COLDER

DAILY WITNESS

COLDER

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MR. FOX STANDS BY LENGTHWAY SEATS AND DOUBLE TRACKS

He Maintains That Double Tracks on St. James and Notre Dame Streets, Instead of Congesting Movements of Other Traffic, Would Actually Benefit Both It and Tramways.

ALSO SAYS IT WOULD HEAD OFF THE COMPANY'S DEMANDS FOR MORE STREETS

Is a Strong Advocate of Cross-way Seats, But Asks What Other Remedy But Their Removal Can Give Relief.

Mr. John P. Fox, the expert who is studying the street car problem in Montreal, has submitted another communication in which he replies to the criticisms of his proposal that St. James and Notre Dame streets should be double-tracked, and that the cross seats in the cars should be torn out and replaced by lengthways seats.

He says that his recommendations have been 'seriously misunderstood." As regards cross seats, he has always been a strong advocate of them, but he asks what other remedy will give immediate relief but taking them out of the cars and putting in longitudinal seats?

As to double tracks on St. James and Notre Dame streets, he was aware that he was treading on dangerous ground, but says that as the Tramways Company is continually demanding more streets, would it not be wise to for the city to make some concessions in order to head off these continual requests? He goes into an elaborate argument to show that traffic would be much relieved rather than further congested, by double tracks on Notre Dame and St. James streets, while opening new streets would be slow work and necessitate costly expropriation.

Meanwhile proprietors and storekeepers on both Notre Dame and St. James streets continue to voice their objections to the proposed double-tracking of those streets.

TEXT OF MR FOX'S REPLIES TO CRITICISMS.

The following communication supplementing the 'interim suggestions' of a fortnight ago, has been submitted by Mr. John P. Fox to Messrs. Huntley Drummond, Charles Chaput, J. D. Foster, Henry Miles and Col. Labelle, amplifying some of the points made at that time and replying to the arguments advanced against them. It is expected that Mr. Fox's complete report will be ready in about two week's time.

'Gentlemen.—The submission of a preliminary report to you last week was done in the hope that something could be found on which both the Tramways Company and the public could agree promptly, in order to relieve the overcrowding of the street cars which every one must agree is intolerable. The suggestions had to be made hurriedly and briefly, without adducing many facts to support them, and at the risk of being misunderstood. But in view of the urgent need of relief it seemed well to take the risk. It turns out, however, that the recommendations have been seriously misunderstood, and before submitting the final report, it may be well to consider more fully some of the matters first suggested, and the objections raised to them. This discussion is addressed especially to those who disagree with the views already expressed.

THE QUESTION OF LENGTHWISE SEATS.

Taking up first the question of substituting longitudinal for cross seats, let the facts be looked at squarely in the face. The writer hitherto has always been a strong advocate of cross seats, and he realized that the suggestion of even their temporary removal might be met with widespread disapproval. But what other remedy is there which will give immediate relief? New cars take time to build and cost much. Street widening would take still longer and cost still more. While subways are the most expensive form of relief, and the longest to carry out. The more one studied the cars in use in Montreal, the stronger was the conviction that the change of seats was the only practical thing for getting quick results in the way of relief of one of the worst of the incidental features of the general overcrowding.

HOW PASSENGERS CROWD THE CARS.

Authorities who favor a considerable amount of standing in the cars, though the writer is not one of them, agree that standing passengers should have at least, 4 square feet of floor space on the average, taking into account all the available standing room in the cars. On this basis, cars of the type No. 1200 in use in Montreal should accommodate not over forty standing passengers or eighty passengers in all. And yet again and again these cars carry over one hundred passengers, as many as one hundred and twenty-four being found on one car from an exact count. Everyone knows that it is the rear end which is most overcrowded, and that the front half of a car is often hardly filled. The causes, too, are most apparent. People stand in the aisles between the cross seats, and those behind cannot get through. A jam is formed and the rear bulkhead helps in preventing a proper distribution of passengers inside the car body.

A LESSON FROM NEW YORK SUBWAY.

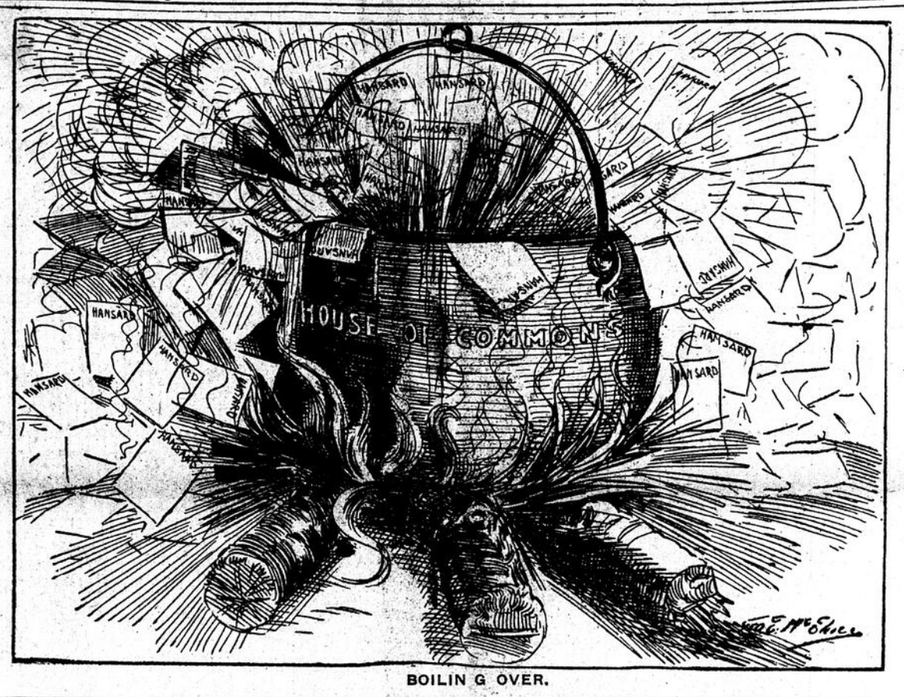
As to the relief which longitudinal seats would give, the New York subway is, perhaps, the best example. Let anyone who cannot agree with the proposed remedy, study the situation in other cities, and see if he does not come to the same conclusion. The question is simply this: Which is preferable, the comfortable seating of 20 passengers or the less uncomfortable standing of 60 or 80?

There is no danger that the Tramways Company will crowd more people into the cars, if longitudinal seats are put in. There is bound to be less standing in the cars in the future, not more. The company must realize that the overcrowding has become excessive, and the ordering of 225 new cars, at the cost of over $2,000,000, shows that a change for the better will take place, when the cars are all in service. But the completion of the cars will take time, and meanwhile the jam on the rear platform will be repeated every night and morning.

WOULD RESTORE THE CAR SEATS.

Longitudinal seats will not reduce the total seating capacity of the cars at all. They will simply relieve the crush, and make more floor space available for those who will ride on the cars anyway. Neither must the longitudinal seats be a permanent fixture. The writer was careful to emphasize this in the preliminary report, and believes that the cross-seats should be restored as soon as the company has acquired sufficient rolling stock to give the needed relief. Instead of recommending fewer cross-seats for the future, the writer intends to recommend more in each car. Type No. 1200 now seats 20 on the cross-seats. A plan will be shown providing 46 cross seats, with a total seating capacity of 54 or even 57 instead of the present 40.

(Continued on Page 9.)



BOILIN G OVER.

HAWTHORNE IS SENT TO JAIL FOR ONE YEAR

Guilty of Fraudulent Use of the Mails to Exploit Canadian Ore Claims.

MORTON AND FREEMAN ALSO SENTENCED.

The Latter Goes Down For Five Years and Morton One Year.

New York, March 15.— The Hawthorne mining trial, which has dragged along nearly four months before a jury in the Federal Court here, came to a close yesterday afternoon, with the conviction of three of the defendants, Julian Hawthorne, Dr. William J. Morton and Albert Freeman, and the acquittal of Josiah Quincy, twice mayor of Boston and assistant Secretary of State during the Cleveland administration.

Hwthorne, Morton and Freeman were found guilty of making fraudulent use of the mails in selling stock in the exploration of Canadian ore claims.

Quincy, exonerated by United States Judge Mayer on all counts of five indictments before the case reached the jury, and held not guilty on the one remaining indictment of conspiracy in allowing his name to be used in promoting the stock. The jury, was out twenty-seven hours.

Judge Mayer pronounced sentence on the three men whom the jury had found guilty and paroled Quincy until next October, when he is directed to appear in answer to two indictments still pending against him.

Freeman, a New York business man for twenty-six years, was sentenced to five years in the federal penitentiary at Atlanta.

Hawthorne, son of Nathaniel Hawthorne, the novelist, and himself an author, and Dr. William J. Morton, son of Dr. W. T. G. Morton, the first user of ether in surgical operations, were sentenced to one year and one day at Atlanta.

Freeman's prison term is to date from the first of the present year, and the terms of Hawthorne and Morton from November 25, the day the trial began.

Of twenty-seven counts against the three men found guilty, Freeman was acquitted of four and Hawthorne and Morton of seven each. Judge Mayer granted a ten day stay to allow counsel for the defence to appeal the cases.

Counsel for Hawthorne pleaded for suspension of sentence for the author. 'Fault of judgment rather than bad intent' was advanced in Hawthorne's behalf. I will ask your Honor to consider that the defendant is getting on in years,' said counsel. He is penniless. It is true, too, that the long ordeal which the trial has been to him and the realization that the name he had labored so long and so hard to keep clean is sullied, are sufficient punishment.' Joseph H. Choate, jr., asking for suspended sentence for Dr. Morton, said the physician is now engaged in doing exceedingly valuable work to the community—work that would benefit thousands.' A plea for Freeman as a man of hitherto unblemished reputation,' was made.

Judge Mayer, in denying these requests and passing sentence, declared that the defendants had the fairest trial possible.' They were charged by the Government with having obtained $600,000 from the public in their exploitation of the so-called Hawthorne properties in the Cobalt and Temagami regions.

The Hawthorne trial, taking up seventy court days, is the second longest federal trial in this city, only the Scheftels case, in which George Graham Rice was a defendant, exceeding it in length. The Government produced 102 witnesess against the Hawthorne group. The defence swore only six witnesses, including Morton and Freeman. Neither Quincy nor Hawthorne took the stand. One ton of documents, 10,000 in number, comprised the 1,164 exhibits offered, and the testimony taken covered 8,000 typewritten pages.

It cost the Government $70,000 to conduct the trial, and the defence $50,000. Two judges presided at different times. Judge Hough was stricken ill on January 21. Instead of demanding a new trial however, the defence consented to continue before Judge Mayer.

DEATH OF MR. ROBERT REFORD OCCURRED TO-DAY

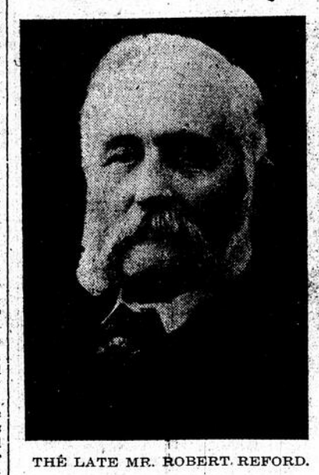
Was Head of Large Shipping Firm and Director of Many Concerns.

GAVE VERY LIBERAL DONATIONS TO McGILL

Had Been a Councillor of the Board of Trade and Harbor Commissioner.

It is with deep regret that we report the death of Mr. Robert Reford, which occurred at two o'clock this morning, at his residence, 360 Drummond street, in his 82nd year.

Mr. Reford, who was for many years a most prominent citizen in Montreal, was born in Mallera, near Antrim, Ireland, in 1831. At the age of fourteen he came to Canada with his mother, and settled at Toronto, where he was educated and lived until 1865. In that year having opened an office in Montreal, Mr. Reford removed to the city. While in Toronto the deceased gentleman, who had married Miss M. McCord, was a member of the firm of Messrs. Reford & Dillon, wholesale grocers and general merchants. The firm also operated vessels on the Great Lakes, and in 1860 loaded and sent the schooner 'Seagull' with a cargo of Canadian produce to Port Natal, South Africa. It will be remembered that the 'Seagull' was the first Canadian vessel from the Great Lakes to visit that country.



THE LATE MR. ROBERT REFORD.

While in Toronto Mr. Reford lost his first wife, and in 1866, a year after his arrival in Montreal, the deceased gentleman married Miss K. T. Drummond, of Stirling, Scotland. The good work that Mrs. Reford has done as a member of the governing board of the Montreal Maternity Hospital and of the general committee of the Victorian Order of Nurses is well-known. In 1870 Mr. Reford went into steamship agency business in the city, the present business of his company, the Robert Reford Co., the agents of the Donaldson line and several other companies.

Mr. Reford was president of the Mount Royal Milling and Manufacturing Co., and a director, Bank of Toronto, Lake of the Woods Milling Co., York Lumber Co., Nova Scotia Steel and Coal Co., and Montreal Elevating Co. He was also president of the Crown Trust Co., and the Charlemagne and Lac Ouarean Lumber Co., and a director in several other important concerns. The late president of Messrs. Reford Co., who was a governor of McGill University, was chairman of the Royal Commission on Transportation 1904-5, which reported on the improvements required for the increase of the shipping and the transportation of the trade of the country. The late gentleman was also a governor of the Western Hospital and Montreal Diocesan Theological College. In 1863 he was gazetted ensign Queen's Own Rifles, Toronto, and two years later was promoted captain, commanding No. 4, the Merchants' Co., Toronto. Mr. Reford, who was a very rich man, gave generously. In 1904 he gave to the Montreal General Hospital the sum of $10,000, an amount which was supplemented two years later with a handsome donation of $25,000. In 1908 he gave $50,000 to McGill University, and his splendid donation two years ago of $100,000 to the great Canadian University is well known. In 1909 Mr. Reford gave $10,000 to the Montreal Y. M. C. A., while four years earlier he founded the Robert Reford prize of $80 annually, Montreal Diocesan Theological College.

Mr. Reford was a councillor of the Montreal Board of Trade 1890-1; harbor commissioner, Montreal 1901-5, and in 1903 was appointed a delegate to the fifth congress of the Chambers of Commerce of the Empire. Mr. Reford, who was a great reader, and a keen gardener, was a frequent contributor to the press on commercial and cognate subjects. The deceased gentleman was also fond of farming, and was very successful in his farming efforts at Ste. Anne de Bellevue, the present site of Macdonald College.

IN HONOR OF OLD IRELAND'S PATRON SAINT

This Year's Celebration of St. Patrick's Day to be in Unequalled Style.

ALL SOCIETIES TRYING TO BEAT FORMER EFFORTS

Monday Will See One Continuous Round of Festivities.

From present indications it would seem that this year's celebration of St. Patrick's day in Montreal will be on a scale never surpassed, if indeed equalled, in the city. All the Irish societies are doing their utmost to eclipse their performances in previous years, and the growth of the sons of Erin locally will, of course, insure a more general and widespread celebration. This year a new departure has been taken in the holding of the parade and the religious part of the celebration on a Sunday, the annual banquet of the St. Patrick's Society, always a feature of St. Patrick's day in Montreal, and the many entertainments of the different Irish societies being given on the actual seventeenth, Monday.

The procession this year promises to be bigger than ever. It will start from Dominion Square at 2.30 p.m. sharp to-morrow, and will proceed via Windsor street, St. James street, Victoria Square, Craig, Bleury and St. Catherine streets, Phillips Square and Dorchester street to St. Patrick's church, which will be entered by the Congress Gate. Special and elaborate preparations are being made inside and around the big church for the impressive ceremonial to be held there to-morrow afternoon. The spacious grounds will be profusely hung with bunting, in which of course, the Irish colors, green and gold, will predominate. In the interior of the church electrically outlined shamrocks are being affixed to the pillars, and to the walls of the sanctuary, and when the procession has entered the church these will be lighted up, forming a brilliant and beautiful effect. Special music has been prepared by the organist, Professor Shea, and before and at intervals during the ceremonial favorite Irish airs will be played on the magnificent organ.

His Grace, Archbishop Bruchesi, will preside at the ceremonies in the church and will impart the final benediction. The preacher of the day will be the Rev. Father Valentine, of New York, who is conducting the Lenten mission for men at St. Patrick's.

MONDAY OBSERVED AS A HOLIDAY.

Monday will be generally observed as a holiday by the Irish people of Montreal, and will be devoted to the lighter side of the festivities. Visits will be exchanged between friends who perhaps have not seen each other since last St. Patrick's day: old friendships will be renewed, and old times recalled by thousands. Naturally the green will be freely worn. Much Canadian clover will be in evidence with an occasional sprig of the 'rale stuff' sent out from the old land by the loving friends of some patriotic exile. The crowning feature of the day will be the big banquet of St. Patrick's Society to be held in the Windsor Hotel in the evening. This is always one of the biggest social events of the year in Montreal, but this year it promises to be bigger than ever, and the Windsor Hotel is already taxed to provide accommodation for those who have secured their tickets in advance. The banquet will be presided over by Mr. J. C. Walsh, president of the St. Patrick's Society, and the principal speakers will be Mr. Henri Bourassa, Mr. Martin Conboy, a distinguished New York lawyer, and Mr. M. J. Gorman, United States Immigration Officer at Montreal.

Amongst the many entertainments to be given on St. Patrick's night, one of the most popular will undoubtedly be that at the Princess Theatre, where the Young Irishmen's Literary and Benefit Society will stage an Irish drama, 'My Geraldine', with an appropriate programme of Irish music, songs, and dances. Other fixtures include the Rev. W. D. Reid's lecture on Irish Humor, Song and Story, at Stanley street church at 8 o'clock on St. Patrick's night, and the annual Green Tea of the Alexandra Hospital, in aid of the Children's Memorial Hospital, in the lecture hall of St. James Methodist church from 6.30 to 8 p.m.

NO LACK OF PARIETY.

To menton all the fixtures for this Irish night of nights would take too much space, but the person who wishes to spend a pleasant social evening on St. Patrick's night will have no lack of variety to choose from. As a matter of fact, there is scarcely a hall in the city which has not been rented for the occasion, and in addition to the public entertainments there will be many of a private nature.

The following is the order of the parade, which will be led by a squad of mounted policemen in their holiday attire, and marshalled by Alderman P. Monahan and his assistants:—Band and banner, Hibernian Knights in uniform; Ancient Order of Hibernians; band and banner, Congregation and Societies of the parish of St. Dominick; band and banner; Congregation and Societies of the Parish of St. Thomas Acquinas; band and banner, Congregation and Societies of the Parish of St. Aloysius; band and banner, Board of Erin, Ancient Order of Hibernians; Congregation and societies of the Parish of St. Michael; band and banner, Congregation and Societies of the Parish of St. Agnes; band and banner, Congregation and societies of the Parish of St. Anthony; band and banner, Congregation and Societies of the Parish of St. Gabriel; band and banner, Congregation and Societies of the Parish of St. Mary; band and banner, Congregation and Societies of the Parish of St. Ann; band and banner, the Young Irishmen's Literary and Benefit Association; band and banner; Congregation and Societies of the Parish of St. Patrick; the Mayor and invited guests; the clergy. Mr. John Warren is acting as secretary of delegations.

It is expected that between 6,000 and 7,000 persons will take part in the procession, and while it is passing street car and other traffic will be temporarily suspended by order of the municipal authorities.

CALLS LABOR MINISTER'S WORDS DASTARDLY AND UNGENTLEMANLY

The Hon. Mr. Pugsley Takes Exception to the Hon. Mr. Crothers' Reference to 'Slippery Bill,' An Expression Which He Says He is Informed Was Due to Minister's Intoxication.

('Witness' Staff Correspondence.)

Ottawa, March 15. — By all odds the most disorderly scene of the present session, and probably the most disorderly in years, occurred shortly after four o'clock yesterday. It was caused because the Hon. Dr. Pugsley, in reading Hansard for the previous day, discovered that during the course of a speech by the Hon. Geo. P. Graham, the Hon. W .T. Crothers, Minister of Labor, had, in the course of an interjection, used the term ,'Slippery Bill.'

The Minister just previous had said Mr. Pugsley's name, and Mr. Pugsley assuming that the reference was to himself, asked that Mr. Crothers apologize.

Mr. Crothers declined to do so on the plea that when he used the expression it had been objected to, and the Chairman of the Committee had ruled that it did not necessarily apply to a member of the House.

Mr. Pugsley then said that he had been informed that the language of the Minister of Labor was due to the circumstance that he was at the time intoxicated.

Fr. Crothers indignantly denied this, and was supported by the Hon. W. T. White.

Mr. Pugsley accepted the denial, but remarked that the actions of members in the house were sometimes such as to cause wrong conclusions to be drawn. He proceeded to characterize Mr. Crothers' language as dastardly' and ungentlemanly.'

Then a storm broke out, and for a long time the House was in confusion.

Ministerial members insisted that the words be drawn.

In the end Mr. Pugsley said that so far as the House was concerned, he would continue to consider the words of the Minister as both dastardly and ungentlemanly.'

METHODISTS DIVIDED OVER CONSCRIPTION.

(Canadian Associated Press.)

London, March 15. — A Sydney, N.S.W., despatch to the 'Daily News' this morning indicates that the Australian Methodists are sharply divided over the buestion of compulsory military training. After some heated discussion at the Methodist Conference held there yesterday a motion condemning 'conscription' was only defeated by the casting vote of the chairman.

RARE BIRD PAYS VISIT TO MONTREAL.

A local ornithologist reports having seen an Evening Grosbeak in Mount Royal Cemetery on Saturday last. These fine birds are very rare winter visitors to Montreal, and as many as a dozen years at a time will pass without their visiting us. Several male and female Pine Grosbeaks are also to be seen almost any time in the Cemetery at this season of the year, and were to be seen on Saturday.

'Witness' Advertising Always Brings Results

J. A. DAVIS & COMPANY, LIMITED

REAL ESTATE, INSURANCE AND INVESTMENT BROKERS.

Dominion Express Building, St. James Street,

Montreal, March 7th, 1913.

ADVERTISING MANAGER,
'The Witness'
City.

Dear Sir,—

About the 15th August we placed on the market a Sub-division at the head of Papineau Avenue in the Municipality of of Sault-au-Recollet known as "EASTMOUNT" containing over 1200 Lots. At the time of writing we have only 130 Lots unsold; the price of the Lots on this property averaged about $300.00.

"EASTMOUNT" was advertised exclusively in your paper and I can trace this unprecedented sale to no other means but the benefit we derived from the "Montreal Daily Witness." I will here state one particular case. I had an enquiry filled out on a coupon which was attached to our Ad. signed by a lady, and to that one coupon I can trace over 35 sales. This is only one case of many, and we can assure you of our patronage in the future, as you have had it in the past.

Thanking you.

We remain, Dear Sir,

Yours truly,

J. A. DAVIS & COMPANY, Limited

(Signed) JOHN McCORMACK,
Sales-Manager.

Boost in Price of Airships

Berlin, March 15.—The 'Tageblatt' states that airship construction is not and cannot be a paying proposition.

Two companies, which have used up a capital of $1,250,000, raised by national subscription, have discontinued building ships. The Zeppelin passenger service, which was run in connection with the Hamburg-American Steamship Company, shows a deficit of nearly $250,000.

Owing to the destruction of two airships the Zeppelin Company raised the price of its airships from $125,000 to $375,000.

To Ban Guilds of Suffragettes

London, March 15.—The 'Standard' says that the Government is considering the question of making illegal such societies as are now directing the work of the militants and allowing their funds to be liable to seizure.

It is understood that all the funds of the suffragettes are being invested abroad, and this might defeat the efforts of the Government.

THE POPE IS BETTER.

Rome, March 15.—Pope Pius has practically recovered from his recent illness. The Vatican doctors are now only endeavoring to build up the Pontiff's strength, which was reduced by his indisposition.

MARCHANTS AND BUSINESS MORE BUOYANT

BONDING SYSTEM COMMENDED FOR CHEESE AND BUTTER MAKERS

Mr. R. B. Faith, editor of the 'Ottawa Valley Journal,' which paper is regarded as Canada's leading agricultural semi-weekly, addresses a letter to the chairman and members of the Commission investigating the methods of weighing and paying for cheese and butter, part of which we subjoin.

Mr. Faith takes up the case for the producers, and speaks from a fulness of intimate experience of and contact with the farmers of the eastern portions of Ontario and the western sections of Quebec province. The letter reads, in part, as follows:

'Since I first suggested through the columns of the "Ottawa Valley Journal" on Tuesday, December 27, 1910, that the dairymen of Eastern Ontario and Western Quebec should, in order to protect themselves from the heavy losses they had suffered through failures of exporters and commission merchants during the past twenty years, ask the Federal Government to enact legislation making it compulsory for buyers of cheese and butter, for which payment is not made at point of shipment, to furnish bonds covering the amount of their purchases, I have heard a great deal of discussion both pro and con. Quite naturally the buyers have strongly opposed the suggestion, and it is only fair to say that they have been supported in a measure by a large number of prominent dairymen, mostly manufacturers and salesmen, who have managed to avoid losses through failures.

On the other hand, thousands of farmers, the real producers, who have suffered the losses, have emphatically stated that they were entitled to protection, and that the suggestion askoughly threshing out the matter in convention, without a dissenting voice, approved of the bonding system, and in a body presented their views to the Government of that day.

'That the great mass of the farmers have not come out to the sessions of your commission and asked for redress along the lines suggested in the memorial dealing with this question of getting a guarantee of payment which they presented to the Government is lamentable, but, nevertheless, the fact remains that very few of them, if any, have changed their views one iota, and I firmly believe that, if a petition were circulated throughout the dairying districts of Eastern Ontario and Western Quebec to-morrow, it would be returned bearing the signatures of ten thousand farmers who, with one accord, would ask your Commission to recommend to the Government the advisability of enacting some measure of protection.

WHY WE NEED PROTECTION.

'It must be quite obvious to any one who has followed the situation that the dairymen have been fully justified in asking the Government to investigate this matter, and, if possible, formulate some plan which, when put into effect, would put a stop to the heavy financial failures which have been going on for years in the cheese business.

'Have we had many failures? In answer to this question the best evidence I can possibly give is the statement made in 1907 by Mr. A. A. Ayer of Montreal, for forty-eight years engaged in the cheese business, who at the annual convention of the Eastern Ontario Dairymen's Association at Picton said: "There are four houses in Montreal dealing in cheese that were in business twenty-five years ago. There is only one that has been in business forty years, and I can count up between thirty and forty failures during that time, or an average of one a year."

For some reason any large amount of money lost by the agricultural interests has seemingly a more detrimental effect on the industrial and commercial interests of the country than losses from other sources. Therefore anything that can be done to eliminate losses will tend to hold together and advance the great field of agriculture and react in a beneficial way upon the great industries dependent upon it.

CASH SYSTEM THE BEST.

It is to the credit of the good system we have in vogue that most products of the farm are paid for at point of shipment; in other words, the farmer gets payment for his products as soon as they leave his hands. This holds true in regard to the sale of live stock, the output of the field, the orchard and the granary here in the East. So far as I have been able to learn the output of the dairy is the only product produced on the farm that is not paid for as soon as the farmer turns it over to the purchaser. This applies only to certain parts of Eastern Ontario and Western Quebec. It is estimated that the total value of the cheese produced in Canada amounts to twenty million dollars annually. Considerably more than half this amount is paid to the farmers at point of shipment. But here is the district East of Kingston and in most parts of Western Quebec, for reasons well known to your Commission, the buyers do not and will not pay for the cheese when the farmer lands it at the shipping point.

The system practised is to ship the cheese after it has been bargained for at the factory or on some cheese board to Montreal, where the weights are tested and quality examined. The time required to do this is from four days to a week. At the end of this time the treasurer of the factory is sent an 'unaccepted' cheque which is cashed in the country bank. This cheque must travel back to Montreal and be accepted by the bank it is drawn upon before the factory is positively sure of being absolutely safe. During this interval a week or ten days have elapsed. To my mind this is where the injustice comes in. During the week or ten days that the farmer has not got his money the buyer has plenty of time to resell the cheese and ship it out of his warehouse, or, if he happens to be in low standing financially, someone steps in, takes possession of the goods, and the farmers stand the loss.

Recall the circumstances surrounding most failures which have occurred and you will find that a number of them took place as I have related.

To offset failures, the suggestion has been made that the factory should sell only to reliable firms. This has been preached through the press and from the public platform to the farmers for many years, but failures of firms, in their day regarded as thoroughly reliable, continue to occur, and numbered among the losers are many of our best and shrewdest dairymen.

Another suggestion has been made that the cheese boards should demand of the buyers a letter of credit from the banks, practically guaranteeing the amount of their purchases. Cheese boards have made this rule and often asked the buyers to comply with it, but they have never been able to put it into effect.

Your Commission has already heard of some salesmen who got favorable reports from their banks as to the financial standing of buyers who failed a few days later and the farmers lost.

Following up to this Mr. Faith goes exhaustively into all the conditions of purchase, etc., and concludes by heartily commending the bonding system.

'Summing up,' he concludes, 'we find that the bonding system is both feasible and practicable, very inexpensive, and does not diminish but rather tends to increase competition; that for ten years the system has been worked satisfactorily in the marketing of grain; that the means of protection already within reach of the farmers, which have been outlined by the exporters, are not effective,, cause delay in transacting business and loss to the producer in the event of a declining market. Further, that a cash system is the best, but where this is not the rule, the farmers should have protection to eliminate the losses of over thirty thousand dollars, the average amount they have been losing through failures of merchants in the cheese trade during the past fifteen or twenty years.'

STOCK EXCHANGE PRICE CHANGES

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

STOCKS.	High.	For the Week. Low	Open	Closed	Last Dividend	Yield on Last Dividend	Shares Sold. Sale.
Bell Telephone ..	173	145⅜	147	145¾	146	145¾ 8	5.47	268
Brit. Col. Packers.	159	146	160	152	157	153 6	3.92	450
Pref. A....	159	148¼	...	...	...	... 7	....	...
Brazilian	101	92¾	95½	92¾	95½	94¾ 5	5.26	4450
Can. Pac.	286½	219¼	227⅛	219¼	227	225 10	4.46	6299
Can. Car com.	82½	75	80	75	80	...	....	16
Pref.	118	113	113	113	113	... 7	....	25
Can. Cement com.	28¾	27	28	27	27½	28	....	2440
Preferred	93¼	91	92	91	92	92 7	7.69	747
Can. Converters .	50	46	46¼	46	46	46 4	8.16	60
Can. Gen. Elec. ..	116¼	113¾	...	...	...	... 7	....	...
Can. Loco. com..	67¼	60	...	...	...	... 7	....	...
Preferred	95	90	94¾	94¾	94¾	94¾ 7	7.36	10
Crown Reserve ..	411	347	390	369	385	370 60	17.20	3225
Dom. Canners com.	87	71¾	76½	75	76	76 6	7.89	360
Preferred	102½	101	...	...	...	... 7	....	...
Detroit Electric ..	81	74	76	74	75	75 6	8.00	1137
Dom. Coal pref...	112½	107	108	107	108	108 5	4.62	18
Dom. Iron and Steel pref	103	101½	103	102½	103	103 7	6.79	163
Dom. Steel Corp.	58½	51	53	51	52	52½ 4	7.69	2065
Goodwins com...	38	...	38	38	38	38 ...	....	25
Preferred	84	30½	...	...	...	... 6	....	...
Illinois Traction Co. pref	93¼	90	92½	92	92	92 6	6.52	52
Lake of Woods M.	136¼	130	133	130	133	132 8	6.06	300
Preferred	118½	114½	118	118	118	118 7	5.93	5
Laurentide Co. Limited	232	211	212½	211	212	212 8	3.77	137
Mackay com	68½	67	68	68	68	68 5	6.02	10
Preferred	84	84	...	...	...	... 4	....	...
Mexican Light and Power Co.	82½	73¾	74½	73¾	74½	73¾ 4	....	350
Minn.. St. Paul and S.S.M. com.	142	135	...	...	...	... 7	....	...
ont. L., H. and P.	240	219	225	219	225	221 9	4.09	6219
ontreal Tram. Debs.	...	...	80	80	80	80 5	6.25	$28900
Montreal Tram.	...	...	...	...	...	...	....	...
Nova Scotia Steel and Coal com...	88	80	81½	80	81	80 6	7.50	584
Preferred	125	123	125	124	125	125 8	6.40	7
Ogilvie Flour Mills com.	129	121	121	121	121	121 8	6.61	50
Preferred	118	...	118	118	118	118 7	5.76	5
Ottawa Light and Power Co.	193	180	185	180	184	180 10	5.55	296
Penmans com. ..	58	54¾	55½	54¾	55	55 4	7.27	50
Preferred	86	83⅞	84½	84	84½	84 6	7.14	140
Quebec Ry., Light and Power	21½	14	19	15½	18	18½ .	....	2310
Rich. and Ontario Nav. Co.	119¾	110	112	110	113	112 8	7.20	1706
Saw. Massey com.	...	...	49	49	49	49 .	....	35
Preferred	...	...	94	94	94	94 6	6.38	10
Shawinigan Water and Power Co..	148	131½	135	131½	134	132 6	4.54	441
Sherwin Williams Paint Co.	61	57	59	59	59	59 .	....	5
Preferred	103¾	101	103¾	103	103½	103½ 7	6.79	67
Span. Riv. com...	73⅜	64	67	64	66	65½ .	....	1291
Preferred	97½	93	95	93	95	... 7	....	50
Steel Co. of Can..	28½	23¼	25	23¾	25	23¾ .	....	100
Preferred	89	86	...	...	...	... 7	....	...
Tor. Rails	144½	134¾	139¼	134¾	138	134¾ 8	5.83	933
Tucketts com ...	57	54	55	54	55	55 .	....	75
Preferred	97	90	96	95	96	96 7	7.29	45
Tooke Bros. com.	60	54	...	...	...	...	....	...
Preferred	92½	90	91	91	91	91 7	7.69	1
Twin City Electric Railway ..	108½	95½	105¾	104	105	104½ 6	5.38	210
Winnipeg Electric.	216¾	203	...	...	...	... 12	....	...
COTTONS—								
Canadians Cot...	44¾	30¾	42	39	42	40 .	....	350
Preferred	78¾	75	78¼	75	78	78 6	7.67	429
Dom. Textile	87½	81¼	86¼	87¾	86	82¾ 6	7.14	1562
Preferred	105	101	103	102	102	103 7	6.86	20
Mont. Cottons ..	62	58	...	...	...	... 4	....	...
Preferred	103¼	102½	102½	102½	102½	102½ 7	6.79	15
BANKS—								
Commerce	224	213	216½	213	216	213 10	4.69	21
pchelaga	170	150	150	150	150	150 8	6.00	180
Merchants	201	190	190¼	190	190¼	190 10	5.26	86
Molsons	203	198¼	202½	198¼	202	198¼ 11	6.01	41
Montreal	246	239½	240	239½	240	... 10	....	141
Nova Scotia	266	255	261	260	261	260 14	5.35	40
Quebec	126	125	125	125	125	125 7	5.60	46
Royal	228	221	222	221	223	221 12	5.43	91
Union	149	149	150	149¼	150	150 8	5.33	70

AMERICAN CAR & FOUNDRY CO. IS EXPANDING

Boston, March 14.—American Car & Foundry is having a considerably better year than last. The fiscal twelve months is now 85 percent completed, and the period to April 30 next will show a measurable expansion in gross and net over 1912.

It will be remembered that in its 1912 year the company earned but 2 1-2 percent for the $30,000,000 common, contrasted with 7.2 percent in 1911. Net this year will probably be less than in 1911, but should be from $1,000,000 to $1,500,000 more than in 1912, or say a balance for the common of from 5 percent to 6 percent.

American Car & Foundry is excellently fixed as respects car orders on hand. There is on the books at present at least five months' forward business. As production runs, allowing for slow deliveries of steel from the steel companies, it is perhaps safer to say that there is six months' production on the order books.

American Car & Foundry began its fiscal year on May 1, 1912, with between three and four months of unfinished business. It was able to get a fair volume of business during the six months to Oct. 31, so that taken as a whole the 10 months to March 1 has shown a larger percentage of capacity continuously utilized than any year since 1906.

There have been some hampering delays in getting steel and other materials required in car construction delivered on time, and this factor has played its part in holding back production from considerably larger totals.

American Car & Foundry in its biggest boom year did something over $100,000,000 of gross business. That figure will not be reached this year.

American Car is in very strong position as respects working capital, the net quick assets running between $19,000,000 and $20,000,000. Cash position has been especially favorable for the last two years and the close of the fiscal year should see cash fund at least as large as the $5,200,000 carried on April 30, 1912.

The buying movement in cars which started last fall has continued in fair volume into this year. January and February, for instance, saw car orders placed for between 55,000 and 60,000 cars, of which American Car got its fair proportion.

The present outlook is that American Car will close its fiscal period with orders on hand for a total of nearly as many cars as on April 30, 1912. All this is encouraging in view of the somewhat unsettled conditions ahead for the balance of the 1913 calendar period.

HEALTHY CONDITIONS IN MIDDLE ONTARIO.

Hamilton reports healthy conditions prevailing in business circles. The early breaking up of the winter is causing some anxiety over the crops of winter wheat and clover. There is fear that the local supply of ice may be short this season, and that there may be higher prices.

The Wholesale Milk Dealers' Association has decided to advance the price of milk from 18 to 20 cents a gallon after May 1st. The price of pork has again advanced. Real estate is fairly active.

SPRING TRADE OUTLOOK SEEMS FAIRLY BRIGHT.

Quebec reports to Bradstreet's say spring outlook is regarded with favor. Wholesale and retail trades report favorably. Building operations have resumed which has caused a stir in hardware circles and material is in demand. With the amount of outside work involved the coming summer is expected to be a busy one.

The millinery opening was a success and some good displays were noticeable. Manufacturers as a rule are working to capacity. The general outlook is bright.

BIGGEST TRADE IN DOMINION BRIDGE YET

The largest trading in the Dominion Bridge common stock, which has yet occurred in the unlisted department yesterday, represented a turn over of 200 shares at 115, this price comparing with 123 to 125, the price at which this stock sold when it was first traded in here. A broader market is looked for in this issue on any improvement in the market.

ABITIBI COMPANY LET CONTRACTS.

The Abitibi Pulp & Paper Company let contracts this week for the construction on their various buildings at Iroquois Falls, and also for the machinery which is to go into their plant. The Company already have a saw-mill in operation at this point, cutting up lumber, which will be used in the construction of their mills. These are now being pushed to completion as rapidly as possible.

AMES HOLDEN McCREADY, LIMITED.

QUARTERLY DIVIDEND.

NOTICE is hereby given that a Dividend of One and Three-Quarters (1¾) Per Cent. upon the Preferred Capital Stock of the Company, now issued and outstanding, for the current quarter, to Shareholders of record on the Transfer Books of the Company on the 20th day of March, 1913, will be payable at the office of the Company, in Montreal, on and after the 1st day of April, 1913.

By Order of the Board.

W. A. MATLEY, Secretary-Treasurer.

Montreal, 8th March, 1913.

INTERBOROUGH RAPID TRANSIT CO. DOING WELL

New York, March 14.—In seven months ended Jan. 31 Interborough Rapid Transit earned a surplus slightly over 10 percent on the $35,000,000 stock, or just a little more than enough to pay the entire year's dividend. This is the result almost entirely of subway and elevated transportation. Other income is comparatively small. So far this year, Rapid Transit Subway Construction Co. has not contributed to Interborough earnings. Last year the dividend from the Construction Co. enabled Interborough to pay an extra 5 percent.

It is entirely possible that Rapid Transit Subway Construction Co. will be an important factor among bidders for subway construction. If it obtains contracts for some of the new work, it must reserve a substantial surplus to carry the cost. With the company doing a considerable part of the new construction, the Interborough would have an attractive earning potentiality in its construction company.

In seven months ended Jan. 31 Interborough earnings were $955,000 ahead of last year. Operating ratios of subway and elevated are always low. This year the percentage to gross was 41.06 percent, compared with 42.68 percent for the previous year. Expenses were $105,976 higher than last year, while taxes jumped $129,090.

As evidence of increasing tariff density, over 20,000,000 more passengers were carried in seven months this year than last. The increase alone is almost four times as large as the population of Greater New York.

PROMINENT MEN ON THE BOARD OF PRUDENTIAL CO.

The recent election of the new board of directors of the Prudential Trust Company, has resulted in the appointment of several prominent Montrealers, these additions being made largely at the suggestion of the old board that those constituting the board should be residents of Montreal. The benefits to be derived by those interested in the company other important centres will be obtained where necessary through the constitution of local advisory boards.

Messrs. Farquhar Robertson, Montreal; W. Burton Stewart, Montreal; W. G. Ross, Montreal; H. B. Ames, Montreal; Edmund Bristol, K. C., M.P., Toronto; Colonel James Mason, Toronto; W. J. Green, Toronto; Gilbert W. Ganong, St. Stephen, N.B.; C. A. Barnard, Montreal; the Hon. J. M. Wilson, Montreal; B. Hal Brown, Montreal; W. T. Rodden, Montreal; W. M. Doull, Montreal; W. Grant Morden, Montreal and London; W. J. Morrice, Montreal; Robert Bickerdike, M.P., Montreal; R. C. Smith, K.C., Montreal; Sir George Garneau, Quebec; Paul Galibert, Montreal; John P. Steadman, Hamilton; C. Jackson Booth, Ottawa; F. B. Pemberton, Victoria.

At the meeting of the new directors of the Prudential Trust Company, the following officers were appointed:—President, Mr. B. Hal Brown; vice-presidents, Mr. Edmund Bristol, M.P., and Mr. W. G. Ross, Chairman of the board of directors, Mr. Farquhar Robertson.

PRESENT DECLINE IN SILVER WILL GO AGAINST COBALT

Silvar bars are quoted at 26 5-8c at London, which is the lowest quotation in over a year.

The last time such a low point was reached was at the end of January, 1912, The subsequent advance was due to purchases by the English government for coinage. The delay of the Chinese loan was regarded as one of the immediate causes of the present decline. Should the decline continue, the value of the Cobalt outlook will be affected.

ODDS ARE NINE TO ONE AGAINST WAR

It would seem that there is no inquiry on this side of the Atlantic for insurance against a European war. Cables, however, report that the prevailing rate is ten guineas percent. with very little business done, and that little being at the instigation of various speculators desirous of concentrating attention on the chance of a big war.

The rate mentioned is equivalent to about nine to one against a conflict, and the actual changes are very much larger against.

MARRIED SEVENTY YEARS.

St. John, N. B. March 15.—Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Southen, of Bayswater, yesterday celebrated the seventieth anniversary of their marriage. Both are well.

MUNICIPAL DEBENTURES

At the present prices which are lower than for many years we recommend the purchase of LONG TERM securities issued by Canadian cities and towns, as investments both for income and profit.

We shall be glad to send particulars of these securities, which combine MAXIMUM SECURITY with a yield of from 4½% to 6%.

HANSON BROS.

164 St. James Street, MONTREAL.

An Offering of Preferred Stock of

THE A. MACDONALD COMPANY LIMITED

(Incorporated under the first part of the Companies Act being R.S.C. 1906, C. 79)

CAPITALIZATION	Authorized	Now Issued
7% Cumulative Participating Preferred Stock	$3,000,000	$2,100,000
Common Stock - - - - - - -	4,000,000	3,000,000

Bankers - - - - - - - THE DOMINION BANK
Registrar - - - - NATIONAL TRUST COMPANY, Limited
Transfer Agent - - - THE ROYAL TRUST COMPANY

The LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK, LIMITED, in London, Eng., the DOMINION BOND COMPANY, LIMITED, in Toronto, Montreal and Vancouver, and the ATLANTIC BOND COMPANY, LIMITED, in St. John, N.B., and Halifax, N.S., will receive applications for the purchase of

$2,100,000

Seven per cent. Cumulative Participating Preferred Stock of $100 par value

PRICE: $95 per share

IMPORTANT FEATURES OF THE ISSUE:

(1) The Preferred Stock participates equally in all profits after 8% has been paid on the Common Stock.

(2) Dividends on the Preferred Stock will be paid quarterly, on the 15th April, July, October and January, and will accrue from date of issue of certificates.

(3) The A. Macdonald Company, Limited, conducts the largest wholesale grocery business (mail order) in the Dominion of Canada.

(4) With eleven branches, the Company covers Northern Ontario and the Provinces of Manitoba, Alberta and Saskatchewan.

(5) The entire stock of merchandise has been turned over at the rate of nearly ten times per annum.

(6) The estimated earnings for the ensuing year are $400,000, which is equal to 19% on the issued Preferred Stock.

(7) The surplus of liquid assets, including accounts and bills receivable, merchandise, etc., over and above all liabilities, amounts approximately to $1,260,000.

(8) The surplus of all assets of the Company over liabilities, exclusive of goodwill, trade marks, etc., amounts to approximately $2,000,000. Of this amount $740,000 is in real estate and buildings.

DOMINION BOND COMPANY, LIMITED

HEAD OFFICE: DOMINION BOND BUILDING TORONTO

DOMINION EXPRESS BUILDING MONTREAL — ROGERS BUILDING VANCOUVER

PINNERS' HALL, AUSTIN FRIARS LONDON, ENG.

ALLIS-CHALMERS STIPULATIONS

New York, March 15.—Judge Geiger's only stipulation regarding sale of Allis-Chalmers property is a provision that total price must be sufficiently high to enable bondholders to realize 62 1-2 cents on the dollar. This provision means that the reorganization committee must pay about $300,000 to bondholders who have not come under the reorganization plan and who hold less than $500,000 bonds. Judge Geiger's order virtually places a value of $625 on each $1,000 bond which did not come in with the reorganization plan.

Voting trustees of thecompany to succeed the Allis-Chalmers Co. are confident that those who deposited their stock will eventually receive a greater return.

In the seven months ended Jan. 31, Allis-Chalmers earned $225,000 after payment of all charges, receivers' expenses, etc., but without payment of interest as the company as in receivership.

BANK OF COMMERCE STOCK IMPROVED

Canadian Bank of Commerce stock, which has steadily been declining for some days past, showed some improvement in the late trading here yesterday. After being down to a new low level for the present movement in Toronto in the early part of the day, when it touched 212 3-4, in the late trading here it was up to 214 1-2.

CHINESE LOAN A VITAL ISSUE

New York, March 14.—A banking syndicate composed of J. P. Morgan & Co., Kuhn, Loeb & Co., First National Bank, and National City Bank, which is interested in $125,000,000 six-Power Chinese loan, has received word from Washington that Secretary of State Bryan and his associates in the new Administration of State Department have not before them sufficient information on which to decide whether or not to continue the policy of Former Secretary Knox, in regard to negotiations with the Chinese Government.

Additional information was requested, and Mr. Willard D. Straight, who has represented the bankers in most of the negotiations, will consult with Mr. Bryan in Washington early this week.

'The great question at issue,' said one of the bankers, 'is whether or not the new Secretary of State will assist bankers or manufacturers in their efforts to promote the country's export trade.'

In another of the banking houses it was remarked: 'It is encouraging that Mr. Bryan has already shown a breadth of mind which permits him to confer fairly with representatives of men whom in the old days he was in the habit of denouncing.'

A. G. FOWLER ROS

INVESTMENT BROKER

SUITE 66

Bank of Ottawa Buildin

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.

Goodwins Limited

"Notice is hereby given that a quarterly dividend of 1¾% on the Preferred shares of the Capital Stock of this Company has been declared, payable April 1st, to shareholders of record of March 20th, 1913."

Montreal, March 11th, 1913.

S. J. LeHURAY, Secretary-Treasurer.

CANADIAN CONSOLIDATED RUBBER COMPANY, Limited

"Notice is hereby given that quarterly dividends of 1¾% on shares and 1% on the Co of the Capital Stock of have been declared, payal 1913, to shareholders March 20th, 1913."

WALTER BU Tre

DOMINION CO... LIMITED

"DOMINION" and "SPRINGHILL" Coal, screened, run of mine and slack

DISCHARGING PLANTS AT

Montreal, Quebec and Three Rivers

WITH

Unexcelled Facilities for Bunkering.

SALES OFFICE:

112 St. James Street, Montreal

Telephone MAIN 4491.

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

ESTABLISHED 1864

THE MERCHANTS' BANK OF CANADA

A General Banking Business Transacted.

STERLING AND CONTINENTAL EXCHANGE BOUGHT AND SOLD

City Offices—205 St. James Street, 1255 St. Catherine Street East (Corner Fullum), 320 St. Catherine Street West (Corner University), 1330 St. Lawrence Boulevard, 1866 St. Lawrence Boulevard and 672 Centre Street. (Corner Charlevoix).

S. CARSLEY & CO.

MEMBERS MONTREAL STOCK EXCHANGE.

ORDERS EXECUTED ON ALL MARKETS.

Tel Main 4822—4823. 151 NOTRE DAME ST. WEST.

"PROVINCIAL" OF ENGLAND FIRE INSURANCE

WILLIS, FABER & CO., OF CANADA, LIMITED — CHIEF AGENTS IN CANADA

McGIBBON & MacDOUGALL, Members Montreal Stock Exchange, MAIN 7041.

STOCKS, BONDS, INVESTMENTS, CANADA LIFE BUILDING, MONTREAL.



Old Country News

ENGLISH

London's Open Air Schools.

... air schools in seven parks for ... children have been decided on by the London County Council.

Died at Chapel Meeting.

... John Edmund Alexander, J.P., of Norwich, fell dead when leaving a meeting at the City Chapel.

Early Plum Bloom.

A plum tree in the garden of Mr. ... of Pirton (Herts), has been in bloom for a fortnight.

Ancient Cannon Ball.

Weighing about 24 lb., a cannon ball has been dug up by a workman near King John's Palace, Eltham, Kent.

A Big Egg.

A goose belonging to a fowl dealer at Gissingham (Suffolk) has laid an egg twelve inches in circumference and weighing eleven ounces.

Tunnel Under the Humber.

At Hull Corporation meeting, it was stated that a syndicate had been formed to promote a bill for a tunnel under the Humber.

Soldiers' Opportunities.

Eighty-two promotions from the ranks were made last year, says a War Office return published, this being the largest number since the South African war.

Wanted No Flowers.

The late Alderman Fish, of Blackpool, who introduced the battle of flowers into England, requested that there should be no flowers at his funeral.

British Subject for £3.

By a reduction in the naturalization fees, which came into force recently, £3 instead of £5 is now payable by aliens wishing to become British subjects.

Recovered His Sight.

George William Hoyle, of Halifax, who had been blind for six months, recovered his sight following a series of fits.

Slept For Six Days.

Ellen Pratt, a domestic servant of Berwick, woke up after having slept soundly for six days. A doctor put it down to cerebral exhaustion.

Played With Matches.

Two little children, Charles and Hilda Ford, were burnt to death at their home at Hull, while playing with matches. A baby was rescued by its mother.

Naval Gun Fatality.

First-Class Petty Officer Oscar George Bishop, of the Naval Gunnery School at Whale Island, Portsmouth, was injured by recoil while testing a gun, and died almost immediately.

£50 For Violin.

Made by Antonius Stradivarius, a fine tenor violin which had been exhibited at the Royal Albert Hall Exhibition of Musical Instruments realized £750 at Glendining's.

Dock Scheme Opposed.

On the ground that the proposed new dock, to occupy half the length of the sea front at Dover, would be ruinous to the town as a residential and visiting resort, Dover Corporation decided actively to oppose the Bill of the Harbor Board.

Easy Rent.

The Erpingham (Norfolk) District Council are inviting applications for new cottages, with half an acre of garden, at £7 a year, to be paid at the rate of a shilling a week, and the balance at harvest time or Michaelmas.

Postman V. C. is Dead.

The only Victoria Cross postman in His Majesty's service, Mr. Thomas Ashford, of Whitwick, Leicestershire, who gained the medal for rescuing a wounded soldier at Candahar in 1880, has died from bronchitis, aged 54.

Three Years' Prison for Motorist.

At Manchester Assizes Sydney Stubbs, a motor engineer, was sentenced to three years' penal servitude for having caused the death of a cook by knocking her down in Oxford road with his car.

70 Years a Widow.

The funeral took place at Ashford, Kent, of Mrs. Catherine Keeler, aged ninety-four, whose husband, a naval officer, was drowned in a shipwreck a few months after their marriage, and who was for seventy years a widow.

Bridge Was Cut in Half.

Being unable to stop before the complete opening of a double bridge carrying traffic to the docks from a main thoroughfare of Goole, the steamer 'Ezardian,' cut off half the structure, and this sank. The steamer sustained slight damage.

Railway Rescue.

Ernest Baker, of Peterborough, shouting 'Here goes!' jumped from the platform of the G. N. R. station in front of a goods train, but Inspector Harman and a ticket collector jumped after him and pulled him out of danger. He was taken to the police station.

In Bed for 51 Years.

As the result of an accident to her spine a woman named Hatherley, of St. Mary Church, Torquay, took to her bed fifty-one years ago, and has lain in bed ever since. In the same room for over seven years lay her deaf and nearly blind mother, who has just died at the age of ninety-seven.

Largest Tank Steamer.

The 'San Fraterno,' the largest oil-tank steamer in the world, has been launched from the Wallsend shipyard of Messrs. Swan, Hunter, and Wigham Richardson, Limited. The vessel belongs to the Eagle Oil Transport Company.

Abandoned London Steamer.

A court of inquiry, which sat at Newcastle, with regard to the abandonment of the London steamer 'River Meander' in the North Atlantic, found that when the vessel left New York the hull was not in a good and seaworthy condition, but that her equipment was satisfactory.

Dowries for Domestics.

Wedding dowries of £62 each have been granted to two domestic servants, Alice Elizabeth Jackson, daughter of a railway guard, and Lily Harby, daughter of a groom, by the trustees of a fund of £4,000 left by Mrs. Waldo-Sibthorp, who was three times married, to provide annually dowries to two poor Sleaford girls.

Woman Watch Repairer.

Born in the Minories, London, in November, 1813, Mrs. Eliza Sands has just died at Crowborough, Sussex. She was the daughter of a clocksmith, and when she went to Crowborough fifty years ago she established herself as an expert in her father's trade. For many years residents from a wide area took their watches and clocks to her for repair.

400 Trout Poisoned.

400 trout were killed as the result of a collision on the railway at Okehampton, Devon. The accident occurred during shunting operations, and a tank containing several tons of vitriol was thrown over an embankment into the road. The acid poured in streams down the roadway, and flowed through a field and down gulleys to the river.

Patient's Suicide.

The suicide of an invalid music teacher in Bolton Infirmary was disclosed at the coroner's inquiry into the death of William Hough, a man of 31, of Bolton road, Edgworth. He had for some years been a teacher of music and pianist at the men's meetings of the Edgworth Village Institute on Sunday afternoons, and was formerly organist at the local Wesleyan Chapel.

Seven Week Strike.

After a strike extending over seven weeks the dyers in Bradford and district decided to accept the terms offered by the Bradford Dyers' Association. They agreed to piece-work on a collective basis, with certain safeguards. The men's unions have paid out nearly £20,000 in strike pay.

Fatal Injury at Game.

The death has occurred of Alderman C. W. Deacon, an ex-Mayor of Wycombe and magistrate for the borough and county of Buckingham, at the age of sixty-three. Death was the result of a blow received on the leg by a cricket ball last summer while deceased was practising for a Board of Guardians cricket match.

His Money and His Life.

At the inquest on Mr. Joe Marsden, of Stocksbridge, who was killed by falling on his head while following a man who had robbed him in a tramcar, the Sheffield coroner called the attention of the tramways authorities to the circumstances and asked whether something more satisfactory could not be done for the protection of passengers.

Doctor's Wife Took Poison.

'I am at the beautiful sea and I may walk into it. I am a mental and physical wreck,' ran a letter stated at the inquest to have been received by Dr. James Anderson, of South Wigston, Leicestershire, from his wife, who was found dead at Southchurch, Essex, with a bottle of poison by her side. 'Suicide while insane,' was the verdict.

Dying Man's Suicide.

It was shown at the inquest at Godmanchester on a consumptive named Walter Sandifer that he paid the doctor for attending him, and while the medical man was receipting the bill in another room Sandifer shot himself dead. The doctor said the man would have died a natural death within three days.

Mother Killed—Son Escaped.

It was shown at an inquest at Charing Kent, on Mrs. Craycroft Gibson, of Claremont road, Margate, that she was instantly killed in an automobile accident. It was stated that the car — a two-seater — was descending a hill when it swerved, mounted the bank, and fell on its side. Her son, Harold Gibson, eighteen, an engineering student, who was driving, escaped unhurt.

Football Enthusiasts Fined.

Small fines were imposed at Hull on seven Wigan men for disorderly behavior on the Saturday previous, when 5,000 supporters of the Wigan team invaded the Yorkshire town to see the football match. The chairman said the scene in Hull had been disgraceful. The city was in a pandemonium. The amount of liquor brought from Wigan was also discreditable.

Busy Railway Works.

Nearly 100 additional men have just been engaged in the engine-fitting shops of the London and North-Western Railway Company, at Crewe. The growing traffic on the railway has rendered necessary a number of new engines, and the work of repairs is also in arrear. The company have been taken a number of the men who were last year discharged, and others are being employed. The works were never more busy.

SCOTTISH

Buried Alive for 29 Days.

A black faced sheep has been rescued alive after being buried for 28 days in a huge snow drift on Wardlaw Hill, near Muirkirk.

Was G. T. R. Shareholder.

Mr. Andrew Rintoul, of Straithairly, Largo, Fife, and of Glasgow, grain merchant, who died 10th December last, left personal estate of the total value of $801,950. Included in this sum are holdings in the Grand Trunk Railway of Canada, valued at $69,060.

Thrifty Shepherd.

Donald Gordon, a shepherd, of Glenmuick, has left a fortune of over £2,000. Gordon had never earned more than the shepherd's usual wage all his life, but by dint of strict frugality and the shrewd investment of his savings he amassed this sum. He was a bachelor, and his fortune goes to two nephews.

Asleep on the Railway.

A laboring man residing at Ballenbreich was run down by a goods engine near Couston Plantation, Lower Bathgate, and partially scalped. He had started to walk home. He lay asleep at the side of the railway, and was clear of the rail, but the wheel of an engine struck him. He was taken to Edinburgh Royal Infirmary.

Window Smasher Let Go.

At Aberdeen, Isabella Cameron was charged with begging, and also with having smashed a shop window with a walking-stick on being refused assistance. She said she was ninety years of age, and was walking to Inverness. She could only walk a very short distance every day. She was allowed to go on her way.

Clothed in Tobacco.

In connection with a burglary at the Eastfield branch of the Cambuslang Industrial Co-operative Society, two suspicious-looking characters, known to the police as expert thieves, were apprehended in the vicinity of Farm Cross. When the men were searched rolls of tobacco were found coiled round their legs. The tobacco has been identified as the property of the Cambuslang Co-operative Society.

Training Ship Tragedy.

Some distance from Rosneath Pier the body of Clarence McCulloch, aged fourteen, was picked up. The boy lost his life while attempting to escape from the training ship 'Empress,' moored in the Gareloch, off Row. McCulloch had been on board the training ship only a fortnight when he made his futile attempt. The boy, whose mother resides at Cumberland street, Glasgow, had been sent to the 'Empress' by the Govan Parish authorities.

Was Mistaken for Lloyd George.

The death took place at Aberdeen of the Rev. Forbes Jackson, who for the last three years had been minister of the Baptist congregation there. During the visit of Mr. Lloyd George to Aberdeen last November, Mr. Jackson was seeing Mrs. Jackson off at the railway station, when a suffragette, mistaking the minister for the Chancellor of the Exchequer, assaulted him with a dog whip. Mr. Jackson was 53 years of age.

Panic in Picture House.

An alarming incident occurred in the Arcade Hall, Cowdenbeath, where a cinematograph exhibition was being given. When one of the pictures was being shown the film caught fire and made a great blaze. The sight of the flames caused the audience, numbering 500 or 600, to stampede in the direction of the exits, with which the building is well supplied. In the crush to get outside several persons were injured, but none of them seriously. The operating machine and film were destroyed, but the fire was confined to the fireproof chamber.

Musician's Nameless Grave.

A movement is on foot in Girvan to erect a memorial to William Jackson, the composer of the music to the songs 'The Bonnie Lass of Ballochmyle' and the 'Dear Little Shamrock.' Jackson was a musical genius, but like many other men of his calibre fell on evil days. During the last years of his life he earned a precarious living as a strolling musician. Coming to Girvan in that capacity many years ago he was seized with illness and died very suddenly. He was buried at the expense of the local Parochial Board in a nameless grave in the Doune Cemetery, Girvan.

IRISH

Was 114 Years Old.

The death has taken place at Colehill, Magherafelt, of Mrs. Elizabeth McWilliams, who was stated to be 114 years of age.

Hunting Fatality.

In taking a fence while out with the Westmeath Hounds, Alfred Curtiss, the second whip, was thrown from his horse and fatally injured.

A Fenian Minister.

The death is announced of the Rev. Dr. P. J. Kain, a Protestant minister, who was a member of the Fenian organization, and one of the Erin's Hope expedition in 1867. He was a native of Ulster.

Lady Got the Position.

Out of fifteen applicants, the Enniscorthy Rural School Attendance Committee appointed Miss Anastasia Kelly, The Quay, Enniscorthy, school-attendance officer for the portion of the district at the western side of the Slaney. She was the only lady applicant.

Women Mob Police.

A police party, escorting Mr. James Grierson, J.P., agent to the Trustes of the Achill Mission Estate, from Achill Sound Station to his home, were attacked by a large crowd of women, who threw turf and sand at them for practicaly the whole journey. No one was injured, however.

Rabbit Shooter Was Shot.

Mr. James J. Hewson, of Hollwood, Adare, Co. Limerick, who went out rabbit-shooting with a thirty-eight bore rifle on a recent evening, was found lying dead close to a wall the next day. The rifle had been discharged, and the bullet had entered his head.

Smart Stunt That Failed.

An ingenious device to evade the law was related by Sergeant Duggan at Swinford Petty Sessions. A man charged under the Lights on Vehicles Act, espying the police in the distance, took his donkey from the cart, and getting between the shafts, pulled it along himself. He protested that he had committed no offence, as a man with a wheelbarrow was not obliged to cary a light. The bench imposed a fine, thereby showing that they held a different view of the case.

Echo of Mountain Murder.

In the case of Patrick Jordan, now under the commuted sentence of penal servitude for life for the murder of his aged wife in their lonely cabin on Carlingford Mountain, the Carlingford Justices at Petty Sessions appointed the Rev. F. Quinn, P.P., Carlingford, as ad interim curator over the convict's estate. Jordan was owner of a farm, and £215 was found in the house in which the crime took place. The object of the application was to preserve the property for whoever might ultimately be declared entitled to it.

Clergyman was Hurled Over Cliff.

The Rev. Robert Carrol, rector of Goleen, Co. Cork, died as the result of injuries sustained in a driving accident. The reverend gentleman, who was accompanied by his servant, named McCarthy, was on his way to attend one of his parishioners, and at a dangerous part of the road over the sea near Crookhaven the horse took fright and bolted, with the result that Mr. Carroll was precipitated over a cliff about 25 feet high. He was found at the bottom of the cliff on the seashore, and was removed with the aid of ropes. McCarthy's condition is serious.

Farmer's Suicide.

A sensational occurrence took place in Moneymore, when George Wright, a farmer, shot himself dead in the house of his brother-in-law, Mr. Loughry. Mr. Wright, after transacting business in the town, went into Mr. Loughry's house, when only his sister, Mrs. Loughry, was present. Putting a revolver to his head, he fired three shots, inflicting wounds which proved fatal. At the inquest Mrs. Loughry said she was plaintiff in a pending lawsuit against her brother about a share of another deceased brother's estate, and had not been on speaking terms with George for the past ten years. He had not been in her house from her marriage till that morning.

Knew Daniel O'Connell.

The death has taken place of Mr. John Reilly, Red Bog, Belturbet, at the age of 101. The deceased, who was one of the best-known devotees of cock-fighting in the north of Ireland, was acquainted with Mr. Daniel O'Connell, whom he had met at the great Tara meeting. He was one of a family of sixteen. A few years ago the eldest brother died in America at the age of 112, and was accorded a public funeral.

Paupers Leave Legacies.

The Athy Guardians were informed that a women who had been in hospital since 1910 had died recently, having £89 on deposit in the Savings Bank, and had left it to strangers. The latter, on learning that the woman had a poor sister, refused to accept the money, and let it go to the relaion. The guardians decided to apply for payment of their account at the rate of 4s. weekly while the woman was in the workhouse. A few other inmates of the same workhouse who died recently left moderately large sums by wills to relations. The guardians decided to recoup the union for cost of maintenance, and to give the balances to the legatees.

WELSH

Fight Over Common.

Serious fighting occurred near Onllwyn, a mining centre, in Breconshire, as the result of a determined attempt by the villagers to assert what they deem to be their common rights. The scene was Drym Mountain Common.

Two Killed by Runaway Train.

At the Penallta Pit, Rhymney Valley, a train of trams ran loose and charged into another, smashing them to pieces. David Evans, contractor, of Bargoed, and Frank Lewis, laborer, of Hengoed, were killed and Geo. Underwood and Ernest Ellis were badly injured.

Travelled 500,000 Miles.

It is computed that John Cooker, the letter-carrier between Dale and Milford and the villages of Hubberston, Herbrandston, St. Ishmael's, and Marloes, Pembrokeshire, for forty-nine years, who has just died at the age of eighty-six, travelled 500,000 miles in performing his duties.

Peer to Sell Estate.

Lord Joicey is about to sever his present connections with Montgomeryshire, and will offer for sale by auction at a near date the Gregnog residence and estate, formerly owned by the late Lord Sudeley. The estate, which is noted for its shooting and salmon and trout fishing, extends now to 15,642 acres. It includes 225 farms and small holdings. Lord Joicey recently sold nearly 2,000 acres of the estate to the County Council for small holdings.

Veteran Minister Dead.

A notable figure in the Welsh Congregational ministry has passed away in the person of the Rev. David Griffith, Bethel, near Carnarvon, who was within a few months of attaining his ninetieth year. He occasionally kept preaching engagements up to a short time ago. He was an accomplished Welsh writer, some of his published works being well known in the Principality, and at the time of his death he was engaged upon his reminiscences.

Holy Well May Dry Up.

Through the operation of a local mine drainage scheme it is feared that the famous St. Winifred's Well at Holywell, Flintshire, which is said to have been the scene of many cures, may lose its supply of water. The flow of water has diminished already by one-half, and petitions have been sent to the House of Lords protesting against a continuance of the drainage work The spring is enshrined in a beautiful specimen of light Gothic architecture, which was erected by Margaret, the mother of King Henry VIII.

Roadside Tragedy.

The police at Neath are investigating the circumstances of the death of a collier named Daniel Evans, of Bryncoch. He left Neath late at night to walk to his home two miles distant and about half an hour later was found lying on the road unconscious and bleeding from the head. A man living near the spot where Evans was found says that he heard an argument outside his house, and a thud, followed by the words, 'Get up Dan. Come along, Dan.' On going outside he found Evans on the road, and saw two men hurrying away.

Prophecy Fulfilled.

In returning a verdict of 'Accidental death,' at the inquest at Cefnybedd, on William J. McGregor, of Wrexham, killed while motor cycling, the jury asked the coroner to draw the attention of the County Police Committee to the reckless motoring prevalent in the district. Evidence was given that McGregor and a friend named Joseph Graham pased Cefnybedd Station each on motor cycles at a speed estimated at forty miles an hour. A witness remarked as they passed, 'Those two men are riding to their death!' A minute later one of the motorists ran into the back of the other's cycle, and both were pitched off. McGregor was hurled between a telegraph pole and a wall, and so tightly wedged that it took considerable labor to extricate him. He was found to be dead. Graham's skull and leg were fractured. He was taken to Wrexham Infirmary in a serious condition.

AGRICULTURAL.

Heifer's Record

Holstein Gave 18,000 Lbs. of Milk in Ten Months.

'De Kol Mutual Countess,' a registered Holstein three years three months of age, owned and developed by G. A. Brethen, Hillcrest Farm, Norwood, Ont., has been making things lively in the eight months after freshening division of the R.O.M. tests conducted by H. F. Association.

Commencing her seven-day official test 295 days after freshening, and over five months bred she produced in one week 415.8 lbs. milk, 15.382 fat, equivalent to 19.50 lbs. butter, 80 percent. fat, In 14 days, she made 816 lbs. milk, 38 lbs. butter.

Her seven-day record exceeds that of the best heifer in her class in America (as reported in the latest official Blue Book, 1911-12), by 54 lbs. milk and nearly three lbs. butter, while the best senior three-year-old reported lacks 37 milk, and over two lbs. butter of equalling the seven-day production of this Canadian heifer. No heifer in Canada under five years old have ever come within 100 lbs. milk or four lbs. butter of equalling the record of 'Countess.' Only one H. F. cow, any age, in Canada has ever equalled her fat production, while to date not a single H. F. cow in even the mature class has nearly equalled her record for such milk and fat in either seven days of the 14 days officially tested.

No Holstein cow under five years of age, in the world, reported last year equalled both the milk and fat production of this heifer with second calf. Only three cows, any age, last year exceeded her, and these include the champion and third largest yearly butter-fat producers the world has ever known.

No H. F. cow, any age, in the world, to our knowledge beginning test, 295 days after freshening and over five months bred has ever produced 415.8 milk and 19.20 butter in seven days' official test.

The fact that this heifer was not saved up for such a test, but merely made above records in the course of her ordinary R.O.P. test in which she has over 18,000 lbs. milk and 600 fat in first ten months (nearly equalling 12 months' production of best heifer of her class in America last year) shows the wonderful staying powers of this heifer, and is all the more creditable.—'Canadian Farm.'

Points About Calf Rearing

Economical Methods of Feeding Young Stock.

There are many ways of rearing calves, and as to which way is most profitable must be decided by circumstances.

In some parts of the country it is customary to leave the calf with its mother for the first month or six weeks after birth. In other parts, the calf is taken away from the cow as soon as it is born, while some farmers prefer a halfway course, and leave the calf with the cow for three days.

As regards the first custom (i.e., leaving the calf with its mother for a month or six weeks), this is in most cases a very expensive way of rearing calves, as it often lessens the amount of milk the cow will give. Most cows can easily produce sufficient milk to feed two calves, while if they have only one each very little more milk than that taken by the calf can be obtained from her. On dairy farms where milk is sold, or utilized to make butter or cheese, a much more profitable way of calf-rearing is to feed them by hand.

Many people think it a cruel practice not to allow the cow to have her calf at all, but, judging from experience, I have found that the cow never frets, and the calf never misses its mother, if it is taken away from her as soon as it is born. On the other hand, if the cow is allowed to have the calf for three days or longer, she certainly does fret when it is taken away.

Calves may be reared by hand in the following manner: The length of time that they are on entirely new milk depends upon the future use they are to be put to. If they are destined for veal, they do best if kept entirely on new milk, while if for ordinary stock purposes, a calf will do very well if fed on its own mother's milk till it is about a week or ten days old.

When a calf is about twelve hours old, one pint of milk and water mixed in equal quantities may be given to it. This is to be repeated three times a day, making the night interval as short as possible. The milk is gradually increased in quantity until, when the calf is about four days' old, it is getting three pints of milk plus a little water. The new milk is still gradually increased until about the tenth day, when separated milk is added instead of water. Now, the new milk is decreased in quantity and separated, plus some cream equivalent takes its place.

When rearing young calves, any change of food should be made gradually, as it is then less likely to have ill-effects.

There are many cream substitutes, some of which are good and others worthless. One of the easiest to use, and which gives very good results, is one part of ground linseed plus two parts of wheat meal; this must be scalded before being added to the milk. Other substitutes which have been proved good are: whole linseed well boiled, cod-liver oil, besides some of the patent foods. A calf can soon be taught to drink by allowing it to have a finger to suck for the first time or two.

Some dairy farmers who sell milk or make cheese find rearing calves on milk a costly business: so after the first few days, instead of using milk, they use thin oatmeal gruel or sweet whey to take the place of the separated milk.

Feeding calves by hand means extra labor, but this is more than compensated for by the extra amount of milk available.

Sometimes if a young heifer has not much milk it is advisable to allow the calf to suck her, and when it is a month or six weeks old, to take it away and replace it with two young calves. Some cows will, in this way, rear several calves during the milking season, but others will not allow any calves but their own to suck them, so this method does not always answer.—M. C., in 'Farmer and Stockbreeder.'

Renovation of Old Orchards

Quebec Has Soil of Most Favorable Character, Says Prof. Bunting.

'Not all, but many, of Quebec's old orchards can be made profitable by pruning spraying, and cultivation,' declared Prof. Bunting in his talk on the orchard renovation problem, to the short course. 'Trees past forty years of age, large-trunked, high, and often with hollow trunks, will hardly pay for the trouble expended, but younger than this, the orchard may become the greatest asset on the farm,' he continued.

'Pruning comes first and let it be from the top downward, bringing apples within reach and letting sunshine in to keep fruit healthy and to give it proper color. Keep all the fruit spurs, short thicked many ringed shoots with large buds, on the main branches that are possible. Remove egg rings of tent caterpillars when pruning.

'Then scrape with a hoe or a tool for the purpose the rough bark from the trunk and larger limbs. Codling moth harbor is removed, and the spray can get at the bark lice and other insects.

'First spray with the dormant lime sulphur one to ten commercial or 1.03 specific gravity just before the buds burst. Cultivate as soon as the ground is ready to plough well, ploughing four, five or six inches deep and to the centre of the rows away from the trees. If the land is in a worn-out condition, a dressing of barnyard manure, wood ashes in addition, about five hundred lbs. per acre will be highly beneficial. If the barnyard manure is not to be had a broad casting of seventy-five pounds of nitrate of soda will be highly beneficial.

'If the varieties are not good ones, varieties like Fameuse and McIntosh may be top-grafted in, using branches of two inches or less in diameter for the work, and working one-third of the tree for three years. The work is done just as growth starts, the scions being cut the fall previous, and kept cool in moist sawdust over winter.

'Before the blossoms open, another spraying is in order, lime sulphur one to twenty-five commercial strength or 1.008 sp. gravity. This may have two or three pounds of arsenate of lead per barrel if there are caterpillars or measuring worms. As soon as the blossoms fall, another spray must be applied immediately 1.008 strength, with two pounds of arsenate, being sure to send spray with high pressure into where the flower was of every apple.

'Continue cultivation till July 1, and sow crimson clover, buckwheat or rye for a cover crop immediately. When the crop is ripe and well colored, it should be carefully picked, carefully graded into fancy, number one, two, and culls. The fancy and number one of McIntosh and Fameuse should be box packed and wrapped before packing. Twos should be barrel packed, and threes kept off the market.

'Quebec has a soil and climate favorable for growing fruit of the highest quality, and markets are increasing for the best. If she follows the methods here laid down success is sure.'

Feeding Pigs on Uncooked Meal

In the course of experiments conducted at the Agricultural Station, Clonakilty, Ireland, an effort has been made to ascertain if pigs could be fattened successfully on meal fed raw. It is said that the majority of pigs in Ireland are fattened with meal, potatoes, separated milk or buttermilk, the former two foods being fed cooked. There is a tendency, however, to revert to raw meals, and with successful results. Prejudice favors cooking both meals and potatoes. When preparation of the food takes place in a special boiling-house or in the open, the cost is highest.

The women folk usually do the work on the small farms, the boiling of the food being done on the kitchen fire. At times pig-feeding has been given up owing to the trouble involved in the preparation of the food. It may be said that when potatoes have to be cooked, it costs little more to cook the requisite quantity of meal. But during part of the early summer, when pig-fattening is most successful, potatoes are not, as a rule, available for pig-feeding.

In the experiments referred to, raw meal was tested against meal cooked into porridge. Four tests were made. The pigs were carefully weighed at the outset and divided into two lots. The pigs chosen were either from one litter or two, when the latter, being equally divided. The raw meal was merely damped with cold water and mixed with separated milk at the time of feeding. The meal consisted of maize and barley, principally the former, both being coarsely ground. The pigs selected were from eleven to fourteen weeks old.

The experiments were conducted from September to April and no advantage is apparent in the cooking of food.

Given an equal quantity of food, pigs fed on raw meal made an increase in live weight of 104 lbs., or rather over 6 lbs. per pig more than the lot fed on cooked meal, i.e., the pigs fed with raw meal required approximately a 1-4 lb. less dry matter to put on 1 lb. increase in live weight than the pigs fed with cooked meal. In addition, they killed 1 1-2 percent better.

The results were thus briefly summarized:

1. Pigs can be fattened successfully with raw meal.

2. The average daily gain in live weight was greater when meal was fed raw than when cooked into porridge.

3. When meal was fed raw, less food was required to put on 1 lb. increase in live weight.

4. The proportion of dead to live weight was higher in the case of the pigs few with raw meal, i.e., they killed better.

5. Raw meal can be fed to pigs after weaning, say at eleven to twelve weeks old.

6. On raw meal pigs clear up their food well, look clean and healthy, and handle firm.

7. Pigs fed with raw meal require less litter and cleaning than those fed with cooked meal.—'Farmer and Stockbreeder.'

CULTURE OF BUSH FRUITS.

(By Professor Bunting.)

'Black currants should yield five or six thousand quarts per acre and with a steady and increasing demand black currants are bringing twelve and more cents a quart. It costs three cents per quart to pick them. With profitable soil and climatic conditions available labor, and convenient market, the growing of this and other bush fruits is very profitable' said Prof. Bunting in the lecture on 'bush fruits' to the Macdonald college short course.

'For red, black, and white currants,' he continued, 'a heavy loam soil on a northern exposure, retentive of moisture, but not under standing water much of the year is the optimum location. Good annual dressing of barnyard manure, with unleached ashes further make for success. Planting distances of six by five feet are good, and pruning should remove all weak and low growing canes, all with borer holes in them, leaving only nine canes each fall when the work is done—three of these have grown the same season, three are two years old, and three are three years old. The best fruits are borne on two and three year old canes.

'The currant worm, which is the worst pest, is easily destroyed by prompt spraying with two pounds of arsenate of lead to forty gallons of water when the first currant leaves are very small and again dusting the plant with fresh hellebore when the fruit begins to ripen.

'Gooseberries' requirements are the same and profits from them large, but the picking is difficult. English varieties are very subject to mildew.

'Red raspberries of the King and Herbert varieties are hardy, the King early, the Herbert late, and very productive. Never plant on low land on which water lies as it is fatal. Moisture holding capacity is, however, essential. Plant in six foot rows three feet apart, select a few canes and keep the others down. Cut out bearing canes as soon as the season is over. Make the young growth stocky by early pinching and cut back to four or five foot heights in early spring Frequent cultivation until after fruiting is essential.

LOCATION FOR ORCHARDS.

'Good location for an industry often cheapens production, as good location for a merchant often spells success. Location of an orchard upon the best site and in good soil gives that orchard a great handicap over all others. Low spots, southern and western exposures, poor drainage, very light soil, — all these largely diminish one's chances of success in orcharding,' said Mr. Clement, in one of the concluding lectures to the Macdonald College short course.

'Windbreaks,' he continued, 'should be of evergreen and close, with the lower part clear to allow air drainage. Their prevention of parts bare of snow, of falling apples in autumn, and of excessive drying in summer, are their points of usefulness. Their position should be west or north-west.

'Sinkholes endanger early spring and late fall frosts, and low places, unless close to bodies of water, are to be avoided always. Northern exposures, good air drainage, western windbreaks, a loam soil with a porous subsoil will greatly facilitate and render effective the best orchard practice.'

'Sod culture,' said Prof. Bunting, 'is for this region perhaps best. Cutting the grass early in the season and letting it lie makes a very good mulch. The sod method always gives good color to the fruit, and, with the high quality varieties grown in Quebec, this is most to be desired.

MILK FROM HOLSTEINS.

The secretary of the British Holstein Cattle Society furnishes particulars of some noteworthy milk yields by cows of the Holstein breed. In one case the yield was 1,788 gallons in fifty-eight weeks, and in another 1,692 gallnos in forty-six weeks. He states that two other cows gave averages of 1,351 gallons and 1,342 gallons respectively in their last lactations.

Ayrs[illegible]ests

The following Ayrshire co[illegible] have registered in the Record of Performance Test since th[illegible]t of the Ayrshire Breeders' Association, which was given las[illegible]

Name of cow. Own	Lbs. Milk.	Lbs. Fat.	P.C. Fat.	No Days
Evergreen Maid 2nd—27277, Edwin Wells, Sardis, B. C.	12,012.75	484.58	3.72	365
White Floss of Montebello—24555, Hon W. Owens, Montebello, Que.	11,144.5	442.37	3.96	334
Betsy—15129, Hon. W. Owens, Montebello, Que.	10,880.5	443.06	4.07	348
Little Queen of B. C., Edwin A. Wells, Sardis, B. C.	10,233.	374.	3.65	365
Miss Blanch—24693, John A. Annear, Lower Montague, P. E. I.	9,680.74	434.21	4.49	332
Betsy—15129, Hon. W. Owens, Montebello, Que.	9,190.	341.45	3.71	365
Little Jean of Hickory Hill—15331, N. Dyment, R. R. No. 2 Hamilton, Ont.,	9,139.8	324.05	3.54	347
Queen of Fairview, 25259, Jos. Thompson, Sardis, B.C.	8,919.25	347.58	3.89	299
4-YEAR-OLD CLASS.				
May of Stockwall, 29533, the Hon. W. Owens, Montebello, Que.	10,077.5	366.00	3.63	304
Beauty of Montebello, 2456, the Hon. W. Owens, Montebellofi Que.	10025.5	349.94	3.48	335
Detonia's Arpeggis 3rd, 25,446, Edwin A. Wells, Sardis, B.C.	9,996.5	376.01	3.76	359
Ethel of Stockwell, 29,638, the Hon. W. Owens, Montebello, Que.	9,614.5	368.23	3.83	303
Stony Croft Lady Helen, 25,443, Alex. Hume and Co., Menie, Ont.	8,860.25	377.85	4.27	357
3-YEAR-OLD CLASS.				
Springhill White Beauty, 28757, Edwin A. Wells, Sardis, B.C.	12,502.25	559.73	4.56	364
Violet of Hillview 2nd, 29844, N. Dyment, Clappison, Ont.	10,226.	421.34	4.12	365
Silver Maid of Eden, 26937, Edwin A. Wells, Sardis, B.C.	9,832.75	369.23	3.65	353
White Rose, 26614, the Hon. W. Owens, Montabello, Que.	9,573.	380.50	3.97	340
Miss Flora of Barclay, 29542, H. V. Vanderhoof ,Huntingdon, B. C.	8,047.25	824.29	3.53	354
Edith of Springbank, 31384, A. S. Turner and Son, Ryckman's Corners, Ont.	7,585.05	281.29	3.70	331
New Year, 29577, Wooddisse Bros., Rothsay, Ont.	7,361.75	356.79	4.84	365
2-YEAR-OLD CLASS.				
Primrose of Tanglewyld 2nd, 32758, Wooddisse Bros., Rothsay, Ont.	8,509.75	378.28	4.44	365
Heather Belle of Hickory Hill, 31978, N. Dyment, R.F.D., Hamilton, Ont.	8,336.4	327.99	3.93	365
Annie of Montebello, 31857, the Hon. W. Owens, Huntingdon, B.C.	8,009.5	298.47	3.72	329
Springhill Miss Owens, 28931, H. W. W. Vanderhoof, Huntingdon, B.C.	7,936.5	267.47	3.37	345
Ruth of Montebello, 31858, the Hon. W. Owens, Montebello, Que.	7,730.	308.8	3.99	332
Pearl Stone Marigold of Springbank, 30503, Jas. Thompson, Sardis, B.C.	7,544.25	298.88	3.96	365
Lochfergus Banquet, 33260, J. A. Pringle, Huntingdon, Que.	7,294.5	293.33	4.02	343
Barcheakie Helen, 28173, Robert Neharey, Russel, Ont.	7,151.5	285.64	3.99	365
Beauty of Craigielea, 30710, A. S. Turner and Son, Ryckman's Corners, Ont.	66.15.35	271.52	4.10	301
Bessie 20th of Neifveth, 32129, W. W. Ballantyne, Stratford, Ont.	6,611.5	302.22	4.57	365
Annie May, 33081 H. C. Hamil Box Grove, Ont.	6,504.75	285.08	4.39	365
Lady 2nd, 32976, A. S. Turner and Son, Ryckman's Corners, Ont.	6,352.65	266.69	4.19	342
Tulip of Craigielea, 30712, H. C. Hamill, Box Grove, Ont.	6,338.	259.34	4.09	342
Meg of Oakland, 32138, George Ctokes, Tweed, Ont.	6,000.	251.33	4.18	352

CRESCE... MEET DOM. BRIDGE TO-NIGHT---WANDERERS VS. QUEBEC

TO-NIGHT'S 'ART ROSS' CUP' GAME AT THE ARENA

Dominion Bridge Will Defend Trophy Against Crescents, of Quebec.

Everything promises that another interesting game of hockey will be played to-night at the Arena, when the Dominion Bridge team, champions of the Manufacturers' League, and by their defeat over the Champetres Thursday night, holders of the 'Art. Ross' challenge trophy, will defend the cup against the Crescents, City League champions of Quebec.

The game will start at 8.15 o'clock and three twenty-minute periods will be played.

The Crescents have an excellent record this season, and fully expect to return home with the trophy.

The line ups of both teams will be as follows:—

Dominion Bridge.		Crescents.
Hunt	Goal	Martineau
Jacobs	Point	Walsh
Kirlin	Cover	Perry
Speck	Centre	Phillips
J. Bell	Rover	Fuller
W. Bell	R. wing	Delaney
H. Bell	L. wing	O'Brien

Spares—Galbraith, Doherty, Delaney, Aubin, Phillips and Laroche.

Referees, Jack Marshall and Cooper Smeaton.



In the Montreal Bowling League games, played last night, the Beavers beat M.A.A.A. Blues in playing off their Class 'A' postponement. This takes the Beavers out of the cellar position. Three games were played in the Commercial League, and one in the Military Association. The following are the scores:

M.A.A.A. BLUES VS. BEAVERS.

M.A.A.A. Blues.

Walsh	169	201	173
Legallais	116	174	114
J. Walsh	141	161	175
Flower	165	181	204
Grace	189	143	130
Totals	780	860	776

Average, 481.6.

Beavers.

Clarabut	191	157	147
Weinheimer	175	222	149
Edgell	110	170	211
Cockburn	160	171	195
Whittet	179	171	178
Totals	815	891	889

Average, 517.2.

The following are the scores in the Commercial Bowling League last night:

SIMONDS CANADA VS. J. W. HUGHES.

Simonds Canada.

Atkinson	169	163	177
Sallet	143	149	134
Moir	126	130	174
Presser	138	146	160
Kelly	195	168	162
Totals	771	756	807

Average, 466.8.

J. W. Hughes.

Morrissey	99	170	147
Lillard	163	158	126
Quesnel	104	121	141
Wescott	131	140	114
Brown	124	151	130
Totals	631	740	658

Average, 407.4.

BELDING PAUL VS. R. MITCHELL.

Belding, Paul.

St. Marie	117	122	...
Bannon	...	...	145
Jodoin	166	113	147
Plouffe	175	141	146
Gauthier	136	167	189
Balduc	201	161	180
Totals	795	704	807

Average, 461.2.

R. Mitchell.

Stronach	180	176	150
Prickey	200	196	120
Duncaux	129	172	138
Greening	143	155	130
Buttler	187	197	162
Totals	839	896	700

Average, 487.

LAMONTAGNE VS. GENERAL FIRE.

Lamontagne.

Mercil	182	164	164
Maillargeon	138	120	134
Vincent	159	180	153
Allard	143	154	178
Lambert	177	143	162
Totals	799	761	731

Average, 472.2.

General Fire.

Kipp	153	133	161
Katcher	118	115	157
Carr	117	122	153
Higginson	128	139	93
Sullivan	137	125	165
Totals	653	634	729

Average, 403.

INSURANCE LEAGUE.

The folowing are the scores in the Insurance Bowling League:

NORTH BRITISH VS. ATLAS.

N. B. & M.

Cowie	115	156	132
Hunter	145	180	138
Robertson	174	145	138
Cairns	109	140	116
Newman	213	164	189
Totals	756	785	713

Team average, 450.

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.

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MONTREAL.

'Phone UP 2715.

HERE'S THE TRUTH ABOUT THAT QUEER FRANK CHANCE DEAL.

It Was a Master Stroke of Generalship by American League Magnates That Outwitted C. W. Murphy.

Speaking of the American League signing Frank Chance, the 'Baseball Magazine' for March says, in part:

'By masterly manoeuvres, baffling to the public, but apparent to the person who analyzes, one of the ablest managers the game has known has been railroaded out of the major league into another

'It was a master stroke for the American League. For the National it was the most colossal blunder in the record of the organization.

'Four months ago the public was startled by the announcement that Frank Chance had been summarily dismissed. The storm provoked was a protest from a long-suffering public. The fans united in branding the name of C. W. Murphy to high heaven.

'A rumor appeared "there was the slightest possibility that Chance might go to New York."

'As press-agenting it was a masterpiece.

'Then it leaked out that Frank Farrell would confer with Chance in Chicago. That Ban Johnson and Comiskey resided in Chicago was mere coincidence.

'In Chicago, Garrell induced Chance to sign, although the Californian declared, while headed east, that he was making the trip merely to tell Farrell he would not sign. Ban Johnson was sick and saw Chance only for a few minutes. Comiskey was not mentioned.

'Why refer to Johnson and Comiskey? Because when everyone was shouting they acted. They engineered the deal.

'In 1904 the Giants refused to play a world's series, McGraw maintaining the American League was a high grade minor. In the last two years McGraw lost two world's series.

'Three years ago the National had the edge on managerial brains, in Chance, McGraw, Clarke and Griffith. The American had two, Mack and Jennings. Stahl had not then arisen. To-day Griffith and Chance are also in the American League.

'The American League was never well balanced. Failure to have a winner in New York meant the annual loss of $250,000. Once the Highlanders were favorably established, they would divide with the Polo grounds the patronage.

'What would any business man have done in Johnson's place?

'Chance and Murphy were not friendly. Friction fretted Chance.



'Johnson probably never approached Chance, but it is easy to reconstruct what happened. The New York opening was shown Chance. He saw opportunity to go to the richest city in the world at a princely salary and to secure stock in the club. He had everything to gain.

'Nothing simpler than the break with Murphy. Chance fomented the discord and Murphy vented his wrath by asking for waivers. He may have enjoyed himself by thus playing right into the hands of the men who were outwitting him.

'Chance went home in a rage. He directed some shafts at Murphy and washed his hands of baseball. The rest was up to Johnson, and he played his hand with skill. Several National League clubs did not want Chance. Pittsburg had Clarke; New York had McGraw; St. Louis' heart was on Huggins; Brooklyn would have taken him, but does any human being imagine even dynamite could pry from the owners of that club more than enough to buy gasoline for Chance's car? Boston was disorganized, and so was Philadelphia. This left only Cincinnati.

'Garry Herman has long been associated with Johnson on the National Commission. Whether this influenced the deal is conjecture, but when Chance went to Cincinnati, Herman turned him over to the American League. We pass this with haste. It's deepwater.

'There are able magnates in the National. Dreyfus is successful; Herman is deservedly popular; Murphy is the most unpopular man in baseball, without a doubt. He has done as much as any man can safely do to outrage popular approal. The Fogel affair is the most disgraceful in baseball for a generation. St. Louis is the laughing stock of baseball.

'There is something radically wrong with the National League.'

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC LAWN TENNIS ASSOCIATION WILL MEET AT M.A.A.A.

I beg to advise you that the annual general meeting of the Province of Quebec Lawn Tennis Association will be held at the M. A. A. A., Peel street, on Thursday, 27th March, 1913, at 8.30 p.m., for the reception of the annual report and financial statement, election of officers and such other business as may properly be brought before the meeting

HANDSOME TROPHIES.

Two handsome trophies have been donated to the Riverside Gun Club to be shot for on the next two Saturdays. One is donated by Prof. Hal H. Corey for a 30-bird handicap (15 birds each Saturday) the handicap being from 10 to 18 yards. The others is donated by Rupert Watson, of the Dominion Cartridge Co., for a 50-bird handicap (25 birds each Saturday). This trophy is to be shot for only by new beginners or green shots in trap shooting, distance handicap from 10 to 18 yards. Members of the club who are shooting at 16, 17 and 18 yeads will not be eligible to compete.

Atlas.

Lanthier	103	126	110
Malepart	120	123	148
Martin	98	104	157
Gendron	107	90	122
Racicot	136	154	129
Totals	574	595	666

Team average, 367.

COMMERCIAL UNION VS. GUARDIAN NORTHERNS.

Commercial Union.

Harvey	138	236	156
Bolvin	152	154	127
Clarke	138	131	116
McCann	160	171	160
Vinette	160	151	184
Totals	748	853	743

Team average, 468.

Guardian Northerns.

Girard	157	149	130
Tremblay	131	148	137
Sowdon	156	168	144
Boucher	179	142	138
Rougen	200	158	191
ToTtals	823	763	740

Team average, 465.

BIG ENTRY LIST.

The entries closed last night for the bowling tournament to be held at the Electra Alleys on St. Catherine street East from March 17 to March 29. There was over $600 received in entry fees, while more are likely to arrive to-day, as all of those bearing yesterday's postmark will be accepted. The alleys have been put in splendid condition for the play and are tastefully decorated. The entries will be made public on Monday, along with the drawing of the alleys.

MILITARY BOWLING.

The Army Service Corps defeated the Staff team in a Military Bowling League match by 130 pins. The scores:

Army Service Corps.

G. Meldrum	117	110	119—346
W. Palmer	163	132	99—394
C. Flowers	127	183	156—466
G. Palmer	126	105	122—353
S. Buckingham	91	110	93—294
W. Mitchell	129	125	146—400
Total			2,253

Staff Team.

Morgan	138	159	133—430
Wallace	85	93	140—318
Cussion	123	87	116—326
Grignon	85	117	165—367
Stephenson	99	108	111—318
Boucher	144	118	107—364
Total			2,123

MONTREAL WON THIS.

In a bowling game played at the M. A.A.A. alleys yesterday afternoon the Bank of Montreal won from the Royal Trust, securing two of the three strings. The scores:

Bank of Montreal.

Sprague	157	193	144
Johnston	135	117	177
Benson	118	161	188
Gough	124	203	177
M. Benson	130	131	176
Totals	664	805	862

Average, 466.2.

Royal Trust.

McNaughton	120	...	...
Dean	...	142	109
W. Dean	152	141	146
Shepherd	150	135	185
Peverly	150	126	113
Nairn	124	116	111
Totals	696	710	664

Average, 414.

FRANK SHAUGHNESSY DELIGHTED WITH PROSPECT OF PLAYING WITH THE SENATORS THIS SEASON

The Well-known Coach Will Likely Play Centre Field---If 'Coz.' Dolan Refuses to Sign, 'Shag' May Move Into Infield.

Frank Shaughnessy is delighted at the prospect of playing with the Senators and has promised to turn out another first division team. It is difficult to do so twice in succession, but Shaughnessy is after the right stamp of players and will probably be right up in the championship race. No team has ever won the Canadian League championship two consecutive seasons, but Shaughnessy seems determined to produce another topliner. His release may be announced from the National Association headquarters to-day, unless the Fort Wayne Club, which is reluctant to part with him, backs down on the deal again.

Shaughnessy will likely play centre field for the Ottawas. If 'Coz' Dolan refuses to sign, Frank may move in to the infield, but he prefers to play in the garden. Erwin Renfer has an agreement with the club and will certainly come, but Mike Callaghan, Frank Burke and one or two others are still holdouts. Jimmie Louden has not been heard from and 'Topsy' Draper will be traded to one of the Southern clubs.

The National and American leagues will be in full swing one month hence, while on May 7, Jim Fitzgerald's umpire will shout, 'play ball' on the Western end of the circuit. The opening series between Ottawa and Brantford ought to be remarkably good. The Ottawas go into their training camp at Chatham about April 25, so Manager Shaughnessy will have but a few weeks to whip things into shape.

The Ottawas expect to land a new catcher and another infielder within a few days. Red Rowe and Andy Robertson have been negotiating for them. The infielder, according to Rowe, is one of the fastest men in baseball.

As soon as the snow is off the ground, men will be set to work repairing the diamond at Lansdowne Park. When the sheds are removed and the field levelled off, the South Side diamond will be one of the best in the country. The grand stand is the finest in the circuit and it is only fair to the Ball Club that the Exhibition Association should remove the unsightly shacks at the south side of the field and thus make it an ideal place for all forms of outdoor sports.

Artie Schwind will report to-morrom to the San Antonio Club of the Texas League. He has been on the road for a week. Schwind hopes to get back with the Boston Braves before the close of the season.

Robert Marquard, Sherwood Magee, Art. Shafer and all the big leaguers have come to terms with their respective clubs, but Sailor Burke and Mike Callaghan are still in the holdout brigade.

SECOND ANNUAL MOTOR BOAT SHOW.

Two weeks from to-night Montreal's great motor boat show will open its doors at the Arena with the largest and finest collection of its kind ever gathered together under one roof in this country.

A BIG FEATURE.

Practically every day brings word of some new feature that will be on view to surprise and delight the motor boat lover of this vicinity. The most recent announcement is that made by Maurice P. Shea, of the Shea Sales Company, Montreal, to the effect that his concern will have on hand a magnificent 35-foot cruiser fully equipped with every luxury and convenience. This is the boat, built by the Elco people of Bayonne, N.J., that created the furore at the big New York show in Madison Square Garden, and it is only after considerable trouble and simply because of the importance of the Montreal exhibition in the eyes of the big manufacturers that Mr. Shea has been able to land the big motor boat for this city.

The cruiser embodies the very latest and best in its line. It is a beautifully built craft and will open the eyes of many of the motor boat 'cranks' on local waters, as to the advances made in the past few years along these lines.

The famous Viper Company, of Pictou, N.S., are also out with the announcement that they are to have the same exhibit here that made the basement of the New York show look like a bargain counter in a white-wear sale, so dense was the crowd around it at all times. Included in this exhibit is one of their famous fast boats capable of travelling almost 40 miles an hour, and which they are confident will just be about the fastest boat at the show.

AN ATTRACTIVE EXHIBIT.

The Grand Trunk Railway will be represented at the show by the same exhibit that attracted so much attention at the International Trap Shooting Tournament and Sportsmen's show in New York recently. The principal features of this exhibit will be a magnificent series of photo enlargements depicting scenes in the Algonquin National Park. A series of beautifully hand-colored scenes in the Canadian Rockies will also be there to charm and delight all nature lovers. The whole exhibit will be embellished by a magnificent collection of mounted fish and game including one particularly fine buffalo head, valued at $1,000.

INDOOR ATHLETICS.

Two indoor athletic events were held at the Central Y.M.C.A. Gymnasium last night, the first being for the Junior Business Boys, and the second for the Association school boys.

Senior Business Boys.

Elde Horse--Kerr, 98 points, won; Irons, 96 points, second; Clement, 93 points third.

Running Hop, Step and Jump—Kerr, 27 feet 2 inches, won; Bramson, 24 feet 5 inches, second; Fink and Heckman tied for third place at 24 feet 4 inches.

25 Yards Swim for Speed—Burko won, time 18 seconds. Fowles and Iron tied for second, time 19 2-5 seconds.

School Boys.

Low Horizontal Bars.—Atkins, 100 points, won; Carroll, 99 points, second; Bithell, 98 points, third.

Running High Jump.—Carroll, 4 feet 6 inches, won; Brotman, 4 feet 4 inches, second; Atkins, 4 feet 3 inches, third.

TO-NIGHT'S LINE-UP FOR THE DOMINION BRIDGE VS. CRESCENTS MATCH

To-night's game between the Dominion Bridge team and the Crescents, of Quebec, promises to be an interesting one, as both teams are now at their best form. Jack Marshall and Cooper Smeaton have been appointed as the officials for the match. The line-up probably will be:

Dominion Bridge.		Crescents.
Hunt	Goal	Martineau
Jacobs	Point	Walsh
Kirlin	Cover	Perry
Speck	Centre	Phillips
J. Bell	Rover	Fuller
W. Bell	R. wing	Delaney
H. Bell	L. wing	O'Brien

Spares, Galbraith, Doherty, Delaney, Aubin, Phillips and Laroche.

SOCCER.

Mr. R. Gillespie, secretary of the Football Referees' Association, would esteem it a favor if all intending referees would send in their applications at as early a date as possible. Mr. Gillespie will be found at 546 Dorchester street.

Greenshields Will Meet Crane in Final

At the Montreal Racquet Club yesterday the final in the Canadian racquet championship, and the semi-final in the squash championship.

In the racquets, Crane of Boston won by default from Burden, of New York, thus qualifying to meet E. Greenshields of this city in the final.

In the squash contests A. J. Hill, of Toronto, won from Macdonald, of Montreal. Phil. Mackenzie, of Montreal, won from Greening, of Toronto, and Molson, of Montreal, from Macklen, of Kingston.

The results were as follows: —

RACQUET CHAMPIONSHIPS.

Semi-Finals.

Joshua Crane, Boston, won by default from W. P. Burden, New York.

E. Greenshields, jr., Montreal, won from H. M. Smith, Montreal, by 3 to 1.

The score:

Greenshields	9	15	15	15	15—54 aces
Smith	15	6	9	3	—33 aces

SQUASH CHAMPIONSHIP.

First Round.

A. J. Hills, Toronto, beat [illegible] Hickson, Montreal, by 3 [illegible]

Score:—

Hills	17	15	15	[illegible]	
Hickson	14	9	17	[illegible]	

Phil MacKenzie, Montreal, beat Greening, Toronto, 3 to 2.

Score:—

MacKenzie	11	11	15	15	[illegible]
Greening	15	15	8	11	[illegible]

K. Molson, Montreal, beat Macklem, Kingston, 3 to 1.

Score:—

Molson	15	9	15	15	[illegible]
Macklem	8	15	17	7	[illegible]

Second Round.

A. J. Hills, Toronto, beat G. F. Macdonald, Montreal, 3 to 1.

Hills	15	15	17	[illegible]	
Macdonald	10	14	[illegible]		

Four-handed Racquet.

Montreal (R. E. MacDougall and E. Greenshields), beat Americans (Crane, Boston, and Hechscher, New York), 4 to 1.

Score.—

Canadians	15	15	14	15	15—74 aces
Americans	12	2	17	11	5—47 aces

INTER-CHURCH INDOOR BASEBALL LEAGUE

To-night, at the Westmount Y. M. C. A., the start of an Inter-Church Indoor Baseball League will be held. The churches represented will be Melville, St. Andrews, Westmount Methodist, Westmount Baptist, Church of the Advent, and Bethlehem. To-night St. Andrews will play a practice match against Melville at 8.00.

At 9 p.m., a picked team from the Westmount Basketball League will play the Central Y. M. C. A. Seniors an exhibition game.

An organization meeting was held in the Westmount Y. M. C. A. to form a Public School Basketball League. The four schools were represented, and the League will start next week.

Mr. W. H. Goodwin will speak to the Senior Gymnasium men on Monday night at 6.30. His subject will be 'Behind Closed Doors.'

MUSSENS DEFEATED CANADIAN FAIRBANKS

The game between Canadian Fairbanks, champions of the Hardware League, and the Mussens, Limited, champions of the Commercial League, was won last night by Mussens. They scored the only two goals in the opening period of the game, which was played at the Victoria Rink. The ice was anything but productive of first-class hockey, and, after assuming the lead, the winners played a defensive game, holding their advantage. In the second half the Fairbanks team had somewhat the better of the play, but failed to score. The line-up:

Mussens.		Fairbanks.
Trudeau	Goal	Desordy
Huick	Point	Mosely
Farney	Cover	Hyland
Moore	Forard	Seymour
K. Brady	Forward	Little
McCormack	Forward	McMillen
B. Brady	Forward	Bethune

Referee, Tommy Riddell; assistant, Foley.

ARCHITECTURAL HOCKEY.

Thursday evening, at the Victoria rink, a friendly game of hockey was played between teams from the offices of Finley & Spence and Edward & [illegible] was third in the hammer throwing and C. McCormick, of Chicago, was third, in the weight putting.

Cambridge also had an American student, E. Sproule, of Stone School, on its team. He tied for second place in the high jump.

King George and the Prince of Wales, the latter an Oxford student, were present, and there was an unusually large gathering of spectators in spite of the dull weather. The track was in good condition.

W. S. Maxwell, the latter winning by the score of 8 to 0. The line up was as follows:—

Ed. & W. S. Maxwell (8).		Finley & Spence (0).
Ashkalooney	Goal	Jeffs
Lockhart	Defence	Craig
Spendlove	Defence	Ritchie
Pitts	Centre	Upton
Blatherwick	Forward	Clark
Pinhey	Forward	Johnson

Referee—E. Craig.

GREAT ENGLISH UNIVERSITIES TIE IN ATHLETIC CONTEST

London, March 15. — Oxford and Cambridge universities tied with five events each in their fiftieth annual athletic sports meeting, held at Queen's Club, London, yesterday.

Oxford won the weight putting, the hammer throwing, the high jump, the mile flat, and the three miles flat race, while Cambridge carried off the 100 yards flat, the quarter mile and the half-mile flat and the 120 yard hurdle races, as well as the broad jump.

Cambridge, however, shone best, as the Light Blue H. S. O. Ashington made a new record at these sports of 23 feet 5 3-4 inches for the broad jump and, but for a bad start, D. Gordon-Davis would easily have lowered the quarter-mile record. He was actually left five yards at the start, but a splendid spurt on the home stretch landed him the winner by six yards, only 3-5 of a second outside the record.

It was owing to the assistance of the old Iowan, Will A. Zigler, who won the hammer throwing, and the weight putting, improving his previous records, that Oxford was able to tie.

Another American Rhodes scholar, H. R. Stotz of Leland Stanford, was placed second for Oxford in the broad jump, while E. P. Hubble, of Chicago, was third in the hammer throwing and C. McCormick, of Chicago, was third, in the weight putting.

Cambridge also had an American student, E. Sproule, of Stone School, on its team. He tied for second place in the high jump.

King George and the Prince of Wales, the latter an Oxford student, were present, and there was an unusually large gathering of spectators in spite of the dull weather. The track was in good condition.

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Tall, Slender Men
Over-erect Men
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A. W. Parker.

The Day of the Dear Little Shamrock

St. Patrick's Admirers Will Wear the Tender Trefoil on Monday in Memory of Ireland's Much-loved Saint, and Irishmen the World Over Will Laud His Virtues and Extol His Fame.

'Oh, pilgrim, if you bring me from the far off lands a sign—
Let it be some token telling of that dear old land of mine;
A shell from the shores of Ireland were dearer far to me,
Than all the wines of the Rhineland or the arts of Italie.'

Perhaps more than any other lines in the English language these of Thomas D'Arcy McGee typify the feelings of men of Irish birth or descent throughout the world towards the land of their ancestors when the annual festival so dear to the hearts of all the sons of Erin rolls around. It is doubtful if any race exceeds the Irish in love for and devotion to the land of their origin, and there are few great cities in the world in which a great or little group of enthusiastic Celts will not be found celebrating the great day on Monday next. In every city and town in the United Kingdom, the British Empire and the United States, there will be celebrations of a more or less public character. In all the big cities of Europe, where there are Irish colonies, notably Paris, Brussels, Antwerp, Louvain, Berlin, Vienna, Munich, Rome, Florence, Lisbon, Madrid, Salamanca, etc., the memory of St. Patrick and the land he won for the Cross will be revived. But Irish settlements are not confined to Europe and the English-speaking world. In South America and in the Far East, there are considerable bodies of patriotic Irishmen who will join in the worldwide celebration. Buenos Ayres, for instance, has a strong body of wealthy and influential Irishmen who are constantly in close touch with affairs in the old land, while Monte Video, Rio Janeiro, Sao Paulo, Valparaiso, and Santiago de Chile, all have their coteries of the sons of Erin. Even in La Paz, the capital of isolated and far off Bolivia, the men and women who owe allegiance to the Land of the Shamrock recently demonstrated their strength by the establishment of a flourishing branch of the, Gaelic League, the non-political, non-sectarian organization which seeks to revive the Irish language, and Irish music, art, and dances. Mexico and Havana have Irish colonies, so have Manilla, and the chief cities of China and Japan. Everywhere throughout the great Indian Empire that there is a considerable British settlement the children of St. Patrick will be found doing honor to his memory, and many a lonely superintendent of police, magistrate, or district commissioner, riding across the sun-scorched plains will let the reins drop loosely on the perspiring neck of his jaded horse and muse a little while on the cool green valleys and laughing mountain rills of the country to which his heart instinctively turns on this day of sweetly, sadly, tender retrospect.



MR. J. C. WALSH,
President, St. Patrick's Society.

ALLEGIANCE TO IRELAND.

So it is that 'neath the burning skies of India or Egypt, in far off Australia or South Africa, at many places throughout North and South America, in the cities of Europe, as well as in the loved old land itself, Ireland will, on this day, claim the tribute of an expression of allegiance from her myriad scattered children. Canadian Irishmen, and they are a big factor in the life and work of the Dominion, will be second to their compatriots in no part of the globe in the thoroughness and enthusiasm of their celebration of Ireland's glorious seventeenth. From Sydney, N.S., to Prince Rupert, the green will be worn and things Irish will be to the fore, in all the centres of population in the land. But not alone there; away up on the mountains the tireless prospector will forget his search for the alluring mineral a little while; deep in the heart of the bush the Irish lumberman will keep holiday, and out on the lonely prairie the light in many a settler's shack will twinkle all the brighter because of the Irish mirth and happiness within. The sentiments of the Irish pioneers in Canada have been faithfully expressed by a living Irish poet, Mr. T. D. Sullivan:

Deep in Canadian woods we've met,
From one bright island flown;
Great is the land we tread, but yet
Our hearts are with our own.
And ere we leave this shanty small,
While fades St. Patrick's Day,
We'll toast Old Ireland! dear old Ireland!
Ireland, boys, hurrah!

ANNIVERSARY OF HIS DEATH.

It is a curious fact that the day named in honor of St. Patrick and on which his festival is observed, is the anniversary, not of his birth or of some great event in his career, but of his death. The apostle of Ireland has shared the fate of most illustrious religious leaders of antiquity in that his name and life has in the course of time become surrounded with innumerable legends, many of which are improbable and not a few contradictory. Not only has the place of his birth never been definitely settled, Ireland, Scotland, England, Wales, France and Italy all claiming the honor of his nativity, but the date of the event, and even the place and date of his death, are still subjects for learned argument by theologians and historians. The most generally accepted date for his birth is the year 373 of the Christian era, and for his death, March 17, 493. Irish authors agree that he was buried at Saul in the county of Down, though a claim to contain his sepulchre was long maintained on behalf of the celebrated English abbey of Glastonbury. The definite statement that the Saint's relics were found at Saul in 1136 and transferred with great pomp to the Cathedral of Down, which was then given the name it bears to the present day, Downpatrick, is made by distinguished Irish writers, ancient and modern. Downpatrick cathedral and the holy shrine of the great apostle were desecrated, presumably by Lord Deputy Grey, druing the war in Ulster in 1538.

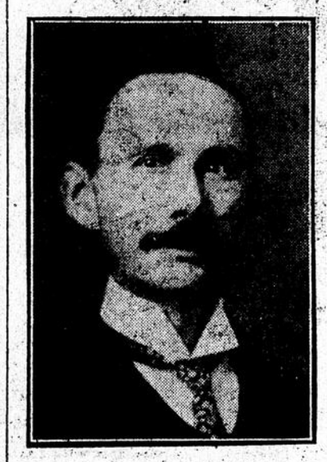
But though much of what has been said and written about St. Patrick is purely legendary and our information regarding his birth and death is vague there can be no doubt as to his actual historical existence. The story of his mission to Ireland and the chief events of his life are recorded by contemporaries and disciples, and if further proof was needed the tradition regarding the Saint is too well established and can be traced back too far to admit of any doubts as to the reality of his life and work. In this he is more fortunate than St. George, patron saint of England whose exploits and indeed actual personality are enshrouded in fable and who is probably more a mythological than a historical personage. or St. Andrew, whose connection with Scotland is, at the best, obscure.

NOT IRELAND'S FIRST SAINT.

St. Patrick, though he is largely responsible for the conversion of the ancient Irish to Christianity, was not by any means the first Christian saint of Ireland. As a matter of fact, St. Kieran of Innis Cleire, was leader of a strong body of Christians who were already active in spreading the light of the Gospel through Southern Ireland when Patrick began his mission. Recognizing the superior missionary and organizing gifts of St. Patrick, St. Kieran and his disciples placed themselves under his leadership with excellent results for the common cause. One of the things which greatly helped these zealous early proselytisers to so rapidly achieve the conversion of a whole nation was their care to avoid violent or sudden changes in its political or social life. The Irish at this time had attained a, for that period, high degree of civilization. Though Pagans, their worship was directed not to idols of brass or stone, but to the great features of nature, the sun, the moon, the sea, and the oak, monarch of the forest. Their institutions, particularly their judicial system and their system of land tenure, were admirably suited to their conditions, while they had reached a high stage of culture in music, poetry and metallurgy. St. Patrick adopted the old customs and festivals into the new system and made the spots regarded as sacred by the pagan Irish sites for Christian temples and pilgrimages. His kindliness to the bards and druids quickly won the allegiance of those powerful factors in the national life and their example induced many thousands of the people to embrace the new faith.

SIGNIFICANCE OF THE SHAMROCK.

The origin of the adoption of the shamrock as the national emblem of Ireland and the practise of wearing it on St. Patrick's day are traced to a beautiful and impressive incident in the life of the Saint, when he used the tiny trefoil to illustrate the doctrine of the Trinity, to the chieftains and teachers assembled at Tara, Ireland's ancient capital. The modest beauty of the little, green plain, combined with the inspiring lesson it was used to teach, made a powerful impression on the lively Celtic imagination and the shamrock soon came to be recognized as a national emblem. The ancient custom of wearing the shamrock on St. Patrick's day has never been allowed to decline, and is now more in vogue than ever. To-day it is worn on March 17, not only by Irishmen and friends and admirers of the Green Isle, but by millions in all parts of the world who wish to pay a compliment to the Irish race and the land from which they sprang. The genuine shamrock, which it is difficult to grow outside the moist, mild, climate of Ireland, is a tiny dark green trefoil, with a faint tinge of copper round the edge. There is also, of course, the four leaved shamrock which is very scarce and the finding of which is regarded as an omen of good luck. Always a source of inspiration to the genius of the Gael what has been written about the shamrock in prose and verse would fill many volumes. Of the songs in its honor perhaps the best known are Andrew Cherry's 'Dear Little Shamrock,' and Tom Moore's 'Oh, the Shamrock, the green Immortal Shamrock.' In the present generation the Irishman's love for his national emblem has been given expression to by Lady Gilbert (Rosa Mulholland) in an exquisite lyric of which the first stanza is:



MR. JAMES A. MATHEWSON,
President, Irish Protestant Benevolent Society.

'I wear a shamrock in my heart:
Three in one, one in three—
Truth and love and faith,
Tears and pain and death:
O sweet my shamrock is to me!'

Also by another Irish poetess, Katherine Tynan, in her 'Shamrock Song':

'O the red rose shineth rare,
And the lily saintly fair;
But my shamrock, one in three,
Takes the inmost heart of me.'

A FACTOR TO BE RECKONED WITH

Ireland's stake in Montreal is a big one. For over 100 years the Irish section of the city's population has been a factor to be reckoned with, but it was not till after the heavy immigration of 1846 and 1847, that the proportion of people of Irish blood in the Canadian metropolis attained its height. Of late years the proportion has declined somewhat under the pressure of the big influx from England, Scotland, and the European continent, but the annual parades on St. Patrick's Day, and the many activities of the Irish people here, prove that they still occupy and are likely to occupy for many years to come, a large place in the life of our city. They fall naturally into two divisions on religious lines, Irish Catholics and Irish Protestants, each proud of the 'ould sod,' and yielding nothing to one another in their love for and devotion to it. Religious rancour, unfortunately prevalent in some other places, has happily long been an unknown quantity amongst Montreal Irishmen. As proof of this the members of the Irish Protestant Benevolent Society, the premier non-Catholic Irish organization of Montreal, will, on Monday, fraternize with their compatriots of St. Patrick's Society, a Catholic organization, and participate in the banquet of the latter at the Windsor Hotel. It is true that certain worthy and erudite divines of the Church of Ireland and the Irish branch of the Roman Catholic Church still remain a desultory discussion as to which church has the strongest claim to the apostolic succession founded by St. Patrick, each side claiming him for its own. Hence we have two 'Primates of All Ireland,' and two Archbishops of Armagh (the see supposed to have been founded by the Apostle). This controversy has of late years assumed a very good-natured and mutually tolerant tone, and all Irishmen, clerical and lay, have found common ground for mutual felicitation in the unanimous agreement that whether St. Patrick was a Church of Ireland man, a Roman Catholic or a 'dissente,' he was at any rate a 'gintleman.'

THE IRISH IN MONTREAL

Evidences of the strength and energy of Irish Roman Catholics in Montreal are to be found everywhere throughout the city. Many of the institutinos founded by them, such as their churches in the outskirts of the city, and the Christian Brothers' schools, are comparatively new, but they have much to show which dates back to the city's younger days. In this category falls the stately, rich and beautiful St. Patrick's Church, in which Mass was first celebrated on St. Patrick's Day, 1847, the church having been nearly six years in the building. At that time its site was a pleasant eminence looking down on the city, all north of Craig street being suburban. To-day St. Patrick's Church occupies spacious grounds in the heart of a district lying between downtown and uptown, which is rapidly being given over to tall and handsome office buildings. At least two other churches founded by Irish Catholics, date back more than a generation St. Ann's, founded in 1854, the second Irish parish established in Montreal, and the beautiful St. Gabriel's church, Point St. Charles, founded in 1875. Other Irish foundations are St. Bridget's Home, for needy men and women, too old to work, where thousands of every race and creed have been supplied with free meals since it was opened in 1855, and St. Patrick's Orphan Asylum, at Outremont, founded in 1847. The list of Irish Catholic fraternal, benefit, temperance and parochial societies is too long to give here. In educational matters the Christian Brothers brought from Ireland some years ago, are doing excellent work, and Loyola College, which has won so many laurels in the intellectual and athletic fields, was established, and is maintained largely through Irish Catholic support.

PART TAKEN BY PROTESTANTS

Owing to members of the Church of Ireland incorporating themselves with the Church of England, and the Irish Presbyterians, Methodists, Baptists, and other denominations, becoming embodied with their brethren of other nationalities, the Irish Protestant has lost much of that distinctive national identity which Irish Catholics enjoy. Irish Protestants have taken a big part in the building up of Montreal and Canada, and as a section of the Canadian people have always been held in the highest honor by their fellow-citizens. There are no distinctive Irish Protestant Churches or educational establishments, but the good work of the Irish Protestant Benevolent Society of Montreal is known and recognized throughout the length and breadth of the Dominion. Started in 1856, the Society had for its first president Dr. Benjamin Workman. Among succeeding presidents was Sir Francis Hincks, in 1874. Taking into consideration the limited demands on its resources, the Society must be reckoned one of the strongest in the country. According to the last annual report the assets amounted to over $80,000, and this, while the Society's permanent quarters, the Warren Home, Belmont Park, was put down at much less than its actual value. The present president is Mr. James A. Mathewson.

St. Patrick's Society, which has also been in existence well over half a century is doing excellent work in its own sphere of national religious charitable and fraternal endeavor. Mr. J. C. Walsh a prominent Montreal journalist and member of the Metropolitan Parks Commission now occupies the presidential chair.

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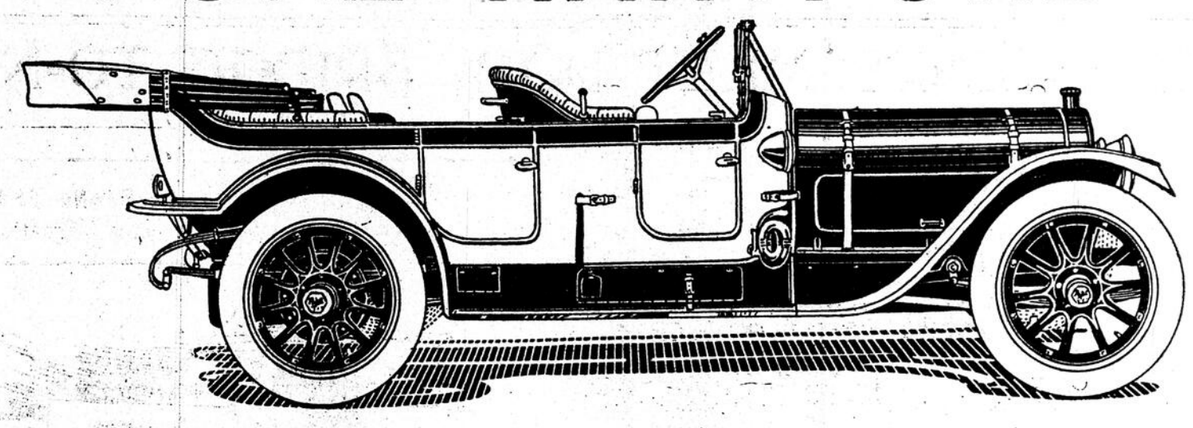
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OPPOSE NEW DRAFT OF THE CHURCH BILL

French Catholics in Maine Ask Lay Representation on Parish Boards.

Augusta, Me., March 15.—A protest from the executive committee of the French-American Catholics of Maine against the passage of the new draft of their bill to repeal the 'corporation sole' law and allow the incorporation of parishes has been received by members of the Maine legislature. The protest is in part as follows:

'We respectfully submit to you our protest and say that we would much prefer that the act to create the Roman Catholic bishop of Portland and his successors a corporation sole, now existing as a law in this state, should remain rather than that the present amendment should be enacted.

'We prefer to come before another legislature, if necessary, to submit our claims, rather than that the present amendment should pass.

'In other words, the sole desire of the French-American Roman Catholics of Maine, representing the majority of the Roman Catholics in the state, is to have the privilege of electing laymen members of the board of trustees in the respective parishes so that they can control their property and educational affairs.'

CALEDONIAN SOCIETY HAD A GOOD YEAR.

A year of pleasant and profitable activity is recorded in the statement of the executive to the annual meeting of the Caledonion Society which is fixed for next Tuesday evening at the St. Andrew's Home.

There is now a membership of 581, including 192 life members, 218 ordinary members and 171 lady associate members. The fees totalled $366.50. A recommendation is being made that $2 and that the fee of the lady members be raised from $1 to the regular fee be also raised from 50 cents to $1. The committee also advises the payment of $100 to the charitable funds of St. Andrew's Society and that the donation to the Christmas Distribution of the same society be $50.

The Literary course has comprised the following interesting and profitable addresses:

Rev. Dr. Symonds, on 'Anthony Trollop.'
Dean Walton on 'Scotland in the 18th century.'
Capt. James Reid, on 'Humour.'
Rev. Dr. R. Bruce Taplor, on 'Carlyle.'
Mr. W. Simpson Walker, B.C.L., on 'Nothing New.'

Reference is made to the success of the annual gathering which included a program of sports, dancing, and music, and also to the monthly socials and the Hallowe'en and Burns celebration.

BUILDING TRADES AGENT.

At the meeting of the Building Trades Council of Montreal held last night the principal business was a discussion regarding the appointment of a business agent for organization purposes. The matter was finally referred to a committee consisting of a representative from each trade affiliated with the council who will study the question and report at the meeting on March 27th. The other delegates present were requested to bring the matters before their unions so that a census of their opinion may be ascertained.



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N.M. 7 F.Q.15 **MARCH** F.M.22 L.Q.29

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SATURDAY, MARCH 15, 1913.

Is soccer to be the world-wide sport? In England it has ousted cricket from first place. France and Finland have adopted it with enthusiasm. Now the prospects are that this season will see several new clubs in Canada, and perhaps a professional league. If only Germany would raise a team an international soccer match would be an ancient and amicable way of settling rivalries.

The life of a Canadian soldier is not all brass bands, fine uniforms and dress parades. Orders received at headquarters say that there will be no more pay for the soldier boys until the lawmakers of the Dominion quit snarling at each other across the House and get down to business. Of course, that is not just the way the official paper reads—it says, 'no further pay until supplies are voted by parliament,'—but that is what the officer who penned the order had in mind. The soldiers may go 'broke' if they want to, but they must be made to feel the wickedness of parliamentary obstruction.

In the report of Mr. Fox, the great tramways expert, which we publish to-day, he says in support of his contention that the cross-seats should be torn out of the cars and replaced by longitudinal seats down the sides that the question is simply, which is preferable, the comfortable seating of twenty passengers or the less comfortable standing of sixty or eighty? 'There is no danger,' he goes on to say, 'that the Tramways Company will crowd more people into the cars if longitudinal seats are put in.' If as Mr. Fox holds, though none will hold with him, that the company will not crowd more people in, if his recommendation is followed, it will do nothing to relieve the congestion. The only possible advantage, therefore, to be derived, is, as Mr. Fox puts it, a little less comfort for sitters and a little more for standers, the latter a disputable tenet. Further on in his very expert report he says that this recommendation is only for temporary relief. Of course, once the company has torn out its seats to make us less comfortable, and incidentally to carry half as many more people or twice as many, it will be delighted to put them back in a little while to restore our lost comfort. What sweet reasonableness!

Senator Dandurand's outspoken championship of compulsory education at the annual meeting of the Commercial and Technical High School should have a powerful effect in encouraging the hands of those who are agitating for this urgently needed reform. The senator ridiculed the statements of those who represented that the enactment of legislation in this province embodying compulsion would mean wholesale prosecutions and much hardship to poor people. From a study of the subject he had made while in Europe last year, Senator Dandurand found that prosecutions were seldom necessary, a (formal) warning from the educational authorities almost invariably sufficed to awaken parents and guardians to a sense of duty.

It is decreed that statistics of infectious diseases shall not be given to the press by the Health Department, lest, it is said, the figures alarm the people and furnish material for criticism detrimental to the interests of the city. This is a very short-sighted view to take. It is by knowledge and criticism that we reach to better things, that in this instance, we may hope to have a city which will do away with conditions which ought to alarm. To say only the pleasant at the unpleasant, tends to make bad things worse. The difficulty has been to arouse the people to a sense of their avoidable dangers. When the people realize the presence of danger they take precautions. Ignorance of danger is fatal to our safety. To keep a community in ignorance of the things which are liable to do it injury is treason to the real and substantial interests of that community.

At the meetings of the Maisonneuve Council there is always a good muster of French-speaking residents, but, despite the fact that the English-speaking section of the community numbers no less than 8,000 out of a total of 33,000, and has an active representative in the person of Alderman R. Fraser, it is seldom that one of the eight thousand finds his way to the meetings of the council. There is, no doubt, a considerable difference in temperament, and the English may have fewer jobs and contracts in view, but the lack of acquaintance with the French tongue which characterizes our English-speaking people, is doubtless the main factor in this. Such a manifested interest is not wasted. George Brown, the great Upper Canada reformer, deplored the removal of parliament to a small place like Bytown, as it then was, as an interested gallery was of the greatest value to an earnest parliamentarian. The feeling that the whole community is actively interested in their work is certainly an encouragement to municipal legislators.

When the British Government were making their appointment of an ambassador to the United States, they were so anxious to appoint a man who would be pleasing to the United States, that, much to the disgust of the diplomatic service, they went outside of its ranks, and chose Mr. Bryce for the post. Now that the United States has the task before it of appointing an ambassador to Great Britain, it would be nice if it followed this example. The request that Mr. Olney, the hero of the Venezuela war threat to Great Britain, would accept, was a very poor opening to Mr. Bryan's career as Secretary of State. It is now said that Mr. Olney is likely to reject the offer, on the ground that he does not want to leave his very lucrative law practice. Should this be his course of action, Mr. Bryan will have a chance to retrieve his mistake, and, following in the steps of the recent administrations, secure a man of conciliatory disposition, and not a 'shirt-sleeve,' for the position.

Queen Elizabeth used to 'tune the pulpits' in order that they might give forth the political ideas she wished to prevail. Modern parties tune the press—at least that portion of it which is willing to submit to the process. The tuned Conservative newspapers of Canada have for some weeks been printing furnished matter, which has had for its object the promulgation of the idea that the policy of a Canadian navy is a separatist movement.' We have already drawn attention to the statement by Mr. Bryce that in Australia imperial sentiment is growing. Imperial sentiment must be on the decline, and separatist sentiment on the increase, in that country if an independent navy means separation. Moreover, Mr. Borden, in 1909, declared himself strongly, and Mr. Foster still more strongly, against any but a Canadian navy. They must, therefore, have been separatists at that time. The real truth is that the accusation of separatist intentions in the policy of an independent Canadian navy is merely the continuation of that singularly base policy of slander which has marked the history of Canadian Tory tactics for a century. At every stage of our political development, that party has endeavored to assume to itself the monopoly of loyalty. Bogus loyalty it is whose underlying motive in these days is the exclusion of British goods.

Two contradictory statements concerning aviation have come from Europe in different despatches. The one states that a new height record has been established by a French aviator, who flew to the altitude of six thousand metres, or nineteen thonsand feet, a little over three miles and a half. The other statement is that made by the 'Times' that the war office recently made some very important tests, which are understood to have confirmed their view, that air ships visiting England with hostile intent will be speedily destroyed by a gun which they propose to buy. This second statement will need some explaining. At three miles high an ordinary aeroplane would be approximately one fifth the size of a duck when seen at the ordinary shooting range of one hundred and fifty feet. The aeroplane would not only be one fifth of the size, but it would be flying at about twice the rate of a duck, so that it would be ten times as difficult to hit. With much practice a man with a light, well-built gun and good cartridges acquires the ability to hit his duck on the wing at 50 yards with fair regularity, but who would undertake to aim a cannon capable of throwing a shell three miles high, with such speed and precision as to hit an object a fifth the size of a duck and travelling twice as fast? It is possible, however, that the 'Times' writer had only in mind dirigible balloons as targets for the new British guns. These dirigibles have never bothered about height records or fast climbing records as have the aeroplanes. But from balloon records we know that far greater heights than the aeroplane has ever reached are attainable by the gas bag. Suppose the four hundred foot Zeppelin which carries a twenty ton load, to float to three miles and a half, when relieved of all but a couple of tons of her load, she would appear as twice the size of a duck, and be an uncommonly difficult target for an unwieldy gun.

We print elsewhere at the request of the Simplified Spelling Society an article on the peculiarities of colonial [illegible] for the purpose of fathering on Canada the peculiarities the writer has found here, as they are simply United States, which has in Canada pretty well conquered our English speech. We do not print it with a view to welcoming these, as we should prefer, in so far as there is not a manifest advantage in a new word, as undeniably there sometimes is, to keep the English as pure as may be. We would not of course propose to stay the ceaseless evolution of language, an attempt which would rival the efforts of Mrs. Partington and King Canute at repelling the tide. But if we are to keep the English language together, we must always prefer established usage, and where a new phrase is not needed, is barbarous in etymology or likely to be ephemeral, it should be condemned. This, however, only applies to slang and to the vulgarism of newspaper diction. Much that used to be known as Yankee in language was simply the persistence of English forms, which also survive in provincial if not in received usuage in England. The larger half of the English-speaking world is now on this continent, and it will perhaps have soon to be admitted that the conquering Bostonese, which has spread over North America, is beginning to permeate England itself. At least we note with concern how, first, through the comic columns of the British press, and then taking a surer foothold, American expressions are becoming current coin where once they evoked interest by their quaintness. The slangy talk of Canada is the worst possible plea for a reformed spelling except on the score that a phonetic spelling would be a very powerful agent in saving the pronunciation of words and making the English language one throughout the world.

A PEACE FUND.

We have received a great many letters and printed a good many that have enlarged on the self-evident truth that thirty-five millions could be spent in a far better way than on a navy. We have given them much space, because we keenly sympathize with the sentiment that lies behind them, and would like it to take deep root in the very heart and soul of the people. One correspondent this week says if a thousandth part of what is spent for war purposes were spent on the promotion of peace between the nations it would do far more for the safety of the nation that spent it than the whole war expenditure. This we believe to be true; and what is more, it is the first little gleam of something practical in a multiplicity of fervid eloquence. To tell us in how many ways thirty-five million dollars might do good is, no doubt, morally a most useful service rendered the country. The more it realizes the vast waste of the war conditions abroad, the better for it, and it will be well worth thirty-five million dollars to Canada if the expenditure shall throw her determinedly into the scale as a nation anxious to the heart's core for peace—not peace around our own boundaries, but peace on earth and good-will among men. What we have very little sympathy with is the spirit which shines in some of these letters, that we, who have enjoyed settled peace almost throughout our history under the protection of British arms, should look at the matter purely from the point of view of a nation that has not known war or the fear of war, without any sense of duty to the power which, under heaven, guarantees us this. As to looking to the Monroe doctrine as our guarantee of peace, that is worse than the other. If we are going to cuddle under the eagle's wings, then let us pay our allegiance to the eagle—and pay our share of the biggest military bill in the world.

The reason for saying that this remark of Mr. Bramley's gives us at last a hint of some logical application of all this arraying of the benign possibilities of thirty-five million dollars is that we can conceive of a nation going so far in practical devotion to the peace idea as to be willing to give to the promotion of international goodwill throughout the world, if it only knew how to use it, one-thousandth part—that is, one-tenth of one percent of its war expenditure. It would mean that the voting of thirty-five million dollars for naval purposes would place in trusty hands thirty-five thousand dollars to be spent on international amenities devised after the manner most likely to bear fruit in peace and expended where most needed. We can imagine nations going further than this in the direction of loving their neighbors instead of hating them, and being willing to spend the whole of one percent of their war expenditure on insurance against war. That would mean that in voting thirty-five millions for protection against an 'emergency' we should be automatically voting three hundred and fifty thousand dollars in laying that accursed ghost. It has not been thought out how this money could be so used by nations, but if it was understood to be on call by peace societies making a good plea for it, how great the good that might follow.

TRAMWAY NUISANCES.

There are a few things that make Montreal hate to throw its streets open to the Tramways Company in the wholesale manner which it asks. The tracks as they are laid are a ruin to any street surface. The ground on either side of them heaves with the frost, and settles in the spring. The cart wheels, not being of the same width as the tracks, make ruts beside them, and vehicles crossing them must always cross them at a broad angle for fear of being overturned. It is an evil that must be overcome, and will be some day. Certainly anything done to relieve it, will materially decrease the dislike of the citizens to the street cars on their streets. This is possibly a matter which is specially affected by the present negotiations, as the company has to lay its rails on whatever roadbed there is, however faulty, and it is generally understood that the substratum of our roadways is seldom very trustworthy. The tracks would last many times as long on good foundation, and would probably give far less annoyance.

Another objection to the car lines—and it is an even greater objection—is the noise the cars make. They ruin a residential street. A number of persons from other cities give it as their opinion, that neither in New York, Toronto, nor Ottawa, are the cars so noisy as in Montreal. This may be partly because our cars are the largest built, and partly because our severe climatic conditions make it more difficult to keep the roadbed in order. That little or no attempt has been made to smother the horrible noise made by our street cars, shows that a nuisance that is everybody's business may be nobody's. The Tramways Company has probably paid much more dearly than it has any conception of, in the present dislike of the people, and in their continued refusal to allow it to open profitable routes, to this continual annoyance. It might be well to experiment with something in the nature of skirts for the cars, that would hang around them from the sides, and keep the noise of the car wheels, gear wheels, motors, and commutators from escaping to annoy us. Sound is not like Roentgen rays. Those rays of invisible light once made, radiate in all directions, going through nearly every substance as if it did not exist, and being reflected by no substance. Sound, on the contrary, can be enclosed by substance, or lack of substance, so completely that none can penetrate, and is so killed. A third nuisance is the ruin of the snow roads. People would not grudge the keeping the rails bare, but they are very resentful of the destruction of the snow roads by their sweepers, not only for the whole width of the street, but far up all side streets. Let the company solve these problems of smooth, good roadways and noiselessness, and even Sherbrooke street residents will welcome them as a convenience.

'ONE IS NOT.'

I fondly look the circle o'er,
As with me at the table sit,
My bonnie boys and winsome girls,
With laughing eyes and flowing curls,
But on my joy there is a blot—
For one is not.

I miss a round and happy face,
With cheeks of red and eyes of brown,
A baby's voice so sweetly low—
Its precious tones still haunt me so,
That voice did once my bosom thrill—
Now it is still.

The vacant place is with me yet;
Though many years have passed away,
And other faces bless my sight,
And all my home is filled with light,
And small feet patter on the floor,
One is no more.

No more with me, but this I know
My treasure is not lost to love;
And in the Father's mansion fair
There shall not be one vacant chair,
There shall not be through His dear grace,
One missing face.

C. FLEMINGTON.

Gibson, N.B.

PREVIOUS RECORDS SURPASSED.

A Year of British Commercial History.

(New York 'Evening Post.')

Not altogether without influence on our own tariff policy will be the showing that British trade and industry have been making for a number of years past. Each successive twelvemonth surpasses all previous records, as to volume of foreign trade; and home trade and industry have recently also been making an excellent showing. The London 'Economist's' careful summary of the commercial history of the year brings out the facts in a way that admits of no dispute. Since 1903, the year in which Mr. Chamberlain started on his unfortunate adventure of 'tariff reform,' based on the belief that British trade was going into a decline, the total value of the foreign trade of the United Kingdom has increased 49 percent., a thing that the most hopeful free trader would not have dared to look for. That total for 1912 reached the prodigious figure of £1,344,000,000—nearly seven billion dollars. This includes, however, the re-exports, as well as foreign goods imported and British goods exported. But the imports were £745,000,000 and the exports £487,000,000, so that the total of the true import and export business was £1,132,000,000, or not far from six billion dollars. Since 1903, the imports have increased 36 percent., and the exports by the enormous amount of 71 percent. These figures, to be sure, give a somewhat false impression, since the scale of prices has risen, the world over; with due allowance for this factor, the increase in volume of trade has been 24 percent. for imports and 49 percent. for exports.

Such aid and comfort, therefore, as our high tariff men were getting eight or ten years ago from the alleged collapse of free trade in England are wholly wanting now. The sneers at the effete dogmas of the economists in which the smart set of British journalism and politics was so freely indulging at that time have gone completely out of fashion. A few years of hard times, a little setback in commercial expansion, sufficed to satisfy them that neither the thought of the men of Mill's and Cobden's day nor the experience of half a century was worth a moment's consideration on the part of the superior intellects of to-day. The statistics of unemployment were, for a time, held up to the horrified gaze of the British public as the final proof of the total depravity of free trade. But all that is past now. In spite of the tremendous strain and loss produced by gigantic strikes in the past two years, the home business and industry in the United Kingdom are in a highly prosperous state, unemployment has come down to a very low figure, and wages are rising. The opponents of the tariff reduction which the people of the United States are now demanding will have to fight it without the aid of England as a horrible example.

The Misses Anne Marie and Amelie Dupuis, daughters of Controller Dupuis, left Boston yesterday on the steamship 'Canopic,' for a trip to Naples and other Mediterranean and European points. They will be absent about three months.

ROUND THE DRILL HALL

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

The Inspector-General.

The event of the past week has been the visit to the local armories of the Inspector-General of Militia, Major-General D. H. Cotton.

General Cotton has been busily engaged since Wednesday last in inspecting the arms, accoutrements and quarters of the various units, being accompanied on his visits by Col. Denison, officer commanding the 4th divisional area and Colonel Stewart, assistant directir of supplies and transport.

General Cotton has seen many changes in the Canadian Militia, in which he now holds such an important appointment. He has a continuous record of military service in Canada, stretching over forty-seven years, for it was in 1866 that he was gazetted to the Quebec Garrison Artillery as second lititenant, and he has risen step by step since that time.



LIEUT.-COL. CHARLES F. WYLDE.

Dr. Wylde commands the 4th Field Ambulance, and has a splendid record in connection with the medical side of Canadian militia work. With the transfer of Lieut.-Col. Kenneth Cameron to the Reserve of Officers, Dr. Wylde, as the senior medical officer on the active list of the 4th Divisional area, succeeds to the position of Deputy Assistant Director of Medical Services in the 4th District.

3rd. Battery F. A.

Arrangements are progressing for the annual dinner of the officers, non-commissioned officers, and men of the 3rd Battery, Field Artillery, which will be held at the Drill Hall, Craig street, on March 29. Capt. A. G. L. McNaughton will preside during the first part of the evening, until officers have delivered their speeches, when the chair will be taken by Sergeant-Major Slade, who will act as president during speeches made by the Diplomatic Corps.

Competition will take place this year, for the first time, for the trophy presented by Maj. George Washington Stephens, late harbor commisioner, and at one time an officer in the 3rd Battery, Field Artillery. Only teams of the 6th division are eligible for competition for this trophy.

21st. Battery.

Maj.-Gen. Cotton yesterday inspected the quarters and equipment of the 21st (Westmount) Battery, Field Artillery.

At present, of course, the discussion of the Navy Bill at Ottawa is holding up supplies, but the Inspector-General assured Maj. F. L. Armstrong that Col. Hughes has the matter of an armory for Westmount under consideration, and it is hoped that the long period of waiting for this very necessary building may soon be terminated.

15th. C. A. S. C.

On Monday last the Bowling Club of the C. A. S. C. corps met and defeated the Royal Highlanders by 26 pins.

The Baseball team were defeated by the Battery 31 to 14. This game practically gives the Battery the championship of the non-commissioned officers and men's league.

To-night the Sergeants' mess will celebrate St. Patrick's anniversary with an entertainment, and an enjoyable time is anticipated.

Recruiting goes merrily on and the standard of the corps is keeping high up. Only the best men are wanted, and these are given a warm welcome. Drills are fairly well attended on Wednesday evenings.

Field Ambulance.

The Provisional School of the Royal Army Medical Corps is being well attended at the Drill Hall, lectures and stretcher exercises taking place on Monday, Tuesday, Thursday and Friday evenings. Complete service work from the 'duties of orderlies' to the 'loading of equipment' is being dealt with in the lectures. Examinations take place on the 21st inst.

When camp time comes around it is hoped that the 4th, 5th and 20th Field Ambulances from Montreal will be in splendid shape. The 4th and 5th are to have their annual training this year attached to the Cavalry at Farnham, while the 20th F. A. will be stationed at Three Rivers.

Grenadier Guards.

Capt. Stacie entertained the men of his company at an 'At Home' last night at St. George's Clubhouse, Westmount. In addition to the non-commissioned officers and men of number 3 company, Capt. Stacie's brother-officers and non-commissioned officers of the regiment attended, and the function was very successful, about a hundred guests accepting the invitation.

Recruiting for the regiment goes steadily on, in spite of the requirements in the matter of height. The shots of the regiment have been busy during the week with a spoon competition.

Royal Highlanders.

Company drills start next week at the Bleury street armory and big attendances of men are looked for.

The social side of the regiment's life has been quietly carried on through Lent. 'A' and 'G' companies of the 2nd Battalion had a dance on Thursday night, and last night 'C' company of the first battalion, entertained at a similar function.

65th. Regiment.

The Pine avenue armory of the 65th Regiment, was much admired by Major-General Cotton, when he visited it for the first time this week.

Lieut.-Col. J. T. Ostell looks for several improvements with regard to the Militia Department's arrangements for the upkeep of the armory as the result of his inspection. One of the questions brought up by the Inspector-General was the non-use by the regiment of the service caps of naval pattern issued to the 65th some two years ago. These caps have never been put in to use, for they are disliked by officers and men. In the not distant future the regiment hopes to see these caps taken off their hands.

Members of the 65th have greeted the first signs of spring with gladness, for as soon as the streets are in anything approaching good condition the regiment will begin to march out with its band and movements will be gone through on Park Lafontaine and—it is hinted—probably on one other open space that has not hithento been generally used by the militia.

Highland Cadets Battalion.

Militia orders included the rank of Lieut.-Col. for the commander of the Highland Cadet Battalion, in recognition of the 25 years' service of the Highland Cadet Battalion to the country. Lieut.-Col. Lydon is being warmly congratulated by his many friends in military circles on his new promotion.

The engagements of the battalion for the coming week are as follows:—Monday, recruits; Wednesday, battalion drill, uniform, drill order, trews, bugle band to attend; Saturday, recruits; Tuesday and Friday, shooting at the new range, under Lieut. Logan.

There are a number of changes taking place in this battalion. Members who have not been able to give the necessary time have been dismissed and their uniforms used for the many new recruits. Col. Lydon still keeps after the habitual absentee, and those who are not on parade next Wednesday will be suspended from service. The annual drill has now commenced and in preparation for inspection and the annual camp members are expected to attend all parades.

Cadets.

Militia orders this week are largely taken up with appointments to the local cadet corps, and the formation of additional companies at Longueuil College, L'Ecole Normale Jacques Cartier, St. Henry, and St. Arsene schools.

But while the formation of new corps and companies goes steadily on no serious attempt appears to be made to supply the various corps with instructors. The shortage of instructors is now a very serious one—indeed, if it is not dealt with very soon the disbandment of many corps and the postponement of camp for this year for at least 4,000 cadets, must follow.

The staff of trained instructors in the division has been gradually reduced from eight to three and in the near future only one will be left. It is a difficult matter to obtain school teachers and masters to take up the work of drilling the boys. In the Roman Catholic schools in the province the teachers are for the most part attached to religious orders that prevent them from taking up this work, while in the Protestant schools a very large percentage of the teachers are women. Sergeant-majors of the cadet corps who undertake the training of the boys are granted small pay, reckoned on a basis of the number of cadets present at the annual inspection. There are many complaints, however, that there is considerable delay in the payment of these grants, yet received his recompense for 1911 or 1912.

Provisional School

Provisional school for infantry ends to-night at the Drill Hall, on Craig street. Examinations have been going on all week and those taking this very necessary part of the officers' training will soon have their anxieties relieved.

Officers from headquarters state the school this year has been on of the best in recent years. The corps students have all been attentive and keen, and many of them have been compelled to come straight from offices and workshops without time for the evening meal in order to attend the school.

McGill O. T. C.

The coming inspection of the Officers' Training Corps is the principal subject of interest at McGill just now. The inspection will take place on Wednesday, the 26th inst. One of the permanent staff officers from Ottawa will carry out the inspection, and Major McKergow is looking to every man in the corps to be present at the Wednesday evening drills to prepare for the event.

The two inspections which took place in January were complimentary, but the one which is to take place on the 26th is the annual one, which decides the progress made during the year, and will be the first official inspection that the corps has had. The number of those who are present on this official parade is taken as the official numerical strength of the corps.

Capt. Papineau, Major Robertson, and Col. English are the examiners in the examinations which are at hand for Portion 'A' certificates, and good results are looked for.

Laval O. T. C.

Requisitions for uniforms and rifles for the new Laval Officers' Training Corps are now in Ottawa, and these expect to be outfitted by the beginning of May. Requests for a camp to take place at Chateauguay in September are being made, this training extending over twenty-one days.

The establishment of the Laval corps is 118, and 110 men have already been enrolled. These two companies have all been recruited from the Polytechnic School, which numbers only 130 scholars. Drills will begin on the 27th inst., at the 65th Regiment's armory, on Pine avenue.

To-night's Game.

Few contests have been so keenly looked forward to as the final game of the season in the officers' baseball league. This match, which takes place to-night, will decide the ownership of the Fisher Cup. The Artillery are putting a strong team on the Diamond to oppose the Victoria Rifles, the champions of the infantry, thus meeting the champions of the mounted section of the service.

After the game a reception is to be held, and the organizers are promising that there will not be a dull moment in the evening. The league has been a big success, and Capt. John Gunn, of the Vics., president of the Indoor Baseball League, is deserving of great praise for the arrangements which have been made.

At to-night's game uniformed men from the artillery will be present to keep the crowds within bounds. The teams will be as follows: Victoria Rifles, Taylor, Gun, Shaughnessy, McRobie, Curry, Draper, McAvity, Porteous and Pavey. Artillery: Scully, Hale, McNaughton, Armour, Hanson, McNaughton, Hall, Hanson and Johnson.

PEPPER TALKS

(By George Matthew Adams.)

USE.

Use! This is one of the most inspiring little words in all the languages of words. Think of what this great America was before men began to use it! A marvelous area, true, but so unhelpful to mankind. But as soon as Thinking Men came and began to Work its Dirt—a Miracle flashed into the face of a sleepy Old World. For—

Use is Growth.

Hang your arm to your side and let it remain there over a long period and it will wither away. Non-use always means Decay, Starvation — Uselessness.

Use is Growth.

You have a Brain—as wonderful and as great as any that ever worked—maybe. But unless you set to work the little Cells that ache for something to Do, your whole existence will become but an ordinary affair.

Use is Growth.

Do you realize that the Distinction that comes to people is simply a matter of Brain Cell Opportunity worked to a Finish—merely taking advantage of every single Chance for advancement—no matter how small the Chance?

Use is Growth.

Your Minutes Used, your Chances Used, your Legs, Arms, Muscles—every Power of Your Body and Brain Used, means a sweeping toward your Purpose that nothing can stop. The lives of all men average about even. Those who use what they have and what they get, are the men and women whose names spot History. Do you want to be Somebody? Well, then remember this—

Use is Growth.

QUOTATIONS IN BRITISH PARLIAMENTS

('London Caronicle'.)

Quotations and misquotations are alike disappearing from Parliamentary oratory. The tendency had set in even in the days of Disraeli. 'All things change,' he wrote in recalling his early Parliamentary experiences, 'and quoting Virgil will be the next thing to disappear. In the last Parliament we often had Latin quotations, but never from a member with a new constituency. I have heard Greek quoted here, but that was long ago and a great mistake. The House was quite alarmed. Charles Fox used to say as to quotation: 'No Greek; as much Latin as you like; and never French under any circumstances. No English poet unless he has completed his century.' These words, like some other good rules, the unwritten orders of the House of Commons.'

CHENNEVILLE STREET

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OLD TIME KITCHEN.

('Harper's Weekly.')

The kitchens of olden times seem to have been of extraordinary size, judging from the investigations recently made by an English historical society. At Hurstmonceux, for example, there was a kitchen twenty-eight feet high, with three huge fireplaces, and a bake-house with an over fourteen feet in diameter.

There is an old Welsh kitchen near Llandudno, dating from the fifteenth century ,which has many primitive culinary contrivances, now obsolete or superceded by modern devices. Among these curious old devices may be mentioned a meat-jack with a fly wheel, a steel toasting stand, and a fan bellows.

At Battle Abbey there is a curious old kitchen containing much of interest to the antiquary, and a kitchen at St. Mary's Hall, Coventry, is remarkable for the famous 'knaves' post' to which, it appears, refractory scullions were temporarily attached by way of punishment.

There is a medieval kitchen at Westminster Abbey, although little remains by which to identify it aside from the rubble flooring, the buttery hatch, and an adjoining cellar. Hampton Court Palace shows its 'great kitchen' with vaulted roof and sets of antlers on its walls.

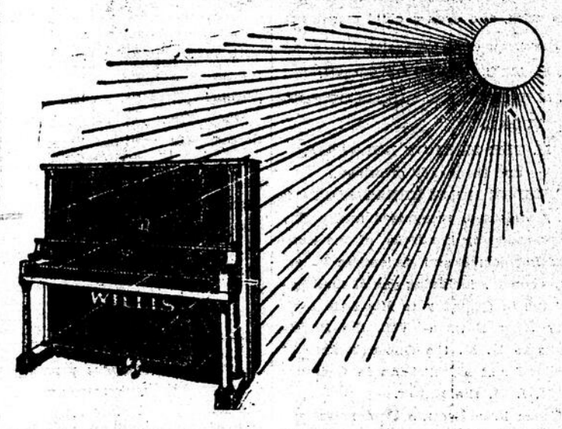
Englishmen of other days fully recognized the advantages of a large kitchen. There is extant an order, dated April 19, 1206, wherein Hugh de Vevill is commanded to have the king's kitchen at Clarendon roofed with shingles and to cause two new kitchens to be erected, one at Marlborough and the other at Ludgershall, in which 'to dress' the royal dinners. In this order it is stated that 'it is particularly directed that each kitchen shall be provided with a furnace sufficiently large to roast two or three oxen.'

IGORROTE WOMEN AS CLAY WORKERS.

(From the 'Christian Herald.')

Though their tools are few and crude, the Igorrotes are clever workmen. Some of their axes, spears and shields show a wild art all their own. The pipemakers, too, turn out pipes of peculiar and graceful design. One day I watched the women working in clay and turning out kitchen utensils. Two girls carried clay from a distant pit, while older women in the village worked it up. Shapely urns and bowls are moulded from the plastic clay and set in the hot sun to dry. I did not see them bake any pottery.

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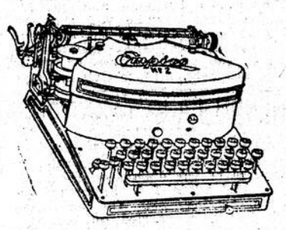
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MUSIC and the DRAMA

Channing Pollock, playwright, magazine writer, newspaper man and dramatic critic, in conjunction with Rennold Wolf, another well known New York writer on matters of the stage, wrote the book and lyrics of the musical piece, 'The Red Widow' which Raymond Hitchcock will bring to His Majesty's Theatre, Monday night, for a week's stay.

Charles J. Gebest was called upon for the musical score and is said to have provided plenty of tuneful melodies. The play is divided into three acts, the first taking place in London, but this is only to start Cicero Hannibal Butts, (Raymond Hitchcock), off to Russia with the heroine. Then, of course, the second and third acts occure in Russia. Mr. Hitchcock will be supported by the same company that won their spurs during the New York engagement. His clever wife, Flora Zabelle, will play the part of 'The Red Widow.'



RAYMOND HITCHCOCK.
As 'Cicero Hannibal Butts' in 'The Red Widow' at His Majesty's next week.



FLORA ZABELLE.
In the title role, 'The Red Widow,' at His Majesty's next week.

The triumph of Cohan and Harris' 'Officer 666' at the Gaiety Theatre, in New York, is an event of too recent occurrence to make it necessary to remind playgoers of it. This sensational comedy success will be presented at His Majesty's Theatre, week of March 24, with a company of capable players, among whom we find: Gladden James Sydney Stone, Edmund Shalet, John McCabe, Daniel Hamilton, Bertram Miller, Julia Nagl, Marguerite Batterson, Sadie Duff, Irving Southard, Charles Martin, M. W. Chambers, and

A most engaging series of incidents sustained by a love interest that appeals because of its sincerity, a proper tangle of plot which is ingeniously ravelled and then as artfully unravelled, a number of sharp dramatic climaxes and real thrills, and above all, a sustained, wholesome and refreshing quality of fun, combine, say the New York critics, to make 'Officer 666' the best farce in years.

GREAT INTEREST IN GODOWSKY'S COMING.

The great pianist Godowsky who is to give a recital in Montreal on March 29, is attracting piano students in shoals at his recital during this American tour. All, the pianists, too, are excited over the Godowsky performances, in which there is mighty technic but equal greatness in the interpretations. His Chopin interpretations are declared to be wonderful. 'Who,' asks one critic, 'plays Chopin with more poetry and more of the true Polish temperament than this same Leopold Godowsky himself, a Pole by birth, if a cosmopolitan by demand of the musical world.'

On this tour of America, Godowsky is playing among other compositions, the two Chopin concertos; the B flat by Brahms, the D. minor by Brahms and the fourth and fifth concertos by Beethoven. Godowsky is advocating a great national conservatory of music for the United States. The Godowsky appearance in New York during November with orchestra and in recital, have already been recorded as one of the most important musical events of the season. Godowsky will give his Montreal recital on March 29th in Windsor Hall. The subscription list is deposited at Willis and Company, and the sale opens next Saturday.



MR. B. F. POIRIER,
Who will give a recital on the large organ of St. Vincent's Church.



LEOPOLD GODOWSKY.
The Great Pianist who will play in Montreal on March 29.

RECITAL ON THE LARGE ORGAN.

The free organ recital which is usually given on Easter Sunday, on the large organ of St. Vincent de Paul Church, will take place on that day, at 4 p.m., in same church, corner of St. Catherine East and Fullum streets.

The programme which Mr. B. F. Poirier, will render is as follows:—

Bach ... .. Fantaisy and Fugue in Am.
Gigout .. .. Rhapsody
Guilmant ... ... Processional March

II.

Handel ... ... Concerto in F.
Poirier ... ... Toccata
Rheinberger .... 8th Sonata

IRISH CONCERT AT KNOX CHURCH.

An Irish Concert in aid of the Flower Fund of Knox Church, will be given in the Lecture Hall on Tuesday evening next. A fine programme including most of the Irish popular airs, and a number of new Irish melodies has been arranged. Among those taking part will be: Mrs. W. H. Creed, Miss A. Mattinson, Miss Alison, F. McBain, Miss Stella Velth, Miss Iris Munroe, Miss Mary Potter, Mr. Farquhar Murray, Mr. S. Dunn and Mr. Ernest Bulley. Knox Church concerts are always good, and this promises to be no exception to the rule. Popular prices will prevail.

PLAMONDON-MICHOT CHORAL SOCIETY.

Mr. and Mrs. Plamondon-Michot are to be heartily congratulated on the success of the first concert by the Choral Society they have organized during the past season, which concert was given at the Ritz-Carlton Hotel, on Thursday evening. The choir, which consists of forty voices, has been practising for several months, and it was quite evident that it had had careful and consistent training. It was quite natural, of course, that the first concert should reveal some deficiencies, but it must be said that on the whole the choir did better than mgiht be expected. Among the ladies of the choir, those who attracted most attention were Mlle. Graziella Dumaine and Mlle. Marcelle Robert, both of whom displayed soprano voices of fine texture and promise. A quartette by Mrs. E. Holland, Mlle. Dumaine, Mr. A. Plamondon, and Mr. A. J. Brassard evoked an enthusiastic encore. The programme was a well-arranged and unhackneyed one; in fact it contained some selections heard here for the first time. It is to be hoped that the society will continue its work on a permanent basis.

THE McGILL CONSERVATORIUM.

McGill Conservatorium of Music will give two more concerts before the session closes at the beginning of June. The first, which will be a recital by the students, will be held at the end of March or the beginning of April, and the other a big orchestral concert, at the end of April.

MME. JULIA CULP TO COME AGAIN.

The famous Dutch mezzo-soprano, Julia Culp, who received such an ovation at His Majesty's Theatre this week, has been engaged for a return recital in Windsor Hall here, on the evening of April 9.

Madame Culp holds an unique position in the musical world. She sings with equal success in English, French, German and Italian. Ferdinand Pfohl, one of Germany's most famous critics, writing of Julia Culp, says: 'The artist gave us all the delightful treasures of her art—the glorious legato, the velvet mezza voce, a perfect piano and an ideal breath control. Beautiful and artistically refined was all this, but it was in the bright and merry songs of love that the personality and character of the artist in her sunniest mood were shown. How she sang! It was inimitable.' Subscription lists will be opened on Monday at one of the leading uptown piano stores.

STAINER'S CRUCIFIXION.

On Good Friday evening, the choir of All Saints Church will render a sacred Lenten cantata, Stainer's 'Crucifixion,' under the leadership of Mr. R. D. Walker, organist of the church. The soloists will be Mr. Wm. Lyster (bass), and Mr. J. R. Blackshaw (tenor.)



THE COMING EVENT OF THE FORTHCOMING WEEK IS

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HENRY MORGAN & CO., LIMITED

SNOBBERY THREATENS ARMY EFFICIENCY.

London, March 15. — The efficiency of the Royal Flying Corps of the British army is seriously threatened because of the exclusiveness of certain English service clubs, and, unless the clubs recede from their position, the Corps bids fair to be deprived of the services of some of the most able aviators in England. The Corps needs flyers, and to get them it has had to take in civilians and give them the rank of officers. This new rank permits the civilian to join clubs previously open to army officers only, and it is to this condition that the clubs object. The newly created officers insist on their rights, and the clubs declare they will resist the invasion.

The Royal Flying Corps will possess a total of one hundred aeroplanes by the end of next month. This total will include the machines purchased by the War Office and the Admiralty at the Aero Show; the twenty-four machines of the army type now being delivered by outside constructors, and the machines actually in use at the Central Flying School on Salisbury Plain, the naval flying headquarters at Eastchurch, and the Royal Aircraft factory at Farnborough.

With this number of machines soon in hand the question of personnel has again become a problem. There are not enough men in the army and navy with sufficient knowledge and experience of aeronautics to man these craft, and so the Corps had to go outside for civilian flyers and give them army rank. The friction with the clubs is particularly acute on account of some men who had previously been denied admission, but who now, with their new rank, come knocking at the door with a demand for admission that they say the clubs cannot possibly refuse.

AN INDIAN FISHING CAT.

(London 'Times.')

Mr. J. S. E. Walker, of Meerpore, Motihari, has sent for presentation to the Zoological Society an unusually fine example of the Indian fishing cat (Felis viverrina), obtained near the frontier of Nepal. It was sent down to Bombay, where it was received and forwarded by Mr. W. S. Millard, the secretary of the Bombay Natural History Society, and a Fellow of the London Zoological Society, who takes an active interest in the welfare of the Gardens in Regent's Park. The fishing cat is rather larger than the domestic cat, reaching nearly three feet in length with a tail relatively rather short, about ten inches, and with the limbs short and very strong. The general appearance is cat-like but the head is elongate and the ears wide and rounded. The color is dull grey with shades of brown, spotted with very dark brown or black. The head is marked with narrow parallel bands which are continued along the back as rows of elongated spots, and the tail is ringed with black above. The example that has just come to London is rather savage, and thus bears out the reputation of the species, as these cats have been known to attack and kill pariah dogs, lambs, and even calves. It is said to frequent swampy ground or even tidal creeks, and to be fond of fish, and to eat mussels and water snails. It certainly does not limit is diet to such Lenten fare, but takes any kind of animal food that it can obtain.

Sergeant-Major Under General French

Veteran of Boer War Who Lost Health on the Veldt Tells Experience.

Good Advice For All Who Have Indigestion or Stomach Disorders.

In his home at Waldegrove, N.S., no one is better known than Sergt.-Major Cross, late of the 4th Queen's Own Hussars. Speaking of the ill-effects of a campaign upon a man's constitution, the Sergt.-Major writes: 'I served under General French during the late Boer war, in the capacity of Sergt.-Major. It was perhaps owing to a continued diet of bully beef, hard tack, and bad water, but at any rate my stomach entirely gave out. I was in such a state that I could eat nothing without the greatest suffering. The army doctors did not help me much, and since leaving the service I have been very miserable. Some few months ago a friend told me he had been a great sufferer from indigestion until he tried Dr. Hamilton's Pills; they cured him. I confess it was without much faith I bought a box, but the first dose made me feel better than I had been for a long time. Dr. Hamilton's Pills completely cured, and now I can eat everything and anything. I have recommended them to others and in every case the result has been similar to mine.'

Quick, sure results attend the use of Dr. Hamilton's Pills. They cure disorders of the stomach, correct indigestion, make you feel uplifted and strengthened. To renew or maintain health, Dr. Hamilton's Pills always prove a good prescription. 25c. per box, five boxes for $1.00, all dealers, or the Catarrhozone Co., Buffalo, N.Y., and Kingston, Ont.



HUGH ROSS & CO.,

MERCHANT TAILORS

9 BLEURY STREET

We beg to announce that our Spring Stock is now complete, comprising the latest designs in Suitings, etc. We do proper tailoring.

Clerical Garments a Specialty

SEE OUR BARGAIN TABLE at 50c per volume

Some very special values here. Books originally 75c to $2.50

Standard Sets less 20%

Odd Lines Stationery from 25% to 63⅔% off

REMOVAL SALE BARGAINS IN ALL DEPARTMENTS at

AFTER MAY 1st
190 PEEL STREET

CHAPMAN'S BOOKSTORE

513 St. Catherine Street West

YOUR WOOL BLANKETS ARE WASHED CLEAN

And returned to you Soft and Fleecy,

—IF SENT TO THE—

TOILET LAUNDRY

"THE LAUNDRY THAT KNOWS HOW."

We use filtered water, special soap, and a scientific method of steaming, which leaves the nap long and soft. Single, 25c; Double, 50c.

Phone UP. 3480. 425 RICHMOND STREET.

St. George's Church

On Palm Sunday Evening, at 7 o'clock

"THE DARKEST HOUR"

By Harold Moore.

On Good Friday Evening, at 8.15

"THE PASSION"

By Alfred R. Gaul.

SUNDAY-SCHOOL ANNIVERSARY

DOUGLAS METHODIST CHURCH

Cor. St. Catherine and Chomedy Streets.

REV. W. B. YOUNG, B.A., D.D., PASTOR.

11 a.m.—REV. JOS. SULLIVAN, M.A.

3 P.M.—CANADA NEEDS MEN. Chalk Talk....J. HAMILTON PERNS, Esq.

7 p.m.—"DAVID LIVINGSTONE"

Illustrated by Limelight Views.

MR. HOLLAND'S ORCHESTRA WILL ASSIST.

VISITORS MADE CORDIALLY WELCOME.

REV. JAMES G. POTTER, Minister

MacVicar Memorial Church

Cor. St. Viateur Avenue and Hutchison Street

OPENING OF NEW CHURCH BUILDING

DEDICATION SERVICES

SUNDAY, MARCH 16th, 1913.

11 a.m. and 7 p.m.—Rev. W. T. HERRIDGE, D.D., of St. Andrew's Church, Ottawa.

3 p.m.—Rev. W. J. CLARK, D.D., of St. Andrew's Church, Westmount, Moderator of the Synod of Montreal and Ottawa.

MONDAY, MARCH 17th, 8 P.M. SHARP. PUBLIC RECEPTION.

Services and Reception open to the public, and a cordial invitation is extended to all. Take car up Park Ave. to St. Viateur Street.

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: ..... "THE HOME IN BETHANY."

EVENING SUBJECT: ..... "PALM BRANCHES."

A WELCOME FOR ALL.

Stanley Street Presbyterian Church

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

11 A.M. Subject: "DAVID LIVINGSTONE."—The man who tried to heal the open sore of the world.

7 P.M.—"ELIJAH IN THE DUMPS."—Under the Juniper Tree.

DOMINION SQUARE METHODIST CHURCH

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

THE PASTOR WILL PREACH AT BOTH SERVICES.

Subjects:

11 A.M. ..... 'THE APOSTLE OF COMMON-SENSE.'

7 P. M. ..... 'A PALM SUNDAY SERVICE.'

STRANGERS WELCOME AT ALL OUR SERVICES.

EMMANUEL CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH

169-171 DRUMMOND STREET.

"LIVINGSTONE SUNDAY"

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

WILL PREACH AT BOTH SERVICES.

MORNING SUBJECT ..... 'LIVINGSTONE, THE MISSIONARY.'

EVENING SUBJECT ..... 'LIVINGSTONE, THE MAN.'

EVERYBODY WELCOME.

THE CHURCH OF THE MESSIAH, Sherboooke Street West and Simpson St.

REV. FREDERICK B. GRIFFIN, MINISTER.

SUNDAY EVENINGS AT 7 O'CLOCK.

VITAL PROBLEMS IN RELIGIOUS THOUGHT.

A SERIES OF SIX SERMONS SETTING FORTH THE UNITARIAN FAITH.

MARCH 16 ..... THE SUPREMACY OF JESUS.

MARCH 23 ..... THE LIFE AFTER DEATH.

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.

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 UNMEANT WOUNDS OF RELIGIOUS SUPERFICIALITY.

7 P.M.—HIS SPIRITUAL ISOLATION—Eighth Sermon in Series on THE INNER LIFE OF ST. PAUL.

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

STRANGERS WELCOME TO ALL SERVICES.

CALVARY CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH

In Bethlehem Church, Corner of Clarke and Western avenues, Westmount.

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

MORNING SERVICE AT 11.15.

Farewell Addresses by the Pastor and Members of Bethlehem Church on leaving the old church.

EVENING SERVICE AT 6.45.

Sermon by the Pastor. Subject: "THE MIND OF CHRIST."

SUNDAY SCHOOL in Bethlehem Church at 3 p.m.

YOUNG MEN'S CLASSES in the Church House ,4210 Dorchester Street. Led by Mr. J. R. DOUGALL.

St. James Methodist Church

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

THE PASTOR WILL PREACH AT BOTH SERVICES.

11 A.M. ..... "CHRIST IN PERSONAL WORK."

7 p.m.—A SERMON TO WOMEN

Social Hour after Evening Service. Mrs. R. W. HENDERSON, Probation Officer, will tell of her work.

GREAT REVIVAL RALLY

ARE YOU COMING? WHERE

At the AUDITORIUM LECTURE HALL, 227 Ontario St. W. When? March 16th to 25th. Three services daily, 10 a.m., 3 and 8 p.m.

Sunday Services, 10 a.m., 3 and 7 p.m.

SPECIAL EVANGELISTS. Good lively singing.

ALL WELCOME.

CALVARY MEN'S OWN

IN

FRENCH METHODIST CHURCH

Corner Delisle and Atwater ave.,

NEXT SUNDAY.

SPEAKER:

DR. MUNSON HILL

SPECIAL SINGING.

3 P.M.

PRINCE CONSORTS.

(From the 'Pall Mall Gazette'.)

The last century was more fertile in female sovereigns than the present. In the '40s three young queens occupied the thrones of England, Sjain and Portugal—Victoria, Isabella and Maria da Gloria. Their respective consorts were Prince Albert of Saxe-Coburg, the Francois d'Assise, and Prince Ferdinand, another Saxe-Coburg. The last two were granted the nominal title of king, to which the Prince Albert never aspired.

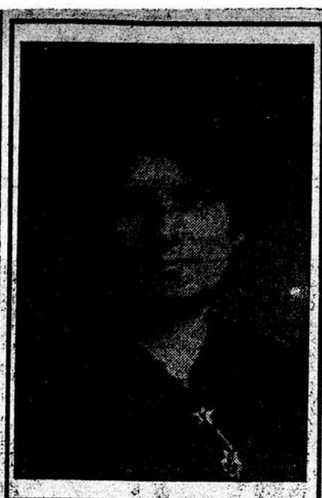
THE GREAT MOVING DAY!

This will be the subject Pastor JOHN CURRIE will preach on at the **American Presbyterian Chapel,** 75 Inspector St., **Sunday Evening, March 16th, 1913, at 7 o'clock.**

An invitation is given to all heart-broken people in this city, who are in deep scrrow over the great advance in their rents, to come and hear about a rich landlord who is building lovely dwellings for the poor for which He will charge them no rent.

The landlords are also invited to hear: "That a man's life consisteth not in the abundance of the things which he possesseth."

Our motto is: "Live and let live." This is the way to live here, and be happy hereafter. (I. Timothy iv., 8.)



GREAT MASS MEETING FOR MEN AND WOMEN

MRS. MARY BALLINGTON

BOOTH WILL SPEAK

ON

HOPE FOR THE PRISONER.

St. James Methodist Church, SUNDAY, March 16, 3.30 P.M.

Doors Open at 3.

AUSPICES Y. M. C. A.

EVERYBODY WELCOME.

WEEKLY CALENDAR

HIS MAJESTY'S THEATRE Montreal

ONE WEEK, STARTING

MONDAY, MARCH 17

MATINEES WEDNESDAY & SATURDAY

Evening Prices - - - - 25c to $2.00

Both Matinees - - - - - 25c to $1.50

COHAN & HARRIS PRESENT

AMERICA'S MOST POPULAR COMEDIAN

RAYMOND HITCHCOCK

Assisted by FLORA ZABELLE

AND A LARGE COMPANY IN THE MOST TALKED-OF MUSICAL PLAY of the YEAR



"The Red Widow"

BOOK AND MUSIC BY

CHANNING POLLOCK BENNOLD WOLF

CHARLES J. GEBEST

HIS MAJESTY'S THEATRE Montreal

Week Beginning Monday, March 24th

Another Cohan & Harris Success

A Tantara Of Merriment

A Cannonade Of Laughter

COHAN AND HARRIS Present

"Officer 666"

A Melodramatic Farce by AUGUSTIN McHUGH

Shatters gloom, scatters fun, solving a riddle in a maze of laughter.

DIRECT FROM ITS RUN OF ONE YEAR IN NEW YORK. LONDON. CHICAGO



YOUNG IRISHMEN'S L. & B. Assoc'n.

Grand Production of the Beautiful Irish Drama,

"My Geraldine"

PRINCESS THEATRE St. Patrick's Night

MARCH 17th, 1913

STRONG CAST OF PROFESSIONALS AND AMATEURS.

Irish Music, Songs and Dances by superior talent.

Curtain will rise at 8.15 p.m. sharp. Holders of Gallery Tickets may go in at main entrance to Theatre.

Seats on Sale at Mulcair Bros., 376 Notre Dame Street West. Phone MAIN 2645.

S. J. DART, Sec.-Treasurer.

GOD SAVE IRELAND

Caledonian Society.

ANNUAL MEETING

The Annual Meeting of the Members of this Society will be held in the St. Andrew's Home on TUESDAY, 18th March, 1913, at 8.30 p.m., for Reception of Reports, Election of Officers, and such other business as may legally be brought before the meeting.

Phone UP 2173. W. E. DICKSON, B.C.L., Sec'y.

THE

TEMPLE CHOIR

WILL RENDER THE

SACRED CANTATA, "FROM OLIVET TO CALVARY"

In the BAPTIST TEMPLE, Cor. Fairmount Ave. and Durocher Street, on

TUESDAY EVENING, MARCH 18th, at 8 O'CLOCK.

Soloists: Mr. LESLIE TEDFORD, Miss IDA McKARRACHER, Miss GERTRUDE MILLER, Mr. JOHN FREER, all of St. Paul's Presbyterian Church Choir.

TICKETS, 25 CENTS.

"A NOIGHT IN OULD OIRLAND"

ST. PATRICK'S DAY

MONDAY, March 17, '13, at 8 p.m.

STANLEY STREET CHURCH

Near Windsor Hotel.

IRISH HUMOR, SONG AND STORY

Stereopticon Lecture by

Rev. W. D. REID

TICKETS, 25c each

To be had at Y.M.C.A., Drummond St,

Art Association Of Montreal

GALLERIES CLOSED until further notice.

HIS MAJESTY'S THEATRE Montreal

Miss HORNIMAN'S COMPANY

Last 2 Performances.

This Afternoon at 2.15

MAN AND MAKESHIFTS

To-Night at 8.15.

WHAT THE PUBLIC WANTS

A HINT FOR STRAPHOLDERS.

(New York 'Sun.')

A man of an observing turn, who rides daily in the subway, says that even in the rush hours he often gets a seat. His method is simple.

Going home at night he boards a train northbound at Fourteenth street. Every seat in the car is taken and many passengers are standing. He makes his way along and notes the attitude of those having seats. Persons settled down comfortably, obviously going some distance, he passes by. But here is a man who looks out of the car window frequently to note the station signs. He is likely to get out soon. Another man has a travelling bag and he may be going to get out at the Grand Central Station. Here is an errand boy with a bundle on his knees and the address on it tells where he leaves the train. There are various other signs that the observing man notes and he chooses a strap in front of the passenger he thinks is likely to alight first.

He lives far up the Broadway line, but he says that in this manner, even in a crowded car, he is more than likely to get a seat before the train has left Seventy-second street.

Y.M.C.A. HALL DRUMMOND STREET

Will be given for the first time in Montreal

NEXT MONDAY EVENING AT 8

A Free Lecture Demonstration

Showing the practical working of the marvellous modern British invention, the

Veedee Health Machine

THE FAMOUS WONDER-WORKING INSTRUMENT



A typical audience at the Veedee Lecture Demonstration. Above shows audience at St. George's Hall, Liverpool, on August 8th, 1910.

These Public Demonstrations conclusively prove the Veedee's Marvellous Power to

Instantly Stop Pain

and its extraordinary Curative Value for successfully treating many diseases at home without Medicine, Surgery or Electricity. LOCAL SUFFERERS from all

Painful Complaints such as

NEURALGIA, NEURASTHENIA,
RHEUMATISM, NEURITIS,
SCIATICA, LUMBAGO,

and other Nerve Troubles, also from

WEAK EYES, CATARRH,
DEAFNESS, BRONCHITIS,
PARALYSIS, STAMMERING,
ASTHMA, GOITRE,

are cordially invited to attend this Convincing Demonstration, and to there try, FREE OF CHARGE, the immediate effects of the Vedee Blood Circulator's

FREE TRIALS

which will be allowed on the Platform to as many sufferers as time will permit.

It is not the Demonstrator, but this wonderful machine which alone does the work, and even a child can use it.

European users comprise.

H. M. THE QUEEN OF SPAIN,

H. M. THE QUEEN QUEEN OF PORTUGAL,

H. M. THE KING OF BULGARIA,

and thousands of others.

VEEDEE HOME TREATMENT is fully endorsed, recognized and highly commended by hundreds of the leading Physicians and Scientists in every country, including one of the Physicians in Ordinary to His Late Majesty King Edward VII., the Physicians to H. M. the Queen Mother of Holland and a Physician in Ordinary to H. I. M. the Kaiser.

These Free Lecture Demonstrations have created intense interest in the largest cities of the world, proving that the Veedee is the most perfect, simple and succesful appliance for Home Treatment by Mechanical Vibrating Masasge. The Demonstration is preceded by a short Explanatory **Popular Health Talk, illustrated with unique living Radiographs never exhibited before.**

INSTRUCTIVE AND INTENSELY INTERESTING

for one night only! Next Monday at 8. Admission free to all seats.

Anniversary Lovefeast

IN

ST. JAMES METHODIST CHURCH

On GOOD FRIDAY

MARCH 21st AT 3 P.M.

ROOKS AND GULLS AT WAR.

('London Chronicle'.)

A Dover correspondent reports a curious incident which was witnessed at a farm at Elms Vale, on the confines of the borough.

A flock of seagulls flying inland had taken possession of a newly sown field and were pecking away, when a still more numerous flock of rooks swooped down and attacked the gulls. The rooks, being about two to each gull, flapped and rushed the gulls until they withdrew to a field some distance off.

The victorious rooks then proceeded to enjoy themselves in the field, having first set what were apparently sentries along the side of the field. It was amusing to watch those sentries hustling away any gull which strayed too near.

It has been noted by naturalists that this setting of sentries is in accordance with the habits of rooks.

"77"

FOR

GRIP & COLDS

Mention any sickness from Sprue to Gout and every one has a pet remedy to recommend.

Mention a Cold or the Grip and nearly every one recommends 'Seventy-seven' as their own particular pet remedy.

To get best results, take 'Seventy-seven' at the first feeling of a Cold—procrastinate, and it may take longer to break up.

It pays to keep 'Seventy-seven' handy, it is a small vial of pleasant pellets, fits the vest pocket. At your Druggist, 25c., or mailed.

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

GRAND TRUNK SPECIAL SERVICE ACCOUNT EASTER HOLIDAYS.

In anticipation of the extra travel, account of the Easter Holidays, the Grand Trunk Railway System are arranging for a Special Train to leave Montreal for Fort Covington, N. Y., and intermediate stations at 1.45 p.m., on Saturday, March 22nd.

PRESIDENT POINCARE.

Talking about the new President of the French Republic, the Paris correspondent of London 'Truth' writes: 'M. Poincare dines out with friends and attends banquets just as when he was Foreign Minister or practicing at the bar. His new position makes no difference in his manner towards old colleagues of the bar and schoolfellows; he still addresses them in the familiar "tu" and "toi," and allows them to thee-thou him. Even amid municipal pomps and trumpetings the President, on seeing an old classfellow, in competition with whom he won the grand intercollege prize thirty-six years ago, exclaimed before a whole crowd: "Tiens, tiens, c'est toi, Larousse, comment vas-tu?" adding to this greeting that it was now many years since they had met. His only escort in his walks is his collie dog. The Passy household is as it used to be. In his plain, unaffected way the President seeks to conciliate the studious youth, the journalists, artists, small shopkeepers, to show sympathy to the poor, sympathetic appreciation of heroism in humble firemen, and his first public act was to send $4,000 to the Charity Bureau. The police have orders not to clear the way for his carriage or motor save when he goes with a military escort. Nor is his carriage to be dealt with differently from others in a block unless the stoppage threatens to be a long one, when a preference may be given. But he would rather take his turn. Equality he knows to be highly prized by about thirty-seven out of thirty-nine millions of French men and women, with the juveniles who will soon be Young France. It is to the spirit of equality they owe that spontaneity which is the great charm of their speech, manners, and festivities.'

FRENCH LAND TAXATION.

(New York 'Evening Post.')

The French Chamber of Deputies in the course of the debate on the Budget for 1913 adopted an important resolution dealing with the agitation, which has been carried on for over thirty years, for the taxation of undeveloped land upon a fresh basis. Undeveloped land was valued for purposes of taxation in 1807, and the valuations then made were declared to be binding for fifty years, no matter what rise or fall might take place in the value of the products of the land. In 1907, yielding to the pressure of the peasants, Parliament ordered a fresh assessment which was to be based upon the rental value of land. This fresh valuation appears to have revealed the fact that agriculture has for many years past been paying excess taxation to the amount of over $10,000,000 a year. To remedy this injustice M. Andre Renard, deputy for Nievre, brought forward an amendment to the Law of Finance, which was accepted by the Chamber, whereby from January 1, 1915, the tax upon the value of undeveloped land will be transformed into a rate upon four-fifths of the rental value of the land as established by the last valuation. The Chamber also passed an amendment, to take effect at the beginning of 1915, substituting for the door and window tax and the personal property or occupation tax a general and progressive income tax in harmony with the Income Tax bill before the Senate. Measures required to meet the reduction of revenue arising from these two changes in taxation are to be passed before the amendments become effective.'

THE PHILOSOPHER OF FOLLY.

(By Sherwood Hart.)

A LOVER OF WINTER.

When the winter is nearly ende
I sigh for its joys soon over, for th
feeling of pleasure splendid in facin
its gusty roar. I wish it were now N
vember and winter was still ahead
weep for the lost December till m
nose and my eyes are red; wa
Spring with her balmy spices come
over the greening hills. I long to s
where the ice is, in the regions o
endless chills; when people no lo
ger shiver I'm weary and ill at ease
when the ice goes out of the river I
long for an Arctic breeze; when th
vane on the tall church steeple point
steadily from the
please a lot of pe
goes down in my m
I care for summer, w
rain and heat—me for
with plenty of snow
for a rousing winter
frozen fast—a regular
with plenty of storm
do folks sigh, I won
and her vernal train,
vens grow black with
the meadows are dan
Over the broad Domi
are raising cheers,
her downy pinion will
tears. Down by the
they joy at the snow's retreat, wi
many a gleeful antic they caper alon
the street. Out by the calm Pacif
where the Rockies majestic tower
with eagerness most terrific they lon
for an April shower. Yet till th
Spring's retreated, yet till the sum
mer's o'er, yet till the Autumn
fleeted, still will my heart be sor
But when the wind grows snapp
glad on my way I'll bowl; then am
I truly happy; then I can sell folk
coal!

BIRTHDAYS.

SATURDAY, MARCH FIFTEENTH.

ADMIRAL SIR CYPRIAN BRIDGE, the noted naval officer, who is a native of Newfoundland, was born on March 15, 1839. He entered the navy in 1853, and rose through the various ranks to be admiral in 1903. During his active service he held many important positions and served on various committees of the admiralty.

* * *

COLONEL FISET, Deputy Minister of Militia and Defence since 1906, is another notable figure who was born on March 15. He is a native of Rimouski, and was born in the year 1857. He studied medicine in London and Paris and became a specialist in ear, nose and throat. Entering the militia in 1890, he rose to be lieutenant-colonel in the army medical service in 1903, and colonel the following year. He saw active service during the South African war.

* * *

THE REV. DR. CRUMMY, a notable figure in the Methodist Church of Canada, is sixty-one years of age to-day. He graduated from Victoria University in 1887 and went to Japan, where he engaged in educational work under the Imperial Government. He then was appointed to the staff of the Theological College at Tokio. In 1896 he returned to Canada and re-entered pastoral work, holding charges in Kingston, Toronto and Winnipeg.

Aching Lumbago Backs Are Quickly Helped And Permanently Cured

Release, Yes, and a Cure for Lumbago is Now Known.

YOU CAN EASILY PROVE THIS

To cure Lumbago—surely it's a good thing to know how. This information meant to Jno. E. Neave, the difference between invalidism and robust health. Writing from his home near Cornwall, he says:—'A severe and prolonged attack of Lumbago in my youth rendered me at all times liable to aches in the back and loins. So established became the predisposition, and so frequent the attacks, I confess I accepted the condition as my particular weakness to be borne with as much composure as any circumstance might permit. One day an unusually bad attack developed and unfortunately there was no medicine of any kind in the house. I sent to a neighbor for help and received with a strong recommendation a bottle of **Nerviline.** My friend was surprised we didn't use Nerviline, saying that they found use for it in their family almost every day. So quickly did Nerviline check the attack, and so grateful was the relief, that I was in a day on the high road to recovery. I have cured my tendency to Lumbago with Nerviline, and consider it the most powerful pain-subduing liniment ever made.'

For curing colds, hoarseness, tight chest and winter ills, Nerviline is a marvel; as for Lumbago, Sciatica and Rheumatism, Nerviline is considered to be without a peer. In the home it is especially valuable, because it cures cramps in half a minute, stops nausea, controls vomiting and upset stomach. For internal or external use, wherever there is pain, apply Nerviline. Get the 50c. family size bottle; trial size, 25c, at all storekeepers and druggists. The Catarrhozone Co., Buffalo.

EXPERT PIANO T[illegible]

Have yours tuned by [illegible] knows how. Phone Up 5[illegible] Bros. 550 St. Catherine St [illegible] Stanley).

TEXT OF MR. FOX'S REPLIES TO CRITICISMS

(Continued From Page 1.)

LENGTHWAY SEATS NOT SA COMFORTABLE.

Longitudinal seats are not always the uncomfortable things which people imagine. In the Hudson Tunnel cars in New York there are division between every three or four seats, with white enameled posts to hold onto, a thing so popular that straps have been taken out of the cars entirely, and the vertical posts substituted. The Berlin subway and elevated cars have the finest longitudinal ceats of any railway, as the enclosed photograph will show. The seats and backs are of red corduroy or red leather, with springs. There are arms between every three seats and polished posts to take hold of, all straps being done away with. Cut glass globes shed a soft light over the passengers' heads, and everything possible has been done to make the cars artistic as well as comfortable. The inclusion of some posts should at least be done in the Montreal cars.

HIS PROPOSALS FOR DOUBLE TRACKS.

In recommending the addition of double tracks on St. James and Notre Dame streets, the writer was aware a second time, that he was treading on dangerous ground. But again, what is the situation? The Tramways Company say that they must have more streets if they are to run more cars, and the suggestion has been made that the company has at least allowed the overcrowding to increase with the idea of forcing the city to grant more rights. Now the company can run more cars over the present tracks. They apparently realize that, and they seem to be preparing to do it, as the new equipment is put on the road. At the same time they will continue their demand for more streets. Would it not be wise for the city to make some concession in order to head off these continual requests? If the Company has been in the wrong in the past, would it not be well to do something at least to make ineffective for some time in the future, their argument that they must have more streets?

THE STREETS THE COMPANY ASKS FOR.

The Company wants Vitre street widened at the city's expense. They want St. Urbain, St. Hubert, Sherbrooke, Dorchester, Peel, William, and an extension on Atwater. The more this question is studied, the more doubtful it seems whether an indefinite extension of surface lines is desirable, and whether the Company itself would not be better off to consider the introduction of a rapid transit system, in order to take care of the streets in the future, instead of putting more on. But until this question can be satisfactorily investigated and settled, it would seem wise to do something to afford more facilities for getting down town, enough at least, to give the Company no excuse for insufficient service.

What is the simplest thing to be done? What will give the maximum results at the least cost and sacrifice to the city? The widening of Vitre street has been stated to cost $1,000,000 or more. And how long would it take to complete the work, and get cars running? Here again, if immediate results are desirable, some more practical plan must be found.

In discussing double tracks on St. James and Notre Dame streets, one would ask that judgment be suspended until alll the facts be presented.

ARE DOUBLE TRACKS FEASIBLE?

First of all is double tracking feasible? Is it physically posisble? Take Notre Dame street first, as it is the narrower of the two. Notre Dame street is exceedingly narrow for double tracks, being only about 47 feet wide between building lines. But, in spite of that, it already has double tracks in use east of Bonsecours St., where the most skeptical persan can study them in actual operation. With a safe clearance between the widest cars, with the cars placed in the exact centre of the street, there is still room for a vehicle between the car and curb on each side.

Double tracks are often found on narrower streets than Notre Dame, especially in Pittsburg, where they frequently occur on 40 foot streets. Of course a wider street is better, but there are important advantages of two tracks on a street, which should be considered in this connection.

Notre Dame street to-day, where it has only one track in the centre of the street, has room for only three lines of vehicles. This arrangement in other cities has been found very objectionable, especially where there is much vehicular traffic. As a result, Pittsburg several years ago adopted the 'one-way' street idea, on several streets with car tracks, allowing vehicles only to move the way the cars run. Any inconvenience caused is more than made up for by faster movement of cars and vehicles and absence of blocades. 'One-way' streets without cars have been very successful in Boston, and are now wanted in New York on some of the cross-town routes. The writer thought at first of suggesting this principle for Notre Dame and St. James streets, until he discovered that the streets are wide enough for double tracks, which would be much better.

It is a well-known fact that two tracks on a narrow street facilitate traffic much better than a single track in the centre, for they change the street from a 'three-line' one to a 'four-line' one. Any one can see the disadvantage of having one track in the centre, especially for vehicles going against the direction of the cars. As vehicles stand along the curb more and more, the difficulties will increase. With two tracks, a vehicle can always avoid one standing by turning on either car track, a thing which is possible only one way now if a car is approaching.

COMPARISONS WITH PITTSBURG.

St. James street is 60 feet wide, which is ample for double tracks when the emergency conditions are considered. In fact, less than 1 1-2 percent of all the main thoroughfares of Pittsburg are wider than St. James street, many of them being less than 60 feet. St. James street to-day is hardly more than a 'three-line' street, because the car track in the centre does not allow moving vehicles to pass between a car and a standing vehicle. It would be an advantage to vehicles then to have double tracks instead of one, and ought to increase the capacity of St. James street equally well with Notre Dame street.

If double tracks were laid on both Notre Dame and St. James streets, they could be of advantage in two ways. First, by keeping all the cars of each line on one street, instead of running one way on Notre Dame and the other on St. James. By this means the number of cars one way on each street could be cut in half practically. Notre Dame street could then be used for the Notre Dame line, Wellington, Centre and Lachine, the last three looping around the Place d'Armes; while on St. James street there would be only the Windsor-St. Lawrence cars, and the Beaver Hall the latter also turning at the Place d'Armes, which could be used like the public square in Cleveland, if desirable, following up the suggestion of Mayor Lavallee, using each side of the square as a loading place for the loop lines, without changing the centre in any way.

RE-ROUTING PROPOSALS COMING.

A better use of the double tracks would probably be to use them to something nearer their present capacity, only doing so in each direction, diverting some of the cars from Craig street, with a new re-routing plan. A routing scheme will be presented later along this line, which would do away with most of the objectionable crossings of lines to-day, and obstructing turns from side streets, especially along Craig street. Under this plan the number of cars in one direction on Notre Dame street, St. James street, and Craig street, would all be reduced about thirty percent, according to the present schedule, with much freer movement besides. This would allow, say, thirty percent more cars to be run on all the lines, and provide for the new street space which the Tramways Company keeps saying is needed.

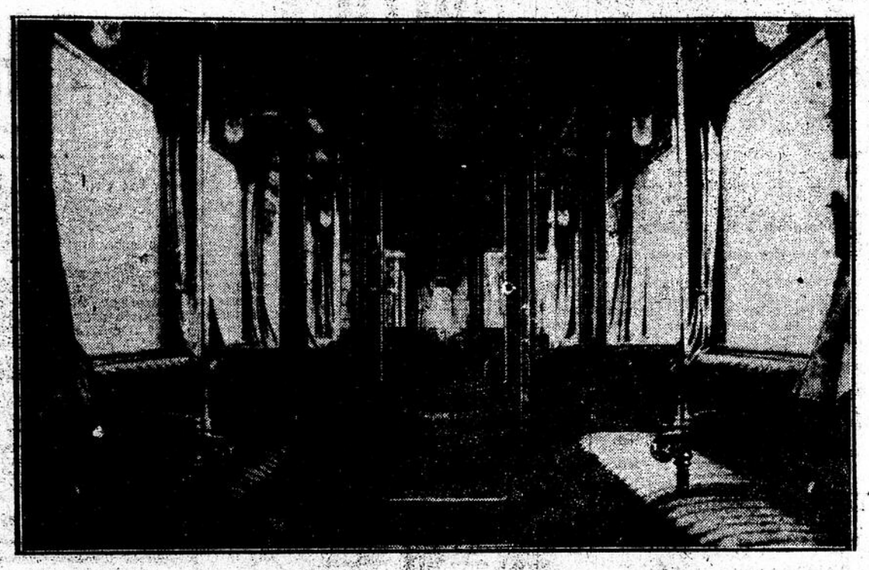
PUTTING WIRES UNDERGROUND.

If double tracks were laid on Notre Dame and St. James streets, it would be an excellent time for all the public service corporations to co-operate with the city, in removing the poles and wires, and putting all conductions underground, the way the Bell Telephone Company has so wisely done. The electric companies ought to have done this long ago in their own interests, and it is surely time for Montreal to get in line with the other cities of Europe and America. In one place on Notre Dame street, a wooden pole is only four feet 6 inches from the building line. With these poles removed, the sidewalk might even be narrowed, and still have as much available space as now. Even the trolley poles might be removed, and the span wires stretched between the buildings, fastened to rosettes, as is the common practice in England.

With all these improvements introduced, would not the public be the chief gainer? And would it not be well for the city to consider co-operating at least to this small extent with the Tramways Company?

JOHN P. FOX.

MR. FOX AND LENGTHWAY SEATS.



PHOTOGRAPH HE PRODUCES OF LENGTHWAY SEATS IN A BERLIN CAR.

Proprietors Object to Double Tracking

St. James Destined to be Second Wall Street, Says One Banker —Would Make Notre Dame Street Private Property of Tramways Co. Says Mr. Macaulay.

The proposal to double track Notre Dame and St. James streets is absurd in my opinion,' said Mr. James Elliott, general manager of Molson's Bank. 'Both streets are too narrow, and St. James street would be far better without a car line at all. It is becoming a Wall street of Montreal, and as it grows more populous, and the buildings increase, the noise and congestion of traffic will be excessive.' Should the 'Witness' keep up its campaign for an immediate settlement of the Tramways trouble,' concluded Mr. Elliott.

HEMSLEY HAS SUGGESTIONS.

Mr. Richard Hemsley, the well known St. James street jeweller, considered that another track on St. James street would increase difficulties of traffic. 'I would suggest that relief could be afforded to the patrons of the street car systems by posting official ticket venders at the important transfer points,' he said, 'so that there would not be the massing of people on the back platform. I sometimes watch the crowd mounting the cars at this corner (St. James and McGill streets) and it seems quite clear that much time is lost and inconvenience caused by the rush hours by the crowding at the back of the cars—a half dozen people being blocked, sometimes, by the slowness of one person who is buying tickets. However, these are only a few 'points.'

MR. T. B. MACAULAY'S OBJECTIONS.

Mr. T. B. Macaulay, managing director of the Sun Life Assurance Company strongly objected to the double tracking of Notre Dame street. 'The two pavements bordering the fracks,' he said, 'take up only fifteen feet of space and cannot be curtailed. To double track this would leave space altogether insufficient for carriages and other vehicles, and the effect would be to drive much traffic off the street. In other words the tendency would be to make Notre Dame street the private property of the Montreal Tramways Company, which I do not believe is at all intended. All vehicles would be handicapped more or less.

'I realize fully,' continued Mr. Macaulay, 'that additional facilities must be given for the handling of street railway traffic, but the Tramways Company must be given streets wide enough to stand double tracking. St. James street is sixty feet wide and could in a pinch stand double tracking, but Notre Dame street is only forty-eight feet wide. Double tracking on St. James street would add to the value of property there, no doubt, but on Notre Dame street it would be attended by disadvantages which would quite offset any possible advantages.'

'The 'Witness' is adopting the proper attitude in its endeavor to clear up the street car service difficulties, and much of what success is resulting will be due to its efforts.'

OVERHEAD SIDEWALKS WOULD BE NECESSARY.

Mr. R. A. Brock, head of W. R. Brock & Co., considered the scheme of double tracking Notre Dame street as highly fanciful. 'The double tracking of this street,' he said, 'would only give rise to fresh problems and greater inconvenience to the public. Traffic space would be so narrowed as to compel the city to build overhead sidewalks, or have recourse to some such extravagant measures. During a real winter traffic conditions would be intolerable. I am sure no business man familiar with the nature of the street would favor the laying of a new lines.'

MR. PHILLIPS HAS NO STRONG OBJECTIONS.

Mr. C. S. J. Phillips, of Morton & Phillips, which firm has been established on Notre Dame street for 44 years, gave it as his opinion that the double tracking of Notre Dame street would not be amiss providing that the street could be kept in perfect condition, and traffic properly regulated.'

STEAM TRUCK REGULATION

Deputation Sees Aldermen Regarding the Operation of Such Vehicles.

A meeting of the committee of aldermen to regulate heavy steam traffic in the city was called for yesterday afternoon, but only Ald. L. A. Lapointe and Ald. O'Connell were present, so there was no quorum. They heard, however, a deputation from the Builders' Exchange, the Canada Bag Company, the Laprairie Brick Company, and contractors, who entered a plea for steam-trucks and their rational regulation. A bylaw had been passed prohibiting anything run by steam from going on the streets, and it was declared ultra vires by Mayor Lavallee, on the advice of the city law department. The delegates wished to have no repetition of a similar law, and told the two aldermen that the motor-vehicles that caused real damage to the streets were traction engines. The steam-truck in common use was quite harmless on the streets, they averred. They asked that the width of the wheel be made twelve inches, the load to be restricted to five or six tons, the fuel to be coke and Welsh steam coal, which are smokeless. They also would abolish trains of cars. The common type of steam-truck, they say, is harmless on the streets; its wheels are perfectly smooth, and by reason of their width they do not press so heavily on the street as the ordinary waggon with a two-ton load.

Ald. Lapointe and Ald. O'Connell promised to bring the matter to the notice of the other aldermen and attempt to frame a law that will work without hardship on unoffending business men.

MOTOR BOAT AUXILIARY TO BRITISH NAVY

London, March 15. — The Admiralty is inquiring of motor boat owners round the coast whether they would be prepared to form an auxiliary motor boat reserve for service during war. It is submitted that there are many ways in which motor boats could serve as auxiliaries to the fleet. They would be extremely valuable for scouting and for carrying messages. The authorities are now in communication with the leading motor boat clubs, and it is expected that some scheme for carrying out the idea will soon be arranged.

COAL MINERS STRIKE AT SCRANTON, PA.

Scranton, Pa., March 15. — The first strike ordered here by the union in many years was called yesterday at the Oxford Colliery, of the People's Coal Company, which was the only colliery of any size that operated during the 1902 strike.

The strikers demand the reinstatement of some discharged men and the adjustment of a number of minor grievances. Mr. Frank P. Christian, president of the company, says that only a third of the men have quit. The union officials say that practically all have quit. If the colliery is shut down, Mr. Christian says the city will suffer a coal famine, as a large part of the local retail trade is supplied by this company.

At the twenty-minute services of the Brotherhood of St. Andrew, the Rev. Allan R. Shatford will be the speaker.

Arranging Greatest Week in City's History

Sir George Etienne Cartier's Centenary to be the Occasion of Big Series of Public Functions and Entertainments.

When the Cartier memorial is unveiled in Montreal in September, 1914, it is the intention of the Cartier Centenary Memorial Committee to make the whole week 'the most memorable that has ever taken place in the city of Montreal, or for that matter in Canada itself.'

This much was decided upon at a meeting of the committee which took place yesterday, under the presidency of Mr. E. W. Villeneuve.

Judging from the number of important visitors who will be present, including premiers of all the provinces, representatives from England and other parts of the Empire, the mayors of all the principal cities in the Dominion, and several hundred thousand visitors, as well as delegates from all the Canadian associations, there can be no question of the success attending the celebration week.

It was unanimously resolved that the following should be the programme of the week's festivities:—

Sunday, Sept. 6—100th anniversary of the birth of Sir Georges Etienne Cartier. A.M., mass on the slopes of Mount Royal. P.M., visit to Cartier's tomb.

Monday, Sept. 7—Labor Day. A.M., grand procession with allegorical floats representing Canadian industries. P. M., unveiling of the monument. Night, illuminations and fireworks on Mount Royal. Apotheosis of Cartier.

Tuesday, Sept. 8—Anniversary of the fall of Sebastopol. A.M., great military review, in which will take take part the sailors of the warships in the harbor. P.M., national convention, in which will take part Canadian statesmen, representatives from all parts of the Empire, as well as the Mayors of the principal cities of Canada, and delegates from all the Canadian clubs at home and abroad. Night, grand military ball.

Wednesday, Sept. 9 — P.M., floral parade of automobiles, with allegorical floats representing the various provinces. Night, banquet; fireworks display.

Thursday, Sept. 10—A.M., Marathon race, twenty-five miles, open to the world. Aeroplanes race from Montreal to St. Antoine, on the Richelieu. P.M., unveiling of the Cartier monument at St. Antoine, on the Richelieu, Cartier's birthplace. Night, grand musical festival.

Friday, Sept. 11.—P.M., nautical carnival. Night, illumination on the river and of the vessels in the harbor. Fireworks on St. Helen's Island. Celebration at Quebec.

Saturday, Sept. 12—A.M. and P.M., athletic sports for the championship of America. Baseball, lacrosse; celebrations at Ottawa. Aeroplane race to Ottawa.

Other special attractions during the week:—Races at Blue Bonnets; races at Delorimier Park; band concerts in the city parks.

A notable performance will take place at His Majesty's Theatre on May 27, as a benefit for the Cartier Centenary. Prof. Lassalle, of the Lassalle Conservatory, has arranged to produce for the first time in Montreal the immortal tragedy of 'Britannicus,' by Racine. This performance will also be given in Quebec and Ottawa.

Mr. Jules Claretia, director of the Comedie Francaisse at Paris, has taken special interest in this performance, and sent all the documents and details necessary to enable Prof. Lassalle to produce 'Britannicus' exactly as it was originally performed.

DEATH LIST MAY REACH NINETY

Incoming Reports Emphasize the Severity of Cyclone in Southern States.

New York, March 15. — Indications from late reports are that more than 90 people were killed, scores severely injured, and great property loss sustained in the disastrous electrical storm which swept parts of Georgia, Tennessee, Alabama, Louisiana, Massachusetts and Texas, on Thursday afternoon and night.

Eighty odd deaths have been reported, and the total loss of life probably will be increased when wire communication is restored in remote sections devastated by the cyclone. The damage to property cannot be estimated, but probably will have to be computed in millions.

Late reports from Tennessee have increased the death toll in that state to 23 persons.

The loss of life in Alabama is estimated at 13, although several persons still are reported missing. Five negroes were killed near New Decatur, three persons perished at Calera, and two each at Hokes Bluff, Gayesville and Duke.

Only one death has been reported in Texas.

Reports from Louisiana and Mississippi say the death lists remain at seven in each state.

Telephone and telegraph communication has been restored to most of the larger towns and all of the cities in the storm-swept territory.

Two carpenters, Mr. J. J. Walton and Mr. Everett Pomas, were killed in Louisville, Ky., when a high wind blew down a construction tower at the Louisville Railway Company's repair shops. The men were at work on the structure when the crash came, and were buried under the debris.

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, Uhthoff, 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.

SUGGESTS FORMATION OF A NATIONAL TRAD E AND FINANCE LEAGUE IN THE DOMINION

Mr. H. K. S. Hemming, Back From London, Gives the Viewpoint of British Financier's on Canada's Condition.

Mr. H. K. S. Hemming, of London, until a year ago a familiar figure in the business world of Montreal, is staying at Freeman's Hotel, on St. James street. Mr. Hemming will perhaps be best remembered as having organized the Imperial Home Re-union Association. He is now engaged in financial business in London, and his opinion of the outlook for Canadian flotations in England during the comig year was asked by the 'Witness.'

'The bankers and large investors of London,' Mr. Hemming said, 'appear to know a great deal more about the statistics of Canada than Canadians do, and, not only are they familar with these figures, but they study them, and compare them with those of the past, both of Canada and other countries. I fear there is rather a tendency in the Old Country to regard the encouraging returns as the result of over-expansion, and the discouraging figures as the shadows cast in advance by coming events.'



MR. H. K. S. HEMMING.

'It would, I think,' continued Mr. Hemming, 'be better for Canada if more serious consideration were given to these matters by leading men in finance and commerce, so that the masses of the people, who, after all, are almost entirely imitators, might be guided in their general policy. Of course, I do not wish to infer that our great bankers are not well versed in all these national questions, but they are evidently afraid of being quoted, and but rarely make a statement for publication.'

'You are speaking in enigmas, Mr. Hemming. 'To what do you particularly refer at the present time?'

'Oh, there are many things of importance in Canada that are being allowed to drift aimlessly, and therefore are giving but poor results, simply because there is no concerted action to guide and educate the people. Take, for example, the adverse balance of trade that has reached such large figures during the last year or two.

'I venture to say that not one business man, proprietor I mean, out of a hundred can tell you even approximately how these figures have been going down the last sixteen years. But the average man in London can, and, if you are an Anglo-Canadian, you soon find it policy to keep yourself posted. Well, during the years 1896-1911 the average annual excess of Canadian imports over exports was less than $36,000,000. Last year the excess was $244,000,000, and the year ending in three weeks from now will likely show a deficit of over $300,000,000. If these things were happening on a small balance on loan account, the British money-lenders would, no doubt, be willing to overlook a few years of over-borrowing, and regard the adverse figures as the outcome of the laying of necessary foundations in a new country, but with an existing indebtedness estimated at $2,500,000,000 to Great Britain alone, calling for an annual interest payments of $100,000,000, it is not surprising that the feeling is becoming more general that 'Canada has been over-borrowing,' as the hackneyed term goes in London.

'I am very strongly of the opinion that some sort of National Trade and Finance League might be formed, consisting of leading active business men and bankers, and having branches all over the country, whose duty it would be to study the trend of world-wide activities and the shortcomings and necessities of our trade, to advise with all of our different governments and our manufacturers and farmers and transportation companies, and then to issue bulletins telling the people what to expect and how to act in anticipation of such troubles as, after careful study and research, they may see ahead.

'To be forewarned is to be forearmed, you know, and Canadians certainly are not in that position financially today. Such an organization might take upon itself the responsibility of passing to a certain limited extent upon the merits of every flotation before it is offered to the public, and especially of those seeking capital abroad. The few wildcats that have been put upon the London market during the last three or four years, are costing Canada to-day hundreds of millions of dollars in loss of loans and in increased interest charges.

'But you've got too much out of me already. If you meet any one that would like to discuss this idea privately, bring him along; I should like to exchange views with some practical people.'

City of Montreal

DIRECTION OF PUBLIC WORKS

Road Department

TENDERS, under sealed envelopes, addressed to the Board of Commissioners, and deposited in their office, at the City Hall, will be received until NOON, WEDNESDAY, MARCH the 26th, 1913, for the construction of Asphalt, Artificial Block, or Granite Block Pavements, in each of the following streets, viz.:—

ASPHALT.

	Amount of Deposit.
AMESBURY, from Dorchester to 230 feet southwards	$ 175.00
BURNSIDE, from Victoria to Metcalfe	700.00
CRESCENT, from Dorchester to Sherbrooke	2,000.00
ST. MATTHEW, from Dorchester to Sherbrooke	2,200.00
TORRANCE, from Aqueduct to Lamontagne	250.00
UNION, from Belmont to Dorchester	275.00

ARTIFICIAL BLOCKS.

ANN, from Wellington to Ottawa	900.00
DALHOUSIE, from Common to William	2,100.00
DesRIVIERES, from St. Antoine to St. James	400.00
GUY, from William to Notre Dame	1,000.00
JURORS, from Victoria to Chenneville	1,200.00
ST. MARTIN, from Basin to St. Antoine	3,300.00
SEIGNEURS, from Notre Dame to St. Antoine	2,500.00
SEMINARY, from Ottawa to McCord	1,500.00
YOUNG, from Ottawa to Wellington	1,100.00

GRANITE BLOCKS.

DUPRE, from St. Paul to Notre Dame	400.00
MONTMORENCY, from Centre to St. Patrick	1,300.00
ST. MAURICE, from McGill to St. Henry	260.00
ST. THOMAS, from Ottawa to William	550.00
SHANNON, from Ottawa to Wellington	850.00
VERSAILLES, from Barry to St. Antoine	2,250.00
YOUVILLE, from McGill to St. Peter	600.00

Copies of the specifications and of the forms of tenders may be obtained by the interested parties at the office of the Chief Engineer.

All tenders not made on the forms furnished for that purpose by the City of Monntreal, and not sent in the printed envelopes, also furnished for for that purpose, shall not be entertained.

No tender shall be considered unless being accompanied by a cheque, accepted by an incorporated Canadian Bank, payable to the City of Montreal, for the amount of deposit mentioned opposite each of the above streets, which tender and cheque shall be enclosed in the envelope furnished to that effect by the Chief Engineer.

The lowest or any tender shall not necessarily be accepted.

The tender will be opened in the presence of the interested parties by the Board of Commissioners at their regular meeting in the Board Room, City Hall, at NOON, on WEDNESDAY, the 26th day of March, 1913.

By order of the Board of Commissioners.

L. N. SENECAL, Secretary.

Office of the Board of Commissioners, City Hall, Montreal, March, the 13th, 1913.

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 5c 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

DARLING — At the Women's Hospital, on Wednesday, March 12, 1913, a daughter to Mr. and Mrs. Edgar J. Darling, No. 218 Selby avenue, Westmount.

HOLMES— On Tuesday, March 11, 1913, at Fertile Creek, Howick, Que., to Mr. and Mrs. John Holmes, jr., a son.

PATTERSON — On March 9, 1913, to Mr. and Mrs. Fred. W. Patterson, Suite H., 401 Carlton, Winnipeg, a daughter.

DIED.

BLACKADER — On Wednesday, March 12, 1913, at his residence, 506 Sherbrooke Street West, of pneumonia, Charles H. Blackader, late of the firm of Stevenson, Blackader & Co. Funeral private.

LUMSDEN — At Valleyfield, March 13, 1913, William Lumsden, in his 85th year. Funeral on Saturday at 2.30 p.m. Please omit flowers.

MATHIE — At her residence, 4139 Dorchester streetW., Jean Mathie. Funeral from above address on Monday, the 17th, at 2.30 p.m.

McCUAIG — At Kirk Hill, Ontario, on Feb. 22, 1913, John D. McCuaig, aged 42 years, 9 months and 10 days. 'Gone, but not forgotten.'

STOBO — At Smith's Falls, Ont., on March 12, 1913, at 6 p.m., May Macklem, beloved wife of the Rev. Edward J. Stobo, jr., S.T.D.

STEWART—At Bruce, Wis., U.S.A., on March 10, 1913, Jas. Alexander Stewart, youngest brother of Mrs. Samuel Cooke, Arundel, Que.

WILKIE — At his late residence, 52 Dunn avenue, Toronto, on March 12, 1913, Wm. Wilkie (father of the Rev. John Wilkie, of Jhansi, India), in his 87th year.

IN MEMORIAM.

EDWARDS — In loving memory of Cordelia Watt, beloved wife of Charles Edwards, who died on March 16th, 1905.

HOPE — In loving memory of Ruby Hope, who departed this life on March 16, 1912. 'Gone but not forgotten.'

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.

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EAST END 297 ST. DOMINIQUE ST.

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J. E. TREMBLE

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Chemist and Druggist, 644 ST. CATHERINE ST. WEST (Cor. Crescent.)

LETTERS FROM READERS

CONCERNING SIR RODMOND ROBLIN.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—Like your correspondent, D. W. Burrell, of Swan Lake, I am a resident of the Dominion constituency of Macdonald, and I have been a Conservative. I have the added knowledge of residence in the Provincial constituency represented by Premier Roblin in the Legislature. I quite agree with your correspondent in the bouquet he hands you with respect to the reasonable and temperate tone of the 'Witness,' but I would apply that same qualification to your editorial on Sir Rodmond Roblin. I think you are wholly justified in your conclusion, and I do not think it necessary for you to make any apologies.

INFLUENCE AGAINST TEMPERANCE.

I will set naught down in malice against Sir Rodmond, for I have no quarrel with him as a man or a neighbor, but as a representative and an administrator his influence has been exerted in the very opposite direction to that which would be helpful or encouraging to temperance reformers or to the promotion of sobriety. His political attitude at the present time is plainly to blockade temperance progress, or the increase of restriction upon an aggressive and injurious traffic. Although party ties would tempt me to remain loyal to the Conservative party, I could only do so by proving recreant to the principles which I have espoused as a Christian and a temperance man. It seems to me that it is only possible for those of us who desire improved social conditions to accomplish something by turning down our party prejudices and uniting upon our principles.

I was one of the great delegation which waited upon Premier Roblin a few weeks ago under the leadership of the Moral and Social Reform Council. We made it perfectly plain that every provincial church organization in the province, and in addition the Grain Growers' Association, the Trades and Labor Council, the Royal Templars, the Good Templars, and the W. C. T. U. were all united in demanding the abolition of the bar, but Sir Rodmond would not hear of it, and told us that he is not in favor of it.

We pointed out to him that the Local Option Law, while professing to give the friends of sobriety a chance to vote out the liquor traffic, was unworkable and apparently was kept in that unworkable condition by his Government to favor the liquor people. We made it clear that we had requested the same amendments for five years, and had never received one of them, although each one asked for, was not only reasonable, but actually required to make the law consistent with its avowed purpose, but he gave no promise that he would make the law workable, and he permitted the House to close without attempting any amendment. I am persuaded that but for party discipline a majority of his followers would support these very amendments. Indeed, two of them, Messrs. Argue and Carroll, voted against him, and against the demand of the party, at the last session of the House on the question of taking a vote on the abolition of the bar. I am credibly informed that seven or eight other supporters of the Government desired to support that motion and would have done so if the party whip had not been viciously cracked over their heads.

THE SENTIMENT OF THE PROVINCE.

The man who cannot see that Sir Rodmond and his Government are distinctly reactionary with respect to temperance and moral legislation must be party blind. Temperance sentiment is as sound and strong in Manitoba as in any other province I believe, and yet while the trend everywhere is to increase restrictions upon the liquor traffic in every other part of the Dominion, the process is held up in Manitoba, and not one jot or tittle of improvement has been made in our liquor laws for years. While a Conservative Premier in Ontario, who is not a Methodist, is cutting down the hours of sale and closing the bar-rooms every night at 8 o'clock, and on Saturday at 12 noon, Sir Rodmond, whom your correspondent praises, leaves our bar-rooms open until within an hour of midnight on ordinary nights and until 8.30 on Saturday nights, and sends away the largest deputation that ever waited upon a Manitoba Government without holding out the slightest hope that his Government will take a single step to further restrain the selfish cupidity of a business that is at war with every right and interest and virtue in the province.

It was Sir Rodmond himself who publicly pledged the temperance people of Manitoba that wherever they adopted a Local Option by-law, by popular vote, even though it might be quashed in the courts upon a technicality, he would refuse to permit a license to be issued. Yet in this very constituency of Dufferin, which he represents in the Legislature, in the town of Carman, he permitted this pledge to be shamefully violated, and two licenses were issued in defiance of the will of the electorate, twice expressed at two consecutive annual elections by the adoption of a local veto by-law, which was quashed upon a technicality. The course pursued by Sir Rodmond and by his Government on the temperance question must give offence to every self-respecting temperance Conservative.

MACDONALD ELECTION.

I am not going to add anything to the volumes that have been written about the Macdonald election outrages. I fear, although I am not prepared to prove, that the ordinary election methods of both political parties, which have come to be a disgrace in Canada, were applied in the Macdonald election.

But that was no reason or justification for the Manitoba Government taking the high-handed course it did, and to prostitute the machinery of law in the wholesale arrest of persons who were suspected of supporting the candidate of the Liberal party. It is perfectly evident to every unprejudiced observer, and could be discerned by a Conservative as well as a Liberal, that the officers of the law were used for purely partisan purposes and not to promote fair play or even-handed justice.

DR. GORDON.

The attack of the Premier and some of his colleagues upon a Christian gentleman like the Rev. Chas. W. Gordon, D.D., will certainly cost them a good many friends, even if Mr. Burrell remains faithful. Christian sentiment and co-operation in social service ought to make men more loyal to each other than the wearing of a common party tag, and I have the faith to believe that thousands of Christian Conservatives are not merely ashamed of the brutal attack upon Dr. Gordon, from the floor of the House, but that they will turn their feeling of shame into a practical protest against that kind of thing. I rejoice that we have clergymen who have a big enough view of the province of Christianity to demand that its influence shall be felt in practical politics, and if there is any spot in our Dominion where brave men should be supported in such a Christian protest, I think that this province is the place.

MR. BUCHANAN.

Mr. Burrell mentions the name of the secretary of the Moral and Social Reform Council, and tells us that Mr. W. W. Buchanan was a strong Liberal, and is yet. If Mr. Burrell believes that Mr. Buchanan has been actuated by any motive of party loyalty, in his devotion to temperance and social reform, he certainly has few sympathizers in the Province of Manitoba. It is as well-known as anything can be that he has made the greatest political sacrifices that a man can make for the sake of promoting temperance legislation, and that he has steadfastly adhered to such an independent course for more than a quarter of a century. Even Sir Rodmond Roblin has been heard to say that if there is an independent public man in Manitoba, he is this same Buchanan, and that ought to be satisfactory to Mr. Burrell.

THE BAR-ROOM FAVORED.

Only last week in this very same riding, represented by Sir Rodmond Roblin, we have had another manifestation of the shameful fact that the whole machinery of liquor laws and of administration, is used for the benefit of the liquor trade. The municipality of Thompson in December last voted, apparently by a very small majority, for the repeal of Local Option, a result brought about very largely by the failure of the Provincial Government properly to enforce the law. A protest was entered by the temperance people, who claimed to be able to prove personation of non-resident voters and many other irregularities. But the Commissioners instead of taking the reasonable ground that they should not be in haste to issue a license until the case should be heard in the courts, so as to make sure whether or not repeal had actually been carried, and in spite of the fact that this very matter was pressed upon them, and in spite of the fact that the by-law had not been in force to the end of the license year, issued a license and the bar-room was opened with the greatest possible expedition. Sir Rodmond, by raising his finger, could have secured fair play in this very case, but as in the Carman case, the liquor party received the benefit of his favor.

LIKES THE 'WITNESS.'

I like the 'Witness' because it promotes independent thought and independent sentiment, which is absolutely necessary, even if partyism is to be maintained, to keep it within the bounds of decency. The man who supports his party and defends its leaders when they are wrong, loses his influence for good within his party, and can only exert a wholesome effect upon party administration by making it known that he is prepared for open protest, and for rebellion as a party man, if his party does not follow the path of righteousness.

NO LIBERAL.

I am making no plea for the Liberal party. I am not a member of that party. I have no apologies to make for it in Manitoba. I am ashamed that there is so little choice between the two parties, and I wish it were possible to launch a new party that would command the loyalty and devotion of patriotic Manitobans who desire to see the machinery of government used to express Christian sentiment, and to make our province a better place to live in and to raise a family in. But my failure to discover any devotion to high principle on the part of the Liberal party of this province does not blind me to the faults and the reactionary spirit of the Conservative party as represented by its present leader, Sir Rodmond Roblin.

O. B. BRETHOUR.

Miami, March 8, 1913.

THE NEW DEMOCRACY.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—The object of the Grain Growers' Association is to secure for the farmers of Western Canada the rights and privileges to which they are justly entitled, and from which they have been deprived. Knowing that great financial and political interests are opposed to any movement which would interfere with existing conditions, the members of the Association recognize that it is only by determined and united effort that their object can be attained.

At the Grain Growers' conventions, held at Brandon, Saskatoon, and Calgary, many questions were discussed and many reforms advocated. Among these might be mentioned the securing of a sample market for grain; reciprocal demurrage; the handling of grain at terminal elevators; co-operative stores, etc. But it was the position taken by the Grain Growers in their consideration of the great governmental end economic questions of the day that aroused the greatest interest amongst the Canadian people. At those conventions such great reforms as Free trade, direct legislation, taxation of land values, and woman's sufrage, were discussed and almost uninamously endorsed. The Brandon and Calgary conventions came out strong for peace and international arbitration, and passed resolutions strongly condemning the politicians at Ottawa for appropriating thirty-five millions of the people's money for naval armament.

AN EPOCH IN POLITICAL HISTORY.

The organization of the Grain Growers' Association marked an epoch in the political history of Canada. Through the Grain Growers and their official organ, the 'Grain Growers' Guide,' the awakening sentiments of democracy and freedom have found their expression.

It is an undeniable fact that Canada lags far behind other sections of the English-speaking race as regards democratic legislation. During the last ten years the spirit of democracy has almost revolutionized the political and social life of Great Britain, so great and far-reaching are the reforms that have been brought about. Not only in the British Parliament, but also in the United States Congress, there are numerous men who know the needs of their country, and are not afraid to advocate the necessary reforms, while in our Canadian Parliament any member who advocated a radical reform, would be looked upon as almost an Anarchist. We in Canada are not hampered and impeded by many of the traditional institutions and prejudices that exist in the old land, but, in spite of this advantage, we are far behind Great Britain in popular legislation.

To the student of present conditions the reason is evident: it is the almost complete domination of the political life of Canada by the big financial interests, the barons of special privilege, whose sway both parties must acknowledge if they hope to gain ascendancy. It is these barons of special privilege who exercise such a baneful influence on the political life of Canada. It is they who block the pathway of reform; it is they who would crush while yet unborn any act of legislation which would be detrimental to them, deprive them of their ill-gotten gains, or weaken their hold upon the common people.

THE NEW POWER.

Thirteen years ago in South Africa the battle of Paardeburg was fought betwen the British and the Boers. In that battle the Canadians played a prominent part, and to their valor the victory of the British was largely due. After that event Sir Wilfrid Laurier made a brilliant speech praising the Canadian soldiers. In the course of his speech he said 'that the world would now recognize that a new power had risen in the west.'

Whether Sir Wilfrid Laurier will admit it, or whether the Hon. R. L. Borden will admit it, another new power has risen in the west, a power that does not manifest itself in international strife and discord, in the maintenance of standing armies or the building of Dreadnoughts. It is a power that makes for peace, for justice, and true liberty, and which, we believe, will break the rule of special privilege, and place the sceptre in the hands of the Canadian people.

The 'New Democracy,' as it has been called, is not the exclusive possession of the Western Grain Growers, but they are, if not its originators, at least its foremost advocates.

J. H. RICHARDS.

Chater, Man.

THE NAVAL CONTRIBUTION.

A Farmer's Protest Against War Taxes.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—Would you give me space to ask those gentlemen who are so far-sighted to see the danger that Canada is in concerning war. Why don't they tell the people who they have to fight on the Pacific Coast? Commonsense would tell any man that China and Japan are too far away and they have no coaling stations on the Continent of America. And who have we to fight on the Atlantic Ocean for the Monroe Doctrine will stop any European country that has not a footing on American soil to get one. Then what does Canada want so much marine and military strength for. I think if Canada had just standing army enough to keep order in Canada it would be quite enough, for if we are going to be a Christian nation we cannot be a fighting nation, as I think any man that is a Christian cannot support war in any form except for liberty, and any man will fight for his liberty. Just think of seventy Protestant ministers of the Gospel of Christ having shares in the navy building of Great Britain. Do these men believe what they teach? I would scorn to listen to such preachers, for I put war and strong drink on the same level, and the men that hold them up as a money-making business to be the hellhounds of this world.

Now what does Mr. Borden think of the people of Canada when in 1911 he went through the country and told the people if they would elect him he would abolish the navy. Now why does not Mr. Borden do as he said he would? Why did he go to England to see what the English wanted? If Mr. Borden will give $35,000,000 to England without giving the people a vote on it, it will be the cause of making more disloyal people than anything that has been done since confederation. A government can drive people to submit to the power of a government, but that will not make them loyal.

If the government wants its subjects to be loyal, give them liberty, and do not put heavy burdens on them like the navy and militia. Why do we want to spend money in any useless investment. Canada should spend her money in such investments as would create wealth. Navies and military are drones—take all and nothing comes in return. See how many men would be set up on land that is producing nothing today if that $35,000,000 was invested in farming.

There are millions of acres of land idle for the want of proper laws and money. We might as well set men up on farms as to clothe and feed them in cities and get nothing in return. Farming produces wealth: military produces misery, cripples, drinkers and orphans. War is hell and why should any wise man support it?

The governments of Canada should pay more attention to farming and less to military and naval matters, and dredge out rivers and large creeks to give the waste land a chance to drain. It is a very expensive work for farmers to undertake, and some of them have so many taxes that it is all they can do to live and pay their dues.

DANIEL H. HAGGART,

Apple Hill., Ont.,

Arbitration Versus Dreadnoughts.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir, — A farmer went to a pure-bred stock sale. After listening to an eloquent and instructive discourse on the advantages of pure-bred over scrub cattle, he resolved to invest in a pedigreed young bull. He picked out one of the best, paid the price, and started with it for home. Just as he got near home, the dinner-bell in his stomach began to ring, and the delicious odor of fried pork was wafted to his nostrils. In order not to keep dinner waiting, he decided to put the young bull into the pasture; seeing that the old bull and his family were at the far end, busily engaged in feeding. After dinner the farmer intended to transfer the young bull to another pasture in company with part of the herd. While Mr. Farmer was engaged in sampling his mid-day meal, something was doing in the pasture. The old bull caught sight of the young bull and started to investigate. He came up on the tear, filled with rage. After a preliminary circus performance, tearing up the turf with horn and hoof, he roared out at the young bull. Said he, 'You miserable calf, how dare you come on my ground? Don't you know I am in sole possession of this pasture? How dare you challenge my supremacy?' The young bull replied that the farmer put him there; surely there is enough feed for us all withcut quarrelling about it. 'Get out,' said the old bull, 'or I'll put you out mighty quick.' Then the trouble began. The old bull's family gathered round and cheered him on. 'Give it to him, father; put him out of business,' was the cry. Just as the young bull was getting all that was coming to him, while the battle was raging fiercely, a wasp and a gadfly came along and took a hand in the fight. Both landed on the old bull's flanks, and in a very short space of time, the old bull started on a hurried and undignified retreat.

THE PASSING OF THE DREADNOUGHT.

What is the moral? Assuming that the newspaper-created menace becomes real, and a breach is made in the friendly relations of Great Britain and Germany, and supposing further that these two great powers, through the continuous agitation of the yellow press, enter the war zone, and endeavor to settle the question of supremacy, will the result of the conflict depend on Dreadnoughts? No, sir; Germany, at least, will depend on wasps and gadflies. Dreadnoughts will be a secondary consideration. The Germans will depend chiefly on aircraft, a new style of marine gadfly, and a great standing army, armed with automatic lead-pumps. If my information is correct, and I read the signs aright, then the Dreadnought fashion is passing, and will become obsolete in the not far distant future. If that be so, then Canada's contribution of Dreadnoughts is a very effective method of disposing of surplus wealth wastefully. If economy be the main consideration, if the full value of this contribution is wanted, then the best method is by way of aerial wasps and marine gadflies; not Dreadnoughts.

If the Imperial spirit is a martial spirit, if we must in order to show our Imperialism, turn our back to a century old reign of peace, and enter into the universal craze for armament, we must choose up-to-date weapons of destruction. If we desire to uphold Imperial supremacy at all cost, the tools of war must be modern, and of the utmost efficiency; not those in danger of becoming obsolete. Allow me to quote in this connection Col. Seeley, the War Secretary. In reply to a question in Parliament, he said: 'Germany has five airships capable of being safely used at night, and of carrying and of discharging quantities of high explosives on to our docks, ships, magazines, and stores.' Germany has more than that number of airships, as Capt. Reid can tell you, and will continue to build. Germany has also a new type of warship (refused when offered to Great Britain) speedier than any Dreadnought; lies low in the water, and of such a shape as to be practically impenetrable; can keep to sea in all weathers, and fight effectively at long range. Twenty of these vessels can be built for the price of one Dreadnought, and five can destroy a Dreadnought in short order. I have said enough to prove that Dreadnoughts are not what they are claimed to be; then why should Canada invest in an inferior article; why not buy the best tools—if she must? Better have another look round the fighting tool warehouse before we pay out our money. We may get something better, cheaper, and more suitable for our requirements.

BEST METHOD FOR PRESERVING PEACE.

After all is said and done, is the warlike method the best way of settling disputes or preserving peace? Is not arbitration a more efficient and satisfactory method? We settle disputes that way in provincial matters, industrial disputes, and even questions of international concern. Why cannot the principle be developed and carried out universally? If it is successful in minor matters, why could it not be equally successful in major matters? I believe if one-thousandth part of the cost of universal armament was devoted to the spread of the idea of arbitration, it would be of far more benefit to the cause of peace than peace enforced by warlike methods. If war is hell, why seek to let hell loose to prey on peace? Arbitration rightly applied, would tend to the universal decrease of armament to the point of police duty. Canada stands in the position to point the way of peace by her attitude on the naval question. In my opinion, if she will hold to the idea of a navy for police duty only, or to defend the awards of arbitration on national or imperial affairs, then she will have done her duty in a right spirit. Defence, not defiance, should be her motto. Right defence. I believe in Imperial co-operation for the preservation of peace, by peaceful methods; not by throwing out challenges of supremacy. I believe there is room enough in the world for all, without fighting for the control of any particular spot. The world is big enough for all to live together in peace, if the war-spirit was cut out.

ECONOMY, NOT WASTE.

My policy is economy; not wilful waste; peace, not war; defence, not defiance; in short, the maintenance of friendly relations with all nations by means of arbitration when the need of settling disputes arises. Is it too much to ask, is it only a dream? If it be positive, and I do not see that it is so very impossible, then may I ask Canada to show the way. Where Canada leads, others will follow. The world's attention is centred on her today. What example are we to set? Shall we climb down to the common level, or ascend to a higher and nobler ideal of universal co-operation for peace by peaceful methods as outlined above? Here is an Imperial conception of the greatest utility, a solution of the great unrest, the root of which lies in the ever-increasing burden of armament upon every individual, whether he is conscious of the cause or not. Are Canadian statesmen blind to the cause and remedy of a needless sacrifice of untold wealth. If not, why do they not set to work to release the capital tied up in armament and utilize it for the uplift and not the destruction of humanity.

W. H. BRAMLEY.

Bath, N.B.

SIMPLIFIED SPELLING.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—I have been pleased to notice in your issue of the 29th ult., an article headed 'Robbery of Childhood,' and making an appeal for a revised spelling. You will be interested to know that the following figures have been ascertained. It is estimated that it takes the British child 2,320 hours to learn to spell, while the German child takes 1,302 hours, and the Italian child 945 hours. Spelling reformers want to have these 1,000 hours of wasted time free for nobler purposes.

There is another aspect. There is no reason why English should not become a world language; no reason at all apart from its mischievous spelling. Already it is spoken by 150,000,000 people. Apart from the orthography, it is easy to learn, has a splendid literature behind it; but the conventions petrified by Dr. Johnson hamper and fetter its world progress.

This society is making wonderful progress and we invite all who are interested in the spread of English to join its ranks. I should be glad to send literature to any reader of your paper.

SYDNEY WALTON,
Secretary.
Simplified Speling Sosiety, 44 Great Russell Street, London, England.

SPURIOUS TAX REFORM.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—It is surprising how some supposedly honest people, who would not knowingly defraud their neighbor to the extent of five cents, seem, nevertheless, willing to plunder the government or the community to any amount, if it can only be accomplished in a decent, respectable manner. The policy of protection and the single tax reform are conspicuous examples of this system of public robbery. In protection it is the few who are benefited by plundering the many; in the single tax system, it is the few who are robbed for the benefit of the many.

While both of these schemes of respectable plunder are equally criminal, there seems to be greater cowardice displayed in the tax reform scheme than in the protective policy, since it is the smaller body of the people that are being plundered for the benefit of the many, and often it is the hard working man who has bought a vacant lot, paying in small monthly instalments the purchase money, hoping in a few years to be able to erect a home there for himself and family.

In a recent number of the Ottawa 'Citizen' some hard things were said about Sir James Whitney because he would not permit the single tax robbery system to operate in Ontario municipalities.

I live in an old frame house in the city of Westmount, which is built on a lot purchased by me nearly thirty years ago. I also own a vacant lot adjoining the lot on which my house is built. When I purchased these lots the street in front of them was in a rather primitive condition, without sewers, water pipes, sidewalks, lights or stone pavement. These necessary improvements were introduced by degrees, and both lots were taxed an equal amount to pay the cost of these improvements, which were of no present benefit to the vacant lot.

Since then these lots have been taxed equally to pay for the opening and extension of streets, main sewers, bridges, etc., all of which improvements were of no present benefit to the vacant lot. We have now a very efficient company of firemen and policemen, whose services are not required by the vacant lot. We have our streets cleaned and watered nearly every day in summer, and the snow is regularly scraped off the sidewalks in winter, and the street is brilliantly lighted up at night, all of which things are very beneficial for the people living in the house, but of no special benefit to the vacant lot. Yet the vacant lot is taxed nearly equally with the lot on which the house is built, and the same condition of things prevails with the school tax. The taxation, municipal and school, is now about $130 annually, over $60 of which are paid on account of the vacant lot, yet the tax reformers maintain that the increased value of the vacant lot is derived entirely from the community, and is a fit subject for municipal plundering. As there are a considerable proportion of the building lots in Westmount still vacant, its value to the community, either as a garden, as a playground for children, or a breathing place for older people is not appreciated, but were that vacant lot transferred to some of the crowded sections of Montreal it would prove a veritable blessing and invigorator to the poor children in that vicinity.

On the lot adjoining my vacant lot there has recently been built a double tenenent house, at a cost of over $12,000. Now a building very near as useful, but lacking in the luxuries.

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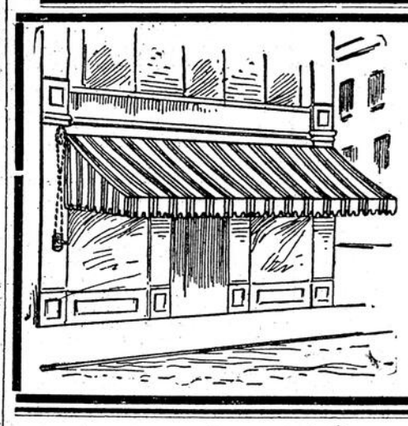


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You lose interest in life, feel tired and languid, find your daily duties a burden, cannot get proper rest and sleep, have headaches and indigestion, are nervous and irritable over little things, some of the vital organs fail in their functions, and you become down-hearted and discouraged.

Any treatment to afford you more than mere temporary relief must increase the nerve force in the human system. The food you eat has failed to do this, so Nature must receive help from outside, just such help as is supplied by Dr. Chase's Nerve Food, because this food cure is composed of the ingredients which go to form new, rich blood and new nerve force.

This idea of nourishing the nerves back to health and vigor is comparatively new. It has proved to be the only means of rebuilding and revitalizing wasted nerve cells.

While Dr. Chase's Nerve Food is put up in pill form, you should look upon it as a food rather than as a medicine, because of its building-up influence on the system. Natural and gentle in action and yet wonderfully potent in its reconstructive influence, this treatment is admirably suited to the needs of women who are pale, weak and run-down.

It fills the body with rich, red blood, restores the appetite and improves the digestion, thus enabling the body to get the benefit of the food you eat. It rekindles the vitality of the nervous system, and through the nerve fibres carries vigor and energy to every organ in the body. You soon feel better and look better. Hope and confidence are restored. The organs assume their natural functions and you find yourself well on the way to health and happiness.

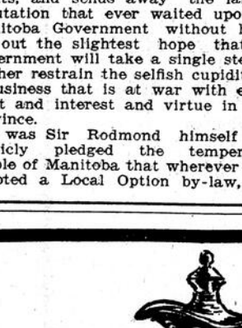
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could be erected for little over half that sum, yet our so-called tax reformers would exempt these comparatively useless luxuries from paying a fair proportion of the taxes needed to keep the municipal and school machinery in running order.

In the western prairies the condition of things is somewhat different, but even there the taxes levied are used entirely for the benefit of the resident, and are of no present benefit to the vacant land, which does not at present require the benefit of roads, bridges, drains, schoolhouses and mounted police, while at the same time the vacant land is of considerable value to the settler, who uses it as a run for his cattle.

I do hope that Sir James Whitney will stick to his guns and prevent the introduction of such an unjust system of taxation into the province of [illegible].

DAVID CURRIE.

NATURE AND THE BIBLE.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—I wish to give my opinion on the statements made by Arthur Peters in the issue of February 15. In his first statement, he says that 'God has written his record in two books, Nature and the Bible.' Now, if God had done so, those two books would have agreed in every point down to the minutest detail. Men could compare them in every possible manner, but would fail to find any discrepancy. Our idea of Omnipotence will not admit of flaws in that which Omnipotence has made. But—the Bible and Nature do contradict each other. None can deny that Nature is God's work. Would the infinitely great Creator give to earth a second volume, so inferior, so easily misunderstood, so fallible as the Bible, to interpret the Creation to the beings he had created? Would he give to the world a record in such form that it would be possible for man to change or revise it, or find themselves driven to the necessity of defending it or seeking proofs of its genuineness? It is irreverent—it is exceedingly presumptuous to imagine that he would leave his work for man to finish. The book of the Creation is open for all to read. It is alike to rich, poor, educated, ignorant, black, white. It is its own interpreter. Man feels his utter insignificance when he behold the work of the Creator of all things. He would not presume to criticise or revise; his arrogance is gone when he reads that great Book.

Therefore, I affirm that God's word is written in one form only, the wide world over—and that is the Book of the Creation. Nothing else will bear comparison with it. His laws are written in our consciousness, and we can not escape them. Every violation brings its own punishment.

If believers in the Bible (to whose number I at one time belonged), could for a while forget their superstitious awe of it, which is the result of education of past centuries; if they could come out from under the spell of it, and, as free agents, make a calm, unprejudiced, and thorough investigation into its authenticity, as God's word, they would find much that would surprise them. They would wonder that error had survived so long. But error, backed by superstition, is long lived; nevertheless, its end is coming.

MARY C. BAILEY.

Leslieville, Alta., Feb. 27, 1913.

Note.—We have already dealt with this phase of thought. Our correspondent declares that God's laws are written in our consciousness. What a type of ignorance it would imply, if, after many thousand years of such a revelation of God to man, as he has been able to receive it, the individual should discard the whole record of that revelation, preserved as it is in the writings of devout men, and should proudly grovel in the ground for a revelation of his own. He would not be so self-sufficient about any other sort of knowledge. The Bible has preserved to us the culminating revelation of God to man through Jesus Christ.

THE EASTER HOLIDAYS.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—I am writing to you on the question of having the school holidays changed. I do not see any sane reason for changing them. I hold with the opinion of his Lordship Bishop Farthing, that these holidays are something more than a matter of school convenience. They are the commemoration of very important incidents in the life of our Blessed Lord Jesus Christ, and no one has any right to interfere or change them. Let us use a little commonsence, Mr. Editor. The death rate among our children in this city is very high, and you know that young Canada likes to have fun in our Canadian winter, when the snow is on the ground, and the weather is fine and dry and the children are healthy and happy as I hope they will be this Easter, but if we change the holidays to the 22nd of April what do we get then? In all probability the weather may change, the roads will be breaking up, mud and slush all around, and we may have wet weather for two or three weeks, and the children liable to have colds, pneumonia and influenza. Don't you think we have enough sickness without this. Another thing has now to be looked at. A great many families will be packing up and moving about that time, so I do not think parents or children will be any better for the change.

Mr. Silver says that it is the best time of the year to give the teachers and pupils the desired rest and enable them to recover their health and strength for the arduous work of the final examinations. Consistency is a jewel. I think when we were boys together years ago, we were just as healthy as the boys of the present day. There were no microbes in those days; you could not find them in the 'Dictionary.' I used to walk 2 1-2 miles to school, take my lunch with me and walk back in the afternoon, and the one master used to teach from 100 to 125 boys alone, and not only that, but made us write and spell correctly. Another thing we did not have was the long summer holidays. We had our nose to the grindstone all the time, and after all our arduous work we are not dead yet, but in those days we youngsters had to go to bed at 9 o'clock, and we feel pretty good, for kids, now.

J. H. HAWKINS,

85 Drolet street.

Note:—It is always impossible to tell beforehand what the weather will be, but one main reason for the choice of the school commissioners was that they hoped thereby to have better assurance of good weather. Another was that the more usual date would better comport both with best good of the teachers and scholars and with success of the school session.

HAD A DREADFUL COUGH FOR OVER SIX MONTHS.

Thought It Would Turn Into Consumption.

Miss Jane Dousette, Point a la Garde, [illegible], writes:—"Just a few lines of praise I must write on account of your famous remedy, Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup. I was suffering from a dreadful cough for over six months, and tried many but in vain. I thought it would turn into consumption. A friend of mine came to my house, and was frightened when he saw me he stopped. He asked me what I was taking, so I showed him some medicines I had, but he said for me to try Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup. I bought a bottle and before it was finished I was well, and did not cough a bit.

I will recommend your medicine to every suffering friend, for I know it will do good to them just the same as it did to me."

See that you get "Dr. Wood's" when you ask for it. Do not accept any imitation. Price, 25 and 50 cents. Manufactured only by The T. Milburn Co. Limited, Toronto, Ont.

PECULIARITIES OF COLONIAL SPEECH

Language and National Character.

(By Denis Crane.)

A curious characteristic of new countries is the directness with which they apply themselves to problems that older peoples approach with much misgiving—and often amid cries of sacrilege—only by tentative and circuitous paths.

The absence of time-honored precedents and hoary conventions is, of course, in part responsible for this irreverent haste, but it is due even more to that intense practicalness which the exigencies of a nation in the making elevate into a law of life. When a man invades wild nature with the intention of subjugating her for his own enrichment, he has as little opportunity for trifling as when he despoils a lion's den.

The characteristic is marked in all our colonies, but is especially so in Canada, whose modes of thought and manner of life have perhaps been more powerfully influenced by American ideals than by those of Great Britain or any other country from which her immigrants have come.

America has a pronounced preference for the man who can 'deliver the goods,' and wants that delivery 'right now.' Canada, urged by necessity and taught by example, has become imbued with the same promptitude, the same impatience.

These qualities are recorded in her common speech—that faithful register of a people's pulse. Brevity, directness, aplomb, are not so much strained after as spontaneous and inevitable. And with them is a certain gaiety born of the bubbling optimism of abounding life.

A 'Chink,' a 'Nig,' a 'Dago,' for example, though really coming under the category of slang, pant with characteristic breathlessness. 'Dip,' for sauce or gravy; 'fix,' for the verb to settle or to arrange, as in the phrase, 'I'll fix it up for you,' have a crisp finality that is not unpleasing.

Ideas normally demanding some half-dozen words to embody them are often expressed by inventions that sacrifice beauty to brevity; an Ottawa journal, for instance, speaks of 'the number of deaths and near-deaths' caused by exploding fire-arms. Terms that to the unlearned do not carry their meaning on their foreheads, as 'hearse,' 'boulevard,' 'baptismal' or 'christian' name, give place to others more expressive, as 'dead-waggon,' 'speedway,' 'given-name.'

A 'bum' (idler), a 'stiff (corpse), a 'tenderfoot' (novice), a 'crook' (dishonest person), are all picturesque terms lit with a touch of humor; while 'punk,' 'dinky,' 'dandy,' 'nifty,' 'fierce,' among adjectives, and 'prairie wool' (grass), 'prairie chips' (the dried excrement of cattle, used for fuel), 'drummer' (commercial traveller), 'chores' (odd jobs about a house), among substantives, are equally typical of the national temper.

Sometimes brevity verges on vulgarity. Thus, in Winnipeg Main street, over a modest 'Lunch parlor,' may be seen the sign, 'Good Eats.' 'Good Food' would be as simple to write or to read, but would hardly be so suggestive and stimulating to the salivary glands. Eats! Why, it sets the whole masticatory apparatus in appetitive motion. Yet, to our tastes, it is insufferable.

Or take the peremptory salutation hung outside of some work-shops and show-rooms—'Get Out;' or its milder variant—'Keep Out.' One likes neither, though they are a saving of fifty percent on our own more cumbrous 'No Admittance.'

The significant fact—and it is significant—is that when those who, in England, are most irritated by these crudities, take up their residence in Canada, they themselves succumb to the prevailing habit; not, perhaps, if they are of superfine tastes, to the worst phases of it, but at any rate to the strong, direct phraseology in general, which is but a single characteristic of a hustling life.

For example. Before me is a letter from a clever young English teacher, who about a year ago was appointed to a school near Regina.

'I am sure I shall soon slip into Canadian expressions,' she says, having already been guilty of numbers of them; 'whenever every one else uses them it is so easy to do the same without noticing it. Besides, they are so apt and expressive.'

This feeling for aptness, for crudely picturesque expression—a peculiarity natural to a nation that construes life as action, and is ruthless in adapting means to end—gives a strong idiomatic tendency to Canadian-English. With one or two notable exceptions, the newspapers of the Dominion are something of a shock to the cultured Englishman, even after the more feeble specimens of his own provincial press; in language they are extraordinarily slipshod and indifferent to niceties of thought and phrase.

Of course, one does not say this in censure, but to state a fact; for the conditions under which many of these papers are produced—the kind of labor available and the character of their clientele—have to be taken into account. But the truth remains that as these papers provide the entire reading of a very large section of the rural population, and the principal reading of all the rest, even of those who dwell in towns, their effect on written and spoken language is profound.

Next to newspapers, in the order of popularity stands fiction, in the shape of magazine stories, for which there is an immense demand. Then come novels. Of these, many are by authors little known on this side; but in the cities especially, most of the novelists so deservedly popular with the British public are widely read.

It is easy to understand this predilection for fiction; for in a vast mixing bowl like Canada, where are to be found representatives of every European race, it is only the great human drama of love and adventure that can have a universal appeal; details may differ, but to this key all human hearts beat in unison.

Next to fiction—to complete this hasty survey of Canadian reading—comes that class of literature which has a practical bearing on present needs—the history of nations, of places, and of commercial and industrial enterprises, and the books dealing from various standpoints with social problems.

In the principal cities, and in isolated cases on the prairie, biography is added to the list; while Kipling and Service, both poets that strongly appeal to a new country, and other poets of less repute, have admirers everywhere.

Of the great classics—including the stylists, the models of pure English prose—readers, outside of the chief cities, are comparatively rare. They demand a certain leisureliness—of temperament as well as of opportunity—for their perusal; while the widely scattered character of the population makes the profitable handling of the cheap reprint, so advantageous to the common people in this country, a practical impossibility. In the public libraries, however, most of the standard British authors appear, generally in American editions.

Canada's utilitarianism, no less than her love of short-cuts, has led to her deletion of redundancies in spelling—not, indeed, in her official documents, but in her newspapers and many of her popular publications. The commonest examples are the omission of the u in honour, labour, and humour, and of the last two letters in catalogue and programme.

These are trivial innovations compared with the sweeping reforms advocated by those who plead for the general overhauling of our spelling. That some measure of reform is needed is now widely admitted, and there are as earnest advocates of phonetic spelling on the American continent as there are in England. A notable fact, however, is that whereas in England no actual change has yet been effected, in Canada a beginning has been made with the deletions aforesaid.

That this will prove but the thin end of the wedge is a reasonable conjecture. Already there is an Ontario branch of the Simplified Spelling Society, of which society the late Professor Skeat was a past president, and with which the names of so many eminent scholars are connected; and other indications that the Canadian mind is not so conservative on this matter as that of John Bull are not wanting.

One of the first moves, if one may venture to prophesy, will be the adoption of a series of spelling reforms in the schools of the Dominion. Canada has her own teaching problems, not the least of which is the cosmopolitan character of her population. To teach her children English by a method at once efficient and speedy will ever be one of her primary aims, and the estimated saving of a thousand hours in a child's education, by means of phonetic spelling, seems to the present writer, at any rate, a 'proposition' which the Canadian will not long ignore.

Literature will be sent on application to Mr. J. Dearness, M.A., Western University, London, Ont., or to the secretary of the Simplified Spelling Sosieti, 44 Great Russell street, London, England.

A Milliner, But an Artist, Too

As Such, Some Women Command $8,000 to $10,000 a Year.

London, March 15.—Since a recent court action revealed the fact that a certain London woman milliner has been receiving a salary of $4,000 a year, considered a very large income for a woman worker in this country, the heads of various millinery firms in the West End have been busy explaining that such salaries are very exceptional in the trade. Numberless women, attracted by the high price, brought forward their qualifications to draw $80 a week for designing hats, but the milliners said categorically they had no room for them.

This $4,000 a year creator of becoming headgear is adept in the designing of new shapes and in the blending of soif materials of exquisite coloring. She and her colleagues never take a needle into their hands, leaving the actual work to lower paid assistants. They are born artists in their line, and if their work is crowned with success they may eventually attain an income of from $8,000 to $10,000 a year. This is the pay of the London top-notchers in the millinery line, but in Paris the profession is more remunerative. The head designer of a Paris firm of hat makers, a young and accomplished widow, draws a salary of $20,000 a year.

DISAPPEARANCE OF ALEXANDRE DUMAS.

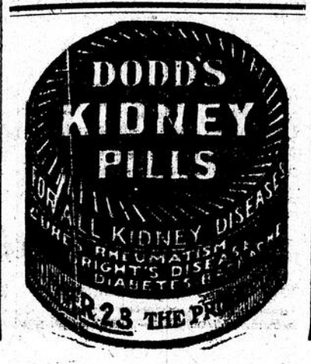
Paris, March 15.—The public administrator of Paris has just sold the property of Major General Alexandre Dumas for the benefit of the General's wife.

General Dumas, who had retired from the army after forty years of notable service, chiefly in the colonies, left his residence in the Paris suburbs one afternoon sixteen months ago, and has not been heard of since. He disappeared completely. His wife waited for months, and inquired for her husband in practically every country in the world, but particularly in the French colonies where he had served so many years of his life. No news of the old soldier has been received, and now the police, at he request of the wife, have officially declared that the General 'left Paris without communicating his plans to any one, abandoning a pension of $2,800 a year. The sale of his property followed.

STATESMAN AS A DEITY.

(From the Japan 'Advertiser.')

According to a home journal the important city of Lu Chou Fu was the home of Li Hung Chang, the great Chinese statesman. Within its walls is a fine school, to which is attached a great hospital, both built with funds left by him for the purpose. By the side of the two establishments stands a new and splendid temple, one of the finest ever erected in China. It has been built in accordance with the universal custom of ancestor worship, but further, in order to afford opportunity for the adoration of the spirit of the great statesman, Li Hung Chang has been proclaimed a deity, and thus one more has been added to the countless gods in the Chinese Pantheon. This temple is 400 feet long and 75 feet wide. The cost has been £40,000. Li Hung Chang is buried five miles away from the city, and close by the sepulchre is another fine ancestral temple.



THE PARTY POLITICIAN BATTENS ON THE PATRONAGE OF COLOSSAL NATIONAL EXPENDITURE

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

The estimated expenditure of Great Britain for 1912-13 will possibly reach $1,000,000,000. The Paris 'Matin' asserts that $2,000,000,000 will be spent by the European powers on their armies and navies during the same period. I know that eight great powers during these 12 months will spend on their navies $769,336,070.

I do not desire to make a contrast; I merely reiterate that Great Britain will spend one thousand millions of dollars before next April, out of which $250,000,000 will be devoted to the navy, and $130,000,000 to the army. Together $380,000,000.

A fact I have not seen commented upon is the increase of officialism to deal with the correct disposal of the $620,000,000 for civil purposes, and this $380,000,000 for the United Services. With excessive expenditure grows excessive officialism. I am to give figures and facts for this statement. I repeat the wise advice of the Scotch village daftie to the laird to sow the field, of which he had a doubt as to the best course, with factors as they grew any how, and anywhere. Even in shallow earthed ground, stony broken, I believe the seed of officialism will flourish, or bring the entire nation to that stony broken condition. Nay more, I eagerly illustrate the question with Canada's virgin position as a warning against the gradual insidious manner in which progressively accumulated national expenditure heaps up a corresponding accumulation of officialdom.

For instance, in 1894, the expenses and salaries paid to officials in Great Britain amounted to $95,000,000. To-day twenty years later the amount has reached $225,000,000. To-day, there are over 250,000 government officials, or, one official in every 160 of population. In the first five years of the present Liberal administration in Great Britain, i.e., from 1906 to 1910 there were appointed under the various new acts, 2297 officials.

An authority commenting thereon has said: 'The question of officialdom was not a party one, but it was clear that officialdom had reached an extravagant stage in Great Britain. The working of such a bureaucracy was wasteful, and so inefficient that the earlier economists, if they were alive to-day, would be aghast at the national waste.'

With the extravagance and inefficiency I quite agree, and the astounded feelings of concern are realized by regarding alone the annual cost of officialism — $225,000,000, out of the fearful total expenditure of $1,000,000,000 being almost 25 percent.

But as an economist I go further than this. Great Britain is, as I have stated, spending at present $250,000,000 on her navy, and $135,000,000 on her army. To me the great factor economists hitherto have overlooked is the valuable patronage associated with the annual expenditure of these colossal sums.

Thirty years ago the British army and navy cost $50,000,000 annually each. In the navy there were 10 admirals. To-day there are 100! Since the Great Boer War the British war office in Whitehall has spread itself like the green bay tree of Holy Writ. Contrast the lean list of officials of fifteen years ago with the crowded lucrative posts in the Army list of to-day.

Now, apart from the sweets of office to ministers of the Crown controlling the naval and military expenditure I refer to — the First Lord of the Admiralty gets $22,500 salary and the war minister $25,000 — the immense patronage involved in filling up the numerous appointments is a chief factor.

I have mentioned the bitter disappointment caused Lord Roberts when the post of commander-in-chief was superseded by the appointment of the new Army Council. It is the eager party ambition to control this extraordinary outgrown patronage that gives a keener edge to politics in Great Britain. Keeping this in mind, what reliance I ask can be placed upon the opinions of great generals or admirals when they have become party politicians?

This is a very pertinent question. What reliance can be placed on Lord Charles Beresford's decision regarding the advisability of naval entrenchments? The more ships the merrier for this merry hearted partisan. He has also his fleet supporters clamoring for promotion in the navy itself. In like manner there is Lord Roberts. He stumps, as I have shown, for a universal military service against the direct wishes of the Army Council. Neither Lords Beresford nor Roberts desire for retrenchment. They are both protagonists of the naval and military systems, and I have demonstrated their life's interest militates against the relief of the ratepayer in the present colossal output of money for warships and soldiers.

That chiefly concerns patronage. Now, consider what can be said regarding the clamorous cry of trade interests against the protest for retrenchment.

In Great Britain there are these naval building yards: Fairfield, Clydebank, Breadmore, all at Glasgow; Scotts, Greenock; Elswick, Newcastle; Palmer, Jarrow; Vickers, Barrow-in-Furness; Cammell Laird, Birkenhead; together with the Government dockyards at Pembroke, Devonport, Portsmouth and Chatham.

I give the details of one yard only,—Elswick: 'The plant covers 130 acres, employs 10,000 men, and has a pay-roll amounting to $192,500 per week. The works contribute to the maintenance of 120,000 men, women and children.'

At this weekly rate the annual amount in wages reaches the colossal sum of $9,984,000!

Then this is a costly industry, highly complicated, and competitive and the very skilled groups of workmen must be employed in rotation on the various degrees of completion of the successive ships on the stocks. The other enormous financial and industrial undertakings I enumerate are similar, and their shareholders and workmen alike must be satisfied. The cities to which they belong are great political centres, and the question of the rotative supply of ships enters largely into the question of the life of the two great opposing political parties.

Hence it is not difficult to perceive the moral to which these explanations and reflections point.

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Just try it and prove it to your own satisfaction. There is no risk—money back if GIN PILLS do not help you.

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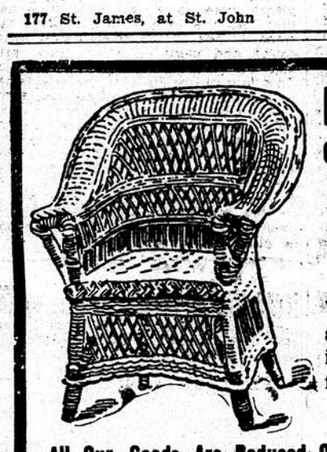
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Modern Greece Has Modern Art

Nation's Joy at Victories Over the Turk Expressed by Allegorical Designs on Picture Postcards.

In the true jubilant spirit which a successful campaign in war engenders, Greek artists in Athens have given full scope to their triumphant imagination in these three popular post-cards, which have just reached the 'Witness' office.

There were five important historic cities whose existences were at stake during the campaign of the past winter in the Balkans,—Adrianople, Constantinople, Salonika, Janina and Scutari. Only two have been as yet captured,—Salonika and Janina, and these cities have fallen to the arms of Greece. Few would have credited this as really possible at the opening of the campaign on October 18 last year. It is one of the surprises war sometimes brings.

The territory as well as the cities themselves are rich spoils of war, and Greece is fortunate in her lot without having endured the exhaustion on land of her two allies—Bulgaria and Montenegro.

In the first post-card, 'Chaire eleftera Makedonia' ('Rejoice Macedonia set free'), the Macedonian woman kneeling in gratitude with her trailing leg-fetter smashed asunder, kisses with joy the hem of Greece's national flag, proudly held up by an evzone, the crack light infantryman.

Another representative of these six light infantry battalions, which Greece regards as her best troops, stands, as shown in the second post-card, with his left foot trampling under foot the blood-red flag of Turkey and its silver crescent and star; and, waving triumphantly his national flag, exclaims, 'Zito o Ellenismos!' ('Long liva Greece').

The flag waves over the great Gulf of Salonika, with that old world city marked as—Thessalonike—at its upper reaches. On land Elassona, Servia, Verria, and in the distance the minarets of Janina tell the route of the victorious Crown Prince Constantine and his army, and show graphically the huge area of the conquered territory of Macedonia.

The third post-card immortalizes a thrilling incident of the war when Lieutenant Votsis, commanding Torpedo-boat No. 11 of the Greek fleet, one dark night in November last gallantly crept into Salonika harbor and torpedoed the Turkish cruiser 'Feth-i-Bulend,' escaping with his crew and boat scot free. The 'Feth-i-Bulend' was a scarred old warship, which had experienced similar rough treatment at the mouth of the Danube, in the Russo-Turkish war of 1878, but the circumstances of the wild scene in Salonika harbor, with the exploding torpedoes, burned itself into the Greek mind, and Lieutenant Votsis was loudly hailed as a popular hero. The gallant lieutenant is now an 'Ipoploiarchos,' or captain, and, as the silver aiguillettes on his right shoulder testify, of flag rank. The lighthouse is that of Karaburun (or black promontory), just south of Salonika harbor; and the guns and searchlight of the big fort beside the lighthouse, torpedo-boat No. 11 so cleverly dodged.



REJOICE! MACEDONIA SET FREE!



LONG LIVE GREECE!

Rumors were lately existent in the Greek colony of Montreal that at least 30 of the large group of reservists who left in October last for the front, had been killed during the late fighting round Janina. Definite official information has just been received that, excluding Captain Beatzas killed and another reservist severely wounded, up to a date just before Janina's capture, all the Montreal reservists could answer to their names.



CAPTAIN N. VOTSIS, WHO TORPEDOED THE TURKISH CRUISER 'GLORIOUS VICTORY,' IN SALONIKA HARBOR.

HENRY MORGAN & CO. LIMITED

DESIGNERS, DECORATORS AND FURNISHERS OF

DISTINCTIVE HOMES

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PERIOD DECORATIVE AND FURNISHING SCHEMES PLANNED IN THEIR OWN STUDIOS

FACTORIES
BEAVER HALL HILL

For-Easter-Things-That-Are-New

Some "First Of Alls" In Easter Millinery

There are many acceptable Materials, many acceptable Shapes, many acceptable Mounts, many acceptable Colors, many acceptable Trimmings in the New Spring Millinery, but in each of them there's a "First of All."

"*First of All*" *Among Materials*, there's the Sequin Hat, or as Paris calls it, the Transparent Hat, lined with lace. You can see it at Goodwins, marked at **$30.00**.

"*First of All*" *Among Shapes* is the microscopic shape, a shape so small that it has been aptly termed "a mere microbe shape."

"*First of All*" *Among Mounts* is the Numidie Mount.

"*First of All*" *Among Colors* is an Easter Purple.

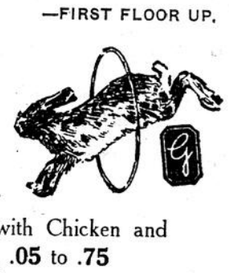
"*First of All*" *Among Trimmings* are narrow Bulgarian Ribbons.

About the Numidie Mount

You simply must have it on your new Hat if you want to be considered in the very first rank of style. The Numidie Mount is a washed out feather, tall and straggling. In local Millinery circles there's much discussion as to its origin, but from the Encyclopaedia Britannica it's very evident that it's a feather of the species called Numida, a kind of guinea fowl, whose original home is on the Western coast of Africa. It's a feather distinctly different, particularly smart in its capacity as a mount, and we might as well admit the truth, comparatively rare. We are glad to be able to say, however, that it's used in the trimming of some of our hats—not hats of extravagant price either. And, by the way, while we are on this question of price, let us whisper, we have kept absolutely away from extravagance this season. We have a few hats, of course, at 50.00 and 60.00, but our selling prices are chiefly 15.00, 18.00, 20.00, 25.00, 30.00 and 35.00.

—FIRST FLOOR UP.

"Says Bunny"



Teddy Bears, Chickens, Ducklings, too;
Easter Eggs of Chocolate here for you—
Lots of other pretty things—many as can be
On our Candy Counters—Better come and see.

Bunnies, **.10** to **.50** — Wheelbarrow with Chicken and Chocolate Eggs, **.75** to **1.00** — Chickens, **.05** to **.75**
Basket with chocolate eggs, **.05** to **.75**
Nests, **.50** to **.75** — Teddy Bear with eggs, **.50**
2 Eggs in Box filled with Chocolate, **.50**
Fine Chocolate Fish in Box **.25** — Hen with Eggs, **.25**

—GROUND FLOOR.

Goodwins Limited
Owning and Operating A. E. Ross & Co., Montreal, Limited.

BUY HARRISON'S BREAD

BECAUSE

HE KEEPS THE QUALITY UP.

ASK YOUR GROCER, OR TELEPHONE MOUNT 386

ST. MARTIN'S CHURCH NEEDS ABOUT $5,000

Indebtedness Caused by Lawsuit, Repairs, and Other Expenses.

The Rev. G. Osborne Troop, rector of St. Martin's Church, is making an appeal for funds to wipe out a deficit on the church expenses. He states that a sum of $5,000 is needed to meet current and special expenditure. He adds:—

'If our Easter offering should amount to $1,000, our current expenses will be paid. But in addition we require nearly $4,000, to cover the following indebtedness incurred of necessity and through no fault of our own: Law suit and costs, $1,452; new furnaces, $800; rods in roof (about) $500; extra stipend, $500; repairs to rectory, $250; insurance, $375; total $3,877.

'It is cheering to know that a few loyal volunteers have already subscribed towards this indebtedness $1,300, leaving us nearly $4,000 still due to cover everything. Let each one of us offer willingly according to his ability to put St. Martin's in the position in which it deserves to stand. It is a hard task, but a noble one, and by God's help we shall win out. It will be an inspiring thing if we can produce the whole amount in cash or promises in our Easter offering. If more convenient, promises may be redeemed by instalments covering a year, or even two years. Long experience has proved that St. Martin's people can be thoroughly trusted.'

ELECTED FELLOWS R. C. I.

(Canadian Associated Press.)

London, March 15. — The following Canadians have been elected to the Fellowship of the Royal Colonial Institute: Mr. Herbert B. Ames, B.A., M.P. (Montreal), Mr. John R. Garden (Wolseley), Mr. Robert Glasgow (Toronto), Mr. Peter E. Mackenzie (Saskatoon), Mr. William R. Reek (Ontario Acting Agent), and Mr. Charles E. Smyth (Medicine Hat).

MIRRORS IN LIFTS.

'We have had to take down our mirrors in the lifts,' said the elevator man of an uptown apartment house. 'It was too much of a temptation to the women visitors to have a last look at their hair before they made a call on some friend. They would be so engaged that they never noticed the floor they wanted to stop at and were carried past.

'Then they would tell their friends tenants in the house, that they were caried past, and the friends would make complaints. We haven't had so many complaints about the elevator service since the looking glasses were taken out.'—New York 'Sun.'

Phone Up 2036 — 111 Metcalfe Street

M. TANNENBAUM

LADIES' TAILOR AND COSTUMER
Importer of
Ladies' Exclusive Ready-to-Wear Garments

Easter Novelties in Ladies' Wearing Apparel

¶ You do not need to go to New York to buy your Gown, for we have the very latest just received, as shown on Fifth Avenue.

¶ Stunning Dresses in Serge, Plaids, Eponge, Rattine, Crepe de Chine, Meteor and other novelty fabrics at $17.50, $21.00, $25.00, $30.00 and up.

¶ The very newest in new Spring Coats. Models of extreme beauty in all the new fabrics at $35.00, $40.00, $50.00, $58.50 and up.

¶ A beautiful range of Marquisette and voile Waists in high and low neck styles, from $1.50 up.

A visit to us will repay you.

M. TANNENBAUM

Sam'l. M. Ogulnik & Co.

Ladies' and Gentlemen's Tailors,

Invite inspection of their NEW SPRING MATERIALS in both departments. They consist of an exceptional large variety, of one Costume or one Suit of each pattern.

350 ST. CATHERINE ST. W.

Up 2634.

EASTER EXCURSION TO BOSTON AND NEW YORK VIA GRAND TRUNK.

The popular annual Easter excursions to Boston and New York via the Grand Trunk, promises to exceed all records this year. Elaborate arrangements have been made to adequately take care of all patrons.

Excursions will be run on March 20th; tickets will be good to return until March 31st. Return fare Montreal to Boston will be $11.45, and to New York, $12.30.

SPECIAL PIANO DISCOUNTS

Attractive discounts for cash this month, STEINWAY, etc. Pianola Player Pianos, MASON AND RISCH Pianos, etc. Layton Bros., 350 St. Catherine St. W. (Cor. Stanley).

THE FAMOUS WRITER SERIES FOR 'WITNESS' READERS

11.---AN IDEAL MATING, by L. G. MOBERLY

(Author of 'A Tangled Web,' etc.).

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'Yes—to youth everything that is not young seems absurd, only fit to be tossed contemptuously aside as passé and done for. But—middle age sometimes has its romance, even middle age which the young are wont to regard as the dullest, the most mediocre, the most uninteresting of all the ages of man.'

I spoke drily, because Emmy Madison, with that cocksureness of youth which can be so aggravating, had just asserted that with middle life came the end of all sentiment and romance, and I yearned to quench Emmy's cocksureness. She looked at me with a smile.

'Well,' she said hesitatingly, 'of course, people do lose some of their charm when they are middle aged, don't they, Mrs. Brereton?' And I saw her cast a glance, just a fleeting glance at the long mirror on my drawing-room wall.

'On the contrary,' I answered drily, and with a sarcasm that 'owed its birth to memories flooding into my soul, 'on the contrary, some women's charms are enhanced by years. I remember a woman—who cannot have been a hundreth part so charming at twenty-five, as she was at double that age. You young people, in the insolence of youth, imagine you are to carry everything before you—and that the world is a ball to be kicked where you will by your energetic feet. But—let me tell you the story that is simmering in my brain.'

'Mrs. Brereton, I don't mean to be insolent,' Emmy slipped from her seat on to her knees beside me. 'The child could be very sweet, very bewitching when she chooses, and my irritation against her melted away when she looked at me with her pretty, appealing eyes, 'please tell me the story. I didn't mean to be insolent,—only—it is sometimes so difficult to realize that middle aged people aren't dried up, and—and stultified, and past all emotion.'

'Dried up—past all emotion?' I laughed, because the ridiculous contrast between her words, and the vision before my own mind tickled my sense of humor, 'there was nothing of what you describe in the woman whose story I want to tell you. I only saw a tiny slice out of her life. I did not know her before,—I have never seen her again: but for a little while I came close to her, so close that she let me see all her heart,—and—I want to tell you what I saw.

'It was in the Hotel garden that I met her first, the garden of the Hotel at Ramalla. Its terrace faced the sea, and standing there one could watch the waves curl up and fall upon the beach,—one could look out over the blue waters of the Mediterranean and at sunset time it was the place above all others from which one could best see the rosy or the orange sky behind the Western hills, after the sun had slipped out of sight. Along the terrace ran a bed of pansies that opened velvety faces to the sunlight, and there were roses over the trellises that divided the Hotel garden from its neighbors on either side: and behind the pansy bed palms stood in a stately row upon a strip of vividly green grass. As I came along the terrace, she stood looking down at the velvety faced pansies, and when she lifted her face I thought they were the saddest I had ever seen, and yet her smile had an extraordinary charm.

'"All the little pansy faces," she said, quoting the popular song, "I have a very special affection for Heartsease,' she made a pause before the last word—a wistfulness crept into her eyes, she stooped and picked one of the blossoms, and her fingers touched its velvety surface almost tenderly.

'"Pansies for thoughts," she quoted, "there is something rather comforting about the dear flowers, don't you think so?"

'"I am very fond of them," I said, my thoughts busy about the stranger, whilst my eyes watched her expressive face, 'they always strike me as such homely, friendly flowers."

'She smiled.

'"Friendly flowers," she repeated, "I like that idea. They are just the right flowers to send to a friend, don't you think so?"

'I suppose I made some reply, and from those first words drifted into the conversation which led on to an acquaintance, ripened into something that was as nearly friendship as my relations with Delicia Warren ever became. She was not a woman who gave herself readily; she was reticent in an almost extraordinary way, and although, on the surface, she appeared to be the frankest of creatures, the more you knew her the more you realized that you very quickly reached a wall in her nature, a wall over which you were never allowed to climb—or—call it a veil through which you might never look. My first impression of her personal appearance never varied—it always remained my impression of her, that she was one of the most charming and attractive women I had ever seen. Yet she was not young; she was not even in that heyday of a woman's life—those years between thirty and forty. She had reached the age which you stigmatize as dull, unromatic, stultified, I do not know precisely the number of her years, but they must have bordered close on fifty, and she did not make the slightest effort to appear younger than she was. Her hair was white—snow white, and it waved back from her face in soft delicious waves that seemed to make just the right setting for her well cut, beautiful features. Her eyes were blue—dark deep blue. like the Mediterranean waves when the Mistral whips them into color, and the sadness in those eyes often hurt me. Yet in spite of their sadness they were such sweet eyes—a sort of tenderness towards all the world looked out of them—and a special tenderness for all who sinned, or suffered. When in repose her mouth set itself into sad lines too, though I never saw a shadow there of hardness or bitterness; but the smile that so often flashed over her face was the sort that never failed to awake an answering smile on other faces,—that always seemed to have a softening effect on the sourest amongst us. Delicia Warren carried about with her an atmosphere of peace and sunshine, and wherever she was she seemed to set people at their ease and make them happier.

'She drew to herself all the best elements in the hotel—but then she had a way of drawing people to herself, and it seemed to be that everybody with a trouble or difficulty instinctively took the difficulty or trouble to Miss Delicia for help or disentanglement, She had such a restful personality—one of those upon which other personalities lean—one of those that perpetually give out to the rest of the world, asking for nothing in return. You may talk of the beauty and glamour of youth. but there was a fascination about that stately, white haired woman, which I defy any youthful beauty to emulate, much less transcend. She never courted admiration; and although my observant eyes had noticed that her left hand was empty of rings, it struck me that she held herself aloof from men, and from any attention they might have wished to offer. She never failed in graciousness or courtesy, but no one came really near to her; neither man nor woman seemed to be admitted to the inner circle of her being—she gave her confidence to no one—until that day in the olive garden.

'She and I had been talking together along the winding paths amongst the olives on the hill side. The sunshine made great patches of light under the grey green of the trees; the grass was sown thickly with spring blooms, for the month was April, and the gold of the buttercups, the blue of the borage, the white and rose of the daisy flowers made a patchwork of color on the grass. Between the silver sheen of the trees we caught glimpses of a sea which shone silvery too in the sunlight, and in a patch of cultivated ground just below the olive terraces, bean flowers made the air fragrant, and a plum tree stood like a bride arrayed for her husband in a garment of snowy whiteness. I stood still for a moment, looking at the spring loveliness, listening to the calling of a bird, and then I turned to my companion, some trivial remark upon my lips. But the words died away unspoken, because of the look on her face, the stricken look of a creature in mortal pain.

'"I don't know how to bear those spring days," she said "spring hurts."'

'Perhaps I looked the sympathy I could not find words to express, for she laid her hand on my arm and smiled.

'"Forgive me for bursting out like that," she said, "only—sometimes—things seem unbearable—and to-day"—she broke off, looking away through the softness of the olive foliage to the soft mistiness of the mountains across the bay, "I—don't believe I can keep it to myself any longer," she went on after a pause—and that sudden break down in her reticence of a naturally reserved woman, showed me how nearly she herself had reached the breaking point, "I—should like—to tell you—about it."

'I believe she felt, what was indeed true, that we had met like "ships that pass in the night," that, seeing I was leaving the place on the morrow, the chances were we might never meet again; and therefore it was more easy to unburden herself to me, than to any friend she might see constantly. We sat down under a gnarled old olive, and she did not look at me whilst she spoke—brokenly, and at times almost incoherently.

'"It is silly," she said, "but—the spring—makes me—remember so much and want so much, I was here, once before, in spring, and—every week—his letters came—and every week seemed to be drawing me nearer and nearer to him—nearer to the wonderful ending of it all. We—were such—perfect friends," her hands all at once clenched themselves to her lap, "I—don't think any man and woman could have been such—perfect friends as he and I were—but—that spring—something besides friendship had come into it—and I knew—that—by and bye—he would ask—me for—something—more. That spring—it was as if the world was—new made—my eyes seemed to have opened—it was like a fresh universe—and I wanted to kiss the very flowers under the olive trees, and to sing when the birds sang—because my heart was so glad—so—wonderfully glad. 'My beloved is mine, and I am his,' I remember how those words danced through my heart on Easter morning, as I went to church—because—though he had not spoken—I knew—I knew what was to come." Another long silence followed, but the thrill in her voice as she spoke, woke old memories in my own heart, and set my pulses vibrating, as even an old woman's pulses can vibrate.

'"Something—came between," she went on presently, and the lifelessness in the tones that had just now thrilled me, hurt me like a physical hurt, "the joy came—but—it only lasted—a little while—such a very little while. Somebody gave me a picture just then—a picture of heartsease flowers—wasn't it strange?—I wanted to be—his comfort, and rest—he called me that—his darling comfort—he said I—rested him—and then somebody gave us heartsease flowers. But—something—came between, and I—was put out of his life.'

'I stared at her in mute amazement.

'"But—what could have come between?" I gasped, "a love that has slowly grown from friendship, is such a certain thing, so beautiful—so sure—'

'"Do you know I called it that," she answered, "I called it the beautiful crown to a happy friendship. That was what it seemed to me—and yet something came between. He—went to—Italy—to work there—he lived in an Italian household, and the daughter of the house—a girl, just a little slip of a girl—learnt to love him. He—was kind to her, as he would have been kind to every young thing he came across,—and—she and her people—misunderstood his kindness. It was all—a hideous mistake. They—told him—he had compromised the girl; worst of all they told him she was breaking her heart for him,—and though he—fought against—it—there—was only—one way out at last. She—nearly died—the little girl. The doctors said—nothing and no one could have her life—excepting the man—who—belonged to another woman. And so"—again she paused, the heart break in her eyes made my own eyes dim, "and so—he—married her,—and—I went out of his life!"

'"You let him do this thing?"

'"I could not let the little girl in Italy die," she answered, "perhaps—we were wrong—he and I—"

'"He was wrong," I broke in vehemently, "he should never have let you go. I blame him."

'"Don't blame him," she answered simply, "he did the thing that seemed to us both right—the only thing—and he—is good to the little girl who loves him—so good to her, that I think she has not found out that he never really belonged to her."

'"He belonged to you," I exclaimed vehemently. She turned and looked at me, there was a curious expression in her eyes, an expression I could not define.

'"Yes," she answered, "he belonged to me. He and I—belong to one another—however much apart we are,—whatever happens,—he is mine, and I am his. I understand him as absolutely, as perfectly, as he understands me,—we belong to each other."

"I don't know how you bear what happened,—how you have ever borne it," I said.

'"Sometimes—it is nearly unendurable," she answered, with a quick indrawing of her breath, "sometimes I feel—that I would give all the rest of my life to have one glimpse of his face—to hear the sound of his voice, to touch his hand again, and—to-day—is one of the unbearable days. That is why"—she looked at me again with a tremulous smile, "that is why I have inflicted myself and my woes upon you."

'"The spoiling of your two lives seems so unfair," I exclaimed passionately, "why should such things be? That what should have been such an ideal mating should be prevented—oh, it was unfair," I repeated with vehemence.

'"Not unfair," came her slow response, "at first—I could not understand—why—it was allowed to happen. And yet—through all the pain I dimly see there must be a Best in it; that—for him and for me—there must be a lesson we have to learn,—and if the learning hurts—well—it is always the most difficult things that are the most worth learning."

'I did not answer, and she went on softly.

'"I like those words you used, 'an ideal mating.' It would have been that—if he and I had come together. We were such perfect friends, as well as perfect lovers—we just belonged to one another."

'"We—just—belonged to one another." The words came back to me with extraordinary vividness two years later when, by an unexpected turn of the wheel of fate, I found myself in Ramalla again, and once more it was the month of April. I had left the place the day after my strange little talk with Delicia Warren, and either because I was a wanderer over the face of the earth, or because she also had no settled home of her own, we had not met, nor had he corresponded, during the past two years. She was not the kind of woman to pour out her soul by the ream in letters, —and I knew that the revelation of herself she had shown me, owed itself to the fact that Nature insists sometimes upon an outlet for pent up emotions. I had valued her confidence intensely: I had often remembered her, often thought of her, but I never dreamt what I should find awaiting me in Ramalla, when Fate brought me back there in that particular month of April.

'It so chanced that I was not staying in the same hotel as on my former visit, but in a hotel at the other end of the town close to the little English church. It was an ideal April, even in that ideal land,—and the sense of spring time, of new life, of new beginnings, seemed to fill the very atmosphere. The fig trees were thrusting out green fingers to the sunshine; the willows beside the wayside stream fluttered their green ribbons of leaves in the balmy breeze; the fruit trees were white with bloom; and over every hedge and trellis hung roses, red and pink and white, scenting the air with their warm fragrance. There were lilacs in the hotel garden, lilacs whose spikes of sweet flowers made one think of English gardens; the wistaria showed its delicate trailing loveliness against the background of a dark cypress,—upon the walls of the house a bougainvillea hung out a gorgeous curtain of color.

'"The winter is over and past, the tie of the singing of birds is come. I found myself saying, when on the morning after my arrival, I walked down the path that led from the hotel to the public road, past the little English church; and my thoughts wandered away to the dear Home land where on this April morning the thrushes would be singing, in copses where primroses opened shy sweet eyes, and dog violets and anemones hung their frail heads among the moss under the hazels.

'The slow sweet promise of an English spring,' the words of a poem recurred to me, and with them came a longing for the spring time of our northern land, that longing which all exiles must sometimes know, because with all her real splendor, the South can never fully satisfy a Northerner's heart. There was a stir and bustle outside the little church, people were passside quickly into the building, the stillness that was wont to surround it on week days, was conspicuous now by its absence. Curiosity, and I confess nothing but curiosity, drove me to enter the church as others were doing, merely to see why they were doing it. And on entering I found the small building packed from end to end, the altar and chancel decorated with white flowers, and upon the congregation that hush of expectancy which heralds the coming of a bride. Idle curiosity had brought me into the church. Idle curiosity kept me there; and I squeezed myself into a seat from which I could see the open door, and outside it a great palm tree waving feathery leaves against the deep blue of the sky. There was a stir amongst the group waiting in the porch, and then there swept in out of the sunlight, a radiant vision in white, a tall woman at sight of whom I drew in my breath sharply, — because, in spite of the change in her face I recognized her at once. It was Delicia Warren who was moving slowly up the aisle to meet her bridegroom, whilst the strains of Mendelssohn's great Chorale, 'Now thank we all our God,' echoed through the church. But it was not the same Delicia who had sat under the olives two years before, telling me her tragic story, with anguish in her deep eyes, heart break in her soft voice. The face of the woman who moved up the aisle, shone with a joy the very sight of which set my pulses athrob. She looked as though the gates of Heaven had been flung wide for her, and her feet were about to cross the threshold. She wore a white gown, thick trailing white cloth that seemed exactly the right garment for her tall stately figure; and the hat with its soft ostrich feathers nestling against her crown of white hair, seemed to be just the right setting for her beautiful, radiant face. Not that I believe she thought at all about herself, or her garments, any more than she gave a thought to all the gaping, curious crowd of men and women who watched her progress towards the chancel. I believe she had no thoughts for anything or anybody, excepting for the tall man who stood awaiting her, where two palm trees made a canopy under which the bridal pair would stand; and when she reached his side, their eyes met in a long glance, which brought a lump into my throat. When I saw that look of perfect trust, perfect understanding, perfect love, some words spoken two years ago came into my mind, 'an ideal mating;' and I knew, as surely as if the information had been shouted into my ears, that the man who was about to make Delicia his wife, was the same man of whom she had said to me, 'We just belonged to one another.' So—her happiness had come at last, she was about to enter into her kingdom! And if her entrance had been long delayed, —well—perhaps her kingdom would be only all the sweeter, all the more wonderful, because of her patient and courageous waiting.

'Like one in a dream I listened to the service, and noted the thrill of triumphant joy in both the man's and the woman's voices, as they took the vows that made them one: and watching that tall figure in which, I knew that never, even in her far off youth, could she have looked more radiant, more beautiful, than on this her wedding day, when she was already entering middle life.

'Some instinct led me to go outside the church and wait beside the lych gate, to see her pass away from my sight, and I was glad that I had done this. For when the two, who were now man and wife, came out into the sunshine of the April day, they paused for a moment, and Delicia looked up the path beyond the olive gardens, where the grass was sown with spring blossoms, blue and yellow and white, to the hills whose soft outlines cut across the sky's soft blue. A smile parted her lips; her eyes were misty with a great wonder, a great joy. And the man beside her, the tall man with the quiet refined face, looked at her as if there were no other creature in the universe but she, and she alone. And then she turned a little and saw me. For a moment she drew away from her husband's side, and came to me, putting both her hands into mine.

'I am glad you are here,' she said gently, I am glad you came to-day. My—man came back to me a year ago. The poor little girl died—and—he was free.' She was silent for a second, then her wonderful smile flashed over her face, she stooped and kissed me.

'My beloved is mine,' she whispered, 'and—I am his.'

FRENCH PRESIDENT'S NAME

It Should Have Been Pont-carre, Says His Cousin.

A Paris despatch says: The writers of revues and the versifiers of Montmartre cabarets are exercising their ingenuity on the name of the new President, his great popularity as yet preventing them exercising it on his personality. When his cousin, the mathematician, Henri Poincare, was received as a member of the French Academy in 1909, M. Frederic Masson, who made the speech of reception, amused himself with a chaffing reference to the name's derivation, according to Henri Poincare himself, that it should be Pont-carre rather than Poin-care, as it is possible to imagine a bridge (pont) that is square (carre), but not a square point.

Philologists, not satisfied with this etymology, took up researches and a student of Paris University in the year 1403 was found to have borne the name of Pugniquadrati and in 1418 a certain Poingpuarre was secretary to Queen Isabeau of Bavaria. From this it seems that the first syllable of Poincare's name comes from 'poing,' a fist, not point. 'Closed fists,' or 'to deliver a man feet and hands bound' are common expressions, but fists 'carres' or squared is never heard.

It, however, was once a common expression and ancient ballads were found joining the two words together. Hence the learned etymologists of the institute have concluded that Poincare was originally Poing-carre or square fisted.

FOUND SIMPLE PRESERVATIVE.

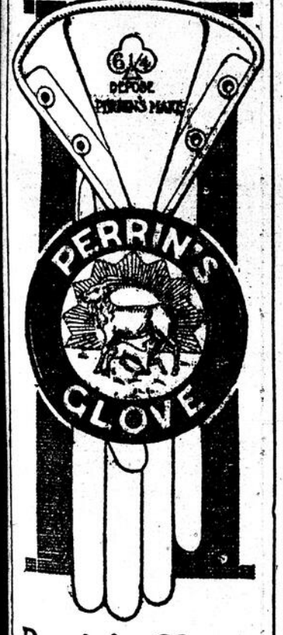
Egyptians Lashed Boards Together to Keep Out Dampness.

A Cairo despatch says:—There were 'weather compensations' in Pyramid times. Prof. Flinders Petrie, the celebrated Egyptologist, has made some most interesting discoveries in an extensive cemetery, some thirty miles south of Cairo.

Noticeable in the cemetery was the wonderful preservation of materials. Thus, the linen is quite fresh and strong and in some instances the pieces were as white as if they had just left the loom. The coffins, all wood, of acacia or shittim, were quite sound and many of the tombs still had the original beams in position. This is quite remarkable as the cemetery dates from the earliest age down to the time of the Pyramids.

The remains of the houses of the period were found used in theconstruction of the coffins and the specimens showed that the ancients of this period cut tie holes in the edges of the planks and lashed them together in such a manner that they could slide over one another during the change in climatic temperature.

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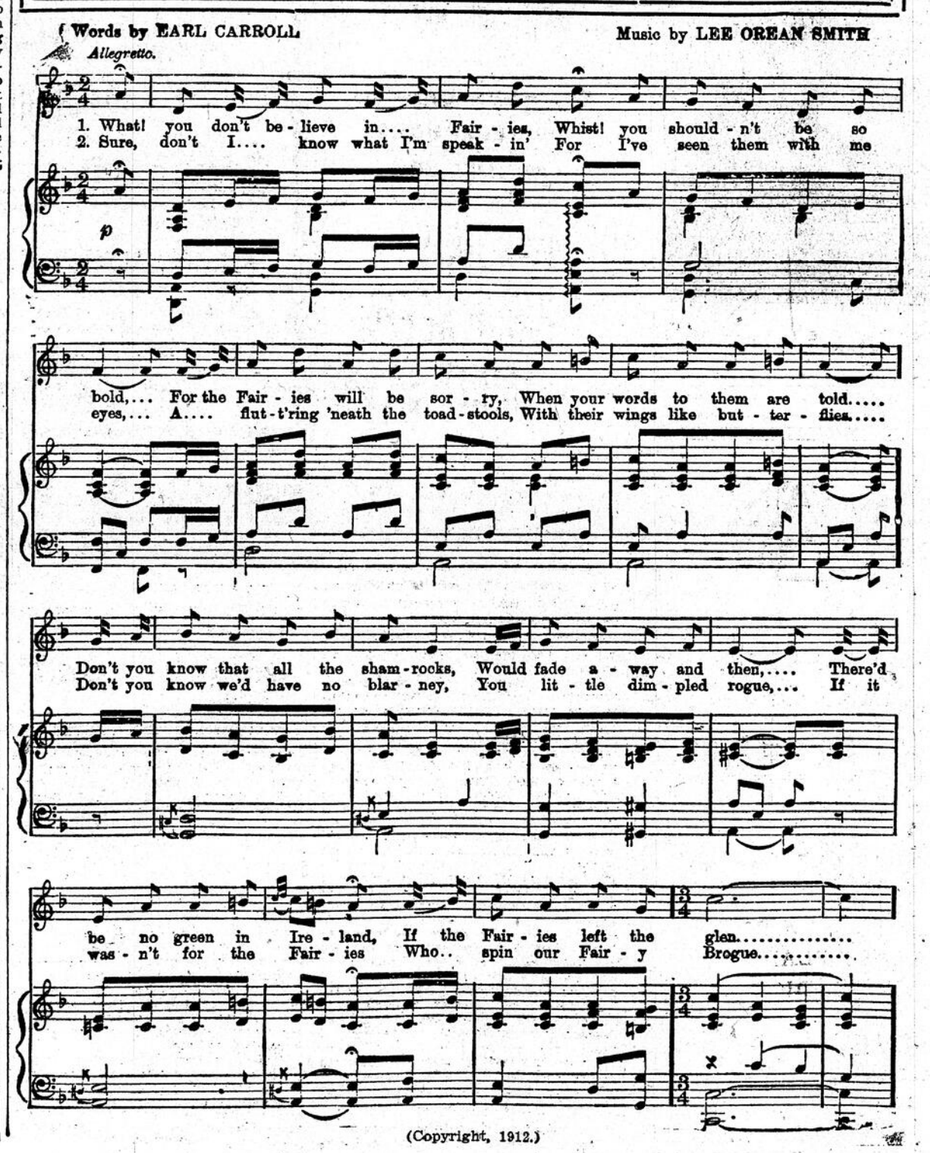


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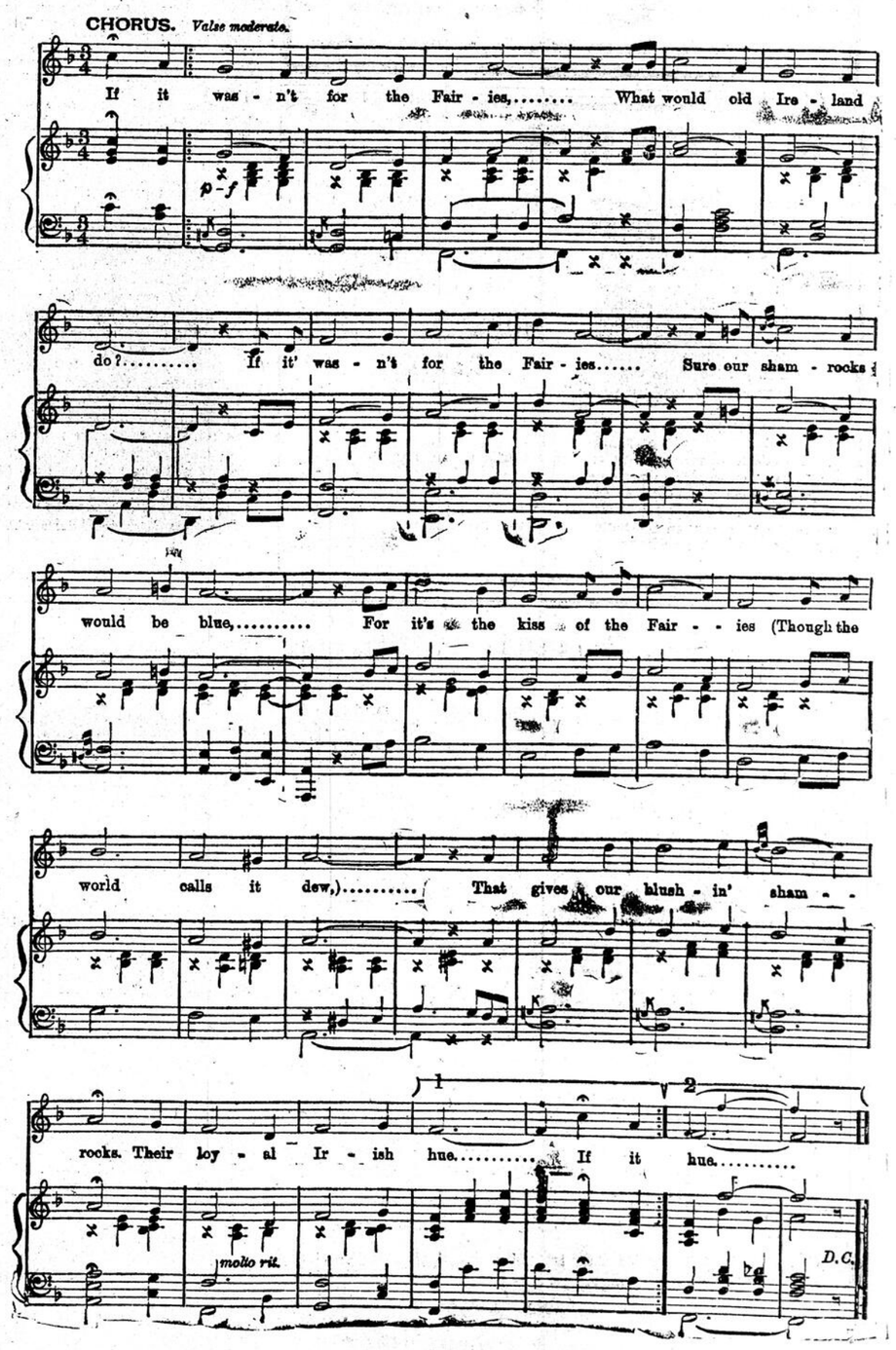
A SONG FOR ST. PATRICK'S DAY

If It Wasn't for the Fairies

Words by EARL CARROLL. Music by LEE OREAN SMITH



(Copyright, 1912.)



LITERARY REVIEW

CANADA AND ARMAMENTS.

A study of modern international relations and especially of the competition in armaments, entitled 'Canada and Sea Power,' by Christopher West, (McClelland & Goodchild, Toronto, $1.00), concludes, as its name would indicate, by a discussion of Canada's part in the war or peace of the world. It is based on Norman Angell's 'The Great Illusion,' reviewed last year in the columns of the 'Witness,' which bids fair to revolutionize the ideas of Europe as to the reasonableness and feasibility of war. It has been translated into eighteen languages and received signal marks of approval from eminent statesmen as well as soldiers and sailors. This study is divided into three parts, the Economics of War, the Politics of War, and the Morals of War. In considering the first question, the change in all modern industrial life is emphasized, specialization involves co-operation, not limited by political boundaries. The industries of the world, and especially of Europe are international as well as the finances. The trade and manufactures as well as the investments of one country affect the welfare of all. War in one country would spell ruin to the industrial worker as well as the banker of another. In the armament industry the change is especially great. Private companies o a large scale provide not only home armaments, but those of foreign nations. Stock in these companies is held by many leaders in state, army and navy. This, Mr. West holds, is a serious peril in three ways, the profitableness of these great industrial establishments depends on the demand for their goods. They supply foreign nations with engines of destruction which may be used against their own country and then emphasize the need of still greater armament to meet the new danger. The second peril is in the increasing difficulty of disarmament, owing to the ever growing number of workers engaged in this industry. Every year sees the arsenals of Britain increasing in equipment and employing the most expert workers in the kingdom. The third consideration is the ever increasing proportion of national incomes expended in what is largely waste material. Many of the marvelous results of naval skill and experience are 'scrapped,' before they are ever put to serious use. A few years makes the greatest dreadnought obsolete. The people become every year more restless under the burden. Further he quotes Norman Angell's argument that under present conditions war can never be profitable even to the victor. The disturbance of industry and finance can no longer be counterbalanced by plunder. He deduces from this that a Canadian navy will mean increased taxation, the creation of vested interests deriving profits from the increased taxes, the taxation of the products and profits of productive and peaceful labor, and the growth of the political power of armament industries. In discussing the politics of war, he again refers to the political influence of stockholders in armament industries. Then he proceeds to discuss the 'trade protection' idea, upholding that international business interests are sufficient protection for seagoing commerce, especially if the same law of non-interference with non-combatants be applied to the sea as to the land. The nations have agreed on the sacredness of property on land. They need to make the same agreement with regard to sea trade. Another reform, necessary is the abolition of back door diplomacy, secret compacts by individuals or cabinets. When Christopher West proceeds to question the value of nationality at all, of the relationship between Canada and England, in particular, he will fail to carry many of his readers with him. He makes the interesting suggestion that Canada's share in international life should be that of peacemaker. He considers money spent on 'peace missions,' embassies to promote knowledge and good will between the British and other nations of far greater value to the Empire than the building of ships or granting of subsidies. In a chapter on 'the German Emperor and the German People,' he quotes a recent biographer of Emperor William, Alfred H. Fried, who maintains that the Kaiser not only does not aim at war with Britain, but has been for years, and still is, the greatest friend of the world's peace. His naval policy is due to his admiration for British doctrine and practice. All modern conditions are against war, 'the failure of nations to reach a friendly understanding is a fault of mental attitude.' The war in the Balkans proves nothing to the contrary of the views advanced concerning international relations; for it is essentially a civil war, the rebellion of nations long suffering under a tyranny. When Canada's relation to this aspect of war is considered, the conclusion is aggressions of war or trade should be resisted. 'Any war in which Canada takes part should stop with the boundary and the seashore.' Under the heading, 'The Morals of War,' the chief subject treated, is the immense advance in numbers, wealth and influence of national or international associations for the promotion of peace, within the last few years. These have grown to a most significant extent. In 1911, 131 conventions of international organizations were held and over a hundred treaties containing arbitration clauses have been made in the last seven years. The last fallacy to be combatted is that war develops strong, virile, nations. He proves by instances the truth of the conclusion that war lowers the physical status of a nation, eliminating the fit and leaving the less fit to be the fathers of the future. Finally he disputes the right of any nation to 'rule the sea.' Beyond the three-mile limit the sea belongs to all nations. The proper policing agency would be a combined naval force, representing all. Further, the armaments and antagonism of Christian nations, discredit Christianity before the non-Christian powers. For all these reasons, the writer opposes any increase in armaments, especially any 'Canadian navy.'

THE HAVES AND HAVE-NOTS

'In an age when the worship of success is perhaps more pronounced than it has ever been before, it is unusual to find a book succeeding by its exceptionally sympathetic treatment of unsuccess, by its tender handling of ineffectual lives,' says the 'Spectator' of Miss Rose Macaulay's 'The Lee Shore' (6s.)' which has won the first prize in Messrs. Hodder and Stoughton's £1,000 Prize Novel Competition. 'We congratulate the judges on their discernment and Miss Macaulay on her triumph.'

THE WORLD'S TWO CAMPS.

'The Lee Shore' tells the story of Peter Margerison, one of the have-nots and a splendid failure. As Peter's friend Rodney says:—

'The world is full of different and opposing camps. There are the rich and the poor — or call them, rather the Haves and Have-nots. I don't mean with regard to money particularly, though that comes in. It's an undoubted fact, and one there's no getting round, that some people are born with the acquiring faculty, and others with the losing. Most of us are in the half-way house, and win and lose in fairly average proportions. But some seem marked out either for the one or the other.'

There is no doubt to which camp Peter belonged:

'He always had such bad luck. Disasters seemed to crowd the roads on which he walked! so frequent were they and so tragic that life could scarcely be lived in sober earnest; it was for Peter a tragicomic farce. Circumstances provided the tragedy, and temperament the farce.'

His temperament was Peter's salvation. Therein were two qualities — love of his kind and a sense of humor — forming an inner defence which neither principalities nor powers could break through.

He was born among the Haves, but while at Cambridge the death of an uncle left Peter and his half-brother, Hilary, penniless. Peter accepted the rebuff cheerfully for himself. He brought to the market his one talent, an inborn sense of beauty, was appointed art adviser and buyer to one of the 'Ignorant Rich,' and characteristically found it 'good fun.'

But the fun did not last long. Arriving in Venice with his patron, Peter found Hilary Margerison defrauding an aristocratic amateur collector, Lord Evelyn Urquhart, with spurious wares. Peter's silence, through loyalty to Hilary, involved him in eventual disgrace, and so he loses his profession.

PETER'S AFFINITY.

Branded as a cheat, Peter was cut off from society, but there remained one friend in his cousin and affinity, Lucy Hope. The Hope's house was a permanent refuge for Have-nots:

'Lucy Hope was something like a small, gay spring flower, with wide, solemn grey eyes that brimmed with sudden laughter, and a funny, infectious gurgle of a laugh. She was a year younger than Peter, and they had all their lives gone shares in their possessions, from guinea-pigs to ideas.'

One day Peter discovered that Lucy and he could not go on sharing. Denis Urquhart, his old school-hero and Lord Evelyn's nephew, the embodiment of well-bred prosperity, was of the Haves, and Peter realized that 'Whosoever hath not, from him shall be taken that which he seemeth to have.'

Peter's losses had the rare effect of increasing his sympathy with others, and that is why he married foolish Rhoda Johnson, whom he finds almost in the net of a scoundrel. But Rhoda goes back to break her heart and life with the scamp, leaving Peter with an infant son. Then says Peter to the babe, Thomas:

'Everything goes, Thomas. Everything I touch breaks; everything I try to do fails. That's because I'm such an ass, I suppose. I did think I could perhaps make one little unlucky girl happy; but I couldn't, you see. I ought to want to go after them, and kill him and bring her back. But I should fall in that, too. I'm tired of trying to do things; simply horribly tired of it, Thomas.

THE REAL CRISIS.

Yet greater sorrows brought Peter to the real crisis of his life. He reached the breaking-point and determined to help himself to the good things of life — to become a Have. The dingy lodgings are beautified with pictures and flowers, and a trip to Lucy and Denis in the country is planned.

'I've a good mind, Thomas, to take a whole holiday; a long one. We want a good time. We want friends; we want someone to love us. To-morrow, Thomas, you and I are going to Berkshire to visit some friends of ours. Oh, hang it all, Thomas, I'm going to do the things I like! Why shouldn't I? Why shouldn't I?'

Lucy, he found, had come to the breaking-point, too, for Denis Urquhart had so much that he had no use for her love. Peter's need called her, and her called Peter, so, like joyous children, they decided to dwell in the same camp. Lucy said:

'I can't help thinking of all the down-below people, the disreputable, unlucky people, who fail and don't get things, and I know that's where I really belong. It's like being born in one family and going and living in another. You never fit it really; your proper family is calling out to you all the time. Denis only took me as a sort of luxury; he didn't really need me. And you do; you and Thomas. Thomas and you and I can be happy together with no money and nothing else much; we can make our own good time as we go along, if we have each other. Oh, Peter, let's!'

But on the eve of the elopment, like a shadow, falls between them the severe idealism of Peter's friend Rodney, who says to him:—

'You can't try to change your camp. You — and Lucy, too — wouldn't be happy. You'd know all the time that you'd shirked, deserted, been false to your business. You'd be fishes out of water, with the knowledge that you'd taken for your own pleasure something that someone else ought to have had. It isn't in either of you to do it. You must leave such work to the Haves.

THE GAIETY OF THE SAINTS.

'And whatever you gained you'd lose by it what you have at present — your fellowship with the other unfortunates. Isn't that a thing worth having? Isn't it something to be down on the ground with the poor and empty-handed, not above them, where you can't hear them crying and laughing?

'What's the gaiety of the saints? Not the pleasant cheerfulness of the Denis Urquharts and their kind, who have things, but the gaiety, in the teeth of circumstances, of St. Francis and his paupers, who have nothing yet possess all things. That's you gaiety; the gaiety of those who drop all cargoes, fortune and good name and love, overboard lightly, and still spread sail to the winds and voyage, and when they're driven at last on to a lee shore, derelicts clinging to a broken wreck, find on the shore colored shells to play with and are still gay. When there's nothing left there's always laughter.'

PEAC EON THE LEE SHORE.

Peter struggled, but he accepted the doctrine. He eloped, but it was only with Thomas and Francesco, a mongrel cur that nobody wanted. They found their lee shore in Italy. Here Peter made a living for them by selling embroidery worked by himself, and learned to laugh again. When the Haves crossed his path for the last time Peter's day of temptation had gone by. Lord Evelyn relented, and offered Peter and Thomas a life of ease:

'He loved Lord Evelyn; but the life he offered was not for Peter, not for Thomas as yet; though Thomas, in the years to come, should choose his own path. At present there was for both of them the merry shifting life of the roads. There is no grabbing here; a man may share the overflowing sun not with one, but with all. The down-at-heels, limping, broken army of the Have-nots are not denied such beauty and such peace as this if they will but take it and be glad. 'There are shells enough and to spare for all; there is no grasping here.'

Literary Notes

'Ancient Stained and Painted Glass,' by F. Sydney Eden, is a Cambridge manual in Putnam's (New York), list.

'The Red Hand of Ulster,' by George A. Zirmingham, New York, Geo. A. Doran Company). An Irish multi-millionaire, that rich-

An Irish multi-millionaire, that richest man in the world who figures under so many aliases in current fiction, wearies of London society, which he has easily brought to heel, and casts about for some new thing. A chance suggestion by his secretary that an Irish revolution might be amusing takes his fancy. He promptly allies himself with one McNeice, a fanatical Orangeman and a born leader. Arms are smuggled into Ulster in Conroy's yacht, and on a day the embattled zealots actually face the King's troops. The event is a fiasco; the soldiers have orders to fire into the air, and the Orangemen are such poor marksmen that they do no damage. Presently the troops, instead of awarding the crown of martyrdom to the ambitious foe, quietly withdraw themselves, to the consternation of the patriots. The affair ends with a naval bombardment, consisting of a single shot, which destroys a statue of Queen Victoria in a Belfast square.

An interesting book is 'Malaria: Cause and Control,' by William B. Herms (Macmillan Company, New York). The author, who is Professor of Applied Parasitology in the University of California, and Officer in Charge of Malaria Investigations of the California State Board of Health, says that the volume is the result of four years of practical study of malaria in different parts of this country.

It is Professor Herms's opin'on that the malarial problem is a controllable one, which fact has been brought out by anti-malaria campaigns. The awakening of the general public to a realization of this, coupled with the resulting demand for information, was the incentive which has propelled Professor Herms to the work. The suggestions for control which he makes as well as practically all of the conditions which he cites are those derived from his own experience.

Beginning with a discussion of the economic aspects of malaria, Professor Herms rapidly reviews the subjects of malaria and its transmission, mosquitoes in general, the anopheline or malaria mosquito, the essentials of control, oiling methods, tobacco decoctions, other larvacides, natural enemies, permanent corrections, irrigation, summer resorts, measures useful in combating adult mosquitoes, the examination for malaria, the community crusade in California, the attitude of the press, the expense, and what the State Board of Health has done on the malaria question in California.

'Train the whole boy and not merely a part of him.' This is the motto of Dr. William A. McKeever's new book, 'Training the Boy' (Macmillan Company, New York). 'I have a profound faith in the common boy—and that means practically all the boys, for there are few natural-born blockheads,' Professor McKeever says in his preface. 'But the common boy has within his being at infancy all the latent possibilities of intellect, of morals, of spirituality, necessary for developing him into a citizen of great worth. A noble citizenship does not call for brilliancy in men so much as it calls for honest self-support, cleanness of the daily life, courageous action in the face of trying circumstances, cordial sympathy and helpfulness in all dealings with others, and a sane disposition toward the Ruler of All Life. And all these may be wrought into the character of the ordinary boy—provided we begin his training in time and deal with him intelligently throughout his growing years. So, in writing this book, it has been my purpose to attempt to sketch a practical plan for rounding out the whole boy, and to place the emphasis upon all, rather than some of the forces necessary for such complete training.' Professor McKeever divides his text into five parts, the first, Industrial Training; the second, Social Training; the third, Habit Training; the fourth, Vocational Training, and the fifth, Service Training. Under each of these he discusses in detail those elements which he considers to be vital.

'The What-Shall-I-do Girl: or, the Career of Joy Kent,' by Isabel Woodman Watt (net $1.25; postpaid, $1.40, L. C. Page & Company, Boston). When Joy Kent finds herself alone in the world, thrown on her own resources, after the death of her father, she looks about her, as do so many young girls, fresh from the public schools, wondering how she can support herself and earn a place in the great business world about her. Still wondering, she sends a letter to a number of girls she had known in school days, asking that each one tell her just how she had equipped herself, for a salary-earning career, and once equipped, how she had found it possible to start on that career. In reply come letters from the milliner, the stenographer, the librarian, the salesgirl, the newspaper woman, the teacher, the nurse, and from girls who had adopted all sorts of vocations as a means of livelihood. Real friendly girl letters they are, too, not of the type that preach, but of the kind which give sound and helpful advice in a bright and interesting manner. Of course there is a splendid young man who also gives advice.

The death of Mr. Louis Becke removes a remarkable and original personality from the world of writers. Born at Port Macquarrie, in Australia, he began at the age of fourteen a career of adventures at sea and among Pacific natives, such as has fallen to the lot of few men. His first book, 'By Reef and Palm,' was published in Mr. T. Fisher Unwin's 'Autonym Literary' with an introduction by the Earl of Pembroke. Mr. Becke, wrote Lord Pembroke, 'knows the Pacific as few men alive or dead have ever known it. He is one of the rare men who have led a very wild life and have the culture and talent necessary to give some account of it. As a rule, the men who know don't write, and the men who write don't know.'

Apart from slang words are being created and assimilated every day. Many of these appear for the first time in Funk & Wagnall's New Standard Dictionary, announced for publication this season. There was a time, for instance, when the biplane was unknown, the cabaret show formed no part of our civilization, the cattalo, citrange, plumcot, tangelo, zebrass, and zebrule did not exist. The radiogram is fast displacing the wireless telegram, and although we have aerogram and marconigram, these terms being, so to speak, proprietary terms, may perhaps some day be discarded except in the special uses of the companies who have acquired title to them. The necessity for more rapid intercommunication led to the coining of lettergram, dayletter, and night letter. The suggesting of the term minxette recently helps to recall that such a personage as a suffragette, or such a thing as a kitchenette was unknown twenty years, more or less, ago. Our new methods of locomotion have given us the taxicab, popularly cut to taxi, the taximeter, the motor-boat, motor bus, and motorcycle, not to mention the automobile, limousine, chauffeur, garage, speedometer, etc.

We have also the dirigible and various types of aeroplanes, as the monoplane, triplane, hydroplane, and hydroaeroplane, together with the hangar which gives them shelter, and the velodrome, where some are tried out. Manicure and manicurist are old terms compared with massage, masseur, and masseuse, yet they all form part of our every-day speech now. The dictagraph and dictaphone, met almost daily in the newspapers, are of more recent birth, and with them may be classed the signagraph and pulmotor. Although the Populist and Popocrat have come and gone, we have more virile subjects in the Progressives and the Bull Moose. In athletics, the revival of the Olympic games has given us olympiad, marathon, decathlon, and pentathlon. In England the Laborite is an addition to political life, as was the Unionist before him.

SCENES IN HOUSE OF LORDS.

(From the 'Westminster Gazette.')

At a moment when imaginative persons are drawing tragic contrasts between the staid and decorous procedure of the House of Lords and the 'rowdiness' of the Lower Chamber it is consoling to find that in 1666 Lord Dorchester and the Duke of Buckingham were sent to the Tower for fighting during a debate. In 1829 the three royal duges—Clarence, Cumberland and Sussex—attacked each other, using language not merely 'unparliamentary,' but unprintable. Some lively scenes occurred also during the years following the Reform Bill. In our own time a highly animated 'scene' took place between two prelates, Bishop Magee and Archbishop Tait.



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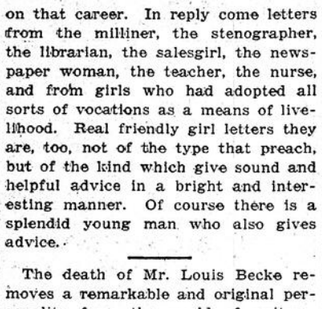
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Is hereby given that, under the Quebec Companies' Act, letters patent have been issued by the Lieutenant-Governor of the Province of Quebec, bearing date the twenty-first day of February, 1913, incorporating Messrs. William James Thompson, contractor; Thomas George Potter, real estate broker; Thomas John Potter, salesman; Charles V. Overing, confectioner, and Thomas K. T. Stone, grocer, of the City of Montreal, for the following purposes:

To acquire by purchase, lease, exchange or otherwise and to hold, improve, subdivide, build upon, utilize, administer, lease, sell, exchange and dispose of all kinds of moveables and immoveable property;

To lay out and dispose of any streets, lanes, squares or lands upon such terms and conditions as the company may think fit, and to make and enter into any agreement or contract (with any person, municipality or corporation), for constructing, grading, paving, macadamize and repairing streets, highways and sidewalks or for the construction, opening and repairing of conduits, cisterns, drains, or sewers, to aid by advances of money to construction and maintenance of roads, streets, lanes, waterworks, drains, sewers and other works calculated to give better access to the property of the company and to enhance its value;

To act as agents and brokers for the purchase, sale, exchange and leasing of immoveables and for other transactions of a like nature;

To loan money to clients, lot owners, and others having business with the company;

To take and hold mortgages, hypothecs, liens, and charges on real property to secure any debt due to or advances made by the company;

To carry on loan and investment business of all kinds except banking business;

To act as insurance agents and brokers;

To carry on any other business whether manufacturing or otherwise which may seem to the company capable of being conveniently carried on in connection with the above or calculated directly or indirectly to enhance the value of or render profitable any of the company's property or rights;

To acquire and undertake by purchase, lease or otherwise, the whole or any part of the business, property and liabilities of any person or company carrying on any business which the company is authorized to carry on or possessed of property suitable for the purposes of this company;

To enter into partnership or into any arrangement for sharing profits, union of interests, co-operation, joint adventure, reciprocal concession or otherwise, with any person or company carrying on or engaged in or about to carry on or engage in any business or transaction which this company is authorized to carry on or engage in, or any business or transaction capable of being conducted so as directly or indirectly to benefit this company; and to lend money to guarantee the contracts of or otherwise assist any such person or company, or customers or persons having dealings with the company, and to take or otherwise acquire shares and securities of any such company, and to sell, hold, reissue, with or without guarantee, or otherwise deal with the same;

To purchase, take or otherwise acquire and hold shares, bonds or debentures or other securities of any other company having objects altogether or in part similar to those of this company, or carrying on any business capable of being conducted so as directly or indirectly to benefit this company, and to establish, promote or otherwise assist any such company or companies;

To enter into any arrangements with any governments and authorities municipal, local or otherwise, that may seem conducive to the company's objects, or any of them, and to obtain from any such government or authority and rights, privileges, and concessions which the company may think it desirable to obtain and to carry out, exercise and comply with any such agreements, rights, privileges and concessions;

To promote any company or companies for the purposes of acquiring all or any of the property and liabilities of this company, or for any other purposes which may seem directly or indirectly calculated to benefit this company, and to underwrite and place or assist in the placing of the stock, bonds, or securities of any such company or companies;

To construct, maintain and alter any buildings or works necessary or convenient for the purposes of the company, and to construct, own and operate cars and other vehicles, propelled by steam, electricty or otherwise, for the purposes of the company;

To invest and deal with the monies of the company not immediately required in such manner as may be from time to time determined;

To issue paid up shares, bonds or debentures or other securities for the payment either in whole or in part of any property, real or personal, moveable or immoveable, services, rights, lease, business, franchises, undertakings, power, privilege, license, or concession which this company may legally acquire, and in payment or part payment of or in exchange for shares, bonds, debentures or other securities of any other company doin ga business similar or incidental to the business of this company;

To remunerate any person or company for services rendered or to be rendered, in placing or assisting to place or guaranteeing the placing of shares in the company's capital, or any debentures or other securities of the company, or in or about the formation or promotion of the company or the conduct of its business;

To draw, make, accept, endorse, discount, execute and issue promissory notes, bills of exchange, bills of lading, warrants and other negotiable or transferable instruments;

To sell or dispose of the undertaking of the company or any part thereof for such consideration as the company may think fit, and in particular for shares, debentures or securities of any other company having objects altogether or in part similar to those of this company;

To do all or any of the above things as principals, contractors, agents, or otherwise, and by or through agents or otherwise, and either alone or in conjunction with others;

To amalgamate with any other company having objects altogether or in part similar to those of this company;

To distribute by dividend or otherwise any of the property of the company in specie, or kind, among the members, and particularly paid up shares, debentures or debenture stock of any other company;

Generally to purchase, take on, lease or in exchange, hire or otherwise acquire any real and personal property, and any rights or privileges which the company may think necessary or convenient for the purposes of its business, and to sell or otherwise dispose of the same as it may seem fit;

Any power granted in any paragraph hereof shall not be limited or restricted by reference to or reference from any other paragraph, under the name of 'Bay View Park Realty, Limited,' with a capital stock of ninety-nine thousand dollars ($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 twenty-first day of February, 1913.

C. J. SIMARD,
Deputy Provincial Secretary.

Chauvin, Baker & Walker,
Solicitors for Applicants.

TRACTS FREE

To be had from the RELIGIOUS TRACT SOCIETY, BIBLE HOUSE, 76 UNION AVE

MARRIAGE LICENSES.
Money to Lend on Mortgage.
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112 St. James Street

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 steader.

Duties. — Six months' residence 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.

Mutual Motor and Truck Company Limited.

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given that under the First Part of chapter 79 of the Revised Statutes of Canada, 1906, known as 'The Companies' Act,' letters patent have been issued under the Seal of the Secretary of State of Canada, bearing date the 28th day of February, 1913, incorporating Michael Arthur Phelan, of the City of Westmount, in the Province of Quebec, advocate; Winfrid Bovey and Robertson Fleet, advocates, and Harry Arthur Ellis and Joseph Alphonse L'Heureux, bookkeepers, of the City of Montreal, in the said Province of Quebec, for the following purposes, viz.:—(a) To manufacture, in whole or in part, repair, maintain, care for, store, buy, sell, lease, trade in and turn to profit motors and engines driven by steam, electricity, explosion or internal combusion, water, compressed air or any other power, automobiles, trucks, taxicabs and any other kind of conveyances, whether moved by mechanical power or not, used or to be used on land, on water and in the air, and all accessories of the same and supplies used in connection therewith; (b) To operate for the carriage of passengers and freight, automobiles, taxicabs, and other motor vehicles of every description, motor boats, aeroplanes and airships, and generally all sorts and descriptions of self-propelled conveyances whatever the kind of engine or motor, and to receive fares and other compensation for the same; (c) To operate garages and landings, workshops and repair shops, storehouses and stores for the purpose of the company and the accommodation of the public in general; also to build, erect, acquire by whatever title, maintain and operate water powers, steam plants, reservoirs, tanks for gas, gasoline, petroleum or any other liquid or explosive, subject to all local and general laws and by-laws regulating the same, for the purpose of generating power to be used in connection with the business of the company, and to sell, lease and otherwise dispose of at a profit, the surplus power at any time not required for use by the company, and to erect, maintain and operate buildings, dams and an yother construction necessary for the purpose thereof; (d) To apply for, purchase, or otherwise acquire, any trade marks, patents, licenses, concessions and the like, conferring any exclusive or non-exclusive or limited right to use of any secret or other information as to any invention which may seem capable of being used for any of the purposes of the company, or the acquisition of which may seem calculated directly or indirectly to benefit the company, and to use, exercise, develop or grant licenses in respect of or otherwise turn to account the property, rights or information so acquired; (e) To enter into any agreement for sharing of profits, amalgamation, consolidation or union of interests, co-operation, joint adventure, reciprocal concession or other arrangement of a like nature with any person or company or companies carrying on or engaged in or about to carry on or engage in any business or transaction which this company is authorized to engage in or carry on or having objects altogether or in part similar to those of this company; (f) To carry on any other business, whether manufacturing or otherwise, which may seem to the company capable of being conveniently carried on in connection with the company's business or calculated directly or indirectly to enhance the value of or render profitable any of the company's property or rights; (g) To purchase, lease, take over or otherwise acquire the whole or any part of the business, property, franchises, good-will, rights, agencies and privileges held or enjoyed by any person or firm or by any corporation carrying on any business which the company is authorized to carry on, or possessed of property suitable for the purposes of this company, and to pay therefor either wholly or partly in cash or wholly or partly in bonds, paid-up shares or other securities of the company or otherwise, and to undertake the liabilities of any such persons, firm or corporation; (h) To enter into any arrangement with any authorities, government, municipal, local or otherwise, that may seem conducive to the company's objects or any of them, and to obtain from any such authority any rights, privileges and concessions which the company may think it desirable to obtain, and to carry on or exercise and comply with any such arrangements, rights, privileges and concessions; (i) To promote any company or companies for the purpose of acquiring all or any of the property and liabilities of this company, or for any other purpose which may seem directly or indirectly calculated to benefit this company, and generally to purchase, take on lease or in exchange, hire or otherwise acquire any real and personal property and any rights or privileges which the company may think necessary or convenient for the purposes of its business; (j) To distribute among the shareholders of the company in kind any property of the company, and in particular any shares, debentures or other securities in other companies belonging to the company or which the company may have the power to dispose of; (k) To sell or dispose of the whole or any part of the assets and undertakings of the company as a going concern or otherwise for such consideration as the company may think fit, and in particular for shares, bonds, debentures or securities of any other company having objects altogether or in part similar to those of this company; (l) To invest and deal with the moneys of the company not immediately required in such manner as may from time to time be determined; (m) To remunerate any company or person for services rendered or to be rendered to the company in placing or assisting to place, or guaranteeing the placing of any of the shares of the company's capital, or any bonds, debentures or other securities of the company, or in or about the formation or promotion of the company or the conduct of its business, subject to approval thereof the shareholders of the company. The operations of the company to be carried on throughout the Dominion of Canada and elsewhere, by the name of 'Mutual Motor and Truck Company, Limited,' with a capital stock of ninety thousand dollars, divided into 900 shares of one hundred dollars each, and the chief place of business of the said company to be at the City of Montreal, in the Province of Quebec.

Dated at the office of the Secretary of State of Canada, this 4th day of March 1913.

THOMAS MULVEY,
Under-Secretary of State.

Fleet, Falconer, Phelan & Bovey,
Solicitors for Applicants.

WOMAN'S WORK

MEETINGS OF THE COMING WEEK

LOCAL COUNCIL EXECUTIVE.

The regular executive meeting of the Local Council of Women will be held at the Y. W. C. A. on Wednesday afternoon at three o'clock.

WOMEN'S ART SOCIETY.

'Modern Buildings, and their relation to present conditions', will be the subject of an address by T. W. Ludlow, B. Sc., assistant professor of architecture at McGill University, at the general monthly meeting of the Women's Art Society, in the studio, on Tuesday afternoon, at half past three o'clock.

THE M. D. W. A. AND KOREAN MISSIONS.

A special meeting of the Montreal Diocesan Woman's Auxiliary will be held in the Synod Hall, 461 University street, on Monday at 3 p.m., when Miss Grosjean, missionary from Korea, will give an account of mission work there. All interested are invited to be present.

MONTREAL WOMEN'S CLUB.

At the meeting of the Montreal Women's Club on Monday at 3.30 p.m., in the Y. M. C. A. hall, under the auspices of the Home and Education department, F. P. Walton, LL.D., K. C., dean of the Faculty of Law, McGill University, will lecture on 'Divorce in Canada and the United States.'

THE HERVEY INSTITUTE.

A special meeting of the Hervey Institute committee will be held in Stanley Hall on Tuesday at 2.30 p.m.

AT THE Y. W. C. A.

The Home Nursing class at the Young Women's Christian Association, 502 Dorchester street, will be conducted by a nurse of the Victorian Order, on Saturday, at 8 p.m.

The usual classes and clubs, both at the headquarters of the association and the Fairmount branch, will meet as usual during the week.

AN EVENING WITH LIVINGSTONE

The members of the W. M. S. are holding an 'evening with the great missionary-explorer, Livingstone,' in Mount Royal Church, on March 19, at 8 p.m. An address will be given by the Rev. J. Clark Reilly, and there will be special music by Miss M. Hinchliff and workers of the S. S. class; also missionary exercises by Misses Canning and MacVicar and Messrs. Young and Noble.

DEACONESS AID SOCIETY.

The regular monthly meeting of the Deaconess Aid Society will be held on Tuesday morning at half-past ten o'clock, in the Deaconess Home, 7 Coursol street. A cordial invitation is extended to ladies to be present.

POINT ST CHARLES W. C. T. U.

A special parlor meeting of the Point St. Charles Woman's Christian Temperance Union will be held at the home of Mrs. Pugh, 338 Magdalen street, on Thursday evening, at eight o'clock. As this is intended for a 'welcome home' to the president, Mrs. Collins, who has been spending the winter in England, a good attendance is requested.

FAIRMOUNT METHODIST W.M.S.

The usual monthly meeting of the Woman's Missionary Society of Fairmount avenue Methodist church, will be held on Tuesday afternoon, at three o'clock. The Easter Thank-offering will be taken up.

NORTH BRANCH Y. M. C. A.

The Rev. Herbert Moule, pastor of Amherst Congregational Church, will be the speaker at the North Branch Y. M. C. A. men's meeting, to-morrow afternoon, at 4.15 o'clock. Mr. H. W. Flower will be the soloist. All men are heartily invited.

EQUAL SUFFRAGE LEAGUE.

Prof. J. A. Dale will give an address, subject, 'Woman and Democracy,' on Tuesday, at 8.15 p.m., at the Baron de Hirsch Institute, Bleury street, under the auspices of 'The Equal Suffrage League.' The public is cordially invited.

FAIRMOUNT DORCAS SOCIETY.

The Dorcas Society in connection with Fairmount W.C.T.U., will meet at the home of Mrs. Best, 1897 St. Urbain street, on Wednesday afternoon at three o'clock.

FAIRMOUNT W. C. T. U.

The regular monthly meeting of Fairmount Women's Christian Temperance Union will be held on Thursday, at 3 p.m., in the lecture room of Fairmount Avenue Methodist Church.

[illegible] LADIES' AID SALE.

The Ladies' Aid of Livingstone Presbyterian Church, corner of Mance street and Atlantic avenue, will hold a second Easter sale of work in the church hall, on the afternoon and evening of March 19, on the occasion of the 100th anniversary of David Livingstone's birth. All friends interested will be welcome.

COUNTY W. C. T. U. RALLY.

The Hochelaga County Women's Christian Temperance Union will hold a rally at the East End Methodist church on Wednesday afternoon at half-past two o'clock.

LECTURE POSTPONED.

The lecture which was to have been given on Tuesday evening by Mr. Arnold Wainwright, B.C.L., on 'Civil Rights; their Enjoyment and Exercise,' under the auspices of the Montreal Local Council of Women, has been postponed.

'IMPERIAL' GIRLS' CLUB

The Imperial Girls' Social club will meet at the First Baptist church, Union avenue, on March 20th, at 8 p.m. as usual. A large attendance is requested.

LECTURE ON IRELAND.

The Epworth League of the Shaw Memorial Methodist Church, Amherst Park (corner of Christopher Columbus and Beaubien streets), have secured for Monday evening the services of the Rev. T. E. Bourke, B.D., of Mountain Street Methodist Church, who will deliver his popular lecture on 'Ireland in Story and Song,' which he illustrates with one hundred and fifty limelight views. This, together with Irish songs and music, will provide an attractive evening for the '17th.'

AT ALGONQUIN PARK.

The following is the list of recent arrivals at the Highland Inn, Algonquin Park, Ont.: F. G. B. Allan, Geo. Hudson, John Boyd, T. H. Harris, Robert Vestal, Mrs. Crosby, Miss Crosby, Mr. and Mrs. O'Sullivan, Mrs. J. H. Amyot, Mr. and Mrs. James, Toronto; Neil Campbell, Arnprior; G. D. McRae, Eganville; Mr. and Mrs. F. H. Whitton, Hamilton; S. W. Fleming, jr., Harrisburgh, Pa.; T. R. Beal, Newburgh, N.Y.

4 PHONES.

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Your fine or fancy Shirts will look better and feel more comfortable if dressed in our Handwork Department. Cost will only be a few cents more a week.

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'WITNESS' FASHION HINT.



SOMETHING NEW.

The suit illustrated is a bride's going away costume, developed in ivory damask, and it is trimmed with black fox fur.

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.



0532.—A SIMPLE BUT ATTRACTIVE NEGLIGEE.

White handkerchief linen embroidered in blue was used for this design. Lawn, dimity, nainsook, crepe, silk, flannel, are equally suitable. The model is fitted by shoulder and underarm seams, and closes under the plait in front. The sleeve may be finished in bishop style with a band cuff, or in shorter length with a turn over cuff. The fulness at the waist may be confined by the belt. The pattern is cut in six sizes: 32, 34, 36, 38, 40 and 42 inches bust measure. It requires 3 1-2 yards of 36-inch material for a 38-inch size.

PATTERN COUPON.

Please send the above-mentioned pattern as per directions given below.

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N.B.—Be sure to cut out the illustration and send with the coupon, carefully filled out. The patterns cannot reach you in less than a week. Price 10 cents each in cash postal note or stamps. Address: 'Witness' Pattern Department, 'Witness' Block, Montreal.



OF INTEREST TO MEN AND WOMEN.

Latest despatch from Paris.—'Dressmakers are proposing not merely to revive the hobble-skirt, but to make it tighter.'

LADIES' GYMNASIUM CLASS.

The closing lecture of the first aid course by Dr. Sutherland, in connection with the Montreal West Ladies' Gymnasium Class, was given on Tuesday evening, at the home of Mrs. C. Westgate, Ballantyne avenue. These lectures have been interesting and instructive, and the attendance throughout has been very satisfactory, notwithstanding the fact that only two lectures were given, as advertised, in the Town Hall. The lecture part of the programme was enabled to be brought to a satisfactory conclusion through the kindness of various ladies who offered their homes for the purpose. It was a source of disappointment to the members of the class, that the physical instruction was discontinued, owing to the gymnasium having been transformed into a billiard room.

At the conclusion of the First Aid lecture, a vote of thanks was passed to Dr. Sutherland for his kindness in giving the course, and a presentation was made by the members of the class to Miss Lewis, the gymnastic instructress, of a gold pendant set with pearls and amethysts, as a mark of appreciation of her work.

TOURISTS IN CONSTANTINOPLE.

A cablegram announces the arrival in Constantinople of Mr. Frank C. Clark's large party of tourists from this side of the Atlantic, numbering about 600, on a cruise through the Mediterranean on the Cunard line steamer 'Laconia.' The tourists are greatly enjoying their treat of being actually in a beleaguered city for a few days. Their coming is the best evidence that conditions are rapidly being righted. On the passage of the 'Laconia,' through the Dardanelles, the tourists had a fine opportunity to see the Turkish army camps and preparations made by the fleet and army to repel the invaders. The 'Laconia,' is the only steamer coming from England or America with tourists this winter to visit Constantinople, and the members of Mr. Clark's party are proud of the distinction that has fallen to their lot and will have interesting stories to tell of their experiences. Having been in Athens, Constantinople, and Smyrna, no doubt the balance of the trip in more peaceable districts will be considered very tame by the tourists.

EASTER NECKLETS

Pearl Jewellery is particularly appropriate for Easter Gifts, and when one remembers the present popularity of Necklet-wearing, the choice of a Half-Pearl Necklet is sure to be appreciated.

Our Easter display includes a large variety of these jewels, set in 14 kt. gold, priced from $10.00 to $50.00.

Two of excellent value are:—

No. 34361 ..... at $10.00
No. 34362 ..... at $15.00

Henry Birks & Sons, Limited
PHILLIPS SQUARE

MOTTS'

Fine Plumbing Fixtures for Residences, Hotels, Hospitals, Clubs and Schools

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Why buy unsanitary and out of date fixtures, when high-class modern goods may be obtained at equal prices.

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Maintaining in Montreal the only permanent store devoted to
ORIENTAL RUGS
Largest stock in Canada of the FINEST RUGS for every specific requirement of the Home. Our price the year round—THE IRREDUCIBLE MINIMUM.
We invite COMPARISON at all times.

STROUDS
DELICIOUS
TEAS & COFFEES
25 TO 60¢ PER POUND.
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265 AMHERST ST. 322 MOUNT ROYAL AVE. E.

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

TO-MORROW'S MENU

(By Gertrude Sanborn)

For family of six, including two children. Weekly cost $9.00.

Breakfast
Orange in half
Cream of Wheat with top of Milk
German Coffee Bread
Coffee
(cost 40c)

Dinner
Boiled Shoulder of Mutton
Mashed Turnips Boiled Potato
Deep Quince Pie
(cost 55c)

Supper
Lentil and Cheese Sandwiches
Cocoa Ginger Bread
(cost 30c)

Pastry for Deep Fruit Pie

4 cups sifted flour.
2-3 cup of lard.
1 level teaspoon salt.
2 level teaspoons baking powder.
Ice water.

Work the lard into the flour by rubbing it in with a fork or the tips of the fingers. Mix with the ice water, using only enough to hold together. Roll out with as little handling as possible; roll one-quarter inch thick, and bake in a quick oven.

ST. PATRICK'S DAY MENU.

Olives Small Pickles
Cream of Green Pea Soup with Shamrocks cut from Cucumber Pickles
Planked Fish with Sauce Tartare
Mashed Potatoes sprinkled with Chopped Parsley
(Or in place of the fish have a small roast pig garnished with parsley)
Spinach formed in moulds
Lettuce and Cheese Salad
Pistachio Ice Cream
Small Cakes with Green Frosting
Green Bonbons and Turkish Paste
Pistachio Nuts

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Your Reception
This will be supplied free of charge by
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Keeps your Telephone out of the way, yet always handy. No getting up or sitting down. It's almost human.
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The Purest, Best Flavored and altogether most delicious Tea obtainable
"SALADA"
BLACK, MIXED - - or NATURAL GREEN
"Remember" Salada is sold only in lead packets
FREE Sample on Enquiry—Address "Salada," Montreal

WILLIAM ST. PIERRE
LIMITED

Our chief designer has just returned from New York, where he spent some days attending the opening exhibitions of the latest Paris Models, principally for late spring and summer wear and carried out in materials such as silks, linens, ratines, etc.

We shall be pleased to show you the latest sketches copied from these models, also the fabrics.

William St. Pierre Limited
41 & 43 Union Avenue
Ladies' Dept. Phone: Up. 3942.
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NEW SPRING IMPORTATIONS
FOR 1913
LADIES' SUITS and SKIRTS TO ORDER

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

Our workmanship and styles are guaranteed, and to insure perfect satisfaction we would bespeak an early placing of orders.

Prices moderate. Own materials made up.

The New York Ladies' Tailoring Company
867 ST. CATHERINE STREET WEST
Bell Tel. Up. 3819. M. Bessoner, Proprietor.

By Appointment
Furriers
To H.M. King George V.

You Are Cordially Invited
To Attend Our
Early Spring and Easter
MILLINERY OPENING
MONDAY
MARCH
SEVENTEENTH

Refined women, who appreciate the value of individual creations, will find in these new Spring offerings just that touch of distinctive smartness which so quickly distinguishes between the artistic and the commonplace.

London, Paris and New York have largely contributed to our showing this season and we truly feel that a visit of inspection will prove of exceptional interest, in that the models shown in such attractive variety are exclusive to us. Don't forget the day

MONDAY, MARCH SEVENTEENTH

Holt, Renfrew & Co. Limited
399-405 St. Catherine Street West
QUEBEC MONTREAL TORONTO WINNIPEG

THE PORTENT OF THE SHADOW.

(By E. Nesbit, in 'Black and White.')

This is not an artistically rounded off ghost story, and nothing is explained in it; and there seems to be no reason why any of it should have happened. But that is no reason why it should not be told. You must have noticed that all the real ghost stories you ever come close to are like this in these respects: no explanation, no logical coherence. Here is the story:

* * *

There were three of us—and another. But she had fainted suddenly at the second extra of the Christmas Dance, and had been put to bed in the dressing-room next to the room which we three shared. It had been one of those jolly old-fashioned dances, where nearly everybody stays the night, and the big country house is stretched to its utmost containing power; guests harboring on sofas, couches, settles, and even mattresses on floors. Some of the young men, even, I believe, slept on the great dining table. We had talked of our partners, as girls will, and then the stillness of the Manor House, broken only by the whisper of the wind in the cedar branches, and the scraping of their lean fingers against our window panes, had pricked us to such a luxurious confidence in our surroundings of bright chintz and candleflame and firelight, that we had dared to talk of ghosts—in which, said we all, we did not believe one bit. We had told the story of the phantom coach, and the horribly strange bed, and the lady in the sacque, and the house in Berkeley Square. We none of us believed in ghosts, but my heart, at least, seemed to leap to my throat and choke me there, when a tap came to our door—a tap faint, but not to be mistaken.

'Who's there?' said the youngest of us, craning a lean neck towards the door. It opened slowly—and I give you my word the instant of suspense that followed is still reckoned among my life's least confident moments. Almost at once the door opened fully, and Miss Eastwich, my aunt's housekeeper, companion and general standby, looked in on us.

We all said 'Come in,' but she stood there. She was, at all normal hours, the most silent woman I have ever known. She stood and looked at us, and shivered a little. So did we—for in those days corridors were not warmed by hot-water pipes, and the air from the door was keen.

'I saw your light,' she said at last, 'and I thought it was late for you to be up—after all this gaiety. I thought perhaps——' her glance turned towards the door of the dressing-room.

'No,' I said, 'she's fast asleep.' I should have added a 'good-night,' but the youngest of us forestalled my speech. She did not know Miss Eastwich as we others did. Did not know how her persistent silence had built a wall round her, a wall that no one dared to break down with the commonplaces of talk or the littlenesses of mere human relationship. Miss Eastwich's silence had taught us to treat her as a machine, and as other than a machine we never dreamed of treating her. But the youngest of us had seen Miss Eastwich for the first time that day. She was young and crude and ill-balance, and the victim of blind calf-like impulse. She was also the heiress of a rich tallow-chandler, but that has nothing to do with this part of the story. She jumped up from the hearthrug, her unsuitably rich silk lace-trimmed dressing gown falling back from her lean neck, and ran to the door and put an arm round Miss Eastwich's prim lisse-encircled neck. I gasped. I should as soon have dared to embrace Cleopatra's Needle.

'Come in,' said the youngest of us, 'come in and get warm. There's lots of cocoa left.' She drew Miss Eastwich in and shut the door.

The vivid light of pleasure in the housekeeper's pale eyes went through my heart like a knife. It would have been so easy to put an arm round her neck if one had only thought she wanted it. But it was not I who had thought that, and, indeed, my arm might not have brought the light invoked by the lean arm of the youngest of us.

'Now,' the youngest went on eagerly, 'you shall have the very biggest, nicest chair, and the cocoa pot's here on the hob as hot as hot, and we've all been telling ghost stories, only we don't believe in them a bit, and when you get warm you ought to tell one too.'

Miss Eastwich, that model of decorum and decently done duties, tell a ghost story! The child was mad!

'You're sure I'm not in your way?' Miss Eastwich said, stretching her hands to the blaze. I wondered whether housekeepers have fires in their rooms even at Christmas time.

'Not a bit.' I said it and I hope it as warmly as I felt it. 'I—Miss Eastwich—I'd have asked you to come in other times—only I didn't think you'd care for girls' chatter.'

The third girl, who was really of no account, and that's why I have not said anything about her before, poured cocoa for our guest; I put my fleecy Madeira shawl round her shoulders. I could not think of anything else to do for her, and I suddenly found myself wishing desperately to do something. The smile she gave us was quite pretty. People can smile prettily at 40 or 50, or even later, though girls don't realize this. It occurred to me, and this was another knife-thrust, that I had never seen Miss Eastwich smile—a real smile—before. The pale smiles of dutiful acquiescence were not of the same blood as this dimpling, happy, transfiguring look.

'This is very pleasant,' she said, and it seemed to me that I had never before heard her real voice. It did not please me to think that at the cost of cocoa and fire and my arms round her neck I might have heard this new voice any time these six years.

'We've been telling ghost stories,' I said, 'the worst of it is we don't believe in ghosts. No one any one knows has ever seen one.'

'It's always what somebody told somebody who told somebody, you know,' said the youngest of us. 'And you can't believe that, can you?'

'What the soldier said is not evidence,' said Miss Eastwich. Will it be believed that the little Dickens quotation pierced me more keenly than the new smile or the new voice?

'And all the ghost stories are so beautifully rounded off—a murder committed on the spot—or a hidden treasure or a warning—I think that makes them harder to believe. The most horrid ghost story I ever heard was one that was quite silly.'

'Tell it.'

A Clogged Bowel means A Clogged Brain

If you want to think clearly see that your bowels work properly. Your success depends upon a clean system and a clear Brain.

Look after yourself every day and remove the waste which presses upon your nervous system. Don't wait—take a remedy which acts at once, gently and surely—MUNYADI JAMON WATER is the ideal laxative for a Business Man. ½ glass in the morning or at any time on an empty stomach acts within an hour or so.

Get a bottle at any Drug Store today.

'I can't—it doesn't sound anything to tell. Miss Eastwich ought to tell one.'

'Oh, do!' said the youngest of us, and her salt-cellars loomed dark as she stretched her neck eagerly and laid an entreating arm on our guest's knee.

'The only thing that I ever knew of was—was hearsay,' she said slowly, 'at least half of it was.'

I knew she would tell her story, and I knew she had never before told it, and I knew she was only telling it now because she was proud, and this seemed the only way to pay for the fire and the cocoa and the laying of that thin arm round her neck.

'Don't tell it,' I said suddenly, 'I know you'd rather not.'

'I daresay it would bore you,' she said meekly, and the youngest of us, who, after all, did not understand everything, glared resentfully at me.

'We should just love it,' she said, 'do tell us. Never mind if it isn't a real proper fixed-up story. I'm certain anything you think ghostly would be quite too beautifully horrid for anything.'

Miss Eastwich finished her cocoa and reached up to set the cup on the mantelpiece.

'It can't do any harm,' she said half to herself, 'they don't believe in ghosts, and it wasn't exactly a ghost either. And, they're all over twenty—they're not babies.' There was a breathing time of hush and expectancy. The fire crackled and the gas suddenly flared higher because the billiard lights had been put out. We heard the steps and voices of the men going along the corridors.

'It is really hardly worth telling,' Miss Eastwich said doubtfully, shading her faded face from the fire with her thin hand.

We all said, 'Go on; oh, go on, do!'

'Well,' she said, 'twenty years ago, and more than that, I had two friends, and I loved them more than anything in the world. And they married each other.'

She paused, and I knew just in what way she had loved each of them. The youngest of us said, 'How awfully nice for you! Do go on.'

She patted the youngest's shoulder, and I was glad that I had understood what the youngest of all hadn't. She went on.

'Well, after they were married I didn't see much of them for a year or two, and then he wrote and asked me to come and stay, because his wife was ill, and I should cheer her up, and cheer him up as well, for it was a gloomy house, and he himself was growing gloomy too.'

I knew as she spoke that she had every line of that letter by heart.

'Well, I went. The address was in Lee, near London, and in those days there were streets and streets of new villa-houses growing up round old brick mansions standing in their own grounds, with red walls round, you know, and a sort of flavor of coaching days and post-chaises and Blackheath highwaymen about them. He had said the house was gloomy, and it was called "The Firs," and I imagined my cab going through a dark winding shrubbery and drawing up in front of one of those sedate old square houses. Instead, we drew up in front of a large, smart villa, with iron railings, gay, encaustic tiles leading from the iron gate to the stained-glass-panelled door, and for shrubbery, only a few stunted cypresses and acubas in the tiny front garden. But inside it was all warm and welcoming. He met me at the door.'

She was gazing into the fire, and I knew she had forgotten us. But the youngest girl of all still thought that it was to us she was telling her story.

'He met me at the door,' she said again, 'and thanked me for coming, and asked me to forgive the past.'

'What past?' asked that high priestess of the inapropos, the youngest of all.

'Oh, I suppose he meant because they hadn't invited me before, or something,' said Miss Eastwich, worriedly. 'But it's a very dull story, I find, after all, and——'

'Do go on,' I said. Then I kicked the youngest of us and got up to re-arrange Miss Eastwich's shawl, and said in blatant dumb-show, over the shawled shoulders:

'Shut up, you little idiot!'

After another silence the housekeeper's new voice went on:

'They were very glad to see me, and I was very glad to be there. You girls now have such troops of friends, but these two were all I had, all I had ever had. Mabel wasn't exactly ill, only weak and excitable. I thought he seemed more ill than she did. She went to bed early, and before she went, she asked me to keep him company through his last pipe, so we went into the dining-room and sat in the two armchairs on each side of the fireplace. They were covered with green leather, I remember. There were bronze groups of horses and a black marble clock on the mantelpiece—all wedding presents. He sat looking into the fire. At last I said:

'"What's wrong? Mabel looks as well as you could expect."

'He said "Yes, but I don't know from one day to another that she won't begin to notice something wrong. That's why I wanted you to come. You were always so sensible and strong-minded, and Mabel's like a little bird, or a flower."

'I said "Yes, of course," and waited for him to go on. I thought he must be in debt or in trouble of some sort. So I just waited. Presently he said:

'"Margaret, this is a very peculiar house." He always called me Margaret; you see, we'd been such old friends. I told him I thought the house was very pretty, and fresh, and homelike, only a little too new, but that fault would mend with time. He said:

(To be Continued.)

"BED-TIME STORIES"

TO A LITTLE MAID.

How sould litle maidens grow
When they're ten or over?
In the sunshine and the air,
Wholesome, simple, fresh, and fair,
As the bonny daisies blow,
And the happy clover.

How should little lassies speak
At this time of living?
As the birds do, and the bees,
Singing through the flowers and trees,
Till each mortal fain would seek
Joy her lips are giving.

How about her eyes and ears
At this stage of growing?
Like the clear, unclouded skies,
Not too eager or too wise,
So that all she sees and hears
May be worth the knowing.

And the little maiden's heart?
Ah! for that we're praying
That it strong and pure may grow;
God who loveth children so,
Keep her from all gulle apart,
Through life's mazes straying!
—Mary E. Blake, in the 'Christian Advocate.'

JIM'S SHOES.

'Hurry up, Jim!' said daddy, 'or you'll be late.'

It was ten minutes to nine, and daddy was ready. He always left his small son at school as he went to the office in the morning.

But Jim didn't hurry up. He held a button-hook in one hand and a shoe in the other, and he didn't look at all pleased—in fact, he looked quite cross.

'What's wrong, Jim?' asked daddy, eyeing the sad little figure.

'Shoes!' said Jim, gloomily.

Daddy picked up the fellow to the one Jim held. 'Very nice shoes,' he said. 'Aren't they, sonnie?'

'Girls' shoes,' said Jim, in disgust.

'h, no, they're not, Jim!' said daddy. 'They're boys' shoes; of course, they are. Don't you remember when we bought them, the man in the shop said they were "little boys'"?

'I'm not a "little" boy,' said Jim. 'Baby's little; I'm not. Boys have shoes with laces in them that cross over at the top on knobs. I want shoes like that.'

'But who's going to wear these, Jim?'

'Baby,' said Jim. 'Mummie says she's growing fast.'

'It will be a long time before these shoes will fit her, Jim. No, no, sonnie, hurry up and put them on.'

But still Jim didn't hurry.

'They—they called me "Girlie" at school,' he said—(daddy understood then)—'and I don't want to wear them; they're horrid!'

'Would you like to go without any?' suggested daddy. 'That's the only other thing I can think of, Jim.'

'No,' said Jim, 'course not. I want boys' shoes.'

'I haven't any money for them,' said daddy.

Jim began to cry.

Daddy went to the foot of the stairs, and called out, 'Mummie, have you got babby up there?'

'Yes, dear,' came the answer, 'of course I have. I'm just coming down.'

'She is not crying, is she?'

'No, bless her heart! She's smiling,' said mummie, as, with baby in her arms, she came out of the landing and began to come down stairs.

'I thought I heard someone crying,' said daddy. 'It must have been a mistake.'

'It must have been,' said mummie, cheerfully. 'Jim doesn't cry, do you, little soldier?'

Jim looked up from his hearthrug where he was sitting struggling with the button-hook. Perhaps it was the effort of bending that had given him a red face. His little face certainly was red.

'No, mummie,' he said, 'I'm not crying.' He jumped up. 'I'm ready, daddy!' he anounced.

'Shoes all done up?' asked daddy.

'Yes,' said Jim. And he kissed mummie and baby—so did daddy—and off the two went.

That evening mummie read to Jim about Elisha, the prophet, who carried on the work of his master, Elijah. Jim liked to hear about it; how the old man had come to the young one and thrown his cloak over him while he was busy at work on the farm, and how Elisha had left his home, and his mother and father and followed the rophet.

Mummie told him, too, about Elisha and the rude boys who had no respect for God's servant, and who called out, 'Go up thou bald head!' to the man of God. Elisha did not mind their mocking, jeering words, but he was a man of God, and he had to check the boys; and then, because of their naughtiness and bad behavior a terrible thing happened to them.

Jim listened.

'Why did they say that to Elisha and laugh at him?' he asked.

'Because he was a good man,' said mummie.

'Are good people always laughed at?' asked Jim.

'Nearly always some time or other,' said mummie.

'I don't like being laughed at,' said Jim. 'I don't like it at all, mummie.'

'Nobody "likes it," sonnie. But we can be very brave when we're laughed at. That's what we must be.'

'How's it brave?' asked Jim, looking puzzled. ''Tisn't like winning a victory.'

'Oh, yes, it is, Jim! There are lots of different ways of winning victories, you know. And one of the hardest things for many people to do is to keep their tempers while they are being laughed at. I want you to try to do that, sonnie.'

Jim looked down at his hoes.

'I'll—I'll try, mummie,' he said.

Then he and mummie knelt down and mummie prayed and asked 'Our Father' to help Jim to be brave all the time, and especially when he was laughed at.

And Jim sid:

'I'll try to be brave—I will. And I'll put on my shoes quickly to-morrow, and when the boys say "Girlie" I'll not mind—I mean I won't get cross with them, and I won't cry, no I won't—at least, not while they're there. And—and please "Our Father," when daddy buys me my next shoes, may they have laces that cross over at the top on knobs? If you can let them be like that, please do!'

At the end of next month was Jim's birthday. Do you know what he found on his plate at breakfast time? A rather big parcel—a box. Inside there was a pair of shoes—boy's shoes—with laces that crossed over at the top on knobs, like those his daddy wore.

Just wasn't Jim pleased?—M. Clark, in 'Young Soldier.'

WHAT SAITH THE SCRIPTURE?

MARCH 15.

'And there appeared unto them cloven tongues, like as of fire, and it sat upon each of them, and they were all filled with the Holy Ghost, and began to speak with other tongues as the spirit gave them utterance.'—Acts ii., 1-2.

'We are but organs mute, till a master touches the keys—
Verily, vessels of earth into which
God poureth the wine;
Harps are we, silent harps that have
hung on the willow trees,
Dumb till our heartstrings swell and
break with a pulse divine.'

EASTER EXCURSION
—TO—
$11.45 BOSTON $11.45
AND RETURN
Via CENTRAL VERMONT RY.
THURSDAY, March 20th

Tickets good to return until March 31, 1913.
For Sleeping and Parlor Car Space apply at 122 St. James Street. 'Phone Main 574, or at Bonaventure Station.

Day Express leaves Montreal 8.30 a.m., arrives Boston 7.15 p.m.
Night Express leaves Montreal 8.30 p.m., arrives Boston 8.05 a.m.

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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.

CHEAP EXCURSION
TO
BOSTON
And Return to Montreal
$11.45
Going March 20th.
Return limit March 31st, 1913.
Leave Windsor Station 9 a.m., 8 p.m.

EASTER HOLIDAYS
Single Fare for Round Trip.
Going March 20th to 24th inclusive.
Return limit March 26th, 1913.

HOMESEEKERS' EXCURSIONS
Round Trip Tickets on sale to Winnipeg, Edmonton and intermediate stations.
Every Tuesday, March to October. Return limit, 2 months.

Reduced Fares
March 15th to April 15th.
Second-class Colonist Fares from Montreal to
Nelson, Spokane, Vancouver, Victoria, Seattle and Portland, Ore. $52.70
San Francisco, Los Angeles, San Diego, and Mexico City, Mex. $54.00
Low Rates to many other points.
Tourist Sleeper for Vancouver and intermediate stations, 10.30 p.m. Daily

TICKET OFFICES:
141-143 St. James St. Telephone, Main 8125, or Windsor Hotel, Place Viger and Windsor Street Stations.

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Leaves Montreal for Toronto and Chicago 9.00 a.m. daily.

EASTER HOLIDAYS
Round Trip Tickets will be on sale between all stations in Canada; also Massena Springs, Rouses Point, N.Y.; Swanton, Island Pond, Vt., at
SINGLE FIRST CLASS FARE.
Going March 20 to 24; return limit, March 26, 1913.

Easter Excursion
MONTREAL to
BOSTON And Return $11.45
NEW YORK And Return $12.30
Going March 20; return limit March 31
LOW FARES TO PACIFIC COAST.
Going until April 15th, inclusive.
One Way Second Class Colonist Fares from Montreal, via Chicago, to Nelson, Vancouver, Victoria, Westminster B.C.; Seattle, Spokane, Tacoma, Wash.; Portland, Ore. $52.70
San Francisco, Los Angeles, San Diego, Cal.; Mexico City, Mex. $54.00
Low Fares to many other points.
Tourist Sleeping Cars leave Montreal for Chicago, Mondays, Wednesdays, Fridays, 10.30 p.m.

HOMESEEKERS' EXCURSIONS
Round Trip Tickets to Western Canada, via Chicago, on sale every Tuesday until October 28th, at very low fares. Tickets good for two months.
CITY TICKET OFFICES.
132 St. James Street. 'Phone Main 6905. Windsor Hotel, or Bonaventure Station.

CANADIAN NORTHERN
The Scenic Route To Quebec
Train leaves Montreal, St. Catherine St. East Station at 9.00 a.m. daily, except Sunday, with BUFFET PARLOR CAR SERVICE.
EASTER EXCURSIONS.
Single first class fare for round trip. Between all stations on Canadian Northern, Quebec, Canadian Northern Ontario (Ottawa Section), and Quebec and Lake St. John Railway.
Going March 20th, 21st, 22nd, 23rd and 24th, 1913, good to return until March 26th, 1913.
LAKE ST. JOSEPH HOTEL.
This charming summer hotel, situated in the midst of the Laurentian Mountains, 30 minutes from Quebec, on the Quebec and Lake St. John Ry., will be opened about June 15th, 1913.
CITY TICKET OFFICE:
226-230 St. James St., Phone Main 6570. Windsor Hotel, Phone Up 1187, or St. Catherine St. East Station. Phone Lasalle 141.

Cheap Rates for EASTER HOLIDAYS.
For the Easter holidays the usual holiday excursion rates will prevail on the Intercolonial Railway, between all stations on the line, and to points on connecting lines. Round trip tickets at one way fare will be issued March 20th to 24th, good for return March 26th.

STOPS TOBACCO HABIT IN ONE DAY
Sanitarium Publishes Free Book Showing How Tobacco Habit Can Be Banished in From One to Five Days at Home.
The Elders Sanitarium, a branch office of which is located at J—824 Yonge St., Toronto, Can., has published a free book showing the deadly effect of the tobacco habit, and how it can be banished in from one to five days at home.
Men who have used tobacco for more than fifty years have tried this method and say it is entirely successful, and in addition to banishing the desire for tobacco has improved their health wonderfully. This method banishes the desire for tobacco, no matter whether it is smoking, chewing, cigarettes or snuff dipping.
As this book is being distributed free, anyone wanting a copy should send their name and address at once.

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Hesperian	Sat. 8 Mar. 1.00 p.m.	Direct
Victorian	Fri. 14 Mar. 2.00 p.m.	Sat. 15 Mar.
Grampian	Sat. 22 Mar. 1.00 p.m.	Direct
Virginian	Fri. 28 Mar. 2.30 p.m.	Sat. 29 Mar.
Tunisian	Sat. 5 Apr. 1.00 p.m.	Direct

TO GLASGOW.

	From Boston	From Portland
Scotian		Thur. 6 Mar.
Scandinavian	Thur. 13 Mar. 2 p.m.	
Parisian		Thur. 20 Mar.
Ionian	Thur. 27 Mar. 2 p.m.	

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First-Class—Victorian and Virginian, $82.50 and Upwards. Other Steamers, $72.50 and up.
Second-Class—Victorian and Virginian, $52.50. Other Steamers—Liverpool Service, $50. To Glasgow, One Class II. Cabin, $45, $47.50, and $50.00, according to steamer.
Third-Class—$30.00, $31.25, $32.50, according to steamer.
To HAVRE and LONDON— For sailings from St. John, N.B., to Havre, and Summer Sailings and Rates, Apply Local Agents, or
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CUNARD LINE
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Feb. 27..T.SS. ASCANIA	Mar. 15
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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 twenty-fifth day of February, 1913, incorporating Messrs. Jos. W. Fontaine, business agent; Louis Trudel, rentier; Antoine Bolleau, notary; Hedwidge Legendre, spinster, and Olivier Thibeault, advocate, all of the City of Montreal, for the following purposes:
To organize and establish a loan system by which persons paying an entrance fee and a monthly contribution fixed by the company shall, in the numerical order of their respective contracts, have the right to borrow from the company the sum of one thousand dollars ($1,000.00), by contract, whenever a like sum derived from the monthly contributions shall be accumulated, in the name of the company, to form a special fund destined for such purpose;
To enter into contracts with any recommendable person to the above effect; to establish the amount of the monthly contributions, the proportion of same that the company may hold to pay the costs of administration and to create a reserve fund; to stipulate the securities that may be exacted for the repayment of the loan, the mode, the amount and the payments of such reimbursement deducting however the sums which have been paid by the associate before the expiration of his contract, and generally in all the contracts; to take any provisions of a nature to facilitate and secure the business of the company within the limits of the law;
To dispose of the repaid loans in the manner indicated by the company;
To remunerate any person, firm or corporation for services rendered or to be rendered about the formation, promotion or conduct of the business of the company, and with the approval of the shareholders, to pay any claims against the company for any property or rights acquired or held, in bonds or other securities or property of the company, or by the issue and distribution of paid up shares of its capital stock, under the name of "L'Epargne Immobiliere Limitee," with a capital stock of twenty thousand dollars ($20,000.00), divided into two hundred (200) shares of one hundred dollars ($100.00) each.
The principal place of business of the corporation will be at Montreal.
Dated at the office of the Provincial Secretary, this twenty-fifth day of February, 1913.
C. J. SIMARD,
Deputy Provincial Secretary
Olivier Thibeault,
Attorney for the Applicants.

Province of Quebec,
District of Montreal.
IN THE SUPERIOR COURT
No. 1251.
George Beresford Reynolds, et all., Plaintiffs,
VS.
John Kennedy, Defendant.
The Defendant is ordered to appear within eight days.
Montreal, March 13th, 1913.
T. DEROME,
Deputy Prothonotary.

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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.


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WORLD'S WELFARE

The Gospel in Mongolia

In the Footsteps of James Gilmour.

(The 'Christian World,' London.)

The sun is shining and 'summer has come,' say the Mongols, 'because the ponies are swaying their tails.' They are wise in weather signs, these Mongols, who live amid the open breezes of the Mongolian steppes and desert plains. What they do not know about the habits of ponies, camels and sheep is surely not worth knowing, for they, and their fathers before them, have ever been herdsmen and shepherds, wandering winter and summer from pasture to pasture across their limitless land. Limitless, indeed, the country must seem to them. This great region, lying between Siberia and China, stretches over an area six times the size of the German Empire; and there are, at most, only three million Mongols to people it. Russia, it was announced last week, is gradually absorbing the country.

The Mongol nomads are a different race from the Chinese, whose yoke they have now definitely cast off. They live in tents, which they share in the spring with the lambs, kids, and calves. As many as fifty lambs, twenty or thirty kids, and half a dozen calves may share one tent with a Mongol family! All Mongols are expert horsemen; even the beggars ride horses in this part of the world. They live mainly on milk, mutton, and antelope. When they make tea they boil it with salt, milk, and flour; and they prefer their cheese so rotten that no European could touch it. They are keen sportsmen, and their local princes vie with one another in the magnificence of their horse races and wrestling matches. As a rule, they are kindly folk, who give a hearty welcome to strangers, and Europeans who live among the Mongols become very fond of them.

The Mongol believes in religion, and takes it with extreme seriousness. But what a religion is his! It is a debased form of Buddhism—a mixture of superstition and devil-worship, of priestcraft and ritual, of charms and meaningless spells and mechanical prayer, with a dim background of Buddhist philosophy. Nearly one-third of the population consists of lamas, who are the priests and monks of this unspiritual faith. Can the Mongols be won for Christ? At the present day there are only a very few baptized Mongols, and it is estimated that the converts to the credit of Protestant missions have not exceeded ten. Christianity, therefore, is practically non-existent in Mongolia.

There is scarcely any missionary effort to convert the nomads of Mongolia, except the work of the Bible Society. This Society employs two European agents, one in Northern and the other in Southern Mongolia. These travel over their enormous 'parishes' with the train of camels, ponies, carts, and tents, and Mongol servants which are necessary when moving across such vast distances. They carry with them the Bible Society's Gospels in Mongolian, and are accompanied by native colporteurs, who help them to distribute the books.

We get a glimpse of the Bible Society's work from the journal of its agent, Mr. A. F. Almblad.

'It is a fine, warm morning, that does not belie the Mongols' forecast made on the evidence of their ponies' swaying tails. Soon some visitors arrive to have a look at the foreigner. 'My Indian tent is a magnet,' writes Mr. Almblad. 'Being unlike their own, it draws many Mongols to our camping place. Five men came on horseback to visit us to-day. At once their snuff-boxes were produced. The men wanted to know what sort of business I was doing. Before long they all became owners of Mongol and Thibetan Gospels. "We shall get the help of our teacher to find out the meaning of these books," they said. To-day, nearly forty Gospels were distributed to do their holy mission among these heathen.

'I met some Mongols who were quite friendly, and one of them purchased a New Testament. It was a real pleasure to talk to them. My supply of the Scriptures was soon gone, and I had to return to my tent for more. In the afternoon, however, the weather turned against me; but I kept up my courage and offered the books to rich and poor, and young and old, and had remarkably good sales. Here, again, I received some money for books; but most of them were bartered for hatags (i.e., silk rags). Afterwards I sold my whole stock of hatags, and was able to get two dollars for them. One New Testament and over eighty Gospels were sold during the day.'

It must be explained that there is no coin current in Mongola. Copies of the Gospels are bartered for milk — camel's milk, mare's milk, cow's milk, goat's milk, and sometimes sheep's milk—also for cheese, often in the last stage of decay, for argol (i.e., dry dung used for fuel), and for the above-mentioned hatags.

'What dirty people the Mongols are,' writes Mr. Almblad. 'In North Mongolia I think they are even worse than they are in the South. It would hardly be possible for a person who comes direct from civilization to drink their milk or eat their cheese, or other food. Sometimes I had to shut my eyes before I could eat or drink. To wash themselves and keep things clean are not in the Mongols' daily programme. The only things in a Mongol tent that occasionally get a good scrubbing are the brass cups that are put before the idols.

'One day I went with my books to a Mongol judge who was engaged in trying a case of horse-stealing. It was an amusing trial, for the thieves were bargaining with the judge over the sum of money for which he would set them free! On my appearance the judge put aside the case for a little while to converse with me. As soon as I got a chance I offered him my books, and when he found out what books they were, he said: "I have got those books already." He had bought them some years ago from one of the Society's agents. "Have you read them," I inquired. "Yes,' he replied, "but we Mongols have no use for such books; they do not agree with our religion."'

These bird's-eye views of Bible-selling in Mongolia give a fair idea of the stoniness of the soil in which the Bible Society is labouring. Still, thousands of tents in Mongolia now possess a copy of part of the Bible, and this seed will bear fruit in its due season. Here, as elsewhere, the Bible Society acts as a pioneer and pathfinder for missions, opening up new countries and peoples for the conquest of Christ's regenerating Gospel.

Our Stewardship for 1912

(By Dr. Grenfell.)

(Concluded)

Dear Mr. Editor:

Mr. Grant, of Amherst, rendered a similar service at the St. Barbe Islands, following Mr. Ladd's work; while Miss Elder did the same at St. Carol's, representing our good friend Miss Muir. Miss Arbaugh again maintained a teacher at English Point, where she herself 'broke ice.' Miss Lesley, Miss Copping, Miss Esther Williams, all rendered good service, which needs no praise from me. Miss Lesley is still working hard to secure some small endowment for the school over which she so ably presides. She will gladly go and speak of its work and its needs; and Miss Copping, who gave us an entire winter, is helping her, and is willing also to tell of the effort as an opportunity for sound investment.

Miss Appleton remains another winter with us, and with her at the school is her sister-in-law, whom we are delighted to have living in our midst, and her two children, and devoting her time to rendering the school more efficient. Miss Dwight again took charge of the Guest House, a task which no one has ever performed more efficiently and graciously. The boys under her charge always vote for Miss Dwight to be persuaded to come again the next summer. Miss Luther's sphere of work has been extended. She really has not proper assistance, and her industrial efforts are handicapped by her having to do all the work, as well as oversee. She needs volunteer industrial teachers as helpers in the summer months. An expenditure of $200 would cover all out-of-pocket expenses, would bring such a worker to a needy field, and the teacher would find a most delightful summer resort among an interesting and interested people, and would leave behind a valuable service rendered as an additional memory to cherish when 'bread and butter' pleasures vanish. If this letter falls into the hands of any one willing to help, they might write direct to Miss Jessie Luther, care of New England Grenfell Association, 14 Beacon street, Boston, Mass., U.S.A.

Professor Macdonald, of Brown, who made a thorough investigation of our work from the standpoint of an inquirer from outside, tells me that in his opinion Miss Luther's work is a branch which needs special emphasis at this time.

Miss Spalding, a new English volunteer, has come out to help Miss Storr at the Children's Home. I would write more of how greatly I value this addition to the all-important work which Miss Storr does, she herself being a volunteer, but that is by no means necessary if my readers realize what a large houseful of children means—especially when they have all to be bathed each night, as a lesson of primary importance before they leave us. Nothing but good reports continue to come from children who have gone out into the world from the Home, thanks to Miss Storr's wonderful training. Two of the boys who went to the extreme north of Labrador are doing splendidly, according to the reports of the friends with whom they are. They are developing rapidly into trappers, dog-drivers, good fishermen, and woodsmen. Davy at the mill is a treasure, Albert in the engine shop, Wilfred running the electric lights, Noah in Miss Luther's department, Phoebe gone back to look after her old grandmother and father in their nice home at Grand River. Fannie in our own household, John, the men received $75 for bringing the animals alive. One poor fellow who sold a small young silver to a fur buyer alive for $25, is saying that 'he didn't know that they were worth more alive.' He has learned that an offer of $3,000 has been made for it. This increase of value means conservation of life, and not wasteful destruction.

Had I time I would wish to refer to other things, but I must not close this without a brief reference to the greatest of all our financial efforts—though that is far from the gauge of greatness in the sight of God—our new Institute at St. John's, which is just being opened. With the addition of my new colleagues, Mr. Sheard and Mr. Jones, who will both reside in the building, the success of that enterprise is insured, I firmly believe. Meanwhile I only want to say how greatly I am indebted to Mr. Ashdown for all he did for us, and the strong House Committee of prominent citizens of St. John's is also doing invaluable work in looking after arrangements.

WILFRED T. GRENFELL.

A HERO KNIGHT.

(Sir George Turner gave up all his spare time to work at the causes and treatment of leprosy, and to help the lepers in their Asylum at Pretoria, and has himself become a victim to the fell disease.)

We are a nation still, not sword nor pen
Can keep inalienable right to fame
As his pure love who to the rescue came,
Who, seeking truth would serve his fellow men,
And fought contagion in the leper's den;
Wherefore we hail him hero and acclaim
Him quickener of a nation's heart, and name
Him martyr knight, a second Damien.

The sword shall rust, Imperial flags be furled,
Our floating thunder cease the mill,
Our gold be dross, but he who dared this deed
Revivifies a people; from his his seed
The flower of praise shall blossom round the world,
And make us, one time mighty, mightier still.

—H. D. Rawnsley.

WORLD CONFERENCE ON FAITH AND ORDER.

The Duration of the Protestant Episcopal Commission on this movement visited England, Scotland and Ireland during the last summer to confer with the Established church authorities of those countries regarding the relation of their churches to the proposed Conference. Such Conferences were held at Lambeth and also in Scotland and Ireland, and the greatest encouragement given to the Deputation to take such forward steps in the prosecution of their purpose as may be necessary.

A report of this visit was recently made to the Commission in session in Chicago, and it was also stated that the Commissions of many of the churches in the United States were engaged in furthering these interests. The Rev. Newman Smyth, D.D., chairman of the Commission of the National Council of Congregational churches, read a paper before the Commission in which he showed that in his own communion there is evidence of much willingness and desire to enter upon an eirenic reconsideration both of their own positions and those of others, and to engage in mutual reassessment of value in the hope of reaching ultimately a greater unity. He urged definite steps in constituting the Joint Commission, active and positive leadership in the organization of thework of conferences at convenient centers throughout the country, the sending forth of men, two by two, to organize and address such conferences, and the publication of papers from different points of view, prepared by the most eminent scholars and leading representatives of various views and tendencies, representative of their commissions to act with the committee on literature as associate or corresponding editors.

The Commission also decided that an informal conference be held within the next six months between men of various communions in the United States, for the consideration of the practical steps next to be taken to bring about the World Conference; the individuals invited to confer to include the chairmen and secretaries of existing commissions and one or more members of the Orthodox Eastern and Roman churches.

The president and secretary were directed, when they think it advisable, to invite the Church of Scotland and non-Episcopal bodies in the British Empire and to ask the Pan-Presbyterian Alliance for their sympathy and cooperation in promoting the Conference.

CHINA'S FIERCE WAR ON OPIUM CONTINUES.

The 'Chinese Students' Monthly' gives a translation of the terrifically drastic law recently enacted in China aiming to suppress the use of opium completely. This law actually makes it a capital offence to smoke, sell, grow or transport the drug. The magazine holds that there is not the least likelihood that the law will be allowed to serve as a dead letter. Indeed, it has already been enforced by the execution of two opium criminals at Changsha. The statute in English translation is as follows:

'All opium criminals of the first degree will be shot until they are dead. A person or persons who shall be convicted of any of the following offenses will be punished as an opium criminal in the first degree:

'1. A person who shall actually smoke the opium drug.

'2. A person who shall actually smoke the opium drug, and secretly sell the same.

'3. A person, planting the poppy, who shall create any disturbance with force and arms, when government officers are on duty to enforce the opium extirpation law.

'4. When three persons, or more, shall form a combination to smuggle or transport the prohibited drug, and who shall create any disturbance with force and arms, when these persons are put under arrest or detained by authorized officers, or by gentries of the locality where the illegal trade is found.'—'The Continent.'

RESURRECTION AND LIFE.

Beneath the cover of the sod
The lily heard the call of God;
Within its bulb so strangely sweet
Answering pulse began to beat.
The earth lay darkly damp and cold,
And held the smell of grave and mold,
But never did the lily say:
'Oh, who shall roll the stone away?'
'It heard the call, the call of God,
And up through prison-house of sod
It came from burial place of gloom
To find its perfect life in bloom!

—Selected.

THE SERMON.

THE ALL-EFFICIENCY OF THE GRACE OF CHRIST

(By the Rev. H. B. Gantt, pastor of the Union Church, colored, Montreal.

'And he said unto me, My grace is sufficient for thee, for my strength is made perfect in weakness.'—2 Cor., 12:9.

The 2nd epistle to the Corinthians was written by Paul from Macedonia to the Church of Corinth, A.D. 57. Corinth was a Grecian city, and like most cities Greece was of mixed inhabitants, and therefore corrupted by the unhappy blending of the philosophical Greek, the materialistic Roman, and the wonder-loving Jew.

These were anxious days for Paul, for in addition to answering for the promised visit to Corinth, he must also prove His apostleship. For certain persons had tempted the church at Corinth to doubt the authority of Paul, to demand a sign of his apostleship, and were further instigators of evil in that they provoked the church to accuse him of being weak in speech and contemptible in appearance.

To answer them he must tell of his revelations, which, because of their abundance, was a temptation to boast. But reciting them modestly and mildly, and assuring them that he had seen the Lord, not only on the way to Damascus, but that it was Jesus who stood with him midst the shower of



THE REV. H. B. GANTT.

stones at Lystra, it was Jesus who stood with him when the Roman rods fell heavily upon him; it was Jesus for whom he bore the forty stripes five times save one; Jesus, who thrice saved him from the bowels of the angry deep. And notwithstanding he was often in perils of river, often in perils of robbers; of the heathen; in perils of his countrymen; in perils of the wilderness, in perils of the city; in perils of the brethren; yet in every crisis, Jesus was with him, an indication of his calling. And notwithstanding, he was often in toils and weaknesses; often in sleepless watchings; often in hunger and thirst; often in cold and nakedness; yet Jesus is ever with him. So he answers them: 'I am often hard pressed, yet am I not crushed; often perplexed, yet not despairing; often struck down, yet not destroyed; and I have found that when my strength approximates zero, the strength of Christ approximated infinity, and that my extremity is God's opportunity; for He hath said unto me, My Grace is sufficient for thee: for my strength is made perfect in weakness. Hence, the subject, "The all-sufficiency of the Grace of Christ.'

Let us define Grace. Theologically speaking, Grace is Divine favor toward man, the mercy of God as distinguished from His justice, any benefit His mercy imparts, Divine love or pardon.

First, let us observe that His Grace is sufficient when the devil weighs us, And the devil will weigh us, my Christian friends; the scales will often bear the trade-mark of the church, yet it is the devil that weighs. Hear the church at Corinth weighing St. Paul. Contrasting Paul, the apostle of Jesus Christ, with the once famous Saul of Tarsus. Hear them: 'We remember when you were Saul of Tarsus, how you once moved over the roads to Palestine with Roman authority, with iron handcuffs, with letters from the high priests, permitting you to bind who you might find worshipping in this way and bring them captives to Jerusalem.. Then, Ceasar was your king; legions of soldiers were at his command, horsemen ready to obey and defend. You had a sign of your authority. But now, you are Paul, the apostle of Jesus Christ, claiming to be more powerful than when you were Saul of Tarsus. Where are your handcuffs? Where are your display? You claim stronger authority, where are your letters? You say you serve a greater than Caesar. Where are His soldiers, where are His horsemen?' But, my friends, Paul would teach them as you and I must teach men: that he is not to bind the physical man now, but the moral man; not the hands and feet of men, but their passions, appetite, their desires, thoughts; iron handcuffs will not suffice, physical apparatus is inadequate, and the grace of Christ is alone sufficient. He would teach them as we must teach men, that instead of soldiers and horsemen, the angels of the Lord campeth round about those that fear Him and delivereth them; that instead of physical strength He has the gospel, which is the power of God unto salvation. And, as for His sign and display, they themselves are the seal of His authrity; but further, they must know that simplicity is beauty, and true, Christian, upright living, carries its own badge of distinction. So as we go into the world, let us remember that the devil will weigh us, but His grace, the grace of Christ, is sufficient.

2nd.—His grace is sufficient when we are in perils. Hear Paul telling them: 'I am often in perils of rivers; in perils of false brethren; in perils of the city.' Let us tell you to-day that we will often be in perils of rivers—the waters of opposition will seek to drown our feeble efforts, but His grace is sufficient to steer our barque; the vices of the cities often imperil our ideas of truth, duty, right, virtue, but His grace is sufficient to withstand them. False brethren, those for whom and among whom we labor, will receive us, misunderstand us, misrepresent us; but His grace is sufficient to save us from despair. Oftimes, like Hager in the days of old, we will be tempted to set our little all behind the shrub of doubt and go away weeping. Weeping because we think ourselves friendless, weeping because we think ourselves helpless, but, when we turn ourselves about His grace will be manifested in the cloud, bidding us as it bade Hagar, 'Arise, lift up the lad, hold him in thine hand, for I will make of him a great nation. Water will spring up in the desert, bread will be found in the wilderness and our very peril will prove a blessing in disguise:

'If we obey and trust Him ever,
His smiles will quiet our alarms,
If we sail on and doubt Him never,
What seems a gale will prove a calm.

And when the harbor lights burn dimly,
He bids the gates of glory lift,
And when we call, He answers sweetly,
'I'm at the helm, Thou can'st not drift.'

3rd.—His grace is sufficient when our weakness rises against us. Not only was Paul pressed from without, but from within. He said he had a 'Thorn in the flesh.' I don't know what he meant. Some say he had weak eyes. I don't know. Some say he was a hunchback; I don't know. Some say he was epileptic, and often fell in fits; I don't know. Some say it was a moral weakness that worried him, I don't know. But whatever it was, the grace of Christ was sufficient.

Now God forbid that I should teach you that which I myself do not believe — that grace changes nature or the effects of sin in nature. If you sin against God and repent, He will cover your sins but nature is relentless, she ever demands her penalty and will not compromise. Break her laws and punishment for you and suffering for your posterity is as inevitable as in the grave. But thanks be to God, who giveth us the victory through our Lord and Saviour, Jesus Christ, if we will consecrate ourselves to serve and obey Him, He will not sanctify our tribulations, but our weakness in the flesh, He will make them means of magnifying His holy name, whether they be natural, inherited or acquired.

Hear me to-day, my Christian friends, if we have natural weakness, by means of the grace of Christ they may be suppressed. Some of us are high-tempered, explosive, rebellious, unrestrained, intemperate, lacking in meekness, lacking patience. But take fresh courage and go on in His service, teaching both by precept and example that His grace is sufficient to restrain every irregular inclination; to subdue every rebellious passion; to form in us that temperance which no pleasure can seduce; to that meekness which no provocation can ruffle; to that patience which no affliction can overwhelm; to that sense of debtorship which forces us to honor all men, for moral worth; to honor them for intellectual worth; to honor them for material worth; and if there be nothing on the surface to honor him for, honor him for what he might be, honor him because Christ died for him.

4th.—His grace is sufficient when we are in the Valley. In Verses 2, 3; Paul says he knew a man who has been honored with heavenly vision. The remembrance of this experience sustains him now. And be it remembered, my Christian friends, that mountain top experiences are not for the mountain, but for the valley.

Mountain top experiences are not for the mountain in the physical world. See the botanist with book and pen scaling the mountain side, higher and higher still he goes, taking the temperature and measuring the elevation; higher yet, passing where only the mosses flourish, he comes to its barren summit. For what? Just for the rigid experience of climbing? No. But he puts his experiences into books, sends them over the plains and into the valley, telling the gardener, the florist, and the farmer where the cabbage will grow, the roses will bloom and the corn thrive.

Mountain top experiences are not for the mountain. See the weather prophet sitting high in his observatory. He sees this wind coming at such a velocity: he sees that wind coming at such a velocity; he determines when and where and what will be the result of their crash. Why this experience? Just for the novelty of watching the wonderful phenomena of nature? No; but he goes to phone, flashes the news down the Mississippi valley, telling the farmers to make fast the feed doors and call the cattle home, the storm is coming.

Have you been upon the mountain of education? There are thousands in the valley waiting for you; have you been upon the mountain in the spirit? let it keep you cheerful to-morrow in the valley. And further, be it remembered, that mountain top experiences will always precede the experiences of the valley. This is the economy of grace. Before Moses was tempted by Israel's golden calf in the valley of Sinai he beheld from Sinai's rugged apex the hinder part of God's glory; before Moses was called into the valley of Moab to sleep the sleep which knows no awakening, he saw from Pisgah's lofty heights the beautiful land of Canaan, he saw beyond the swift flowing Jordan the outline of the grapes of Eschel and the pomegranates of Ephraim, before Peter, James and John were made to endure the painful experience of Gethsemane, and that bloody vision of Calvary, that they saw from the mountain top of Transfiguration, the glory which shall be revealed in us.

Hear me to-day; fear not the shadows of the valley; but approach them beneath the banner of His grace and find them outspread like an ocean of liquid silver; scale the mountains of tribulations and find them radiant with serial tents; valleys of vice will abound with luxuriant virtues; plains of ignorance will be transformed by the knowledge of God; cataracts of opposition will thunder in happy cooperation; rivers of sorrow will reel in majesty to the boundless ocean of joy; and those darksome, sombre, transcendant skies of purity and holiness will kindle with the nearness of summer cloud and glorious sunshine.

5th.—His grace is sufficient though its manifestation be silent. The Corinthians wanted a noisy display. And there are Corinthians in every church, community, etc.

But let us remember that silent forces are most powerful in the physical world, they are the most powerful in the world of education and religion. I repeat, silent forces are the most powerful in the physical world. Come out to the seashore as Vesper sets free the queen of the night; see the waves struggling with efforts indefatigable to touch her silver scepter. What force is this that conquers the arms of the sea? The attraction of the moon, a silent force. Keep yet the ocean side awhile and see the massive fleet borne upon the bosom of the main. What force is this sustaining the tons of men and iron? The force of bouyancy, a silent force. Keep yet the ocean side awhile and see the cannon ball hurled aloft. What force is this that conquors the impetus of the great dynamic and brings it to the earth again? The force of gravity, a silent power. Keep yet the ocean awhile as the rising sun dispels the mist and see those waves which surged in vain on yesterday finally lifted into that rarified atmosphere. What forces are they which succeed at last? The forces of light and heat, both silent forces.

So it is in the religious life, grace will manifest itself silently, yet nevertheless, powerfully. Get out on the seashore of human affairs and with the buoyancy of kindness and gentleness bear up the weary and broken hearted; with the gravity of kindness and patience, pull down false notions of life and pleasure; with the light and heat of love and kindly example, lift some struggling man or woman into the higher planes of love, duty, service and patience, ever remembering that when we are weak the grace of Christ is most abundant to assist us.

Lastly.—His grace is sufficient in that it perfects our strength. The text in the original reads thus: My grace is sufficient for thee; and the force, or the power, is furnished or completed in weakness.'

The relation of a little observation will serve to make this clear. Not long ago, I saw a baby girl attempting to draw her larger brother on his sleigh, while the third brother, stood by and looked on. The baby pulled with all its little might, but being unable to move its load she turned to her brother standing by with tearful eyes, who, ere she spoke, divined her intent and smiling, gave a helping hand, and the sleigh moved off.

So it is in the world of Christian endeavor. Oftimes our brother with his ignorance, vice, sin, and superstition will prove too heavy for our strength. But Jesus stands in the background with the smiling sympathy of a pitying father ready to perfect our strength.

So, in conclusion, I bid you all come with me and let us take fresh courage to-day; let us face the opinions of the world, let us fear not the perils of sin, nor the shadows of the valley. Let us go through the gates, cast up a highway, cast out the stones, prepare Him the way. Lift up a standard among the people.

And as we go let us sing. Let us be cheerful, proving to the world that peculiar property of the righteous, to have peace in the midst of adversity. Oftimes we sing with a broken note, but let us sing on; oftimes we sing, in sobs and tears, but sing on; oftimes discord supplants harmony, but sing on; ofttimes we sing reluctantly, 'Thy will be done,' but sing on. And God grant that the all-sufficiency of the grace of Christ may enable us to

Let live that when, our summons come to join
That innumerable caravan that moves
To that mysterious realm, when each shall take,
His chamber in the silent halls of death
We go, not like the quarry slave of night,
Scourged to his dungeon, but, sustained and soothed,
By an unfaltering trust, approach our grave,
Like one who wraps the drapery of his couch
About him, and lies down to pleasant dreams.

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Sunday School Lesson

(By Dr. G. Campbell Morgan.)

ISAAC AND REBEKAH.

March 23, 1913.

Lesson—Genesis xxiv.

Golden Text—Proverbs, iii., 6.

'In all thy ways acknowledge Him, and He shall direct thy paths.'

Our lesson opens with a further illustration of the faith of Abraham. He 'was old, and well stricken in age,' and evidently felt that the time for his pilgrimage was drawing to a close. Through varied experiences he had been brought into a fuller fellowship with God. By the way of the call which he had obeyed, he had been brought into covenant relationships and had been admitted to a profound communion. He was soon to depart, and the arrangements which he made with his steward concerning the marriage of his son were those of faith. The covenant which Jehovah had made with him concerned the seed and the land. In fulfilment of the Divine promise, the son had been given. It was all-important that two matters should be carefully observed; first, the seed of faith must not be contaminated by the corruption of the people of Canaan; and, secondly, the son given must not depart from the land which was promised as a possession.

These matters constituted the burden of his charge to Eliezer. First, no wife was to be taken for Isaac from the Canaanites. When Eliezer suggested that perhaps a woman of his own people from beyond the flood might not be willing to come, and asked if, in that case, he should take his son to her, Abraham strictly charged him that he was not to do so. In all this he acted in obedience to the will of God, as it had been revealed to him, and in harmony with the covenant, and that by faith.

It is interesting to notice in this connection how time ever reveals the overruling of circumstances by God. This Eleazer was the man who he was afraid would succeed in the days when Divine promise of a son was delayed. Now he is seen undertaking the commission of seeking a wife for Isaac, in order to the preservation of the seed.

Thus Isaac, the son of Abraham, and Rebekah, the daughter of Bethuel, were united. In their union they both acted upon the principle of faith; Isaac in his consent to the method adopted by his father, and Rebekah in the venture she made as she turned her back upon her father's house, and went to the new land to share in the fortunes of those who were living on the principle of faith in God. This should never be lost sight of in any consideration either of Isaac or Rebekah. He was a man of quiet and meditative life, lacking much of the force of character of his father, but on more than one occasion we have the clearest evidence of the strength of his faith. Whatever there may have been of human cleverness and scheming in Rebekah, as subsequent years manifested, her definite, 'I will go,' in esponse to the appeal of Eliezer, was distinctly a venture of faith, for the principles and practices of the life of Abraham must have been well known to his blood relations.

THE TEACHING.

This whole story is full of western color, and has in it much of beauty. Its main value is that of its revelation of the abiding necessity for loyalty to the principle of faith. Faith is not for the great crises of life alone. It is alike necessary for the ordinary and commonplace experiences. It must be the active principle in all enterprises and choices. Indeed, in the life of faith every smallest event is in some sense a crisis, leading on to other things. Every link in the chain is important. If in any matter, however apparently trivial, there be deflection from faith, then the whole set and current of the years is changed. No hour arrives in the life of those who are yielded to God, when sight is a sufficient ground upon which to take action.

While all this is true, this story also reminds us that faith is rational. Whereas arrangements and choices must be made upon the principle of faith, faith demands that there shall be arrangement, and that there shall be choices. It compels thought and consideration. That is not faith which allows things to drift, or blindly trusting to some choice, hopes they may turn out well. Faith discerns the true line of action, and carefully guards against the possibility of wandering from it. Faith demands that the life of the companion shall not be chosen from a corrupt race, and insists upon it that the seed of promise shall abide on the land of promise. Thus faith guards against two wrong principles of action—that of arranging according to sight and human calculation, and that of failing to make use of the gift of reason which God has bestowed upon men.

THE GOLDEN TEXT.

The golden text is well chosen, crystalizing the main value of this story. It first declares the true condition of all life, and explains it, the declaration in itself being an explanation, 'In all thy ways acknowledge Him.' The acknowledgment of God in all the ways means first of all belief in Him, that is faith; but it also means the reasonable action of adjusting all the activities of life to that belief. God is not acknowledged merely by the intellectual conviction of His existence and government, but by life submitted to that government, and thus linked to all the resources of His being.

In its second part this declaration affirms the Divine side of the covenant, 'He will direct thy paths.' That is the answer of God to the activity of faith. Wherever a man acknowledges Him, He responds. Let Abraham and Isaac, in mutual consent, seek a wife for the continuity of the Divine programme, and let them do it in the acknowledgment of God; then in answer to faith He will direct the path of Eliezer to the woman of His own choice, and thus maintain and continue His fellowship with His people.

G. CAMPBELL MORGAN, D.D.

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SUGGESTIVE QUESTIONS ON THE SUNDAY-SCHOOL LESSONS.

(By Rev. T. S. Linscott, D.D.)

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March 23, 1913.

Isaac and Rebekah. Gen. xxiv.

Goden Text.—In all thy ways acknowledge him and he will direct thy paths. Prov. iii., 6.

(1.) Verse 1—Should a good old man be as bright in his mind and as glad in his heart as when he was younger? Why?

(2.) Verses 2-9—What would you say is the value of a faithful workman or foreman or an absolutely trustworthy confidential secretary to an employer?

(3.) What, if any, value is an oath over a straight promise to bind the conscience of an intelligent man?

(4.) Isaac was thirty-six years old when Abraham, his father, sent his servant to seek him a wife. Would you say that every man should marry, and if so, at what age?

(5.) If a son is not interested to get a wife, ought his parents put pressure on him to do so?

(6.) What importance should be attached to nationality, family and religion, as compared with personality in choosing a wife or accepting a husband?

(7.) How much does God do in the selection of the wife of a truly good man?

(8.) Would you say or not, and why, that all true marriages are made in heaven?

(9.) Verses 10-20—If an industrious man in an honorable calling constantly seeks help from God, may he wits safety quiet his heart from all anxiety and be assured of success? Why?

(10.) How much consideration ought a woman, when her hand is sought in marriage, give to her suitor's worldly possessions?

(11.) If two salesmen, both Christian men of equal ability, start out to sell goods, and one prays for success with every prospect, while the other does not, what would be the difference, if any, in their degree of success?

(12.) Whether a man is rich or poor, which woman would make him the better wife, other things being equal, one who knows how to work, or one who has been raised in luxury without work? Why?

(13.) Verses 21-28—What is the difference in the restful assurance produced by faith and that which comes from faith being actually realied through fact?

(14.(Verses 29-42—Who was Laban and what part does he play in Bible history?

(15.) Why is it that presents form such an important part in courtship and marriage?

(16.) Why is it unwise in these days for cousins to arry?

(17.) **Verses 43-49—Of two young women, the one frank, cheerful, communicative and obliging; the other timid, reserved and self contained, which is the more likely to get a good husband? (This is one of the questions which may be answered in writing by members of the club.)**

(18. Verses 50-53—Why would you say or not that all the good things which we get come from the Lord?

(19.) What effect does a devout recognition of God's benefits have upon our generosity?

(20.) Verses 54-61— What can you say in favor of the man who is in a hurry to get home as soon as he has finished his business?

(21.) Verses 62-67—When you know a man meditates in the fields at night how would you estimate his general character?

(22.) What great historic significance is there in the marriage of Isaac and Rebekah?

Lesson for Sunday, March 30, 1913. Review—The God of Our Fathers.

Church Notes

'The dignity of the commonplace,' will be the morning subject, and 'St. Patrick—Protestant and Pauline Preacher,' the evening subject of the Rev. Dr. Johnston in the American Presbyterian Church to-morrow.

* * *

To-morrow will be observed as Livingston Sunday in Emmanuel Church. Dr. Pedley will preach in the morning on 'Livingstone the Missionary,' and in the evening on 'Livingstone the Man.' There willl also be special Livingstone exercise in the Sunday School in the afternoon. For some weeks short items on the life and work of the great explorer have been given by various members of the Sunday School at the closing exercises. The school has had Livingstone's words, 'Anywhere, provided it be forward,' for its motto for the past few weeks.' Sunday each class will give some saying of Livingstone's, and Miss Hattie Owens will give a reading on Livingstone. The classes will also bring gifts for the Congregational Mission at Chisamba, Africa, on the route of one of Livingstone's journeys.

* * *

The musical services in the First Baptist Church to-morrow evening will consist of parts of Stainer's 'Crucifixion.'

* * *

On Thursday evening March 20, at 8.15 the Sacred Cantata, 'Olivet to Calvary,' by J. H. Maunder will be sung by the choir of the First Baptist Church, Sherbrooke street and Union avenue, under the leadership of W. Wardell Wilson, organist of the church. The soloists will be: Mrs. H. Oswald Wright, soprano; Mr. A. A. Webb, tenor; Mr. Edmund Austin, baritone. Mrs. Wright was for several years soloist in Knox Presbyterian and the First Baptist Churches, Ottawa, and was noted throughout Eastern Ontario for her oratorio and concert work. She is a sister of Mr. Wilson, organist and choirmaster of the First Baptist Church.

* * *

The Rev. Wm. Merrilee's will be the speaker and Miss E. Walker the soloist at the Men's Own Meeting at 4 o'clock on Sunday afternoon in Centenary Church, corner of Wellington and Charron streets.

* * *

The Sacred Cantata, 'From Olivet to Calvary,' will be rendered by the Temple Choir, under the leadership of Mr. Harold Smith, in the Baptist Temple, corner of Fairmount avenue and Durocher street, on Tuesday, March 18, at 8 oclock. The soloists for this occasion are: Mr. Leslie Tedford, Miss Ida McKarracher, Miss Gertrude Miller, and Mr. John Freer.

* * *

On Sunday evening (Palm Sunday), the Sacred Cantata, 'The Darkest Hour,' by Harold Moore, will be given by the choir in place of the usual sermon. The soloists will be: Masters Hewetson and Stone, and Messrs. J. E. Warner and R. Lionel Taylor.

On Good Friday evening, at 8.15, the Sacred Cantata. 'The Passion,' by Alfred R. Gaul, will be sung by the choir. The soloists will be: Messrs. J. E. Warner, J. H. Carson and Lewis Gould. Both Cantatas will be under the direction of Dr. Percival J. Illsley, F.R.C.O., organist of St. George's Church.

* * *

The choir of Centenary Church, Point St. Charles, will give the cantata 'King of Glory,' in the church, on Good Friday evening. The choir, which consists of forty voices, will be under the leadership of Mr. J. Simons. Miss Mabel Mattice will recite.

FIXING THE AWNINGS FOR SPRING IS HERE.

Spring is here again. The arrival of the first robin in the mountain has not yet been chronicled, but there are other signs, equally certain, that the 'Good old summer time' is not very far away. The juvenile population of the city has hunted up the marble bag this week and now whereever there is a fairly clear spot on the sidewalk a noisy game is in progress. That is the first real indication that spring is here.

No one has yet ventured to sport a straw hat on St. James street — like, they did on the last day of December. But this morning, the awning man got busy and began to fix the sun-protectors on the fronts of the stores. Another sign of spring. In a few days, the big revolving store and office doors will be relegated to the store room and then spring will be here for sure.

BIG DROP IN EGGS.

Exciting Moments at Bonsecours Market Yesterday.

The tone of the Bonsecours Market was somewhat depressed yesterday, as the result of a sudden drop in eggs. The drop did not directly concern the sellers and buyers in the market, but the effect was felt nevertheless. The whole thing was caused by the bad condition of the streets, for when the driver of a large dray attempted to turn on the hill upon which the market is situated, the vehicle toppled over, causing the load to spill. What was the load? Why, eggs, of all things. Immediately there was a scramble—not of the eggs—but of all the assembled populace to assist in picking them up. Alas, though! there was little to pick up, for apparently sensing the danger they were in, the eggs had started to run, and what a mess there was. When the cases were opened, one was found to have three whole eggs in it. Another had six, and it is presumed the next had twelve, and the next twenty-four, so that there might have been one whole case in the lot.



Heroes Part With Honors

War Medals Prominent Display in Secondhand Dealers' Windows.

Twenty-five war medals, granted by the Sovereign of the British Empire for service in South Africa, are for sale in one of the second-hand shops of the city. A tattered shield in the window of the secondhand man is covered with war medals, each having attached from one to four bars, signifying the engagements through which its original holder passed. A few cents, in most cases not a dollar, was all that the soldiers received for them although the new owner holds them at one dollar a bar.

But few medals won by the Canadian soldiers in that campaign are in the shop: The larger number were sold by privates who had served in some Old Country regiment and who, after the war was over came to Canada. Hard luck or bad habits put them down and out for the time. So the medals were sold for what could be got for them.

'How did you get them?' the dealer was asked.

'Oh, most of the men wanted booze, I guess so they came here with the medals.'

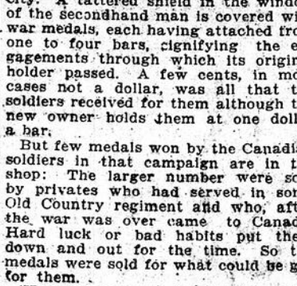
The second-hand man does not find them good sellers, for some of them have been on his hands for three or four years. Few Montrealers seem to fancy them for souvenir purposes, while so far no one of the soldiers who sold them to him has return to buy back the little token given him by the Sovereign for whom he risked his life on the battlefields of South Africa.

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City ..... Prov .....

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, (i) 1.30 p.m., B5.15 p.m., (i) 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., *9.50 p.m.
For Winnipeg, Calgary, Vancouver, *10.30 p.m.
For Ottawa, †8.05 a.m., §8.40 a.m., †9.15 a.m., †4.30 p.m., §7.45 p.m., *9.50 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., (i) 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., *4.30 p.m.
From West Toronto and North Toronto, *6.58 a.m.
From St. Paul, Sault Ste. Marie, Cobalt, Porcupine, *8.00 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., *9.30 a.m., *11.45 a.m., †12.25 p.m., B4.25 p.m., K6.50 p.m., *7.40 p.m., *10.15 p.m.

A Daily ex. Saturday.
G Monday only.
† Week days. (i) Saturday. *Daily.
Q Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday.
H Monday, Wednesday and Friday.
B Daily except Saturday and Sunday.
G Monday only.
§ Sunday only.
K Saturday and Sunday only.
M Friday only.

CITY TICKET OFFICE, 141-145 St. James street. Telephone, Main, 8125

New York Central Trains leave Windsor Station.

For Malone, Utica, Albany, New York, Syracuse, Rochester and Buffalo, 8 a.m., ex. Sunday, and 7 p.m. daily.
For Malone and intermediate stations, 5.10 p.m. daily.
For Valleyfield and intermediate stations, 9.30 a.m. Sunday only; 10 a.m. ex. Saturday and Sunday; 1.25 p.m. Saturday only; 6.20 p.m., ex. Sunday.

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., †5.20 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., B 5.10 p.m., †6.15 p.m., §11.15 p.m, §1145 p.m.
For St. Jerome, *8.45 a.m., (i) 1.45 p.m., †4.00 p.m., B8.30 p.m., (i) 11.15 p.m.
For St. Agathe, *8.45 a.m., (i) 1.45 p.m., †4.00 p.m., (i) 11.15 p.m.
For St. Rose, St. Therese and intermediate points, *8.30 a.m., *8.45 a.m., §9.30 a.m., (i) 1.45 p.m., (i) 2.00 p.m. †4.00 p.m., †4.30 p.m., B6.10 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., 3 p.m., *6.30 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, †9.20 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.

Arrive as follows:

From New York, Albany, Buffalo, Rochester, Syracuse, Utica, etc., 10.05 a.m. daily and 10.15 p.m. ex. Sunday.
From Malone and intermediate stations, 9.55 a.m. daily.
From Valleyfield and intermediate stations, 8.10 a.m. ex. Sunday; 2 p.m. ex. Saturday and Sunday; 4.35 p.m. Saturday only, and 9.26 p.m. Sunday only.

Rutland Railroad Trains leave Windsor Station.

For New York, Boston, Worcester, and Providence, 8.50 a.m. and 7.40 p.m. daily.

Arrive as follows:

From New York, Boston, Providence, Worcester, etc., 7.40 a.m. and 10.05 p.m. daily.

Intercolonial Railway Trains leave Bonaventure Union Depot as follows:—

MARITIME EXPRESS.

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.

OCEAN LIMITED.

7.30 p.m. — Quebec, Metis, Metapedia, Campbellton, Moncton, St. John, Halifax, Prince Edward Island and Sydney. On Saturdays to Moncton and Halifax.

Intercolonial Railway Trains Arrive at Bonaventure Union Depot as follows:

7.35 a.m.—Daily, Ocean Limited—Halifax, Moncton, Quebec, Levis, Drummondville, St. Hyacinthe.
10.05 a.m. — Except Sunday, Express from Nicolet, 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.
1.35 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.
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 Saturdays for points on the Q. and L. St. J. Ry.
5.30 P.M.—Daily, except Sunday, for Rawdon, Joliette and St. Jerome.
9.15 A.M.—Sunday only, for Joliette.

UNITARIAN CHURCH.

CHURCH OF THE MESSIAH (Unitarian), Sherbrooke Street West and Simpson street. The Rev. Frederick R. Griffin, B.A., S.T.B. (Harvard), Minister. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. The pastor will preach. Evening subject: 'The Supremacy of Jesus.'

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 Huberdeau.

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.

CHURCH NOTICES.

METHODIST CHURCHES.

SHERBROOKE STREET METHODIST CHURCH, Sherbrooke street, just west of St. Lawrence. Rev. Alfred A. Hadley, 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., 'The Natural Man and the Spiritual Man.' 7 p.m., 'Two Great Questions.' The pastor will preach at both services.

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 pastor will preach at both services. Subjects: 11 a.m., 'The Apostle of Common Sense.' 7 p.m., 'A Palm Sunday Service.' Strangers welcome at all our services.

SHAW MEMORIAL METHODIST CHURCH, cor. Christopher Columbus and Beaubien streets. (Rev. M. I. Robinson, M.A., pastor.) Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. 3 p.m., Sunday school. Men's meeting at 3 o'clock.

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. Service at 7 p.m. Preacher, Mr. Isaac Collins.

ST. JAMES METHODIST CHURCH. Rev. William Sparling, B.A., D.D., pastor. Sunday, March 16. The pastor will preach at both services. 11 a.m., 'Christ in Personal Work.' 7 p.m., a Sermon to Women, to which all women are particularly invited. After the evening service there will be a social hour in the Lecture Hall, when Mrs. R. W. Henderson, Probation Officer,will tell of her work. On Monday evening the annual 'Green Tea' of the Alexandra Club, will be held.

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. Special anniversary services. The Rev. Principal Smyth at 7 p.m.

MOUNTAIN STREET METHODIST CHURCH, corner of Mountain and Torrance sts. Rev. T. E. Bourke,B.D.,pastor. 11 a.m., the Rev. W. J. Smith, B.A., of Temperance and Moral Reform Department; 7 p.m., the Rev. T. E. Bourke, B.D. 10 a.m., class; 3 p.m., Sunday-school and Brotherhood. Speaker at Brotherhood, the Rev. T. E. Bourke. Subject: 'St. Patrick.' Monday evening at 8, St. Patrick Social. Wednesday evening at 8, Missionary meeting, conducted by the ladies.

MARLBOROUGH ST. METHODIST CHURCH, corner of Marlborough and St. Catherine street. Services: Morning, 11. Subject: 'Christ's Entry into Jerusalem.' Evening, 7. Subject: 'Jephth's Vow.' Sabbath school at 3 p.m. Epworth League on Monday at 8 p.m. Prayer meeting on Tuesday at 8 p.m. Wednesday evening, social and entertainment. Tea served from 6.30 to 8. Friday, Junior League at 7.45.

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. B. B. Brown, pastor. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. The pastor will preach. 3 p.m., Sunday school. Men's Bible class at 3 p.m.

MOUNT ROYAL AVE METHODIST CHURCH, corner of Mount Royal ave. and Berri street. The Rev. Henry A. Young, pastor. 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 meets 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 Rev. E. W. Coats, B.A., will preach at both services. Class Meeting at 9.30 a.m., led by Mr. Godsal; class meeting at 10 a.m., led by Mr. Collins. Sunday school and Bible class at 3 p.m. Men's Own at 4 p.m. Speaker, the Rev. William Merrilees. Special services every evening during this week at 8 p.m.

WESTMOUNT METHODIST CHURCH corner of Western and Lansdowne avenues, Westmount). Rev. W. W. Baker, pastor. Sunday, March 16, 1913. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. 3 p.m., Sunday school.

DELORIMIER METHODIST CHURCH (cor. 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.

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.

EGLISE EVANGELIQUE ,rue Delisle.—Services publics a 11 hrs et 7 hrs. Ecole de Dimanches 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.

CHURCH NOTICES.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCHES.

THE FIRST CHURCH, corner of Mance and Prince Arthur streets. The Rev. Malcolm A. Campbell, Minister. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. The Sacrament of the Lord's Supper will be celebrated at the morning service. The Sunday school and Adult Bible class meets at 3 o'clock. Mr. Donald McLeod, of the Presbyterian College, will address the Adult class. The Rev. Prof. Daniel J. Fraser, D.D., LL.D., will be the preacher at the service on Good Friday at 11 o'clock. The minister will officiate at both services to-morrow. Strangers are always welcome.

MACVICAR MEMORIAL CHURCH, St. Viateur avenue, corner of Hutchison street. The Rev. James G. Potter, M.A., pastor. 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Dedication of new church building. The Rev. W. T. Herridge, D.D., of Ottawa, will preach both mornin and evening. 3 p.m., the Rev. Dr. Clark, of Westmount, will laddress the mass meeting. Monday, 8 p.m., the public reception. Strangers welcome to all services.

ST. MATTHEW'S CHURCH, 632 Wellington street, corner Bourgeois — The Rev. L.B.Gibson, B.D., Ph.D.,pastor. Sunday, March 16. Public worship: 11 a.m., 'The healing of the impotent man.' 7 p.m., 'A Judicial Murder.' Third in series on 'World's Greatest Tragedy.' The Sacrament of the Lord's Supper will be administered at the close of the evening service. Sabbath school and Bible classes at 3 p.m. St. Matthew's P.S.A. at 3 p.m. 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.E. Society. Strangers are always welcome.

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. The Sacrament of the Lord's Supper at the morning service.

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., I. Cor. xi., 17; 7 p.m., 119th Psalm, 18. 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. Sunday school at 3 p.m. Strangers welcome to all services.

ST. LUKE'S CHURCH, Presbyterian, Decarie avenue, near Sherbrooke street. Sunday services, 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. S.S. and Bible class at 3 p.m.; midweek service on Wednesday at 8 p.m. Strangers welcome. Evangelist T. A. Woods, in charge.

ERSKINE CHURCH, Sherbrooke St. corner of Ontario avenue.—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.

GARDENVILLE AVENUE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH (Longueuil). Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Bible class and Sabbath school at 3 p.m.

WESTMINSTER PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Atwater avenue. Rev. M. S. Oxley, B.A., pastor. 11 a.m., Mr. Leightbody; 7 p.m., Mr. Wm. Barr; 3 p.m., Sunday school.

STANLEY STREET PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH—Rev. W. D. Reid, B.A., B.D., pastor. 11 a.m. subject: 'David Livingstone.'—The man who tried to heal the open sore of the world. 7 p.m. 'Elijah in the Dumps.'—Under the Juniper Tree. 3 p.m., Sabbath school and Bible classes. Prayer meeting on Wednesday at 8 p.m.

FAIRMOUNT PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Papineau avenue and Masson street. The Rev. H. S. Lee, B.A., pastor. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Adult Bible class at 2 p.m. Sunday school at 3 p.m. Y.P.S.C.E. on Monday at 8 p.m. Weekly prayer meeting on Wednesday at 8 p.m. The pastor will conduct both services. Strangers welcome to all the services.

CALVIN PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Notre Dame street West, near Seigneurs street. Pastor, the Rev. James Mackay, will preach at 11 a.m. and the Rev. J. G. Shearer, D.D., of Toronto, at 7 p.m. Sabbath school and Bible classes at 3 p.m. Prayer meeting on Wednesday at 8 p.m. Strangers invited to all services.

EGLISE ST. JEAN, angle des rues Ste. Catherine et Cadieux. Culte le dimanche a 11 a.m. et 7 p.m. Ecole du dimanche a 10. Reunion de priere le mercredi a 8 p.m. Reunion de la societe d'activite chretienne le vendredi a 8 p.m.

THE AMERICAN PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

Rev. Robert Johnston, D.D., Minister.
Mr. Jas. H. Shearer, A.R.C.O., Organist.

Public worship at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m.
Dr. Johnston will preach at both services.

11 a.m., 'The Dignity of the Commonplace.'

7 p.m., 'St. Patrick, Protestant and Pauline Preacher.'

Bible School, all departments, at 3 o'clock.

Quiet Hour, every afternoon next week, 5 to 5:40 p.m.

TAYLOR CHURCH, Presbyterian, corner of Papineau avenue and Logan st. The Rev. A. C. Manson, D.D., pastor. The Rev. W. W. MacCuaig will preach morning and evening.

Sunday school and Bible classes and Men's Own meeting at 3 p.m. Speaker, Mr. C. R. Westgate. Christian Endeavor on Monday at 8 p.m. Boys' Brigade on Tuesday at 7.30 p.m. Prayer meeting on Wednesday at 8 p.m. Junior Endeavor on Friday at 4 p.m. The public are cordially invited and made welcome to any or all of the above services.

VICTORIA CHURCH, corner of Conway and Menai streets. The Rev. John Chisholm, B.A., pastor. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. The Sunday school and Bible classes at 3 p.m. Ladies' Aid Society on Wednesday at 2.30 p.m. Mid-week service on Wednesday at 8 p.m. All welcome.

MAISONNEUVE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, corner of Letourneau and Adam streets. The Rev. R. L. Ballantyne, pastor. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Chinese classes at 10 a.m. Pastor's Bible class and Sabbath school at 3 p.m. Christian Endeavor on Monday evening at 8 p.m. Boys' Brigade, on Tuesday, at 7.15 p.m. Men's Club, Friday, at 8 p.m. Gospel Temperance Meeting, on Saturday, at 8 p.m. Girls' class, Tuesday. Men's reading room open every night, 7-10. You are invited to any or all of these services. Seats free.

ITALIAN CONGREGATION, ST. JEAN PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, St. Catherine and Cadieux streets. Next Sunday, the Rev. Raffaelo De Pierro will preach in Italian at 4 p.m.

LIVINGSTONE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, corner of Mance street and Atlantic avenue. The Rev. Allen Reid, B.A., B.D. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Sunday school at 3 p.m. All are welcome.

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. Schools for Chinamen at 10 a.m. and 8.15 p.m. Sabbath school and Bible classes at 3 p.m., and the pastor's class for men at same hour. C. E. meeting on Monday evening



A MAGAZINE PAGE FOR HOME-MAKERS



HOW ONE OF OUR HOME MAKERS ECONOMIZED.

Dear Editor,—Perhaps a description of a few of my economies will be suggestive to those who have to battle with the increased cost of living without any addition to their income.

On looking over my wardrobe I took out one of my house dresses, a dark gingham considerably the worse for wear. There was no redeeming feature left to it. It could not take the place it had held last season as I had worn it finally painting and housecleaning. I took out the front breadth, cut off the waist, ripped up the back and cut away about an inch around from the bottom. Then I sewed the two pieces together that had once joined the front, hemmed the bottom, cut off two pieces down each side of where the back seam was, hemmed the sides, thus cut, sewed the two pieces on for apron strings. That made one apron less to buy this year.

Next came a light print which had faded perfectly white with repeated washings. In quality it was considerably better than the previous one. I cut the waist from the skirt and about three-quarters of the length of the sleeves away (which were worn out at the elbows), cutting off the collar as well. Then I proceeded to hem the sleeves and neck part, putting on a piece of lace that had previously been used on a corset cover, but which had remained quite firm and good-looking. I next took a piece of the best part of the sleeves sewing it on the bottom of the waist as a band. This done I found I had quite a respectable looking corset cover for every day wear. Another thing I would not have to buy.

The skirt part of the same point; which was quite good except for a frayed piece at the bottom towards the back, I cut off about an inch all around the bottom making a hem. I then crocheted a narrow edging all around the bottom not having enough good lace to make the desired effect. A very serviceable underskirt it made me for the summer. Another thing I would not have to buy.

My next venture was with a dark blue dress with elbows worn out, waist bands frayed, skirt bottom tattered, and the back of the neck worn threadbare. I cut the sleeves off at the elbows, the neck square, and about two inches off the bottom of the skirt. Having some white material of the same grade as the dress I put a two-inch band of it around the bottom of the skirt, stitching it around twice to make it firm. Then I put an inch band around the elbow sleeves. I treated the square yoke with an inch band also. To my delight I found I had a very neat as well as dainty house dress. Another necessary garment I would not have to buy.

The last remaining house dress was short-sleeved and of walking length. I cut away the sleeves entirely cutting the neck down to a V shape back and front. These I stitched down with a double row of stitching. This last dress I wear with a guimpe, changing the color of the guimpe for variety. As the dress is of dark gray material I can wear almost any color with it.

ROSEBUD.

CARE OF FINGER-NAILS.

The finger nail as it should be is about one and a half times as long as it is broad, and always shows a crescent on the base.

Highly polished or pointed nails are not indicative of good taste.

They should have a natural gloss and be neatly rounded at the top.

If the nails are rounded off with the file every day they will not need to be cut with the scissors, which is injurious.

In order to keep the crescent at the base well formed the skin should be pushed back from the nail with the towel, or, if necessary, with a blunt orange stick, every time the hands are washed

The orange stick is excellent for cleaning the finger nails after they have been soaked a few minutes in warm water containing a little lemon juice.

If the nails show a tendency to brittleness a little soaking in warm olive oil, after removing them from the lemon water, and an application of cold cream at night, will prove beneficial.

In polishing the nails with the chamois polisher neither paste nor powder should be used.

Powder makes the nails brittle and paste gives an undesirable high color.

After using the file to round the finger nails in shape it is well to use an emery strip to remove any roughness that remains.

A VESPER PRAYER.

(By Minnie Leona Upton.)

The day Thou gavest me
Has now returned to Thee
Bearing the deeds with which I filled
each hour.
Lord of our deeds and days,
I ask Thee not for praise—
I pray for power!

So much I meant to do,
When the bright day was new,
So many hearts I longed to help and
heal—
Now, as the splendors die
From out the western sky,
I humbly kneel.

Give me the power to feel
For hearts that I would heal
Give me the power to see with sight
like Thine;
But most of all, give me
The power to love like Thee,
O Love Divine!

'S. S. Times.'

NO 'PHARMACEUTICAL EMULSIONS' ON HER SALAD.

Editor 'Home-Makers' Page:

Dear Editor,—Glad to see the ever-recurring question 'What shall we eat and what shall we drink?' discussed in the 'Home-Makers' Page.' Some of the recipes you publish are excellent, and 'The Art of Frying' in the last number specially good.

The question of 'What shall we eat?' is rendered more complicated in these days by the how and where shall it shall be prepared? An 'Old-fashioned Housekeeper's' letter contains some very pertinent ideas on the subject. Cooking, after all, is a fine art, and cannot be done too much by line or plummet or the results are a 'deadly sameness' which, in time becomes 'nauseatingly wearisome.' Intelligence, love of the work and practice are all the qualities necessary to produce a good cook. A scientific mind will not add flavor to the dishes. The Irishwoman who, on being asked how she made certain very much appreciated cookies, replied: 'Aw, sure, I just put a few eggs, a good bit of butter, just enough of sugar, a wee bit of spice, just what you'd notice of soda, a drop of sour cream and a taste of molasses in them,' probably made more toothsome dainties than she who, with cook book and scales before her, weighs and measures to a fraction all her ingredients. A little uncertainty may add the spice of variety to cooking as well as to life. Of course the perfection of cooking which results from this apparently careless tossing together of ingredients can only come from careful practice.

As to turning our pleasant homey kitchen into a 'laboratory,' our good salad dressing into a 'pharmaceutical emulsion,' dear Madam Editor, may all domestic women protest against such a desecration. Perhaps, indeed, it would be better to leave the voting entirely to the men and allow them to employ their massive, masculine brains on the making of any number of laws rather than terrify weak, feminine minds by the introduction of such wicked sounding things as 'pharmaceutical emulsions' into our commonplace world. Fancy putting 'that' on an innocent, every-day salad! Don't you just feel the awful medical cod liver oilish taste of it in your mouth?

As to co-operative housekeeping and a scientifically run kitchen, please no. If we suffer, as we surely must, let it rather be from 'Cook.' She, at least, is human, very human, in fact, almost as much so as her mistress; and if, after a long course of boiling and broiling and roasting and steaming, some of the milk of human kindness is dried up within her, who can wonder? Perhaps a little 'Golden Rule' applied daily and rubbed in gently would restore it to a degree.

E. E. B.

THE CATCHING SMILE.

'Everybody smiled at me. They were all nice people that we met out walking,' delightedly reported the tot who had just returned from the park.

'Bless the child, it was her own sweet little smile, ready for everybody, that made them all smile back,' laughed the maid who had been along.

If you give good will, you will receive good will in return. Most people will respond to your good opinion of them by thinking well of you. And not the least pleasant thought will come with the knowledge that your smile is helping others, quite as much as their smiles help you.—'Comrade.'

Home Cookery

AN IDEAL METHOD OF PREPARING FOOD.

THE FIRELESS COOKER.

One of our Home Page readers writes saying that she has, in moving, lost a 'Witness' which contained the article on how to make a fireless cooker, and she very much wants to get it again, and also any new ideas on the subject. The article in question was one of the prize articles in the Boys Page, as I remember it, and we have not an extra copy of the issue in which it was published. I am, however, delighted to give the necessary information to one who really means to put to the test the fireless cooker. Over and over again I have urged its use with so far as I know very little success among our Home Page readers. And yet it is one of the best ways of saving expense in these days of gas stoves. There seemed little use in it to the housekeeper who kept her coal range going all year, but for any one burning gas there should be no question of the value of the fireless cooker. For those, too, who burn wood or coal-oil in the summer there is not only a saving of expense, but also the joy of limiting the work in the heat to a few minutes, and the pleasure of dishing up in a cool kitchen.

Possibly some of the lack of interest has been the result of the dread of having what one woman called 'big messy boxes of hay standing round.' This is a wrong idea, however, for it only needs a little care and ingenuity to make the fireless cooker an ornament.

Do not try to be elaborate at first. Just get a soap box from your grocer and ask him to send it to you packed tightly with hay. Then set your potatoes, or whatever you elect to try your experiment with, on to boil in one of the common straight sided tin pails with a tight cover. While they are coming to the boiling point make a nest in your hay that will just fit the pail leaving space above it for a good padding of hay. When your food has boiled for a few minutes lift it off and set into the nest in the hay. Pack the hay tightly down round it, and lay on top a pad made by stuffing hay into a bag or cushion cover, lay a couple of folded newspapers over all and close the lid of your box down as closely as possible. Set something heavy on top of it if necessary to keep it tight. Do not open until you want to use the food or if you do set the pail back on the fire again and bring it to a boil before closing it in again.

This for your experiment: Now when you are satisfied that this is as it is claimed to be an ideal method of cooking food, you can easily improve on your cooker. If you have a place behind or near your stove where a low box seat would be useful you can by getting a box to fit it have your cooker serve two purposes. I have known an old window seat cleared of the accumulation of old paper, filled with hay and turned into a cooker which could accommodate the dinner of a big family. An old flat topped trunk or any packing case which can have hinges put on the cover and the inside lined with paper is all that is needed. You will find the hay in the box seldom pulls out and does not need any cover. It is convenient to have it uncovered, in fact, for you can use any shaped pail or saucepan you like. If, however, you care to do so you can make pockets of felt to fit your pails and sew the tops of the pockets to holes cut in a piece of felt the size of the tops of your box. Put empty pails in the pockets then set them down into your hay packing it closely round them. When all is firm and close straighten out the flat top piece of felt and tack it to the insides of your box, being careful to leave room for your hay pad on top, and you can then take out your pails. The pad also can be made of felt to match and should fit snugly into the box. Have a hasp put in to secure the perfect closing of the box. For the outside if a plain box it is better simply painted or stained and varnished, but if rough wood or a trunk is used a pretty washable cover may be made.

Meat cooked by this process is always perfectly tender, but never 'done to rags.' The food requires absolutely no attention while cooking. The cost for fuel is practically nil. Far less of the goodness of the food is extracted into the water than is the case when other methods are used. The initial outlay is a matter of a few cents.

Prepare the food in the usual way bringing it to boiling point upon the gas stove or fire. Allow it to boil for a few minutes. Then place the saucepan in the nest, cover with some of the hay stuffed into a bag or cushion cover and replace the lid of the box. Leave it severely alone until wanted.

As regards the time necessary, the following figures will be found reliable.

Small dishes, such as Irish stew, hashes, stewed steak, etc., should be simmered for five minutes before being placed in the box and will be done in two hours.

A piece of meat weighing from three to four pounds should be simmered for 15 minutes, and requires three hours to cook.

A ham weighing 8lb. or so should be simmered for 20 minutes, and allowed to remain in the box for four hours or so.

All dishes, big or little, can be given longer time without any ill-effect. Thus it is quite possible to prepare a dish hours before it is wanted, go out, and return to a piping hot meal that only requires dishing up, and not even that if the casserole or the pretty glazed earthenware than can be placed straightway upon the table be used The finishing touches, or what are usually so, such as the addition of dumplings or thickening of the gravy, can all be done before the saucepan is placed in the hay, as once there it can neither burn nor boil over — a not unimportant point to the housewife who has as a rule to entrust the final stage of a carefully prepared meal to an incompetent maid-of-all-work.

There are one or two simple precautions to be taken in using this method, and if these be observed it is quite impossible for any dish to be unsatisfactory or a failure.

The box should stand as near to the stove as conveniently possible as the transit should be made with rapidity, though dangerous haste is quite unnecessary.

The saucepan should be nearly or quite full, as much air-space would lessen the efficiency.

The box must be undisturbed, all curiosity as to the progress of the cookery being sternly repressed.

If by any mischance the lid of the box or the cushion should be removed, the saucepan should be placed over the fire again for a minute to make sure that the contents are still simmering, and then replaced in the box.

If the box to be used has many cracks or holes in it, it should be lined with paper before the hay is put in.

The hay used to fill the box should, of course, be quite clean and dry, and requires no attention beyond giving it an airing twice a year on a suitably bright day.

Those who have felt inert or sceptical as to the value of this labor-saving method of cookery may rest assured that their only regret, should they try it, will be that they did not become familiar with it sooner.

CORRESPONDENTS' DEPARTMENT

Questions and Answers on Practical Cooking.*

Dear Madam:

Please tell me what a bain-marie is and what it is used for. Mrs. J. H. A. will perhaps enjoy a peach short cake made as I make it, with evaporated peaches soaked and stewed. I make three round, flat cakes of nice short pie crust. I bake them in pie plates and do not let the edges turn up. Then when they are cold I spread them with the peaches, sugared and pressed through a seive. I pile one on top of the other and then I serve very cold with whipped cream on top or if I have not that I beat up the white of an egg and make a meringue. I often make the paste layers and keep them on hand for a couple of weeks for an emergency dessert, as I can freshen them up by putting them in the oven for a few minutes and then spread them with the peaches or with prunes stoned and pressed through a sieve or any other fruit I happen to have.

MRS. G. L.

Many thanks for the dessert. It is always a good one and pastry shells for single tarts can be made and kept in the same way. A bain-marie is simply a large pan half full of hot water which is kept standing at the back of the range. In it the French cooks set any sauce pan or dish, the contents of which they wish to keep hot without letting it cook more.

Dear Madam:

Will you please tell me how to make what is called Friar's Omelet. I tasted it served as a pudding with whipped cream sauce.

MRS. R. H. S.

Friar's Omelet is delicious served cold with cream and sugar or whipped cream sauce, but it is also good served hot, with a caramel or other good pudding sauce. To make it stew six large cooking apples and press through a sieve. While hot, add a cup of sugar and a teaspoonful of butter. When cold, add three beaten eggs. Heat a large tablespoonful of butter and brown in it a cup of stale bread crumbs rubbed fine. Butter a mold, sprinkle the crumbs over the bottom and sides and fill with the prepared apple, flavored with the juice of a lemon. Cover with crumbs and bake half an hour.

Dear Editor:

Please give me a recipe for English cheese cake in your cooking columns. I have pleasant memories of these little pastry cakes but everyone I ask seems to misunderstand and gives me a recipe for some sort of lemon or honey tart. The ones I mean have really a cheesy mixture with currants in it.

MISS I. L. R.

Perhaps if you had said curd cake instead of cheesecake your friend would have understood more quickly what you meant. If they do not know what curd cakes are just make a baking, following this recipe, and send them each a few and you will have them all begging in their turn for the recipe. You will possibly find it a little difficult to sour the milk quickly in this cool weather, but otherwise they are not difficult to make.

Line patty pans with good, flaky paste, and fill them with the following curd, wherein the secret of their goodness lies. Allow sweet milk to stand where it will soon become quite sour and thick like jelly or blanc-mange. Put this in a very clean pan and bring it to near the boiling point, when the greater portion of it will turn watery. Then let it cool off and drain through cheesecloth, hanging it up in the open air. To each pound of the curd retained in the muslin one or two whisked eggs are added; also a little melted butter, a handful of currants and a few drops of essence of lemon or grated lemon peel. Fill the paste lined patties with this mixture and bake them in a good oven. When these are made just right, they delight all lovers of good pastry.

Dear Madam:

Can I cook split peas so as to use them for the children's dinner or as a vegetable. We have a large quantity and I know they are good food, but do not know how to use them except as soup.

A COUNTRY READER.

There are several ways in which you can use the split peas and find them a great addition to your bill of fare, but the best is the good old pease pudding we have chanted to the babies. To make it for a dinner at which you have a piece of boiled salt pork or ham take one quart of split peas and soak them overnight or for at least twelve hours. Drain off the water in which they have been soaked and put them in a sauce pan which they will about half fill. Add a dessertspoonful of salt and cover with cold water. Cook gently for about two hours adding water as it boils away. When they are quite soft rub them through a sieve, add one ounce of butter and the yolks of two eggs well beaten and season to taste. Press the purée into a well buttered mould or basin and steam or bake for two hours.

A richer and lighter pudding may be made in the same way by adding an onion to the water in which the peas are boiled and three eggs beaten light. This may also be turned out and served as a vegetable but will make a good dinner for the children and one they will enjoy if a tomato sauce is served with it.

Pea fritters you can also make but for these allow the juice to get cold and then mix it with its own bulk of bread crumbs. Add a little chopped onion, sweet herbs and seasoning to taste. Shape into flat cakes, flour them and fry a nice brown in the frying pan.

*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.

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CHASE & SANBORN, MONTREAL.

THE OTHER MOTHER'S TONIC.

(By Annie Hamilton Donnell.)

The two mothers gazed at each other for the smallest fraction of a second before the polite interchange of greeting between caller and called-on. The mother in the doorway was cool and clean and rested, the one on the floor mending a huge rug was soiled and very weary, but managed to achieve a nervous smile.

'Good afternoon; I'd get up if I could, but I can't to save me! The wires are down between me and my feet. If you don't mind finding a chair—'

'Two chairs—three! Don't you dare to stir, Josephine!'

'Well, you'll have to sit "back to," as Son-Bun says. I wouldn't have you see the smudge on my nose for the world.'

The Rested Mother laughed coolly and cleanly. 'There isn't any smudge, my dear,' she said.

'Then it's on my soul — I feel a smudge somewhere,' sighed the little Tired Mother. 'Almost anybody would have smudges that had to mend this old raggedy rug again. That's Son-Bun's name for it.'

'"Son-Bun" has names for everything, doesn't he? I expect he has one for me.'

'He has,—the Noddy Lady! He says you look so nice and noddy; he bets if you had a little boy you'd say "yes" instead of "no"!'

'Josephine, don't! It—hurts.' The eyes of the Noddy Lady were full of tears. At the soft cry of her voice the woman on the floor turned quickly, distress in her face.

'Oh, what have I said? I'm so sorry, dear. I'm always—'

'You're always all right. It was that little Son-Bun that hurt me—he hurts me every day, coming home from the school. Mine used to come home, too—No, don't say anything! Let me say I know what you were thinking when I came in. Dear soul, you were envying me!'

'Yes, I was. You were so clean and rested. You'd got your work all done, and your raggedy rug wasn't all to pieces again, and your baby hadn't cried all the morning, and your Son-Bun—'

'My "Son-Bun" is sitting still and behaving beautifully, dressed up in his best little clothes. On the wall—he never moves nor gets soiled nor naughty like yours—Josephine, if I could wash his little hands! It's two years since I did, but I can hear him now, laughing because the water was so black.'

'Son-Bunny laughs,' murmured the Tired Mother; her weary face under its tumbie of soft hair had lost its sharp lines. 'He thinks it is a joke—the water's always black.'

'Josephine, it is a joke. You laugh, too,—you and Son-Bun together. Anything you can do together. Laugh at his little harmless accidents and joke — don't lose a precious chance to laugh! I lost so many. I remember them all now, Josephine.—I can't forget one!'

The Rested Mother leaned forward in her chair and placed a pleading hand on the other mother's crumpled sleeve. 'We don't laugh enough with little sons—little Son-Buns,' she said, sadly. 'But you've got time enough to begin now. Some of us can't. Josephine, begin—begin!'

The raggedy rug lay unmended and forgotten, its faded colors beautiful in the soft afternoon light. The Tired Mother's face took on creases of thought. 'But I'm always so tired,' she said, presently. 'I don't have time to laugh, either,—so I scold. It never occurred to me that it took time to scold!'

'I know.' The other woman's smile was curiously tender. 'Sometimes it takes two years for things to occur. It never occurred to me then.'

'But it's so much—handier to scold instead of laugh,' the soiled little mother sighed. 'You do it before you stop to think.'

'Yes, I know—I know. It comes so easy—Josephine, if I had a chance now to stop and think!'

The raggedy rug dropped in a heap, forgotten. Mother drew close to mother. There was no need for words now. A link of little sons bound them together. It was very still in the homely little place, until a baby's imperative call broke the gentle spell.

'There's baby! he's had a regular nap at last. I'll go and get the little howler.' She was back in a moment with the child, appeased and smiling, in her arms. The eyes of the other mother rested on the two of them, wistful-sad. One mother to have two little sons and the other none!

'I must go.' She rose to her feet. 'Are you going to forgive me, Josephine, for preaching?'

'I'm going to kiss you for it! Helen, may I come over some time and look at—yours? His little picture on the wall? I would so like—'

'Not that way, Josephine—not in his little Sunday best! I'd rather tell you how he looked with scratched bare legs and little hands that made the water black. I'd rather you saw him in his little everydays, Josephine.'

'Like Son-Bun—yes, dear. So I will look at Son-Bun instead.' She nodded softly, her arms tightening about the baby figure in her arms. They two watched the neighbor go back to her lonely home.

'I'm going to laugh, baby! I've turned over a new leaf,' the Tired Mother whispered. But she could not foresee the long, hot, hard days ahead, when worn and harassed nerves would refuse to laugh. The year-old baby fretted by day and night with rebellious little teeth, and seven-year-old Son-Bun got in and out of mischief with dizzying leaps. They were days to try a Tired Mother's soul. She forgot she was going to laugh.

It was late June, so close to July that being June scarcely mattered; the hot blight of its successor was upon it. Josephine Chatham toiled in the shabby little house, and scolded in very desperation. Looking out of the window one afternoon she saw Son-Bun tearing up the road from school. It was the last-of-all day, and she watched him anxiously, remembering his precious best suit that she had dressed him in so carefully. He had looked so nice—Son-Bun had a handsome little face and the straightest little legs.

'He ought not to run like that, he'll fall down—he's down!' she groaned. She watched him pick himself up and come on slowly with guilt in his gait.

'He's torn something! he's all over dust, anyway. Those nice best stockings; as likely as not there's a great hole in his knee!'

Two great holes. It had been a stony spot that Son-Bun had chosen for falling down. A three-cornered tear in his sleeve added to his ruin; he kept it close to his side as he trudged on slowly. Son-Bun was not happy. The gay whistle had frozen on his lips. Josephine-mother would scold like everything.

'Griffith Chatham, come here to me! Are you all in rags?' Griffith instead of Son-Bun; the portent was bad. Your best clothes; will you ever learn—'

The sharp voice suddenly stopped. Josephine had suddenly remembered another little son dressed up in his nice best clothes—a little, quiet, well-behaved one, who sat still with clean little folded hands.

The boy, hugging his little torn sleeve forlornly, gazing with rueful, half-defiant eyes down at the ruin of his knees, looked up in surprise at the cessation of the scolding voice.

'I must laugh! I must laugh,' thought Josephine, hurriedly. It seemed a herculean task; she could so easily have cried. But that other mother who had forever lost her chance to laugh—

Josephine Chatham uttered a short, determined sound meant for a laugh. It was a queer, unearthly little croak. The noise of it in her own ears was irresistible. She caught up Son-Bun in a sudden whirl of the real thing.

'Son-Bun, didn't you hear me—I was laughing! That was a laugh, that creaky-croaky noise!'

His small, solemn mouth widened and opened; the little white blocks of houses on Tongue Street gleamed in the sudden sunshine. Son-Bun's laugh was not creaky-croaky; it pealed, shrill and delighted, through the hot little kitchen.

'F-f-funny noise!' he spluttered, going off afresh.

The Tired Mother collapsed into a convenient chair and laughed now whole-heartedly. They laughed together, son and mother

'S-sounded jus' like a f-frog!'

'Son-Bun Chatham, you baddy boy to laugh at your poo-poor-mother!'

'You're a-laughin' at her, too, — you are!'

'Just because she laughed a nice little laugh—'

'Jus' 'xactly the way frogs laugh!' Son-Bun started in afresh. He had forgotten to hug his injured sleeve—forgotten his knees. His piquant little face was glive with joyous mirth. Josephine caught him suddenly into her lap and laughed on, with his warm, soft body against her breast. There was a new note to her own mirth. Tears had stolen into her eyes; she was thinking of the Other Mother. 'I came over to see what was the matter. I couldn't help coming.' It was the Other Mother standing in the doorway. 'I kept hearing such a nice, funny sound—'

'It was Josephine-Mother makin' the froggiest noise!' shrilled Son-Bun from his mother's lap.

'I did my best, Helen,—you told me to laugh, yourself!'

'You seem to be having grand success. I never saw two people harder at it.'

'Helen! Son-Bun! Why, it was a success, after all! I never thought of that!' She gently dihpossessed herself of the wriggling little body and rose to her feet. Her face had a curiously rested look.

'Sit down, Helen,—no, in this chair Son-Bun, you run upstairs and get into your little everydays, and bring your best knees and blouse down to mother to men. I'll sit here—na, we'll go out on the porch where baby's asleep in his carriage. He won't wake up, and I'll patch and darn out there, while you talk to me, Helen. I've got it all beautifully arranged!' She laughed softly. 'And Son-Bunny,' she called after the retreating child, 'be sure to see if you've scratched your poor little knees through the stockings. If you did, bring those to mother too!'

'Josephine, tell me—now didn't it work?'

They were out on the narrow, shady porch with the sleeping baby. The vines made a delicate green tracery on the floor; the baby's small face was rosy and sweet.

'It's a laughing little world, Josephine dear,—'

'It's a dear, good world,' the Tired Mother said tenderly. 'O Helen, if only your poor world—'

'Don't, dear,—don't call it "poor." I have so many beautiful times to remember—playtimes and little bedtimes when I undressed my little Son-Bun, and we said "Our Father" together. I can remember just how sweet and high his little voice sounded, keeping step with mine. The dear Lord is good to let me remember exactly, Josephine. And that we prayed together—that is best of all. I hold on so tight to all the together-things. Little sons and mothers—oh, that was why I was so glad when I heard you and your little son laughing together, dear! I saw him go by all dusty and damaged.'

'And you thought—I know what you thought. 'She will scold him, poor little thing!" I did scold him, Helen,—poor little thing! That is, I started in, full swing, and then I remembered that I ought not to scold, but laugh He hadn't been naughty, you see. I remembered all your little preachment and—and the little picture on your wall. I just said to myself, "You've got to laugh—now go ahead!"' She paused and gazed outward through the vines at the hot world. A little laugh was already under way.

'Maybe you think I felt like laughing—his only good suit and his little fine-as-silk new stockings. But I "went ahead," Helen. I made the funniest noise you ever heard in your life. Then it just came over me all in a heap how funny it was to call that thing a laugh — then there we both were up to our ears in the real, genuine thing. I didn't know Son-Bun could laugh so hard!'

'I didn't know you could. It was splendid!'

'It was truly, Helen. I feel as if I had taken a dose of medicine. Oh, yes, I shall try it again. You can have my letter of recommendation to put in your Laugh Tonic advertisement, if it works a real cure: "I have suffered for years (I ought to say Son-Bun has suffered) from the scolding disease, but one bottle of your Tonic has cured me. I shall feel thankful (Son-Bun will feel thankful) to you always. — Josephine Chatham. Mother.'

'You can refer anybody to me, Helen. It's a dear good tonic, and after the first puckery sip very palatable. It leaves the nicest taste in your mouth.' —Sunday School Times.'

THE GARDEN

NOTES BY A PRACTICAL MAN

A ROSE GARDEN.

How to Make it, and Which Varieties To Plant in It.

Most people are under the impression that roses must have a lot of care and that unless you are an expert you cannot get them to bloom and give anything like the returns you expect from your first outlay. This is a mistake, for scarcely any flower gives more pleasure in return for a little care and thought than the rose does. Roses are not expensive when you consider that they bloom well all the summer, while as to the complaint that they require an unheard of amount of care, a few minutes a day is all they need. The objection is sometimes made that roses are untidy looking after the first crop of flowers in early July, but most of the newer ones bloom through the entire summer, and I have cut good flowers in the first week in November, near Montreal.

The hybrid tea rose, of which 'Killarney' may be taken as a type, blooms away all the summer long and has driven its weaker sister, the tea rose, to the wall. The teas were most beautiful, but their constitution was weak and they were extremely tender, and the hybrid teas are taking their place.

A couple of years ago I called on one of the largest rose growers in England and was surprised to find no tea roses in pots there. Ten years ago they had tens of thousands and required about ten greenhouses to hold their stock of these roses only. I inquired of the man in charge who had been there for twenty-five years what he had done with the teas and I was surprised to hear that the trade in tea roses was dead. The hybrid teas had completely taken their place and the great rose house of forty years ago, known all over Britain, was now growing fruit trees in pots, I saw that house in all its glory when a boy, and I shall carry its memory through all time. I mention this incident to show how the rose specialists are changing the varieties, and while creating more lovely shades of color from year to year, and are also getting roses of more robust constitution.

A few years ago, in talking with that eminent rose hybridist, Alex. Dickson, of Ireland, I was surprised to learn that their best laid out work in crossing seldom gave the results expected, and when they got a good thing it was largely a matter of chance still. Take the old La France, I believe it has not ever given a seedling unless of late years. Still the hybridists are giving us some lovely varieties and at the last show of the National Rose Society there was shown a new terra cotta rose which is a distinct break in color.

In choosing a place to grow your roses keep them out from the shade of large trees in a nice open place that is not wind swept. Roses like all the air they can get, but winds break them and bruise the flowers. In winter you will want the snow to cover them and not by any chance to blow off. Also be careful to keep your roses away from the roots of large trees, as these will rob your roses of any fertilizers ou may use.

If you have the room it will pay to plant a hedge for a break, a hedge of the hardy Rosa Rugosa will be a suitable one for a rose garden. You will not want anything on the south, only on the north, east and west sides if exposed.

Roses like a strong loamy soil inclined to clay, rather than light sandy soil. Dig your ground deep, two feet deep, and let the manure be mixed in the bottom of the soil so as not to come in contact with the roots when planting. From six inches below the surface of ground, cow manure is the best thing you can get for roses, and plenty of it, but it must not be put in the hole when planting. Many roses are killed in that way.

Plant as early as possible in the spring, as soon as the soil is dry enough to work, so that they may get rooted before the hot weather comes. The plant should be set about an inch under the soil, that is, the crown of the plant or part which was budded or grafted. The long roots should be cut back to six inches and when planted, they will want to be made very firm. Use your feet to firm the earth round the roots, if the soil is not too wet. Mulch the bed with long manure after planting. This will prevent vent drying out and keep the bed moist. If soil is dry, when planting, water the plants and if weather proves very dry during May they will want watering about once a week. After that the mulch could be removed if objectionable, but the plants do better with a mulch. The soil will require to be stirred on the surface, either hoed or raked, but not to deep, as roses like firm ground.

If the roses are given a chance and kept growing, the insects will not trouble them much the first year. Slug shot is a good remedy for aphis, and the rose caterpillar is best picked out by hand, with a needle, as this finishes it for all time. It is never a plague, but a few are sure to appear in the young shoots about the time blooms are forming.

Prune the roses as soon as you see signs of buds swelling on the plants. Cut down to within six inches of the ground the first year, leaving a little more in following years, but don't forget to prune or you will not have the best flowers. Be on your guard also against shoots from the briar roots on which your roses are grafted and keep them cut out.

In protecting the roses for the winter, in the first week in November, draw the soil well up round the plants so that nine inches to a foot of soil is round the bush, then peg down any long shoots and cover with leaves, if any can be got, add a good coating of long straw manure on top, and with a good fall of snow they should be quite safe.

Good varieties are Frau Karl Druschki (best white), Killarney (pink), Killarney (white), Hugh Dickson (crimson), Gruss au Teplitz (fiery red), Prince Camille de Rohan (dark red), Magna Charta (pink), La France (pink), Margaret Dickson (white), Caroline Testout (pink), Ulrich Brunner (scarlet), Mrs. John Laing (soft pink), Duke of Edinburgh (vermilion), Dean Hole (silvery rose), Mdme. Ravary (golden yellow), the Lyon (rose, new), Mdme. Abel Chatenev (carmine), Betty (rose), Lady Ashtown (rose pink), Mrs. David McKee (cream), Climbing varieties, Crimson Rambler, Dorothy Perkins (pink), Lady Gay (cherry red), Dorothy (white), Hiawatha (deep crimson, shading white), Flower of Fairfield (brilliant crimson).

SPRAYING THE ORCHARD.

The spring of the year is coming round again, and if the winter spray has not already been applied, it should be got on. Just before the buds are beginning to burst, I think, is the best time to apply a spray for the apple scale. The many brands of lime sulphur on the market should leave no excuse for not knowing what to spray. Your seedsman will be able to give you what you want, and unless you have a commercial orchard of good size, I think it better to buy your insecticides ready to mix with water, as it saves a good deal of bother.

Most farmers have a hand spray pump for potatoes and this will do for spraying most of the trees on the average farm. I believe the tent caterpillars will be even worse this coming year than last, as the trees are covered with eggs, so all farmers and gardeners had better be on the safe side and procure a spraying outfit if they have any trees worth spraying. You can obtain a spraying calendar, and any other information on this subject from the Central Experimental Farm, Ottawa.

If a thing pays at all, it pays to do it well and unless all spray in a neighborhood the progressive man does not get a fair chance, because of the breeding place on his neighbor's orchard. This is a case where co-operation in buying a good outfit for a neighborhood would certainly pay.

SHE TOOK HER FRIEND'S ADVICE

And Dodd's Kidney Pills Cured Her Son.

Straight and Simple Statement Tells of Another Grand Cure by the Old Canadian Kidney Remedy.

Springhaven, Yarmouth Co., N. S., March 14. — (Special) — Simple and straight to the point is the statement ment of Mrs. Erven C. Trefry, of this place, but it tells of another grand cure by Dodd's Kidney Pills.

"My fifteen-year-old son Angus," Mrs. Trefry states, "suffered from pain in his back, headache, and a pain over his eyes.

"He was so bad he could not walk across the floor. My friends advised m to give him Dodd's Kidney Pills. "They cured him."

That young Trefry's kidneys were wrong is evidenced by the cure. Dodd's Kidney Pills only cure diseased kidneys. They never fail to do that.

The reason they cure rheumatism, backache, gravel, dropsy, Bright's disease, diabetes, and kindred diseases, is that these all spring from disordered kidneys.

If you have any of these diseases you haven't tried Dodd's Kidney Pills. Ask your neighbors. They'll tell you Dodd's Kidney Pills always cure them.



The BOY SCOUTS

Progress of the Movement

Graced by the presece of H. R. H. the Duke of Connaught, and attended by representatives from every city in the Dominion, the annual meeting of the Dominion Council of the Boy Scouts' association of the British Empire took place in the senate railway committee room of the parliament buildings yesterday afternoon. The reading of reports, which showed that the growth of the Boy Scout movement has been so rapid that the demand in many districts has outstripped the supply of qualified scoutmasters, and the presentation to the Paris, Ont., troop of boy scouts of a flag by H. R. H. himself, were the features of the gathering.

Also important was a discussion of a proposal to affiliate with the Canadian cadet movement with the view of providing an avenue of further advancement along the lines of his training for the boy scout. No decision was reached, however, the matter being allowed to stand over for future action. A resolution was passed endorsing the plan to initiate sea scouting for scouts in seaside towns.

Among /prominent representatives from Ottawa and elsewhere who were present were Sir Mackenzie Bowell, Gerald Brown, of Ottawa, Dominion secretary; Messrs. W. H. Rowley, also of the Capital; E. R. Patterson, Montreal; Rev. E. H. Capp, Ottawa; Lt.-Col. Burland, Montreal; Lt.-Col. Walker, Edmonton; Lt.-Col. Hall, Vancouver; Major R. J. Birdwhistle, Capt. A. A. Pinard of this city; Lt.-Col. Cole, Montreal; Messrs. F. R. Perrott, T. Alder Bliss, H. J. Hammond, W. B. Bartram, A. J. Laurie and many others.

The secretary's report was the first to be presented. It was in part as follows:

The Boy Scout movement is now five years old. Within this short period of existence it has gained the status of a going concern on all five continents, and has accomplished already a great deal for boyhood, and manhood, and for nationhood in Canada, as elsewhere. It's influence is an influence for clear thinking and clean living, for good manners and character building, for self-discipline and service to others, for resourceful efficiency and patient endurance— for all that goes to make up good citizenship in communities, large and small, across Canada from coast to coast. The aims and purposes of the organization in this country are identical with those in the Motherland, and the basis of the organization similar thereto.

GENEROUS SUPPORT.

The movement continues to receive the most generous support and encouragement of parents and those in positions of authority. In this connection, special mention should be made of the deep personal interest evinced in the organization by His Royal Highness the Dominion Chief Scout, which has been of the utmost assistance to commissioners, scoutmasters and scouts throughout Canada. The numerical strength of the movement throughout the Dominion is almost as difficult to fix at any given moment as the population of our Western towns. The boys are not enlisted for any specified term, and the membership is constantly changing, some lads remaining in their troops and others retaining no more than a nominal connection therein. Generally speaking, the growth has been so rapid that the demand in many localities has outstripped the supply of well-qualified seniors to act as scoutmasters. During the past year the effort of the organization has rather been directed to looking after the existing membership than to the establishment of new troops. In some parts the organization has not been strong enough to stand the pressure put upon it, and has partially broken down with consequent disaster to individual troops, which naturally rely upon district and provincial organizations for their support. The Ontario and Quebec districts have had the assistance of provincial secretaries, who gave all their time to the work, and the position of the movement in these provinces, as compared with the position in other provinces, shows the benefit which this measure of organization has secured.

Ontario had a membership of 7,369 scouts at the end of September last, as compared with 6,987 in the previous year. Quebec has increased its membership in this interval from less than 600 to 1,361, and has acquired a magnificent camping ground of 300 acres in the Laurentian lake district, for the purchase, equipment and maintenance of which a fund has been subscribed in Montreal of $11,875. In some of the other provinces the present position is not, however, quite as satisfactory, and it is significant of the lack of organization that some of the provinces have not been able to furnish headquarters with a return of their strength of the movement in their respective districts.

'On the other hand, the Dominion council has not had the close and constant touch with the movement to ensure that uniformity of aim and method which is desirable. To do so would probably require the employment of a secretary who would be able to devote more time to the duties than the present incumbent is able to spare, and who would be able, moreover, to travel about as occasion requires. Funds are also needed for the purposes of this oversight of the movement generally. In an organization such as this, with a membership of thousands, it is inevitable that there should be difference of opinion and purpose in some things. With efficient oversight and control, any differences of opinion and purposes that exist may be harmonized and overcome. Without such oversight and control, they are, however, certain to lead to confusion and future difficulty.

BADEN-POWELL'S HOPES.

'Lt.-Gen. Sir Robert Baden Powell, the Chief Scout, in a recent cablegram, has expressed the hope that the sea scouting branch of the movement should receive its share of attention in Canada. This subject has always engaged the attention of the Dominion council, and will be brought before the present meeting by resolution. A plan has recently been adopted by the Ontario council for the establishment of a senior organization of Boy Scouts to be known as the Scout Rangers, for the purpose of providing more advanced work for King's Scouts over the age of 16, thus retaining them in the movement and ensuring the maintenance of a supply of efficient scoutmasters and assistant scoutmasters from the ranks.'

At the conclusion of the secretary's report, its different clauses were discussed, and a resolution was adopted, on motion of Mr. H. J. Hammond, seconded by Lt.-Col. Hall, as follows: 'That this council recommends to the attention of the local bodies throughout Canada the plan of sea scouting which is being developed in Great Britain in connection with the boy scout movement; and that a deputation be named by the Dominion commissioner to wait upon the Minister of Marine and Naval Affairs for the purpose of inviting the support and co-operation of the Dominion government in the training of sea scouts throughout Canada.' This was carried, as was the secretary's report.

In connection with the discussion of affiliation with the cadet movement, Lt.-Col. Burland spoke strongly in favor of this plan, and had the meeting more time at its disposal, the suggestion would probably have been endorsed. 'We are drifting nowhere,' said Lt.-Col. Burland, 'and the time has come when we must lay down our programme.' He went on to say that once a boy scout becomes a King's Scout, there was no further rank to which he could aspire, and suggested that a body could be formed to be known as boy scout cadets or scout rangers.

The suggestion was made during the progress of the meeting that a paid secretary should be appointed in each province, to devote his whole time to the development of the movement, and this was discussed at some length. The need of more efficient scoutmasters was also talked over, and military training as a necessary precedent to becomnng scoutmaster was suggested. There was some general discussion, also, of the principles of the boy scout movement during the course of which Mr. W. H. Rowley, of Ottawa, stated that the 'idea' of help-the-other-fellow did not always go, and it was sometimes necessary to help yourself and your country first.' The boy scout movement is not anti-military, but non-military,' was the observation of Mr. H. J. Hammond. Lt.-Col. Hall, of Vancouver, reported that the expansion of the movement in British Columbia was noteworthy, but that in Vancouver it had to meet an undercurrent of opposition on the part of the labor element. Mr. Gerald Brown, secretary of the Dominion council, said the scout movement was in need of financial assistance, lacking as it does the support accorded the cadet movement by the government.

H. R. H. PRESENTS FLAG.

During the latter part of the meeting H. R. H. the Duke of Connaught, who came in while the meeting was in progress, was called upon to present the King's Challenge flag to the Paris, Ont., troop of scouts, who have been only lately organized, with a membership of 30 scouts, 29 of whom are qualified King's Scouts. His Royal Highness did so with a few appropriate words.

The 1912 provincial census returns, as presented by Mr. Gerald Brown, the Dominion secretary, showed the following figures: Nova Scotia, 840; New Brunswick, 360; Quebec, 1,351; Ontario, 7,389; Manitoba, 1,013; Alberta, 463; and British Columbia, 918.

The provincial secretary states that there are probably twice as many scouts in each province as the census returns show.

It is estimated by the Dominion Council that during the three seasons which have elapsed in Canada, no fewer than 40,000 lads have already participated in the benefits of the training which the Canadian Boy Scouts organization affords.

The list of boy scouts who have received medals and awards is as follows: Scrolls of honor, scouts George Cannell, Jas. Patterson, Rossland Cross, Stewart Goodeve, Wm. McKinnon, Pinky Howard, Henry Carlson, Ollie Hender and George Petit, all of Rossland, British Columbia; Geo. Bowman, Wingham, Ont.; Harry Copping, Mitchell, Ont.; E. C. Dennison, Minnedosa, Man.; Ira Hughey Mitchell, Ont.; Chas. Heintzman, Toronto, Ont.; Alvin Gray, Millbrook, Silver medals, Gordon Scott, Niagara Falls; Wilmer McArter and Herbert Batley, Hartney, Man.; Harold Cline, Vancouver, B.C.; Harold Whitcomb, Smith's Falls, Ont.; Peter Fobert, Toronto, Ont., and I. Allen, Gleichen, Alta.; Victor Garnham, Tillsonburg, Ont., gilt medal; and Scoutmaster E. C. MacIntyre, Rossland, B. C., swastika pin.

The Exhibition

The 1st Westmount has done it again! Their exhibition was a great success financially as well as artistically. More than 2,000 people visited it, and something over five hundred dollars has been cleared after paying all the expenses, which, by the way, were very considerable. Now that it is over every one admits that it was indeed a gallant undertaking gallantly carried through. There were a number of serious obstacles to be overcome, the chief of these being the fact that the hall and gymnasium were both occupied until early Saturday morning. This left the time for decorating the hall and arranging the displays very short. Sheer industry and strength of purpose triumphed over circumstances, however, and by 3 o'clock Saturday afternoon everything was in perfect readiness.

If you ask S.M. Allen how it was done he will assure you that the boys, A.S.M.'s and P.L.'s did all the work, and so made the exhibition the great success that it was. And if you ask the boys of the first Westmount how the exhibition was accomplished—well, I leave to your imagination their remarks about our S.M., who is not only 'the very best S.M. in the city,' but is acknowledged to be such.

The truth of the matter is that the exhibition was a triumph of organization. Everything was so well planned by S.M. Allen, who was ably assisted by Ellis Almon and all the officers of the troop that the work went forward without a hitch occuring anywhere.

The models were all brought down on toboggans Friday evening, and were stored in the bowling alley till the hall and gymnasium were made ready, and as soon as the booths were made ready were put in their places. S.M. Allen worked all through Friday night and Saturday morning, but only allowed his A.S.M.'s to stay on two hour stretches.

Mr. Allen says that by nine o'clock Saturday morning he might have left the exhibition in the hands of the troop secure, in the knowledge that all would go well.

Truly a triumph of organization.

The 1st Westmount pays a tribute to the many ladies who gave great help at their exhibition, among whom were: Mrs. W. P. Slessor, in charge of the candy booth; Mrs. W. S. Forbes, the fancy work booth; Mrs. Charles Norris, the refreshments; Mrs. J. C. C. Almon, of the children's booth, and Mrs. George Mitchell, in charge of the lemonade booth..

Among those present at the opening of the exhibition were: Lieut.-Col. Burland, Col. and Mrs. Smart, Col. and Mrs. F. Minden Cole, Major Ewing, Professor N. N. Evans, Acting Mayor Brown and the aldermen of Westmount, as well as ex-Mayor Rutherford, ex-Aldermen Hyde and Jones and the Rev. John Lochhead.

PRIZE-WINNERS AT SCOUT EXHIBITION.

Meccano — 1, S. Brown; 2, B. Inchin; 3, G. Jepcott.

Camp Craft — 1, A. Strong; 2, A. Reid; 3, B. Hort.

Models — 1, B. Inchin; 2, D. Currie; 3, C. Norris.

Collections.

Buttons — 1, B. Inchin; 2, B. Inchin; 3, G. Munroe.

Fossils—1, G. Jephcott.

Shells—1, S. Brown; 2, B. Hards.

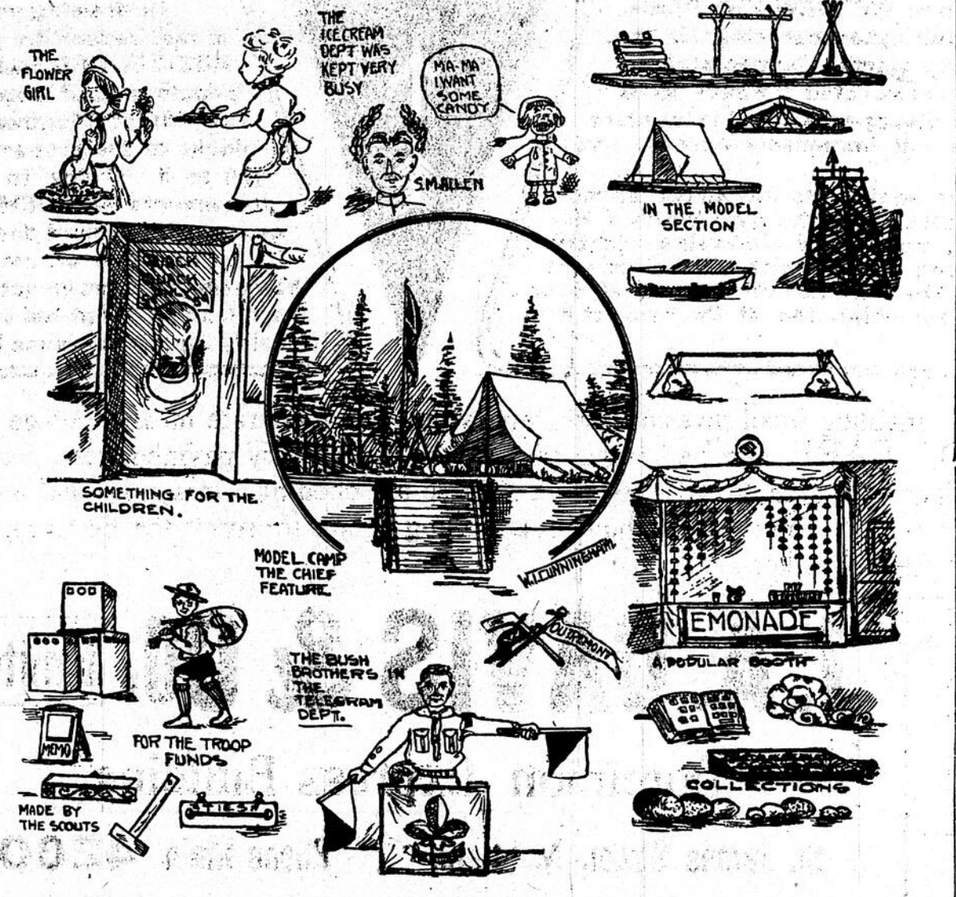
Post-Cards — 1, G. Jephcott; 2, E. Slessor; 3, E. Almon.

Minerals—1, G. Jephcott.

Coins — 1, E. Almon; 2, B. Hards; 3, S. Brown.

Birds' Eggs — 1, E. Almon; 2, G. Munroe; 3, T. Wells.

Blotters—1, G. Munroe; 2, B. Inchin.



THE OWL

JOTTINGS.

Another week has passed and the scouts have not yet merged into the cadets.

Methinks, however, that the public need have no fear.

The Scoutmasters, the back-bone of the movement, will see to it that the scouts remain scouts.

Everyone was glad to see so many of the officers and scouts of the city visiting the Westmount exhibition.

This shows the right spirit and certainly promotes good fellowship.

Mr. Hammond, Provincial secretary for Toronto, who was in town for the week end, reports that scouting is in good shape in Toronto.

Ontario has new plans out for senior scouts whereby they hope to supply the everlasting demand for S. M's. and A. S. M's.

Mr. Bill Cunningham, better known as Sea Sick Bill, is open for engagements as lightning cartoonist at troop concerts, soirees and bean feeds.

To those deserving his services, apply to his manager, Dicky Simons, information bureau.

Those fellows who are ashamed to be seen in the scout uniform must, I presume, be ashamed of the organization they belong to.

If so, don't continue to be a hypocrite, but throw away your tenderfoot badge and forget you ever were a scout.

The 14th Troop are entertaining this evening at their headquarters.

Most of the troops are sending representatives and a most pleasant evening is looked for.

One of the chief items of the programme is a small prune eating competition between Messrs. Buckley and Porter.

Both Lordly and Lorimer are insisting that raisin pie will be a feature of the menu.

In fact, a small quantity of the aforesaid pie is being set to music.

The possibility of having a combined scout exhibition or display is receiving careful consideration from the S. M's club.

In next week's issue we hope to be able to report on what has been done.

I am sure that with the combined efforts of all Montreal we could put on something worth looking at.

THE OWL.

Here's a chance for some of the scouts with a taste for carving. The prize competition which is to be held shortly by the Canadian Handicrafts' Guild, has a special class for scouts. There is no entrance fee payable. A circular with full particulars will be sent on application to the secretary of the Guild, 586 St. Catherine street west. Send a self-addressed stamped envelope, and mention your troop.

Sports

On Friday, February 28, the 3rd La chine succeeded in downing the Outremont in a very exciting game of hockey, by a score of 3 to 2. The game started at 7.30, and finished 8.30. As Tiner, of Outremont, was unable to find the rink till 8.30, a seven man game was played. The teams lined up as folows:

3rd Lachine (3).	Outremont (2)
S. Jennings	Goal .. .. J. Rogers
A. Bridges	Point .. A. Grimshaw
C. Myers	Cover point .. C. Gutred
A. Jennings ..	Right wing .. Beaudoin
J. Dawes	Left wing .. .. H. Sh
R. Bartlett	Centre .. .. .. J. Da

On Friday, March 7, the 3rd Lachi defeated Longueuil in a fast game hockey. J. Smith proved to be the A Ross' of the Longueuil coming dangerously cl chine goals. In the first stood 3 to 1 in favor team. In the second were more aggressive, ing one, bringing the favor of Lachine. The as follows:

Lachine (4).	
S. Jennings	Goa
A. Bridges	Point
A. Jennings ..	Cover
J. Dawes	Left wing .. .. A. Ro
D. McLean	R. wing .. .. A. T
R. Bartlett	Centre .. A. Knowl
C. Myers	Rover .. .. W. Wil

Referee, S. M. Haskell, Lachine. Judge of play, S. M. Todd, Longueu

The 3rd Lachine hockey team ha been very successful this year. Our the four matches they have play they have won 2, tied 1, and lost 1.

The 3rd Montreal Troop are ve anxious to get football matches a ranged for the summer, and any Tr wishing to play should kindly write the Secretary of the 3rd Montr Troop, 577 Church Ave., Verdun.

Our troop has been playing a goo deal of hockey this winter and mee ings were also held every week. Th Longueuil Skating rink was secure with an hour from 4 to 5 on Saturda afternoons.

Our first match was with the Volun teers of Westmount, which we w with the score of 3 to 2. We then pla ed a match with St. Lambert's, winn ing 1 to 0. Our return match with th Volunteers we lost 3 to 2. Then can a match with a team from the North ern Electric which resulted in o third win, 6 to 1.. On St. Lambert playing us a return match we we beaten 2 to 1. Two matches with La chine resulted in a tie and a los scores 1 to 1 and 4 to 2. We aga played St. Lambert's and won, 5 to 2

Thus you see that our record is games won, 3 lost, one tied. Goals f 21, against 15. Our trouble in cl games was to get our full team pre ent. A game with Outremont is fixe for Saturday the 15th, and one be tween our juniors and the Montre South troop is being arranged.

The line-up of our last match was:

Longueuil (5)	St. Lambert's (2)
A. Brown	Goal .....
Slater	Point ..... Brow
Parr	Cover ..... Roberts
Kyle	Rover ..... Gillala
R. Smith ...	Centre ..... Paters
J. Smith	Right ..... Seve
C. Brown	Left .....

A Great Scout

On Tuesday next the whole world will celebrate the hundredth birthday of the great peace scout, David Livingstone. He was born in the little village of Blantyre, near Glasgow, but his people had originally lived on the Island of Ulva, off the coast of Argyllshire. At the time David was born two of his uncles were fighting under Wellington in the Peninsula.

David's father was poor, and the family had a hard struggle to live, but they were brought up upon the true Scout principles of courage, honor and duty. David was a born naturalist, and long before he would have been old enough to join any brotherhood had taught himself a great deal about the earth, the plants and animals, as well as a good deal about the great Greek and Latin classics.

When ten years old he had to go to work in a cotton factory. Even here, however, he found time for study. The first half-crown he earned went for a Latin grammar, and this early interest in languages laid the foundation for his study of the dialects of Africa. Like many Scottish lads, he worked his way through Glasgow University, earning enough as a spinner in summer to keep him during the six winter months. In Glasgow he lived in a garret, cooking his own meals, which consisted largely of oatmeal and a little tea. He studied for the ministry and took up medicine.

Under the auspices of the London Missionary Society, he sailed for Africa, where he arrived after a five months' voyage, on July 31, 1841. Before the year was finished he had travelled over seven hundred miles of forest and desert. With a real Scout-like thoroughness, he took up the task of learning the language and habits of the wild people, and for this purpose absolutely isolated himself for seven months from all white companionship. When he appeared at the coast it was to collect provisions for a thousand-mile tour into the interior. For six months he marched north, teaching the people and healing them, and then his oxen died, and he was obliged to desert the greater part of his supplies. Many of the tribes were unfriendly, but, carrying little but his medicines and his guns, he travelled on. Entering villages which had never seen a white man, he would march with erect fearlessness through the ranks of the warriors, and, with a genial smile and a outstretched hand, boldly enter the hut of the chief.

Along with pure religion, he taught the people how to irrigate their land, how to build houses, barns, and wagons. He started an agricultural school, while his wife taught the women dressmaking, housekeeping and many other useful things.

Livingstone, of course, had many adventures. Once he was almost killed by a lion, and several times he was bitten by serpents. In one of his journeys he crossed to the west coast. He was broken in health, and was offered a passage to England, to which he, wife and children had returned, but his 'Scout honor' prevented him, as he had promised to go back with the brave natives who had accompanied him. Before this he had seen the horrors of the slave trade, and had done a great deal to check its ravages. He returned to England again in 1864, but less than two years afterwards started on another expedition. Again and again he was prostrated by fever, and his stores were stolen. The Arab slave traders were hostile, and the country a terrible one to travel through. For months his friends did not know whether he was alive or dead.

Then the expedition under Mr. H. M. Stanley, which had been sent out by the New York 'Herald,' found him. He was glad of their aid, but would not return with them.

Another year followed, and then the brave old Scout was found one morning kneeling at his bedside. His spirit had gone to God, whom he had served so well.

His brave Africans carried his body and his books to the coast. It was a terrible and dangerous journey, but they had caught something of his gallant spirit, and accomplished their loving task successfully. David Livingstone lies in Westminster Abbey. Of all the great men who lie there none served God, mankind, and the Empire more worthily than this brave Highlander, who opened up Africa to civilization. Throughout his life he trod 'the thorny path of Honor.' Happy are we Scouts if we learn to follow him.

J. W. R.

TROOP MOVEMENTS

The troops which should send in reports of their doings this week are:
13th Montreal, (2nd Verdun.)
14th Montreal, (Y. M. C. A.)
15th Montreal, (St. Judes.)
16th Montreal, (Amherst.)
17th Montreal, (St. Andrews.)
18th Montreal, (St. Martins.)
19th Montreal, (Protestant Home.)
20th Montreal, (Church of Ascension.)
21st Montreal, (Church of Messiah.)

St. Lambert (2nd Montreal) is without headquarters and finds it difficult to accomplish much in these circumstances. The troop is holding together pretty well in spite of difficulties, and has had quite some hockey this winter.

The 1st Westmount (6th Montreal), reports itself as very much alive, thank you. Now that the exhibition is over, Westmount is back at work, getting ready for proficiency badges.

The 1st Montreal (St. Cuthbert's), reports 'nothing doing,' that is no badges have been taken lately. The troop is meeting regularly, however, and last week had a visit from the Prov. Sec.

The 9th Montreal (2nd Outremont) is still alive, but they don't feel that their doings will bear publicity.

The Montreal 3rd Troop rejoices in a new wireles soutfit. The boys of this troop are hard at work preparing for and taking examinations. Last week about 20 of them took their handyman's badge.

The fifth Montreal (Outremont) Troop held a meeting on March 4th, when the troop was thoroughly reorganized. The Troop has now only four patrols, this being because we have never been sure of our hall owing to repairs at the church, but it is hoped that now the repairs are finished we will once more have a permanent meeting night.

At a meeting of the officers of the above troop, Mr. D. England was unanimously accepted as Assistant Scoutmaster. The St. George's Troop are to be congratulated in securing such a capable officer. Mr. England was one of the first Patrol Leaders of the Outremont Troop, when the troop was organized, and has held every position from a tenderfoot up, and we are sure that he will make good with St. George's.

The Troop ware going to hold a social on Monday, 24th, but as there is a meeting in the church on that night, same has been postponed till the following Monday.

They have been fortunate in securing the use of the Field Artillery's shooting range, and hope to have a few crack shots in the Troop soon.

They have also rigged up a miniature shooting range in their headquarters for those Scouts who prefer to shoot with air rifles, a prize being given at the end of the year to the Scout with the highest average.

The 1st Mount Royals, have been fortunate enough to procure the service of another A.S.M., in the person of Mr. J. R. Houghton.

Mr. Houghton is connected with the Canadian militia, and is a qualified signaller, and his services will therefore be doubly valuable, as the 40th were without a qualified or efficient signalling instructor. By the summer this troop ought to have a pretty good bunch of 'flag waggers.'

The assistance of another A.S.M. was also sorely needed, as, owing to the rapid manner in which the 40th has increased in numbers, since their formation (last September), and the large number of scouts wishing to obtain various proficiency badges, S. M. Knowles and his A.S.M. have had to devote every possible moment of their time to the troop.

A.S.M. G. HUGHES,
Hon.-Sec.

A BIRTHDAY PARTY.

The 11th Montreal (McGill) will hold its fourth annual birthday party tonight, at the University Settlement. A very good time is expected by the boys, as this troop has a reputation for good feeds.

NORTH END DISTRICT.

Last Friday night the Patrol Leaders' Club of the North End District, held its first meeting when about 15 P.L.'s were present. There was much interesting discussion of scout problems, and everyone felt that the meeting had been well worth while. A training course of five lectures for P.L.'s has been arranged for the North End.

Mr. N. Birkett is now assisting Mr. Paterson with the 17th Montreal (St. Andrews) Troop.

A VISIT FROM MR. HAMMOND.

Mr. Hammond, provincial secretary for Ontario, spent last week end in the city, as guest of one of Montreal's S.M.'s, for the purpose of attending the Westmount exhibition in scoutcraft. Mr. Hammond, who came from the Dominion Council conference at Ottawa, very kindly acted as judge in several of the model competitions at the exhibit.

During his visit he met a number of the city's S.M.'s and the future of the movement was much discussed, the Montreal men being especially interested in the proposed plans for senior scouts or scout rangers—the new departure in Ontario.

Plans are already well advanced for Toronto's exhibition in scoutcraft, which will take place in April, when every troop in Toronto expects to take part. With such a large number of troops and scouts to draw upon, and all efficient, the Queen City hopes to put on a display worthy of the knights of Baden-Powell.

Each year the Toronto scouts hold a three days' camp at the Toronto Exhibition, and their camp display is usually one of the most popular features of the exhibition. Last year 4,000 scouts attended the exhibition in command of Prov. Sec. Hammond, assisted by the officers of the local troops.

14TH TROOP HAVING FEED

Laughter will be in order to night, at the headquarters of the 14th Troop, when they plan to entertain representatives from every troop in the city. The plan of the programme is remarkable and varied. Johnny Porter will be on hand with a full uniform of war paint and feathers. John's record as an impersonator of colored gentlemen was established at the Annual Club banquet. 'Buck' is especially talented in his efforts as a hayseed artist, while as an up-to-date hobo he is a dream. Bug Irons makes a very successful Doctor Sawbones, and will assist several other worthies in disgracing themselves as star vaudeville actors. P. L. Weston has contracted a severe case of gout—which will be treated in an entirely new and (un)scientific method of P. L. Corriveau and Corp. Hillrich. Bunty and the diminutive Barrowcliff will pull off a high speed practical joke. Corporal Chatham and 'Reggie' Williams are going on a hunting expedition on which they hope to break several of the latter gentleman's bones. Two unworthies before mentioned are going to throw in a comic sketch, which, they guarantee, to make a complete mess of, if it lies within their power. Then will be an automobile scene, depicting some of the worries of a Provincial secretary out for a spin with a few friends..

In conclusion the assembled multitudes will participate in some eatables which the 14th guarantees were NOT cooked by any member of the troop.

Guests are requested to appear in Full Dress—low neck and short sleeves, etc.,—in other words, UNIFORMS.



KORP AND KELL, OR THE LONE PATROL.

The BEST yet

WEDGEWOOD PARK
Verdun
(A shady nook)

Read about it

If you know Verdun you must know WEDGEWOOD PARK. Five minutes walk from where the Wellington car stops is the wharf from whence the La Tortue ferry starts. Immediately opposite is WEDGEWOOD PARK, the celebrated "Shady Nook" of Verdun. The old river bank has disappeared, and in its place is now built a broad driveway that will immensely increase the value of the surrounding land.

You need only be reminded that in addition to this great attraction WEDGEWOOD PARK is a homesite facing the river without obstruction, with macadamized roads, permanent sidewalks, electric light, gas, water and sewers all around it, and which will be connected up through the Park as required. The Park has lovely trees all over it (which will be preserved where possible), and at the back of it is the proposed Aqueduct Boulevard.

In drawing your attention to WEDGEWOOD PARK there is a real reason for you to buy, not an excuse for us to sell, lots. WEDGEWOOD PARK is a charming residential section in the populous (and popular) city of Verdun, within a few minutes car ride of Montreal. A Wellington car takes you within three blocks of the property, and in a few months a blue ticket will take you to it. Owing to its natural advantages and magnificent improvements WEDGEWOOD PARK must immediately take its place as one of the most desirable residential districts around Montreal.

To buy one or more lots in WEDGEWOOD PARK, either for a homesite, or as an investment, is without doubt the best opportunity on the Island of Montreal to-day. It is absolutely safe, and will unquestionably rapidly increase in value.

In keeping with our policy of enabling small investors, men and women of moderate means—wage earners—to participate in our money-making properties, lots at WEDGEWOOD PARK can be bought on our well known easy payment plan, a small cash payment (10 per cent.) and the balance spread over five years. Prices are from $650 a lot up, but these are opening prices only, and will soon be increased. If you are thinking of buying at WEDGEWOOD PARK remember we have been selling agents for six of the best properties ever sold on the Island of Montreal, each one of which has been a real money-maker.

If you have not bought a lot in any one of Montreal's subdivisions this is an opportunity you should not overlook. Send us the coupon to-day and learn about WEDGEWOOD PARK. An inquiry only costs you a cent stamp, and you need not buy if you don't want to. But you SHOULD hear of this splendid property, so write us to-day.

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MANY LARGE SALES AND STARTLING RUMORS FEATURES OF WEEK'S REALTY MARKET

Big Properties Owned by Grey Nuns the Centre of Interest ---Blind Institute Sold and Other Deals Reported Pending.

In spite of the tightness of the money market, there was a tremendous crop of real estate rumors all the week while the sales that were completed and deals registered were among the largest since the beginning of the year. Properties held by religious communities were much in the limelight during the week. The Institute for the Blind and the Boys' Orphanage, on St. Catherine street, east of Bleury street, were sold to a syndicate, headed by A. P. Frignon for $2,000,000 while negotiations have been proceeding for some time for the sale of the Grey Nuns' block on Dorchester street west, at the corner of Guy street, for between six and seven million dollars. It was reported, too, that an offer had been made for the Nuns' property situated at the northeast corner of St. Catherine and St. Hubert streets, the price being about $1,700,000, or $20 a square foot. This, however, was denied by the owners.

The sale of so much Grey Nuns' realty is not unexpected for several months ago, the 'Witness' announced exclusively that it would be disposed of as soon as possible, and the orphanages, homes and other religious institutions transferred to cheaper land in the suburbs of the city.

BIG BUILDINGS PLANNED FOR ST. CATHERINE STREET.

A complete transformation of the north side of St. Catherine street, between Mance street and Plateau avenue will probably be the result of the sale of the Blind Institute, Opthalmic Institute and the Orphanage for Catholic boys to Mr. A. P. Frignon this week for $2,000,000. The site has a frontage of 408 feet on St. Catherine and a total area of about 98,000 square feet.

It is said that when the property is vacated in May, 1915, the buildings at present erected on the site will be demolished and modern commercial structures built there. The St. Catherine street frontage is likely to be used for big store buildings, while the part that is in the rear will be the location of a number of ten story loft buildings. A theatre with an entrance on St. Catherine street may be included in the plan for the disposal of the big block. Although the arrangements are far from complete yet, it is evident that an enormous amount of money will enter into the ambitious plans for the development of the 98,000 square feet of land, which has been devoted to religious purposes since 1861.

Mr. S. B. White, manager of the Montreal Agencies, has completed a big land purchase from the Seminary of St. Sulpice, for $357,000. The property, which has a frontage on Comte street, extends from behind the lots fronting on St. Mark street to Atwater avenue.

ONCE MORE UNDER OPTION

The north-east corner of Bleury and Dorchester streets is under option again at 18 a square foot, a figure that makes the deal run in the near neighborhood of $375,000. New Yorkers are said to be the holders of the option this time. It is a short term one, similar to the one that local parties held on the black a couple of weeks ago.

COTE DES NEIGES BLOCK BROUGHT $110,343.

Summit Realties, Limited, has puhchased from C. A. Smart, J. G. Rose and F. W. Wilson, 451,145 square feet of vacant land, fronting on Shakespeare Road, Nos. 4, 7, 8, 12 and 13 Cote des Neiges, cadastre, for $110,343.

Summit Realty, Limited, has added to its holdings in Cote des Neiges by purchasing from W. B. Connors, a big block of vacant land, fronting on Shakespeare road, for $61,500.

The Westmount Amateur Athletic Association has accepted a tender for the purchase of its grounds, which consist of 189,500 square feet. The price is said to be about $60,000.

A. M. Wilson, president of the Wilson Realties, Limited, has purchased 165,000 square feet of land, adjoining West Crescent Heights, for $80,000. It fronts on Grosvenor avenue and Queen Mary Board.

Some big sales in vacant land are being registered now. Yesterday a Pointe-aux-Trembles farm changed hands for $200,000. The purchaser was the Montreal Island Company, which bought from R. Prieur. The farm has an area of 144 arpents ands fronts on Notre Dame street.

A Lachine farm, containing 41 arpents, sold for $41,000. The purchaser was Mr. B. V. Gomery, while the vender was Mr. D. Deslaurier.

As the 'Witness' announced exclusively yesterday, the Guarantee Investment Company of Canada, has purchased the Baron's Court Apartments on Greene avenue, Westmount, for $80,000 and a big block of twenty-four dwellings on Gordon avenue, Verdun, near La Salle avenue for $64,000. A $10,000 deal in Point St. Charles is pending to-day.

MANY EXHIBITORS AT REAL ESTATE SHOW.

There is little doubt expressed these days about the success of the forthcoming real estate show which will take place in the Arena, April 12th to 19th, and which will be the first exhibition of its kind to be held in Eastern Canada. Among the firms who will be represented at that time are the following: Maple Leaf Realties, Ltd.; A. G. Fowler Foss Co.; Canadian Real Estate News Co.; The Freedman Realty Co.; J. Walter Gage Co.; Raymond Construction and Lumber Co., Ltd.; South Shore Land Co.; Canada Realty Co.; Austen and Chapdelaine; Geo. E. DeSeve; Geo. E. Belanger; J. E. Watson Realty Co., Ltd.; Daoust Realty Ltd.; Berthiaume and Brunel; Bernier, Bernier and Bauchamp; Gervais, Decray Ltd.; Canadian European Land Co., Ltd.; King George Realty Co.; G. S. Huton; Davidson and McRae, (Canadian Northern); Security Trust Ltd.; E. Napoleon Hebert; C. G. Avard and Co., Ltd.; David Rochon; Gohier and Bigras; Improve realty, Ltd; J. A. Bourgalt; R. C. Dery; C. C. Cottrell Ltd.; Economic Realty Co., Ltd.; Beaudry Realty Co., Ltd.; E. D. Maguire; Chas. E. Goad Co., Ltd.; Latour and Guindon Bousquet and Sarault; Racicot and Racicot; Montreal Trust Co., per., Boileau and Benard; The Dutch Flooring and Chemical Co., of Canada; F. Nicolas and Co., Ltd.; Asbestos Manufacturing Co., Ltd.; United Supply Co.; F. Amey Realty Co.; General Appliance Co.; The Window Strip Co.

$45,675 FOR FARM.

W. T. Wilkinson has sold to Jean Versailles a farm, No. 55, Pointe-aux-Trembles, for $45,675. The area is 63 arpents, so the price is $725 an arpent.

RECENT TRANSFERS.

ST. ANDRE STREET — Mrs. W. E. Blumbart has sold to Hector Lussier lots 1207-2, 1207-2-1, 1207-2-1a, St. James Ward, with the buildings thereon erected. No. 632 St. Andre street, measuring 60 x 111 feet, for $18,000.

ST. HUBERT STREET — E. Desmarais has sold to Mrs. H. Lebrun dwellings Nos. 423 and 435 St. Hubert street, measuring 23 x 85 feet, for $12,000.

UNIVERSITY STREET — Huen Shee Chu has sold to the Geo. A. Prowse Range Company, Limited, buildings Nos. 595 and 597 University street, for $30,000.

WESTMOUNT — John Harold Birks has sold to Mrs. H. R. Sweneston the south-east part of lot 218-79, parish of Montreal, with the residence thereon erected, fronting on Grosvenor avenue, Westmount, measuring 37 x 111 fet, for $16,000.

OUTREMONT — Mrs. E. Baron has sold to B. B. Cohen and others Nos. 1001 to 1019 Van Horne street, Outremont, and another emplacement, known as lot 32-7-53, parish of Montreal.

WESTMOUNT — Duncan McLennan has sold to John Williamson lot 208-44c and part of lot 208-44b, parish of Montreal, bounded to the south-east by Burton avenue, Westmount for $7,500.

ST. URBAIN STREET —Harris Lorin has sold to the Standard Realty and Investment Company, Limited, houses Nos. 1900 to 1906 St. Urbain street, and 61 to 65 Laurier avenue, for $25,000.

WESTMOUNT — William Bell has sold to Mrs. John Hyde the dwelling house known as No. 4484 Sherbrooke street, Westmount, containing 2,351 square feet, for $10,500.

MAPLE AVE. — J. Abel has sold to Mrs. E. Bellehumeur lot 1207-24 St. James Ward, with the buildings thereon erected, Nos. 80 to 90 Maple avenue, containing a superficial area of 2,256 square feet, for $7,000.

CENTRE STREET — Louis N. Delorme has sold to R. Richstone and others lot 930 St. Ann's Ward, and the north-west half of lot 918 of the same ward, situated on the south-east corner of Centre and Jardin streets, for $10,000.

MONTCALM STREET — J. E. Renaud has sold to Telesphore Renaud the buildings Nos. 266, 266a, 268 and 268a Montcalm street, for $15,292.

PAPINEAU AVENUE.—S. D. Vallieres has sold to P. Glickman and others dwellings Nos. 1250, 1252, 1254, 1258, 1260 and 1262 Papineau avenue, the lot measuring 50 x 78 feet, for $30,000.

The Home Beautiful

AT LAKE ST. LOUIS

DORVAL

We are building "The Home Beautiful"

We have chosen 150 designs from the latest Californian, Minnesota and Northern Michigan homes, have submitted them to a Montreal Architect of wide experience, who specializes in this work, and will have them ready for you in May if you order now; all sizes; all prices; everything artistic and substantial; a home you will be proud of. Beside the Lake; yachting, boating, bathing, fishing, fresh air, health and outdoor recreation. Private wharf. Sixty trains daily. 8-cent fare. Call and see.

Finnie, Millar & Company

815 New Birks Building - - - - Tel. Up. 6717 and 4069

Champs-Elysees Park

Notre Dame de Grace

THERE ARE A NUMBER OF SPLENDID LOTS STILL LEFT AT CHAMPS-ELYSEES PARK, NOTRE DAME DE GRACE, including

8 LOTS ON QUEEN MARY ROAD
14 LOTS PRINCESS LOUISE STREET
4 LOTS COTE ST. LUKE

Special Offer to Investors and Speculators

Those desiring to form a syndicate in order to purchase a block of lots should get in touch with us immediately, as we have a most attractive proposition to offer.

Our PRICES and TERMS you will find more than satisfactory.

For further imformation apply

Geo. H. Thibault

601 Transportation Bldg. St. James St., Montreal

Telephone Main 5498

THE JAMES SHEARER CO., LIMITED

Successors to

SHEARER, BROWN & WILLS, LIMITED.

DIMENSION TIMBER, LUMBER, DOORS, SASHES, BLINDS, &c.

General Contractors and Builders

of Factories, Houses, Churches, Public Buildings, Banks, etc.

SEND US YOUR BILLS FOR QUOTATIONS.

LUMBER

Fine Millwork Hardwood Doors, Etc.

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

R. Macfarlane & Co. Limited

Corner St. James and Richmond St.

'Phone Us. 2288, 2289, 2290.

March 16th

(The day before St. Patrick's Day).

WE INVITE EVERY PERSON WHO CANNOT GET AWAY AT OTHER TIMES TO COME WITH US ON OUR FREE EXCURSION, MARCH 16TH, FROM G.T.R. BONAVENTURE STATION, AT 2 P.M., AND SEE A PROPERTY CALLED "ALBANI EXTENSION." NOTHING LIKE THIS REAL ESTATE BARGAIN HAS EVER BEEN PUT BEFORE THE PUBLIC. THIS IS SHOWN BY ITS REMARKABLE SALE $20,000.00, 400 LOTS IN 2 WEEKS' TIME.

THE REASONS FOR THIS WONDERFUL SALE ARE EXCELLENT.

No lot farther from the electric car line than 600 feet.

Distance by electric car to business district only 40 minutes.

Every lot high, dry and cleared and excellent alike for building as well as gardening.

Prices 1¼c a foot. 2c for Corners.

Average price throughout 2½c.

You will never have such a chance to buy RIGHT again.

EASY TERMS NO INTEREST



Limited.

Uptown Estate Brokers.

Send particulars of $25.00 lots.

NAME .....

ADDRESS .....

Get Your Train Tickets at Our Office or at train.

Unique Bargain IN Central Commercial Property

It fronts on CRAIG, and also on ST. URBAIN STREET. Place d'Armes Hill, opening to St. James Street, is almost immediately opposite. Property on the latter street, about 100 yards distant, is held at over $100 per foot.

THIS PROPERTY, so near the Post-Office, Leading Banks, Custom House, Railways, Wharves, etc., is not far behind in value, and yet can be bought at **$13.93 Per Foot,** namely, about 1-8th the price; this including good buildings.

Being so **GREAT A BARGAIN,** the property recently changed hands **twice** within **two weeks,** and at above price being **a small advance on cost.** I am again authorized to sell.

ALFRED BENN,

C.P.R. TEL. BLDG., 4 HOSPITAL STREET.

MAIN 592.

ROCKFIELD FACTORY SITE

For Sale, about 12 arpents. C. P. R., G. T. R. sidings, water and sewerage.

J. W. FOSTER,

135 Westminster Ave., Montreal West.

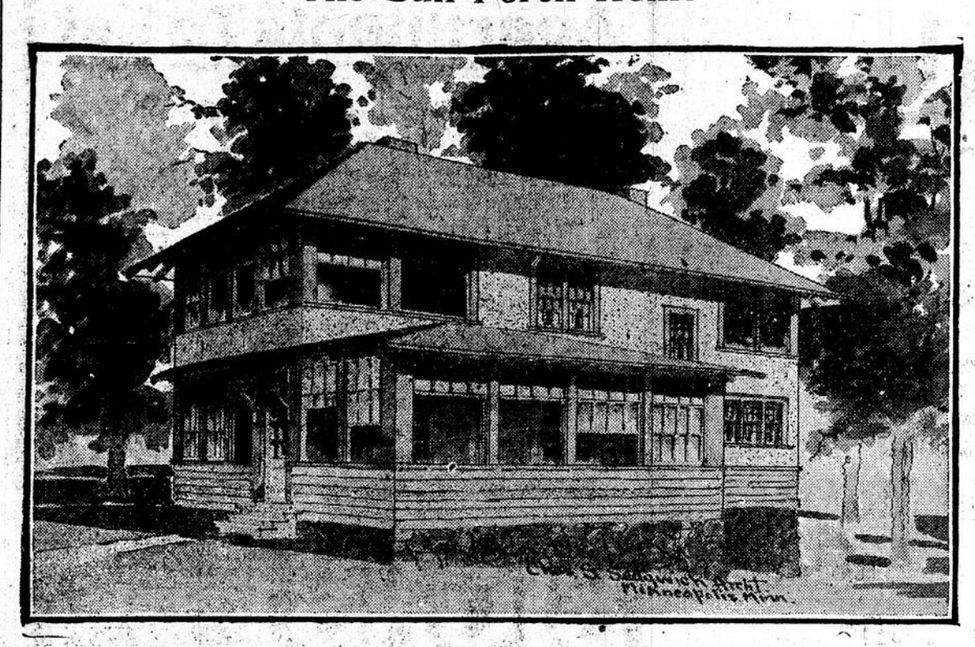
Phone, Westmount 1076.

NEW ZEALAND'S CAPITALS.

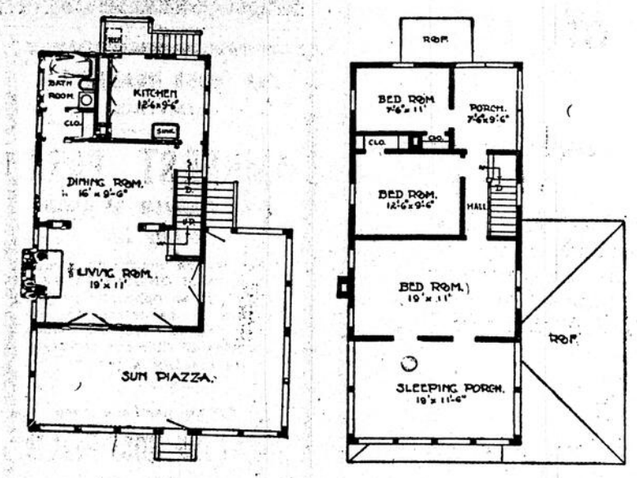
(From the 'London Chronicle'.)

New Zealand is greedy in the matter of capitals. Is has already four, and yet it is demanding a fifth. The present ones are Auckland, the old, original metropolis; Wellington, the present political capital; Dunedin, the commercial capital, founded by the Free Church of Scotland; and Christchurch, the ecclesiastical capital, founded by the Church of England. Wellington is the Viceregal and Parliamentary city, but it has suffered severely from fires, earthquake shocks, and various other drawbacks. Hence the present movement for the construction of an entirely new metropolis on a beautiful central site. New Zealanders might do worse than revert to their first capital, Auckland, intimately associated with the two greatest names in their history, Sir George Grey and Bishop Selwyn.

The Sun Porch Home



The striking feature of this small house is its large piazza floor space both on the first and second floors, all of which are designed to be enclosed with glazed sash and also screened. The size of the main house exclusive of piazza is 20 feet in width by 32 feet in depth. The piazza on the first floor is 12 feet in width across the front and extends back ten feet in width on the right hand side, making an unusually large floor space that can be furnished and used as a living room. Above in the second floor is a sleeping porch 12 feet in width and 20 feet in length, also enclosed with glazed sash and wire screening. This house is equally well suited for a permanent all year round home or for a summer home. The living room is 11 feet by 19 feet with a wide stone fireplace at the left side and small windows above, with book shelves beneath; at the right is the stairway: The dining-room opens wide in connection with the living room with columned arch. In the rear is a kitchen, also a bathroom and a closet opening off from the dining-room. The second floor is divided into three sleeping rooms in addition to the sleeping porch. The small rear sleeping room opens off from a glazed porch, and is for servants' use. There are two chimneys, one for the front fireplace and one for kitchen use and furnace. There is a full basement under the main part. This house is estimated to be built for $3,000, exclusive of heating and plumbing. The floors are of hardwood and the finish of fir stained and the walls plastered and tinted. The construction throughout is good. The outside is covered with wide drop siding to the window sills and above the walls are cemented. All of the outside woodwork is left rought and stained brown, with the roof shingles stained a dark reddish brown.



RECENT TRANSFERS

(Continued from page 21)

GREENE AVENUE — Harold Nettleship has sold to T. M. Morgan Nos. 1249 to 1253 Greene avenue, measuring 26 b 97 feet, for $11,000.

WESTMOUNT.—Mrs. Wallace Wilder has sold to J. S. Dolan a property situated at the corner of Windsor and Prince Albert avenues, Westmount, with an area of 3,100 square feet, for $11,500.

ST. ANTOINE STREET.—Henry Berlind has sold to Mrs. T. Brodsky dwellings Nos. 714 to 724 St. Antoine street, for $32,000.

COLONIAL AVENUE.—Mrs. T. Ormstien has sold to H. Levy and others dwellings Nos. 375 to 385 colonial avenue, for $10,400.

ST. LOUIS SQUARE.—Mrs. E. Bruneau has sold to J. Monette dwellings Nos. 30 and 32 St. Lou's square, for $14,500.

SHERBROOKE STREET. — Edmund Lepage has sold to Albert Hudon residences Nos. 1040, 1042 and 1044 Sherbrooke street east, for $11,000.

PARK AVE. — E. A. Angers has sold to L. P. Deslongchamps Nos. 1711 to 1713 Park avenue, measuring 25 x 20 feet, for 18,250.

RIVARD ST. — Max. Fineberg has sold to M. Zellcovitch Nos. 107 to 126 Rivard street, measuring 125 x 66 feet, for $22,000.

CADIEUX ST. — Mayer Hymans has sold to W. Elder lot 917-1 and parts of 917.2, St. Louis ward, with buildings thereon erected Nos. 90, 92, 94, 96 and 98 Roy Street, and 995 Cadieux street, for $18,500.

CADIEUX ST. — Samuel Rabinovitch and others have sold to W. J. Corbett Nos. 280 to 288 Cadieux street, containing 9,750 square feet, for $24,375.

DORCHESTER ST. — Harry Lessner has sold to I. Friedman a property being lot 179 St. Louis ward, with buildings thereon erected, Nos. 250 to 256 Dorchester street east, measuring 37 x 100 feet, for 13,800.

DUROCHER ST. — A. Rheaume has sold to Jules Lavergne, lot 32-1-84, Parish of Montreal, with the buildings thereon erected, Nos. 223, 225, and 227 Durocher street, Outremont, measuring 28 x 100 feet, for $12,500.

GROSVENOR AVE. — David Farrell has sold to Miss A. M. Bryson an emplacement situated in the City of Westmount composed of the northwest part of lot 218-100, Parish of Montreal, with the residence No. 573 Grosvenor avenue, containing 3,174 square feet, for $14,000.

For Thrifty People

$100 Bonds

Can be bought for $10 cash and $10 a month.

The instalment plan of purchase makes them available for the man of small means, and gives him double the interest paid by savings banks.

Capital Fully Paid $1,000,000.00 — 6% NET — Reserve and Surplus $1,500,000.

Payable Quarterly First Mortgage Sinking Fund Gold Bonds

Provide absolute security for large or small amounts, and form an incentive for saving by making it worth while.

$100. $500. $1,000.

Security behind the Bonds—First Mortgage on property worth over FOUR times the whole Bond issue.

An investment offering that pays for investigation.

Write for your copy of the booklet.

Marcil Trust Company,

Limited. (M. 3791.)

180 St. James St., Montreal.

Mail full details of 6% Gold Bonds to

NAME .....

ADDRESS .....(W).

For Sale

2 Storey Brick Cottage situated at Shawbridge.

9 Rooms, Kitchen, Dining Room, Drawing Room.

6 Bedrooms. Verandah in front, all enclosed by fence, shade trees in front, 250 feet from river, 2 boats included, ice house and stable, 11,000 feet of land, 3 minutes from station, Post Office and stores. Price, $2,500.00. Mortgage of $850.00, payable $100 per year at 5 percent. Will exchange for city lots.

W. B. Baikie

423 Transportation Bl'dg.,

Phone MAIN 5173.

AUCTION SALE OF TOWN LOTS

On the 25th March

25 'BLOCKS' OF AMOS

(on Harricana River-in Abitibi District), will be sold at Quebec in the Private Bills' Committee Room at 10 o'clock a .m.

For particulars concerning the sale, apply to the Department of Lands and Forests, Quebec.

Elz. Miville Dechêne,
Deputy-Minister.

FOR SALE

ONE LOT ON WEST CRESCENT HEIGHTS, having a frontage of 65 ft., bounded by a 10 ft. pathway on the West side, thereby insuring light on three sides.

This Lot was selected by the present owner for its splendid location and view.

The reason for selling—removing to Ontario.

FOR SALE

DECARY AVENUE, one of the Avenues selected for the new car line.

Lot 50 x 150. Excellent site for 2 Three-Flat Houses.

Montrose Avenue East of Argyle Avenue

One Lot, 50 x 150; very moderate price and easy terms.

HOWELL REAL ESTATE

A.W.D. HOWELL

TRANSPORTATION BUILDING,
120 ST. JAMES STREET.

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.

Roofing Materials

Such as Felt, Pitch, Gravel, Slates, etc., always in stock for immediate delivery. Call us up when you are in the market.

GEO. W. REED & CO., Limited, --- Montreal



Money to Loan

BRITISH CONSTRUCTION COMPANY,

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 percent, prepare plans and specifications, build complete, and take First Mortgage.

WESTBOURNE HEIGHTS

NOTRE DAME DE GRACE

HIGH CLASS BUILDING LOTS, $375 UPWARDS, $37.50 Cash and $6 monthly.

LAKE ST. LOUIS PARK, POINTE CLAIRE.

Lots 50 x 100 near Lake, $200. Terms $20 cash.

Residences built on these properties on easy terms of payment.

SYNDICATE

A SMALL SYNDICATE is being formed to acquire a very desirable portion of land at St. Lambert's, situated immediately west of the Victoria Bridge, near water front. For particulars, write to

REALTIES LIMITED, 23 Cartier Building, 212 McGill Street.

N. M. MOWAT,
S. McPHERSON, Managers

F. de L. HICKS

Real Estate, Loans and Mortgages

514 Transportation Bldg.

Tel. Main 1100 MONTREAL

How About Your Country Home ?

HAVE YOU EVER CONSIDERED the tremendous advantage of having your country home on Lake St. Louis?

HAVE YOU EVER CONSIDERED why so many of our prominent citizens have their country and all year-round Home in the Ste. Anne de Bellevue district?

HAVE YOU EVER CONSIDERED what it means to have the G.T.R. and C.P.R. stations with their 60 trains a day within a few minutes' walk of your home?

HAVE YOU EVER CONSIDERED what a tremendous advantage it would be to have a water system supplying your home, electric light, telephone service, and many other city advantages right in your country home?

HAVE YOU EVER CONSIDERED that such opportunities are not very often available, and that it would be unwise to allow such an opportunity to pass unheeded?

HAVE YOU EVER CONSIDERED the tremendous advantage of being located on a property where good building restrictions, wide lots, and a 100-foot boulevard ensures the very best of neighbors?

Then, You Had Better Secure Your Location

In the MORGAN FARM At Baie d'Urfe

Near Macdonald College.

THIS WILL NEED PROMPT ACTION AS LOTS ARE MOVING VERY FAST.

Colonial Real Estate Company

•MAIN 2669• •13 BEAVER HALL HILL•

Speculators and Investors Attention

We Offer For Sale

Warehouse situated on McCord Street at almost the price of the land alone.

This property is in A1 condition, and shows a Revenue at present of 13%.

Land 100 x 200. Building 100 x 100, of heavy construction and good for additional stories. Elevator, electric lighting and sprinklers throughout, yard, stables, sheds, etc.

Further particulars and permit can be had by applying to

FINDLAY & HOWARD, Limited

211, 213 NOTRE DAME ST., WEST

Last Saturday

WE STATED

"We are prepared to take 5 of the most prominent BUSINESS MEN OF MONTREAL to North Bay with us at our expense and investigate our proposition."

Since Then

The Biggest Corporation in Montreal is investigating and is holding a Board Meeting to consider the advisability of buying 36 Lots

ONE BUSINESS MAN has gone to North Bay to investigate and look over our property with a view to opening Business.

ANOTHER left two days ago to investigate.

WE ARE PREPARED TO PROVE that numbers of well known Business and Professional men in the City and also in the Towns outside are now considering our property. They have awakened to the fact that the tremendous developments taking place in North Bay which is to be, according to the Public Statement of the Hon. Adam Beck, "A LAKE PORT AND A SEA PORT AS WELL" makes it imperative that they should secure sites.

FIVE MILLIONS

This amount is being appropriated by the Government for good roads, and we are assured by the Government engineer that as soon as the snow is off the ground, men will be at work in and around North Bay locating a Government Road running East and West of North Bay, which Road will be built this year.

FORTY MILES

to be completed as soon as possible, and the Road will run from Callender to Sturgeon Falls, and will pass immediately adjacent or through our property.

READ THIS

Extract from the Ottawa 'Citizen,' 13-3-13:—"A member of the Dominion Government high in the Councils of the Conservative party states that it is the intention to call for tenders for the French River improvements and to award the Contracts this summer, and together with the new C.P.R. modern car shops, the T. & N. O. Railway's new car erecting and repair shops, the C.N.R. construction through the Town with bridges and subways, and the new C.N.R. station on Fraser Street, to cost $75,000, beginning of the T. & N. O. Ry. grade reducing diversion with its expenditure of one and a half millions, and there are others. The above mentioned construction plans call for an expenditure of

3 MILLIONS ALONE

So if anyone thinks that the prospects of a busy summer in North Bay are at all hazy, let him call at once on the Secretary of the Board of Trade or see a doctor.

We admit it is your prerogative To invest your money where you will But you might as well get real value while you are at it

and we would therefore ask you to study the FACTS—not flights of fancy—regarding North Bay and our property.

We do not say that you will make Thousands p. c. in 5 minutes if you buy our property BUT WE DO SAY

that you will be able to make more money in less time by buying our property in North Bay than by buying anywhere else.

REMEMBER We cannot sell you one dollar's worth of our property for 25c.

REMEMBER We can only offer you 100c worth of our property for $1.

REMEMBER Our property is situated facing the only deep water front on the Northeast of Lake Nipissing, where the Docks MUST be built. Our property is high above the level of the Lake and commands a grand view of the Lake and surrounding country. It is within a mile and a quarter of the centre of the Town, and there are sidewalks, sewers, etc., within a few yards of the property, and building operations are easy owing to the absence of Rock.

OUR TERMS ARE VERY REASONABLE, $25 down, BALANCE $10 a month with a liberal discount for cash.

Positively no Taxes till lots are paid for. Positively No Interest.

SEE HOW THE TOWN HAS GROWN

The population has practically doubled in the last 4 years.

The Assessment proves the Value of the increase in Buildings in 4 years

1907—**$1,671,125** 1909—**$2,397,729** 1911—**$3,608,819**

the assessment for this year is estimated to be close on

SIX MILLION DOLLARS

The Building permits for this year up to the end of last month amounted to nearly three times the whole total for last year.

We ask you to seriously consider these facts They should interest you and whether you are a Business Man or ordinary investor you must realize that in the light of the foregoing it should be to your interest to go further into the matter.

We shall be pleased to send to any address a copy of our beautifully illustrated booklet "Real Value," which will give you facts and full particulars of this Town and why you should invest there. We know it will convince you, as it has done some of the soundest Business men in Canada.

MAIL THIS COUPON.

The F. N. Amey Realty, Limited
101 Coronation Bldg., St. Catherine St. W., Montreal.

Please send me "Real Value," relating to your property "Lake Shore Annex," North Bay.

Name .....

Address .....

.....

15-3-13

The F. N. Amey Realty, Limited

101 Coronation Bldg.,
COR. ST. CATHERINE W. AND BISHOP STS., MONTREAL
Phone Up. 6383
OPEN EVENINGS TILL 8 P.M.
And at Ottawa and North Bay.

IF YOU CAN CALL WE SHALL BE PLEASED TO SHOW YOU THE MAP PUBLISHED BY THE PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT, SHOWING THE GEORGIAN BAY CANAL, FRENCH RIVER, LAKE NIPISSING, AND PORTS OF ENTRY.

Apartments To Let

Kenmore Apartments, - - **Dorchester Street W.**
4 and 5 Rooms

St. Mark Apartments, - - **St. Mark Street,**
2 Rooms

Mt. Pleasant Apartments, - **St. Joseph Boulevard,**
6 and 7 Rooms

Including Janitor Service, Heating and Ice Supply all the year round

Appy to—
FINDLAY & HOWARD, Ltd.
211 Notre Dame Street West
Phone Main 1909

SIGNS SHOW CARDS

FRED MORGAN
CORNER UPTOWN CRESCENT 2703.

THE ROSS REALTY CO. LIMITED.

AMHERST PARK

ST. DENIS WARD
A City Lot

that can be bought on cash payment of ONLY FIVE PER CENT. is an opportunity that should not be missed in this most desirable locality which provides all City conveniences. Values steadily advancing.

For further particulars see

THE ROSS REALTY CO., LIMITED,
117 NOTRE DAME ST WEST.
'Phone Main 5261.

421 METCALFE AVE.

For Sale,

SEMI-DETACHED BRICK HOUSE,

Three stories and extension, situated between Sherbrooke and the Cote Road. Lot 34 ft. x 147 ft. 6 in. In good condition throughout. Price $12,000. Cash, $4,000.

P. M. ROBERTSON

49 BEAVER HALL HILL.

FLATS TO LET.

FLATS CONTAINING 5, 6, 7 ROOMS, situate on Bloomfield ave., North of Van Horne, Outremont; heated by hot water, electric fixtures installed, and all modern improvements; rental, $20 per month. Apply, ROBERT NEVILLE, Jr., 933 Wiseman ave., Outremont.

FLATS TO LET

CENTRAL, suitable for light manufacturing purposes; low rent; Craig St., between Bleury and Victoria square. Apply to the Business Manager, 142 St. Peter Street.

EDUCATIONAL.

EDUCATIONAL TOUR

Small Party now forming, to visit England, France, Belgium, Holland, for ten weeks this summer, directed by Mrs. MACNAUGHTON. Particulars, apply by letter, 819 Lorne Crescent,city.

WANTED TO PURCHASE

WANTED TO PURCHASE, ALL CAST-off Clothing, Furniture, Silverware, Plated Ware, Old Gold, Pawn Tickets. Above everybody else's prices paid by MAX FRANK, 15 East Craig street. Tel. East 3067.

BUSINESS CHANCES

FEW MEN WITH $100 EACH (CASH $50, balance in one month), to join advertiser in sound business proposition; no risks; good profits in few months. Write P.O. Box 687.

BUSINESS CARDS

PAINTING, DECORATING, PAPERhanging, Tinting; Ceilings, from $1. Brickwork, Plastering Cementing; all repairs; distance no object; work guaranteed. BRADBURY & CO., 497 Aylwin. Phone Lasalle 835.

MISCELLANEOUS

WOULD ANY KIND LADY GIVE A poor woman with a large family any children's or adult's cast off clothing. Box 9343, 'Witness' Office.

OFFICE DESKS, HOUSE DESKS, Office tables, library tables, rotary and tilting chairs, at 25 percent to 33 1-3 percent lower than their actual value; big variety of well finished goods. GEO. H. LABBE & CO., Wholesale Manufacturers. Store, 350 St. Paul street.

IF A. SHAW MARSHALL DOES NOT call at 70 Coursol street and claim his baggage within 7 days, same will be sold to defray expenses.

DON'T BE CARRIED AWAY WITH the idea that because you are offered a big, tempting discount that you are buying your furniture cheap. Try the house with one price, one discount throughout the year, and compare prices, and you will see how much further your cash will go with us. GEO. H. LABBE & CO., Showrooms, 350 St. Paul street.

VETERAN LAND GRANTS

HIGHEST CASH PRICE PAID FOR all kinds of Veteran Land Grants, located or unlocated. LEO L. LEET, Cartier Bldg., 212 McGill street, Montreal.

PROPERTY FOR SALE.

OSBORNE PARK, VERDUN—IT WILL pay you to buy in this subdivision. Price $205 up. Call, write or phone. WILLIAM KEENE, Room 13, Toronto Bank Building. Main 181.

COOLBROOKE AVENUE, SEMI-DEtached solid brick house, very well situated; cash $1,000; price and terms. Apply to WILLIAM KEENE, Room 13, Toronto Bank Building. Main 181.

HUNTINGDON, LARGE GENERAL store, with dwelling above and outbuildings, for sale, situate on Main Street, near Post-Office, well built, exceptionally good stand. Price $6,000. Cash, $1,000. Balance on mortgage, with easy terms. Apply A. STEWART McNICHOLS, 157 St. James St., Montreal. Main 1354.

LAURENTIDE PARK, ADJOINING Model City. I have a few lots at a very reasonable price. Apply, WILLIAM KEENE, Room 13,Toronto Bank Bldg. Main 181.

LOTS FOR SALE. — LOTS FROM $75 up; five percent cash, balance in five or six years; no interest; no taxes. also, large lot of 40,000 sq. feet, at 2½ cents per foot on same terms; electric cars pass through the property; 25 minutes from McGill street, close to churches, schools, stores, etc. Apply, 469 Lasalle Road, Verdun.

A SNAP. — ADVERTISER HAS Five lots in Montreal. Will sell two only to quick purchaser, owing to temporary difficulty. Cash $120, balance in very small monthly, quarterly or half yearly instalments. Lots will increase $200 each in value in May. For particulars, write Post Office Box 687.

MONTREAL HOUSES For Sale, $50 to $300 cash buys a home; select your own lot in Montreal or suburbs, and we will build you a house to order; the balance is payable in monthly instalments, like rent; interest 6 percent. Plans free. BRITISH CONSTRUCTION CO., 238-242 St. James Street, Ground Floor.

WESTMOUNT UPPER LEVEL.

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.

SASKATOON CITY PROPERTY

Business, Residence, Trackage. **SASKATCHEWAN FARM LANDS,** Improved and Unimproved.

If you want an investment in, or any information regarding either of the above, we will be glad to have you write us.

W. B. S. TRIMBLE COMPANY, Limited. (Capital, $1,000,000.00.) **SASKATOON.**
Commercial Building, next Land Titles.

FARM FOR SALE.

FARM TO RENT, 130 ACRES, 60 Good, sandy loam, 70 good pastures; good buildings and water, 4 miles west of Lambton and Dundas. Apply, H. D. BERKLEY, Dundas, Ontario.

PROPERTY WANTED.

SELL YOUR PROPERTY QUICKLY for cash, no matter where located; particulars free. Real Estate Salesman Co., Desk 16, Lincoln, Nebr.

TO RENT OR FOR SALE.

FOR SALE OR TO LET, A FURnished Cottage, on Lac Marois, Shawbridge Station. Beautiful lake; shade trees, and boathouse; good bathing beach. Terms moderate. Apply, Room 12, 22 St. John street, Montreal.

OFFICES TO LET.

KING'S HALL CHAMBERS, 591 ST. Catherine Street West. Three large and three small offices; immediate possession or 1st May. Apply, Room 202. Tel. Up 1462.

OFFICES TO LET

FINE BRIGHT OFFICES TO LET IN 'Witness' Block; will rent separate or en suite. Apply to the MANAGER, 'Witness' Office.

STABLES TO LET.

FARM STREET — STABLES, TOGEther or separately, stables will accommodate nine to twelve horses; a large yard. J. PRENDERGAST, 60 Farm street.

BARGAINS.

DO YOU WANT A LARGE BUFFET? We have them. Do you want a small buffet? We have them. Do you want an extension dining table, also chairs, china cabinet, serving table, etc., to match? We have them. We have everything in the new furniture line, and at prices that will be beneficial to you. Had you not better see our stock before you place your orders elsewhere? 30 years' experience in the line is surely worth something. GEO. H. LABBE & CO., 350 St. Paul street.

HIGH CLASS WHITE ENAMELLED bedroom furniture, suitable for your city house or country cottage, at prices defying all competition. GEO. H. LABBE & CO., 350 St. Paul street.

COUNTRY MERCHANTS—IF YOU are contemplating a trip to the city of Montreal, and if you have on your list to purchase new furniture for your house or your store, or for your son or daughter, who are soon to be married, be sure and make us a call, and we guarantee to give you the benefit of our lowest wholesale prices, and best up-to-date goods; and very prompt delivery. Our prices are from 25 percent to 30 percent lower than ordinary prices. We make no charge for packing, and give very liberal terms to responsible traders, and the usual discount for prompt cash and for 30 days. GEO. H. LABBE & CO., Wholesale Furniture Manufacturers. Store, 350 St. Paul street. Established 30 years.

FOR SALE

KINDLING WOOD FOR THE MILLION—Kindling, $2.25 Cut Hardwood, $3.25; Mill Blocks, $2.00 per load. "Molascuit" for horses. J. C. MACDIARMID, 402 William Street. Tel. M. 462.

WAGNER, NEW YORK, CABINET Grand, Louis XV. style; beautiful mahogany case. Practically new. Very fine tone. Reduced to $335. Payable $15 cash and $8 monthly. LAYTON BROS., 550 St. Catherine St. W., cor. Stanley.

FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN, FURNiture of a five room flat, complete, very suitable for a house in the country; valued at $700; includes gas stove and kitchen range; cash price, $175. A snap for a newly married couple. Apply P. F. DUNCAN, Ground Floor, Board of Trade Bldg. Phone Main 6119.

REAL GOLDEN OAK DINING Chairs, with genuine leather seats, at as low a price as cane or wood seat, at the manufacturers' showrooms, 350 St. Paul street. GEO. H. LABBE & CO.

D'ALMAINE SMALL UPRIGHT, Ebonized case, nice tone. May be exchanged within three years for new piano. Only $115. Payable $5 cash and $4 monthly. LAYTON BROS., 550 St. Catherine Street West, cor. Stanley.

MAPLE SYRUP, FROM PRODUCER to consumer. Anyone wishing to secure his year's supply of pure new Maple Syrup or Sugar, can do so by leaving his orders with the 'Pure Maple Sugar and Syrup Co-Operative Agricultural Association,' at No. 58 Wellington Street, Montreal, P.Q.

ALLISON & CO., UPRIGHT PIANO. English design, with candelabra. Very good tone. Special, $215. Payable $15 cash and $7 monthly. LAYTON BROS., 550 St. Catherine Street West, cor. Stanley.

FOR SALE, TWO VOLUMES OF American scenery, beautifully illustrated, date, 1840; also some rare old steel engravings, unframed. Apply, Box 9777.

EDUCATIONAL ESTABLISHMENTS, Hospitals,and other large institutions, can save considerable time and money by purchasing their chairs, wardrobes, cupboards, writing tables, etc. from the manufacturers. GEO. H. LABBE & CO., showrooms, 350 St. Paul street.

LAYTON BROS. UPRIGHT GRAND, handsome instrument, latest improvements, lovely tone. Catalogue price, $450. Bargain $275. Payable $15 cash and $7 monthly. LAYTON BROS., 550 St. Catherine Street West, cor. Stanley.

TYPEWRITER.

Why pay $15 to rent one when you can purchase one for $21. Guaranteed new and perfect. Write for particulars at once to HOPE BROS., 78 12th Avenue, Lachine, P.Q.

BOILERS BRICKED IN

Bake Ovens and Furnaces built and repaired. All kinds of brick laying done at reasonable prices.
JOHN W. GATES,
84A ORLEANS AVE., Maisonneuve.
La Salle 1708.

FOR SALE

MACHINE SHOP AND MANUFACTURING BUSINESS

Splendid Opportunity For the Right People.

Chief product is a popular one hundred dollar standard business machine protected by high tariff, known and esteemed the world over. Is being made for less than **$20.00** in the States, and could be sold through condensed classified advertising in office papers readily at **$65.00** C.O.D., thus saving the middlemen's profits and all trouble with large sales organization and outside agencies.

Owners selling cheap because too remote from such business to be able to give it adequate attention.

THE PLANT CONSISTS OF:

Lathes, shaper and milling machines, multiple and single drill presses, rotary shears, punch press, automatic and turret head screw machines, jigs, templets, etc., 20 H.P. motor, and all other accessories of well-equipped machine shop, including first-class electro-plating and japanning plant, with polishing and buffing wheels, etc.

Inventoried at $12,000
Special Tools, etc. $18,000
Raw Material and parts .. $ 5,000
Can be seen in running order.

The owners will take any reasonable offer for prompt sale. Address with credentials, The Liquidator, P.O. 3070, Montreal.

TO LET

TO LET, HEATED FLAT OF FOUR rooms, bath and w.c. Apply, No. 72 Anderson street.

LONGUEUIL, 219 ST. CHARLES ST., 6 rooms, winter and summer, river front. BENNET BROS., 371 St. Antoine street, Montreal. Up 1388.

DROLET STREET, ABOVE BEAUbien street, nice bright flats, 4 rooms, bath, w.c., gas and electric light; $11 per month, with refund for prompt payment. Apply to D. S. HISLOP, 117 King street. Phone M. 710, or 101 St. Famille street, E. 915.

TO LET,TWO STORY, SEMI-DETACHed, self-contained cottage, 8 rooms, lawn in front, garden in rear, deep gallery overlooking river. Apply, 144 LaSalle Road, Verdun.

TO LET, 256 MACKAY STREET, 11 rooms, heated, rent $60 per month; 5 rooms more can be added on top floor at $25 per month. Phone Up 4198.

APARTMENTS TO LET.

SMALL APARTMENT TO LET.—Bachelor Apartment To Let, Furnished, till October. Main room, bedroom, kitchen, bathroom. Everything dainty. Corner of main floor western outlook. Building almost new; St. Luke Street; $55 a month, including telephone. Highest references required. Address, TENANT, Box 63, 'Witness' Office.

VALMONT APARTMENTS, 2111 PARK avenue, between Fairmount and St. Viateur, heated suites, nine rooms, with outside balcony, well lighted, thoroughly modern, 10 minutes from cor. Bleury and St. Catherine Sts.; hot water all year, laundry, open fireplaces, electrical fixtures, telephone and janitor service, Vacuum cleaner, hardwood throughout, large plate mirrors in bedrooms, Mosaic tiled halls, ice furnished, hoist, back stair, goods entrance, outside Venetian blinds and inside linen blinds, gas stove, refrigerator, only 8 apartments, filtered water. Apply to Janitor, Phone St. Louis 4408, or F. J. BISAILLON, 17 Place d'Armes Hill. Main 30.

TENDERS WANTED.

WILL RECEIVE TENDERS TILL April 7th, now next, for steel structure covering span of 30 ft., together with concrete abutments. Tenders to be considered Monday, 7th, at one o'clock at Adamsville. Plans and specifications to be seen at my office at East Farnham. FRANK. HULBURD, Sec.-Treas. of the East Part of the Township of Farnham.

SITUATIONS VACANT

WANTED, A HOUSEMAID. MUST have good references. Apply, Mrs. GURD, 124 Bishop Street.

WANTED, A BOY FOR OFFICE Work, and to learn typewriting. Address, Box 9654, 'Witness' Office.

MAN OF GOOD CHARACTER WANTed to enter into partnership and manage a 'Police Protection Agency.' Must have from $100 to $500 capital. State age, etc. Write, Box 9873, 'Witness' Office.

WANTED, OFFICE ASSISTANT; state experience, reference and salary expected. Apply to Box 801, 'Witness' Office.

BRIGHT, ENERGETIC BOY WANTED (8-15)), to work after school and on Saturday; good pay for short hours. Apply, EDW. H. SHARPE, 142 St. Peter street, upstairs, cor. Craig St.

DRUG CLERK WANTED, WITH TWO or three years' experience; also, young man of good family, who is desirous of learning the retail drug business. Apply by letter or in person to REYNOLDS & CHRISTIE, 585 Wellington street.

WANTED, GIRL OF 15 OR 16 to look after baby in afternoon, from 3 to 6. Apply, 198 Milton street. Tel. Up 6327.

WANTED, MARRIED COUPLE, TO GO to country; the man to work on farm, and wife to do housework for farm. Apply between 6 and 8 p.m., at 1123 Greene avenue, Westmount.

WANTED. — CANADIAN GOVERNment wants Railway Mail Clerks; City Mail Carriers; Employees in City Post Offices. Excellent salaries. May examinations everywhere. Common education sufficient. Write for full information and free sample questions from previous examinations. FRANKLIN INSTITUTE, Dept. 622B., Rochester, N.Y.

GENERAL SERVANT — BETWEEN this date and 20th; no washing or ironing; city references required. Good wages to suitable girl. Apply, 31 Lorne avenue, next street University.

WANTED, STRUCTURAL DRAFTSman, for Arcnitect's Office. College graduate with one or two years' experience with Bridge company. Salary $75 to $100 per month. Permanent position. Apply, ROSS & MACDONALD, Beaver Hall Hill, Montreal.

MEN WANTED — SALARY AND EXpenses or commission; must be active, ambitious, energetic; splendid opportunity; former experience not necessary. Write for particulars, EL CREO CIGAR COMPANY, London, Ont.

ADVERTISING SALESMAN

Advertising Salesman Wanted. Big pay to the man who can handle a long-established and recently developed high-class proposition. None but men of excellent character need apply. Applications must give full particulars. Apply to MANAGER, Box 3070, Montreal.

INSURANCE CLERK.

Wanted, Respectable Youth as Junior in leading Fire Insurance Office; good prospects for advancement. Address, in first instance, stating age and salary expected, Post-Office Box 400, Montreal.

Chance To Get Education

Boy, 16 to 18, to learn to test and analyze materials of all kinds. Fair wages from start. Must have common school education. Apply, P.O. Box 1086.

EMPLOYMENT WANTED

RESPECTABLE WOMAN REQUIRES work, washing or housecleaning; Wednesday, Thursday or Friday. Apply, Box 83, Chapman's Bookstore.

COLLECTOR. — WANTED, POSITION by young man; experienced collector; knows city well; first class references. 2639 Park avenue.

MISSIONARY, AGE 39, WHO HAS been on the Canadian Mission Field for the past seven years, and who is at present in the West, would like to hear of any suitable opening; bright and attractive, and not afraid of work; would admirably suit an institution, making himself generally useful; taking part in the religious aspect of the work when necessary, and capable of pleading on its behalf from time to time. State full particulars to MISSIONARY, 'Witness' Office.

TEACHERS WANTED

WANTED, PROTESTANT TEACHER, holding a first class elementary diploma for Municipality Township of Durham. State salary expected. ARTHUR J. LYSTER, Sec.-Treas.

WANTED, PRINCIPAL FOR Knowlton Academy. Applicants please submit references and state salary expected. J. E. FAY, Secretary-Treasurer, Knowlton ,Que.

THREE PROTESTANT TEACHERS wanted for the District Schools in Hampden. Must have Elementary diplomas and experience. Schools to commence about 1st May. Term, 6 to 8 months. Salary, $25.00 per month. Apply to JOHN BLACK, Secretary-Treasurer, Scotstown, Que.

WANTED, TEACHERS FOR THE LAchine Academy and the Earl Grey and West Ward Schools, Lachine. Applicants will please state salary required and enclose references. Apply to C. A. JACKSON, Supt. of Schools, 566 Roslyn ave. Westmount.

PRINCIPAL AND ASSISTANT MODEL Teacher Wanted for Sawyerville Model. Apply to R. W. MONTGOMERY, Secretary-Treasurer.

WANTED, FOR ST. FRANCIS COLlege High School, Richmond, Que., the following Protestant Teachers: —1st, Teacher holding 1st Class Academy diploma; 2nd, Teacher holding 1st Class Model diploma; 3rd, Teacher, holding 1st Class Elementary diploma. Preference given to those conversant with French. Applicants state salary expected. Applications and testimonials to E. F. CLEVELAND, Secretary-Treasurer, Richmond, Que.

WANTED. — THE SCHOOL COMMISsioners of the City of Westmount requires a Male Teacher. Must be University graduate, and experienced in teaching both French and German. Also, experienced Lady Teachers, University graduates preferred. Applications, with qualifications and testimonials, to be addressed to E. W. T. RADDON, Secretary, Westmount.

MONEY WANTED.

WANTED, $5,000 FOR FIVE OR TEN years, 1st mortgage. Address, 937, 'Witness' Office.

WANT ADS.

FOR

The 'WITNESS'

MAY BE LEFT WITH

A. T. Chapman, Bookseller, 513 St. Catherine St. West, or with R. Turner, Grocer, Point St. Charles, 801 Wellington Street, West of Subway.

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS.

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Situation Vacant, Situation Wanted, Pupils Wanted, Rooms To Let, Articles Found, Second-hand Articles Wanted, or For Sale.
Property For Sale or To Let.
Other Articles For Sale.

20 Words for 10c.

½c for each additional word. Six insertions for the price of four.

NOTICE PARTICULARLY

Postage Stamps Will Be Accepted.

The above rates are cash with order. When not prepaid, numerous entries have to be made, and the rate is, in consequence, much higher.

NEWS OF JEWISH WORLD.

A sweeping reactionary and anti-Semitic move was revealed recently in Russia. It appears that the anti-Semitic forces have decided to demand of the Premier that he should join their ranks and assist them in a great campaign against the rising tide of the Liberal cause. In order to render acute the Premier's relations with the Opposition, they tried to engineer a measure providing for state ownership of a railway which the Premier opposed having nationalized, and whose nationalization was supported by the Opposition. However, directly the plot was revealed the Liberals withdrew their support from the measure. The Jews have noticed a remarkable spread of light even in the organs of the reactionaries, and the history of the Romanoffs, published officially, has very few bad remarks to make against the Jews.

* * *

On the eve of his departure Hakki Pasha called on the Chief Rabbi of Turkey and had a prolonged discussion with him on the subject of the future of the Jews in Salonika and Macedonia. The Chief Rabbi has also interviewed the ambassadors of all the great powers with regard to the future of the Jews in Salonika and other territories occupied by the Balkan States.

* * *

The annual meeting of the German Agrarians, which took place in Berlin, on Feb. 18, partook more of the character of a huge anti-Semitic demonstration than a business meeting. The meeting was attended by thousands of non-members, including officers in uniform, and many students. The president, Baron von Wagenheim, in a bitter speech, attacked the Jews, who, he claimed, had only the purpose of exploiting the country. He claimed that the Jews and the Socialists were equally dangerous to Germany. The other speakers of the evening also used violent language in referring to the Jews. The Conservative press condemns the Baron and his followers, and urges him to deal more with the business of his society than with the German Jews.

* * *

The Minister of Commerce has declined to agree to the request of the deputation, headed by the famous millionnaire, M. Brodsky, to reinstate in the list of active students the 1,600 Jewish students recently excluded from the Kieff Commercial Institute. As an act of grace to the numerous Christian and Jewish petitioners, the minister promised to extend the period granted to these students to complete their studies.

* * *

Madjid Bey, who has been appointed to the governorship of Jerusalem, recently left Constantinople to take up his duties. He has stated that the Jews in Palestine will have in him a real friend and benefactor.

* * *

Dr. Ehrenpreis, Chief Rabbi of Bulgaria, has forwarded the following telegram to the Anglo-Jewish community. 'We have forwarded to the minister-president, in the name of the Bulgarian Jews, a memorial against any cession of territory to Roumania as menacing deprivation of rights of Jewish citizens. We have solicited the eventual assurance of civic rights of Jews in forthcoming negotiations. The minister will present the memorial to the cabinet, and declared his confidence in the equity of the powers charged with the solution of the question. Support demand in your circle of action.'

The latest news concerning the condition of Shalom Aleichem is by no means satisfactory. He is suffering intense pain, and the medical men who are treating him at Berne have been unable to agree on a diagnosis of the malady. They have urgently advised that the poet be removed to Berlin or Vienna to be treated by specialists.

* * *

As the result of representations made to the Sublime Porte, by the Chief Rabbi of Turkey, the former has sent instructions to the authorities in Jerusalem to suspend the recruiting for the army among the young theological students who attend the numerous Yeshibas in the city. The intended recruiting has caused dismay among many poor Jewish families who are already in a state of profound misery.

* * *

The Servian Commander-in-Chief at Uskub, at the request of the Union of Jewish Associations, has placed twenty waggons at the disposal of the Jewish refugees from Ishtip in order to enable them to return there. This kindly act is an additional proof of the liberality of the Servian Government and its solicitude for the Jews. In fact, during the war, with the exception of the Greeks, all the allies have acted towards the Jews with the utmost kindness possible under the circumstances.

* * *

The Russian Senate has finally decided that the families of Jewish recruits who produce medical certificates of their inability to appear before the recruiting commissioners, must not be fined the customary three hundred roubles.

* * *

Mr. Jacob J. Schiff recently opened the course of lectures at Cornell University to be delivered by Professor Eric Marcs, of Hamburg. The lectures have been made possible by Mr. Schiff's gift of $100,000 to the university for the promotion of German culture.

* * *

A Servian Jewish philanthropist, M. Bension Bully, recently gave 25,000 francs for the benefit of the families of Jewish soldiers now serving in the Servian army. Recently, while at Uskub, M. Bully made gifts to the poor, without distinction of creed, and also interested himself in favor of the Turkish prisoners of war interned there.

* * *

Tcheberakova, the leader of the gang believed to have murdered Yuchinsky, has been sentenced to imprisonment for eight months for serious crimes. Mandezelvski, another assassin of Yuchinsky, indicated by M. Brushkovsky, has also been arrested for a criminal offence. These sudden arrests of the real culprits in the crime for which the unfortunate Jew Bellis is still held in prison, on being accused of 'ritual murder,' is sufficient evidence of the falseness of this accusation. Apparently the authorities want Beills to die in prison before he is tried and acquitted.

* * *

The Greek Prime Minister, M. Venizelos, arrived in Salonika recently, and shortly afterwards called upon the Chief Rabbi. He frankly admitted in the course of the conversation that the Jews had ample reasons to be attached to the Turks, who had accorded them important communal privileges, and he assured the Chief Rabbi that one of the first cares of the Greek authorities would be to maintain and extend all these privileges. He assured the Rabbi that the government would do all in their power to have Salonika retain its present commercial supremacy. If M. Venizelos' promises are not mere empty words the threatened ruin of Salonika as a first-class port will be averted. But in this matter the Greek Premier is speaking as if Salonika is bound to become a part of Greece. This is by no means settled; the Bulgarians claim it. It may yet lead to a war between the Bulgarians and Greeks, after the war has been concluded with Turkey. Jakki Pasha may be right when he told the European ambassadors recently in London that the removal of Turkey from the Balkans would only make the rivalry of the Balkan States more acute, and cause Europe fresh alarms.

* * *

Lead by a number of young Jews belonging to some of the best families in Constantinople, a Jewish national militia, charged with the protection of the principal quarters of the city, is in course of formation. The number of volunteers already inscribed is very considerable. The Minister of War has cordially thanked the organizers and strongly approves of the movement. Clothing and food will be supplied by the members themselves, but military stores will be provided by the government. The Turkish papers are commenting very favorably on this patriotic act.

CARGOES OF RICH SHELLS.

(London 'News and Leader.')

An entire floor of a huge warehouse at St. Katharine Dock has been opened for the sale and display of valuable shells. Here, six times a year, the parcels will be opened, weighed, sorted and lotted for the public auction.

About twenty-five to thirty tons of tortoise shell reaches London yearly, the best coming from the West Indies. It fetches an average of 35 shillings per pound, but an exhibition lot from Fiji recently sold for as much as £1 per pound. Generally speaking, the article tends to get scarcer and therefore dearer.

For supplies of mother of pearl, numerous countries are drawn upon, and it is sold at prices varying from £9 to £14 a hundredweight. Green ear, Japan ear, bull mouth, spider, fox, cowries, murex, mother of pearl shells, trochus, trumpets, helmets, and mussels—all these, and more, are brought to the docks for industrial and ornamental purposes.

THE 'DAILY WITNESS' is published at the 'Witness' Corner offices No. 140 St. Peter street, in the City of Montreal, by John Redpath Dougall and Frederick Eugene Dougall, both of Montreal.

All business communications should be addressed John Dougall & Son 'Witness' Office, Montreal, and all letters to the Editor, should be addressed 'Editor' of the 'Witness.'

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

"ORDER IS HEAVEN'S FIRST LAW."

FINANCIAL

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BANK OF MONTREAL, Head Office, 109 St. James St. M. 8300.
Banque d'Hochelaga, 95 St. James. M. 2410.
CANADIAN BANK OF COMMERCE, 137 St. James St M. 2410.
Bank of Ottawa, 224 St. James Street.
Bank of Toronto, cor. St. James and McGill.
DOMINION BANK, 162 St. James St.
IMPERIAL BANK OF CANADA, cor. St. James and McGill Sts.
La Banque Nationale, 99 St. James. M. 1590. M. 2280.
Merchants Bk. of Canada, 205 St. James St. M. 2280.
ROYAL BANK OF CANADA, 147 St. James.
STERLING BANK OF CANADA, 120 St. James St. M. 37[illegible].
THE MOLSONS BANK, 200 St. James S.

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THE MONTREAL CITY & DISTRICT SAVINGS BANK.
Head Office, 176 St. James Street.
13 Branch Offices in Montreal.

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TRUST COMPANIES.

Montreal Trust Co., 142 Notre Dame St. W. M. 6704.
The Royal Trust Co. Notre Dame St. W.

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National Trust Co., Limited, Nat. Trust Bldg. M. 4698.

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Carsley, S., Co., 151 Notre Dame St. M. 4822.
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Turpin, W. J., & Co., 57 St. Frans.-Xav. M. 940.

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Blaiklock, Geo. H. E., 223 Bd. of T. M. 2565.
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Rae & Macnaughton, 27 Common St. Tel. Main 4261.

INVESTMENT BROKERS.

Hurd, Oliver E., 11 St. Sacrament. M. 130.

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Montreal Securities Corporation, Ltd., 94-95 Bank of Ottawa Bldg. St. James. M. 7424.
Wilson-Smith, R., & Co., 160 St. Jas. M. 950.

REAL ESTATE AND BONDS.

The British Canadian Realty & Investment Co., Ltd., 120 St. James St. M. 5748.

FINANCIAL AGENTS.

WILSON-SMITH, R., 160 St. Jas. St. M. 950.

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Grier, J. W., & Co., 53 St. Fran.-Xav. M. 2461
The Provident Accident & Guarantee Co., 160 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, 112 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. 1105.

REAL ESTATE AND INSURANCE.

Benn, Alfred, 4 Hospital. M. 592; W. 2846.
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. 3090-1.

WESTERN REAL ESTATE.

J. B. WATSON REALTY CO., 530 St. Cath. W. Tel. Up 4577.

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.

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LIFE INSURANCE.

Imperial Life Ass. Co., 122 St. James. M. 2245.

LIFE AND ACCIDENT INSURANCE.

McCaw, Wm., Trans. Building, 120 St. James. M. 3388.

FIRE INSURANCE BROKERS.

COLE, F. MINDEN, 234 St. James. M. 2162.

INSURANCE BROKERS.

WILLIS, FABER & CO., OF CANADA, LIMITED, 28 Board of Trade Bldg. M. 2614.

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The Employers' Liability Assurance Corporation, Ltd., 86 N. Dame W. M. 2225.

PROFESSIONAL

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Armstrong, Edgar N., Bank of Ottawa Bldg. M. 1120.
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BAKER, W. A., 58 St. James Street. M. 3540.
Brown, Montgomery & McMichael, 145 St. Jas. Street. M. 42-43-44.
Pugsley & Lane, Quebec Bank Bldg. M. 1427.
Cahan, C. H., K.C., Transportation Bldg. M. 1250
Campbell, McMaster & Papineau, Can. Life Bldg. M. 5776-57 77.
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. 2456 and 2635.
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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. 3960.
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. 251.

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Ross, H. J., 180 St. James St. M. 1180.

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Hersey, Dr. Milton L., 171 St. James. M. 161[illegible].

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Evans, Owen N., Merchts. Bank Bldg. M. 19[illegible]

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PHOTOGRAPHIC SUPPLIES.

Hogg, The D. H. Co., 160 Craig W. M. 1953. 374 St. Catherine St. W.; 491 St. Catherine E.
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