line, and then with their petty loyalty off they march to England to see how little England will be satisfied with. If that constitutes loyalty, I say shame on all such loyalty, and I want to say that I don't think there ever was a time when our Government needed a stronger opposition or the opposition to be more watchful in the country's interest. The days of McGreevy are not to be compared to the present. When we consider the tactics of Messrs. Boyce, Rogers, Coderre and others which have been revealed the last few days, they certainly point to the danger of Canada's honor being sacrificed.

It reminds me of the story of the old man when his son was leaving home to start for himself, who advised him to get all he could honestly, but if he could not get it honestly to get it anyway. There is always a certain element outside the Government that would get their party elected at any cost, and then there seems to be some in the Government that would stay at any cost. And I say if the Government has made such an unholy alliance, it behooves the Opposition to see to it that they do not sacrifice or sell our national honor. And I would like to ask Mr. Lowry if the divine principle does not call for a sacrifice of self, of our dollars, in fact, a surrender of our all to the King Emmanuel? Should our loyalty consist of less than our money, our ships, and our men? We hear the story repeated, England is satisfied with the $35,000,000. Yes, I venture to say that there would be no click if it was less. But don't let us offer any gift that does not couple self with the gift. Such loyalty reminds me of the old man's prayer, who said, Lord bless me, and my wife, my son John, and his wife; us four, and no more; Amen. That prayer has about the same breadth of thought as the Government's naval policy. They have never given us any reason for lowering their standard from 1909 to the present, save the excuse of emergency. Oh, that they might break the ties asunder that bind them to the very dishonoring of the nation.

Be strong, quit yourselves like men. One great danger of the churches of the present is that they lower the standard in some cases to increase their numbers or make it numerically strong, and this is true to a greater extent in party politics. And it is quite evident the Conservatives have lowered their standard since getting into power. No doubt, there was a lowering to get there, by increasing their membership. But, they have abandoned the principles and high ideals enunciated in Opposition. The Grits were accused of catering to Quebec by having Sir Wilfrid as leader, and some of the Orangemen were loudly condemning that sort of thing, and would ask the question how could any good Protestant support a man of that class, and then we find at the first opportunity they tie themselves up with the Nationalists. Is that not a sacrifice of principle? All right thinking citizens should try and raise the standard in politics, and, believe me, we must get rid of some members of Parliament to do it. Some have shown no respect for themselves, or the country, or the position they hold. How can they expect us as loyal citizens to respect them or their laws. The law certainly needs some change; it is a bad mistake to allow Members of Parliament to abuse one another in the House, or allow privileges that they cannot use outside the House. It is a very poor example to set, and has a tendency to detract from their prestige or influence. Some in both parties seem to think it is necessary to have men of the lower type of humanity brought into the field as candidates. This is noticeable of the present Government, and our Ontario Government has made their bow to the liquor interests, or to a class that does no government credit.

R. J. THOMAS.

The Churchill Memorandum.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—Mr. Winston Churchill's memorandum seems to be the bone of contention in the naval debate at present. I would like to ask a question. For instance, what is the difference in the composition of the British Isles and of Canada; Britain is able to locate dozens of shipbuilding yards able to turn out dreadnoughts. Mr. Churchill thinks that in all of Canada we have not solid ground enough to locate even one such plant. No wonder the Hon. Mr. Pugsley thought it enough to make a horse laugh. I consider the rest of his letter equally absurd. Let us remember that Mr. Churchill is a politician depending on the votes of the English public for the high position which he occupies. That being so, would it be advisable for him to say anything which would directly prevent this $35,000,000 from being spent, among the British manufacturers and workmen, and it is safe to say if the one contribution is given it will mean millions every year in the pockets of the same people. I think the public can easily see that the memorandum is simply a political move in Mr. Churchill's political interests.

O. F. SEWELL.

Maugerville, N.B.

Note.—It is hardly wise to count as silly the best knowledge that those who have given all their thoughts to the question of imperial naval defence have been able to gather, or to impute interested motives when they give reasons for their conclusion. It is certain that battleships cannot now be built in Canada and that we cannot make arrangements to build them for anything like the price they can be built for in Great Britain. A yard for the largest class of battleships can only be kept going with the world for a market, and the world market is for those who can build most cheaply. It is also certain that we cannot man ships in Canada at sixteen dollars a month with almost no prospect of advancement. Our people are loyal and would be ready enough in time of need, but to bind themselves for years to scrub decks at fifty cents or even a dollar a day would not tempt them. Such were the difficulties set forth by the Admiralty through Mr. Churchill. We have other ways of increasing the cost of government contracts in Canada to which Mr. Churchill did not allude. We do not say that Canada cannot man ships, but it will cost her dear and the pay she will have to give will deplete the British navy somewhat. If we did not artificially make Canada a dear country to live in the problem would be different.

Liberal Imperialists.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—If you will grant me the space, I should like to offer the following comments on a letter which appeared in one of your recent issues, over the name of J. W. S. Lowry. First, let me protest against the arrogant assumption made by your correspondent as to the position that should be taken by Liberal Imperialists on this question. As a consistent admirer of the traditions and the principles of the Liberal party, both in the British Isles and in Canada, and as one who is desirous of seeing the Empire's prestige and honor maintained, I consider that the present attitude of the party in the Canadian Parliament, in opposing the Borden Naval Bill, worthy of the highest commendation. The citizens of this country who are utterly opposed to doing anything whatever to assist the Empire are, I believe, comparatively few, but I am convinced that a vast number of them, probably a very substantial majority, are utterly opposed to the Borden proposal.

Mr. Lowry's position is based, presumably, on the idea of an emergency, but the recent statistics furnished by the Admiralty show that up till the end of 1915 Britain will have an immense superiority in the matter of the most modern and most powerful vessels. We have heard for the last six or seven years of the German menace, and from all any ordinary observer or reader can gather, there is no imminent peril at the present time than there has been since the jingoes and scaremongers started out on their frenzied career. In his utterances in 1909, the First Lord of the Admiralty distinctly stated, in discussing the assistance of the Overseas Dominions, that the proper division of naval responsibility was for the Dominions to provide for their own requirements, thus leaving free all the resources of the British Admiralty to concentrate on any centre of action that might arise. This view was clearly adopted in the action of the Canadian House of Commons, and might have remained so had it not been for the petty partyism of the Tory Party in importing the question into the range of controversy for the gaining, in certain sections of the country, a temporary advantage for themselves.

Mr. Borden certainly did not come before the electorate with any such proposal as he has now placed before Parliament, and it is well known that his confreres, in some sections of the country, led the people to expect a very different course of action. His proposal is not only wholly unauthorized, but in view of the fact that it is strongly resented by a large proportion of our people, it may fairly also be characterized as wholly unwise. If Mr. Borden will submit his proposal to the judgment of the people, either in a general election, or in a referendum, and his proposed action is approved, that will finally and definitely dispose of the matter. There is nothing in the situation to justify the passage of the legislation without such approval, and the present Opposition in Parliament are entitled to the warmest gratitude from the Canadian people for the splendid fight they are putting up against the Borden outrage.

HENRY TIMMIS,

Montreal, March 22, 1913.

Centralized and Decentralized Nations.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—My attention has recently been called to an editorial in the 'Witness' (weekly, 8th March) on 'Canada's Future,' in which occur the words: 'What sort of federations have proved the strongest, those with the largest or those with the smallest central power,' etc. As the present condition of the British Empire is of but recent creation, and as the fatal separatist doctrine has already begun its skilful and insidious work, we have no means of knowing just how long the confederation will stand these well timed and carefully devised arguments, before the 'painter is cut.' But we can easily get an answer from history, and especially from the life of those two empires or confederations which have affected our institutions and civilization most—Greece and Rome.

The one, the incarnation of hopeless internal weakness and want of central direction; the other the symbol of strength, justice and real freedom. Greece has been called the mother of freedom, but it was the kind of freedom which is played on a harp; the theoretical freedom which appeared to blossom for a time, but was eaten at the heart like a canker. It is almost impossible to retain a permanent impression of Grecian history, with its kaleidoscopic changes, its confederations, its eternal internecine struggles, and its traitors.

We turn from the glory of a great victory, to the squalid treachery of Greeks toward their greatest leaders. Those who made the name of Greece immortal were often given the choice between exile and a cup of hemlock. Many Greek victories are tarnished by the treachery of Greek contingents, as at Salamis and Platea.

It may not be known to some of your readers, who are such admirers of a divided navy, that the great naval victory at Salamis was only won by the Greek commander with the most brains (he had equal command with the other 'admirals') by a ruse in which he prevented a large section of the 'allied' fleet from running away the night before the great sea fight. This will be better understood when we remember that the other Greek 'states,' and their respective commanders, usually had the same doubt as Sir Wilfrid Laurier has about Imperial wars;—that is whether their respective 'nations' could be considered at war too when Athens was at war with Persia.

Greece was a confederation (if such a name could be applied to a number of warring tribes) of kingdoms or states, with apparently no cohesion, except when threatened by the Persian or such other common peril.

The only time that Greece became really powerful abroad, was when Philip and Alexander, having broken down all sectional opposition, and ruling with a sceptre of brass, devoted their genius to world conquest, in which art Alexander has never been excelled. But at his death the separatist element soon divided his empire into four different kingdoms, to become individually a prey to a strong centralized power like Rome.

Now contrast decentralized Greece with centralized Rome.

From the very beginning there was a strong centralizing sentiment in this people; and although separatist and decentralist had their fling from time to time, usually with bad results, there can be no doubt that centralization was the dominant note in Roman policy that raised it to a pitch where Roman peace and justice meant law and order for a world.

We are apt to forget and belittle the freedom, the civilization, the justice of this great empire, which even in its decadence was infinitely better than the barbarous hordes which overthrew it, and brought the evils of decentralization, anarchy, bloodshed, treachery and the dark ages to Europe for hundreds of years.

Greek history is full of the names of traitors to the confederation. Roman history is singularly free from them, and thus the name of Coriolanus stands out pre-eminently among those false to their country. In Rome it may be said that every man was for the state. In Greece every man appeared to be for himself, unless compelled otherwise.

But history is full of the evils of decentralization. Saxon England was an illustration of this. Modern writers speak of the blessing of the Norman conquest because it brought that divided country under one strong central rule; and made it what it now is—less the separatist element.

Almost at our doors is a living example of the two systems. Before the days of Diaz, the country was full of crime, bloodshed, and highway robbery was a national trade. Under the stern rule of one man, Mexico made wonderful strides toward liberty, civilization, education and peace. Diaz was overthrown, and what have we since? Just what the writer said, when the criminal movement was successful—anarchy and endless killing. But that will not deter the fool separatist from insisting on the right to do as he likes.

If we were permitted to put it into words, we could say the Roman watchword was 'One fleet, one flag, one throne.' The Greek watchword, like that of the separatist, is 'Many fleets, divided counsels, our autonomy, and one throne as long as it suits us.'

Ten years ago there was practically no German navy worth fearing, and the Liberal plan of divided navy control would not be so dangerous. Now the blow can fall on the British fleet or coast days before a Canadian fleet could reach the spot.

It is Britain's policy to force Germany into one of three positions as a result of her costly naval plans; either bankruptcy, a reduction of armaments, or to declare war on Britain at a German disadvantage. The Borden naval contribution is to force Germany to see that Britain, aided by her colonies, cannot be surpassed in naval strength. This now seems to be dawning on German statesmen, and we may have a halt called on the naval armament race.

HENRY J. WOODSIDE.

Ottawa, March 20, 1913.

WOMAN'S LOT.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—It seems to me that, if some of your correspondent's letters were laid before intelligent citizens of foreign lands, who were otherwise unacquainted with American affairs, they would certainly get the impression that women here are despised and down-trodden, whereas there is no country where they are more generally honored, or given the right of way over man in more matters of comfort and safety, and of life and death. And I am convinced that that class of women who contend the most vehemently about 'Women's Rights,' and clamor the loudest for the vote, are, in the great majority, the very ones who care the most about exalting themselves to public favor and power, and the least about the noblest use of the ballot, viz., the establishing of God's rights and reforms. Those women who are really His, and have the doing of His will, and the establishing of His Kingdom at heart, are not those who think He made a mistake in creating man first (or creating him at all), and who storm about man's evil qualities, and women's superiority, and go parading and rampaging here and there over the land. I would like to inquire of your correspondents who talk about men of low character and intellect voting, while highly moral and intellectual women are denied the ballot if they advocate the granting of the suffrage to that class of women alone? Or have they the idea that the great majority of women are naturally more moral than men? One would think so, to judge by their assertions of how the liquor and white slave traffics, gambling, etc., would forthwith be abolished if they only had the vote.

When you prove that Eve was more innocent than Adam; that women ever since have overcome temptation better than men, that they are naturally less prone to evil, then you may prove that women will make better use of the ballot and effect reforms quicker than men; but if they are no stronger in resisting and rejecting evil temptation and tendencies, then their claim of a more righteous and wiser use of the ballot is a vain one; and their invasion, through the ballot, into every department of public life, while giving them equal power with man in doing good, would also give them equal power for doing evil. And they would use such power in about the same degree that man now uses it or she is not the bone of his flesh and flesh of his flesh. But one would think to hear and read their arguments, that they were united (like the opponents of slavery) in striving to abolish as great an evil, whereas, if they obtained their great end, they would be united no longer. One part of them would vote for a certain measure, and the other part would vote against them. And so it seems, they, as a whole, do not want the ballot for the good that may be done with it, but because they want to wield equal power with men, and whatever will give them that power, whether it be the ballot or something else, they want it. Is it right and proper that they should have such power? I am inclined to think so, but not for the reasons which certain of your correspondents have been reiterating, and which I have discussed. Your correspondent, Mr. John Austin, declares that 'Women should vote because men are partial to men, and prejudiced against women, and unjust to them, and always have been.' It might be answered that women have likewise been partial to those of their own sex, and prejudiced against, and unjust to men; but I cannot see that there would be much wisdom or truth in either statement.

As for women not being owned by or belonging to men, wives belong to husbands, and are owned by them just as much (no more or less) than the husband belongs to his wife, and is owned by her. Also, I cannot see how lack of the suffrage has, in times past, or will in times future, deprive the fair sex of life, health, or happiness; but Mr. Austin seems to think God intended to make the two sexes independent of each other in the pursuit of health, happiness, etc., which, of course, was never His purpose. But the first reason given by your correspondent, viz., 'Women should vote for the same reason men vote,' seems to me the only logical reason he gave, and is quite sufficient, to my mind, without the others. Were men granted the ballot on condition that they would make right use of it? 'I think not. By what right, then, did they get it? And why—if there is neither male or female in heaven, and sex has nothing to do with God's estimation of the human soul—should women not have the same right? The whole question rests just there, or ought to, and what women will do with the ballot, or what they have done to get it, has nothing to do with their right to possess it, any more than man's right to it has depended on his good or evil use of it.

Some of your fair correspondents argued that they should have the privilege of voting because they would make better use of it than 'mere man,' and that is the only reason I have discussed that point, and not that I thought it should affect the granting or withholding of the vote, in the least. But let us not forget that God made both man and woman, for each other, and for Himself, and He made them both human, with the same will and inclination to commit sin or to do good, therefore we, as human creatures, cannot do a more unwise thing than to measure ourselves by ourselves, or to judge one sex by the other as though God had made sex the standard by which to judge the world.

ARTHUR PETERS.

Colborne, Ont., March, 1913.

THE HIRED MAN.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir, — I should be much obliged if you could find space in your columns for a few words on a matter of vital importance to all lovers of fair play. We are all familiar with the much advertised problem of the 'hired man,' but there are some factors in it which have escaped notice. From newspaper articles, immigration statistics, etc., we are apt to imbibe the mistaken idea that a salary of from $20—$25 awaits anyone willing to become a farm laborer. However this may be in other provinces, I know from actual residence in Ontario that it is a deceptive myth there. The accentuating motive seems to be to get as big a value from your money as possible. Therefore, as the farmers cannot get a Canadian or a Yankee to work at anything lower than $20 a month, they obtain from such institutions as the Salvation Army, and the various Boys' Homes, men who will work for $8, $9 or $10. The distributing officials are naturally relieved to get their charges off their hands and consequently are not in a position to demand higher wages. In extenuation, these employers of cheap labor will say the men are 'green' and the consequent time required to be devoted to teaching them, together with their natural slowness of adaptation, fully justifies the low money; besides those from the homes are mere boys, incapable of doing a man's work. Plausible enough, but it lacks corroboration by facts.

According to the papers, Ontario farmers last summer offered as much as $20 for a 'raw recruit.' If some can pay this amount, why not all? They expect identically the same quota of labor and yet one pays twice as much as the other. Then, the time expended on teaching a 'green' hand is insignificant. For if a man can use his strength to good advantage, skill and proficiency will soon come, and in any case there is not much to learn. 'Hired men' have nothing to do with the theory of farming; all they want are the rudiments.

Then there is the boys' case. The prevalent impression seems to be that they are all about twelve years of age and of diminutive stature. In reality, the vast majority are over 5 feet in height and many are big, strapping, sturdy fellows. Anyone in doubt as to their ability to quit themselves like men, has only to see the work they accomplish in a day to be convinced. Of course, I refer to straight hard work. Last year these boys got $8 a month the first year, rising one or two dollars the next, and so on. Perhaps they cannot expect as much money as men, but they assuredly deserve more than this meagre pittance. What about the Salvation Army man? He is not a boy, and yet he receives no more than $10 a month. I challenge any Canadian to work for such a paltry sum. Had he a bad name in the Old Country? Perhaps so, but that is irrelevant; trust the boss to see he loses nothing by the deal. 'Circumstances alter cases,' and as his environment changes so may his character.

I once saw an article in the Toronto 'Globe' from the pen of Mr. Peter McArthur, with whom your readers are well acquainted. In that he defined the ideal 'hired man' as one who would 'work hard all summer and suck his thumb in the winter.' He then drew a comparison with the actual reality. He asserted that he did as little as possible in work hours and went to the villages in the evenings, leaving the boss 'to do the chores.' I wonder where he met this interesting personality. Perhaps he confused him with the day laborer. He evidently is not cognizant of the fact that Home Boys and Salvation Army men work hard all day, and if they are lucky, do the 'chores' themselves after six p.m. As for 'sucking your thumb in winter,' you can't do that when you are cutting wood, and it is too cold to do it when you are 'husking' corn or some other pleasant occupation in an icy barn! Perhaps, he referred to the 'boss' for, of course, he is exempt from these alluring pursuits. Farmers seem to consider their men as something near a kin to horses, something to make money from, with these differences, they look after their horses, whereas, a hired man looks after himself and a horse has shorter hours and has time to eat his dinner in.

When I hear so much about the depopulation of the rural districts, I wonder no one notices the comparatively few young English immigrants who remain in the country. The disgraceful treatment they receive from the farmers drives them from aiding in developing our agricultural resources into the oppressive towns, many of them to further augment the already overfilled ranks of the unskilled.

I do not blame the officials of either of the organizations for this state of affairs — far from it. The boys' guardians obtained for them an increase of $1 a month last year, so they are, undoubtedly, doing their best, but, of course, customers must not be alienated under any consideration. Then, a paper numbering many farmers among its subscribers, cannot reasonably be expected to espouse the workers' cause. Then again, a union is out of the question, as farm laborers are always moving. It is only by private protest, working on public opinion and perhaps by legislation, that this lamentable condition can be amended. It was with this object in view that I wrote this letter. I wonder what other 'Witness' readers think?

E. BUCKLIE,

Waterville, Minn., March, 1913.

NATURE AND THE BIBLE.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—I have to thank Mr. A. E. Wahn, of Walkerton, Ont., and Mr. Walter Crossley, of McCreary, Mass., for letters on the subject of 'Nature and the Bible.' The question seems to be one which the ablest scholars of our times would rather not answer with a decided yes or no. Was it so with the Christian leaders when their respective denominations were gaining a foothold in America? One of the most prominent divines of a leading denomination privately stated to me in writing, not long since, that Nature and her testimony is absolute, literal fact; therefore, when our interpretation of the Bible, (which is sometimes poetry, sometimes allegory, etc.), does not agree with the plain facts of nature, then we must revise our interpretation. Now, the reason I asked able opinion on this decision was this: it seemed to me to conflict with the following declaration found in the 'statement of belief' of nearly all Christian denominations, 'We believe the Bible to be the absolute and supreme standard by which all human creeds and opinions should be tried.' I fancy the body of believers who would include the two above statements respecting the Word of God, in their formula of doctrine, would be more ridiculed than respected.

Need I point out that those who make Nature the sure and supreme standard by which the Bible is to be conformed, and judged, seem to take it for granted that their knowledge or interpretation of Nature is absolutely correct. They speak of Nature being 'literal fact,' and of the 'plain facts' of Nature as though there had not been and is, and always will be, as much difficulty in rightly interpreting Nature as there always is in rightly interpreting the scriptures. I deem it unnecessary to take up space by adducing proofs to show how the most learned scientists and geologists have sadly blundered time and again in their interpretations of what some call 'the plain facts of Nature.' D. T. Pratt says that 'We might almost accuse Nature of falsehood.' One sees himself behind a mirror when nothing is there. A straight pole leaning in a pool is bent to appearance. The sun seems to rise and set, but moves not at all. We see it before it rises and after it sets. These and numberless other cases might be adduced to prove the deceitfulness of Nature.'

'Call Nature the grand revelation!' says Horace Bushnell. 'Is it more to go to Nature and know it than to know God? Are there deeper depths in Nature, higher sublimities, thoughts more captivating and glorious? In the mineral and vegetable shapes are there finer themes than in the life of Jesus? In the storms and glorious fillings of the clouds, are there manifestations of greatness and beauty more impressive than in the tragic sceneries of the cross? Nature is the realm of things, the supernatural is the realm of powers.'

S. J. Halsey, writes that 'The Bible is not only the revealer of the unknown God to man, but his grand interpreter as the God of Nature. In revealing God, it has given us the key that unlocks the profoundest mysteries of creation, the clue by which to tread the labyrinth of the universe, the glass through which to look from nature up to nature's God.'

There are three statements in Mr. A. E. Wahn's letter, which, it seems to me, is rather unorthodox.

1. 'From the study of nature in all its departments, the old prophets formulated the laws that are now put forth in the bible.'

2. 'Nature being the first source of knowledge, and the most reliable, I prefer to stick to it for spiritual laws, etc.'

3. 'Instead of newer interpretations of the Bible, I prefer to study spiritual matters through nature, where we can get into direct touch with God.'

These three articles of belief seem to be somewhat further advanced, Mr. Editor, than those upon which I asked opinion, and I think your comment on Mr. Wahn's letter is along the right line. However, Mr. Wahn says he is open to correction, and I thank him for an expression of opinion, though I can't coincide with his conclusions.

A.

SCRIPTURE UNERRANCY.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness'.)

Sir—'A little learning intoxicates the brain; A little more might set it right again.'

When my father and mother got settled in their first home in the wilds of Canada, they set up the family altar, and from that time until they were called up higher, two chapters from the bible were read aloud at family worship daily. For years the custom was to begin with the first chapter in Genesis and read consecutively to the last chapter in Revelations, omitting only the chapters containing lists of proper names. On Sunday evenings my mother used to read selected chapters from the Old and the New Testament to us, before we were able to read for ourselves, but as soon as we could read fairly well, she set us to reading the Bible over consecutively, and there was a rivalry between us boys as to who could read through the whole Bible in the shortest time, and when Revelation was finished, we started again in Genesis, and this process continued, until we were pretty thoroughly posted in the contents of the whole good book.

At first we believed that every word in the bible was inspired, but we began to discover numerous seeming discrepancies, if not contradictions. The geologists were maintaining that the first chapter of Genesis was pure fiction, but, fortunately for my faith, I met with certain extracts from a book written by the late Hugh Miller, called 'The Testimony of the Rocks,' which settled all doubts in my mind about the actual inspiration of the first chapter in Genesis. The objections which science, a few years ago, appeared to offer to the story of the creation in Genesis have been wholly met and set aside by the new conclusion to which science itself has had to come after turning one or two summersaults.

Still, doubts would arise about the inspiration of some portions of Holy Writ, until it pleased God to reveal His Son in my heart as my complete Saviour and Redeemer, and I could trust Him with all my heart, and with Jesus Christ, I accepted the whole bible as being the inspired word of God. I now begun to look around for the reason why the bible was written with so many seeming discrepancies, and, like your Alberta correspondent, I asked myself the question, why should God direct that so much of the bible was in such obscurity as to cause so much divergence of opinion as to its actual teaching.

The first reason which presented itself to my mind, was, that had the bible been written like Hume's History of Greece, or Goldsmith's History of England, one reading over would fully

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Bronchitis is an acute inflammation of the membranes lining the air tubes of the lungs, and begins with a tightness across the chest, and a difficulty of breathing accompanied by a hard dry cough which later develops into the raising of a greenish or yellowish phlegm.

On the first sign of bronchitis you should check it immediately by using Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup, and thereby preventing it becoming chronic and perhaps turning into some serious lung trouble. Mrs. John Fawcett, Salisbury, N.B., writes: "A year ago I was a victim of Bronchitis. I was so bad I could not lie down, and had to be propped up in bed. As the doctor failed to do me much good a friend, who came to visit me, advised me to try Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup. The first bottle helped me so wonderfully I took five bottles in all, and was cured. I have not had an attack of it since."

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"77"
FOR
GRIP & COLDS

'The Grip or Influenza is epidemic in the city. The disease has been gaining rapidly in the last six weeks, according to information obtained yesterday at the Department of Health. It is believed by the health authorities, however, that it will in no wise be as far-reaching or as severe as in 1890-'91.'—Tribune.

'Seventy-seven' is the remedy for Grip, Influenza, Catarrh, pains and soreness in the Head and Chest, Cough, Sore Throat, Aching Bones and General Prostration—

Taken early, cuts it short promptly—

Taken during its prevalence, preoccupies the system and prevents its invasion. At your Druggist.

Humphreys' Homeo. Medicine Co., 156 William Street, New York.—Advertisement.



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DOCTORS tell us that nutrition has more to do with health than any other factor.

With plenty of good, wholesome food and the facilities for properly digesting it, the blood is kept rich, the nerves steady, and vitality in a condition to defy weakness and disease.

But few sufficiently prize good health until they lose it. For this reason overeating, overwork, and worry and irregular hours lead to a break down of the nervous system, and indigestion is often one of the first symptoms.

You lose your appetite and have a disgust for food. The starved nerves cry out with pains and aches for good nourishing blood, which the crippled digestive system utterly fails to supply.

Nutrition must be supplied in other forms, else physical bankruptcy is certain. Many people have found Dr. Chase's Nerve Food the most acceptable method of restoring vigor to a weak and exhausted system.

In this food cure the restorative ingredients of Nature are found in condensed and easily assimilated form. This nutrition is taken up by the blood stream, and quickly carried to every part of the body.

Such symptoms as indigestion, sleeplessness, headaches, irritability and despondency soon disappear when the feeble, starved nerves are fed back to health and vigor.

The nerves which control the digestive fluids of the stomach and the action of the various organs of digestion resume their functions and aid in the good work of forming new, rich blood and building up the system.

Mr. Fred. Carstens, farmer, Laird, Sask., writes:—"I was very thin and nervous, and as I was continually growing worse, decided to give Dr. Chase's Nerve Food a trial. I would suffer from headaches and indigestion, was easily worried and excited, and felt generally run down. The benefit obtained from this food cure has been very marked, and I can recommend it with the greatest confidence to persons who are thin, weak and nervous."

You can soon feel yourself getting better when using Dr. Chase's Nerve Food, for it benefits your system in every way. You can prove that new, firm flesh and tissue are being added by noting your increase in weight from time to time.

Dr. Chase's Nerve Food

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satisfy most men as to its statements, and there would be no interest in reading the book. But such is not the case with the bible, for it seems to have new interest for me every time I read it, and there are some things that I do not yet understand, only on the theory that they were so written in order that those who are anxiously searching for stumbling blocks should get their desire. 'That seeing they might see and not perceive, and hearing they may hear and not understand.' Your Alberta correspondent asks the question, 'Would God give to the world a record in such form that it would be possible for men to change or revise it, or find themselves driven to the necessity of defending it, etc.?' Well, that is just what He has done, much more in His book of nature than is the case with His written word. Edison and others have been revising and changing the book of nature as it was understood less than one hundred years ago, and some of them think that this revising of the book of nature is not yet near finished.

A few years ago, the city of St. Pierre, situated on the Island of Martinique in the West Indies, was overwhelmed by a shower of hot gases from Mount Pelee, seven miles distant, and its total population of some 15,000 persons were killed, with one single exception. There is not a more mysterious event than this record in the whole bible. What caused the eruption is involved in mystery, but it is no less mysterious that this deadly gas should do such deadly work on the inhabitants of a city seven miles distant. The young of various lower animals and even some children are occasionally born with serious defects and deformities, which are even more difficult to account for than are the most difficult biblical problems. The sap ascends in the trunks of trees in spite of the universal law of gravitation. The most carefully made predictions as to the coming conditions of the weather, frequently prove failures, for reasons that are still unknown. The late unfortunate Captain Robert Scott, while in search of tawdry honors at the South Pole, had made very careful calculations as to the things needed for his perilous journey, yet he and his companions miserably perished because the weather conditions turned out to be quite contrary to what should be reasonably expected. He had good reason to expect the greatest cold at the pole of the earth, more especially when the elevation was ten thousand feet above sea level, but contrary to all rules, the weather got much colder the further he went on his return journey towards the tropics and the level of the ocean.

The supposed or real decrepancies in the book of nature and the bible should lead us earnestly to seek for the aid of the Holy Ghost, and we will find our difficulties removed by following the advice given by the Saviour, 'If any man will do his will he shall know the doctrine.'

DAVID CURRIE.

THE GARDEN CITY MOVEMENT IN AMERICA

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—Considering that it is nearly ten years since Letchworth (England's First Garden City) was founded it seems strange that the movement, making as it has in that time great progress in the older countries of Europe, has made so little advancement in America.

I recall returning from a winter tour and study of the subject as it had then developed in 1906 that in the fall of that year the Garden City Association of America was formed in New York. It had the support of many wealthy and philanthropic men, but soon after the panic of 1907, it died out. Six years have elapsed since then, and in that time a greater measure of prosperity has come to Canada than the United States. Canada needs Garden Cities and her older cities need garden suburbs, with their great measure of order and beauty. Her manufacturers will see the need of building industrial villages like those at Port Sunlight and Bourneville to attain the highest condition of efficiency from their workers. As we look at the development of Western Canada and the Dominion as a whole, the time seems ripe for a great growth of improved city building.

Although W. Ewart G. Culpin's admirable lecture last Saturday night was heard by a comparatively small number of people, yet its influence will be stimulating along the lines of those civic reforms which Montreal needs so much. All that is needed is that some of the wealth and energy which has gone into her commercial development; to the building of docks, stores, offices, and warehouses; to the building of hotels and residences for the comfortable and well-to-do classes — should be turned into building houses for the middle and poorer clases — at such rentals as they can afford to pay. Letchworth was started by a company who by their articles of agreement were bound to withdraw no more than five percent cumulative interest on investment. It was crippled at the start by too little money, but now it is about to pay a dividend. It has been a triumphant success and will stimulate the development of garden cities all over the world.

ROBERT BROWN.

The Cavendish, 250 Sherbrooke street west, March 19, 1913.

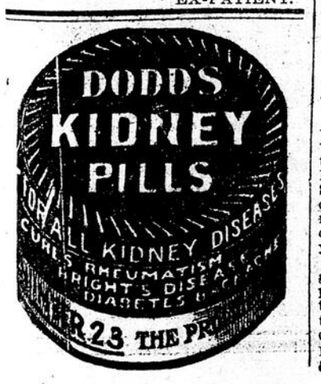
THE SICK BED.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir.—After a short experience in the hospital it has occurred to me to suggest that it would be a splendid thing if our school commissioners could arrange to have a Victorian Order nurse give bed-making demonstrations in every school once a year. The making of beds with sick folks in them has been reduced to a science, to the great benefit of the patient and the saving of the oftentimes tired nurse. The school commissioners and the Victorian Order of Nurses would render far-reaching service to sick people by arranging to give such demonstrations annually in the public schools.

Many of the pupils will in time find their way to places beyond the sphere of the trained nurse and would look back with gratitude to such demonstrations. I would suggest that a little illustrated folder be distributed free at the end of the lecture so that it will help the pupil to recall the practical demonstration.

EX-PATIENT.



Where the Heart of the Great Omaha Cyclone Struck.



THE EASTER DAY TORNADO IN OMAHA DID ITS WORST DAMAGE IN THE BUSINESS SECTION IN THE IMMEDIATE VICINITY OF LAKE AND 24TH STREETS. THIS VIEW SHOWS THE RUINS OF A HOTEL AND THE TELEPHONE EXCHANGE BUILDING AT THAT POINT.

ROUND THE DRILL HALL

A Week's Review of the Activities of Our Local Soldier Men.

New Armories.

The members of the Sergeants Mess of the 4th Company C. A. S. C., are to entertain their brother sergeants of the 15th Company next Saturday. Sergeant-Major E. J. Hineson is likely to receive some congratulations on that occasion, for he has just had his rank as a warrant officer conferred upon him from Ottawa. He has a record of ten years service in the Militia.

Visitors will also be over to inspect the 4th new plano which has been presented by Major DesRosiers for use in the Sergeants' Mess and for company purposes.

There are still vacancies for recruits in the 15th, and 4th companies, and new members should find the work interesting and useful.

Army Service Corps.

The suggestions contained in the report of the officers accompanying Col. the Hon. Sam Hughes, to the Imperial army manoeuvres, which were published in these columns last week, have aroused considerable interest in Army Service Corps circles. Major DesRosiers, of the 4th C.A.S.C., has been planning a travelling cooker on the lines suggested in that report for some time past, and this cooker will be taken to camp this year.

It now appears probable that the general training of units from all parts of the Dominion belonging to the C.A.S.C., that was scheduled to take place near Kingston, will be cancelled. Should this cancellation take place it will be a source of great regret to many officers and men of this highly useful branch of the militia.

A Social Event.

Much publicity has been given to the subject of new armories in Montreal in several newspapers this week, but as a matter of fact, the erection of armories in the city during the coming season, is, except in one instance, a matter of much indefiniteness.

The First Grenadier Guards have settled their site on Esplanade avenue, and building operations are expected to commence within a week, but regarding armories for the McGill and Laval Training corps, the Victoria Rifles, the 21st Battery Field headquarters. A good programme will be provided by members and friends.

5th Royal Highlanders.

The Pipers' dance of the 5th Royal Highlanders was held last night and was a big success. The next function of importance will be the dinner of the sergeants' mess on Friday next.

Friday is now a drill night, but drill will be postponed on Friday next on account of this dinner. The 1st Battalion are drilling on Mondays and Tuesdays, and the 2nd Battalion on Tuesdays and Fridays.

Artillery, and the 5th Royal Highlanders, plans have not advanced very far.

The intention of the Victoria Rifles have not emerged from the officers' mess, and beyond the fact that the Highlanders contemplate moving higher up Park avenue, nothing definite is known, but both regiments are likely to occupy their present quarters until next year. The armory for the 21st Battery Field Artillery is, so far as public information goes, no nearer actual erection than it was some months ago. The deadlock between the Minister of Militia, who refuses to buy a site and the city council, who refuse to give one, still exists; but the urgency of the Battery's needs have been brought so prominently before the Minister of late that locally a new building is regarded as likely to emerge from the realm of plans and arrangements within a short while.

Grenadier Guards.

Monday evening will see the real opening of the drill season, regimental drills being started. All the units have been ordered out as well as the drum and fife band.

Simultaneously the annual recruiting will open up, and although the campaign will be conducted quietly, the officers will be on the lookout for good men.

Lieut.-Colonel J. Carson arrived back from Europe this morning, having travelled via New York, where he landed from the 'Mauretania' yesterday. He will resume command of the regiment, which had been delegated to Lieut.-Colonel F. S. Meighen in his absence.

The headquarters of the regiment were lent on Wednesday evening to non-commissioned officers of the permanent force, who held an entertainment which was visited during the evening by Major Panet and Lieutenant Pugh.

To-night No. 2 Company are holding their first smoker at the regimental

Highland Cadets.

A rifle association is being formed in connection with the Highland Cadet Corps, and they are making application for a target at Pointe aux Trembles, for the coming summer. Members who wish to go in for this shooting should give their names to the adjutant.

A second efficiency class has begun, and will drill twice a week until examinations. A promotion class will be started by the adjutant as soon as a sufficient number of applications to enter have been handed in.

add Drill Hall.. .. ..

Recruiting.

Recruiting is still occupying the attention of the officers and non-coms of the various units who are desirous of seeing their corps well represented at the annual training.

There often appears to be something lacking in the manner in which this decurring problem of recruits is tackled. One of the big difficulties complained of is that employers for the most part are opposed to granting their employees the necessary time in which to attend camp. In connection with this kind of opposition the National Guard of the United States have at various places adopted some novel means of overcoming prejudice. In New York city some little time ago a unit tendered a review to every employer who had an employee in the ranks. It brought to the armory a number of employers who had never been inside an armory before; they were shown and they saw what was doing there; they learnt for the first time from personal observation, of the real hard work the men were doing; they then and there comprehended the fact that the men were working hard and enthusiastically and earnestly to make their organization efficient.

The Chamber of Commerce, of New York city, has also taken up the question of recruiting and sent out thousands of circulars.

Pointers From U. S. A.

Major F. G. Landon, of the Seventh Infantry, the most famous militia regiment in the United States has this to say of the recruiting problem, which should interest us in Canada:

'Every company should have two recruiting committees, one composed of young men to get at the young men, and one composed of older men to get at the employer. On this latter committee is where the ex-members, veterans, could do most effective work. Speaking in generalities, it would seem as though only about two percent of the employees are active members of the organized forces. It seems fair to urge that at least five percent should be active. In other words, if the percentage could be doubled every single unit in this city would have a waiting list.

'Tell an employer you want a man for five years and that you want him for twelve or fourteen days each summer for camp duty and rifle practice; tell him that those few days each year should not be counted against the young man's vacation, any more than jury duty is; tell him that after a man has served five years, he must make his own arrangements for getting away for military duties, hoping, however, that the employer would be generous with him. I say tell an employer all this, explain it to him, keep in touch with him, see that the enthusiastic young man does not abuse the privilege, and I firmly believe that recruiting would be vastly less difficult than it is to-day.

'Appreciate as a good soldier should, who constitutes your base of supplies, get in touch with your base of supplies, keep in touch with your base of supplies, in making out your requisition, don't forget to tell your base of supplies what you want.'

Hamilton Celebration.

A number of Hamilton men in the local units have received invitations to return home after camp-time for a big military celebration that is to be held in the Ontario town. The event takes place as part of the Hamilton Centennial Industrial Exposition that is going to be held during the week of August the 11th.

Among the outside regiments that will be asked are the Queen's Own Rifles, the Highlanders, and other Toronto and Ontario regiments. It is planned to have at least three thousand troops, and to hold some big celebration, aside from a tottoo.

Baseball To-night.

Although the league season is officially closed the Montreal champions —the officers of the Victoria Rifles, will be seen in a game to-night at the Craig street Drill Hall. Their opponents will be the officers of the 41st Regiment 'Brockville Rifles,' and a good game is expected.

Although entitled to claim high honors in the field of athletics, the Victoria Rifles are not neglecting more serious work. Recruit classes are being drilled every Tuesday, Thursday and Friday nights, and on April 7th company drills begin.

Popular Officer of the Grenadiers



LIEUT.-COL. F. S. MEIGHEN.

Well known in society and a powerful force in the city, Lieut.-Colonel F. S. Meighen continues to take a very active part in militia affairs. Retiring from the command of the 1st Battalion 5th Royal Highlanders, he is now associated with Colonel John Carson as second in command of Canada's 1st Regiment 'Grenadier Guards.' Lieut.-Col. Meighen has eighteen years of militia service to his credit.

THE CHARGE OF THE LIGHT BRIGADE

Lord Tredegar's Description of the Historic Event.

Lord Tredegar, who died recently at his seat in Monmouthshire in his 83rd year, was one of the two surviving officers of the charge of the Light Brigade at Bala-Clava in the Crimea. He thus described the charge in a letter dated Balaclava, October 31, 1854. After describing the position of the forces just before the terrible blunder, he went on:

'The Light Brigade at that time, in my opinion, was in a position from which, by a dashing manoeuvre from the right, we might have come down upon them (the Russian cavalry, who had advanced) in their retreat and cut them off to a man; but the opportunity was missed, and very galling it was to all of us. After this cavalry and infantry retired to nearly where they came from, with the exception of two redoubts on which they rested their left, and took up a very strong position across a valley, with batteries on the hills on either side, and columns of infantry and about 3,000 cavalry in support, some on the left and some in the rear of the guns.

'We, the Light Brigade, were drawn up at the other end of the valley, facing their position, distant about three-quarters of a mile, waiting, I had imagined, for infantry to come to our support, when suddenly an aide-de-camp (poor Nolan) galloped up with an order: "The Light Brigade will attack; the 17th and 13th will advance, supported by the 8th and 11th and 4th." Knowing the strength of their position and our want of proper support, I felt it was a critical moment, but, grasping our horses by the head, away we went. We had not gone many yards before we were under the fire of the first heavy battery on our left, the first shot of which killed poor Nolan, a splinter going right through his heart, and his horse carried him back to us. He was a dashing fellow, and with a smile on his face was riding about twenty yards in front of us.

'On we went, the pace increasing, amidst the thickest shower of shell, shot, grape, canister, and minie from front and flanks, horses and men dropping by scores every yard. The whistling and cracking of shells was beyond description. Under this we went for three-quarters of a mile, the enemy's guns firing in front of us till we were within a yard and a half of them. Just as I came close to one it went off and, naturally, round went my horse. I turned him round and put him at it again, and got through, the cavalry retreating the other side. Not more than a dozen of the 17th and the same number of the 13th were to be seen; so we turned to come back, knowing we could not hold the guns we had taken.

'The 8th 4th, and 11th followed us in, and suffered nearly as much as ourselves. We saw the enemy between us and home, and at them we went. I cut down one fellow as he ran one of my fellows through with a lance, and digging my spurs in my horse's sides he went at it as he has often gone at the big fences in Monmouthshire. I got through them with only a few lance pokes, which I managed to parry, but the number of men had diminished. We had to retire through a shower of minie bullets, and we reformed in rear of the Heavy Brigade. I numbered off 32 men. We went into action 145 in the morning. The 13th lost more, and the other three about half their number. Our mess was sadly shortened—of seven only two remained sound; one was killed, the others wounded. The worst of the whole thing was that the enemy still retained possession of the ground.'

STEEL ACTIVITY.

New York, March 29.— President Thompson, of the Inland Steel Company, who is in New York, says mills and blast furnaces of the country are operating to full capacity, and there is sufficient business on the books to keep most of the companies in operation during the greater part of the year.

Do You Want a Good Complexion?

YOU can have one if you take care of yourself. Overeating and sluggish circulation clog the bowels and affect the skin. Nature has provided an ideal laxative which purifies your blood, cleanses your intestines and relieves constipation—the real cause of pimples, etc. Get a bottle of

HUNYADI JANOS WATER

today at any Drug Store, take ½ glass on arising or at any time on an empty stomach. and you'll see the difference in your complexion.

"PAIN COMPLETELY LEFT ME"

So Says Thomas Stephenson after Taking GIN PILLS.



TO those who have suffered, year in and year out, from the dragging misery of Kidney Disease, anything that will relieve the pain is a blessing indeed. That is just what a well-known resident of Lachute Mills, Que., and his wife both found in GIN PILLS.

Lachute Mills, P.Q.

'I was troubled for many years with Kidney Disease, and a friend told me to take GIN PILLS. After taking a few boxes, I was greatly relieved, and after finishing the twelfth box, the pain completely left me.

My wife is now using GIN PILLS and finds that she has been greatly relieved of the pain over her Kidneys.

I can safely recommend anyone suffering from Kidney Trouble to give a fair trial to GIN PILLS." THOMAS STEPHENSON

Would you welcome such a relief? Then take GIN PILLS. They go right to the spot—ease the pain at once—neutralize the Uric Acid which is causing all the trouble—strengthen the kidneys so that they will be able to keep the blood pure—and quickly take away that weakness and tenderness of the back which undermine the energy and vigor of manhood and womanhood.

Don't pass GIN PILLS without a trial. Every box is sold on the positive guarantee that if six boxes, used according to directions, do not help you, your money will be cheerfully refunded.

50c. a box, 6 for $2.50. Free sample if you write National Drug and Chemical Co. of Canada, Limited, Toronto.

Reduction Sale of Gas Ranges

We have a number of these No. 9c New Perfect Gas Ranges on Sale

$18.00 Cash



$20.00 on Time
$3.00 Down and
$1.00 Per Month

These Ranges are our Standard make, which we have sold for years at higher prices.—They are made of the best materials throughout, with four regular burners, one simmering burner, 18-inch Oven, and beautifully finished.

Place your order now—This offer is for a short time only.

THE MONTREAL LIGHT, HEAT AND POWER COMPANY

Power Building
Cor. Craig and St. Urbain Streets
Phone Main 4040

Uptown Store
358 St. Catherine Street West
Phone Uptown 4310



Making Strong Progress at

R. J. Tooke's

Every week we forge ahead. The volume of business this year has shown a splendid increase over last year — last week's progress showing increases of from 30 to 50 per cent. over the corresponding period last year.

It is but fair to share the news with our Customers—for 'tis they who are interested and who will quickly accord that we deserve it.

"Buying direct from the makers" has its certain advantages—not alone for the guarantee and feeling of satisfaction, but for the material savings in these days of higher costs.

"From the door of the factory to your door" must mean a reduction of expense.

Good Shirts at 85 cents.
Collars at 2 for 25 cents.
Pyjamas, Neckwear and Underwear.

In fact in some of the Tooke Stores you may buy everything that men wear—except caps and boots — everything except head and footwear—and all direct from the makers in Montreal.

The Tooke Stores

R. J. TOOKE, LIMITED.

177 St. James, at St. John
St. James, at St. Francois Xavier
St. Catherine, at Peel
473 St. Catherine East, at St. Andre



TAILORING to-day and the clothes of a century ago epitomize the industrial growth of the world.

Compare Semi-ready clothes of to-day with what you thought was good even a quarter century ago—not so much in style, but in the special details of workmanship, the finer and finished product from both art and utility standpoints.

May we show you the inside work on a Semi-ready garment, the stitching, the linings, the staying quality of Semi-ready?

The specialized tailoring of the Semi-ready garment, the fine, open airy shops are shown in the marked superiority of these suits at $15 to $35.

Uptown:
RILEY HERN,
505 St. Catherine Street West.

Downtown:
ROD. SANGSTER, Jr.,
256-258 St. James Street.

East End:
EUGENE BOURASSA & CIE.,
441 St. Catherine St. E., Cor. St. Christophe.

The Post Office Corner:
ROD. SANGSTER, Jr.,
Cor. St. James & St. Francois Xavier.

Style Comment

MILLINERY

New York is talking a lot about "Blue" and is beginning to wear blue. But that does not mean that Montreal should give up its Purple and Cerise unless it wants to. We are making special features of all three colors.

FEATHERS

The scarceness of the Numidie Mount is probably responsible for a marked increase in the demand for Ostrich Feathers last week. Glad to say we have some few more Numidies and a plentiness of Ostrich.

A Talk On New Dress Goods A Sale Too. A Sale To Which We Ask Your Attention

We are giving you below some brief descriptions of some of the Dress materials we have selected and imported for you this Spring. We can tell you they are rich, and beautiful and good, and that is all we can do, except one other thing—ask you to come and see just *how* good they are. We do this believing in all earnestness that there is not the like of them nor the variety of them in Montreal —perhaps not in Canada, certainly not at Goodwin prices.

44-inch All Wool Cotele — Although the price is very moderate, this is, like most of our regular goods, more than up to the standard, and will stand any comparison. All new shades have arrived.
Price per yard **1.00**

50-inch All Wool Cotele — Another quality we wish to impress upon, both as to wear and as to appearance. Made from the best of pure wool and dyed by reliable dyers. The colorings are perfect.
Price per yard **1.50**

42-inch Silk and Wool Cotele, for exquisite appearance and its durability is beyond question. Shades are Rose Pink, Taupe, Grey, Cadet Blue, New Purple, New Flame, New Amber, and New Saxe Blue.
Per yard **1.75**

New Tweeds and Suitings—We are not far wrong, when we assert that this is one of the most lively sections in our store, and the reason is attributed to the qualities and designs. Widths range from 44 to 60 inches. Prices are **1.00, 1.25, 1.50, 1.75, 2.00, 2.25** and **2.50** per yard.

Exclusive Dress Patterns — Although last, these are by no means least, that you cannot procure replicas of any of them in or around Montreal—and again, there is only one dress pattern of each in our store.

We refer to the New Lace Effect Bordered Eoliennes, and the New Embroidered Eolienne Bordered Voiles, new line. Remember, only one dress length of each design in six of Spring's latest shades. Prices are **24.00, 27.00** and **30.00** per length of Six Yards.

44-inch All Wool Armure — A new shipment of this quality completes the color range. A line that does not need description.
Price per yard **1.00**
—GROUND FLOOR.

Goodwins Limited
Owning and Operating A. E. Rea & Co., Montreal, Limited.

BELLS' GALLERIES
604-606 St. Catherine Street West

: REMOVAL SALE :

OFFICE RUGS
10% to 25% Discounts

An exceptional opportunity for those moving into new offices, or anyone requiring rugs.

We have in stock a large and varied assortment of PERSIAN, TURKEY, INDIAN, WILTON, AXMINSTER RUGS.

All goods stored free of charge until required.

THE SUPREME COURT BIBLE.

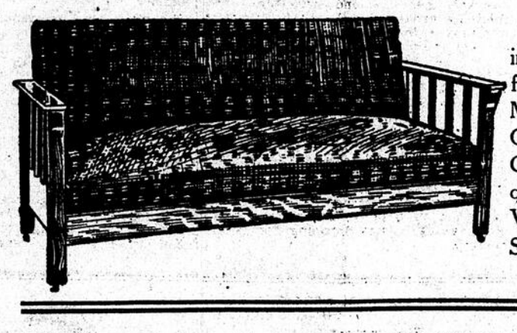
(From the 'Christian Herald.')

It is a tiny little book, only five and a half inches long, and three and a half inches wide. It is bound in brightred morocco leather, with the word 'Bible' printed in diminutive gold letters on the back. But one does not see that red morocco cover unless he removes the little black leather slip which protects it. Long, long ago the little red Bible began to show wear, and then the black leather slip was made to protect it—so long ago, in fact, that fifteen of those covers, made to protect the venerated little volume, were worn out in the service. It is without doubt one of the oldest Bibles, if not the very oldest, Bible, connected with the Government, and is certainly the most historical. It is the book upon which since 1800 every Chief Justice—with the single exception of Chief Justice Chase—and every member of the Supreme Court has taken the oath of allegiance when accepting his appointment to our highest tribunal. More than that, every attorney who has practised before the Supreme Court since that date, 1800, has pledged his allegiance over the little volume. All, with one exception also, and that exception was Daniel Webster. It is told even yet of the Supreme Court of that day that Mr. Webster's fame as an orator had so preceded him that on the occasion when he came to argue his first case before the court, the clerk, Mr. Caldwell, in his eagerness to hear the great speaker, forgot to administer the oath.

The death took place recently at his home at Hale, Altrincam, of Mr. Robert Lewis, secretary of the Manchester and Salford Temperance Union. Mr. Lewis, who was fifty years of age, was well known all over the north of England for his strenuous advocacy of tee-total and passive resistence views. Every year since the passing of the Education Act of 1892, he went to jail in default of paying the education rate.

WILDER'S WILL FURNISH THE HOME ON CREDIT

DAVENPORT SOFA BEDS



A handsome sofa during the day and a comfortable bed at night. Made of solid Quartered Oak, Early English or Golden, covered in fine quality of Velour.
Worth $20.00. Special **$17.49**

Wilder's Limited 292 St. Catherine Street West (Near Phillips Square)

SUBURBAN DELIVERIES—To Lachine every Friday. SOUTH SHORE — St. Lambert, Montreal South and Longueuil every Wednesday.

FINE OLD CANADIAN CHEESE, Rich and Snappy,

MADE IN 1911.

We draw particular attention to a shipment of very fine old Canadian Cheese we have just received from **INGERSOLL, ONTARIO**, one of the best dairying sections in Canada. This is a particularly nice lot, and will appeal to people wanting something with a snap to it.

Fine old Canadian Cheese, made in 1911. Price ..... .25 lb.
Also:—
Prime Cheddar Cheese ..... .25 lb.
Mild Canadian Cheese ..... .22 lb.
Oka Trappiste Cheese ..... .30 lb.
Viger Cream Cheese ..... .35 each
Ingersoll Cream Cheese ..... .15 and .25 each
Neufchatel Cream Cheese ..... .10 each, 3 for .25
Philadelphia Cream Cheese ..... .15 each

Extra Fancy Grape Fruit
AT 75c AND $1.50 Doz.

Grape Fruit is just at its best now, and we have something very choice to offer at present—direct from Florida.
SUNBEAM BRAND
EXTRA FANCY
FLORIDA GRAPE FRUIT.
Medium size ..... 4 for .25 .75 doz.
Large size ..... 2 for .25 $1.50 doz.
Also:—
Some very fine Florida Pineapple Oranges at ..... .40, .50 and .60 dozen

STRICTLY NEW LAID EGGS
Now 30c Dozen
FRESH FROM THE COUNTRY DAILY.

New Crop Brazil Nuts,
25c PER LB.

1,500 More Boxes of Genuine Turkish Delight

Another fresh shipment of the Genuine Turkish Delight to hand from our old friends, Xenaxi & Fils, of Smyrna, Turkey. Put up in original 1-lb. Turkish boxes.
PRICE, 25c PER BOX.

FRASER, VIGER & CO., Limited
TWO STORES
211 ST. JAMES STREET
AND
235 and 237 LAURIER AVENUE WEST

THE PHILOSOPHER OF FOLLY.

(By Sherwood Hart.)

THE MILLINERS' STORES.

How it unsettles the masculine mind looking in milliners' stores when at this time round the windows we find ladies by dozens and scores! There in the windows are wonderful hats fresh from New York and Paree —melons and punk 'uns and turn-ups and flats—many strange bonnets we see. Yet they are nothing but ribbons and lace fixings and feathers and flowers. Why do they bring such a look to each face? What are their magical powers? Fanciful lidlets of trimmings and straw—how can they do us a harm? Oft in our musing we mutter 'Oh, pshaw! Why should we show our alarm?' Yet when we meet with this innocent sight, often we'll turn and retreat—breaking all records for speed in our flight, headlong we'll dash down the street. There is a something we cannot explain—spite of how people will talk, rather than enter we'll stand in the rain, feeling six kinds of a gawk. Nothing could force us to enter the stores where the new hats are displayed; sadly we stand at the milliners' doors watching them plying their trade. Inside they're showing the newest spring hues—auban and bulbul and torm, Turkoman yellows and Bulgarine blues; outside we stand in the storm. There at the milliner's window we stand, bowed down with worry and care, nervously clenching the bills in our hand, groaning and tearing our hair. Inside they're talking of wherefores and whys, sizes and trimmings and tones, while we stand sobbing and heaving huge sighs, saying goodbye to our bones—bidding farewell to our wad of long green, waving ta ta to our dough. Oh, it is truly a piteous scene, filling our bosoms with woe.

THE FIRST GUN.

There is no sample of the earliest 'hand gun,' first made, it is said, at Leipzic (1375), which was merely a miniature cannon, fastened to a kind of club and discharged like a cannon by means of a slow match. By lengthening the barrel, affixing it to a clumsy stock, boring the vent at the side of the barrel, adopting a kind of lock which held the match and brought it directly and promptly into the priming powder and adding a pan cover, which protected the priming from damp and shielded the eye of the soldier from its flash at the discharge, the match lock became sufficiently serviceable to become the favorite weapon of the soldier for nearly three centuries and, it may be added, is in use in Tibet at the present day.—'National Magazine.'

PEPPER TALKS

(By George Matthew Adams.)

MAN-AFRAID-OF-HIS-JOB.

We are all a bunch of Job holders, no matter the name by which we are known in our work. To work is to be dignified, whether 'tis a shovel or a pen that is hitched to our Brain. There is but one worker in all the drama of work who dishonors the whole profession. He's The-Man-Afraid-Of-His-Job. Get this into your head—

You are 'The Man Higher Up!'

If you will but be this, from this minute you will grow and gather Power. For The-Man-Afraid-Of-His-Job is the man who fears somebody else above him, behind him, sidewise to him. He has no Independence for he is all Dependence.

You are 'The Man Higher Up!'

Believe it and pass on. Honor your Job—be it ever so humble—and it will Honor you. Be Positive. Cut partnership with The-Man-Afraid-Of-His-Job. Go at work with the belief that you alone know best your own work and it won't take long for others about you to realize for a fact that—

You are 'The Man Higher Up!'

BIRTHDAYS.

SATURDAY, MARCH TWENTY-NINE.

THE HON. W. R. ROSS, Minister of Lands and Fisheries in the Provincial Government of British Columbia, was born at Fort Chipewyan, on March 29, 1869. After being educated in Winnipeg he took up the practice of law. He became interested in tin coal mining in Fernie, and has represented the district in the Legislature since 1903. He became a member of the Government in 1910.

* * *

DR. GEORGE H. LOCKE, public librarian of the city of Toronto, was born at Beamsville, Ont., on March 29, 1870. He has had a lengthy career as teacher and professor, holding positions in Toronto, Chicago and Harvard Universities. He became dean of the School of Education at Macdonald College in 1907, and was appointed to is present position in 1908.

* * *

MR. M. R. BAKER, head of the College of Mining at Kingston since 1900, was also born on March 27, in the year 1877. He is a graduate of Queen's, later taking post-graduate work at Columbia and Heidelberg. Starting as tutor in geology at Queen's in 1900 he has risen to his present position by special ability.

AFRAID OF THE NEW $1 BILL.

(Suffield correspondence Hartford 'Courant.')

Within the past month a financial scare has prevailed among Poles of this section, which has resulted in their sending much money to friends in Russia. It started from an apprehension which is being explained to them as groundless.

The scare arose from the fact that the dollar bill is to be made smaller. They feared it would be worth less and sent money orders to the home country, where the American dollar is of high value measured by the Russian standard.

HARRISON'S BREAD

Is the Grocer's Friend

BECAUSE

We Keep the Quality Up

No one knows it better than he. Ask him?

THE CANADIAN BOUNDARY.

Public school geographies to the contrary, the boundaries of Canada have in reality not yet all been located. For two years past survey parties, representing both the United States and this country, have been working along that invisible line which is called the 141st meridian, and which separates Canada's possessions from Alaska. There now remain only thirty miles to be done. This short distance contains, however, a mountain peak 15,000 feet high, which has only once been scaled in the history of man —Mount St. Elias. It will be a point of honor between the American and Canadian parties as to which shall be the first to scale the peak.—'Collier's Magazine.'

An engine-driver named James Mitchell, of Pendelton, met with a tragic death.; He was walking along the Lancashire and Yorkshire Railway line at Brindle Heath, and failing to notice the approach of an express train running from Southport to Manchester was cut to pieces.

THE FAMOUS WRITER SERIES FOR 'WITNESS' READERS

12.---THE PASSAGE IN THE SQUARE *by FLORENCE WARDEN*

(Author of 'The House on the Marsh,' 'Mad Sir Geoffrey,' etc.).

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At the drawing-room window of Lady Winterbrook's house in Berkeley Square two young men were lounging, one wet May afternoon.

They seemed rather out of place there, for the other occupants of the room were two elderly ladies who, at a long distance from the young men, were keeping up a gentle twitter of gossip over the tiny tea-table in the corner.

'Going to the Derby?' asked Denham Sutherley, a tall, thin young man, with sleek fair hair and the well-groomed look of a British subaltern, of his companion, Eric Masters, a dapper little fellow with blue eyes and curly hair, who was reckoned the handsomest man in London.

Masters shook his handsome head with a comical expression of despair.

'No such luck,' said he. 'I'm broke. Came to see my aunt to-day to see if I could raise a loan, but it's no go.'

'By Jove! And so am I,' said Sutherley. 'That's why I'm on duty.' And he threw a glance across the room towards that one of the two gossipping old ladies who was wearing a bonnet.

The rain was coming down in torrents driven in slanting lines by a strong wind; the trees in the grounds of Lansdowne House bent and groaned.

An old woman selling bootlaces, who was tottering slowly up the street on the opposite side, made a valiant struggle to hold up her old cotton umbrella, but was vanquished, and finally shut it and contented herself with such shelter as was afforded by the overhanging branches of the dripping trees.

'You see that old woman,' said Masters. 'She's up and down here every day with her bootlaces, which she never sells, and she's fed and fed for doing nothing by every soul in the neighborhood. I bet you she's better off than you and I together will ever be in all our lives.'

'By Jove! An inspiration!' cried Sutherley. With a face full of mischief he turned to his companion. 'I'm off to the club. Are you coming?'

Two minutes later the two young men were in the street, and Sutherley, stopping short as soon as they had gone half a dozen yards, hailed the old woman across the road.

She was a curious figure. Bent nearly double, and leaning heavily on the bulky cotton umbrella of greenish hue which she always carried, the old lady, in her rusty black silk bonnet darting from the early sixties, and the long full cloak which reached nearly to her heels, was often alluded to by frivolous passers-by as one of the witches out of Macbeth. But others scented some history of struggle with genteel poverty in this weird figure, and noted the rusty black veil, reaching half-way to her knees, which obscured her features, and the ancient and oft-mended gloves, last relic of decayed gentility, without which she was never seen.

A few grey hairs straggled out behind from under the curtain of her bonnet; and through her veil it could be seen that a great bush of grey hair hung over her forehead, reaching nearly to the thick grey eyebrows. As a respirator covered her mouth, there was very little to be seen of her features, and she shuffled along, slowly and painfully, like one dead to the world.

But she was quick to hear the young man's call, and she came shuffling over the road slowly, and with a lingering prudent glance to right and left; and standing in the gutter, held out a trembling hand in its worn glove, with the bootlaces dangling.

'My dear madam,' said Sutherley, 'my friend and I are both without a penny. Look here,' and he turned out his pockets. 'We want to know whether you'll be so kind as to lend us a ten pounr note to go to the Derby and try our luck.'

He spoke with the utmost gravity, so that at first his companion wondered what was coming. The old woman seemed at first bewildered. The hand which she was holding out trembled, was drawn back, then protruded again. Finally, when the truth dawned upon her fully, and she knew she was being 'chaffed,' she uttered no sound, but quietly turned her back on the young men and began to recross the road, as slowly and laboriously as before.

'Aren't you going to give her anything?' asked Masters quickly.

'Of course not. As you say, she's a precious deal better off than we are.

'Oh, rot!' said Masters. Running across the road after the old woman, he thrust a sixpence into her hand, laughing as he did so. 'You mustn't mind what he says, old lady,' said he, 'for, upon my life, it's quite true!'

She took the money and dropped a curtsey, but said nothing. She was far too well used to fortune's buffetings to make a fuss about one snub more or less.

'Rum-looking old creature! Where does she live?' asked Sutherley, as they walked on.

'How should I know? Somewhere in the slums, I suppose. Every evening she disappears — goes down to Lansdowne Passage, I believe, and every morning she's back again. That's all I know.'

It was a couple of days later, when Masters was walking up Berkeley street from Piccadilly to dine with his aunt, that he heard an odd sound behind him, a sort of wheezing and panting, which made him look round. The best old woman in her rusty black was making frantic evertions to come up with him.

It was so evident that she had something to say to him that Masters waited for her to come up. The shock was indescribable when she held out her trembling hand in its rusty glove, and coming quite close to him pressed into his palm two perfectly clean five-pound notes!

For the moment he stood as if petrified, and when he recovered the power of speech, she had already passed him at her usual halting pace, head bent, feet shuffling, without a word.

He ran after her and, laughing and uttering uttering some confused words of thanks and apology, tried to give back the notes. But she pushed him off with her elbow, shaking her head and muttering to herself, and as at that moment he reached the door of his aunt's house, where another guest was getting out of a carriage on to the red baize which was stretched across the pavement, the old woman stepped into the road behind the vehicle and he, bewildered, annoyed, and amused was obliged to give up the strange chase.

As he entered Lady Winterbrook's house he wondered what he should do. Not for long. Suddenly thrusting the money into his pockekt, he murmured to himself.

'By Jove, perhaps she'll bring me luck!' And he worthwith earmarked the two five-pound notes to be put on minoru in the morning.

In the following week the Derby was run, and in the evening Masters, with a hundred and fifty pounds which he had made that day, dashed up to his aunt's house in a taxicab.

The old woman had brought him luck. He had won money on every event of the day, and his very first care, before entering the house, where Lady Winterbrook was giving a small dance, was to go in search of his unexpected benefactress. He had to walkk as far as the square before he found her, and coming up to her with a beaming face, he took her hand and pressed into it two five-pound notes, saying with a ringing laugh:

'Here you are madam. Here's your money back, with my best thanks. And here's the interest, and may it bring you as much luck kas your money brought me!'

As he spoke, he pressed upon her a third five-pound note, and was about to turn away to go to his aunt's house, when the old woman, with a movement much quicker than any he had yet seen in her, threw down the third note into the mud of the road. Rather abashed, Masters laughed and picked it up.

'What! You're too proud to take interest. Oh, all right. Sorry. Let's hope I may have a chance of doing you a good turn some other time then. Anyhow, I'm grateful, very grateful!'

And he disappeared, curiously excited by the odd adventure, and amazed at the singular reticence of his benefactress.

The story was such a strange one that he did not venture to tell it to anyone that night.

The luck which the old lady had brought him was not shared by his aunt. A most unpleasant circumstance occurred to mar the success of the evening. One of the guests lost a splendid diamond and pearl bracelet, and before the excitement caused by this discovery had subsided, it was found that she was not the only victim. No less than three ladies left the house that night complaining of losses in jewellery which amounted in the aggregate to many hundred of pounds, and in spite of every effort made to find the missing jewels.

On the following day, Eric Masters, with his full budget of news, called in the afternoon at the house of Sir Ralph Cranston in Curzon street, with the hope of seeing the baronet's second daughter, Dorothy, for whom he pined by no means in secret.

Dorothy was very pretty and very fond of Eric. And but for the terrible stumbling-block, want of money, he would have been accepted by her father, as he had long ago been accepted by her as her future husband. While they lived in hope of something turning up, Eric called as often as he dared; and on this occasion, after discussing with her the unfortunate affair at Lady Winterbrook's, he made her the confidante of his strange adventure with the old vendor of bootlaces.

To his surprise and annoyance, she refused to believe a word of it. Or, rather, she did worse than that: she believed just enough of his story to be offended and mistrustful. His rattled, restless manner and little scornful laugh with which she listened, and stopped abruptly.

'What's the matter?' he asked. 'Don't you believe it?'

'I believe some of it,' said Dorothy icily.

Eric Masters rose indignantly. He was angry with himself for having told her the story, and he said so.

'Why be angry?' asked the girl blandly. 'Wouldn't it have been more to the purpose to say what really happened, and to admit that it was not an old woman, but a young one, who lent you the money?'

He stared at her in astonishment.

'A young woman. You're jealous?' he asked.

'I don't know whether I'm jealous, but I know it was a young woman who was so generous to you. She lent you the money because you are good looking. You owe this bit of luck to your beaux yeux, my dear Eric!'

He raised his eyebrows coldly, looked at his watch, and walked to the window which was open.

By looking out they could see the entrance to Lansdowne Passage, and he beckoned her and pointed this out.

'It's now half-past four,' said he. 'At five o'clock, or thereabouts, my old woman comes through that passage after her day's begging. If you will do me the kindness to watch for a little while, you will see her come through, and then, perhaps, as I've given you an exact description of her you will believe me.'

'Very well,' said Dorothy.

There was challenge in the eyes of both as they exchanged a glance, and then sat at the window, he taking the seat from which the best view was obtainable of the entrance to the passage. They talked a little, but not much. Somehow the matter, from being half a jest, gradually became earnest, and as the minutes passed and the half-hour sounded on the little French clock on the mantelpiece, Dorothy stole a look at Eric, and saw that he was puzzled and annoyed.

'Have you seen your "old woman?" asked she.

He turned angrily away from the window.

'No, I suppose she's not coming this evening. However, it's of no consequence. I dare say you wouldn't believe me even if I were to point her out to you. You would require to question her, before you were convinced.'

But already Dorothy was ashamed of her doubts, and she said so, said so very prettily in fact, that they made up their little quarrel, if quarrel it could be called, before he went away.

Eric, however, was still annoyed at his failure to point out the heroine of his adventure; and on the following afternoon he made a point of being in Curzon street, in the neighborhood of Sir Ralph's house, at five o'clock.

But again he was disappointed.

The matter, trifling as it was, began to irritate and puzzle him. On the following afternoon he was in Curzon street again, and this time, with a curious vague feeling of suspicion, he noted the appearance of each person who came out of the passage.

A telegraph boy came through whistling; a loafer unkempt and blear eyed, shuffled through; a smart little messenger boy followed; then came a nurse in uniform, who threw a glance at the handsome young man as she passed him. A soldier came through, two old women with a washing basket; a military looking man from one of the clubs; then another young woman, a good looking girl with fine eyes and a square jaw; finally a tradesman's boy sauntered through, who stared at Eric, recognizing him.

And at that the young man turned, more puzzled than ever. The old woman was not ill; he had seen her in Hill street that morning, she having shifted her ground during the past two days as she was in the habit of doing, always keeping to the same neighborhood, but not to the same street.

The air of mystery which these little disappointments threw round the commonplace figure of the old bootlace seller began to take hold of him, to fascinate him, and on the following day he tried a new way of solving the puzzle as to what became of her when she left her stand in the neighborhood of the square.

He took care to be in Hill street a little before five o'clock, but remained a long way from the spot where the bent figure of the old woman, with her bootlaces dangling from her gloved fingers, appealed to the compassion of the passers-by.

The hour of five rang out from a church clock in the distance, and at once the old woman turned towards Berkeley street, tottered slowly towards Lansdowne Passage, and began with feeble movements to descend the steps into it.

Eric Masters followed.

As he reached the entrance he saw her standing, panting, and feeble, about ten yards along the passage. He retreated a few steps, and then approached the entrance again. She was still standing in the same position, with her back against the wall, and her bootlaces held out as if in the act of begging. Again he went back, and when he returned, she had moved not a single step.

Afraid of looking as if he wished to play the spy upon the woman who had done him a kindness, Eric then felt constrained to pass her, and went through the passage, giving a sixpence as he passed, and greeted her with 'How do you do?'

She curtseyed as before, but uttered no word, and he went through the passage into Curzon Street, and waited at the first corner for her to come through. He waited half an hour, and then finding that she did not come, and growing irritated with himself at his failure to solve the stupid little mystery, went back through the passage.

The old woman was no longer there, neither was she in the Square, nor in Berkeley Street, nor in Hill Street, nor in any of the thoroughfares where he had been wont to meet her.

She had vanished and left no trace. He thought little of the old woman for the next few days, during which, indeed, other excitements drove her quite out of his head.

A robbery of jewellery took place in Hill Street; a man had been sent for to repair a broken blind, and on the following day another man had called to finish the blind, as he said: and after his departure it was found that several valuable rings had been taken from the dressing-table of the lady of the house.

Eric Masters heard of this robbery from Denham Sutherley, two nights afterwards, when they were both at a dance in Grosvenor Square.

They were going on together to another ball, and it was while they were putting on their overcoats that Sutherley told the story. The man-servant who was helping him said, in a low voice:

'I'm sorry to say, sir, that there's ben another loss here to-night.'

The young men turned to him quickly.

'Was that what the commotion was about upstairs just now?'

'Yes, sir. The Duchess of Grasmere has lost her diamond necklace, and there's a great to-do. It makes it very unpleasant for us, sir,' added the old servant, with dignity.

The two young men went out exchanging comments on this new disaster, until they got into the roadway, where a new turn was given to Eric's thoughts by the sight of the woman who had played good fairy to him. She was standing, as usual, in the gutter, on the opposite side of the road, under the trees of the square. One of the men-servants from the house was at that moment offering her a huge sandwich on a plate, and the old woman, taking it, was dropping her usual curtsey.

As the man turned round Sutherley uttered an exclamation, and the servant, violently startled, narrowly escaped dropping the empty plate.

'By Jove!' said Sutherley, as he suddenly placed his hand on the man's shoulder, 'You're not one of the house-servants, are you?'

'N—no, sir. I—I—I'm one of the walters from the—from—'

He mentioned the name of a well-known firm of caterers, and Sutherley asked rather drily:

'What were you giving to that old woman?'

'A piece of chicken between two slices of bread, sir. She's always fed from the 'ouses round about when there's a party.'

'Oh, all right. Get off with you.'

The man lost no time in returning to the house, and Sutherley turned to Eric.

'What could be easier,' said he, 'than for one of these men—' He stopped them and glanced across the road at the old woman, who was moving away. 'I wonder what she's got in that basket!' went on the young man, in a low voice, as he strode quickly after her.

'Leave her alone and come along. She's all right,' said Eric, hastily, although even as he thus stood up in defence of his strange benefactress, certain odd qualms made themselves felt within him.

Sutherley, however, paid no heed to him. To catch up with the old woman, to snatch the basket from her trembling hand, and to run to the nearest street lamp with his prize, was the work of a couple of seconds. Eric went after him, angry and perturbed. Before he got up with him, a hoarse exclamation from his friend struck unpleasantly upon his ears.

'By—Jingo!'

Eric caught the flash of light from something Sutherley held in his hand. The next moment both were looking, open-mouthed, at the diamond necklace.

Sutherley spoke in a hoarse whisper. 'Found it in the basket, hidden under scraps of food, bread and butter, chicken, a piece of cake.' He lookked round him. 'Where is she? Where's the woman?'

But she had disappeared.

'Come with me back to the house. This is a find,' said Sutherley.

But Eric shook his head and excused himself. He felt sick with the shock of the discovery.

He went on, while his companion went backk and told the wonderful story at the house he had just left.

The police had already been sent for, and, unknown to the m jority of the guests, a detective was already in the hause. A dapper little man in dress clothes, whose occupation nobody would have suspected, asked Sutherley a few questions, and at once found out and examined the waiter whom the two young men had seen giving the food to the old woman.

The butler confirmed this: he had received instructions to let the old woman, who was a well-known character, have some supper on such occasions, he said.

And so, the old servant, being above suspicion, and the waiter perfectly straightforward in all his replies, things seemed to have come to a deadlock.

The one important thing was obviously to catch the old woman. But this was not so easy. A watch was, of course, kept for her reappearance in her usual haunts, but prudence had probably suggested a change of habits, and on the following day she was nowhere to be seen.

The police, however, were not without resource. They procured the address of the waiter, and a couple of plain clothes officers made their appearance on the following day at a small and shabby house in the vicinity of Shepherd's Market, where the young man and his wife had a couple of rooms.

The men came unannounced into the little sitting-room, where the poor waiter, aware that he was under suspicion, was sitting dejectedly between the window and the fire-place, with his legs stretched out before him and his hands in his pockets.

He started up nervously when the men came in, while his wife, a bright-eyed young woman with a baby in her arms, put down the jug of milk she was carrying and stared inquiringly at the visitors.

'What's up?' she asked wonderingly.

The foremost of the officers smiled.

'Hasn't your husband told you, Mrs. Gibbs, of the little scene we had in Grosvenor Square?' he asked pleasantly.

She frowned indignantly.

'Oh, yes, I know. He was told to take some food out to a beggar, and then got called over the coals for it. Nice thing to badger a decent 'ard-working man about, when he only obeys orders!'

The man looked hard at her and nodded.

'How's Grannie?' said he.

She stared at him with her mouth open.

'"Ow's 'oo?' she asked.

'Come, come, you beb open with us, and we'll make it worth your while. We don't want to trouble you. We're after the old woman.'

'What old woman.'

'The one who stole the necklace.'

'Gracious!'

Whether the detectives thought she knew more than she pretended, or whether they hoped that in her ignorance she might let out some clue, but they put her through a very close interrogatory, to which she submitted with much good sense and good nature, without, however, affording them any information of value.

When they had finished, one of them asked Mrs. Gibbs if she had any objection to their searching the rooms.

John Gibbs moved uneasily, but his wife smiled with a calm countenance and asked:

'Search our rooms! What for?'

John Gibbs remonstrated with a flushed face.

'You've no right to search without a—a—a warrant,' he said.

But his wife put a quiet hand upon his shoulder.

'Let 'em search, John, if they like,' she said. 'Show them where everything is, while I go and do my marketing, and get the money the young gentleman owes me for the washing.'

Her fine eyes were fixed steadily on his, and her hand pressed his shoulder more firmly, with a comforting gesture. 'I'll get Mrs. Williams to mind the baby,' she added, as she took her hat from a nail behind the door, her black handbag from the dresser, and nodding cheerfully to her husband, opened the door of the bedroom for the detectives; and went calmly downstairs.

It was ten o'clock in the morning, and the world that amuses itself was scarcely awake.

Mrs. Gibbs went into a grocer's shop, and purchased a two-ounce packet of cocoa, and a pound of loaf sugar.

Being a housewifely sort of woman, she did not look behind her, so intent was she on her purchases; so the detective who had followed her downstairs was able to watch her through the doorway of the shop, taking care to draw back when she turned to come out.

She next went into a green grocer's, and asked the proprietor for a cabbage, for which she paid a penny. Then, her shopping over, she went on more briskly, along Curzon street, through Lansdowne Passage, and into Piccadilly, where she went into a handsome block of bachelor flats, and made her way upstairs to the first floor, where she rang the bell, and asked the servant who opened it, for Mr. Masters.

'He's not up yet,' said the man.

The woman nodded.

'He'll see me,' she said quietly. 'It's important. Tell him a messenger has come from the old woman.'

The man stared, but there was something reassuring in the calm manner and respectable appearance of the visitor, and he let her in, shut the door, and bade her wait.

Two minutes later he returned, and showed her into a sitting room, the door of which opened as soon as he had gone away. Eric Masters, flushed and excited, entered in his dressing gown, and looked intently at his visitor.

'Well?' said he sharply. 'What have you come to say?'

She held towards him her black bag, out of which she took a small, dark, tightly rolled bundle.

'For the sake of the old woman and what she did for you when you were in a hole,' she said in a deep, steady voice, 'will you burn this?'

He staggered back.

'Burn it? Burn what?' he stammered hoarsely.

She looked at him steadily.

'You'd better not ask. You'd better not know,' said she. 'But burn it. I'm followed. If you're not quick it will be too late. Will you do it?'

Eric Masters shook from head to foot. He vaguely guessed the sort of thing he had to do, yet he had not the heart to refuse.

Staring intently into her face in the morning sunlight across his little table, he asked huskily:

'Can you swear to me it's not—' his voice dropped—'stolen property?'

Her fine eyes met his steadily. 'I swear it,' said she.

'All right, I'll burn it—at once—on one condition. You must swear to give up these habits. And if you fail to keep your word, I'll give you up to justice.'

She held out a broad palmed hand, a fine hand, slightly rough of skin, but strong and perhaps almost masculine in its grip.

'Thank you. I knew you were a gentleman,' said she. 'I promise. Good-bye.'

Two minutes later she was walking quietly down the stairs, and Eric Masters, shaking like a leaf, had made up a fire in his empty grate, and was keeping his promise.

He had thrown the bundle on the fire without opening it, but, as he watched it burn, and wondered whether any one coming up the stairs would notice the smell, he caught sight of just enough to let him know what he was doing.

He saw—and smelt—a grey wig burning, an old rusty bonnet, and a pair of ancient gloves.

When he had got back into bed again, and was told that a person wished to see him particularly, Eric Masters sent out a message that he would receive him in an hour; and when the detective came back and interviewed him, without result, about the young person who did his washing, there were no signs in the grate of the conflagration which had taken place there, and the open window had carried off the last fumes of burning hair and stuff.

John Gibbs was put upon his trial, as being concerned in the robbery of the duchess's necklace. Eric Masters, who was in court, saw Gibbs's wife, weeping, in a conspicuous part of the building. She was without the baby, and the police gave blunt evidence to the effect that she hadn't got one, having borrowed that of a neighbor for purposes of effect, when they paid their first visit to her home.

They made out a very good case, asserting that Gibbs was one of a gang, who, upon information supplied by a spy, who passed as an old beggar-woman, gained access, by various pretexts, to the houses of rich people, and stole whatever jewels they could lay hands on. They further asserted that the beggar-woman used a disguise, which she was believed to have been in the habit of throwing off and putting on as she passed through Lansdowne Passage on the way between her home in Shepherd's Market and her 'beat' in the neighborhood of Berkeley Square.

They regretted not to be able to offer proof of this, or to be able to produce any witness to swear to the identity of the old woman who, in one character at least, had disappeared as completely as if she had never existed.

It was at this point that the case broke down against John Gibbs. There was no evidence that it was he who stole the necklace, or that it was he who gave it to the vanished old woman.

It was a close shave, but in the end he was acquitted, and left the court, if not exactly without a stain on his character, at any rate with his wife on his arm and his pals round him.

Eric Masters met the fine eyes of the wife as the court cleared, and he felt himself grow red, though he was careful to give her no sign of recognition.

Something in the look of her eyes made him think, suddenly, of Dorothy's jealous words, that it was a young woman who had lent him the ten pounds, and that she had done it for his beaux yeux.

He had a chat with one of the police engaged in the case, and found that they had a complete theory about it, which he judged to be the correct one. According to them, the whole gang had worked by the woman's direction, and all were under her influence.

Her influence! By Jove, yes. Eric knew they were right there. He had felt that influence himself.

And yet he wondered what might have been made of the woman in happier circumstances. For she kept her word to him, and Eric Masters had the satisfaction of knowing that it was his act which had reclaimed the criminal.

EXCITEMENT MAY LEAD TO MUCH MISERY

Excesses of Fear or Anger As Dangerous to Body as Alcohol or Morphine.

(By Dr. Leonard Keene Hirshberg, in New York 'Sun.')

The only creatures that have the emotions of fear, anger, joy and grief are those endowed with muscles that can give expression to such feelings. The late William James maintained this thesis from a few limited observations, but it remained for Prof. George Crile, the surgeon of the Lakeside Hospital, Cleveland, Ohio, finally to clinch the proof.

A bear or a jackrabbit fears, says Dr. Crile, because he is equipped by hereditary selection with the proper muscles for such an emotion. When a human being becomes frightened, whether it is by a second story thief, impending shipwreck, financial loss, domestic troubles or even the most hidden thought, whether the danger is real or imaginary, whether he is awake or asleep, all of the 'fear' muscles immediately get busy.

Suppose it is you who are alarmed. At once you are troubled; you perspire, your eyes bulge, your heart palpitates, your breath comes and goes, you grow weak in the knees. Even your internal organs become affected if the fright is great and the tiny muscles in your skin contract and squeeze out the blood. You are as 'pale as a ghost.' Look at the picture of a frightened man or woman, giant or child: see the characteristic expression on the face. Particular groups of muscles in the eyeballs and face produce this typical 'mask of horror.'

William James brought forward data to show that when a man saw a bear for the first time all the muscles of fear became disturbed first, and not until then did he 'feel fear.' Comes now Dr. Crile and goes a step further and proves that a snake and some other creatures cannot have the emotion of fear because they cannot show fear. Or to use his words, 'they have not inherited the appropriate muscles to give that particular emotion.'

In precisely the same manner, when a man becomes angry from an external or an internal cause, whether his corns are trod upon, his daughter is insulted, or a street car conductor carries him carelessly one block too far, he clenches his teeth, doubles up his fists, bangs on his desk, loses his voice and becomes a vibrating armature of muscular contraction. Anger cannot appear, unless the 'anger' muscles are formed.

Inherited from the days of savagery, when men fought with their teeth, arms, feet and fists, even centures of disuse and the protection of civilization have not served to eliminate these muscles of rage, fear and offence.

Says Dr. Crile, the muscles of fear are the defensive mechanism, while the muscles of rage are those of attack and onslaught. Man is endowed with both, but like certain orders of the feline tribes some human families and races have the offensive muscles overdeveloped while others have the defensive and flight muscles dominant.

To prove his contentions, Dr. Crile performed numerous elaborate experiments with rabbits and dogs, as well as recording many extensive observations upon friends, acquaintances and patients in his hospital. Thus a rabbit—rabbits have the fear flight group of muscles dominant and are wholly wanting in the angry fight group—was placed in such a position that a dog—the canine family have both groups—pursued it but could in no way harm it. The dog bristled, barked angrily, and all of its brave attacking muscles became alert and strained. The rabbit's breathing doubled, its heart palpitated, it grew feverish, and its eyes and mouth gave all indications of terror.

Not content, Dr. Crile went further, and in the midst of their signs of terror and rage he killed both animals. Marvellous to tell, it was found that definite changes had taken place in the brain and nerve tissues of the animals. It was demonstrated that during both fear and anger poisons are generated in the body which do permanent injury to the brain and other issues.

Furthermore, in the observations on the human race, Dr. Crile found that these poisons are generated in greater quantity if the emotion is suppressed, hidden, unacted and untold. That is to say, if you become angry and sit down and write a letter about it or tell it to your dearest friend, or your doctor, less harm ensues. Less permanent damage results and less of those same internal antotoxins are generated.

It is better, according to Dr. Crile's discoveries, to stamp your foot, smash a few goblets and burst into tears than to sit stolidly mute with suppressed excitement hammering for an outlet at every tiny muscle of your irritated body.

Strange to say, that disease in which a swelling appears in front of the neck—the enlarged thyroid gland—and which is recognized by medical men under the name of exophthalmic goitre, has for its striking symptoms all of the emotions of fear. If you examine a person with a goitre of this character you will observe the whites of his eyes, the staring expression, the bulging eyeballs, the trembling fingers, the scared, nervous, anxious look, the rapid breathing and palpitating heart. These are typical symptoms of the malady, as well as the appearance presented by a frightened person.

Dr. Crile at once brings the two apparently dissimilar conditions together. For, says he, in fright, when the emotion of terror seizes you the normal gland—the thyroid—which is small and hidden below your Adam's apple, gets busy and pours a libation of extra thyroid juice into your blood stream. This thyroid juice, affected like your muscles, poisons and anger may do no harm, but if you allow yourself to indulge in such excesses often as much damage to your brain and body will ensue as follows the use of alcohol or morphine.

No man or woman can afford, according to these researches, to allow himself or herself to become excited. To do so may lead to untold misery.

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COLORADO LEGISLATOR'S LONG SERVICE.

(Washington 'Post.')

Uncle Joe Cannon, who in length of service in Congress holds a record, is only a beginner as a legislator compared with Casimira Barilla, who represents Trinidad, Las Animas county, in the Colorado Legislature.

'Mr. Barilla is a Mexican and began his service as a legislator in the Territorial Legislature of Colorado,' said M. A. Roche, of Pueblo, Col. 'He has been a member of the Colorado Legislature continuously since that time. Mr. Barilla served six years as a member of the Territorial body, and was a member of the first State Legislature after Colorado was admitted to the Union in 1870. He has never missed a single session since then. When he first entered the Legislature he was under the legal age, being only 19 years old, but no one raised the question of ineligibility, and he has served ever since.'

RATS ATE HIS MONEY.

(St. Paul correspondence Indianapolis 'News.')

Otis Darby, a farmer living near here, never believed in banks, and hid his money in an old stocking, and tucked it away in the clothes press. Rats gnawed the stocking and the money. Part of a $5 bill that showed one number was found, and it was sent to the United States Treasury. He lost about $50.



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LITERARY REVIEW

SOCIAL RELIGION.

Not one voice to-day, but many, are 'crying in the wilderness' of social wrong and industrial injustice and tyranny. Are the cries but empty words, or will they eventually lead to betterment of existing conditions? 'Social Religion,' by Scott Nearing, Ph.D. (the Macmillan Company, New York), is one of the many books which deal with the wrongs of the workers and the wide gulf between rich and poor in a so-called Christian country. Invited to address the Friends' Conference, Dr. Nearing was asked to give answers to three questions: 'Do ignorance, sickness, poverty and vice still exist? Is there any need for the Great Physician? Does America present opportunities for loving service similar to those which Jesus found in Palestine?' This book is the revision and amplification of the address given in response to this invitation. It undertakes to show three things: 'First, That in the United States there are ignorance, poverty and vice inviting the touch of the Good Samaritan.

Second, That these things are preventable.

Third, That, if the Church wishes to live up to the ideals of its founder, it must cease dogmatizing and, in pursuance of Jesus' example, it must preach, heal and teach.' From a study of the social viewpoint of Jesus, the author comes to the conclusion that Christian churches cannot be erected on overworked, human misery; that a social religion cannot be founded on the proceeds of social injustice. In stating his case, he deals first with America as the land of plenty. In that land is enough and to spare for every inhabitant, so that poverty is without excuse. Dr. Nearing takes up in the course of his treatise the questions of child labor, of overwork and too long hours of labor, of injustice to women laborers, of the disregard of danger to human life in the more dangerous callings, the short span of human life, and the social waste resulting from lack of opportunity.

While mine accidents are decreasing in England, France, Germany and Belgium the rate is actually increasing in the United States. Accidents in industries are alarmingly frequent. On one side are dividends; on the other human lives, and the dividends are the weightier. In Sweden the length of life for males is 53.9 years; in Massachusetts, 44.1. The analysis of school efficiency reveals a startling state of affairs. In Germany and Scandinavia those who can neither read nor write form but one-thousandth of the population, while in the United States one hundred and six persons out of every thousand are wholly illiterate. The application of the principles of Jesus would change the living and working conditions which are playing havoc with American manhood and womanhood. The problems of a living wage, of child labor, legislation, of overwork, of unemployment are capable of solution. Some of them have been solved by other countries. We cannot help those who have 'fallen among thieves' by playing the part of the priest and the Levite; our part must be that of the Good Samaritan.

THE FIGHT AGAINST THE GREAT WHITE PLAGUE

The twelfth annual report of the Canadian Association for the Prevention of Tuberculosis, containing much matter pertinent to the prevention and eradication of this dread disease. The proceedings of the convention, the papers read, reports of the various institutions preventive and curative, extending from the Atlantic to the Pacific coast, statistical tables of cures, improvements, deaths and many other matters are here contained. Among the most interesting of the addresses were those of Dr. Briggs, of New York, and of Prof. F. F. Wesbrook, of the University of Minnesota, the former dealing with the administrative control of tuberculosis, and the latter with modern public health teaching and practice in relation to the same topic. Two great facts stand out very prominently in most of the papers and reports; first, that the disease is preventible and that when contracted may, by proper treament, be cured or arrested. Second, that all the efforts put forth for its eradiction will be of small permanent avail, unless steps are taken to abolish the conditions which breed it. As Dr. Hodgetts put it: 'It being a home-bred disease, we are simply feeding it by not having proper housing facilities. We may spend thousands, or millions of dollars, but unless we stop building poor houses and overcrowding houses in our cities, we will not accomplish very much.' Among the resolutions the first related to the enactment of by-laws in cities and towns making house ventilation compulsory. In the more modern apartment house there is no ventilation. The looking after the housing of the people should be just as much the municipality's responsibility as the care of the consumptive.

In spite of tremendous difficulties the work of the determined few has in many large cities led to marvellous results. In New York the death-rate from this disease has decreased 40 per cent in twenty years. Most of the deaths from this cause occur between the ages of 15 and 40, the period of greatest human efficiency, so that the economic loss to the community is very great, and each member of the community should be vitally interested in stamping out the disease and abolishing the unsanitary conditions of housing and working, which develop it. Many other points of interest and importance are here discussed, such as compulsory notification, the providing of suitable employment for discharged patients, the education of the population in the best methods of prevention, avoidance of infection and treatment of those already infected. The great importance of co-ordination between societies and municipal health boards is emphasized as is also the urgent need of a strict inspection of the milk and meat supplies of our cities. This report is printed by William Briggs, Toronto.

LITERATURE AND SCIENCE.

SKETCHES OF AUTHORS.

A volume of literary essays pleasing in form and of varied content is entitled 'Portraits and Speculations,' by Arthur Ransome (The MacMillan Co., London, 7s. 6d.). It is dedicated to John Masefield, the sea-poet of England, whose 'boom' has begun. The portraits are of literary men, chiefly French, whose personality has impressed the writer as deeply as their work, men of outstanding characteristics, which give distinction to these literary sketches. 'Aloysius Bertrand, a Romantic of 1830,' a son of Piedmont, half Italian, half French, early imbued with literary ambitions, and carrying on a long struggle with starvation in Bohemian Paris, left behind him at his early death a series of word-pictures that were the inspiration of his greater brother in letters, Beaudelaire. 'Gaspard de la Nuit' was the forerunner of 'Petits Poemes en Prose.' Better known to English readers is Alphonse Daudet, the original of the second portrait. The gentle, joyous 'merchant of happiness,' who made his own life a fairy tale, is at his best in his short stories, full of snatches of color and feeling, less happy in his longer novels, where he deals with the harsher elements in life. 'His books are not so consistent as his character.' He is master of tears and laughter. 'His art is that of wearing his heart on his sleeve.' He also is of the south of France, from Provence, and has the sunshine of the south in his veins and in his work. A strange contrast was Francois Oppee, the man of moods, or rather of a mood, melancholy, sentimental yearning for the past. Unhappy in the love of his life, and obsessed by the contrast between rich and poor, all his tales are variations on the one theme, the memories of a lost youth.

Perhaps the most remarkable portrait is that of Friedrich Nietzsche, whose name is associated with the fierce, anti-social doctrine of the 'Superman,' and who is the mildest, most amiable of mortals. Even his philosophy has suffered from the extravagance of his pupils. His one idea was to call out and perpetuate all that is strongest and best in human nature. The popular idea of his philosophy is implicit in his teaching rather than explicitly set forth. Walter Pater is the father of those who cry 'Art for art's sake.' He is the master-craftsman, 'who makes the term absolutely correspond to its import.' He leads the movement against the enslavement of literature to a conventional British morality. He himself was not carried away by his idea, but his 'school' was, especially its most famous member, Oscar Wilde. Then comes Remy de Gourmont, the Paris literary hermit, whose genius finds material everywhere, who is at once litterateur and scientist. The characteristic gift of his work is a desire for intellectual honesty, tempered by intellectual galety as well.' He is a symbolist, without the limitation of other symbolists. Yone Noguchi, the Japanese poet-painter, is the theme of one of the most admiring essays. His little books, 'The Summer Cloud' and 'The Pilgrimage,' are full of the delicate charm of his nation's art. The portrait gallery is opened and closed by short essays, some of the 'speculations' of the title page. They contain his philosophy of literature. 'Art for life's sake' is his answer to the 'Art for art's sake' of Pater and his disciples. Art is really life itself, life given form and clearness in self-consciousness. The same idea underlies the closing essay, 'Kinetic and Potential Speech.' As physical energy is kinetic and potential, in motion or in balanced power, so is mental energy the energy of language. It is kinetic when it records facts, potential when it suggests powers and feelings. When the two forms of energy are combined we have literature, life in letters. This is the new standard he offers to the critics who have to estimate contemporary literature. The theory is illustrated by examples from the moderns, of whom the writer is an exhaustive student.

MENDING THE ENVIRONMENT.

We find pure science, what Mr. Ransome would call kinetic speech, in 'The Fitness of the Environment, an Inquiry into the Biological Significance of the "Properties of Matter," by Lawrence J. Henderson' (The MacMillan Co., New York). The theme of the book is thus stated by its author. 'Darwinian fitness is compounded of a mutual relationship between the organism and the environment. Of this, fitness of enviroment is quite as essential a component as the fitness which arises in the process of organic evolution, and in fundamental characteristics the actual environment is the fittest possible abode of life.' The fitness of the organism has been thoroughly discussed ever since Darwin formulated his theory. Chemistry, biology, physics, have made such wonderful advances the last half century that we are reaching a position where we may discover some valuable facts about the fitness of the environment, and the collaboration of the two fitnesses to promote life. In order, in the limited space at his disposal, to produce valuable results, he limits his inquiry in two directions. He takes as essental characteristics of organic life, complexity, regulation, and metabolism, or flux of component particles, and as essential components of the environment, water and carbonic acid. A very elaborate study of these last two substances shows that (a) they are the fittest of all possible conditions of life, and (b) they secure very high efficiency in physiological development. Water, particularly the ocean, has a very important function, not only in promoting aquatic life, but in rendering the earth a suitable habitation for living beings. Carbon dioxide, or carbonic acid, is a very large element in the terrestrial atmosphere, and supplies much of the oxygen which is necessary for the support of life. The spectrum and chemical analysis shows that similar conditions exist in all other worlds that have cooled to form a crust, and so gradually become suited for the support of life. In his study of the celestial bodies, he goes upon the hypothesis that our own solar system is fairly typical of the other systems through space, of which our direct knowledge is very limited. This hypothesis is supported by such facts as are known at present. The total result of this very learned treatise is that this is the best of all possible worlds.

ONE WOMAN'S LIFE.

The one woman whose life is detailed in this is 'Milly Ridge.' She is introduced to us by the author in a state of anger and resentment, because the little common home in Chicago, to which her father has brought her, falls so far below the vision she has conjured. To understand what gave this sixteen-year-old girl her sense of social distinction, the author states 'will be to understand Milly Ridge—and something of America, as well.' The four hundred pages devoted to the interpretation of Milly,' and incidentally of America, leave the reader with the appreciation of a literary task well performed, and a sense of impatience and dissatisfaction with the quality of the task undertaken. No doubt the portrait is to be recognized in many present-day women, not all confined to 'America,' but let us hope they are offset by many finer types and that for the sake of coming generations, their numbers may diminish. Our heroine is a 'good girl' with normal instincts. She does not break the moral law, she loves people, and is beloved even after her friends have come to realize her pretence and unreliability. Her beauty, charm, taste, and social talent lift her from that lowly environment of her childhood. A young artist, talented, ambitious and with high ideals of his art, crosses her path. Love at first sight on the part of both is followed by a speedy marriage. Selfish, extravagant, shallow, utterly without understanding of his high aims and ambitions, and incapable through lack of sympathy and education of sharing them, their marriage is a failure. The man, over-worked, worried and disappointed in all that is best, dies at the beginning of a promising career, leaving his wife and baby. As marriage seems the only solution for the livelihood problem of a woman of Milly's type, she passed through some trying years in her attempts to earn support for herself and child. But she wins the admiration of a woman who is a striking contrast to herself in every way, and this working woman supports her in return for keeping her home. A foolish business venture, into which she coaxes her friend against the better judgment of the latter, ends in disaster. But the fact of having foolishly squandered all her benefactor's hard-won earnings costs her not a thought even of regret. At this crisis in her worldly affairs a discarded lover of her girlhood appears on the scene. He has prospered on his Western lemon ranch, and induces Milly to accept him. With her usual insincerity the 'little grafter' persuades herself that she is doing this thing for her little daughter, and complacently accepts the dollars and devotion of her old-time lover. Her banker friend philosophizes as he watches the outgoing train which is carrying her to her Californian home. 'She's the kind that men have run after from the beginning of the world. I guess the woman with beauty and charm, you know.' The woman whose resources she has drained smiles grimly and adds, 'She'll never do much anywhere, but she'll always find some man crazy to do for her.' 'One Woman's Life,' by Robert Herrick, (The Macmillan Company, New York, $1.35 net.)

REVUE ECONOMIQUE CANADIENNE.

Among the interesting contributors to the February number of L'organe de l'Ecole des Hautes Etudes Commerciales de Montreal, is an article on the Lake St. John district, a district almost as large as the combined areas of Denmark and Switzerland; that it is larger than either Nova Scotia or New Brunswick. The article dwells on its agricultural and manufacturing possibilities; its wealth of forest, fisheries and minerals; the wonderful water power yet unharnessed in the falls and rapids of its numerous rivers. There is a section devoted to commercial jurisprudence. Book reviewing receives considerable attention. The works noted are not confined to French authors and are of wide and varied interest. Avenue Viger, 55, Montreal, 40 cents.

NOVA SCOTIA HISTORICAL SOCIETY

This 16th volume of the collections of this society contains many interesting papers that have been read before the society, many of them in former years. These papers contain much valuable information concerning Nova Scotian history and the life stories of her greatest sons. The Trent affair, by George Johnson, D.C.L., relates clearly the happenings that half a century ago made war imminent between the two great English-speaking peoples. Early Reminiscences of Halifax, is a very vivid presentment of times and manners, persons and places in the old military city. Included in the collection are lists of officers and members, papers read since 1878, rules and by-laws, etc. The outstanding features of 1912 have been, the marking of historic sites by permanent tablets with suitable inscriptions, the reading of a number of historical papers of great interest, and the gathering of valuable material of great historic value. Wm. Macnab & Son, Halifax, N. S.

Literary Notes

'Masterpieces of the Masters of Fiction,' by William Dudley Foulke (Cosmopolitan Press, New York). Mr. Foulke has gathered in one volume critical reviews of forty-three masterpieces of acknowledged masters of fiction. He summarizes each one briefly and gives some personal comments to point out its distinctive characteristics and show its comparative value. The selection of authors and books is, on the whole, excellent, although it is somewhat surprising to find Johnson's 'Rasselas' and Irving's 'Legends of Sleepy Hollow' included where the names of Poe, De Maupassant, Daudet and Mark Twain are not mentioned.

A name that once rang through Europe, but has long since been forgotten even by historians, will be restored to memory by the publication from the house of Messrs. Chapman and Hall, London, of the Memoirs of the Comte Roger de Damas. M. Jacques Rambaud has edited and Mrs. Rudolph Stawell has translated these deeply-interesting records, which span the whole period of the French Revolution, and the most brilliant years of the Napoleonic era. Roger de Damas was a younger brother of the Count Charles de Damas, who assisted in the flight of Louis XVI. and Marie Antoinette to Varennes. He left his native country at an early age, and fought for the Russian army against the Turks. In 1795 he joined the emigrés, and embarked upon a career of hazard and mishap. He fought a duel at Naples, and was regarded as a hero of romance; and after the restoration he was raised by Louis XVIII. to high rank in the French army, and attained to great political distinction as well. He died in 1823, at the age of 58, having already outlived the brilliant years of his reputation. His Memoirs are reported to be full of vivacity, and to display a gallant temperament in the full vigor of its adventurous experiences.

War-books continue to make their appearance, and Mr. Fisher Unwin, London, is the latest publisher to announce yet another addition to the ranks. This book should be among the best worth reading, for it is the work of Mr. Angus Hamilton, who in the recent war was with the Turkish army, and showed so much intrepidity that he was taken prisoner by the Bulgarians. This experience, though particularly unpleasant, gave him a sight of the war from the point of view of both combatants, and should add a unique attraction to what is certain to prove a spirited book.

Then there is Ashmead-Bartlett, who was correspondent for the London 'Daily Telegraph' at the outbreak of hostilities. He has written a vivid account of his experience under the title of 'With the Turks in Thrace.' It will be remembered that Mr. Ashmead-Bartlett was one of the few correspondents who contrived to break through the censorship and get his despatches to his paper at a time when suspense hung heaviest. From the start he strikes the keynote of his observations when he says that 'the Turks embarked on a vast game of make-believe in order to throw dust in the eyes of Europe.'

Philip Gibbs, the veteran English war-correspondent, co-author with Bernard Grant of 'The Balkan War,' has much to say of the extraordinary censorship set up by the Bulgarian Government at the beginning of the war. It was of the voluminous rules for the guidance of war correspondents that the London 'Times' quotes one newspaperman as venturing the suggestion that evidently it would be permitted to write only about the weather. '"Oh, not about the weather, I think, suavely, and seriously answered the Censor; 'it might contain information in regard to the difficulties of a winter campaign, or the effect on the troops; and in any event, it would come under the rule of forbidden news about the state of roads and highways, because they are in these parts much affected by the weather."' Mr. Gibbs relates a similar episode:

I put a polite question to the Censor:

'Will you tell me sir, if there is anything about which we shall be allowed to write?'

He thought deeply for a moment, and then answered with great gravity:

'There is much interest in Bulgarian literature.'

'Perhaps, I may also be permitted to describe the song of the birds?' I inquired.

'By all means,' said the Censor, very cordially.

A year ago or so Mr. Heinemann, London, laid all lovers of poetry under an obligation by bringing out a collected edition of the poems of Mr. Edmund Gosse, and he now announces that he will shortly follow this up by a uniform edition of Mr. Gosse's critical prose works. There will be five volumes in all, containing 'Seventeenth-Century Studies,' 'Gossip in a Library,' 'French Profiles,' 'Critical Kit-Kats,' and 'Portraits and Studies.' It is to be hoped that Mr. Gosse will also consider the desirability of including the highly suggestive volume, 'Northern Studies,' which was practically the first introduction of the English reader to the literature and lore of Scandinavia.

The reconstructed 'Pall Mall Magazine' is a gem in its line, and reflects great credit upon the enterprise of the publishers. There is a fran- combination of the best features of British and American publications, and the result is a product of entertainment, elevation and art which would be hard to excel. In some respects at least it can be said that the new 'Pall Mall' is the finest magazine in existence, and the wonder grows that it can be produced for the nimble sixpence or the fifteen cents that is asked here.

The world has been raked for leading authors and illustrators. In the matter of illustrations particularly, a new standard has been set in periodical realms. The color process and tone engraving work is superb, while the typographical array would please the heart of the most critical of art printers. On top of this come excellent presswork and binding.

Indeed, it would seem as if the publishers had set out with the intention of obtaining a super-excellence in every department, irrespective of cost. One almost trembles to think of the immense expenditure as balanced against the low price to the reader, but doubtless the earning power of such a venture has been as well calculated as the niceties of the magazine itself.

Those who have had the pleasure of examining the new 'Pall Mall,' representative either of the mass of the reading public or of the smaller class which looks upon it with technical and professional eye, will join in expressing their appreciation and in wishing to it a prosperous career.

In her 'Letters from China,' the wife of the American Minister at Peking during the Boxer rebellion presented a very entertaining picture of native life. Mrs. Conger is now to publish another book dealing with the two countries whose spirit she understands —China and America—under the title, 'East and West.' Mrs. Conger was able to get very close to the Chinese people, and her new book offers a number of pretty little stories illustrative of Chinese ways and customs, together with stories of her own country which are intended to encourage patriotism and high ideals in the younger generation.

'Happy Houses,' by Mary Ansell. Cassell, London, 6s net. For those people who are doomed or blessed to inhabit the cities and the towns, their house is a refuge more valuable than many of them appreciate. It is an idle saying that 'house-life' is becoming a thing of the past. We are awakening to the delights of homes, to the fun of them, and there is a conspiracy among the shopkeepers to cater for those wise gentlemen and ladies who have never grown up too much to 'play at houses.' For a charming guide, philosopher, and friend they could not do better than take 'Mary Ansell's' book. It is the story of her burglarious entry into the house of two young married people, of how, little by little, she taught them to play house beautifully, of how she entered other houses and gardens, and never left them until they were alive and happy from their front doors to their kitchen cupboards. She writes with so much humor and charm, her book is so full of wisdom and fairies and of a certain little girl called Dempsey, who lives in a boarding house containing so many babies that they fall out of the front door every time it is opened, that it is a refreshment to the mind as well as being that homely and valuable subterfuge—a spoonful of jam with a hidden pill.

Some of the most striking events of the nineteenth century are recalled by the reissue of two books by the late Henry M. Stanley (Scribner). The Centenary Edition of 'How I Found Livingstone,' contains an introduction by Robert E. Speer, reviewing the work of Livingstone and Stanley, and what has followed in Africa since they so dramatically centred the attention of the civilized world upon that continent. The present edition of 'In Darkest Africa' combines the original two volumes into one. The result is a rather bulky book. Both works are profusely illustrated. Being planned as a day-by-day account, each of them is enormously overloaded with detail, and this feature is made worse by verbosity. Self-consciousness also stands out unmistakably. Nevertheless, as the authoritative records of the expedition sent out in behalf of Livingstone and Emin Pasha, they have an undeniable place in the literature of exploration and an interest which their present form will make available to an enlarged audience.

It appears that Mme. Betty Von Der Goes, a volume of whose short stories has just been published by Messrs. Macmillan under the title of 'A Necessity of Life,' is a daughter of the head of that firm, Sir Frederick Macmillan. Many publishers have themselves written books: Mr. and Mrs. Meynell (of Burns and Oates), and their daughter, for instance; Mr. Lane (who, besides compiling a gravely humorous bibliography of 'Max,' is said to be at work on a book on Stuart art, on which he is an authority), Mr. Heinemann, who once wrote a play, Mr. Frederick Watson (of Nisbet's), Mr. Waugh (of Chapman and Hall), Mr. John Buchan (of Nelsons), and others 'too numerous to mention.'

'Songs of the Thistle and Maple,' by John MacFarlane, with illustrations by St. George Burgoyne, is announced for early publication by William Briggs, Toronto. The book should prove of interest to Montrealers as both the writer and artist are connected with the newspaper press of this city.

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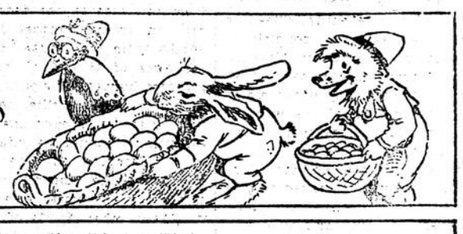
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OUR WEEKLY PAGE OF FUNNY PICTURES



MR. TWEE DEEDLE.





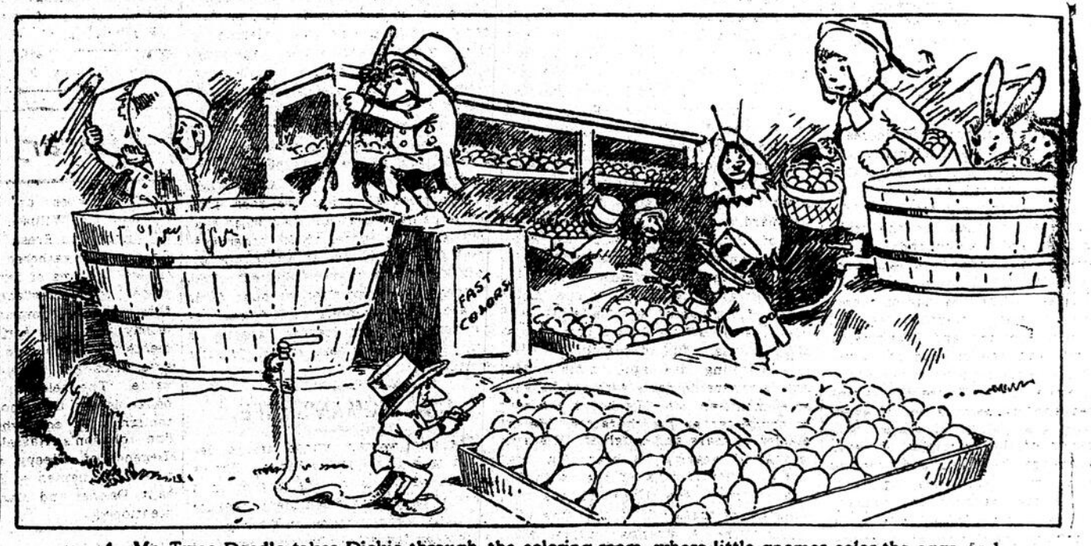
1—Dickie meets Mr. Twee Deedle talking to Johnny Rabbit, who says he is resting because he has to deliver a lot of Easter eggs in the evening.



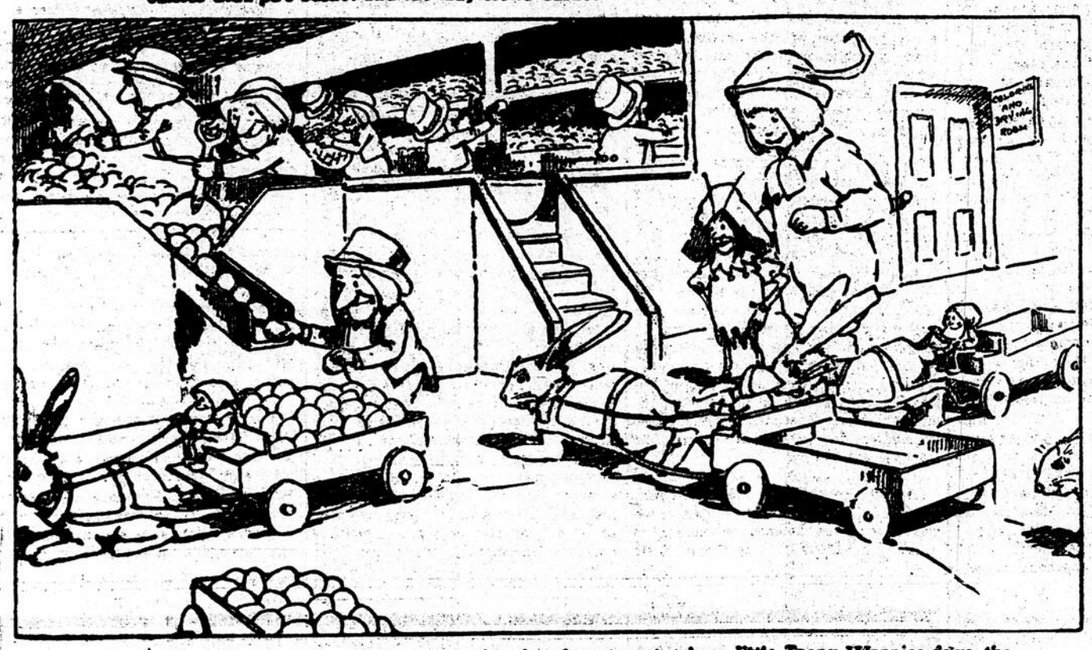
2—On the way to see the eggs prepared they meet Gran'pa Hedgehog with a basket of eggs.



3—They go a little farther and meet two lady crows with another heavy basket of eggs. Dickie carries Gran'pa's basket and the lady crows' basket.



4—Mr. Twee Deedle takes Dickie through the coloring room, where little gnomes color the eggs and pile them neatly on long shelves to dry.



5—Mr. Twee Deedle takes Dickie to the shipping department, where little Teeny Weenies drive the young rabbits to the egg carts and the carts are loaded.



6—They then go to the colored grass department. Here the little gnomes fill the bunnies' baskets with pretty colored grasses and the bunnies carry the grass and make the Easter nests. When the nests are finished, the eggs are delivered in the carts.



7—When all the rabbits have left except Johnny Rabbit, Dickie asks if he may go with him and help build a nest. Johnny says "Sure!"



8—So Dickie directs Johnny Rabbit and Mr. Twee Deedle to Chet Turner's house and they build a dandy nest and fill it with beautiful colored eggs. Chet almost catches them while they are making the nest, but they hide under the rose bush.

The Woman Who Cried

(By H. C. Bailey, in the 'Daily Telegraph.')

(Concluded)

Mary, it was plain, felt nothing of it. Through these weeks she was bustling and energetic, taking, as usual, the greater share of the household affairs, and facing her parents with a faintly hostile reserve, completely captain of her soul. They agreed that nothing but her pride had been touched by the prohibition of Mr. Hall. Mr. Burbidge congratulated himself on his wisdom. He had much need to feel proud of something.

The worst night of all came very near the end. They had a dinner-party of their ordinary kind, and so there were some dozens stolid, dull people in the drawing-room. Mary was singing and Mr. Burbidge has a notion that he had never heard her sing so well. Then something stabbed at his mind. He felt that someone was watching him. With twelve people in the room that seems easily possible. But this, as he records it, was like being watched by someone whom he could not see. By that triple window, there stands an uncomfortable Louis XVI. chair. Mr. Burbidge jumped round to stare at it. It was empty, and yet his distressed mind told him that someone was there watching him. He went across the room, he tried to get out of sight of it, and still felt some unseen creature staring at him. . . . He talks about torture, a violence of language unusual in him. Apparently, he felt sure he was going mad. . . . Which is all very absurd, but hardly so absurd as the thought of Mr. Burbidge being harassed by anything merely mental or spiritual.

I suspect that when his guests had gone he collapsed. There is something which he slurs over. At all events, that night Mrs. Burbidge and he agreed that they must get away for a long holiday. But on the next day their cousin, Mrs. Hay, of Manchester, was coming on a visit. Mrs. Hay is a vivid little woman of many uncommon interests, who was not much in favor with the Burbidge family till she married rather late, a warehouseman of some wealth.

In their depressed condition they found her overwhelming. She saw that they looked worn and told them it was because they took life too easily. She found cause to congratulate Mary, whom she had never seen looking so brilliant. Mrs. Burbidge herself remarked an unusual vivacity in Mary, who, nevertheless, went early to bed on the plea of a headache. So they were left alone in the drawing-room with Mrs. Hay. In a very little while Mrs. Hay's vigorous conversation began to lag. 'Isn't there something odd about this room?' she said sharply.

Then Mrs. Burbidge gasped and swayed in her chair. 'Do you notice anything?' said Mr. Burbidge, and remembers that his voice surprised him. Then he heard a woman crying.

'Ah! what's that?' said Mrs. Hay. The silence which seemed something heavier than silence came over the room. . . .

'Did you hear it?' said Mr. Burbidge.

'Good heavens! Of course I heard it. It came from that chair.' She pointed to the Louis XVI. chair by the window. 'It was Amy crying.'

You have not forgotten Mary's poor aunt Amy, whose nervous ways Mrs. Burbidge lamented in Mary. But of late Mary had not suggested her poor aunt, and otherwise aunt Amy seems to have been too insignificant to be remembered.

'Amy?' Mr. Burbidge said. 'Amy? Oh, but preposterous, of course. . . . Besides, Amy never was crying. Nervous, of course, and restless, but always agreeable. Very naturally. Such a peaceful, happy life. Quite beautiful.'

Mrs. Hay laughed. 'That what you call it. I remember Amy in that chair crying . . . crying. . . .' After a moment, she turned with some ferocity on Mr. Burbidge. 'Do you mean to say you never knew. You knew George Lake.'

'Of course. I knew that my father forbade her marriage with George Lake. And, considering the vulgar woman Lake afterwards married, I'm sure it was a very good thing for Amy.'

'A good thing! Oh, you Burbidges! I think that was the most thoroughly selfish thing your father ever did. Amy made him comfortable. He liked Amy's pretty face about the house. He just fed on her vitality. So she mustn't marry. Oh dear no! Her duty was to him. And the man was poor. And she wasn't strong. So she had to fret and fuss away her life shut up here. And George Lake went to the dogs. Ugh! It makes me sick when I think of it. How she cried! . . . Have you heard her before?'

Mr. Burbidge fidgeted and coughed. 'I must say—that sound—there has been something curious of the kind.'

Mrs. Hay looked at him hard. 'I wonder why . . . She was just the age of your Mary.'

Mr. Burbidge became aware that his wife was crying. 'Really, really, this is too fanciful. I'm afraid we have frightened Louise. Come, come—' he shepherded her to bed. He remembers that Mrs. Hay cried too. He felt this real, visible weeping round him quite comfortable. . . .

You may guess what counsel the night brought Mr. and Mrs. Burbidge. After all, the worst of their faults is an absence of imagination. They make up for that in some degree by not being wholly reasonable. I do not suppose that, even with the strange fear still haunting them, they believed all Mrs. Hay's proclamation of the woes of poor aunt Amy. What they did believe Mr. Burbidge has always been shy of telling me. The poor souls were in no case to quarrel with any explanation of their trouble which offered them a way out. The notion of aunt Amy, from the world of the dead, interfering with their respectability to prevent Mary from being sacrificed to the Burbidge family comfort, from being wasted as her own life had been—doubtless that seemed fantastic. But so many horribly fantastic things had happened. And to believe this would at least put some reason into them, and provide a way of escape. For, if they let Mary marry, their troubles ought to cease.

Do you wonder that they arose in the morning resolved to speak to Mary, and feeling very noble about it? But it had been very late before they could sleep, and it was late when they came down. Mary had made her breakfast, and had gone out. But Mr. Burbidge went to his office more nearly happy than on any day since his interview with Tom Hall. It was incredible (or, at least, preposterous) . . . but the depression, the fears, the strange knocking at his mind were gone. . . .

He came home early, and found his wife in the drawing-room. She smiled at him. He had hardly been in the room a moment, before he knew that it was all pleasant and normal again. He kissed Mrs. Burbidge, and sat down heavily, with a great longing for sleep. . . . In a little while a letter was brought him. He stared amazement at Mary's writing. He read that she had been married to Tom Hall that morning, and hoped that he would let her see her mother sometimes.

'I think,' said Mr. Burbidge, 'she might have treated us with more consideration.'

Such is the narrative of Mr. Burbidge. As I have said, he begins to show a desire to laugh at it and explain it away. He seems to think it improper to believe that a dead woman tried to tell him something. I do not find that he sees anything pathetic in the affair.

"BED-TIME STORIES"

WOLFGANG MOZART'S PRAYER.

Many years ago, in Salzburg, Austria, two little children lived in a cot surrounded by vines, near a pleasant river. They both loved music, and when only six years of age Frederica could play well on the harpsichord. But her little brother produced such strains of melody as were never before heard from so young a child. Their father was a teacher of music, and his own children were his best pupils.

There came times so hard that these children had scarcely enough to eat; but they loved each other, and were happy in the simple enjoyment that fell to their lot.

One pleasant day they said, 'Let us take a walk in the woods. How sweetly the birds sing, and the sound of the river as it flows is like music.'

So they went. As they were sitting in a shadow of a tree the boy said, 'Sister, what a beautiful place this would be to pray.'

rederica asked, wonderingly, 'What shall we pray for?'

'Why, for papa and mamma,' said her brother. 'You see how sad they look. Poor mamma hardly ever smiles now, and I know it must be because she has not always bread enough for us. Let us ask God to help us.'

'Yes,' said Frederica, 'we will.'

So these two children knelt down and prayed, asking the heavenly Father to bless their parents and make them a help to them.

'But how can we help papa and mamma?' asked Frederica.

'Why, don't you know?' replied Wolfgang. 'By and by I shall play before great people, and they will give me plenty of money, and I will give it to our parents, and we'll live in a fine house and be happy.'

At this a loud laugh astonished the boy, who did not know that anyone was near them. Turning, he saw a fine gentleman on horseback. The stranger made inquiries, which the little girl answered, telling him 'Wolfgang means to be a great musician; he thinks he can earn money, so we shall no longer be poor.'

'He may do that when he has learned to play well enough,' replied the stranger.

Frederica answered, 'He is only six years old, but plays beautifully, and can compose pieces.'

'That cannot be,' replied the gentleman.

'Come to see us,' said the boy, 'and I will play for you.'

'I will go this evening,' answered the stranger.

The children went home and told their story to their parents, who were much pleased and astonished.

Soon a loud knock was heard at the door, and on opening it the little family were surprised to see men bringing in baskets of food in variety and abundance. They had an ample feast that evening.

Thus God answered the children's prayer. Soon after, while Wolfgang was playing a sonata which he had composed, the stranger entered and stood astonished at the wondrous melody. The father recognized in his guest Francis I., the Emperor of Germany.

Not long after the family were invited by the Emperor to Vienna, where Wolfgang astonished the royal family by his wonderful powers.

MY DEAR PUSSY.

I wonder what you're thinking of, my
darling little cat.
It may be meat, it may be cream, that
makes you nice and fat;
It may be all the fun you have in
barn-loft warm and dry;
It may be mice you try to catch as
by their hole you lie.

Perhaps you think of trees to climb,
with birds that sing up there,
They always get away from you, although you creep with care.
Perhaps you think of warm, green
grass, and basking in the sun,
Or of your ball, that slides so fast as
after it you run.

I hope you think of me, sometimes, because I love you well;
I hope you love me back again, although you cannot tell;
And how I know you're thinking (it's
a secret that I've found),
Is 'cause I hear, close to my ear, your
thought-wheels going round.
—Selected.

A CAT PARTY.

A girl, the happy possessor of a fine Maltese cat, invited a number of her friends to bring their pet cats to 5 o'clock tea, each cat to have a ribbon about its neck corresponding to that worn by its mistress. At the appointed hour the cats made their appearance in charge of their respective owners. After the introductions had taken place, some of which were not very friendly, games were introduced, and soft balls, toy mice and other objects dear to the pussy's heart were provided. These patsimes were sometimes marred by a vigorous slap, when two strangers came in collision, and once the quarrelsome pussies had to be separated by friends. When tea was announced, a table furnished with saucers of milk and small cakes, and cushioned stools, was disclosed. The floral decorations consisted of catnip, lavender, grasses and bright flowers. The cats, placed on their respective stools and attended by their mistresses, partook of the good cheer set before them.—Their behavior was quite correct.—Philadelphia 'Inquirer.'

WHAT SAITH THE SCRIPTURE?

MARCH 29.

'I am the Lord thy God which teacheth thee to profit, which leadeth thee by the way that thou shouldest go.'—Isa. xlviii., 17.

Guide me, O thou great Jehovah,
Pilgrim through this barren land;
I am weak, but thou art mighty,
Hold me by thy powerful hand.

'Thou shalt guide me with thy counsel, and afterward receive me to glory.' Ps. lxxiii., 24.

Had Pains Around The Heart

AND SMOTHERING FEELINGS.

The terrible smothering and choking up sensations and sinking turns, that come to those whose heart and nerves are deranged or disordered call for prompt relief.

There is nothing that brings with it such a fear of death as to wake up in the night with that awful feeling of smothering.

Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills are the only remedy that can give prompt relief and effect a complete cure in cases of such severity.

Mrs. Wm. Lee, Uthhoff, Ont., writes:—"I have taken three boxes of Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills, and am now well. I had such pains around my heart and such smothering feelings that I thought I would surely die. My head used to be propped up with pillows to keep me from smothering. One day I read in a paper about your Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills, and three boxes cured me."

Price, 50 cents per box; 3 boxes for $1.25, at all dealers, or mailed direct on receipt of price by The T. Milburn Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont.

A GREAT BELIEVER IN "FRUIT-A-TIVES"

Well Known Ontario Merchant Has Faith Because "Fruit-a-tives" Cured Him



MR. JAMES DOBSON.

Bronte, Ont., March 1st, 1912.

"Fruit-a-tives has made a complete cure in my case of Rheumatism, that had at least five years' standing before I commenced the treatment. The trouble was principally in my right hip and shoulder, the pain from it was almost unendurable. Not being able to sleep on that side, if I chanced to turn on my right side while asleep, the pain would immediately awaken me. This kept up until I started taking "Fruit-a-tives." I started by taking one or two tablets with a large glass of water, in the morning before breakfast and experienced pronounced relief very shortly. After a continued treatment for about six months, I was cured and am now in first class health. This, I attribute to my persistent use of "Fruit-a-tives," and I heartily recommend your remedy to any Rheumatic sufferers."

JAMES DOBSON.

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

VIENNA BREAD

Baked on the sole of the oven—nice and tasty. Ask your Grocer or 'Phone M. 1025.

James M. Aird

Where Quality and Purity Count.

PIANO STORAGE

Excellent facilities, moderate charges. Phone Up 5941. Layton Bros., 550 St. Catherine St. W., (cor. Stanley).

C.P.R. ST. JEROME

Special tickets will be sold from Montreal to St. Jerome and return for $1.30, good going by train leaving Place Viger Station at 8.45 a.m., March 30, and good to return by any train up to March 31st.

Also for $1.05 good going by any train on Sunday, March 30th, good to return same day.

Is Your Back Full of Aches All Day Long?



Mrs. Anna Rodriguez writes as follows from her home in Valencia: 'For a long time I suffered with failing strength and nagging headaches. My condition grew steadily worse, my limbs became bloated and shaky, I was sallow and thin, felt rheumatic pains, dizziness and chills. I unfortunately didn't suspect my kidneys and was nearly dead when I discovered the true cause of my sufferings. I read so much about the wonderful health and strength that comes to all who use Dr. Hamilton's Pills that I felt sure they would help me. Such blessings of health and comfort I got from Dr. Hamilton's Pills I can't describe. They speedily put me right, and their steady use keeps me active, energetic, strong and happy. I strongly urge others to regulate and tone their system with Dr. Hamilton's Pills of Mandrake and Butternut.'

No greater medicine exists than Dr. Hamilton's Pills for the cure of indigestion, constipation, flatulence, liver, bladder and kidney trouble. Refuse substitutes. 25c. per box or five boxes for $1.00, at all druggists and storekeepers, or postpaid by the Catarrhozone Co., Buffalo, N.Y., and Kingston, Canada. 18

WARNING

There is but one **OXYDONOR**. It is manufactured in Montreal, at 364 St. Catherine St. West, which has been its home for the last twelve years.

This genuine instrument is invented by Dr. Hercules Sanche, and has his name stamped in the metal. Look for the name and **TAKE NO INSTRUMENT WITHOUT IT.**

Oxydonor is a small instrument, and has only **ONE CORD** to be used in contact with the body. Not being an electrical device, it does not need two cords to make an electrical circuit.

Beware of fraudulent imitations. The genuine **OXYDONOR** is fully covered by patents granted by the Canadian Government, as well as by registered Trade Marks, and these rights will be protected.

Write or call to-day for free Descriptive Booklet. Sales agents wanted for unoccupied territory.

DR. H. SANCHE & CO.,
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MONTREAL.
'Phone UP 2715.

The Question of the Day

Is how to be Happy and Live Well.

A good and sure way is to buy your FAMILY SUPPLIES

From WALTER PAUL,

for at his stores you get the BEST of everything, and at **Moderate Prices.**

SPECIALS AT PRESENT:

New Laid Eggs, greatly reduced in price.
Select Finnan Haddies.
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With everything else your palate may desire.

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HARTE'S GRIPPE WAFERS.—Cure a cold in 24 hours.

HAVE YOU GOT A COUGH? — Get Harte's Cough Mixture. Price, 25c.

RICHELIEU WATER. — A fresh supply just received.

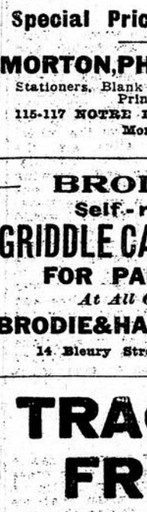
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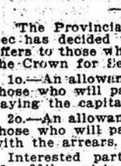
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"THE WIGWAM"
134 PEEL STREET

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USE **ABSORBINE, JR.** LINIMENT FOR IT



A mild, safe, antiseptic, discutient, resolvent liniment, and a proven remedy for this and similar troubles. Mr. E. O. Kellogg, Becket, Mass., before using this remedy, suffered intensely with painful and inflamed veins; they were swollen, knotted and hard. He writes: "After using one and one-half bottles of ABSORBINE, JR., the veins were reduced, inflammation and pain gone, and I have had no recurrence of the trouble during the past six years." Also removes Goitre, Painful Swellings, Wens, Cysts, Calluses, Bruises, "Black and Blue" discolorations, etc., in a pleasant manner. Price $1.00 and $2.00 a bottle at druggists or delivered. Book 5 G free. Write for it.

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NOTICE

The Provincial Government of Quebec has decided to make the following offers to those who are indebted towards the Crown for Seigniorial rents:

1o.—An allowance of 1-3 of arrears to those who will pay the arrears without paying the capital;

2o.—An allowance of 2-3 of arrears to those who will pay the capital together with the arrears.

Interested parties shall have until May 20th next to take advantage of said offers. After that date the Government will sell by public auction the balance which may be then left due, both in arrears and capital.

ELZ. MIVILLE DECHENE,
Deputy-Minister of Lands and Forests.

ASHES

Given away Free. Apply Engineer Witness Office. Easy of access.

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Established 1854.

LIVERPOOL, GLASGOW, HAVRE, LONDON

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	From St. John.	From Halifax
Tunisian	Sat. 5 Apr. 1.00 p.m.	Direct
Hesperian	Wed. 9 Apr. 1.00 p.m.	
Victorian	Fri. 11 Apr. 1.30 p.m.	Sat. 12 Apr.
Corsican	Sat. 19 Apr. 8.00 p.m.	Direct
Virginian	Fri. 25 Apl. 1.30 p.m.	Sat. 26 Apr.

TO GLASGOW.

	From Boston	From Portland
Pretorian	Thur. 27 Mar. 2 p.m.	
Scotian	from Portland Tues. 1 Apr	Thur. 10 Apr. 2 p.m.
Scandinavian		Thurs. 17 Apr.
Parisian	Thur. 24 Apl. 2 p.m.	

RATES OF PASSAGE.

First-Class—Victorian and Virginian, $82.50 and Upwards. Other Steamers, $72.50 and up.
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To HAVRE and LONDON— For sailings from St. John, N.B., to Havre, and **Summer Sailings and Rates**, Apply Local Agents, or
H. & A. ALLAN, General Offices:
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La Compagnie de Travaux en Beton de Montreal, Limited

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given that under the Quebec Companies' Act, letters patent have been issued by the Lieutenant-Governor of the Province of Quebec, bearing date the eighth day of February, 1913, incorporating Messrs. Octave St. Germain, civic employee; Allyre Roy, civil engineer, of Lachine; Leon Mallard and Emery Lavigne, manufacturers, of Montreal, and Ubalde Ouellette, contractor, of Lachine, for the following purposes:

To carry on business as manufacturer and seller of concrete pipes for sewers and drains, artificial stone for paving, building or any other object, concrete blocks for chimneys, bricks, and of any other building, artistic and ornamental articles into the making of which cement enters;

To carry on business as builder of all kinds of work in ordinary or reinforced concrete;

To carry on business as manufacturer of cement, terra cotta, and seller of these products, as well as sand, stone, clay;

To construct, maintain, improve, superintend, control, manage, purchase, sell, exchange, lease or otherwise acquire any transportation facilities, immoveables, property, houses, storehouses, buildings, warehouses, reservoirs, waterworks, water courses, wharves, machinery, implements, boats, hydraulic, electric, steam, gas, gasoline, power, and any other work, structures, powers, apparatus, machinery, which may directly or indirectly assist the company in attaining any one of the objects it has in view;

To acquire, take over in whole or in part, the property, assets and liabilities of any person, firm, company, carrying on any of the businesses which the company is authorized to carry on or to hold any property for the attainment of the purposes it has in view;

To acquire, purchase or otherwise hold any patents of invention, licenses, concessions conferring an exclusive or non-exclusive or limited right, and utilize same or any secrets or information concerning inventions which may be deemed useful for the company to enable it to attain or accomplish any one of the objects it has in view, or the acquisition of which may directly or indirectly benefit the company, and exercise, develop or grant any licenses upon the property concerning such rights or inventions thus acquired;

To make any arrangements or agreements for sharing of profits, union of interests, co-operation, partnership, reciprocal concession or otherwise with any persons or companies actually carrying on or about to carry on or engaged or about to engage in any business or transactions similar to those of this company, but in such way that these arrangements or agreements be directly or indirecly of benefit to this company, and that may guarantee the contracts or otherwise assist any such persons or company;

To take, purchase or otherwise acquire shares in any other companies, whose purposes is altogether or only partly similar to those of the company or carrying on any business capable to be conducted, directly or indirectly, for the benefit of the company;

To acquire, lease or otherwise hold any property, franchises, good-will, and any rights, powers or privileges held or detained by any persons, associations, or corporations carrying on or formed for the purpose of carrying on any business similar in whole or in part to that which the company is authorized to carry on, and to pay for such property, franchises or goodwill, rights, powers, or privileges, altogether or partly in cash, wholly or partly with paid up shares of the company, or otherwise assume the liabilities of any such persons, associations or corporations, exercise the rights, powers and franchises of any company whose capital stock is held by this company in its own name;

To make any agreements with the government, municipal, local or other authority, and to obtain from the government, or from any other authority all the rights necessary, decrees and privileges which may be useful to the company for the purposes it has in view;

To act as agent for any company, association or persons carrying on a business altogether or partly similar to that of the company;

To sell or dispose of the undertaking of the company, of any share in or of the whole of the business for such consideration as the company may think fit, and in particular for shares, debentures or securities of any other company having the same purposes, in whole or in part, or the same object as this company;

To distribute among the members of the company, any shares, debentures, securities or property belonging to the company;

The powers enumerated in any of the paragraphs to be in no wise limited or restricted by inference for or reference to the terms of any other paragraph, under the name of "La Compagnie de Travaux en Béton, de Montreal, Limited," with a capital stock of ninety-nine thousand dollar ($99,000.00), divided into nine hundred and ninety (990) shares of one hundred dollars ($100.00) each.

The chief place of business of the corporation will be in the city of Montreal.

Dated from the office of the Provincial Secretary, this eighth day of February, 1913.

C. J. SIMARD,
Deputy Provincial Secretary.

Levesque & Latour, Notaries.

BOILERS BRICKED IN

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JOHN W. GATES,
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La Salle 1708.

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HORSESHOER AND BLACKSMITH,
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THE ONLY DOUBLE-TRACK ROUTE.
HIGHEST CLASS OF EQUIPMENT.

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Leaves Montreal for Toronto and Chicago 9.00 a.m. daily.

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Going until April 15th, inclusive.

Full particulars on application to any Ticket Agent.

Low Fares to many other points.

Tourist Sleeping Cars leave Montreal for Chicago, Mondays, Wednesdays, Fridays, 10.30 p.m.

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Round Trip Tickets to Western Canada, via Chicago, on sale every Tuesday until October 28th, at very low fares. Tickets good for two months.

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CANADIAN PACIFIC AROUND THE WORLD

$639.10

A THREE MONTHS' HOLIDAY TRIP.
Leave Montreal to connect with
EMPRESS OF ASIA
From Liverpool, 14th June.
PORTS OF CALL:
Madeira, Cape Town, Durban, Colombo, Singapore, Hong Kong, Shanghai, Nagasaki, Kobe and Yokohama.

SPECIAL EXCURSION

Montreal to St. Jerome and Return.

$1.30

Going 8.45 a.m., March 30th.
Return limit, March 31st.

$1.05

Going March 30th. Return same day.

CHANGE IN TIME

Commencing March 31st.

For Winnipeg and int. stations.
Lv. Windsor St. (daily) 10.10 a.m. for Vancouver and int. stations.
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HOMESEEKERS' EXCURSIONS

Round Trip Tickets on sale to Winnipeg, Edmonton and intermediate stations.

Every Tuesday, until October 28th. Return limit, 2 months.

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In effect until April 15th.

To North Pacific Coast Points, also San Francisco and Mexico City. Particulars on application to any Ticket Agent.

TICKET OFFICES:
141-143 St. James St. Telephone, Main 8125, or Windsor Hotel, Place Viger and Windsor Street Stations.

"The D.A., Shortest Quickest and Best Line From
MONTREAL TO NEW YORK
Fast Express Trains Daily
8.45 a.m. and 8.10 p.m.
From Bonaventure Station to Grand Central Terminal, N.Y.
Any Grand Trunk Agent, Windsor Hotel, or 160 and 286 St. James Street

SUMMER RESORTS.

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Caledonia Spring, midway between Montreal and Ottawa.

Owned and operated by Canadian Pacific Railway.

Opens for Season, May 1st, 1913

American Plan. Rates, $3.00 per day and upwards. Special terms for week or month.

Address, MANAGER, Caledonia Springs Hotel, Caledonia Springs, Ontario.

Use Langwell's Babbit

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SYNOPSIS OF DOMINION LAND REGULATIONS.

ANY person who is the sole head of a family, or any male over 18 years old, may homestead a quarter section of available Dominion land in Manitoba, Saskatchewan or Alberta. The applicant must appear in person at the Dominion Lands Agency or Sub-Agency for the District. Entry by proxy may be made at any agency, on certain conditions, by father, mother, son, daughter, brother or sister of intending homesteader.

Duties. — Six months' residence upon and cultivation of the land in each of three years. A homesteader may live within nine miles of his homestead on a farm of at least 80 acres solely owned and occupied by him or by his father, mother, son, daughter, brother or sister.

In certain districts a homesteader in good standing may pre-empt a quarter section, alongside his homestead. Price, $3.00 per acre.

Duties—Must reside upon the homestead or pre-emption six months in each of six years from date of homestead entry, (including the time required to earn homestead patent), and cultivate fifty acres extra.

A homesteader who has exhausted his homestead right and cannot obtain a pre-emption may enter for a purchased homestead in certain districts. Price $3.00 per acre. Duties.—Must reside six months in each of three years, cultivate fifty acres and erect a house worth $300.00.

W. W. CORY,
Deputy of the Minister of the Interior.

N.B.—Unauthorized publication of this advertisement will not be paid for.

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Canada Mar. 22. Teutonic Mar. 29
Rates: Cabin (II) $47.50 to $55.; Third Class $31.25 and up, according to destination
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Cold Storage and Cool Air on Steamers marked *

	From	From
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*T.SS. AUSONIA	April 5	
*T.SS. ASCANIA	April 19	
*T.SS. ULTONIA	From Montreal. May 3	

For freight rates and other information, apply to
THE ROBERT REFORD COMPANY, AGENTS.

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Glasgow Passenger and Freight Service
Cold Storage on Steamers marked *

From Glasgow.	From St. John, N.B.
Mar. 22..	*T.SS. SATURNIA . Apr. 10
Mar. 29..	*T.SS. CASSANDRA . Apr. 17
Apr. 5..	*T.SS. LETITIA .. Apr. 24

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WORLD'S WELFARE

The Moslem Bulgars

Wholesale Change of Faith.

(By H. M. Wallis (of the Friends' Relief Mission to Bulgaria.)

Sofia, February 19.—'Are the Pomaks (Moslem Bulgarians), being forcibly converted?' This is a question which I have had put to me to-day twice: the second time by Mr. Prime Minister Gueshoff. 'Now do tell me what you really think; the truth, please; for this affects me very closely, and you who have just come down from the Chepino must have seen something of what is going on.' The appeal was direct and urgent and transparently honest. If mischievous and cruel bigotry is having its innings, Bulgaria will be the sufferer. Said I, 'I can only give you my impression. I met the men, did business with them, drank my coffee with them, smoked and chatted (through my friend Mattheeff's intermediation), worshipped with them, four hundred at a time, in their own mosque, a church now' (with the queerest interior, the names of Hosein, Ali, and the rest still upon its walls). The Chepino Valley may not be a fair sample; let my readers judge. It is in the heart of the Rhodope Mountains, and backs upon the (old) Turkish boundary. It is approached by a narrow and very steeply graded road rising one thousand feet from the valley of the Maritsa and Tatar Bazaarjik. Miles of Cheddar Gorge open out into a wide amphitheatre containing seven villages, populated by about 13,000 persons. Of these, say, 12,000 were Pomaks until three weeks ago; now they are baptised members of the Bulgarian State Church.

So sudden and sweeping a change of faith by a race hitherto regarded as the most stubbornly conservative in the East requires a good deal of explanation. These Chepino Pomaks have been Bulgarian subjects since Eastern Rumelia declared for incorporation. They are hereditary woodcutters and hauliers, farmers and herdsmen, freeholders all, and have the worst of records. The very worst. Six of their seven villages (the seventh is Christian) sent their men to the massacre of Batak in 1876. Batak lies in the next valley; it was rich, prosperous, and Christian. They looted it to the ultimate piastre, cut the throats of its three thousand five hundred inhabitants (and about ten thousand in neighboring villages), burned it to the ground, and went back to their own Chepino Valley as happy as boys who have robbed an orchard. That is the sort of persons they were thirty-seven years ago come May. Almost all their older men were in it.

I have drunk coffee with and shaken the hands of Pomaks—Christians now of three weeks' standing—who were reported to me as having been engaged in the Batak atrocity. (Nobody calls it at them; they thought they were doing their duty,' said an elderly Christian. Be that as it may be, the record of the six Pomak villages of the Chepino is no clean one.) They were never punished for their work. For thirty years they have paid taxes and given no trouble. Send their sons to school they would not, nor register their births, but King Ferdinand is very lenient and wise; he let them bide, he allowed them to keep their old guns and swords until the outbreak of this war, when their weapons were collected as a precaution, and, I must say, without any difficulty.

A SUDDEN CONVERSION.

But why did they all come over with a rush? Assuredly not under pressure, for since the war opened there have been but three gendarmes to the 13,000! And I repeat, the Moslems are, or were, six to one. Again, they came when they did come almost as one man. I can hear of but half a dozen who have not been baptised (exclusive of teamsters upon Government service, who may not yet have heard of the movement or made decision). The Hodja himself has 'verted, and is reported to me as assisting the new Pope. The leading protester, who headed a deputation to Sofia, where he related stories of oppression to Minister Ludskanoff, failed to substantiate one of them to the Commissioner despatched to investigate, and has since gone to the front with the rest.

It has been a landslide, due, as I believe, to quite natural causes. In the first place, the unchecked march of Bulgarian troops from victory to victory and the deplorable show made by the Turk have impressed the imagination of a fatalistic race. It has been God's will; who may resist Him? The contrast between their own educational, social, and financial conditions and those of their Christian neighbors, always obvious, has lately grown acute. They can no longer blink the patent fact that a Pomak stands no chance with his Christian brother at any game you like to mention, or that the root of his inefficiency is ignorance. The big white schoolhouse which he has hitherto refused to allow his children to attend is, in the speech of Bulgaria, 'the stick that has beaten the Turk, and has beaten the Pomak. 'You can't expect us oldsters to like the change; we were brought up in the old way,' said a greybeard elder over the coffee; 'but what is done is well done, and it gives a better chance to the youngsters.' The women are for it. They timidly hug their novel liberties. 'He can't divorce me now!' said the young childless wife, who owned she had trembled daily for three years. 'They will level up; 'tis a good breed, stunted by untoward conditions,' said the sub-prefect to me.

THE INRUSH.

From what I could see and hear, both civil and religious functionaries are treating them tenderly. 'Your Church has a marvellous opportunity,' I ventured to say to M. Gueshoff; 'for God's sake send your best men to this business, and plenty of them.' He is well aware of the emergency, but it has come with such dramatic and overwhelming suddenness that no church organization in Europe could cope with the inrush efficiently. Protosingh (Dean) Parel, whom the Exarch has placed in command until new dioceses and districts can be arranged, assured me that three hundred thousand applications for baptism have either reached him or are confidently expected.

As to the conditions under which these applications were made I cannot speak yet, but one fact speaks for itself and rebuts any idea of compulsion; new Christians from villages as far south as Drama have walked 80 miles or so to the Prisoners of War Depot at Tatar Bazaarjik to tell their imprisoned sons and brothers the news, and these, claiming baptism for themselves, have been given their liberty, three batches of them. I interviewed twenty-nine upon the evening before their starting for their homes, and no one could doubt the sincerity of their gratitude and pleasure. The watchwords of the movement are: 'Brotherhood' and 'Bulgaria.' Men like to be in the swim, to belong to a 'going concern,' and I do not anticipate much reaction. We shall see. Up at Chepino the new Christians after baptism dug up the font of the buried and lost Christian church, desecrated and forgotten since 1657. This was their treasured secret. Its revelation does not smack of a forced conversion.—The Manchester 'Guardian.'

CHRISTIAN LEADERS OF CHINA.

The quality of leadership shown by the young men who convened the Sixth National Convention of the Y.M.C.A. in Pekin from December 12 to 18 is perhaps the best demonstration of real leadership yet seen in China. The order and expedition of that convention was something remarkable, particularly when one considers that it was almost entirely in the hands of Chinese young men. Perhaps that and the wonderful new patriotism displayed by the whole body of the delegates are the two most remarkable facts of this unique convention. It was not a patriotism of loud talking and empty words, but the three hundred delegates gathered from the fourteen provinces of China were considering momentous questions in the welfare of their country and of the individual that goes to make up the country. Every subject grappled with was discussed from the point of Christian equality and progress, of justice and fair play for all, and these problems were dealt with in a penetrating and concise manner that would do credit to any deliberative body. The chairman of the convention was Mr. Chang Peh Ling, president of the Nan Kai Government School, Tientsin, and the general secretary was Mr. C. T. Wang, a member of Yuan Shih Kai's first Cabinet, through whom the various subjects to be discussed were presented to the convention.

The convention opened with a reception by President Yuan Shih Kai in person. The three hundred delegates, after repeated instructions as to the proper ceremony for the occasion, were marshalled in rows of fifty into the reception hall at the Board of War Office. President Yuan Shih Kai, who looks not unlike Bismarck, and, though only fifty-three years of age, might be well over seventy, stepped with a firm tread upon the platform before the standing delegates, and pronounced an interesting and personal address of welcome on the part of the people of China, as well as of the President himself, to those young men with their high Christian ideals for body, mind, and spirit. Later, he sent Dr. W. W. Yen, a member of the Cabinet and a Christian, to make a further address before the conference. The Vice-President of the National Assembly also addressed the convention with words of strong approbation for Christianity.

It is to be noted that the delegates must each one be a member in good standing of some evangelical church, and that, although technically gathered as delegates of the Y.M.C.A., they in reality represented organized Christianity as such in the various parts of the Republic. Containing, as it did, many of the leaders in the political, educational and business life of the country, many returned students with degrees from various universities of the world, and many men of keen intellect and good standing who had never before perhaps crossed the boundary of their native province—in some cases men who had been educated up from the lower ranks of society in mission colleges—this gathering of men showed that wherever Christianity may have begun in China, at present, at any rate, the leaders of the Christian Church in China stand in the very front rank of the citizens of the Republic.

The convention met in the splendid new building of the Pekin Y.M.C.A., now nearing completion at a cost of £12,000. Delegates were entertained for the most part in the building itself, and every courtesy was extended, not alone by the local Y.M.C.A., but as well by all the branches of Government. Reduced fares were granted on all railways, and passes were given to all sorts of Government buildings and places as a rule difficult of access.

It is significant that such leaders of the Church amongst the foreigners of China as Bishop Roots, of Hankow, and Dr. Lowry, of Shanghai, thought it worth while to take the long trip to Pekin for the convention, and every one present seems to have united in the opinion that this convention marks a milestone in the progress of Christianity in China.

—H. A. Moran, B.A. (Oxon.), in the 'Christian World.'

My Work

Let me but do my work from day to day,
In field or forest, at the desk or loom,
In roaring market-place, or tranquil room;
Let me but find it in my heart to say,
When vagrant wishes beckon me astray—
'This is my work; my blessing, not my doom;
Of all who live, I am the one by whom
This work can best be done in the right way.'
Then shall I see it not too great, nor small,
To suit my spirit and to prove my powers;
Then shall I cheerful greet the laboring hours,
And cheerful turn when the long shadows fall
At eventide, to play and love and rest,
Because I know for me my life is best.

—Curtis Yorke.

NEW IDEAS OF INDIA'S WOMEN.

The 'Kaukab i Hind' of India says: 'There are many changes in the manners and customs of this country that may be considered as byproducts of Christian Missions. One of the best is the changed and still changing attitude of the thought of the people regarding education for women. Christian Missions opened and maintained schools for girls, and slowly wrought a change in the sentiment of people regarding it. So great is that change that one of the leading Indian ladies, H. H. the Begum of Bhopal, ventures to found a great school for girls at Delhi; and to forward the scheme is delighted to give a lakh of rupees from the State and 20,000 from her private purse. Her daughters-in-law are in practical sympathy with the scheme and have respectively contributed 5,000 and 7,000 rupees. She proposes to found a well-equipped school which will in time become a model institution of its kind. Provision is to be made for the education of rich as well as poor families. She calls for twelve lakhs of rupees, and hopes that "the scheme will commend itself to all friends of India who have the education of women at heart."'

A REST HOME IN PORTO RICO.

Mrs. Earl Cranston writes in the 'Christian Advocate': 'After several years of effort at last we have seen our dream come true. Near the centre of the island, on a mountain overlooking other ranges of mountains and valleys, stands a beautiful building, with yellow-gray concrete walls and red-tiled roof. Against a background of green trees and blue sky, illuminated in the sunshine, it seems to bid a cheery, hospitable welcome. There are beds for eight adults and a nursery for the children. The idea is that of a quiet home for rest for all the tired-out American Protestant missionaries on the island; a large number at one time in a great sanitarium would prevent this. Though all the $12,000 except $500 was given by Methodists, and the Methodist Board of Home Missions owns the property, and it is under the direction of our superintendent, Dr. B. S. Haywood, yet our plan from the first was to extend brotherly Methodist hospitality to all these fellow workers.

THE SERMON.

WOMAN'S RIGHTS AND WOMAN'S DUTIES.

Preached by the Rev. Hugh Pedley, D.D., in Emmanuel Congregational Church, Montreal, on Sunday evening, March 9th, 1913.

Judges iv.: 8.

I have chosen for my subject this evening 'Woman's Rights and Woman's Duties,' and I have selected this text because it sets before us one of the most conspicuous examples found in the Old Testament of a woman's power to rule and lead. The times of the Judges were stormy times. Israel was just getting her footing in the land of Canaan, and was constantly subjected to invasion by the surrounding nations. One after another, Philistine, Canaanite, and Midianite, made forays upon the land. These were often successful, and it meant that the Israelites had to submit to long periods of subjugation. At the particular juncture before us the invaders were the Canaanites, their leader was Sisera, and of him it is said, 'and twenty years he mightily oppressed the children of Israel.'

DEBORAH.

The remarkable thing that happened was that in a time when almost brutal conditions prevailed and physical force was in the ascendant, the deliverer should come in the form of a woman. She is thus described: 'Now, Deborah, a prophetess, the wife of Lapidoth, she judged Israel at that time.' That word prophetess needs to be emphasized. It carries with it the idea of Divine inspiration. Deborah evidently belonged to the same class as St. Theresa and Joan of Arc. She had visions and the convictions that sprang out of the visions. She felt persuaded that the day of deliverance had come and that God would visit His people. So she sent for Barak, the soldier, and laid it upon him to organize the forces of Israel. From this task he shrank and would undertake it only on the condition set down in the text, 'If thou wilt go with me then I will go; but if thou wilt not go with me then I will not go.' There was such force, such inspiration, such courage in this woman, that, man as he was, he would not venture on the great undertaking unless she was his companion. When we remember that the scene of this narrative was an Oriental land in which the subjection of woman is taken for granted we can perceive more clearly the significance of the story. Deborah is eminently fitted to draw the curtain for a view of the Rights and the Duties of woman.

There is of course a distinction between a right and a duty. The one is a matter of receiving; the other of giving. The one is passive; the other active. But there is no doubt a connection between the two. The right usually implies the duty; and more than that, unless we have our rights we are not in the best position to perform our duties.

HUMAN RIGHTS.

Taking first the question of right we ask what are the rights that belong to humanity as such. The definition given by the American constitution tells us that the inalienable rights of man are 'Life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness.' A more general and comprehensive way of stating the matter would be to say it is the right of every man to have the opportunity to realize his own nature. Most of us have but a portion of our rights. We fall far short of the chance to realize our own capabilities. What the poet Gray saw in the country churchyard was the tragedy of unfulfilled manhood, the obscure dust of

'Hands that the rod of Empire might have swayed,
Or waked to ecstacy the living lyre.'

But we do not need to go to churchyards to be reminded of this phenomenon. We find it among the living. There are men and women who have no chance to realize themselves physically. Ten minutes walk from this church will furnish abundant evidence. People who are condemned to pig together in overcrowded tenements, and the only playground for whose children is the gutter are not enjoying their physical rights. And the privation extends all the way through the intellectual and moral spheres. There are atrophied bodies, but also atrophied minds, atrophied affections, atrophied consciences.

WOMAN'S RIGHT TO AN ADEQUATE LIVING.

Turning now to woman, there are certain rights that are surely hers.

The first is the right to a generous and kindly living. This is in a special way her due, because of her woman's nature and peculiar responsibilities. Please bear in mind that I am not pleading for softness and luxury, but only for all that is necessary to make the body strong and vigorous, the mind bright and intelligent, the heart kind and sympathetic. Woman's health is ultimately society's health. We go to tremendous expense in gymnasiums and race tracks to secure health for young men. This is of consequence, but it is of less consequence than the health of womanhood. And because of this, cursed be whatever tends to rob her of her birthright. Cursed be the folly and ignorance of her own that leads her to waste in feverish excitement the precious and mysterious vital force. Cursed be the greed that seeks to coin money out of the unwholesome and unremitting toil of shop and factory. Cursed be the poverty that condemns women to live in arrow rooms rarely lit by the blessed light of the sun. Cursed be those social customs which rob the eyes of wholesome sleep, and give in its place the heavy poisoned slumbers prolonged until the day is well-night at the noon. For her own sake and for the sake of the dearest interests of our humanity woman has a right to that kind and generous living that ministers to a full-orbed womanhood.

IN GOD'S IMAGE.

A second right is that of being treated as a fully equipped human being, just as fully equipped as the man. The supreme quality of humanity is its likeness to God. This is brought out in the first chapter of Genesis. There we have set before us, like a procession of moving pictures, the successive acts of creation, but when we come to man an absolutely new note is struck. The language used of the first five days and the beginning of the sixth is such as this, 'Let there be light,' 'Let there be a firmament,' 'Let the waters under the heavens be gather into one place,' 'Let there be lights in the firmament,' 'Let the waters bring forth abundantly,' 'Let the earth bring forth the living creature after its kind.' But when we come to the afternoon of the sixth day we hear something totally different. 'And God said let us make man in our own image and after our likeness,' and this 'And God created man in his own image, in the image of God created he him; male and female created he them.' You see there is a two-fold sense in which the word man is used. There is the generic sense including humanity as a whole; and there is the specific application to one of the two sexes. But both sexes are created in the image of God—one aspect of the divine reflected in man, the other in woman. Such is the simple and sublime treatment of the subject in the old Scripture narrative. It is an axe that lies at the root of the upas tree of every doctrine which degrades woman to the position of a mere thing. In our discussion of the literary character of Genesis we have, I think, sometimes forgotten the great fundamental ideas that are there enunciated. Amongst these is the parity of man and woman in their likeness to the Creator. Let that idea once prevail and what a change will come over the civilization of the world, and what a new impulse will be sent into the jungles of barbarism. I have spoken of this doctrine as an axe lying at the root of the tree, and what trees shall its sharp edge bite into until they fall? The tree of that Oriental custom that shuts women in from the light of day and the wholesome intercourse of the world's life. The tree of that contempt with which even in western civilization the man often speaks of the woman! The tree of that infamous traffic that treats woman as the toy of man's pleasure, and the slave of his lust.

NO COMPARISON.

In this connection the words of Ruskin are in place: 'We are foolish, and without excuse foolish, in speaking of the "superiority" of one sex to the other as if they could be compared in similar things. Each has what the other has not; each completes the other and is completed by the other; they are in nothing alike, and the happiness and perfection of both depends on each asking and receiving from the other what the other one can give.' This is an extreme statement. To some of the details I would object, as for example, 'they are in nothing alike'; but the truth is there that each is the complement of the other. It takes man and woman to give us the image of God. It was the combination of the masculine and feminine in Jesus that made Him the perfect image of the Father, and entitled Him to be called in a unique fashion the 'Son of Man.' It requires both man and woman to give us a complete humanity.

RIGHT TO FREEDOM.

The third right that a woman has is that of self-government, or in other words the right to freedom. With us freedom has come to mean that we shall have a part in making the laws under which we live. Command and obedience are combined in one personality, but woman is in the sole position of a subject, I had almost said, a serf. She is under laws with whose framing and administration she has nothing directly to do. Mazzini the famous Italian prophet and leader thus closes his great work on the 'Duties of Man.'

'To-day, half the human family, the half from which we seek inspiration and consolation, the half to which is entrusted the first education of our children is, by a singular contradiction, declared civilly, politically and, socially unequal, and is excluded from this unity (the unity of the human family.) It is for you who seek your emancipation in the name of religious truth to protest in every way and upon every occasion against this negation of unity.

'The emancipation of woman should be always coupled by you with the emancipation of the working man. It will give your work the consecration of a universal truth.'

Thus a great leader speaks of the anomaly in our modern civilization, 'the fact that one half of the people are disqualified from self-government and disqualified by the fact of sex.' It seems to me that there are only two possible grounds on which such a contradiction could be justified.

The first is that of woman's essential inferiority. She is not, it is argued, intellectually or morally competent to discharge the duties that go with political rights. She is classed with the child. She is a perpetual minor. Here is a young man of eighteen. He is a subject of the laws. To use the language of Wendell Phillips, he is eligible for the gallows, the jail, and the tax list, but not for the ballot box. This is because he is a minor. He is not sufficiently mature in character and judgment to be entrusted with political rights. He must wait until his majority. Then he will be a ruler as well as a subject. But the girl at eighteen will never reach her majority politically. Under our present system she will always be a subject but never a ruler. The man's incapacity is transitory; hers is permanent. Why? The answer may be that she is permanently unfit. She never emerges from the narrowness, the rawness, the incompetency of a semi-infantile life. But there are few who will give that answer to-day. The absurdity of it is too obvious. The man who on the score of intellectual competency will give the vote to a bartender because he is a man and deny it to a teacher because she is a woman; give it to a billiard-marker because he is a man and deny it to a university graduate because she is a woman; give it to a horse-jockey because he is a man and deny it to a Jane Addams because she is a woman is not likely to be listened to with much respect. The achievements of women during the last century have proved beyond a doubt that she is intellectually fitted for the highest tasks and morally capable of the weightiest trusts.

DIFFERENCE OF SPHERE.

The other ground on which the argument for the exclusion of woman might be based is that of woman's peculiar function in the social order. Let it be freely granted that she has the moral and intellectual capacity to take part in the government of the country, yet is not her life of such a kind as to make it inadvisable for her to take upon herself the burden of public life? The woman is not inferior to the man, only different, but the difference is of such a nature, her place in the social order is so unique, that she cannot without damage to herself, and to these great interests of which she is pre-eminently the guardian perform the duties that go with the right to vote.

Unquestionably there is some force in this. No doubt, woman is diffefent from man. No doubt, the ordinary life of a woman is in a different sphere from that of a man. On the average the years from a little over twenty to between forty and fifty are so bound up with the life of the home and the care of children that the woman could not give herself to public life in the same way that the man does. There have been all kinds of criticisms and jocosities, more or less clever, (usually less), endeavoring to represent the absurd side of a woman's political career. She has her limitations no doubt, just as a civil servant or a soldier has limitations, but while these limitation may affect the manner and the degree of the exercise of her political rights, it is hardly a valid reason for denying her the possession of these rights altogether.

WOMAN'S DUTIES.

So much then for the rights of woman. I pass on now to speak of her duties. Many of these she has in common with man. There are certain great principles of conduct which belong to us not as men or women, but simply as human beings. The Ten Commandments know no distinction of sex, and the Sermon on the Mount is incumbent equally upon our sons and our daughters. But there are always special duties that spring out of special circumstances. On board ship there is a difference between the duties of the pilot and those of the chief engineer. In the erection of a building the architect has one set of tasks, the contractor another. So a woman has special duties that spring out of special peculiarities of her own nature and her own circumstances. It seems to me that these duties are in the main two, the education of children, and the maintenance of a high standard in religion and morals.

First the education of children. In regard to this a woman's duty begins with herself. It, is her duty to be as well as to do. The moulding influence begins before the child is born, and after its birth the chief force in shaping the life is the mother's character. In primitive civilization, and today on the farm, the father comes into fairly close contact with his children, but in the artificial conditions that exist in the cities he plays but a small part in their development. He is away from his home the live-long day, and the little ones go to bed at an early hour. He sees but little of them. On the other hand the mother under ordinary circumstances is with them all the time. What she is, what she knows, how she conducts herself, — these are of immense moment to her children. Surely there is no function more sacred and important than that of woman in the home. The statesman makes laws for citizens; the woman is the maker of citizens. Parliament legislates for such men as Cromwell, Wesley, Gladstone, Bright, and Livingstone; but the mothers of these men make them what they are, the most precious treasures that the land possesses. It is an honor to cast a vote at election time; it is an infinitely greater honor to send to the voting booth one who takes to it conscience and intelligence. The maker of laws is honorable; the maker of character is ten times more honorable. It is to this latter class that woman has the privilege of belonging, and not only that, but of occupying the fundamental vantage ground. It is not Magna Charta, nor the British Constitution that is the paladium of our liberties; neither of these, but the home, in which a true mother exercises her royal and far-extending influence.

HOLY INFLUENCE.

The second duty of woman is that of maintaining a high religious and moral standard in the community. For this she seems to be specially fitted. There is naturally less of coarseness in her nature than in the man's. She is more closely shielded against temptation. To be unselfish is with her more instinctive than it is with a man. Because of the more intuitive character of her mind, it is easier for her to lay hold upon the unseen things, the existence of God, the idea of a future life. The preservation of faith in a skeptical and materialistic age is more natural to her than it is to a man. It was not without an insight into the reality of things that the Greeks made the vestal virgins the keepers of the sacred fire on the altar.

Because of these qualities woman is supremely the guardian of religion, purity, and honor. These words of Ruskin's deserve to be quoted again and again: 'You cannot think that the buckling on of the knight's armor by his lady's hand was a mere caprice of romantic fashion. It is the type of an eternal truth—that the soul's armour is never well set to the heart unless a woman's hand has braced it; and it is only when she braces it loosely that the honor of manhood fails.' These are strong words, but not too strong. I do not wish to make light of man's responsibility, or to suggest that apart from woman's influence he cannot be pure, brave, reverent, chivalrous; but I do say that woman has a peculiar power in strengthening him in these nobler purposes and in keeping before him the highest standards. For this reason there are some features of modern life that one cannot help looking on with deep misgiving.

FRIVOLITY.

One of these is the thoughtlessness, the carglessness, the self-indulgence of woman that makes her the temptress of young men in the direction of debt, dishonesty, and even impurity. In a recent issue of a society paper there was a column in which a young man gave his experience of social life in Montreal. According to his own account, on a salary of $1,000 he was not able to keep out of debt, and the main reason given for this unfortunate state of affairs was the demand that came upon him in connection with his attentions to society young ladies. He evidently felt himself to be shut up to the alternative of either keeping out of society, or else becoming involved in such a way as to put a heavy strain upon his honesty. This ought not to be. It is a pity and a peril when a woman instead of inspiring a young man in the direction of thrift and integrity becomes his lure in the direction of extravagance and fraud.

FANATICISM.

Another ominous sign is the fanaticism which in England has led women to the commission of extraordinary outrages in their endeavor to obtain their political rights. Their crusade rests upon two immoral and mischievous maxims. One is that two blacks make a white. The outrages committed by the suffragettes become righteous, so they argue, because outrages were committed by a mob of men in Bristol a century ago. The other is that the end justifies the means. It is a woman's right to vote, and, therefore, in securing that right, she is justified in destroying the property of innocent people. These extremists are trying to get rights by doing wrongs, to secure justice by working injustice, to win the kingdom by bowing to Satan, to rear lilies by sowing thistles, to bring in the light by darkening the lamps. Thus the guardians of national righteousness become its destroyers.

COARSENING.

Still another menacing tendency is the disposition of some of the most highly favored among young women to give themselves up to coarsening indulgences. There may not be anything wrong in a woman smoking. I remember as a boy seeing three very old ladies sitting around a farmer's kitchen fire each with a pipe in her mouth. They were very kind decent old bodies, but I do not know that I would have care to claim one of them as my grandmother. But when a young woman smokes and with that smoking goes a certain amount of drinking, and with both of these indulgences, the kind of talk that verges on the questionable, we feel that she has lost her noblest prerogative, and are tempted to say:

'How has she cheapened Paradise!
How given for naught her priceless gift,
How spoiled the bread and spilled the wine,
Which, spent with due respective thrift,
Had made brutes men, and men divine!'

So rights and duties march side by side. Both have their place; but if there be a difference of value that difference is in favor of the duties. These duties as we have seen are immeasurably sacred. They have to do with the very foundations of human society. She who guards the home and keeps vigil over our altar fires is the world's incomparable benefactor. That her rights will come we are sure, and we are sure also that they will come the more securely if the quest be along the highway of duties nobly and faithfully performed.

Sunday School Lesson

(By Dr. G. Campbell Morgan.)

JACOB AND ESAU.

April 6, 1913.

(Lesson, Genesis xxv., 27-34; xxvii., 1-45.)

Golden Text.—Isaiah xxx., 18. 'Jehovah is a God of judgment; blessed are all they that wait for him.'

THE STORY.

The lessons of this quarter are mainly occupied with Jacob and Joseph. In our last regular lesson we considered the marriage of Isaac and Rebekah. Two sons were born to them, Jacob and Esau. While Jacob was the younger, in the Divine economy he was the one through whom the promises of succession made to Abraham and Isaac were to be fulfilled, and the divine purpose carried forward.

Our present lesson presents these two men to us, and there are three stages of consideration; first, that of temperamental contrast between the two men; secondly, that of the birthright; and thirdly, that of the blessing.

The contrast between them is clearly stated in the words, 'Esau was a cunning hunter, a man of the field; and Jacob was a plain man, dwelling in tents.' The description of Esau reveals him to us as a man of a rough disposition; cunning, that is clever, or knowing as a hunter; the opposite of anything quiet or peaceful; a man adventurous and preferring to live by his wits than to settle to regular habits of life. Jacob was the exact opposite. The declaration that he was 'a plain man' in our Bibles may be most misleading, as the only sense in which the Hebrew word can convey the thought of plainness in that it may mean quiet or harmless. It is, however, the word which elsewhere is translated 'perfect' and its common use is that of indicating the moral and religious side of a man's nature. While it does not actually convey what we now mean by perfect, it certainly does describe him as an upright man. Moreover, he was a dweller in tents; that is to say, he was a man who loved a life that was settled and quiet. He was pre-eminently a home lover. This, indeed, is borne out by the whole of his story, when that history is viewed from the standpoint of his evident desire and aspiration. The two advanced from boyhood to manhood along the lines of these differing natural temperaments.

The story of the birthright again sets them in remarkable contrast. It is not easy for the western mind to understand the eastern conception of the value of the birthright. In our consideration of the story that must be borne in mind; and, moreover, we should recognize that we are dealing with a Divine movement and purpose, and with the history of a people who are perfectly familiar with the fact that they had been called to co-operation in that purpose. Esau is seen as a man mastered by animal appetite, and entirely self-bound. When his brother suggested to him that he should sell the birthright, he said: 'I am at the point to die; and what profit shall the birthright do to me?' This was a denial of the very conception which made the men of the East great. The sense of relationship to the past, the responsibility for the future, was one of the greatest with them. All this Esau abandoned. Nothing was worth while except that which would serve him in his own lifetime. He evidently had no sense of the value or responsibility of being the eldest son, and, as the writer declared, he 'despised his birthright.'

When we turn to Jacob we must not forget that he was actuated by an exactly opposite sense, that namely of the supreme value and importance of the birthright. The method he took to obtain the privilege was mean and dastardly. Moreover, it was entirely unnecessary, as, according to the Divine revelation, he was destined as the channel for the carrying out of the covenant made with his father and his grandfather. It is inconceivable that he was not aware of this when we remember that he was the specially beloved of his mother to whom the Divine communication had been made.

Two things are to be borne in mind when we think of Jacob in this connection; first, that he had this sense of the supreme value and responsibility of the birthright; and secondly, that in order to secure it he descended to the most unworthy methods.

In the story of the blessing the interest at once centres upon Jacob. The reading of it cannot fail to impress us with the feeling that he was under the influence of his mother to a remarkable degree, and indeed became her tool, yielding to her sugestion, and, in consort with her, practising deceit. Here, again, we must recognize that the underlying motive of her action, and of his, was that of their sense of the importance of the position of the one to whom the highest interest of the family was entrusted. Again, the method adopted was that of meanness and was entirely unnecessary. As a matter of fact, rather than hastening realization it delayed it.

THE TEACHING.

Nothing worthy of imitation is to be discovered in the actions of either of these two men in these stories. The great value of our lesson is that of its revelation of the ways of God. Any consideration of these will impress the mind with the difficulties which confronted Him in the poverty of the material with which He had to do. And yet a careful consideration of the two men presented to us must convince us of the wisdom of the Divine choice. There were two facts in the character of Jacob entirely absent from that of Esau, which were of supreme importance in the carrying out of the Divine purpose. The first was that of his love of home and settlement, and his capacity for building up a household. The second was that of his evident conviction of the value of the birthright and the blessing, revealing as it did his conception of the importance of the work to which his people were called in the economy of God.

THE GOLDEN TEXT.

The thought of the golden text seems to me to be that of contrasts; that is to say, it suggests the opposite of what was revealed so far as these men were concerned. With regard to God the declaration is perfectly clear, 'Jehovah is a God of justice,' although this change in the Revised Version from the word 'justice' to 'judgment' is a very doubtful one. Neither word really conveys the thought of the Hebrew accurately. That thought is that of accurate administration, the adeption of the best methods. The thought as to man is that he fulfils his highest responsibility as he waits for God. This is exactly what neither of these two men did; Esau because he had no sense of the value of, or necessity for, such waiting; and Jacob because he thought he could help things forward.

G. CAMPBELL MORGAN, D.D.

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SUGGESTIVE QUESTIONS ON THE SUNDAY-SCHOOL LESSONS.

(By Rev. T. S. Linscott, D.D.)

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April 6, 1913.

Jacob and Esau. Gen. xxv., 27-34; xxvii., 1-45.

Golden Text—Jehovah is a God of justice; blessed are they that wait for him. Isa. xxx., 18.

(1.) Verses 27-28—Which was the elder, Esau or Jacob?

(2.) Take two boys, one fond of hunting and the other inclined to industrial pursuits, and say which, from your observation, is the more likely to be prosperous, and why?

(3.) What is the tendency when a father allows himself to feel and show partiality to one child more than to another?

(4.) Even if one child is better than another and is more solicitous to help his parents than the rest of the children, should parents show more love for that one than the rest? Why or why not?

(5.) Verses 29-34—What rights did the first born have in those days over the other children?

(6.) What can you say for or against the law of primo geniture, which still prevails in England and some other countries?

(7.) Should the first born have any rights in the family not possessed by the rest of the children? Give your reasons.

(8.) How much can you praise or blame Jacob for wanting to buy and Esau for selling his birthright?

(9.) When a man sells or barters morality for momentary gratification of appetite or passion what results generally follow?

(10.) Chap. xxvii., 1-5—How old was Isaac when he died?

(11.) When the parents are divided concerning the treatment and training of the children what results may be expected?

(12.) How would you prove that Isaac was going contrary to the expressed will of God in wanting to give the family blessing to Esau? (See Chap. xxv., 23.)

(13.) Verses 6-17—Rebekah knew that God intended the blessing for Jacob. Why therefore did she not do right to help God carry out his purpose?

(14.) **Why is it never right to do evil that good may come? (This is one of the questions which may be answered in writing by members of the club.)**

(15.) If we have a distinct promise of God that a certain thing will be done should we have any anxiety about it being accomplished? Give your reasons.

(16.) Verses 18-29—Why is a lie never justifiable?

(17.) What was the loss and gain of this lying transaction?

(18.) Where can you draw the line between innocent and wicked deception?

(19.) How much is a blessing worth when obtained by deception?

(20.) Verses 30-40—What would it have availed Esau even if he had received the blessing he sought?

(21.) Of how much benefit is the blessing of a good father upon a bad son?

(22.) Verses 41-45—What was the actual penalty which Rebekah and Jacob suffered through their deception?

(23.) When did Jacob and his mother meet again?

Lesson for Sunday, April 13, 1913. Jacob at Bethel. Gen. xxviii., 10-22.

Church Notes

Mr. H. F. Thompson, B.A., the assistant secretary of McGill Y.M.C.A. and the president of McGill University Athletic Association, has been appointed by the Home Mission Committee of the Presbyterian Church to Amission charge in the Province of Alberta. Mr. Thompson, who will be under the jurisdiction of the Presbytery of Vermillion, will be stationed between Vermillion and Begreville, and will leave McGill at the beginning of May to take up his new duties.

He will be succeeded at the McGill Y.M.C.A. by Mr. Frank B. Common.

* * *

Starting to-morrow, the Rev. Dr. L. B. Gibson, of St. Matthew's Church, will give a series of evening sermons on 'The Ten Commandments.' The following are the titles of the sermons:

March 30—God or no God?
April 6—Modern Idolatry.
April 13—Profanity.
April 20—The Sabbath: Holy day or holiday.
April 27—Respect for Authority.
May 4—Hatred and Murder.
May 11—The Sanctity of Marriage.
May 18—Honesty vs. Theft.
May 25—ruth vs. Falsehood.
June 1—Contentment vs. Covetousness.

* * *

The Lord Bishop of Montreal will administer confirmation in S. Edward Church, Haymarket Square, to-morrow evening at seven o'clock.

* * *

A new feature has been started in connection with the church work of Mountain Street Methodist Church, a literary and social club for men having been successfully inaugurated. The club will meet twice each week, on Tuesday and Thursday evenings from 7 to 10 o'clock. On the former night the time will be devoted to recreations, the rooms being supplied with games, papers and magazines. On Thursdays industrial problems will be discussed, and monthly addresses will be given by prominent speakers. The rooms of the club are situated in the church building, and, if the scheme proves a success, there is every probability of their being thrown open every night in the week. Young men of all nationalities are invited to the meetings.

* * *

Mayor Joseph Allen, of Verdun, will be the speaker, and Mr. Harry Pritchard the soloist at the Men's Own meeting to-morrow afternoon at four o'clock in Centenary Church, Wellington street, Pt. St. Charles.

* * *

The choir of Centenary Methodist Church, Point St. Charles, numbering forty voices, with Miss Blackie soprano, Miss James Contralto, Mr. Collins tenor, and Mr. Webb basso, as soloists, will render the sacred cantata, 'The King of Glory,' in the Methodist Church, Verdun, on Thursday evening, April 3. Mr. John Simons will be in charge, and Miss Nellie Silvestre the pianist.

* * *

The Rev. A. Logan Geggie, of Parkdale Presbyterian Church, Toronto, will preach to-morrow at both services in MacVicar Memorial Church, and will also give an adress in the afternoon at a mass meeting of the Sunday School scholars and friends.

Mr. Geggie is noted as one of the popular preachers of the Presbyterian Church, as an indefatigable worker, and for the institutional work in connection with Parkdale Church, of which he has been minister for about fourteen years. On Monday night Mr. Geggie will give a lecture on 'Scottish Humor,' in MacVicar Memorial Church.

* * *

Pastor Sullivan will preach five Sunday evening sermons in Olivet Church by special request on 'The History and the Message of Protestant Christianity.' The subject for to-morrow evening will be 'The Life and Teaching of Martin Luther.'

* * *

Sherbrooke Street Methodist Church will celebrate to-morrow the forty-eighth anniversary of the dedication of their church. The preacher at the morning service will be the Rev. W. E. Baker, and in the evening the Rev. Dr. Smyth, of the Wesleyan Theological College. On Monday night the Rev. Dr. Johnston will lecture in Sherbrooke Street Methodist Church on 'Scenery and Sport in the Land of the Beaver.' The lecture will be illustrated by stereopticon views.

JOSEP LHEVINNE



Josep Lhevinne — a great artist, in fact none greater. He is coming here April 17th, and will play a Steinway Piano at the Windsor Hall.

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TIME TABLE.

C.P.R. Trains leave Windsor St. Station as follows:

For St. Johns, Farnham, etc., *8.25 a.m., *9.00 a.m., †4.30 p.m., †5.00 p.m., *7.25 p.m., *8.00 p.m.
For Halifax, *7.25 p.m.
For St. John, N.B., *7.25 p.m.
For Boston, etc., *9.00 a.m., *8.00 p.m.
For Portland, †9.00 a.m.
For Sherbrooke, *8.25 a.m.; †5.00 p.m., *7.25 p.m., daily.
For Newport, etc., *9.00 a.m., †4.30 p.m., and *8.00 p.m.
For Pt. Fortune and intermediate stations, (j) 1.30 p.m., B 5.15 p.m., (j) 11.20 p.m.
For Chicago, St. Louis, Detroit, Hamilton, Toronto, *9.05 a.m., *10.00 p.m.
For North Toronto and West Toronto, *11.15 p.m.
For Cobalt, Porcupine, Sault Ste. Marie, St. Paul, Minneapolis, etc., *9.00 p.m.
For Winnipeg, Calgary, Vancouver, *10.30 p.m.
For Ottawa, *8.05 a.m., *8.40 a.m., †9.15 a.m., †4.00 p.m., †7.45 p.m., *9.00 p.m., *10.30 p.m.
Vaudreuil and intermediate stations.—*7.35 a.m., †8.05 a.m., *8.40 a.m., †9.15 a.m., A 12.01 p.m., (j) 1.30 p.m., †4.00 p.m., †4.15 p.m., B 5.15 p.m., †6.15 p.m., †7.45 p.m., K 11.20 p.m.

Trains Arrive at Windsor Street Station as follows:

From St. Johns, Farnham, etc., *8.20 a.m., *8.30 a.m., †11.25 a.m., †12.05 noon, †6.45 p.m., *9.10 p.m., †10.00 p.m.
From Boston, *8.20 a.m., *9.10 p.m.
From Portland, †9.10 p.m.
From Sherbrooke, *8.30 a.m., †11.25 a.m., †6.45 p.m., †10.00 p.m.
From Halifax, N.S., *8.30 a.m.
From St. John, N.B., *8.30 a.m.
From Toronto and West, *8.05 a.m., *8.30 p.m.
From West Toronto and North Toronto, *6.58 a.m.
From St. Paul, Sault Ste. Marie, Cobalt, Porcupine, *8.05 a.m.
From Calgary and Winnipeg, and Vancouver, *9.00 a.m.
From Ottawa, *8.00 a.m., *9.00 a.m., *11.45 a.m., †6.15 p.m., *10.15 p.m.
From Vaudreuil and intermediate stations, *8.45 a.m., *8.30 a.m., *11.45 a.m., †12.25 p.m., B4.25 p.m., K6.50 p.m., *7.20 p.m., *10.15 p.m.

Leave Place Viger Station:

For Quebec, †9.00 a.m., *1.20 p.m., *5.00 p.m., *11.30 p.m.
For Joliette, †8.15 a.m., †9.00 a.m., †5.20 p.m.
For St. Gabriel, †9.00 a.m., †5.30 p.m.
For Ottawa, *8.30 a.m., *5.45 p.m.
For St. Eustache, *8.30 a.m., *9.30 a.m., †4.30 p.m., B5.10 p.m., †11.15 p.m., †11.45 p.m.
For St. Jerome, *8.45 a.m., (j) 1.45 p.m., †4.00 p.m., B5.30 p.m., (j) 11.15 p.m.
For St. Agathe, *8.45 a.m., (j) 1.45 p.m., †4.00 p.m., (j) 11.15 p.m.
For St. Rose, St. Therese and intermediate points, *8.30 a.m., *8.45 a.m., †9.30 a.m., (j) 1.45 p.m., (j) 2.00 p.m., †4.00 p.m., †4.30 p.m., B5.10 p.m., *5.45 p.m., †6.15 p.m., B 8.30 p.m., K 11.15 p.m., †11.45 p.m.

Arrive at Place Viger Station:

From Quebec, Three Rivers, *6.30 a.m., 8 p.m., *6.20 p.m., *10.00 p.m. Ottawa, *1.15 p.m., *10.30 p.m. St. Jerome, †7.45 a.m., †11.00 a.m., †7.25 p.m., †9.25 p.m., †10.40 p.m. St. Lin, †8.20 a.m., †7.25 p.m. St. Eustache, *8.40 a.m., †11.00 a.m., †7.25 p.m., †9.40 p.m. Joliette, St. Felix de Valois and St. Gabriel, †8.50 a.m., †3.00 p.m., †6.10 p.m.

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From Malone and intermediate stations, 9.55 a.m. daily.
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8.15 a.m.—Daily, for St. Hyacinthe, Levis, Quebec, Riviere du Loup and St. Flavie.
8.15 a.m.—Daily, except Saturday, for above-named stations; also, Moncton, St. John, Halifax and the Sydneys. Connections for Prince Edward Island and Newfoundland.
4.00 p.m.—Daily, except Sunday, for St. Hyacinthe, Nicolet and intermediate stations.

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7.35 a.m.—Daily, Ocean Limited—Halifax, Moncton, Quebec, Levis, Drummondville, St. Hyacinthe.
10.05 a.m. — Except Sunday, Express from Quebec, St. Leonard, Drummondville, St. Hyacinthe.
6.20 p.m. — Except Monday, Maritime Express, Sydney, Halifax, St. John, Moncton, Quebec, Levis, Drummondville, St. Hyacinthe.
6.20 p.m.—Mondays, from St. Flavie, Riviere du Loup, Quebec, Levis,

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY SYSTEM.

Trains leave Bonaventure Station as follows:

*7.16 a.m. — To Richmond and intermediate stations.
7.26 a.m.— Hemmingford, Huntingdon, Fort Covington and Massena Springs.
*8.00 a.m. — Richmond, Sherbrooke, Portland, daily, except Sunday, to Quebec.
*8.15 a.m.—St. Hyacinthe, Riviere du Loup, Rimouski, Campbellton, and except Saturday for Moncton, St. John, Halifax and Sydney, via Intercolonial Railway.
*8.16 a.m. — Ottawa, Valleyfield, and points on Ottawa Division.
*8.31 a.m.—St. Johns, Boston, New York, via C.V.R.
*8.45 a.m.—St. Johns, Rouses Point, Albany, Troy and New York, via D. and H.
8.51 a.m.—For Chambly, Marieville, Waterloo and intermedite stations, via C.V. Railway.
*9.00 a.m. — International Limited, Toronto, Buffalo, Detroit, Chicago.
9.30 a.m. — Ottawa and intermediate points.
*9.40 a.m.—Vaudreuil, Cornwall, Brockville, Toronto and intermediate Stations.
3.35 p.m.—St. Johns, St. Albans, Burlington, White River Junction, via C.V. Railway.
3.00 p.m.—St. Johns, Rouse's Point, Albany, New York, via D. & H.
3.55 p.m. — Ottawa, Valleyfield, and points on Ottawa Division.
4.00 p.m.—St. Hyacinthe, Ste. Rosalie, Drummondville, Nicolet and intermediate stations via I.C.R.
4.16 p.m. — St. Hyacinthe, Richmond, Quebec, Sherbrooke and Island Pond.
4.20 p.m.—Brockville and intermediate points.
4.40 p.m. — Hemmingford, Huntingdon, Fort Covington and Massena Springs.
4.50 p.m.—St. Johns, Rouses Point and intermediate stations.
4.55 p.m.—Marieville, Farnham, Granby, Waterloo, via C.V. Railway.
5.20 p.m. — St. Hyacinthe and intermediate stations.
5.30 p.m.—St. Johns, Iberville, St. Albans, via C.V. Railway.
6.25 p.m.—Chambly, Marieville, St. Cesaire, via C. V. Railway.
*7.25 p.m.—St. Johns, Rouses Point, Albany, Troy, New York, via D. & H.
*7.30 p.m.—Brockville, Kingston, Belleville, Toronto, and intermediate stations.
*7.31 p.m.—Rimouski, Ste. Flavie, Campbellton, Moncton and Halifax, daily, except Friday, for St. John and Sydney, via I.C.R.
*8.00 p.m. — Ottawa, Valleyfield, and points on Ottawa Division.
*8.10 p.m.—St. Johns, Rouses Point, Albany, Troy, New York, via D. & H.
*8.15 p.m.—St. Hyacinthe, Quebec, Sherbrooke, Portland, and intermediate stations.
*8.30 p.m.—St. Johns, Boston, New York, via C.V.R.
*10.30 p.m.—Brockville, Kingston, Toronto, Buffalo, Detroit, Chicago, and intermediate stations.

Trains Arrive Bonaventure Station.

*7.00 a.m.—Portland, Sherbrooke, Richmond, and intermediate stations, daily, ex. Monday, from Quebec.
*7.01 a.m. — Toronto, Kingston, Brockville and intermediate stations.
*7.35 a.m.—(Daily ex. Monday), from Sydney, St. John, Pictou, and daily from Halifax, Moncton, Campbellton, Riviere du Loup, Drummondville and intermediate staitons, via Intercolonial.
*7.40 a.m.—Chicago, Detroit, London, Buffalo, Toronto, and intermediate stations.
*7.41 a.m. — New York, Albany, Troy Rouses Point, St. Johns, via D. & H.
*7.48 a.m.—New York, Boston, St. Johns, via C.V.R.
7.55 a.m.—St. Cesaire, Marieville, Chambly, via C.V. Railway.
*8.05 a.m. — From Albany, Plattsburg, Rouses Point, St. Johns, via D. & H.
8.37 a.m.—Rouses Point, St. Johns and intermediate stations.
8.45 a.m. — St. Hyacinthe and intermediate stations.
8.50 a.m.—Massena Springs, Fort Covington, Huntingdon, Hemmingford, and intermediate stations.
9.30 a.m.—Waterloo, Granby, Farnham, Marieville, Chambly, via C.V. Railway.
10.05 a.m.—Nicolet, St. Leonard Jct., Drummondville, Ste. Rosalie and St. Hyacinthe, via Intercolonial Railway.
10.45 a.m. — Brockville, Prescott, Cornwall, Valleyfield, Vaudreuil, and intermediate stations.
*11.45 a.m. — Ottawa, Valleyfield, and points on Ottawa Division.
1.10 p.m.—Island Pond, Sherbrooke, Quebec, Richmond, and St. Hyacinthe.
1.45 p.m.—White River Junction, Burlington, St. Albans, St. Johns, via C.V. Railway.
3.25 p.m. — New York, Albany, Troy, Rouses Point, St. Johns, via D. & H.
4.45 p.m.—Massena Springs, Fort Covington, Huntingdon, Hemmingford, and intermediate stations.
5.03 p.m.—Waterloo, Granby, Farnham, Marieville, via C.V. Railway.
*6.00 p.m. — Chicago, Detroit, Buffalo, Toronto, and intermediate stations.
*6.05 p.m.—Portland, Island Pond, Sherbrooke, St. Hyacinthe and Richmond.
*6.20 p.m.—Campbellton, St. Flavie, Rimouski, Riviere du Loup, Ste. Rosalie and intermediate stations, (daily ex. Monday). Halifax, St. John, Sydney and Pictou.
6.30 p.m.—Ottawa and points on Ottawa division.
*7.05 p.m.—From Quebec, Richmond, St. Hyacinthe and intermediate stations.
*7.20 p.m.—Toronto, Kingston, Brockville and intermediate stations.
7.45 p.m. x 8.15 p.m.—Ottawa, Valleyfield, and points on Ottawa Division.
*8.20 p.m.—New York, Albany, Troy, Rouses Point, St. Johns, via D. & H.
8.40 p.m.—From Boston, White River Junction and points on C.V. Ry.
*10.10 p.m. — New York, Boston, St. Johns, via C.V.R.
11.15 p.m.—Ottawa and points on Ottawa Division.

* Daily. x Sunday only. Trains not otherwise specified, daily, except Sunday.

CANADIAN NORTHERN QUEBEC RAILWAY.

Winter Train Service.

Until further notice trains will leave Montreal as follows:

9.00 A.M.—Daily, except Sunday, for Joliette, Rawdon, Shawinigan Falls, Grande Mere and Quebec, Buffet parlor car.

Trains Arrive Montreal.

8.45 A.M.—Daily, except Sunday, from St. Jerome, Rawdon and Joliette.
10.40 A.M.—Daily, except Sunday, from Riviere a Pierre Jct., Grande Mere, Shawinigan Falls and Joliette. Close connection at Riviere a Pierre Jct. on Mondays from points on the Q. and L. St. J. Ry.
4.30 P.M.—Daily except Sunday, from Quebec, Grand Mere, Shawinigan Falls, Joliette and Rawdon. Buffet parlor car.
9.50 P.M.—Sunday, Montfort Branch, only, for Joliette.

Leaving Place Viger Station for points on the Montfort Branch via Canadian Pacific Railway and Montfort Jct.

4.00 P.M.—Daily, except Sunday.

Returning Leave Ruberdeau.

6.20 A.M.—Daily, except Sunday and Monday; arrive Montreal 11 a.m.
6.00 P.M.—Sunda yonly, arrive Montreal, 10.40 p.m.
4.05 P.M.—Daily, except Sunday, for Joliette, Shawinigan Falls, Grand Mere and Riviere a Pierre Junction. Close connection at Riviere a Pierre Jct. on S aturdays for points on the Q. and L. St. J. Ry.
5.30 P.M.—Daily, except Sunday, for Rawdon, Joliette and St. Jerome.
8.15 A.M.—Sunday only, for Joliette.

CHURCH NOTICES

CHURCH OF ENGLAND.

CHRIST CHURCH CATHEDRAL, Montreal.—Venerable Archdeacon Norton, D.D., Rector; Canon Montreal; Rev. Herbert Symonds, M.A., LL.D., Vicar of Christ Church; Rev. A. H. McGreer, M.A., Assistant. 8 a.m., Holy Communion. 11 a.m., Cathedral service. Preacher, the Vicar. 3 p.m., Sunday-school and Bible classes in the Synod Hall. 7 p.m., Cathedral service. Preacher, the Vicar. Easter music repeated.

CHURCH OF THE ASCENSION, Park avenue, near Ste. Viateur. Rev. Jas. J. Flanagan, Rector; Rev. C. E. Scrimgeour, M.A., assistant. Sunday, March 30, 1913. 8 a.m., Holy Communion. 11 a.m., Matins; preacher, the Rev. C. E. Scrimgeour. 7 p.m., Man's Bible class; 7 p.m., Evensong; preacher, the Rev. J. J. Flanagan. Monday evening at 8.15, A.C.E. Lecture by Canon A. St. Almond, M.A. Subject: 'Personalities and the Empire.'

EGLISE DU REDEMPTEUR, angle des rues Sherbrooke et Cartier. Culte le dimanche à 11 a.m. et 7 p.m.; le mercredi à 8 p.m. Ecole du dimanche à 3 hrs. Henry E. Benoit pasteur.

ST. EDWARD'S CHURCH, corner of Inspector and St. Paul streets—Rural Dean Sanders, Incumbent. Rev. Canon Baylis, D.D., and the Rev. F. W. Steacy, B.A., assistants. Morning prayer at 11 o'clock; preacher, the Incumbent. Confirmation service at 7 o'clock, by the Lord Bishop. Sunday school and Bible classes at 3 p.m. Ladies' Aid on Tuesday at 2.30 p.m. Girls' Auxiliary on Tuesday at 7.45 p.m. Service in the Chapel on Wednesday at 8 p.m. Boy Scouts on Thursday and Saturday evenings. Band of Hope on Friday at 7.30 p.m. Choir practice on Saturday at 8 p.m. Strangers made welcome.

ST. GEORGE'S PARISH CHURCH, Dominion Square.
Clergy:
Rev. Canon J. Paterson-Smyth, B.D., LL.D., Litt.D., D.C.L.
Rev. W. Stevenson Major.
Rev. R. G. Ascah, B.A.
First Sunday after Easter.
Celebration of the Holy Communion at 8 a.m.
Morning prayer at 11 o'clock.
Processional Hymn 167.
Venite, Dyce.
Psalms, Woodward and Cooke.
TeDeum, Barnby in E.
Benedictus, Barnby.
Hymns 173, 630.
Recessional Hymn 164.
Anthem, 'God so loved the world,' Harold Moore.
Preacher, the Rev. W. S. Major.
Bible Lecture for men at 3 p.m.
Sunday school and Bible classes at 3 p.m., in church.
Evening prayer at 7 o'clock.
Processional hymn 494.
Responses, Tallis.
Psalms, Battiskill, Tonus Peregrinus and Humphreys.
Magnificat, Barnby in E.
Nunc Dimittis, Barnby in E.
Hymns 443, 536.
Anthems, 'Be glad and rejoice,' Hollins.
Hallelujah Chorus, Handel.
Preacher, the Rev. H. R. Stevenson, M.A.
Recessional Hymn 536.
The church is open all day for private prayer.

ST. MARTIN'S CHURCH, Church of England, cor. Prince Arthur, and St. Urbain sts. Rev. Canon Troop, M.A., rector; Rev. Edgar T. Capel, assistant minister. 8 a.m., Holy Communion; 11 a.m., Thanksgiving service and sermon. Subject: 'The Lord's Doing.' Preacher, the rector. 7 p.m., Evening prayer and sermon. Preacher the Rev. Edgar T. Capel.
All seats free and unappropriated. Strangers welcomed. All one in Christ Jesus.

THE BISHOP CARMICHAEL MEMORIAL CHURCH, St. Zotique street, St. Denis Boulevard. Rev. H. E. Horsey, rector. 8 a.m., Holy Communion; 11 a.m., morning prayer and Litany; 3 p.m. Sunday school; 7 p.m., evening prayer.

JEWISH MISSION.

INTERDENOMINATIONAL CHRISTIAN MISSION TO THE JEWS, 183A Dorchester street W. (near Bleury).—Gospel service, Saturday and Sunday evening at 8 p.m. Evening classes every night, except Monday and Wednesday, at 7:30 p.m. All denominations are invited. H. Asher, superintendent.

CONGREGATIONAL CHURCHES.

EMMANUEL CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH, 169-171 Drummond street.—The Rev. Hugh Pedley, D.D., pastor, will preach at both services, at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. W. Randolph Burgess, M.A., pastor's assistant. Morning subject: 'A Programme for Every Day.' Evening subject: 'Life Before Two Judgment Seats.' Everybody welcome.

POINT ST. CHARLES CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH, Wellington and Hibernia Road. Rev. A. W. Main, pastor. 11 a.m. subject: 'The Spiritual Body.' 3 p.m., Sunday school. 7 p.m., subject: 'The Church and the Criminal.' C.E. meeting, Monday, 8 p.m.; Tuesday evening, Young Ladies' Circle; on Wednesday evening, prayer service at 8 p.m.; Men's Club on the 2nd and 4th Thursday of the month at 8 p.m.; Ladies' Aid on Wednesday at 2.30 p.m.; Junior C.E.S. on Friday at 7 p.m.; Ladies' Missionary Society the first Thursday of every month at 3 p.m.; choir practice on Friday at 8 p.m.

ZION CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH, corner of Mance and Milton streets. Acting-Pastor, the Rev. Prof. E. Albert Cook, Ph.D. Morning subject: 'Will Business and Christianity Win?' Evening subject: 'The God of Storm and Flood.'
Sunday school at 3 p.m. Fairmount Avenue Branch meets in Fairmount Ave. Hall, 150 Fairmount avenue West, at 3 p.m. The C. E. Society meet on Monday at 8 p.m. The Brotherhood meets on Tuesday in Church Home at 8.15 p.m. Wednesday, midweek service at 8 p.m. Visitors welcome to all services.

THE UNION CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH (Colored), 75 Inspector st.—The Rev. H. Gantt, pastor. Services at 11 a.m. and 7.30 p.m. The pastor will speak at the morning service. Mr. D. M. Moore will preach at the evening service. Sunday school from 12.30 to 1.30. Strangers welcome to all services.

AMHERST PARK CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH, corner Christopher Columbus and Daniel streets. The Rev. Herbert Moule, B.D., pastor. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. The pastor will preach at both services. Morning subject: 'The Walk to Emmaus.' Evening subject: 'The Great Shepherd.' Visitors welcome.

CALVARY CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH, corner of Dorchester and Greene avenue, Westmount. Rev. John J. Martin, Ph.D., pastor. Morning worship at 11. The Rev. Prof. Warriner, D.D., preaching. Evening worship at 7. The pastor preaching. Subject of sermon: 'The Resurrection and Pagan Living.'

CHURCH NOTICES

METHODIST CHURCHES.

DELORIMIER METHODIST CHURCH (corner of Simard street and St. Joseph Boulevard).—Pastor, Rev. C. H. Brown. The services for Sunday next are as follows: 11 a.m., morning service. By the pastor. 3 p.m., Delorimier Brotherhood. 7 p.m., evening service.

DOUGLAS METHODIST CHURCH, corner of St. Catherine and Chomedy streets. The Rev. W. R. Young, B.A., B.D., pastor. Divine service at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. The pastor will conduct both services. Sunday school at 3 p.m.

SHERBROOKE STREET METHODIST CHURCH, Sherbrooke street, just west of St. Lawrence. Rev. Alfred A. Radley, pastor. Public worship, 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Prayer meeting, Wednesday, at 8 p.m. Epworth League on Monday at 8 p.m. Junior League on Friday at 4.15 p.m. Sunday school and Bible classes at 3 p.m. Everybody welcome.

11 a.m., Rev. W. Ernest Baker; 7 p.m., Rev. James Smyth, LL.D. Church Anniversary services. Everybody welcome.

DOMINION SQUARE METHODIST CHURCH—Pastor, the Rev. E. I. Hart, B.A. Public worship at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Sunday school and Bible classes at 3 p.m. The Rev. James Allen, M.A., Secretary of Home Missions, will preach in the morning. The Rev. J. Clarke Reilly, B.A., will preach at night. Evening subject: 'The Glory of Young Manhood.' Visitors and strangers always welcome.

SHAW MEMORIAL METHODIST CHURCH, cor. Christopher Columbus and Beaubien streets. (Rev. M. I. Robinson, M.A., pastor.) Services at 11 and 7 p.m. 3 p.m., en's meeting.
The church is situated at the corner of Beaubien and Christopher Columbus streets, St. Denis Boulevard. All are welcome. Pastor's residence, No. 1924 Christopher Columbus street.

TERMINAL PARK—Sunday school at 3 p.m. Preaching service at 7 p.m. Speakers, Mr. Henry Shearman, and Wesleyan College Representative. Subject: 'Christian Missions.'

ST. JAMES METHODIST CHURCH. Rev. William Sparling, B.A., D.D., pastor. Sunday, March 30. 11 a.m., the Rev. Alfred A. Radley will preach. Subject: 'The Form and the Power of Godliness.' 7 p.m., the Rev. James Allen, M.A., General Secretary for Home Missions, will speak. Special singing by the choir, and a warm welcome to all. Sunday schools at 10 a.m. and 3 p.m. Men's Association meeting in the church at 3 p.m.

ST. HENRI METHODIST CHURCH, corner of St. Antoine and Convent Sts. Rev. A. T. Jones, M.A., B.D., pastor. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m.

MOUNTAIN STREET METHODIST CHURCH, corner of Mountain and Torrance streets. Rev. T. E. Bourke B.D., pastor. Services at 11 a.m. Subject: 'The Lamb of God who taketh away the Sin of the World.' 7 p.m. subject: 'Quit you like men.' Th pastor will preach at both services. 10 a.m., class. 3 p.m., Sunday school and Brotherhood. Mr. Sinn, of the 'Witness' staff, will be the speaker at the Brotherhood. Monday evening at 8, E.L. of C.E. Wednesday evening, at 8, prayer meeting Strangers welcome to all services.

MARLBOROUGH ST. METHODIST CHURCH, corner of Marlborough and St. Catherine street. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Sabbath school, with Quarterly Review, at 3 p.m. Monday evening at 8, Epworth League. Tuesday evening, annual congregational meeting. Reports of all societies of church submitted. Refreshments will be served at close. Prayer service on Wednesday evening at 58 Fifth avenue, Maisonneuve. Junior League on Friday at 7.45 p.m.

FAIRMOUNT AVENUE METHODIST CHURCH, corner Fairmount and Hutchison streets. The Rev. Geo. W. McCall, B.A., B.D., pastor. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. The pastor will preach at both services. Brotherhood of Andrew and Philip, Sunday, 10 a.m. Sunday school and Adult Bible classes at 3 p.m. Epworth League of C. E. on Monday at 8 p.m. Prayer meeting on Wednesday at 8 p.m. Strangers cordially welcome at all services.

WEST END CHURCH, cor. of Canning and Coursol streets, Montreal.—Rev. C. S. Laidman, pastor. Services at 11 a.m. and at 7 p.m. 10 a.m., the Junior League; 3 p.m., Sunday school and Bible class; 6.30 p.m., children's picture and song service; Monday, 8 p.m., Epworth League; Wednesday, 8 p.m., prayer meeting; Thursday, 3 p.m., Woman's Guild meeting. Strangers cordially welcomed.

EAST END METHODIST CHURCH, corner of Cartier and DeMontigny Sts.—The Rev. E. B. Brown, pastor, will preach at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m., Men's Bible Class. Five eight-minute addresses on 'Faith,' by a Lawyer, Doctor, Merchant, Mechanic and Preacher.

MOUNT ROYAL AVE. METHODIST CHURCH, corner of Mount Royal ave. and Berri street. The Rev. Henry A. Young, paster. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Sunday school at 3 p.m.
Epworth League of Christian Endeavor on Monday evening. The Junior Christian Endeavor Society meet on Wednesday at 3.30 p.m. Prayer meeting on Wednesday at 8 p.m. All seats free. Strangers welcome.

CENTENARY METHODIST CHURCH, corner of Charron and Wellington Sts. the Rev. J. D. Ellis, B.D., pastor. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. The pastor will preach at both services to-morrow. Class meetings at 9.30 and 10 a.m. Sunday school and Bible classes at 2 p.m.; also Sunday school at Hope Chapel at 3 p.m. Men's Own meeting at 4 p.m. Epworth League on Monday evening at 8 p.m. Mid-week service on Wednesday evening at 8 p.m. Strangers are cordially invited to any or all of the above services.

WESTMOUNT METHODIST CHURCH (corner of Western and Lansdowne avenues, Westmount). Rev. W. F. Baker, pastor. Sunday, March 30, 1913. 10 a.m., class meeting; 11 a.m., the Rev. Prof. J. H. Robinson, M.A., B.D., will preach; 3 p.m., Sabbath school; 7 p.m., the Rev. W. F. Baker will preach. Good singing. Mrs. Latimar, F.R.C.O., London, organist. Mr. Hyman, Mr. Blackbird, Mrs. Blackbird, Miss Bitteliffe, quartette.

EGLISE EVANGELIQUE, rue Delisle —Services publics a 11 hrs. et 7 hrs. Ecole de Dimanche a 10 hrs. Reunion de priere, Mercredi soir a 8 hrs.

DESRIVIERES ST. MISSION. Divine service at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Sunday-school at 3 o'clock. Pastor, the Rev. R. Brown.

METHODIST ITALIAN MISSION, corner of Dorchester and St. Urbain sts. Sunday school and Bible class at 10 a.m. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Communion first Sunday of every month. Preacher, the Rev. Liborio Lattoni. All are welcome.

UNITARIAN CHURCH.

CHURCH OF THE MESSIAH (Unitarian), Sherbrooke Street West and Simpson Street. The Rev. Frederick R. Griffin, B.A., S.T.B., pastor. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. The pastor will preach. Evening subject: 'The Everlasting Mercy,' by John Masefield.'

CHURCH NOTICES

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCHES.

KENSINGTON Presbyterian Church, corner Godfrey avenue and Grand Boulevard Notre Dame de Grace. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m., conducted by Mr. George G. Treanor, student-in-charge. Sunday school and Bible class at 3 p.m. Mr. S. McConnell, superintendent of Sunday school.

KNOX CHURCH, corner of Dorchester street and Mansfield street. The Rev. I. Adams Montgomery, B.A., pastor. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Sacrament of the Lord's Supper will be observed at the morning service. The pastor will conduct both services. Talk on Livingstone at the Sabbath school at 3 p.m. Schools for Chinamen at 10 a.m. and 8.15 p.m. C.E. meeting on Monday evening at 8 o'clock. Thanksgiving service after Communion on Wednesday evening at 8 o'clock. Special entertainment by Young Peoples' Association on Thursday evening. Strangers welcome to all services.

THE FIRST CHURCH, corner of Mance and Prince Arthur. The Rev. Malcolm A. Campbell, Minister. The Sunday school and Adult Bible class will meet at 3 o'clock. Prayer meeting on Wednesday evening at 8 o'clock. Strangers welcome to all services.

MACVICAR MEMORIAL CHURCH, St. Viateur avenue, corner of Hutchison street. The Rev. James G. Potter, M.A., Minister. 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Consecration services in connection with the opening of the new church. The Rev. A. Logan Geggie, of Dunn Avenue Presbyterian Church, Toronto, officiating. Strangers cordially welcome.

ST. MATTHEW'S CHURCH, 632 Wellington street, corner Bourgeois. — The Rev. L. B. Gibson, B.D., Ph.D., pastor. Public worship: 11 a.m., 'The First Christian Persecution.' 7 p.m., 'God or no God.' First in a series on the 'Ten Commandments,' applied to Modern Life. 3 p.m., Sabbath school and Bible classes. 3 p.m., St. Matthew's P.S.A. Address by the Rev. J. W. Johnston, M.A., Verdun. Subject: 'Anywhere, Forward.' Music led by orchestra. Monday, 8 p.m., C.E. Society. Wednesday, 8 p.m., Midweek service. Thursday, 3 p.m., Mothers' meeting. Friday, 7 p.m., Junior C.E. Society.

CRESCENT STREET PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Dorchester and Crescent Sts. The Rev. Robt. W. Dickie, B.A., Minister. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m., conducted by the Minister. Strangers welcome to all services.

ST. ANDREW'S PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Cote St. Antoine Road, opposite Kensington avenue, Westmount. Rev. W. J. Clark, D.D., Minister, will preach at both services. 11 a.m., Gen. iii., 1; 7 p.m., Psalms xliii., 5. Sunday school at 3 p.m. St. Henry Sunday School Mission at 3 p.m.

SALEM WELSH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH (Alexandra Rooms), 314 St. Catherine West, opposite Christ Church Cathedral. The Rev. Peter Gray Evans, Scranton, U.S.A., preacher. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. S



A MAGAZINE PAGE FOR HOME-MAKERS



WORDS OF COUNSEL FROM ONE OF THE MTHERS.

As I see many letters from mothers to the 'Witness,' I feel that a few lines from me might perhaps be read. I would gladly help others if I may be permitted the space in your Mother's Page. I would counsel your younger mothers to use wisely, and faithfully and prayerfully, your opportunities while you have them; mine are past now. Teach your children while they are young; train them to be, when they are boys, ever just what you wish them to be when they are men. For they will soon be men, and the opportunity will be gone forever. In this rushing age, their minds grow ever quicker than their bodies, and when they are young is the only time we can be sure of them. So I would say, make the best of the material while you have it, and bend the twig while it will bend. They are the talents given to use for the Master, whether it be two or five, remember, they are entrusted to you to use, or make them useful for the Master and His service.

Now is the time to put in your work so it will show to the best advantage, and yield the best fruit for this world and the next. How many mothers are saying to-day, 'Oh, if I only had another chance,' how differently I would train my boys. But we do not get a second chance—our chance slips by and our boys with it, unless we are always watching and busy.

None of us, or few of us, would be willing to own we had not good material I supose, and we are told to improve the talents, or the material, and our reward will be abundant. As we watch our loved ones develop and the good seed we have sown bear fruit in their lives our reward shall be abundant not only in this life but also in that that is to come and our reward will not be all but others will reap and share the happiness of good lives.

My dear mothers with families, they will live on and on, when we are gone.

There was a sad and fearful thing happened in our town lately. A young man was hung for murder, and when his poor broken-hearted mother came to see him, he cursed her, because in her foolish love, she had let him run wild when he was young. And the saddest part about it was that he was right, and she was wrong. She had her opportunity, and let it slip, and now all her sorrow and remorse cannot bring back her dear bright little boy again. She has a load to bear none of us could bear. Oh, when shall we mothers realize that a child is something too precious to spoil.

I know this is a great responsibility placed on us mothers, and God expects us to be faithful to our trust. But He does not ask us to work alone. We are to come boldly to the throne of grace. The next is better still, that we may obtain mercy and grace to help in every time of need. Surely that last part was put there for us mothers. Our needs are so many, but the supply is full and free. We are not supposed to do the work alone, only to do it alone, when we have help right at hand only waiting for us to take and use. That help is the fullness of God's help.

I am so thankful for my good boys, but when I look at them (now they are men), I wonder if I made the very best for the material given. Have I ever allowed the necessity for food and clothes and other comforts to take the first place in their lives, instead of keeping before them the duty to live to make this old world better. Could they be more helpful in the world than they are if I had persistently kept before them this greater ambition of living for others. But now, as my opportunity has in part gone by, I want other mothers to profit by my failures, and, rest all in a loving Father's hands.

FROM ONE MOTHER.

If only the mothers, and fathers, too, who have their precious little ones about them now, could realize the cruelty of letting these little ones grow up selfish and wilful and spoiled, it would surely change their method of dealing with them, if only for the sake of the children's own happiness. I once heard a man say, 'No one has a right to let a puppy grow up with habits that will get him kicks when he is a dog, however cute they are in a puppy,' and we all round us we see children being smiled on and admired for tricks that will cause them to be ridiculed and despised when they grow older. And for this, those who love them are to blame. This is true of the many little ways and habits that make or mar social and business success, then what of the greater things? Truly those who have the joy of children have with that joy a tremendous responsibility. How can any of us forget the Master's words when he said, 'It is not the will of your Father which is in heaven that one of these little ones should perish.' And what will we answer when he asks us for an account of our stewardship if we have lost them or led them astray?

Thinking of the poor broken-hearted mother, we can only pray, in all humility, that the Great Father will in some way give her another opportunity to serve him, and so win healing, and that he will give to us all wisdom and never failing love and patience, so that we may never fail one of his little ones.

HOW TO KNIT A STOCKING.

Dear Madam:—

Will you please publish in your Saturday edition directions for knitting a woman's stocking with full explanation of turning the heel, and oblige,

your sincerely,

A READER.

This will, I think, be found clear and exact as to both heel and foot of stocking.

Quantity of wool required—6 skeins 4-ply 'Bee-hive' Scotch fingering, 4 knitting needles, size 16. For a medium size foot, 9 1-2 inches. Cast on 104 stitches.

1st row—Knit 1, purl 1, and repeat this 19 times.

16th row—Knit 103, purl 1, repeat this for 6 inches, or 100 rows.

116th row—Knit 5, purl 3 for 6 inches or 100 rows.

To decrease: 1st row—Knit 3, knit 2 together, purl 3, * knit 5, purl 3, repeat from * and at the end knit 2 together, knit 3, purl 3.

Note—Always knit 3 purl 3, and the directions given are for decreasing at the beginning and end of rows.

2nd row—Knit 4, purl 3, and at the end knit 4, purl 3; repeat this row 5 times.

8th row—Knit 2, knit 2 together, purl 3, and at the end knit 2 together, knit 2, purl 3.

9th row—Knit 3, purl 3, and at the end knit 3, purl 3; repeat this row 5 times.

15th row—Knit 2, knit 2 together, purl 2, and at the end purl 2, knit 2 together, knit 2, purl 3.

16th row—Knit 3 purl 2, and at the end purl 2, knit 3, purl 3; repeat this row 5 times.

22nd row—Knit 2, knit 2 together, purl 1, and at the end purl 1, knit 2 together, knit 2, purl 3.

23rd row—Knit 3, purl 1, and at the end purl 1, knit 3, purl 3; repeat this row 5 times.

29th row—Knit 2, knit 2 together, knit 5, and at the end knit 5, knit 2 together, knit 2, purl 3.

30th row—Knit 8 purl 3, and at the end knit 8, purl 3; repeat this row 3 times.

33rd row—Knit 2, knit 2 together, knit 4, purl 3, and at the end knit 4, knit 2 together, knit 2 purl 3.

34th row—Knit 7, purl 3, and at the end knit 7, purl 3; this row to be repeated 5 times.

40th row—Knit 2, knit 2 together, knit 3, purl 3, and at the end knit 3, knit 2 together, knit 2, purl 3.

41st row—Knit 6, purl 3, and at the end knit 6, purl 3; repeat this row 5 times.

47th row—Knit 2, knit 2 together, knit 2, purl 3, and at the end knit 2, knit 2 together, knit 2, purl 3.

48th row—Knit 5, purl 3, and at the end knit 5, purl 3; repeat this row for 120 rows, or 7 inches.

Heel.—Take 20 stitches each side of the back seam; 3 purl, and work backwards and forwards for 18 rows.

To Turn the Heel.—Knit 21, purl 1, knit 1, knit 2 together, knit 1, turn, purl 3, knit 1, purl 1, purl 2 together, purl 1, turn, knit 3, purl 1, knit 2, knit 2 together, knit 1, turn, purl 4, knit 1, purl 2, purl 2 together, purl 1.

You widen your heel in this manner until you have no stitches left, then pick up 18 stitches on the right hand side of the heel; knit the stitches as you pick them up, then take 3 stitches off the front needle, rib the front of your foot, and take the last 3 stitches on to another needle and pick up 18 stitches the other side of your heel.

For Instep.—Decrease at the third stitch from the beginning and end of the two side needles, every second row, until you have 8 stitches left. Knit about 90 rows, or 5 1-2 inches from the last, take in.

For the Toe.—Divide your stitches, 21 on the side needles, 42 on the front needle. Decrease every second row at the beginning and end of the front needle, at the beginning of one and the end of the side needles. Continue until you have 10 stitches left on the front needle, and 5 on each of the side ones. End off with a darning needle.

This stocking can be knitted in silk, when a few more stitches must be cast on, say 120, or a big leg, 144, and a few more rows added before you take in for the first time.

LAMPS.

(By Alfred Noyes.)

Immense and silent night,
Over the darkling downs I go,
And the deep gloom is pricked with points of light,
Above, around me and below.

I cannot break the bars
Of fate; nor, if I scan the sky,
Comes there to me, questioning those cold stars,
Any new signal or reply.

Yet—are they less than these,
These village-lights that I do scan
Below me; or, far out on darkling seas,
Those twinkling messages from man?

Round me the darkness rolls!
Out of the depth each lance of light
Shoots from lost windows, thrills from living souls,
And—shall I doubt that starrier height?

No signal? No reply?
As o'er the Hills of Time I roam,
Hope opens her warm casements in the sky
And lights the heavenly lamps of home.

A SLIGHT MISCALCULATION

(By Susan B. Robbins, in the 'Sunday Republican.')

'But, aunt!' young Haygood's tone was mildly expostulating. 'It seems to me rather imprudent to begin to use your principal. By using just the interest you can live in comfort here. I should think you'd want to continue living quietly and happily here, as you always have done.'

Mrs. Drake smiled indulgently, but there were no signs of yielding in her manner. 'A great deal you know about whether I'm happy or not. I've been repressed, that's what I've been. I ought not to say anything in criticism of my poor husband, who is dead and gone, but he did not understand me. He treated me like a child. He meant well, poor man, but he did not know. But now I am going to enjoy my money. I'm going to do some of the things I've always wanted to do.'

'But when it is gone,' suggested the nephew, 'what then?'

'I shall be gone, too,' she smiled at him brightly. 'Oh, I'm not so foolish and improvident as you may think. I've figured it all out and I know exactly how much I can spend each year so as to have it last just as long as I do. You see my father and mother died at 70 years, and a number of my aunts and uncles died at the same age. To be sure, my grandfather on my father's side lived to be 95, but his wife died when she was only 45, so that evened things up. After all my figuring and calculating I have set the time of my departure from this life at exactly 70 years and two months. To be sure, I shall not leave any money behind me, but that will save the bother of making a will. I'm going to begin to enjoy myself right away, and the first thing will be to start for Southern California for the winter, and I leave in just a week. You see I am 60 now, and I've only got 10 years left, so I don't want to lose any time. It is too precious and will slip away all too quickly.'

Haygood rose to go. 'So you have made up your mind, aunt,' he said. 'Well, I hope you will have a delightful time every minute the next 10 years. And if you live to be older than 70 and need any assistance, let me know, won't you?'

Mrs. Drake smiled. 'I'll let you know, she said, 'but I shall not live to be any older. I have made my calculations very carefully. I'm not so strong as I seem, and if I have made any mistake it is on the side of coming short of 70.'

Haygood chuckled as he went down the stone steps to the sidewalk. 'I'll bet on her being good for a hundred,' he said. 'I see where I'll have to support her in her old age. She's a dear old lady, an dI guess I'm good for it,' and he squared his broad shoulders as he walked briskly along the sidewalk.

It was Mrs. Drake's birthday, and she was 70 years old. She was observing the day quietly at her old home. There had been two reasons for her return. From the first she had so planned it, wishing to spend her last days there, and the end was set for two months from this day. But there was another and most imperative reason: Her money was all gone. Not that she was absolutely destitute, but her finances were so straightened that it was impossible to continue her travels and the expense that they necessitated. She had spent rather more than she had planned, and there had been some unexpected bills which she had felt obliged to pay.

As she looked back upon the past 10 years her strongest feelings were regret and dissatisfaction. Some of her money she had spent for others, but that which she had used for herself had brought far less happiness than she had expected. At the first she had been as pleased and interested as a child, but soon she had become bored and over-critical, and the last few years had dragged wearily.

As she sat thinking of these things she was not happy The ill use to which she had put her money and the nearness of her exit from life's stage were enough in themselves to cause distress of mind; but these things were of secondary importance, while it was the financial situation which weighed most heavily upon her.

What was she to do? The expenses of the coming two months were likely to be heavy, what with doctors, nurses and all that was to come after. There was the house, but she knew that her husband's will provided that she was to have merely a life interest in that. She got up and paced the floor in her keen anxiety. It was the first time in her life that she had been worried about money matters, and for the first time since her husband's death she longed passionately for his masterful presence and for what she had called his repression of her, but which she now thought of as a blessed safeguard and protection.

In the futile groping for a way out of her difficulties she thought of young Haygood's offer of aid, but she repudiated it proudly. 'I'll go out as a scrub-woman,' she declared, 'before I will live on charity. Besides, he has a family now, I believe, I ought to go and see them, I suppose.'

At this point in her reflection the telephone bell rang, and she answered the call, impatient of the interruption.

'I have called you up to see if you can help a friend of mine,' said the voice from the other end of the wire. 'They are a lovely family, a man and a wife and three children. They want to find an old lady who would come and help about taking care of the children, amuse them, tell them stories, do light sewing, and be a companion for the mother. In fact, they want to adopt a salaried grandmother, but she must be intelligent and nice, you know. It would really be a lovely place for some nice old lady. You know so many people all over the country, I thought you might think of just the right one.'

'Why, no,' answered Mrs. Blake, slowly, 'I can't seem to think of anyone.' Then she caught her breath sharply.—'Oh, yes, I do,' she said eagerly. 'I know just the one. What is your friend's address?'

Mrs. Marshall,' came the answer. 'Two hundred and seven Orchard street. So glad you know some one, and I hope you'll send your friend's name to Mrs. Marshall at once—Goodby.'

'Good-by,' said Mrs. Drake in a trembling voice. She walked excitedly about the room. 'I've found a way out! A salaried grandmother! Isn't that delightful?'

Suddenly she stood still, while a shadow crossed her face. 'I forgot,' she said slowly, 'I forgot. It's only for two months. Oh, what shall I do? Well, I'll stay till I am taken sick, and then I can go to a hospital or something.'

It was the middle of that night that Mrs. Drake suddenly burst out laughing. She got up and turned on the electric lights and stood before her mirror, looking at herself long and earnestly. Then she turned out the lights and went back to bed, where she lay and laughed and chuckled to herself in the most absurd manner. 'I'm an old goose,' she said aloud. 'I'm in perfect health, and there's no earthly reason why I shouldn't live to be 100. And it's very fortunate, too, that I'm so well and strong, seeing that I've got to earn my living.' With another prolonged laugh she turned over and went to sleep.

It was the third week that she had held her position in the Marshall family, and she sat darning stockings with Mrs. Marshall in the pleasant sitting-room.

'I don't know how I ever got on without you,' the younger lady was saying. 'You are such a help to me, and you are so cheerful and companionable. My husband will be delighted to find I have you with us, for I have kept it for a surprise when he comes home. And I want you to promise that you won't ever leave us. The children love you dearly, and I'm very fond of you myself. You won't ever leave us, will you?'

'Not till you request my resignation,' said Mrs. Drake, smiling. 'That is,' she added, 'unless Mr. Marshall and I should not get on together. You know that might make things less pleasant than they are now. When is it I am to meet him?'

'To-morrow,' answered Mrs. Marshall. 'He will be home from his trip then. But I have no uneasiness on that score, for I know you will be very fond of each other.'

The next morning as Mrs. Drake came down to breakfast, she heard a man's voice in the dining-room. Then the children, hearing her step, ran out into the hall shouting, 'Papa has come—papa has come.'

As she entered the room the man of the house turned toward her and they stood confronting each other.

Mrs. Drake was the first to speak. 'Marshall Haygood!' she cried, and then her nephew kissed her affectionately. 'I shall hold you to the promise you gave Mary,' he said, 'and there won't be any trouble about our getting on together, will there?'

Mrs. Drake looked long in each of the faces about her, then she sighed contentedly. 'No,' she said, 'I don't think there will.'

DO NOT LEAVE LETTERS

They May Be Read By Strangers or Misread By Friends.

Not many years ago, in a far western town, a lady teacher in the academy of the place was swept from a point of rock while bathing, and was drowned. She was without immediate family, and in the boarding-house where she had resided but a short time an inconsiderate landlady threw out into the rubbish-heap a large parcel of old letters found among the dead teacher's effects, and the passing school children gathered up and read the story of the woman's girlhood, courtship, and unhappy marriage, as told in these letters.

In this instance, happily, there was no one to be injured by this indelicate unveiling of heart-secrets, for the husband had long been dead, but the rude lesson was taken to heart by many in the community. In scores of homes boxes of old letters were looked over and destroyed. Few who heard the fate of the dead woman's letters were willing to run the risk of having their own cherished correspondence thrown to the winds for the gaze of the curious.

More than half a century ago a young mother, writing a long, confidential family letter from her distant new home to the group of sisters still living in the old homestead, described in detail and with unnecessary harshness the faults of one of her children, a young son, and declared that so aggravating were his faults she sometimes almost lost her affection for him. As time went on the nervous, restless, ungovernable youth outgrew the faults of his boyhood, which were largely the result of his lack of health, and became the much-beloved son, reliable, tender, and generous, the heart's comfort of the mother's declining years.

Long after the mother had been laid away to rest, this letter fell into the hands of the son and caused him many a pang of regret.

A good lesson for writers and readers of letters followed from these true incidents. The recipient of a confidential letter owes it to the writer to destroy, at the earliest possible moment, any lines which would injure or cause unhappiness to any one if the letter were to be lost or pass into other hands than those for which it was intended. If it be desirable to preserve the contents, it is far better to make an abstract of the dangerous letter in one's own writing, with the time of receipt and any other necessary data, and file it away for future reference after destroying the original copy. For recipients of letters pay strict heed to the injunction 'burn when read.' The vicissitudes of life in our country are so numerous that the housekeeper has little reason or assurance that her own private box of letters will never fall into the hands of strangers.

It is quite safe to include a general overlooking of correspondence with the semi-annual or monthly housecleaning or any change of residence; and superfluous papers of every sort would then naturally be relegated to the fire, for this is the only destroyer whose work can be depended upon.

Letters written by a hand now folded in the silence of the burial-casket should receive that careful respect which we would wish accorded to our own when left to the care of strangers. If no loving friend or relative remains to receive and cherish these messages of the years, let the flames devour them rather than permit them to fall into the hands of the indifferent or unfriendly. — 'The Outlook.'

NO TIME TO BE DISCOURAGED.

No, I wasn't discouraged. 'Twouldn't have been any use I had to keep right on any way,' simply answered a plain, practical woman to an inquiry as to the way she had won through a hard time in her life. 'When you just have to do things, you don't stop to think whether you have courage to do them or not, you go ahead because there is nothing else to do. I suppose the folks that get discouraged are the ones that have a chance to stop and study themselves to see how they are feeling. When something has got to be done and you have to do it, you're not watching your courage, you're watching your chance.'—Selected.

EVERYDAY FRIENDSHIP.

It is easy to offer to stand by another in an emergency; it is a different matter to be ready to help when there is no spectacular demand for assistance, but only the everyday need of friendship. Yet the world most needs those who are willing to be neighbors not only once in a while, but all the time. 'If you ever get into trouble, come to me!' a New York business man said to a boy who had been rescued from the life of the streets. 'I can go to most any one when I'm in trouble,' was the answer; 'but what I need most is a man who'll be a friend to me when I'm not in trouble!' That cry was foreseen by Him who said, not only, 'Call upon me in the day of trouble,' but also, by the lips of his Son, 'Come unto me, all ye that labor and are heavy laden, and I will give you rest.' In proportion as men have the mind of Christ will they be able to respond to calls for commonplace assistance.—'S. S. Times.'

Home Cookery

APPETIZING SAUCES FOR MEAT, FISH OR VEGETABLE.

To the novice in the kitchen or to the young housekeeper, considering what she should serve with different dishes there seem to be an endless variety of sauces. In her bewilderment she often refuses to be bothered with any of them and bores herself and her household by an insipid, badly put together gravy or white sauce. A talk with an experienced cook or a little study and comparison of the sauces that make up that 'endless variety' would show that there are after all only a few varieties with a great many different seasonings and slight changes.

One and another of these different seasonings may become known and for a time be the fashionable thing, and a little later go out so entirely that even their names are forgotten.

There are, however, a number of sauces which, introduced years ago, are as popular to-day as when first introduced. They were invented by really skilled and noted chefs, and it is well worth while for every housekeeper to learn to make them. They are worthy of the place they hold and when made properly add very much to the enjoyment of food.

Once you have thoroughly mastered even a few of these standard sauces you will find yourself able to make many combinations and so add much variety to your bill of fare.

Bechamel Sauce Plain:—To make this sauce put into an enamelled saucepan one dessertspoonful of butter; to this add two tablesspoonfuls of flour and mix thoroughly over the fire till quite enough. Then add by degrees three glasses of milk, stirring all the time without stopping until it boils and thickens. This is used by the French to serve over stewed apples, pears, prunes, and other fruit as well as with many vegetables.

Bechamel Sauce, Elaborate:—Take two ounces of raw ham and mince fine. Cut up fine, one stalk of celery, a small new carrot, a small white onion. Put two tablespoonfuls of butter into a saucepan and when melted add the chopped onion and stew until tender without browning. Then add the minced ham and chopped vegetables. Brown a minute and then add the vegetables and a bunch of sweet herbs, two whole cloves, a blade of mace, four whole allspice, and two fresh mushrooms, if convenient. Simmer gently for a few minutes without browning. Then add a pint of white sauce and let boil for ten minutes, stirring constantly. Then add by degrees a cupful of rich sweet cream. Blend until the sauce is of velvety smoothness, then strain and heat over hot water for a few minutes. Serve with fish, chicken or sweetbreads.

Beurre Noir.—This is for fried or broiled fish and an old-time favorite. Put two tablespoonfuls of butter in a frying pan and heat very hot; then add a tablespoonful of vinegar, a tablespoonful of chopped parsley, a tablespoonful of onion juice, half a teaspoonful of salt, half a teaspoonful of pepper and let it boil up at once and serve.

Caper Butter.—Mince fine a tablespoonful of capers and rub them through a sieve with a wooden spoon; add a salt-spoonful of salt and a dash of pepper to the capers and mix thoroughly with an ounce of chilled butter. Spread this on a platter and lay fried or broile fish on it and serve. Or spread it over broiled salt mackerel and serve at once.

Caper Sauce.—Beat to a cream two tablespoonfuls of pastry flour with half a cupful of butter. Add a pint of boiling water. Place over the fire and stir constantly until it comes to boiling; then add salt and pepper to taste; one tablespoonful of lemon juice and three tablespoonfuls of capers. Serve in a separate dish or poured over the meat it accompanies.

Sauce Bernaise.—Take the yolks of four eggs, four tablespoonfuls of butter, one tablespoonful chopped parsley, one tablespoonful chopped tarragon; one tablespoonful tarragon vinegar; one teaspoonful onion juice; salt and pepper to suit the taste. Put the butter in a cup heated over hot water, and stir until it is soft, but not oily. Put the eggs into a small saucepan and beat them until light; add a third of the butter and beat until smooth; then another third and heat again; then the remainder of the butter and beat again until smooth. Add salt and pepper and, last of all, the vinegar and onion juice, and beat again. Set the saucepan over boiling water and cook three minutes, beating all the time with the egg whip. Take from the fire and add the parsley and tarragon and use at once.

Plain Bread Sauce.—One and a half ounces of fresh bread crumbs placed in a saucepan with half a cupful of cold water. Add half an ounce of butter, salt and pepper to suit the taste, six whole peppercorns or a small chilli cut fine. Cook five minutes; then add a cupful of milk or cream and cook five minutes longer. Take out the peppercorns and serve very hot. Some like the flavor of onion in this sauce. Do not use more than one good thick slice, or a quarter of an onion.

Horseradish Sauce.—Put one pint of consomme or broth into a saucepan and add from half to a cupful of fresh grated horseradish and let boil ten minutes, not longer. Season to taste with salt. Meanwhile mix together in a bowl three eggs and a cupful of cream, beating and mixing thoroughly. Add these to the horseradish, stirring constantly, but do not let it boil or the horseradish will curdle. Serve with roast meat or baked, stuffed fish.

Egg Sauce.—Chop an onion fine and put it into a saucepan with a bay leaf minced fine and two tablespoonfuls of butter. When the butter melts stir in two tablespoonfuls of flour and add a pint of veal or chicken broth. Mix well and add salt to taste, a dash of nutmeg and pepper. Beat the yolks of three eggs with the juice of half a lemon and pour gradually into the sauce. Do not let the sauce boil after adding eggs. Put through a sieve and when ready to serve sprinkle two chopped, hard boiled eggs and a teaspoonful of minced parsley over the top.

Cold Sauce Tartare.—To make sauce tartare to serve with cold meats or fish, take a cupful of good mayonnaise jelly and gradually beat in one tablespoonful of minced parsley, the same of minced olives and pickles, and a teaspoonful of minced chives. The Creole cook takes one clove of garlic, six shallots, one pickle, a handful of parsley, all minced fine and half a clove bruised or minced, places these together in a cloth and presses and squeezes out the juice into the mayonnaise, adding a teaspoonful of mustard, salt and cayenne to taste.

Hollandaise Sauce.—Make hot one gill of white sauce, add quarter of a gill of good white stock, well mixed, with the beaten yolks of two eggs, beat all together over the fire or in a double boiler until the sauce thickens, but do not allow it to boil. Add one dessertspoonful of lemon juice, and one ounce of butter a little at a time, season to taste, pass through a fine strainer and reheat over hot water.

Hollandaise Sauce for Fish.—Beat half a cupful of butter to a cream with a wooden paddle. Add the yolks of three eggs, one at a time, beating each one in thoroughly. Then add the juice of half a lemon, salt and pepper to taste and about five minutes before serving add half a cupful of boiling water, a little at a time, stirring it in thoroughly. Place over hot water and stir rapidly until you have a custrad-like sauce. Then serve at once.

CORRESPONDENTS' DEPARTMENT

Questions and Answers on Practical Cooking.*

Dear Madam,—

When we had a Swedish girl cooking for us she always served noodles with the soup that were quite different from the white flabby ones we get now. Her's were crisp and brown and round. Can you tell us how she made them, and oblige?

SEVERAL OF YOUR FAITHFUL READERS.

Your cook probably made for you the noodles she had learned to make at home in Sweden, and they were fried like little doughnuts. To make them beat up an egg with a pinch of salt until it froths; then work in as much sifted flour as it will take up, (about three tablespoonfuls). Knead it until it becomes a firm, smooth, elastic paste. Then roll it out on a slightly floured board until as thin as writing paper. When it is as thin as you can get it, slip under the sheet of paste a smooth, lightly floured cloth. Cover the paste likewise. This will enable you to roll the paste still thinner. Now cut the paste into rounds with a tumbler or something equally small. The paste should be folded so that two discs are cut at one time. Have ready on the fire a pan of deep hot fat. When you are certain it is hot, drop in the discs of paste. They will immediately swell into golden balls requiring not more than a minute to color. Skim them out; drain on paper, and add to the soup when serving.

Dear Madam,—

Could I make kisses for a children's party at home? I do not mean the taffy kisses, but the big white and pink ones you fill with whipped cream.?

MISS M. L.

You can certainly make them and will not find it difficult. The one thing which requires great care is your oven. To be a success the kisses must bake very slowly in a slow oven. One might almost call it drying them, not baking them. Take the whites of four eggs beaten to a stiff froth and stir into it very gently nine ounces of granulated sugar. Have readyt a board about one inch thick, that will fit in your oven. Cover this board with white paper. With a spoon put your mixture on in any shape you fancy, for filling the shape of a large half egg is best. Set the board in a slow oven and leave in for one hour. They should become quite hard to the touch, but without being more than a pale light brown. When done detach them from the paper with a knife and put them together in pairs. You can, if you wish, color some with cochineal a light pink. They may have the flat side scouped out slightly and filled with either whipped cream or ice cream and then joined together.

Dear Home Editor,—

Kindly give through your correspondence department a recipe for making the old Devonshire 'pot and puddings.' These are somewhat like sausages, and some of your readers might know just how they are made. There are two kinds, white and black, the former are splendid if rightly made. Yours truly.

AN OLD SUBSCRIBER.

Rockwood.

I must plead guilty to ignorance on the subject of Devonshire 'Pot and Puddings.' Are they by any chance the black or blood pudding, and the white puddings which are made by our farmers' wives, when the pigs are killed? Will some of our readers tell us about them?

*Housekeepers are invited to write to the Editor of the Home Page asking for suggestions; recipes will be given on request, and we will be pleased to have favorite tried recipes sent for publication in this column.

THE GARDEN

NOTES BY A PRACTICAL MAN

WHEN PLANTING FRUIT TREES. GET DOWN TO BUSINESS.

A good many fruit trees which are planted never bear any fruit. In a great many cases this is due to wrong methods of planting and others to neglect after planting. The situation should be higher than the general level of the land on which you are placed. If, wherever possible a little rise of ground, or sloping land, is preferable to moist low lying rich soil. But if your ground is all on the level, drain it rather than not have any trees.

Land that has had cultivated crops on it, the previous year is in the best shape for planting an orchard. For an orchard, plough and harrow as early as possible in the spring, and open out a trench with the plough. Plant the trees in check rows, thirty to forty feet apart according to your location, thirty feet for north and forty feet for south. When the fruit trees arrive if you are not ready to plant heel them in a trench, keeping the roots moist till ready to plant. When ready to plant take out only a few at a time, as needed, for a drying wind, or hot sun will dry up the roots directly and that is one thing that has caused the death of many fruit trees.

When planting root prune the trees, cutting back the roots to about a foot from the base. Cut with the slope up, not down—this keeps the new roots near the surface. Also cut off all broken roots. Dig out a hole wider than the roots, and work in the loose surface soil to cover the roots. Do not plant any deeper than the tree was in before, you can see the mark on the tree. Work the soil into the roots with your hand and tread firm. If the soil is dry, water when planted and place a good mulch of strawy or long manure for three feet around the tree six inches deep. If the weather is very dry they will require water and the mulch will help to keep the moisture in.

In regard to pruning the head, I differ from most people. I wait till the tree has been planted a year, when you can make your tree grow stronger by pruning, when you cut back all the roots there is nothing to make a good growth, but by waiting till the tree has made roots and then cutting to form a head you have some power to drive the shoots the way you want them. I know I am treading on most delicate ground, but after nearly forty years I see no reason to change my mind as to the best method in this.

Protect the tree by staking, and cultivate the orchard, putting in vegetables or a root crop for a year or two. Do not let any crop interfere with the trees, as it will do if planted too near them. Protect the roots in fall by a mulch of manure or something to hold the snow.

As to a choice of varieties, the readers of the 'Witness' spread all over the Dominion, are many of them, a very great distance apart, and the same varieties will not suit all. A letter sent to the Dominion Horticulturist, asking for advise as what to plant in your own special locality will be the safest and best plan to follow. Address, The Horticulturist, Central Experimental Farm, Ottawa. The department is always ready and willing to give advice free to any that ask it.

For a small garden, the dwarf trees are best, if you are able to obtain them, as you can plant them so much closer. Apples on the Paradise or dwarfing stock, pears on quince, cherries on the mahaleb, these are all stocks that are dwarfing in their nature, and will give you trees that do not grow so fast, but come into bearing earlier.

The old Scotch saying which I remember as the motto of the forestry exhibition in Edinburgh in the eighties, is worth quoting: 'Be aye stickin in a tree it will be growing when you are sleeping.'

GET DOWN TO BUSINESS.

As April is nearly here you must get down to work, if you want to make your garden a success. Of course the different soils and the different latitudes make quite a difference as to the time of starting, but as soon as the land is ready to work, be ready with everything needed, such as tools, manure, seeds, plants, trees, have your plan made and decide what you want to try in anything you have not grown before. These things are often neglected until wanted, and a week's bad weather following often means failure.

If you are making a lawn you cannot have the soil too deep, two feet is a good depth, using plenty of manure mixed with the subsoil. Be careful not to get straw manure on the surface, as it will cause lots of trouble. If your lawn is already made fill up any holes in it by raising the turf and putting good soil underneath, and reseeding any place that needs it.

All construction work, such as grading, levelling, making walks or draining, should be done as soon as possible after the frost is out of the ground. Anything wanted for filling up or using should be got on hand now without delay. Whatever is done, should be well done, in gardening. It is so often seen that failure was caused by not doing the work well at the start, and many have been discouraged by their plants dying a lingering death through starvation. If the ground is deeply dug it will stand both dry weather and wet weather better, so that you gain whichever comes, a dry or a wet summer. If you use poultry netting for your peas order at once, as it is better to erect before the peas are six inches high.

The death has occurred suddenly at Hull, of Miss Rachel Blacklock, of Higton, Cumberland, who played goal at hockey for both Cumberland and Lancashire counties and on more than occasion gained a place in the North of England team against the South. Miss Blacklock was also an expert swimmer, and when at the Liverpool Gymnastic Training College won the silver and gold medals in successive years. She also held the award of merit for live-saving.

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NOT A VILLAGE IN ALL CANADA

But Can Tell of Genuine Cures by Dodd's Kidney Pills.

Dunnet, Ont., Man Tells How Quickly they Built Him Up and Brought Him Back to Perfect Health.

Dunnet, Ont., March 28.—(Special.)—That there is not a village or post-office in Canada that cannot provide a genuine cure by Dodd's Kidney Pills has been shown again and again. In this little village many people bear grateful testimony to the wonderful curative powers of this simple remedy. Mr. Alex. Roy is one of these.

'I used Dodd's Kidney Pills for a run-down system,' Mr. Roy states. 'My head ached, my limbs were heavy, and my skin had a harsh dry feeling, and would itch and burn at night. Three boxes of Dodd's Kidney Pills cured me.'

Dodd's Kidney Pills simply cure the kidneys. The work of the kidneys is to strain all the waste matter out of the blood. If the kidneys are out of order they fail to do their work, the waste matter remains in the blood, putrifies and causes serious diseases. The natural cure is to make the kidneys do their work. Dodd's Kidney Pills always do this.



The BOY SCOUTS

Boy Scouts Commended

Those who witnessed the demonstration of scouting activities in Washington during the festivities attending the inauguration of President Wilson are planning to present bronze medals to the boy scouts as a token of their appreciation of the splendid work which the boy scouts did in giving first aid to ill persons, doing good turns to strangers, and above all, in protecting the suffragettes from roughness and insults when the police were unable to keep back the throng.

More than 1,500 scouts were on duty in Washington on March 3 and 4. They represented scout organizations in District of Columbia, Virginia, Georgia, Pennsylvania, Kentucky New Jersey and Maryland. The troops of boys were on duty in the Union Station on both the day before and the day of the inaugural. Other boys were stationed at various points along Pennsylvania Avenue during the suffrage parade, and also during the inaugural parade. They called ambulances, attended, fainting and ill persons, and were of great help to the persons in charge of the festivities.

WORK NOT STAGED.

The splendid service which the scouts gave was in no way staged, but was spontaneous, the result of the scout principles. The point is emphasized in a letter which Chief Scout Executive Mr. West, wrote to Major General Wood, saying, 'We could not have staged the scene at Washington had we tried. Things just naturally develop because of what has gone before. The boys proved that through their training they were certainly prepared to meet the emergencies as they developed.'

James E. West, Chief Scout Executive of the Boy Scouts of America, New York City, and E. S. Martin, Scout-Commissioner of Washington, who had direct supervision of the boy scouts in Washington, have received letters praising the scouts. Those letters coming from such men as Major General Leonard Wood, Rear Admiral Richard Wainwright, Major Charles Lynch, in charge of the first aid department of the red cross; Isaac Gans, member of the inaugural committee; and Arthur L. Fox, of Washington, show that the boy scouts have proved themselves a national factor in civic work. The boy scouts, as never before, proved first, that boys organized in troops under the supervision of adults, can be of tremendous service to the public, and secondly, that those activities tend to train characetrs and make the boys more worthy and more helpful citizens.

MAJOR-GENERAL WOOD'S LETTER.

One of the most interesting letters came from Major-General Leonard Wood, Chief of Staff, of the War Department, who was grand marshal of the inaugural parade. He wrote: 'I want to commend the excellent work of the boy scouts in the inaugural ceremonies.

'From my personal observation and from the numerous reports that have come in, the service of these lads was of great value. Their energy and enthusiasm were amazing. Not only did they serve as policemen in keeping back the crowd, but as very efficient administrators of first aid. Long after dark these sturdy little fellows stayed by their duty. It was a great pleasure to see them and a greater pleasure to command them officially.'

EXCELLENT FIRST AID SERVICE.

Major Lynch was also emphatic. 'I know,' he wrote, 'that you will hear many golden opinions expressed of the splendid work which the boy scouts did in Washington on the occasion of the inauguration of President Wilson. Perhaps, however, no one was much better situated to form a correct judgment of their work than I was, as I had charge of the red cross arrangements on the third and fourth of March. On both days I was materially assisted by the boy scouts, who always showed themselves to be manly, self-reliant, and helpful.'

ADMIRAL WAINWRIGHT'S ADMIRATION.

Rear Admiral Wainwright, who was extremely enthusiastic, wrote as follows:

'I desire to express to you my admiration for the conduct of the boy scouts on March third and fourth. The courage and discipline displayed by them in their endeavor to protect the parading women on the third excited the admiration and respect of all who were in a position to witness it. I congratulate you upon being at the head of such a splendid organization.'

Isaac C. Sutton, who is scout commissioner for Montgomery County, Pennsylvania, was enthusiastic over the work of the boy scouts. 'The conduct of the scouts there,' he wrote, 'reflects great credit on the organization. At the parade of the suffragists the scouts did more than the police in keeping back the crowds; as a matter of fact, those who saw it said that the parade could not have gone on except for the scouts.

'During the inauguration the scouts were of great use in keeping back the crowds, particularly those boys who had staffs. At first the police would not let them through the lines, but afterwards they called them to help.

DR. HICKLING ENTHUSIASTIC.

Dr. Percy Hickling, Chairman of the committee on hospitals and ambulances, wrote as follows:

'Permit me to express to you, and through you to the boy scouts, my high appreciation for their valuable services rendered in connection with the recent inaugural period. The scouts were punctual, courteous, and wonderfully efficient under trying circumstances of a long day and a tired crowd. Nearly every member of my committee has expressed his appreciation of the boy scouts, in which I most sincerely join.'

Proficiency Badges

FARMER'S.
C. A. Harleigh, 11th M.

DAIRYMAN'S.
C. A. Harleigh, 11th M.
L. Levinson, 11th M.

CLERK'S.
T. Neilson, 11th M.
W. Story, 11th M.
N. Littner, 11th M.
S. Littner, 11th M.
M. Kalman, 11th M.

FIREMAN'S BADGE.
R. Phillip, 13th Montreal.
W. McGregor, 13th Montreal.
L. Campbell, 15th Montreal.
W. Ford, 15th Montreal.
W. Blake, 15th Montreal.
W. Barton, 15th Montreal.
A. Smith, 15th Montreal.
A. Sharpe, 17th Montreal.
M. McNaughton, 17th Montreal.

PATHFINDERS.
R. McLaughlin, 13th.
R. Philip, 13th.
W. McGregor, 13th.

HORSEMAN'S.
B. Fairbanks, 41st.

The examination for ambulance work will be held at St. George's school house on Thursday, April 3, at 7.30 p.m.

The examinations for missioner's badge will be given at St. John's Hall, McGill headquarters, on Saturday, April 5, at 7.30 p.m.

Examinations for first class will be taken on Wednesday, April 2, at the Fairmount Y.M.C.A., at 7.30 p.m.

In the report of the S. M's Club meeting which appeared on this page last Saturday it was stated that when a scout failed in an examination, his entrance fee would be returned to him. This was a mistake; in the case of failure the entrance fee will NOT be returned.

BE PREPARED.

To emphasise the usefulness of 'the woman who can do things in an emergency' General Sir Robert Baden-Powell narrated recent experiences of himself and Lady Baden-Powell in Algeria, to an audience attending a Scouts' display at Parkstone, Dorset, on March 8. The occasion was the presentation of colors and badges to the local Scouts, known as 'Lady Baden-Powell's Own,' and Lady Baden-Powell accompanied her husband, to whom she was married in October last.

'You see a lady here to-night,' said General Baden-Powell, 'in a beautiful black hat and white coat. I saw her not so long ago in —what is the feminine name for shirt-sleeves?—(laughter)—scrubbing out a sauce pan. We were living the simple life in the desert. We had only one pan, and that was a saucepan. It had to do for frying our fish in the morning and also for boiling our coffee in.

'After the lady had done the fried fish she had to get some grass roots and sand and scrub the pot out so that we could make our coffee in it. The lady was quite able to do it, and she did it well. She also did the washing.

'But,' General Baden-Powell added, 'I must stand up for the Scouts and the mere man—she had to fall back upon me to do the ironing.' (Laughter.)

PRIMA DONNA'S POTATOES.

General Baden-Powell also told of a visit he paid to Mme. Melba at her home, where he found her digging potatoes in the garden. 'That is what I like to see,' he said; 'women able to do things.'

In impressing upon the gathering the Scout motto: 'Be prepared,' the general said he knew from experience in South Africa that England was then unprepared. She did not think the war would come off. That was the mistake we were apt to make; we did not prepare for what was possible, but only prepared for what was probable.



SIGNS OF SPRING—WATCH FOR THE ANSWERS.

THE OWL

JOTTINGS.

The Montreal Council are to be congratulated on selecting their new head quarters, which are at the corner of St. Catherine and Bishop streets.

Some S.M.'s, anxious to see their troops secure badges, have entered boys' names for examinations, but have not always troubled to see that said boys attended the exams. they were entered for.

However, in the future it is hoped that the five cent entrance fee will diminish somewhat the list of those who without study or preparation take a shot.

The scoutmasters have decided to form a rifle club, but it must be distinctly understood that the members will still remain officers and scouts of the Boy Scout Organization.

There is no fear of their becoming 'Cadet Scouts' or 'Scout Cadets,' or, in fact, any other branch of His Majesty's Imperial Forces.

This talk of the Dominion Council wishing to amalgamate the Scouts with the cadets is really absurd.

The scoutmasters would decide an issue of this sort, and there is no fear of our S.M.'s allowing themselves to be ruled by Col. Sam.

Therefore, let us forget it.

The Rev. Mr. Ascah's report as convenor of the committee on the exhibition was exceedingly businesslike.

But somewhat disappointing.

Those scoutmasters who had not enough interest in the work, to say nothing of common courtesy, should read the scout law to themselves.

In not replying to the committee's letter they showed that they have forgotten the 5th law.

The registering of troop colors has already proved itself a good measure.

One troop that was unsuccessful in obtaining registration is, now racking its brains to produce a scarf that will be a staggerer.

Why not have a little fringé or some embroidery work on it, Mr. A——?

Any one wishing to get off serving on committees should try taking the president out to a hot chocolate after the S.M.'s meetings.

It sometimes does NOT work.

In the Toronto 'Globe' we read the following: 'At a meeting of the Toronto District Council this week considerable time was devoted to a discussion of sea scouting, and it was reported that the Sea Scouting Committee had decided to adopt badges to suit local conditions. One of these will be a canoeist's badge. More will be decided on at a later date.'

We are glad that the suggestion for a canoeists badge has been taken up.

THE OWL



A. S. M. SETON,
Of the McGill Troop.

Scouts and Bible Study

(By W. Poynter Adams, District Commissioner South-West, London.

One of the most memorable features of the Crystal Palace Rally in 1911 was the Scoutmasters' Conference, attended by some 200 men. Rob, with his wonderful ability for striking the right note, gave immense satisfaction to a large number of the workers in the movement by placing in the forefront of the programme the religious question, and the first paper to be read was on 'Religious Observance for Scouts,' in which the writer pointed out that it would be a great mistake if the movement were to be run on wholly secular lines, and that the rejected religious instruction in connection with such work would be quick to rote its omission. A most interesting discussion ensued, and, as a result, the meeting passed unanimously this resolution, 'That the attention of Scoutmasters be called to the first obligation of the Scout law, namely, "Loyalty to God," and that they be requested to consider and to adopt means of keeping this obligation prominently before the boys of their troops.'

Until this meeting took place there was some general impression that the controlling the Scout movement had no particular interest in this question of religious training. The Scouts' bible-class league was the direct outcome of this meeting, and was our special effort to give practical expression to South-West London to the Crystal Palace resolution.

Having experience of Sunday school work, and having served for some twelve years as an officer in the Boys' and Church Lads' Brigades, I had long realized the immense importance of the Bible class for boys in preference to Sunday school. The discipline, esprit de corps, and actual enthusiasm displayed by the boys of the Brigades in their classes, finds no parallel in Sunday school work, and the fact that attendance at company classes is always higher on the average than at weekly parade meetings, is ample disproof of the most mistaken suggestion that the boys are adverse to definite religious instruction. Having had ample opportunity of noticing the great advantage both to the boys individually and to the work generally, of such classes, the desire to introduce the same system as a complement of Scout work is readily accounted for, and in the early part of 1910 the Scouts' Bible-class League was formed. The main object of the League is to foster and encourage the establishment of Sunday Bible classes for Scout troops, but the several points dealt with in the 'Religious Policy' of Headquarters are embodied in the League Rules, the short headings of which are as follows:

RULES OF THE LEAGUE.

'The purpose of the League is to assist Boy Scouts in a practical manner to fulfil the first obligation embodied in the Scouts' Promise, namely "Duty to God".'

'The central "object" of the League is "the advancement of Christ's Kingdom amongst Scouts, the promotion of habits of reverence, self-discipline, and all that ends towards true Christian manliness." '

As means towards securing this object Troops joining the League undertake:

1. (a).—To hold a Troop Bible-class meeting weekly, preferably on Sunday, which all members of the troop will be expected to attend, or (b), to make it understood that members of the Troop are expected to attend a Bible-class or Sunday school.

2.—To encourage the regular daily reading of a small portion of the Bible which Scouts should be taught to regard as containing their Standing Orders.

3.—To foster regular attendance of the Scouts at a place of worship.

4.—To emphasize the importance and value of prayer.

5.—To make clear to Scouts that the Scout Law throughout, and the Scouts' promise, are founded upon God's law—duty to God and one's neighbor.

6.—To direct the Scout's attention to his obligation in all things to put 'God First.'

One of the most impressing questions connected with the Scout movement at the present time is how to keep the boys in touch with the work when they leave school; a very large leakage occurs at about the age of fifteen. Mr. C. A. Shaw, a very keen class leader, points out that the Troop Bible class presents an opportunity in this direction which is probably unequalled, as the boys are found to be devoted to their class, and even when unable to attend ordinary Troop parades owing to business hours, evening classes, etc., they consider it a privilege to continue attendance at the Sunday class. They are thus kept in touch with the movement, and are retained under good influences.

If these notes are read by any ministers, I would like to ask them to carefully consider the advantages of the Troop Bible class, as against drafting the boys of the Scout troop into Sunday school classes, where a sense of corporateness does not exist and where esprit de corps and the honor to the troop cannot be appealed to, and where, very frequently, the teachers are out of sympathy with or unaware of Scout principles and methods. It may not be easy to arrange for the establishment of a class for the whole of the boys in a troop at the outset, as every possible consideration must be given to the wishes of the teachers and others connected with the Sunday school; but there is no the smallest doubt that the work of the troop, and I fancy the church work, too, would be immensely strengthened by the establishment of such a class, and if it is only started with half a dozen of the senior boys who are not attending Sunday school other boys could be drafted into the Troop class as they drop out of the Sunday school.

TROOP MOVEMENTS

1ST WESTMOUNT.

Now that the exhibition is over, this troop will settle down to a programme of work, which has been drawn up by the officers.

The troop has been divided into two sections, Signallers and Pioneers, and under these two headings we classify all phases of work embodied in scout training.

S.M. Allen and A.S.M. Almon have charge of the Pioneers and A.S.M. Mackay and Simons the Signallers. It is the intention of these officers to go more deeply into subjects than they have done before; for instance, the Pioneers will not only build bridges, but will also learn how to choose camp sites, and all means of transportation, etc. Under the term Signalling will come map-drawing and everything connected with means of communication. In this way we hope to give our fellows a new field of work, which will make things very interesting, and at the same time give them a lot of good practical work. The troop is well equipped, and has good headquarters in Victoria Hall. Last Friday we put up a new storeroom in the basement, and Quartermaster Snowdon took possession immediately. The library is also situated here, in charge of Librarian Drennan, and in time we intend to have every Scout book which is worth having on our shelves. The Wednesday night meeting is entirely given up to sport. We have a league of seven indoor baseball teams, who practice on this night, and after a couple of hours of scouting work on Friday night, two of the teams play off a match. A programme for Saturday is being made up, which will include several week-end camps and hikes.

J. N. SIMONS, Sec.

McGILL.

The 11th Montreal (McGill) Troop met as usual on Tuesday evening, about forty scouts being on parade. A P. L.'s meeting was held afterwards.

13TH MONTREAL.

The 2nd Verdun Troop held their weekly meeting on Thursday, March 25, at headquarters, when there was a fairly good attendance. An examination for pathfinders' badge was held, and P. L.'s R. McLaughlin, Philip and McGregor passed.

A P. L.'s meeting was called to discuss the week end camps for the summer, but no definite arrangements were made.

On Good Friday we had Mr. Seton and some other scouts down to give the examination for the felling of trees for pioneers' badge.—R. M. PHILIP.

18TH MONTREAL.

The 18th Montreal (St. Martin's) held their regular weekly parade on Friday, the 28th inst., there being a good attendance of scouts. Among other items in the weekly orders, a change of parade nights, from Fridays to Tuesdays, was made. This, it is felt, will materially aid the work of the troop. The Stag and Otter patrols amalgamated under the name of the latter. This will now give the 18th three full patrols. Bugling practice under Instructor Breese will be held Saturday, the 29th inst., at three o'clock.

The drummers are looking forward very much to their first band practice with the 1st Lachine Troop on Tuesday next, and the troop is very grateful for this courtesy extended to them.

'BLUE AND WHITE.'

21ST MONTREAL.

With only one-third of the scouts in attendance, the 21st Montreal Troop presented a sorry appearance, as they tramped forlornly towards the Westmount mountain on Good Friday. Despite the cloudy weather the troop had an extremely enjoyable day, one or two new games being introduced by Scoutmaster J. W. Roch.

Of late the troop has been blessed with quite a number of 'fair weather scouts.' Surely a scout should not be frightened of a drop of rain or a cloudy sky. The younger members can be excused, but the older ones, from my point of view, should understand their duty. To put it bluntly, it is time they realized that they are children no longer, but Scouts.

P. L. W. S. WILLIAMS.

1ST LACHINE.

For some time now the 25th, like Brer Fox, has been lying low, but the Troop is a long way from being dead. This time of year, St. Stephen's Hall is engaged quite often for meetings and concerts, and in consequence the Troop suffers for want of a place to meet in. However, the real Scouts of the Troop continue scouting, by engaging in various pursuits at their homes that will be beneficial to the Troop later, and all keep in touch with one another, and their S. M. At a band practise last Tuesday week, the 3rd Troop added another drum, which, with those instruments already contributed by the 2nd and 3rd, will greatly strengthen the band. A very good practise was held, and Lachine will turn out some band for the spring Church Parade. After practise the District Committee held a meeting; Mr. Robertson of the Presbyterian Church, was elected chairman, and Mr. Wurtle, of the Anglican Church, vice-chairman. Some difficulty was met with on deciding upon a secretary, but it is hoped to get a good man for that position very soon. Meanwhile S. M. Wensley is acting pro tem., and was also elected D. S. M. for the Lachine district. A presentation of badges was decided upon, to take place very shortly, the S.M.'s to arrange the date and programme.

Last Monday a meeting of P.L.'s was held at Mr. Wensley's house. There was a good attendance, only two P. L.'s being absent, one of whom was P.L. Dennis, who has been working O.T. for some time. It may be that the S. M.'s hint that the troop wants a bit more ginger, refers to his absence or it may not. P. L. Seller took over the work of Troop sec. treas. The problem of what to do with the older fellows was taken up, and S.M. Wensley put forward a plan which will be placed before the District Committee. It will mean the organizing of a Troop of Scouts over 18, who are either 1st Class or All-round Scouts, to be called Rangers, also a society for all old Scouts.

On Monday, March 24th a meeting of officers and patrol leaders of the 1st Lachine Troop was held and a secretary was chosen. The minutes of the previous meeting were read and some of the rules amended. P. S. Jackson, Sellers and Binns were chosen as a programme committee to arrange the scout work for the coming meetings. Barney Ginger says Lachine is not dead. Nay! Nay! Poo! Poo!—T. BINNS, Lachine.

3RD LACHINE.

Hello—hello—yes, this is 3rd Lachine speaking. Dead! who said dead. Nix—nein—double reef knot—ask Mr. Pynn.

Oh, you little old grand opera marches! Biff—bang—tra la—tra loo!

Wait till you hear drums, bugles, a mouth-organ and Tenderfoot Bartlett whistling and mistake us for the Outrem—I mean Sousa's Band—(bad break that time).

Not sure yet? Can't get within five miles of headquarters on Saturday afternoon, and Mr. Pynn will be showing some of old Scouts how to build a boat. Never mind, go to the ends of the earth, go to Longueuil or Outremont, and ask a Scout if we have a hockey team. (Thump his back, he'll be all right in a minute.)

Don't worry, Mr. Editor, this summer is going to be the best ever for the 3rd Lachine.

How many are going to Camp Tamaracouta?

How many first-class Scouts?

Make it a dozen each, we can do it. Get together, that's it. Are things coming our way? Bet your life. Don't have to duck them either.

Flags, drums, tent and stretcher, yes, from Mr. Craig and Mr. Johnson. You bet they're all right. Everybody's doing it now. The hall trustees gave us St. Paul's for headquarters free!

The Col. Burland Cup—yes, we'll be there—the guns are too heavy—but we'll be on deck—pea-shooters perhaps.

Yes—the district is shaping up well. Good-bye, Mr. Editor, thank everybody for all those things. Come out and see us some time.

Thanks for ringing up—good-bye.

26TH MONTREAL.

Mr. W. G. Marshall, having returned to Montreal, will enter into the activities of the St. Edward's Troop. As a result of his absence from the city, some nine boys in Hudson are so much the better for having had scouting introduced to them.

* * *

This afternoon at 3 p.m.—Swimming at O'Connell's Baths, after which P.L.'s will meet the S.M.

To-night at 7.45.—Each patrol will erect a tent, and every Scout will 'have a wack' at it. Scouts working on their second-class tests will be examined and passed.

Note.—Beginning next Thursday night, the troop will meet twice a week at headquarters, 43 Inspector street.

'Once a Scout, always a Scout.' Unfortunately, we have had a few of these mock Scouts, or lads with some of the same traits as imitating animals have. These are not in the Troop now. Our last case came up last Saturday night, when a P.L persisted in doing things altogether his own way with an air rifle, and, as a result, an accident nearly happened. This was a case of not 'obeying orders,' and the P.L. handed in his badges, which were accepted, and he is no longer a Scout.

JONAS HOWE, JR., W.S.M.

28TH MONTREAL.

Nothing dead about the 'Montreal West' Troop, in fact the Scouts are one of the 'livest' organizations in our 'live' town. At a great variety of places and times they can be seen lending a helping hand here, doing a good turn there, 'playing the game' everywhere and aiding in building up the Garden Suburb.

The troop and patrol meetings are being held regularly, and are usually well attended, some good work being done towards qualifying for second-class badges. Scouts Duval and Elder have recently passed their second-class tests, and a couple more expect to do so at the next troop meeting.

The patrol competition is proving a close race, the 'Wolves' having obtained a good start, which none of the other patrols have been able to catch up on as yet.

S. S. BAILEY, A.S.M.

30TH MONTREAL.

Nothing doing at present is about all the report Montreal 30th (Chinese troop) can give.

Present conditions, as well as past circumstances in Chinatown have caused a great falling off in the attendance on meeting nights, and in consequence the question whether we will be able to continue in existence or no is what is troubling those interested.

I regret not to be able to furnish a brighter report, but hope next time to be able to report that the troop is again flourishing.

Yours truly,
A. T. McINTYRE,
S.M. Montreal 30th.

4TH WESTMOUNT.

We have lately been revising our roll, dropping off some of the dead heads, and have now twenty-one Scouts on the roll all live wires, and are having attendances at Troop meetings of 90 percent of the fellows. We are starting a new Efficiency Competition for which a shield, or cup is to be presented to the winning Patrol, and also some prize to each individual member of the winning Patrol. The Troop now holds quite a number of badges, and this competition is likely to stimulate the Scouts to further efforts, and many of them expect to enter for examinations in the near future, and to carry off some more badges. Our equipment at headquarters in the Upper Level Fire Station, at the corner of Victoria Avenue and Boulevard, is now in good shape, and we find the quarters very comfortable indeed, and have some excellently good friends in Sub. Chief Hort and the firemen, who we have to thank for many kindnesses.

SID. C. SIMPSON,
S. M., 4th Westmount Troop.

32ND MONTREAL.

The Calvary Bethlehem—A.S.M. Smart and S.P.L. Simmons have left the troop. A.S.M. Smart has resigned from the Scouts altogether, and S.P.L. Simmons has returned to the 1st Westmount. We are looking for a new scoutmaster. Mr. Paterson, provincial secretary, gave us a visit last Wednesday, when we spent a very enjoyable evening. Our new headquarters, a nice room in Calvary Church, at the corner of Green avenue and Dorchester street, are fine.

On Monday afternoon (March 24) Mr. Scrafield, late S.M. of the Outremont (5th Montreal) Troop, was married to Miss Gagnon, at St. George's Church. The Rev. Mr. Ascah, S.M. of the St. George's Troop, performed the ceremony, and a large number of friends were present. Mr. and Mrs. Scrafield left for New York, where they will spend a week, when they will go on to Calgary.

VISCOUNT WOLSELEY.

The death of the veteran Field Marshal Viscount Wolseley removes a notable figure.

Like Wellington, the Lawrences, Nicholson and Roberts, Wolseley was an Irishman. We also claim Kitchener. I remember hearing of an old fellow in our town who had probably known Wolseley when the latter was a boy. Hearing some one speaking in praise of Wolseley after some of his victories the old chap said: 'Och! It wasn't Sir Garnet done the work. Them generals and fellows always staid in their tints while their men were doin' the fightin'.'

Garnet Wolseley did not stay in his tent, when there was work to be done. When a young ensign he was wounded in the Burmese war. He suffered hardship with his men in the trenches before Sebastopol and was twice wounded during that siege. He played a gallant part in the final capture of Lucknow and served in China. He knew Canada well, coming out here at a time when relations with the United States were strained, and spending considerable time in garrison duty in Montreal. He was a hard worker, attended special courses in McGill, while many of the other young officers spent their time when off duty in amusing themselves. He saw active service in Canada in repelling the Fenian Raids, and also in the Red River Expedition, undertaken to put down the first rising under Louis Riel. He distinguished himself in Ashanti. I believe that our Chief Scout served under him in that expedition. In the Zulu war, the Egyptian war, and the Nile expedition of 1884-5, he again performed valuable service. In the latter expedition he took with him a number of French-Canadian voyageurs, whose splendid scouting qualities he had learned in Canada twenty years before. As commander of the forces in Ireland, commander-in-chief in the United Kingdom, and in other administrative positions, Lord Wolseley showed the same traits of industry, energy and resource which he exhibited in the field. He was a personal friend of the Chief Scout. B.-P. Wolseley was not only a distinguished and successful soldier, but a kind-hearted and clean living man. He was a good scout and a devoted servant of King and Empire.

J. W. R.

WHAT TO DO WITH COMMON THINGS

A good lubricating oil should stand on the work-shelf of every girl and boy, for it will save more money for you than you could possibly imagine.

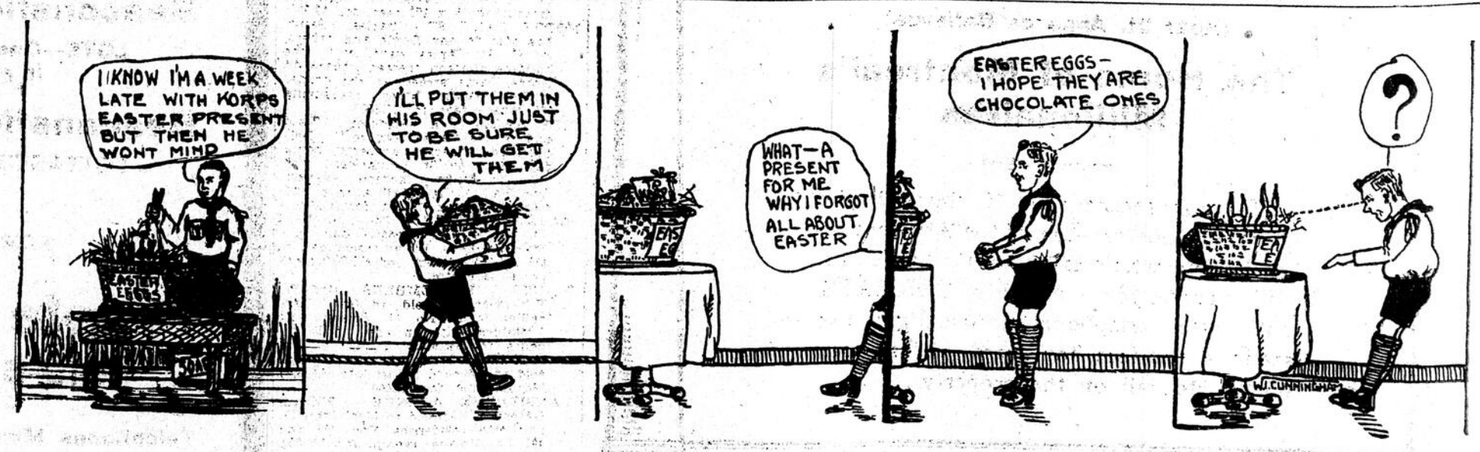
Every time that a machine of any kind is used it should be cleaned and oiled. Five minutes' time given a bicycle every day will double its life and will reduce the cost of repairs to a minimum.

Oil should never be applied to any machine while it is dirty. Clean it thoroughly, using benzoin, if necessary, wipe it dry, and then apply a good oil to the parts liable to friction; but do not make the mistake of thinking that you cannot put on too much. Two drops, carefully applied and rubbed in, as it were, by operating the parts, will do more good than a great deal carelessly emptied on dirty bearings.

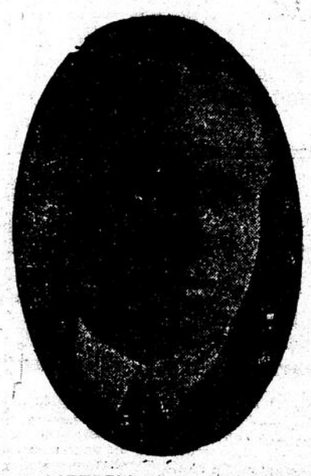
An occasional drop of oil on the scissors will make them work easily, and will prolong the pleasure of mechanical toys. Oil, rubbed on desk fittings, on furniture, and on leather, will increase the lustre of those articles; it will remove dust from nickel and tin and will soften straw which has become hardened by water.

Shoes which are to be worn at the seashore should be thoroughly oiled beforehand, as this prevents the salt in the water and in the sand from cracking them.

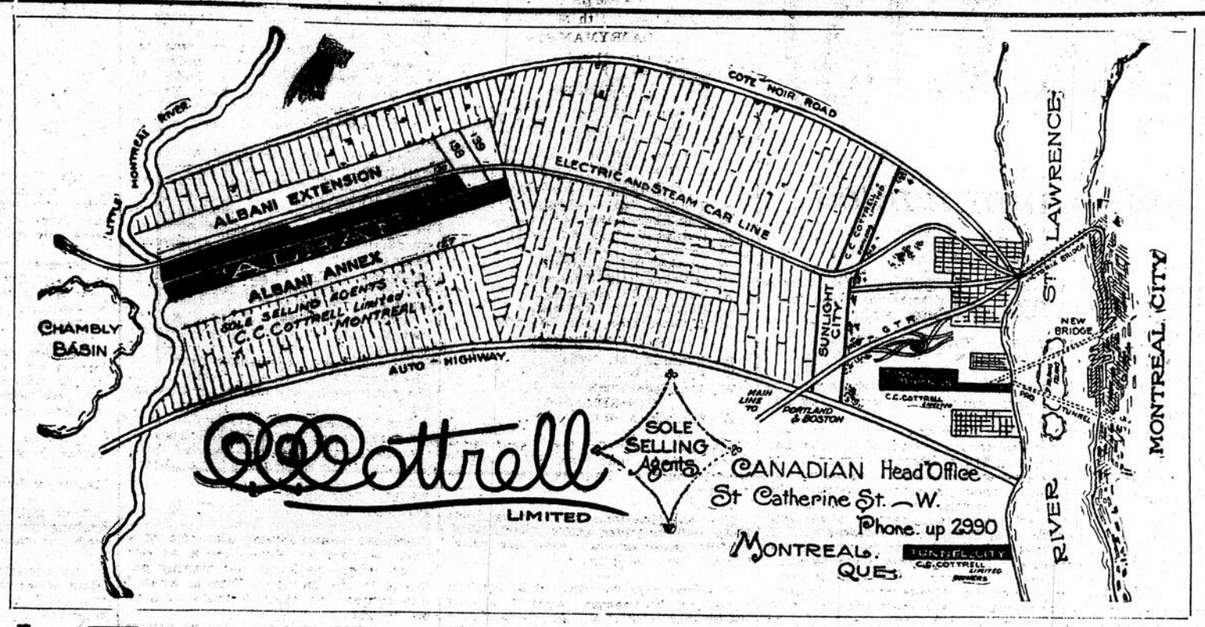
A creaking pen, dipped in oil several times, then wiped and allowed to lie in a current of air for an hour will thereafter be noiseless. Garden tools, typewriters, and every possible implement in which steel or nickel or iron is employed need oil, and need it often, but not in large doses. It is always well to remember that oil is not a cleanser, but a lubricator, and that it should be applied only after all dust and dirt have been removed.



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FREE EXCURSION TO PROPERTY MARCH 30TH, FROM BONAVENTURE G.T.R. STATION, 2 P.M.

ENORMOUS REALTY DEALS STRENGTHEN THE MARKET

Most Hopeful Spirit That Has Been Noticeable For Several Months, Make Week's Business Large.

Not in a long time has there been as much interest in the realty market of the city as during the last week. The completion of the $3,500,000 deal in which 350 arpents of vacant land at the back of the mountain figured, and the rumor that an offer was about to be made for the big Stevens' property situated at the northeast corner of Dorchester and St. Monique streets, at a price in the near neighborhood of one and a half million dollars, gave a strength to the real estate business that it has not known since the financial stringency became so pronounced. There were other rumors, too, of big deals that were under way in different parts of the city, but none were completed and the details announced. One of the largest real estate companies in Montreal is hard at work on a transaction in which the money will be about two million dollars. It looks at this time like a sale; it will be unless the closeness of the money situation prevents it.

The week as a whole has been a good deal more hopeful than any for a long time. There were, of course, some investors who could talk of nothing but hard times and close prices, but the majority of the dealers were inclined to be much more optimistic than they have been at any time since the beginning of the New Year. If the holders of the money bags loosen up a little bit, there are many indications of a great summer's realty activity.

With the coming of mild weather and the approach of spring there is a renewed interest in suburban lots. To sell vacant land in the suburbs of the city when snow covers everything is a very difficult operation, so those who are offering lots either on the Island or the mainland are glad of the return of warmer weather and bare ground.

PAID $3,500,000 FOR VACANT LAND.

The biggest deal that has been made here in a long time was concluded on Tuesday, as the 'Witness' of that date said, when Sir Max Aitken and Mr. James E. Wilder paid $3,500,000 for Mount Royal Heights, the vendors being the Mount Royal Land Company Ltd., and the Canadian Northern Montreal Land Company, Ltd. In the block there were 350 arpents, so that the price figures out at the rate of $10,000 an arpent. There are about 9,000,000 square feet of land in the block in addition to the streets. It is situated on the slope of the mountain and is bounded by the Canadian Pacific Railway tracks, St. Catherine road, the Outremont Golf links and the Cote des Neiges road.

Mr. Wilder secured a short term option on the property, but he was unable to interest local investors in it, as the cash market was too tight. Sir Max Aitken was appealed to by cable and the deal went through.

MAY MAKE BIG OFFER.

As the 'Witness' said exclusively on Tuesday last, there may be an offer made of $1,500,000 for the Stephens' property, situated at the north east corner of Dorchester and St. Monique streets. The Street declares that an offer of $1,500,000 is to be made for the block by the Guarantee Investment Company of Canada, that price having been agreed upon between the owners and the purchasing syndicate. As the property has a frontage of 330 feet on Dorchester street and 320 feet on St. Monique stret, the offer would figure out at a little over $14 per square foot.

If the deal goes through, it is said that the site would be used for either the erection of a great hotel or a palatial, modern ten story apartment house. Local architects have been approached about preparing the plans for the building, but everything has been carefully concealed by the possible purchasers.

E. Deed has purchased from Arthur Hoolahan, the north east corner of Ontario and Hogan streets for $40,000, or over $6 per square foot, while a lot at the corner of Craig and St. Andre streets has been sold to Thos. McAvity by P. M. Robertson for $32,242.

A ten story apartment house may be erected on the south west corner of Peel and Sherbrooke streets, purchased a few days ago by the City Properties, Limited, from H. S. MacDougall for $125,000. The price equalled $19.50 per square foot.

No. 150 Craig street, a little east of Bleury street, has been sold by Ald. James Robertson to F. Frankel for $60,000, or $20 per square foot.

A syndicate, of which the leading member is Mr. Michael Schachter, has purchased a big block on the north side of Duluth avenue, extending from St. Urbain to Mitcheson street, from Mrs. W. Simon for $110,000. Included in the transaction are the dwellings Nos. 1073 to 1093 St. Urbain street, Nos. 21 to 49 Duluth avenue, and Nos. 134 to 150 Mitcheson street.

R. A. Girard has purchased a property on the east side of St. Lawrence Boulevard, between Duluth and Pine avenues, for $25,000, or at the rate of $8 per square foot.

A profit of $8,000 was made yesterday when Mr. Elie Pilon sold to Jacob Franklin, a block of land containing about 11,143 square feet, extending between Notre Dame and St. James streets, a little east of Lenoir street. Recently the vendor bought it for $13,000, while the last sale was for $21,000.

RECENT TRANSFERS.

DULUTH AVE.—C. L. Gross has sold to M. Moron two emplacements being lots 108 and the southwest half of lot 96 St. Jean Baptiste ward, with the buildings, Nos. 60, 62 and 64 Duluth avenue, measuring 33 x 70 feet, for $14,500.

ST. JAMES ST.—P. Glickman and others have sold to Solomon Lac and others, part of lot 1628a and part of lot 1629, Parish of Montreal, fronting on St. James street, and containing 672 square feet with the buildings thereon erected, Nos. 2131 to 2143 St. James street, for $15,000.

WESTMOUNT.—Miss Mary L. Irwin has sold to James Murray a vacant emplacement fronting on Greene avenue, Westmount, known as lot 384-82, Parish of Montreal measuring 25 x 102 feet, for $9,000.

NOTRE DAME ST.—Charles Sambi has sold to ohn Doyle and others, lot 89, St. James ward, with the building thereon erected situate on Notre Dame street, at the corner of De Salaberry street, measuring 960 square feet, for $8,500.

CITY HALL AVE.—Solomon Wald and others have sold to J. Beldack and others a property, being part of lot 630 St. Louis ward with the buildings thereon erected, fronting on City Hall avenue and measuring 33 x 67 feet, for $9,200.

MACKAY STREET — The Church of St. James the Apostle has purchased from A. Lucas residence No. 472 Mackay street, for $23,000, or $8 per square foot.

POINTE AUX TREMBLES —Mrs. W. Wilkinson has sold to Jean Versailles farm No. 55, Pointe aux Trembles, with an area of 63 arpents, for $45,675.

LACHINE — Dr. A. G. Morphy has sold to Bernard Levitt lots 562 and 563, Lachine, for $21,000.

LANSDOWNE AVENUE — William Galbraith has sold to Mrs. John D. Ouellette residences Nos. 497 and 499 Lansdowne avenue for $20,000, the lots measuring 50 x 120 feet.

RIVARD STREET — I. Lake and T. Balaskow has sold to H. Crossman and others dwellings Nos. 441 to 463 Rivard street, for $20,000.

ST. LAURENT — J. P. Gingras has sold to J. B. A. Watson twenty vacant lots in St. Laurent, with an area of 6,30 0square feet, for $18,000.

PARK AVENUE — Joseph Fineberg has sold to T. M. Morgan a vacant lot, No. 12-22-31, fronting on Park avenue, measuring 50 x 110 feet, for $24,750.

CADIEUX ST.—James Robinson has sold to Adolph Kellner and Jacob Albert, a property situated on the southeast corner of Cadieux street and Mount Royal avenue, with the buildings thereon erected, Nos. 90 to 94 Mount Royal avenue, and Nos. 1535 to 1541 Cadieux street, measuring 47 to 84 feet, for $19,500.

LACHINE—A. Roy sold to Gervais Decary a certain portion of lot 19, parish of Lachine, north of the C. P.R. tracks across the Roy farm, containing over 27 arpents bounded to the north by part of lot 726 and to the east by lot 20, and to the west by part of lot 18, for $16,541, and other considerations.

ST. LAWRENCE BOULEVARD.—Jacob Roston and Morris Tannenbaum sold to Mrs. Bernard Gross lots and buildings, Nos. 1607 to 1813 St. Lawrence Boulevard, containing 3,159 square feet, and another lot being the southeast part of lot 130-7 in the same ward, measuring 40 x 75 feet, with the buildings thereon erected, Nos. 1668 to 1676, St. Dominique street, for $21,000.

CEDAR CRESCENT.—The estate of the late David Yuile has sold to Charles B. Gordon, a vacant tract of land known as lots 156-44-1 and 2 and parts of lots 156-44 and 45 and 156-156-71, 156-45-1, 156-171, 156-72 and 156-45 Cote des Neiges, fronting on Cedar Crescent, for $1 and other good and valuable considerations.

MOUNTAIN MANNERS.

Anyone of tact and common sense can go as he pleases through the darkest corner of Appalachia without being molested. Tact, however, implies the will and the insight to put yourself truly in the other man's place. Imagine yourself born, bred, circumstanced like him. It implies, also, the courtesy of doing as you would be done by if you were in that fellow's shoes. No arrogance, no condescension, but man to man on a footing of equal manliness.

And there are 'manners' in the rudest community; customs and rules of conduct that it is well to learn before one goes far afield. For example, when you stop at a mountain cabin, if no dogs sound an alarm, do not walk up to the door and knock. You are expected to call out Hello! until someone comes out to inspect you. None but the most intimate neighbors neglect this usage and there is mighty good reason back of it in a land where the path to one's door may be a warpath.—Horace Kephart's, 'The Southern Mountaineer,' April 'Outing.'

THE MORGAN FARM

(Near St. Anne de Bellevue)

The Home of Montreal's Millionaires

You can secure a lot in this splendid piece of property—one of the most beautiful on the whole island—at a price that will surprise you. No IF or PERHAPS, but—water, telephone, electric light, two stations, 100-foot boulevard, parks, boathouse, etc., all on the property.

Colonial Real Estate Company
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Westmore Avenue

LOTS—One hundred dollars cash down: balance in easy monthly payments to suit purchaser.

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LOTS—One hundred and fifty dollars cash down: balance in easy monthly payments to suit purchaser.

Beaconsfield Avenue

COTTAGES—Two splendid semi-detached solid brick cottages. Occupation May first.

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of Factories, Houses, Churches, Public Buildings, Banks, etc.

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Up-to-date Factory Equipment for handling Millwork of every description; reasonable prices.

50,000ft. Hardwood Flooring in Birch, Maple and Beech for immediate shipment

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WHY REMAIN POOR?

It is your own fault if you are no richer in ten years' time than you are to-day.

You will never save money unless you have a regular system—make it a fixed charge on your income.

The purchase of Marcil Trust Gold Bonds is an incentive to thrift, as every dollar you pay returns you interest at the rate of

Capital Fully Paid	6% NET	Reserve and Profits
$1,000,000.00		$1,300,000.00

PAYABLE QUARTERLY

Monthly instalments, with interest re-invested in Marcil Trust Gold Bonds, and guaranteed cash returns at the end of 10 years:—

$10	$1644
$15	$2466
$20	$3288
$25	$4110
$30	$4932

NOTE.—You do not oblige yourself to pay instalments for 10 years. A Bond is issued toyou every time your payments and interest amout to $100.

Principal and interest fully guaranteed.

Bonds secured FOUR times over by Metropolitan Real Estate, and TWENTY times over by the $3,000,000.00 assets of the Company.

Denominations of $100, $500, $1000 and multiples of $100.

Purchased at par and interest, for cash, or 10% cash and 10% monthly.

Write, call or phone (M. 3791) for free booklet and specimen Bond.

MARCIL TRUST COMPANY

Limited. (29th Year).

180 ST. JAMES ST., MONTREAL.

Please mail me specimen Bond, and free descriptive Booklet.

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HARD TO EQUAL

As a speculation. A Self Contained Residence on Sherbrooke St. West, Westmount, built in 1911, has all modern conveniences.

The owner is anxious to sell, and offers this residence at an extremely attractive figure, and on terms to suit.

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HOWELL REAL ESTATE

A.W.D. HOWELL

410 TRANSPORTATION BUILDING,

120 ST. JAMES STREET.

SIGNS

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CORNER CRESCENT & UPTOWN 2703.

SUNDAY-SCHOOL GIVES JAPANESE OPERETTA.

The Japanese operetta which was given last night by the members of the Fairmount Branch of Zion Sunday School, in St. Louis Town Hall, proved a most enjoyable entertainment, and one that reflected much credit on those who took part in it. The hall was filled with an audience that attested its pleasure by frequent applause, encores being the rule, and granted by the performers.

The following was the cast of characters: Princess Chrysanthemum, Miss Ethel Shaw; Princess' Midens Miss Ina and F. Leith, Edna Ward, E. and V. Pearce; Fairy Moonbeam, Lily Shaw; the Emperor What for Whi, Mr. B. Boyd; Prince So-tru, Miss J. McDonald; Prince So-Si, Miss P. Richardson; Court Chamberlain, Mr. H. Hill; Saucer Eyes, Mr. F. McDonald; Pianist, Miss Clara Cox.

MANY DWELLINGS SOLD.

Dwellings Nos. 1767 to 1777, and Nos. 1791 to 1801 St. Urbain street, has been sold to Mrs. J. Rimon for $28,000, or $3.30 per square foot. The estate of the late J. C. H. Lacroix has sold to Alex. Prud'homme dwellings Nos. 960 to 982 St. Hubert street, for $38,000.

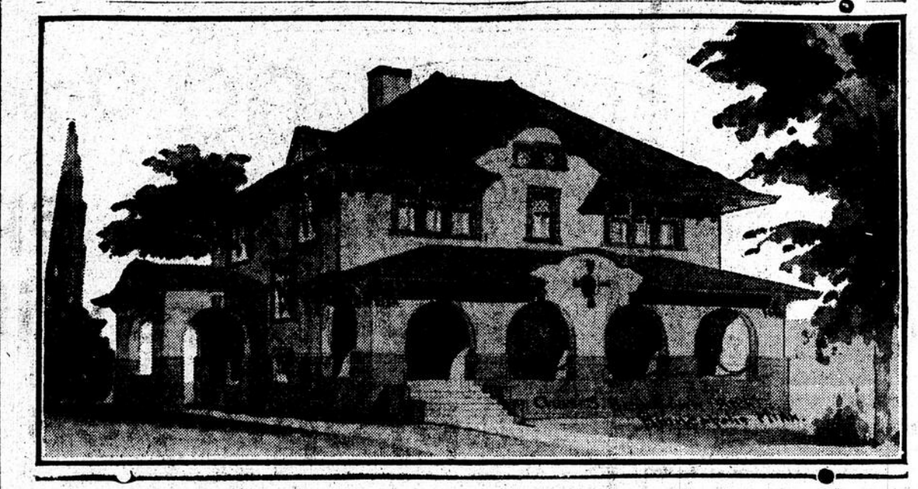
CITY BUYS MORE LAND.

The northeast corner of Notre Dame and Charlevoix streets has been purchased by the city of Montreal for the widening of Notre Dame street. The price was $6 per square foot for the 3,668 square feet, which the corner contains.

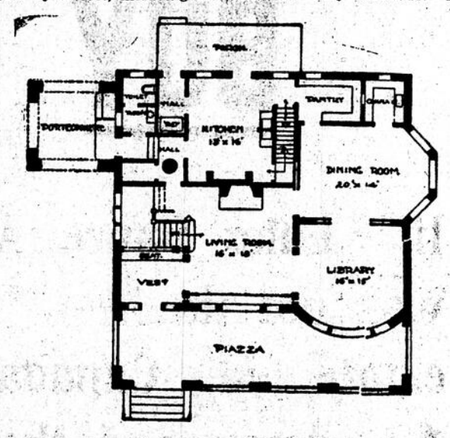
VACANT LAND BROUGHT $53,000.

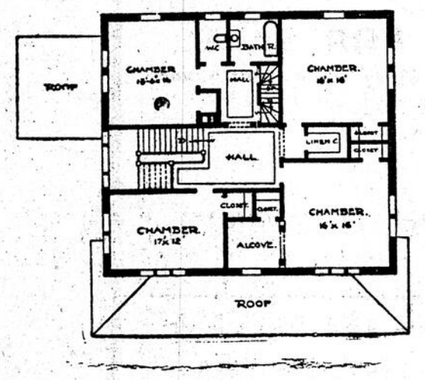
Vacant land at Lachine has been sold to J. A. Guilmette for $53,000, the lot numbers being 16-59 to 74, 93 to 105, 170 to 198, 200 to 229, 291 to 312, 314 to 331, 337 to 354, 366 to 384, 386 to 397, and 409 to 488, parish of Lachine.

A Brick Spanish Mission Design



Our illustration shows a house that is 45 feet in width and 36 feet in depth exclusive of the piazza. The exterior treatment is on the Spanish mission order, it is built with solid brick walls 12 in. thick, using a dark 'Oriental' brick and dark vitrified brick for sills and all trimmings. The piazza has a concrete floor with cement top. It is a well-built house, complete in all its appointments, with full basement finished. The first story is finished with oak in dark mission, with beam ceilings in the reception room, which is 26 feet by 18 feet, including the staircase and the entrance alcove. The broad frontage gives dignity to the appearance of the exterior, and the Porte-Cochere on the left side also adds much to the appearance; it is reached from a side hall. The cost of this house is estimated at $7,500, exclusive of heating and plumbing. The second story may be finished in white enamel with hardwood floors, or it may be finished in fir with mission stain; there would be very little difference in the cost. The roof is shingled and stained; a good red Spanish tile roof would be very desirable for this house, but would add about $400 to the cost. There are four large chambers on the second floor. The ample staircase with broad platform and large stained glass window lighting the same, makes a very handsome second story hallway. The entire arrangement of this house is unique, convenient and liberal. There is ample space in the attic story for finishing of rooms, but is not included in this estimate. A design of this character should have ample grounds; it is, however, suited to any locality, and will look equally well in the city or country.





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 extensions to obituary, such as short sketch of life, two cents per word extra, except poetry, which is 50c per line extra prepaid.

Annual subscribers, whose names appear on our lists, may have announcements of birth, marriages and deaths (without extended obituary or verses, occurring in their immediate families, free of charge, in which case, name and address of subscribers should invariably be given.

BIRTHS

CROWE — At Rawdon, on March 24, 1913, to Mr. and Mrs. Crowe, a son.

DOUGLAS — On March 23, 1913, at 626 McMillan avenue, Winnipeg, a daughter to Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Douglas.

FORD — On March 24, 1913, at the Homeopathic Hospital, to Mr. and Mrs. Walter Ford, 329 St. Philippe St., a daughter.

KNIFTON — In this city, on Saturday, March 22, 1913, to Mr. and Mrs. Knifton, of a daughter.

SULLIVAN — On March 11, 1913, to Mr. and Mrs. W. E. Sullivan, 1514 Hutchison street, a son.

DIED.

APTOMMAS — On March 27, 1913, at his residence, Daly avenue, Ottawa, Thomas Aptommas (Harpist), in his 85th year.

CAHILL — At Perce, Que., Wm. Cahill, aged 83.

CHANDONNET — At Levis, Que., on March 23, 1913, Joseph Chandonnet, formerly pilot, husband of Dame Virginie Nolet, aged 72 years and nine months. He was the father of Arthur Candonnet, and of Mrs. Ed. Labrie, of Levis, of Mrs. H. E. Lavigueur, of Quebec, Mrs. Philippe Bourassa, and of Mrs. Ulric Legare, of Montreal, and of Mr. Joseph Chandonnet, of Lewiston, Maine.

HABERLIN — At Quebec, on March 26, 1913, Margaret Ann Delaney, beloved wife of John L. Haberlin, aged 29 years.

LOYNACHAN — At his late residence, Tacoma, Washington, on March 12th, 1913, James Loynachan, in his 75th year, eldest son of the late Donald Loynachan, Beech Ridge, Que.

GOULD — At his residence, 287 Peel street, on Thursday evening, March 27, 1913, Joseph Gould, in his 81st year.

Funeral private. Please omit flowers.

PATON — On Monday, March 24, 1913, Mary Ross McAdam, eldest daughter of James Ross McAdam, of St. Canute, and wife of James Paton, of Thomas Gore, in the 44th year of her age.

WISE — On March 26, 1913 at her late residence, 143 Queen Street, Ottawa, Lillian Wise, beloved wife of E. O. Wise.

Those sending notices for the above column may send with them a list of names of interested friends, together with a one-cent stamp for each address, and marked copies of the 'Witness' containing the notices will be promptly mailed. For addresses in foreign countries three cents will be required.

TEES & CO.,

Funeral Directors

912 ST. CATHERINE W.

Phone Up 1052. (Note change of Address)

ESTAB. 1840

JOS. C. WRAY & BRO.

UNDERTAKERS

HEAD OFFICE 290 MOUNTAIN ST.

EAST END 297 ST. DOMINIQUE ST.

EDINBURGH AND SIR WALTER.

Professor J. L. Morison, of Queen's University, Kingston, will lecture in Melville Church, Westmount, on the evening of April 40th. The subject of the lecture will be 'The Edinburgh of Walter Scott,' and the proceeds will be in aid of the social service work undertaken by the church in connection with the Montreal General Hospital.

Furnishing To-day's House

(Louise Goodloe Falconer.)

To-day's house impresses me as one with which much thought should be combined with much care. The first impression is that of a house with many windows, therefore a house of much light, yet that is not so. It has the windows, but the light must all be conserved. For instance, the entire front is largely glass, yet an overhanging porch keeps off all direct light. One side only gives you light filtered through stained glass. So, as a matter of fact, the only direct light you have downstairs is in the dining room. Now, my suggestion for meeting this is so to furnish the house that its lack of light seems to be by intent, and only adds the right note of religious dimness to the whole. Therefore, it should be quiet, subdued, and very dignified. Taking the purples, crimsons and golds of your stained glass windows is a very good key note for the entire house. For the floors use the Oriental large size rugs containing the same wonderful deep-toned colors as your window. For the walls a dull gold Japanese grass cloth—all downstairs alike.

At the windows, I would suggest only one set of curtains, and these of deep cream lace, hanging from simple brass rods in long straight folds. For the portieres, at both folding doors, I would use a very deep amethyst-colored velour; as also for the two window seats in the hall. The furniture of black carved Italian oak, everywhere.

If you can afford such pictures, a few good paintings, all in subdued colorings framed in dull gilt, would add much to the whole. If you cannot, substitute a few mirrors framed the same way.

Next to the left hand wall of the vestibule a narrow table covered with an old piece of embroidery or brocade, under a gilt framed mirror, holding a card receiver, and a tall vase of long-stemmed yellow flowers, would be all sufficient.

For the hall an oak settle just in front of the fireplace upholstered in the amethyst velour and several stiff cushions done in dull gold, with perhaps one carved wooden armchair next the library wall.

In the library use the long space for book-shelves, the centre of the room for a table desk, the remaining space for your chairs, which must be loungy and comfortable. Of course, here, all upholstering must be in the amethyst velour. Have your lamp of gilt, with gold shades, and all electric lights petticoated in gold. For bric-a-brac, have as little as possible, and what you have, have in old brass and copper. Arrange your flowers in tall vases everywhere, for here low bowls would be a discordant note.

The dining-room's centre table, buffet, serving table and chairs, all of oak, complete this room and the downstairs. Have across your table, between meals, a strip of old Italian brocade, and have as often as possible a vase of long-stemmed yellow flowers. With these colors and combinations there will be a charm and restfulness, immediate of effect, but hard to define, and the soft light will only add to the charm.

Upstairs, my suggestion is to still keep to the soft dull colors, for you have sufficient light to justify it, and it is more in harmony with the taste of the lower floor.

For the main bedroom, I would use a paper of alternate invisible stripes of grey and tan, over this use small medallions of grey flowers, enclosed in small frames of grey leaves. The whole a soft blending of grey and tan. For the windows, a deep cream net, with a small, heavier net medallion. For our hangings and furniture slips a cretonne of a broad and narrow alternate stripe, the background of cream. Down the broad stripe, are chains of mulberry roses with their sage green leaves, caught here and there with bows of dull blue ribbon. The narrow stripe has a background of shadowy golden brown, with bijou knots of mulberry roses and dull blue forget-me-notes. In this room, I would accentuate the blue by using an occasional sofa cushion, or perhaps a solid old blue rug.

In the second bedroom, the paper is the chief color. Here the backbround is a tan dimity with rococo scrolls, and the most fascinating little blue, rose and yellow birds balancing themselves lightly and unconcernedly on the most uncertain-looking rose branches laden with roses, forget-me-nots and primroses. That these flowers all grow on one stem is a source of congratulation, riot of criticism. Here, and also in the next two bedrooms, all inner curtains upstairs being alike of the net, is the same as described for the first bedroom. But the over-hangings are of soft old rose figured silk in self tones. The furniture is covered with the quaintest of Chinese chintzes done in tans, dull blues, and a touch of the old rose.

The third bedroom would make a most excellent choice for a man. Here the paper is in stripes, one a very broad stripe of light tan, with cunning little single four-petaled flowers of alternate rose and blue scattered through it. The narrower stripe is of golden brown, with an inner stripe checkerboard of very deep brown and white. The outer window curtains of the golden brown. Here the furniture could be covered with the same or darker brown.

The fourth bedroom is in two-tone grey stripe paper, with furniture and window hangings done in grey cretonns, having little pink rosebuds framed in an oblong circle of dark grey leaves. Here the extra touch should be pink, both to add character to the room, and to give a little more definite touch of color than it would otherwise have.

DR. JOHN BROWN TO SPEAK.

To-morrow afternoon, Dr. John Brown, a tone time boys' secretary of the old Y.M.C.A., and now a member of the International Committee of the Association, will give an address at the Central Y.M.C.A. Mr. Arthur Rugh will speak at the same meeting.

OPEN DAY AND NIGHT—NEVER CLOSED

J. E. TREMBLE

Phones: UP 901, UP 902, Also: UP 5110 Long Distance Cabinet.

Chemist and Druggist, 644 ST. CATHERINE ST. WES (Cor. Crescent.)

SOMETHING BRAND NEW IN REAL ESTATE NEW

Again it remains for that aggressive Uptown Real Estate firm, C. C. Cottrell, Limited, to introduce something new in the sale of Real Estate around Montreal.

From an unknown quantity as the first Uptown Real Estate Broker a few years ago, to one of the foremost sub-division Real Estate dealers today, introducing the automobile into the Real Estate business, the introduction of special trains to carry thousands of people to their new homes across the river, is a long cry, and between the two carries novel and legitimate 'stunts' for the sale of Real Estate on and off the Island of Montreal. But the latest effort put forth by this Real Estate firm, is certainly a revelation to us. We fail to see how good, high and dry property on an electrical car line, only twenty-five minutes' run from the business district of this Metropolis, can possibly be sold at one-third (1-3) of a cent per foot ($9.00 a lot), and that—on easy terms.

However, we suppose C. C. Cottrell, Limited, understand their business, and all we can say is that, at such a bargain, none should miss the opportunity which of necessity must be of short duration to at least investigate their proposition.

Before you buy, understand well the conditions, and you will note these people whose 'AD,' appears in our issue of to-day, offer to take customers to see this property free of charge.

LUMBER

Sashes, Doors, Interior Trim. ALL KINDS

If you build your house, get prices from

WM. RUTHERFORD & SONS CO.,

ATWATER AVENUE. Phone No. Main 4314.

BRANCH YARDS:—Papineau Ave. and C. P. R. Tracks, Park Avenue and C. P. R. Tracks.



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238-242 ST. JAMES STREET

will build on easy terms private residences, two family houses and tenements. If you have a good lot, will furnish money at six per cent, prepare plans and specifications, build complete and take First Mortgage.

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Lots 50 x 100 near Lake, $200. Terms $20 cash.

Residences built on these properties on easy terms of payment.

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Heart of the Hills, by author of "Little Shepherd of Kingdom Come."	1.35
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Inventoried at $12,000
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NOTICES.

NOTICE — APPLICATION HAS BEEN made to the Corporation of the City of Montreal for leave to maintain a blacksmith shop on lot cadastral No. 166, subdivisions Nos. 275 and 276, of St. Mary's Ward No. 521 Frontenac street. Signature, ERNEST MENARD. Address, No. 206 Gauthier Street. Montreal, March 27, 1913.

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FARMS FOR SALE, 6 ACRES TO 50 acres; also, Farms of 100, 150 and 300 arpents, south of Montreal. THOS. LIGGET, 55C Metcalfe street.

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WANTED, OFFICE BOY FOR RAILway office, not under 16 years of age. Salary, $25 per month to start. Address, Box 884 'Witness' Office.

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TWO PROTESTANT TEACHERS wanted for the Lake Megantic Model School. Model as Principal, and Advanced Elementary as Intermediate. Apply, stating salary wanted, to J. J. JONES, Echo Vale, Que.

WANTED, A PROTESTANT TEACHer, with a first class Elementary diploma, next September, 1913, for Farnham Model School; state salary and enclose testimonials. Apply to J. T. HESSE, Secretary-Treasurer, Box 176, Farnham, Que.

ELEMENTARY TEACHERS WANTED. Salary, $25.00 per month. Eight months' terms, commencing 1st September, 1913. Apply to P. C. DUBOYCE, N.P., Secretary-Treasurer, of Cleveland School Board, Richmond, Que.

WANTED, A PROTESTANT TEACHer for the Primary Department of the Gault Institute. One capable of playing the piano preferred. Salary, $400.00. Apply, with references, to J. A. McDONALD, Secretary, Valleyfield, on or before March 31st.

WANTED, TEN PROPERLY QUALIfied Protestant Teachers, for the Municipality of Ormstown (St. Malachie) for Sept. 1st, 1913. Salary, $27.50 per month for 10 months. Apply, stating qualifications and experience up to April 14th, to P. McLAREN, Secretary-Treasurer, P.Q.

TEACHER WANTED. — APPLICAtions for the position of Principal of the Inverness Academy will be received by the undersigned up to the 10th of April next. Applicants will state age, number of years they have taught, in what schools, and salary expected, and give references. W. H. LAMBLY, Sec.-Treasurer. Inverness, 27th March, 1913.

WANTED, QUALIFIED TEACHERS for Kingsey Model School; one for Model Department, willing to teach I. and II. Academy. Apply, stating salary. Also, one for Elementary department: salary $25. Apply to D. F. TOWNE, Secretary, Sydenham Place, Que.

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THORNCLIFFE HOUSE, AT ROSEmere, on the banks of Ste. Rose River, thirty minutes' ride from city; good train service; will open May 1st; running water and electric lights in room; piano; telephone; tennis court; good board; large shady grounds; good boating; for further particulars, apply M. GILMOUR, 2331 St. Urbain Street, Montreal, or Rosemere, P.Q.

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3 Story Stone Front House

With basement. In good order. On METCALFE ST, 12 rooms. Possession May 1. Suitable for business purposes.

PRICE VERY REASONABLE.

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Central Location
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Up to date. Revenue, $12.60; price, $11,500. Good investment.

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The house was designed for a gentleman's residence, but would be easily adaptable to club purposes, if desired.

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Houses For Sale. Beautifully finished and decorated. Electric fixtures; 6 bedrooms, 3 bathrooms, library, etc. Open for inspection daily, also evenings by appointment. W. H. CREED. Phone Mount 3054, 815.

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Business, Residence, Trackage.
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If you want an investment in, or any information regarding either of the above, we will be glad to have you write us.
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Commercial Building, next Land Titles.

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FOR SALE — SIX FLATS, Nos. 1970 to 1982 St. Urbain; separately or en bloc. Particulars, R. HERBERT, 85 Bleury. Main 4158.

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Buys a lot eight minutes from St. Lambert. Cars pass through the property. Lots $75 up; 5 percent cash, balance in five years; no interest. Close to stores, post office, etc. Call or write. WILSON, 469 Lasalle Road, Verdun.

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If "Lake Shore Annex," North Bay, was not the best "Real Value" in real estate in Canada we would take

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Instead, we are asking and getting **$25** down and the balance spread over 18 months.

Buyers are not buying 1 lot only but from 4 to 18 lots at a time.

WHY?

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Name .....

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(Corner St. Catherine Street W. and Bishop)
MONTREAL
Phone Up. 6382
OPEN EVENINGS

NEWS OF JEWISH WORLD.

The Conjoint Committee of the Jewish Board of Guardians and the Anglo-Jewish Association has carried on a correspondence with Sir Edward Grey, referring to the question of the status of the Roumanian Jews, and the breach of the treaty of Berlin by Roumania. The committee requested that His Majesty's Government should bear this in mind if the question of the readjustment of territories came up before Europe, and see that the Jews had proper treatment. The Government replied that the rights of the Jews would not be lost sight of should a conference be held.

* * *

The Jews of Russia received no special benefits of any importance from the Romanoff Tercentenary celebrations.

* * *

The last census for Australia, 1911, shows that about 20 percent of the Jews and Jewesses in Australia marry out of the faith. In the last decade there has been a considerable diminution in the percentages, if not the number of mixed marriages, owing to the increased Jewish population. The reasons are various, but one fact stands out from all the rest to explain this mixing. That is the fact that the number of adult Jewish males enormously outnumbers the number of adult females. A very large percentage of these mixed marriages resulted in no children. The Jewish population of Australia, by this census, was shown to be only 17,287 persons in that year, a small increase over that of the previous decennial census.

* * *

Some German students who killed a Russo-Jewish student at Darmstadt, simply because he was a Russian Jew, got off with sentences ranging from three weeks to eighteen months' imprisonment, but the Court says that it will endeavor to have the Grand Duke reduce even these small sentences.

* * *

An amusing situation has arisen in Russia over the appointment by the Italian Government of a Jew, M. Gurevitch, as the Italian Vice-Consul at Kharkoff. The Russian Foreign Office declined to confirm the appointment. This, in spite of the fact that at Warsaw there is a Jewish Consul representing Japan. The Higher Russian authorities declared that the religion of the Japanese Consul had been overlooked by mistake, but that such 'errors' would be avoided in the future. Meanwhile, they refused to sanction the appointment at Kharkoff.

* * *

The Chief Rabbi of Salonika interviewed the Russian Consul at Salonika to request him to use his influence with the Montenegrin Government to obtain the release of twenty Jewish soldiers who were prisoners of war in Montenegro. The Consul acceded to this request, and the prisoners have been paroled and sent home.

* * *

Timour Pasha, head of the Egyptian Red Crescent Society, left a large quantity of provisions for the Jewish refugees at Salonika.

* * *

Signor Luzatti, late Prime Minister of Italy, has made a severe arraignment of Roumania and her treatment of her Jewish subjects in the 'Corriere della Serra.'

* * *

The Conference of the Nationalist European Jewish students was opened at Zurich recently Thirty-seven delegates and many visitors attended. Greetings were read from the Zionist organization, and from Herr David Wolffsohn. Dr. Nathan Birnbaum was elected hon. president.

* * *

The determination of the Polish students of Lemberg University not to allow their Jewish colleagues who are natives of Warsaw to attend the lectures has resulted in a serious affray. The students from Warsaw were driven out of the University building, but were re-inforced by some Jewish Nationalists and returned to the charge. The Poles met them, and fifteen students were wounded. As a result of this affair the lectures in the Medical Faculty have been suspended till after the Easter holidays.

* * *

The Russian Ministry, having discovered that many foreign Jews in the Empire have no right to live there, has ordered their expulsion. The foreign consuls, however, have refused to send to their respective countries about 100 of these Jews, as they had no passports. The Senate has considered their cases, and has decided that the matter requires special legislation.

* * *

It has transpired that the officials in the Caucasus have made a practice of arresting innocent rich Jews with the view to obtaining a ransom.

* * *

Privy Councillor Professor Dr. Ehrlich, of Frankfort, has been appointed a Member of the Royal Bavarian Order of Maximilian.

* * *

The Chinese Government has appointed Signor Luzzati, ex-Premier, of Italy, its official adviser on questions relating to agriculture and the finances of the Republic. He will occupy the post without giving up his residence in Rome where the Chinese Government will found an institute for the training under his direction of young Chinese in the methods of government.

* * *

The Bokhara Jews have been placed under the jurisdiction of the Russian law instead of the native law.

* * *

Baron Hatvay Deutsch, a life member of the Hungarian House of Magnates and a great benefactor of the Hungarian Jews, died recently. He was an active member of the Jewish community in Buda-Pesth and a generous supporter of all its institutions.

* * *

Many Russian officials are sending M. Purishkevitch his anti-Semetic pamphlets, stating that the peasants refuse to buy them. The Synod, however, has thought it advisable to place its hall at the disposal of the Real Russian Conference.

* * *

The French archaeological mission in the course of excavations at Delos, the smallest of the Cyclades Islands in the Aegean Sea, has unearthed a building comprising two vast halls with rows of benches. The walls are adorned with Hebrew inscriptions which bear testimony to the fact that the building was a synagogue built by Jews who came to the island after the destruction of the second temple. Savants are of the opinion that more thorough researches would throw considerable light on several points on Jewish history during the two centuries subsequent to the destruction of that temple.

* * *

Two Jews in Tangier have been honored by the French Government with the Cross of a Chevalier of the Legion of Honor. They are Messrs. B. Braunschvig, a prominent merchant, and A. Piementa, the representative of the Paris 'Temps.'

* * *

The Russian papers relate an incident concerning a Jewish tailor and the Czar. During the Czar's stay at Livadia, some time ago, he gave a Jewish tailor an order for a dragoon uniform. The Czar was much pleased with the work; the Jew refused to accept anything for his work, but was compelled to accept 300 roubles and a gold watch from the Czar, with the inscription, 'Chaim Lesser Kuritchkes for diligence.' Incidentally it is related that the General who dealt with the order, advised the tailor to hurry back to Simferopol, where he came from, as, being a Jew, he had not the right of domicile in Livadia.

A JAPANESE WHALE HUNT.

While engaged in scientific research along the coast of Japan for the American Museum of Natural History, Mr. Roy C. Andrews, curator of mammals in that institution, accepted an invitation to make a trip on one of the small whaling steamers which hunt the Sei and blue whale of the Pacific. Here is an extract from his story of the hunt as told in the April 'Outing':

'I was clinging to a rope behind him trying to focus the camera, but the flying spray and rain made it well nigh impossible. Suddenly I saw the Captain's muscles tighten as the iron of the harpoon dropped an inch or two, and I caught a glimpse of the gigantic, phantom shape rushing upward through the swirling green water. Almost on the instant a cloud of white vapor shot into our very faces and a great, dripping body rounded out under the ship's bow. The click of the cafera was followed by the deafening roar of the gun and I saw the ponderous flukes whirl upward, pause an instant, and fall into the water. There was a moment's stillness as the giant figure quivered, straightened out, then righting itself with another crashing blow of the flukes swun about and dashed away, tearing through the water partly on the surface, partly below it.'

THE 'DAILY WITNESS' is printed and published at the 'Witness' Corner, City of Montreal, by John Redpath Dougall and Frederick Eugene Dougall, both of Montreal.
All business communications should be addressed John Dougall & Son, 'Witness' Office, Montreal, and all letters to the Editor, should be addressed 'Editor' of the 'Witness.'

I consider the 'Witness' the best managed newspaper in Canada.
Sydney Fisher.

The 'Witness' is a clean and reliable newspaper.
—Toronto Star.

MONTREAL WITNESS
CLASSIFIED BUSINESS AND TELEPHONE DIRECTORY
1913

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The Provident Accident & Guarantee Co., 169 St. James St. M. 5027.

BURGLARY.

The Dominion-Gresham Guaranteen & Casualty Co., 302 St. James St. M. 5041.

FIRE.

BOILER INSPECTION & Ins. CO. OF CANADA, 227 Board of Trade Bldg. Office, M. 2046. Residence, M. 1994.
COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE COMPANY, 232-236 St. James. M. 3620.
Law, Union and Rock Ins. Co. Limited, 113 James St. M. 3213.
London Mutual Fire Insurance Co. H. Blatchford, 180 St. James St. M. 868.
New York Underwriters' Agency, 151 St. Jas. St. M. 1305.

REAL ESTATE AND INSURANCE.

Benn, Alfred, 4 Hospital. M. 592; W. 2346.
Le Beau, Geo. L., & Co., 40 Hospital. M. 571. St. Louis 123.
Mitchell, Jas. M. 214 St. Jas. M. 549. Up. 2974.
ROSS, H. J., 180 St. James St. M. 1180.
Ross Realty Co., 30 St. John St. M. 5261.
Simpson, The Cradock Co., 120 St. James St. M. 8090-1.

WESTERN REAL ESTATE.

J. B. WATSON REALTY CO., 530 St. Cath. W. Tel. Up 4677.

PLATE GLASS.

Grier, J. W., Co., 53 St. Fran.-Xav. M. 2401.

FIRE INS. AND PLATE GLASS.

Mount Royal Ins. C. M. 3920 and M. 6599.

LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANIES.

Sun Life Assur. Co., Sun Life Bldg. M. 4224.

LIFE INSURANCE.

Imperial Life Ass. Co., 122 St. James. M. 2245.

LIFE AND ACCIDENT INSURANCE.

McCaw, Wm., Trans. Building, 130 St. James. M. 3382.

FIRE INSURANCE BROKERS.

COLE, F. MINDEN, 234 St. James. M. 3162.

INSURANCE BROKERS.

WILLIS, FABER & CO., OF CANADA, LIMITED, 28 Board of Trade Bldg. M. 2614.

WORKMAN'S COMPENSATION.

The Employers' Liability Assurance Corporation, Ltd., 86 N. Dame W. M. 2225.

PROFESSIONAL

ADVOCATES.

Armstrong, Edgar N., Bank of Ottawa Bldg. M. 1120.
ATWATER, DUCLOS & BOND, 160 St. James Street. M. 3380.
BAKER, W. A., 58 St. James Street. M. 3540.
Brown, Montgomery & McMichael, 145 St. Jas. Street. M. 42-43-44.
Bureau & Lane, Quebec Bank Bldg. M. 1427.
Cahan, C. H., K.C., Transportation Bldg. M. 1250
Campbell, McMaster & Papineau, Can. Life Bldg. M. 5776-5777.
Chauvin, Baker & Walker 230 St. Jas. M. 2002.
COUPER, W. M., 107 St. James. M. 3006.
Cruikshank, W. G., K.C., 107 St. Jas. M. 2360.
Geoffrion, Geoffrion & Cusson, Banque du Peuple Chambers, 97 St. James St. M. 10.
HIBBARD, BOYER & GOSSELIN, Liv., London & Globe Bldg. M. 1456 and 2635.
Holt, Charles M., K.C., Guardian Bldg. M. 14.
Hutchins, Horace A., K.C., 151 St. Jas. M. 2118.
JACOBS, HALL & COUTURE, Power Bldg., Craig St. M. 174.
Lamothe & Tessier, Que. Bank Bldg. M. 3555.
Lighthall & Harwood, Que. Bk. Bldg. M. 2382.
MACALISTER & COTTON, Royal Insurance Bldg. M. 4989.
McCormick & Lebourveau, 4 Hospital St. M. 2497.
McGoun & Pelletier, 4 Hospital. M. 1978.
Mathieu, A. Papineau, 180 St. James St.
Patterson & Co., 180 St. James. M. 3966.
ROSS, Howard S., K.C., 326 Transportation Bldg., Main 4828.
SMITH, MARKEY, SKINNER, PUGSLEY & HYDE, Metro. Bldg., 179 St. Jas. M. 4944.
Vipond & Vipond, 120 St. James St. M. 2[illegible].

ACCOUNTANTS.

DURNFORD, GEO., C.A., F.C.A., Can., Canada Life Bldg. M. 45[illegible].
Ross, H. J., 180 St. James St. M. 1180.

ANALYSTS AND ASSAYERS.

Donald, Dr. J. T., 318 Lagauchetiere W. M. 3264.
Hersey, Dr. Milton L., 171 St. James. M. 1634.

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Fraser Bros., 453 St. James and 131 Inspector Streets. M. 790.
Hicks, M., & Co., 99 and 101 Metcalf. Up. 2[illegible].
Kearns, W. M., 32 University St. Up. 3809.

AVERAGE ADJUSTERS AND SURVEYORS.

Boyd, Phillips & Co., 25 Coristine Bldg. M 3104

BUSINESS COLLEGES.

DAVIS, J. D., Mont. Bus. Coll. Up. 151.
INTERNATIONAL BUSINESS COLLEGE, 198 St. Catherine St., W. M. 630.
MISS GRAHAM, 109 Metcalfe. Up 2936.
Montreal Bus. Coll., 8 Phillips Place. Between Phillips Sq. and Dorchester St.
MOUNT ROYAL BUSINESS COLLEGE, Y.M.C.A. Bldg. Up. 4297.

CONSULTING ENGINEERS.

Francis, Walter J, & Company, 232 St. James St. M. 5642.
LEA, R. S., 405 Dorchester W. Tel. Up. 751.

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Frampton, W. S., Entertainer and Reader, Humorist. An Evening with the American Poets. Phone E. 4567. Available in Montreal, March, April and May only.
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Wilks & Burnett, Merchants Bk. Bldg. M. 5501.

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Budden, H. A., 601 Que. Bk. Bldg. M. 1694.
Evans, Owen N., Merchts. Bank Bldg. M. 192.

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Morrison, T. A. & Co., Mech. Inst. M. 3300.

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Boon, Hedley W., 30 Quesnel St. Up 3200.
BOPP, A., 287 St. George St. M. 4759.
CHAPMAN, WM. J., 4151 St. Catherine W. Mt. 886.
DANIELS, H., 133 Fulford St. Up. 5[illegible]6.
Large, W. J., 2501 Park ave. St. Louis 7341.
Murphy & Son, 80 Drummond St. Up. 1337.
Bulmer & Williams, 15 St. Edward St. M. 271[illegible].

PLASTERERS.

CROSS, H. R., Plastering, Etc., 1186 St. Lawrence. M. 5357.

PLUMBERS, GAS AND STEAM FITTERS. ROOFERS.

COTE, JOHN, 232 Mitcheson. St. L. 4394.
Gordon, Egan, 3 A Mansfield St. Up. 1115.
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THE LAURENTIAN LUMBER CO., 207-8 Board of Trade Bldg. M. 163.

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Lamontagne, Ltd., No. 338 Notre Dame W. Balmoral Block. M. 413.
Roberts, J. W., 335 St. James St. M. 1966.

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Canadian Asbestos Co. Youville Sq. Main 611.
The Asbestos Products Co. of Canada, 227 Wellington St. Tel. Main 3940.

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Crowe, J., & Sons, 17 St. George St. M. 804.
Estate J. K. Macdonald, 313 Craig W. M. 2591.

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Canada Electric Co., 230 Dorchester W. M. 722.
McLAREN, D. K., LTD., 351 St. James. M. 4304-5. (Leather Belting).

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Langwell, G., & Son, 1094 Dorchester E. E. 419.

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National Wire Works, 51 Craig W. M. 1134.

GLASS.

Ramsay, A. Frank & Co., 748 St. Paul. M. 578.
Grimson, G. J. E., 76 and 78 St. Ant'ne. M. 1925.

CHINA AND CROCKERY.

TYPEWRITER AND OFFICE SUPPLIES.

CANADIAN OLIVER TYPEWRITER CO., 275 St. Martin Street. Uptown 1878.

SCRAP IRON, METALS, RAGS, PAPER.

Dominion Waste Paper Co., 435 Visitation. E. 2075.
Walker, J. R., & Co., 85 Common St. M. 1333-9.

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ESPLIN, G. & J., 126 Duke St. M. 3647.
Martin Freres & Co., 203 St. Patrick. M. 3536.
THE WM. RUTHERFORD SONS CO., LTD., 425 Atwater Ave. M. 2457.

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ANTIQUE FURNITURE.

McANDREW, D., 262 Dorchester W. M. 4414.

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Prince, The J. S. Co., 35 St. Law. Blvd. E. 209.

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Canada Office Furn. Co., 221 St. Jas. M. 1691.

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McAndrew D., 262 Dorchester W. M. 4414.

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Viau, Eugene, 1321-1329 St. Cath. E. E. 2813.
OGILVY, JAS. A., & SONS, cor. St. Catherine and Mountain Sts. Up 6400.

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ROBINSON, JAMES, 184 McGill St. M. 344.

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Ronayne Bros., 485 Notre Dame W. M. 472.
Sloan Bros., 633 St. Catherine St. W. Up. 917.

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STUARTS, Ltd., 609 Rivard, St. Louis 108.

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TRUDEAU, A., 344 St. Catherine St. E.

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Baile, Andrew, 10 Beaver Hall Hill. M. 4622-3.

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SMEATON BROS., 4 Cote St. M. 737.

PHOTOGRAPHIC SUPPLIES.

Hogg, The D. H. Co., 160 Craig W. M. 1953. 374 St. Catherine St. W.; 493 St. Catherine E.
Smith, R. F., 116 Notre Dame W. M. 1467.
UNITED PHOTOGRAPHIC STORES, LTD., 132 St. Peter St. 453.

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Edwin Crabtree & Sons, Crabtree Mills, Que.
Little, T. B., & Co., 28 Cote. M. 3069.
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WRAY, WM., 113 University St. Up. 2667.

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Dechaux Dye Works, 62 St. Cath. E. E. 5[illegible].
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Household Washing Co., 75 William. M. 3558.
N. Y. Steam Laundry, 10 Ontario St. W. E. 1372.
The Globe Laundry Co., 2005 St. Dominique. Up. 3480.
Toilet Laundry Co., Ltd., 425 Richmond St.
TROY LAUNDRY, Verdun. M. 3644.

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Thomas, Frank B., 233 St. James. M. 7515.

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